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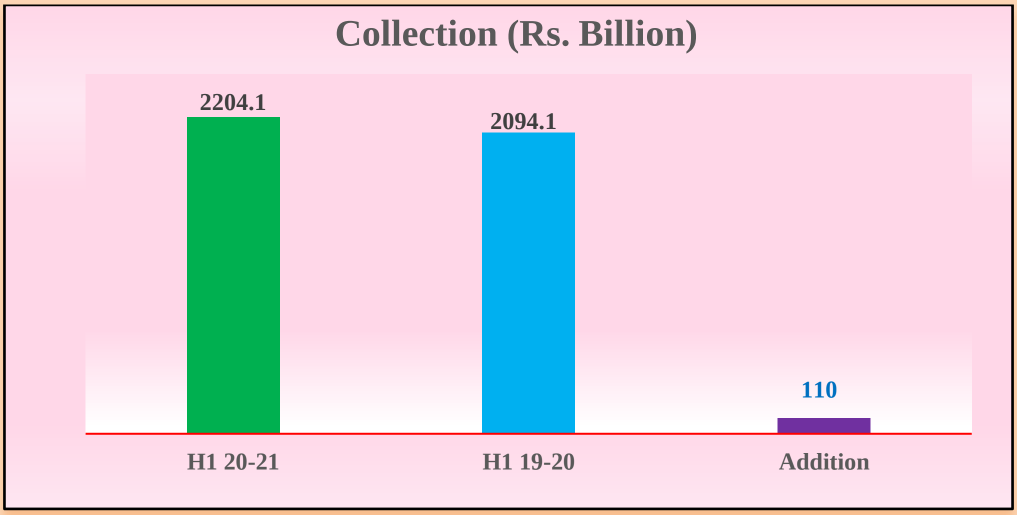
A Review of Resource Mobilization Efforts of Federal Board of Revenue



FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
ISLAMABAD – PAKISTAN

Biannual Review July-December 2020-21 has been prepared by the Research Team of Strategic Planning Reform & Statistics Wing.

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Foreword

Despite negative consequences of Covid, it is heartening to note that FBR has been able to achieve almost its half yearly revenue target set for ***July-December 2020-21****. In absolute terms,* ***Rs. 2,204.1 billion*** *were collected, which is* ***Rs. 110 billion*** *higher than the amount collected in the corresponding period last year. Although the economy is on the recovery path, however, the Covid impact is still being felt and affecting different sectors of economy as well. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that during H1: 2020-21 dutiable imports recorded negative growth by 1.1% thus restricting customs duties growth to just around 3%. The import compression affected the collection of other import related taxes like; sales tax, FED along with withholding taxes. Like, growth in collection from withholding at import stage, growth in POL products, paper & paperboard and organic chemicals have been negative. On the domestic side, lesser collection was received from oil refineries, oil exploration and FED from air travel. Moreover, despite challenges higher refunds have also been paid to facilitate the business community in order to boost the economic activities in the country. It is expected that resultant to the better economic activities during next half of CFY, the FBR revenues would also grow further.*

The current issue of Biannual Review provides an update on FBR revenue generating efforts during July-December 2020-21. It also includes two papers one on services sector and its contribution in the tax revenues and other on GST integration. The efforts of the research team of Strategic Planning Reform & Statistics Wing are commendable in bringing out this issue. Suggestions and comments for improvement of this publication will be highly appreciated.

(ASIM AHMAD)
Chairman Federal Board of Revenue
/ Secretary Revenue Division

Abbreviations

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

I. FBR Revenue Collection vis-à-vis Target H1: 2020-21

The performance in FY 2020 was excellent till February 2020 with 17.5% growth, but later on, unfortunately due to the pandemic, the pace of revenue growth was disrupted significantly and resultantly, yearly growth remained lower than expected. The negative impact of Covid in FY 2020-21 is yet not over, but still FBR managed to achieve the half yearly target in FY 2020-21. The customs duty and sales tax have surpassed the respective targets by 16.8% and 5.2% (Table 1).

Table 1: Target Vs. Collection

(Rs. in Billion)

Tax Head	Target		Collection H1: 2020-21 (Provisional)	Achievement of Half Yearly Target	
	FY: 2020-21	H1: 2020-21		%age	Absolute
Direct Taxes	2,043.0	904.9	829.2	91.6	-78.7
Sales Tax	1,919.0	868.9	914.2	105.2	45.3
Federal Excise	361.0	148.6	124.3	83.6	-24.3
Customs duty	640.0	288.0	336.4	116.8	48.4
All Taxes	**4,963.0**	**2,210.4**	**2204.1**	**99.7**	**-6.3**

The overall yearly target has been achieved to the extent of around 45%, which is according to historical half yearly past trend. Hence, so far, collection and performance of FBR is quite satisfactory.

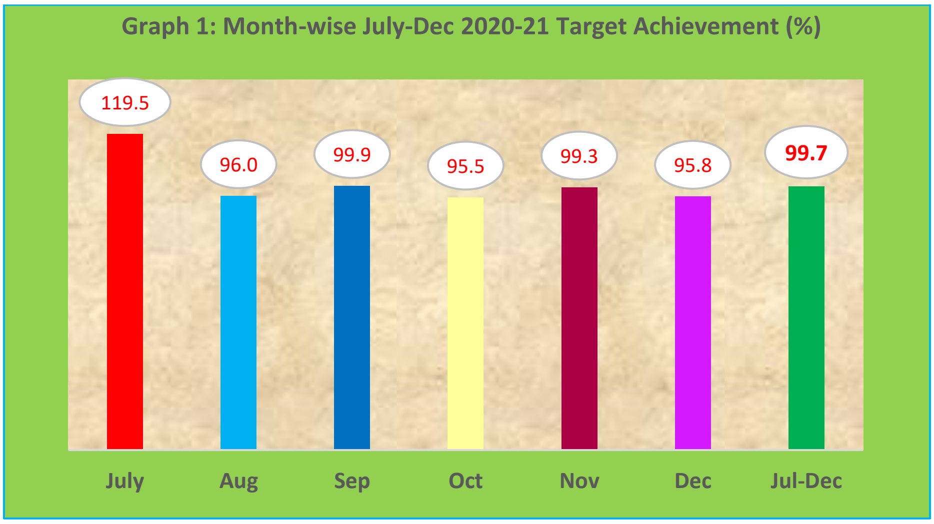
Table 2: Historical half-Yearly Target Achievement Trend

(Rs in Billion)

Head	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Target (Jul-Dec)	1,413.6	1,547.9	1,766.1	1,838.5	2,100.6	2,210.4
Target (Jul-Jun)	3,103.7	3,521.0	3,935.0	4,150.0	3,908.0	4,963.0
Collection (Jul-Dec)	1,370.9	1,472.3	1,721.6	1,794.8	2,094.1	2,204.1
Ach % (Jul-Dec)	*97.0*	*95.1*	*97.5*	*97.6*	*100.0*	*99.7*
Ach % (Jul-Jun)	*44.2*	*41.8*	*43.8*	*43.2*	*(*) 53.6*	*44.4*

(*) Due to Covid factor, performance in second half nosedived.

The monthly target achievement has been shown in the following graph. The graph indicates that the month of July has been the best with 119.5% achievement, September nearly 100% and November 99.3%.



FBR Collection H1: 2020-21

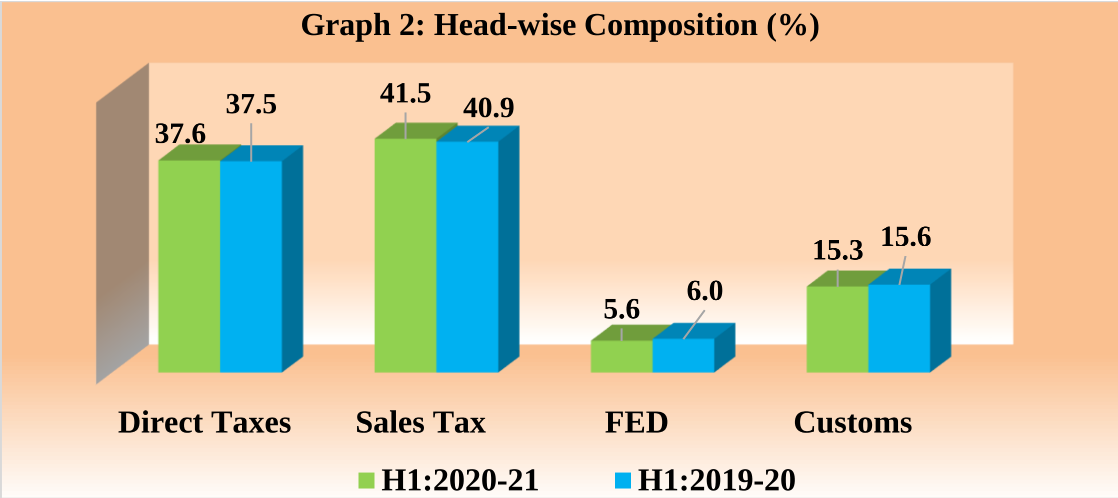
The net collection during first half of FY 2020-21 stood at around Rs.2204.1 billion, which is 5.3% higher than the amount collected during H1: PFY. In absolute terms Rs. 110 billion additional amount has been collected during July-December 2020-21. During second half of CFY, FBR has to collect around 2.7 trillion, thus requiring more concerted efforts. During first half the direct taxes grew by 5.6%, sales tax 6.6%, FED (-) 0.6% and customs by 3% (Table 3).

Table 3: Half Yearly Collection

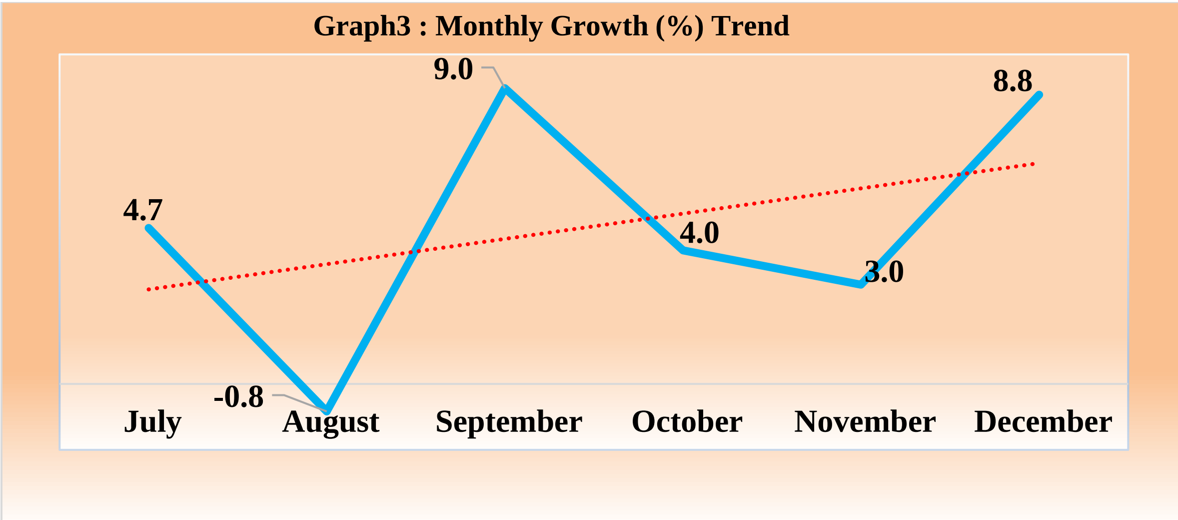
(Rs. in Billion)

Tax Head	July-December			
	H1:2020-21	**H1:2019-20**	**Growth (%)**	**Growth (Abs)**
Direct Taxes	829.2	784.9	5.6	44.3
Sales Tax	914.2	857.5	6.6	56.7
FED	124.3	125.1	-0.6	-0.8
Customs	336.4	326.6	3.0	9.8
TOTAL	**2,204.1**	**2,094.1**	**5.3**	**110.0**

As per the collection H1: 2020-21 the sales tax is the top revenue generator with 41.5% share, followed by direct taxes with 37.6%, customs 15.3% and FED 5.6% (Graph 2). The shares of customs duty and FED have declined slightly. The reason of declining share of customs duty is also attributed to the Covid 19 related exemptions on medical equipment w.e.f. July 2020 which has been around Rs.3.7 billion. Similarly, FED collection has been affected because of declining revenue from Air Travel by Rs.14.3 billion during first six months of CFY. Moreover, collection from withholding at import stage has been lesser by around Rs. 15 billion during the period under review.



The monthly growth trend has been volatile during first six months of CFY. The month of July 2020 recorded positive growth but in August growth fell. Again in September, healthy growth was recorded. During next quarter the growth hovered around 3% to 8.8% (Graph 3) and overall growth during H1 stood at 5.3%. However, as a whole, the growth trend of six months remained positive despite second Covid wave which was a healthy sign. Nonetheless, the next half would require more rigorous efforts to achieve the yearly target.



RELIEF MEASURES TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 AND FACILITATE BUSINESS COMMUNITY

The following relief measures have been taken to lessen the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic and to facilitate, commerce, trade, industry and social sector in the country: -

1. The construction in Pakistan is associated with approximately forty allied industries and it generates substantial employment for labour and plays a pivotal role in economic growth and development. However, the construction industry in Pakistan was severely impacted due to COVID-19. Initiation of extensive construction activity in the country has the potential to contribute significantly towards revival of the national economy by addressing the issue of increased unemployment anticipated in the aftermath of the pandemic, enhancing tax revenues, supporting businesses and propelling economic growth and development. In the light of the above, the Tax Laws (Amendments) Ordinance, 2020 was promulgated on 17th April, 2020 encapsulating an incentive package for the construction industry. The same was subsequently incorporated in the Finance Act, 2020.
2. Due to COVID-19 Pandemic, there was likely hood that global supply chain of food commodities and essential articles may be affected and the international prices of these items may increase as compared to domestic market; thus creating an incentive for smuggling to other countries. In order to ensure availability of the food commodities and essential articles in the domestic market to all segments of the society, there is a dire need to adopt measures to mitigate the adverse economic impact of COVID-19 on priority basis. Besides strengthening the existing laws with respect to smuggling of food commodities and essential articles, there was also a need of stringent legislation to discourage smuggling and thus to ensure their availability in the domestic market to the general public for their consumption in these difficult times. That is why the COVID-19 Prevention of Smuggling Bill, 2020 was promulgated. The Bill sought to curb the menace of smuggling of food and other essential commodities with exemplary punishments to create an effective deterrence in the emergent situation resulting from the outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic.
3. Federal Board of Revenue believes in liquidation of genuine tax refunds of all industries, especially export oriented sector. Keeping in view the seriousness of the issue in COVID-19 Scenario, FBR issued / adjusted refunds of Rs. 154.7 Billion in first six months of FY 2020-21, which is 105 % higher than PFY as compared to Rs. 75.5 in FY 2019-20. In absolute terms, Rs. 80 Billion more have been paid as refund during period under

consideration. The speedy clearance of tax refunds of genuine refunds claimants resolved the liquidity crunch of industries and they were able to pay the salaries to their employees on time.

4. CD, WHT, GST cannot be suspended during the said period in plain manner. However, 61 items as recommended by the Health Sector all COVID-19 related health equipment have been exempted from Sales Tax, income tax and customs duty.
5. FBR exempted Customs Duties on import of highly essential items which were needed to be imported for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19 as proposed by Ministry of National Health Services. These include the following: -
   a. Import of Remdesivir 100mg Injection and injectable solution 100mg was exempted from whole of customs duty, ACD & RD vide SRO.No.558(I)/2020, dated 22.06.2020.
   b. Import of Oxygen gas/cylinders/Cryogenic tanks was exempted from whole of customs duty, ACD & RD vide SRO.No.593(I)/2020, dated 01.07.2020.
   c. Later on a new SRO.No.1251(I)/2020 dated 23.11.2020 was issued to exempt the 61 essential items for prevention and treatment of Covid-19, from whole of customs duty, ACD & RD till 30th June, 2021.
   d. Import of cryogenic tanks (for oxygen gas), by manufacturers of oxygen, from whole of customs duty, ACD & RD vide S.R.O.No.79(I)/2021, dated 22.01.2021.

Table 4: Comparative Position of Refunds/ Rebates Payments

(Rs. in Million)

Tax Head	Refund / Rebate		Difference	
	H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20	Absolute	Growth (%)
Direct taxes	53,118	41,163	11,955	29
Sales Tax	97,980	26,977	71003	263.2
Federal Excise	-	-	-	-
Customs Duty	3,628	7,409	-3781	-51
Total	**154,726**	**75,549**	**79,177**	**104.8**

A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF REASONS OF LOW GROWTH

Despite some recovery, the negative impact of Covid-19 on national economy is hampering the economic indicators to grow at full potential, which is impacting tax collection adversely. There are Covid driven challenges both at domestic and international front for the tax collection. More than 40% of the FBR revenue depends on the national imports, thus any problems in imports would hit the international trade taxes accordingly. Major reasons have been discussed below;

- During H1: 2020-21 dutiable imports recorded negative growth by 1.1% thus restricting customs duty growth to just around 3%. The import compression affected the collection of other import related taxes like Sales tax, FED and withholding taxes at import stage.
- Collection from withholding at import stage has been Rs. 91 billion which is around Rs. 15 billion lesser than Rs. 106 billion collected during H1: 2019-20.
- Petroleum products (Ch 27) at import stage recorded negative growth of 14%, which reduced the collection of sales tax at imports stage to the tune of Rs.18 billion.
- Negative growth in the sales tax collection from machinery (CH.85) and organic chemicals (Ch.29) affected the collection by around Rs.5 billion.
- Similarly, the collection of customs duty has also been affected mainly because of negative growth in the collection from petroleum products (Ch.27), machinery (Ch.85) and paper & paperboard (Ch.48). The negative impact of these three items has been around Rs.7 billion.
- In sales tax domestic, collection from petroleum products particularly oil refineries and oil exploration has declined by 14.7% and 7% reducing the collection by around Rs.15 billion.
- FED collection from Air Travel reduced by Rs.14.3 billion during first six months of CFY due to pandemic hit air travel.
- Higher refunds to the tune of around Rs. 79 billion or (105% above) as compared to H1: PFY, have been paid to facilitate the business community as a policy tool of the government, in order to boost the Covid hit businesses and economic activities in the country.

Analysis of Head-wise Revenue Collection H1: 2020-21

Direct Taxes:

Direct taxes have contributed around 38% to the total tax collected during H1: 2020-21. Net collection stood at around Rs. 829.2 billion reflecting a growth of 5.6% over the H1: PFY collection of Rs. 784.9 billion. An amount of Rs. 53.1 billion has been paid back as refunds to the claimants during July-December 2020-21 as against Rs. 41.2 billion during corresponding period last year. The collection of income tax comprises of withholding taxes (WHT), advance tax / payments with returns and collection on demand (COD).

Analysis of Components of Income Tax

Collection on Demand (CoD):

This part of the collection carries great importance as it reflects departmental efforts in revenue collection. A phenomenal growth has been witnessed from both these sources (Table 5). This substantial growth reflects the departmental efforts to fetch income tax revenues. There is a need to enhance such efforts in the second half to achieve the yearly revenue targets of FBR.

Table 5: Collection out of Demand

(Rs. in Million)

Heads	H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20	Growth	
			Absolute	(%)
Arrear(*)	19,344.3	7,255.6	12,089	166.6
Current	19,114.1	12,438.1	6,676	53.7
Total CoD	**38,458.4**	**19,693.7**	**18,764.7**	**95.3**

(*) includes U/S 146(B)(TASIS 2008) Rs.18.7 million

Advance Tax / Payments with Returns:

This component includes payments with returns and advances. In this head, an amount of about Rs. 256.7 billion has been collected during FY 2020-21 as compared to Rs. 248.2 billion in the FY 2019-20. The overall growth in this component has been 3.4%, which appears lower than expected. But this can be rightly justified amid Covid and its adverse impact on the economy.

Table 6: Advance Tax / Payments with Returns

(Rs. in Million)

Heads	H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20	Growth	
			Absolute	(%)
Advance Tax / Payments with Returns	**256,731**	**248,182**	**8,549**	**3.4**

Withholding Taxes (WHT):

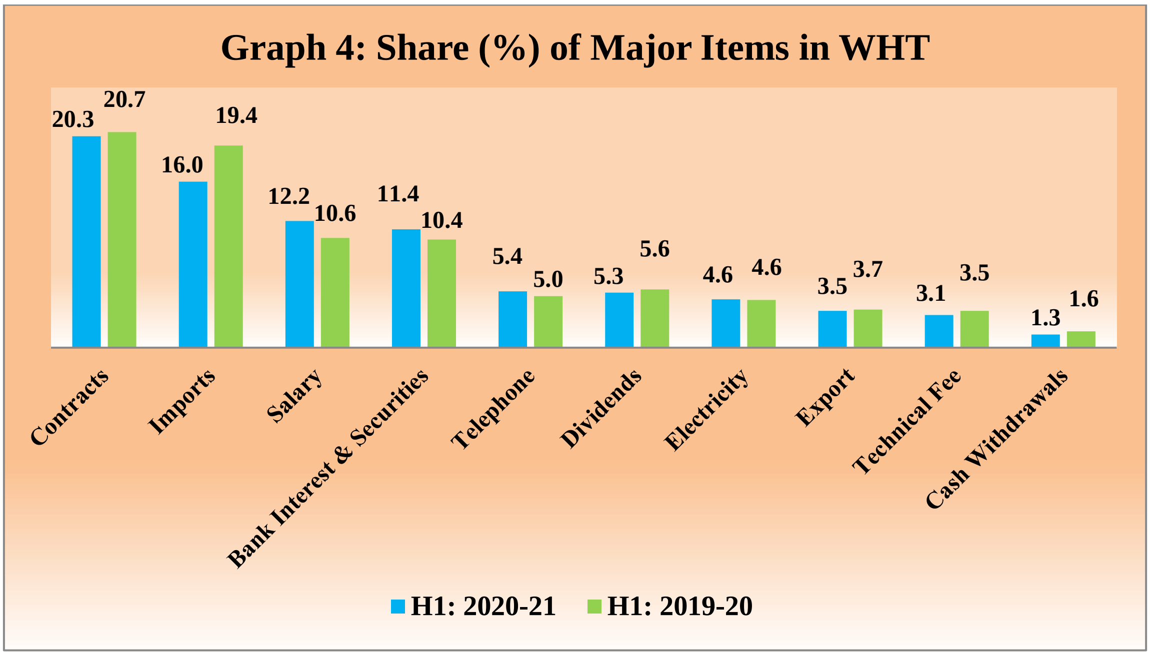
WHT contributes a major chunk i.e. 64% to the total collection of gross income tax. The WHT collection during FY 2020-21 has been Rs. 569.3 billion against Rs. 544.5 billion indicating a growth of 4.6% (Table 7). The ten major components of withholding taxes that contributed around 83% to the total WHT collection are: contracts, imports, salary, telephone, dividends, bank interest, cash withdrawal, technical fee, electricity and exports.

As far as growth is concerned, the collection from salaries has been on top with around 20.6% growth, followed by bank interest 14.3% and telephone 13.8%. On the other hand, out of ten major items, four have recorded a negative growth which includes imports (14.2%), cash withdrawal (16.4%), technical fee (7.5%) and dividends (1.2%). The top most contributor i.e. the head of contracts grew by just 2.6%. The negative trends shown by some withholding taxes are due to adverse effect of Covid-19 during the relevant period.

Table 7: Collection from Major Revenue Spinners of Withholding Taxes

(Rs. in Million)

Heads	H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20	Growth	
			Absolute	%
Contracts	115,748	112,780	2,968	2.6
Imports	90,820	105,791	-14,971	-14.2
Salary	69,351	57,484	11,867	20.6
Bank Interest & Securities	64,768	56,675	8,093	14.3
Telephone	30,768	27,042	3,726	13.8
Dividends	30,071	30,421	-350	-1.2
Electricity	26,459	24,898	1,561	6.3
Export	20,206	19,880	326	1.6
Cash Withdrawals	7,215	8,627	-1,412	-16.4
Technical Fee	17,841	19,290	-1,449	-7.5
Sub-Total (10 major items)	**473,247**	**462,888**	**10,359**	**2.2**
Others	96,029	81,608	14,421	17.7
Total WHT	**569,276**	**544,496**	**24,780**	**4.6**
Share of top 10 in Total WHT	**83.1%**	**85.0%**		



Sales Tax:

During H1: 2020-21, sales tax remained top revenue generating sources of federal taxes receipts. It constitutes around 42% of the total net revenue collection. Collection during H1: 2020-21 has been Rs. 914.2 billion against Rs. 857.5 billion in the H1: PFY. Overall sales tax collection grew by 6.6% and around Rs. 57 billion of higher amount has been collected during H1: 2020-21 as compared to the collection of corresponding period previous year.

Domestic sales tax collection recorded a growth of 3.2%, whereas collection of sales tax on imports recorded a growth of 9.7%. Details of collection of these two components are shown in the table below;

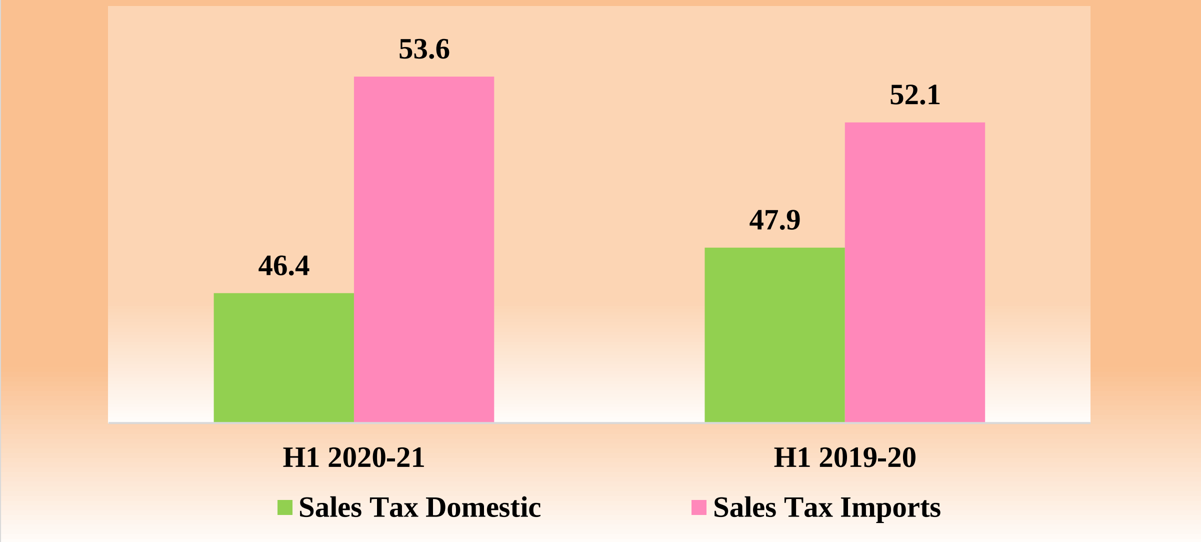
Table 8: Collection of Sales Taxes

(Rs. in Million)

Tax-Head	Collection		Growth	
	H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20	Absolute	%
Sales Tax Domestic	423,817	410,734	13,083	3.2
Sales Tax Imports	490,348	446,812	43,536	9.7
Sales Tax (Total)	**914,165**	**857,546**	**56,619**	**6.6**

Within sales tax, the share of sales tax on domestic is 46.4% and that of sales tax on import is 53.6% during H1: 2020-21 (Graph 5). The share of sales tax domestic has slightly declined as compared to sales tax import during the period under review.

Graph 5: Share of STD and STM in Sales Tax Total



Sales Tax Domestic Collection: The overall net collection of Sales Tax Domestic (STD) was Rs. 423.8 billion against Rs. 410.7 billion in the H1: PFY and the net collection grew by 3.2%. In absolute terms Rs. 13.1 billion higher amount of revenue has been collected during July-December 2020-21 as compared to July-December 2019-20.

Major Heads of Sales Tax Domestic: The collection of sales tax domestic is concentrated in few commodities. The major commodities are petroleum products, electrical energy, textile sector, sugar, food products, cigarettes, cement, aerated water/beverage, iron & steel products. The share of major 15 items has jumped from 65.8% to 69.4%, showing greater concentration on fewer items. The detail of major 15 items has been shown in Table 9.

The POL products including: oil refineries, oil marketing and oil exploration is the top revenue contributor of sales tax domestic. Second major item is electrical energy with around 15% share in sales tax domestic collection. The share of sugar has increased from 3.8% to 5.7%, cotton yarn 3.3% to 4.5% and cement from 2.5% to 3.2%. As far as the growth is concerned, collection from oil marketing companies grew by around 271%, sugar 80%, cotton yarn 62.2%, cement 51.5% and electrical energy 40.8%. Whereas, the items like oil refinery, oil exploration, and withholding agents sector witnessed a negative growth.

Table 9: Net Collection of GST (Domestic) from Major Revenue Spinners

(Rs. in Million)

Commodities/Items	Collection			Share (%)	
	H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20	Growth (%)	H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20
Electrical energy (discos)	79,063	56,165	40.8	15.2	12.8
Oil Refinery	71,040	83,256	-14.7	13.6	19.0
Oil Marketing Company	40,700	10,972	270.9	7.8	2.5
Oil Exploration	39,408	42,352	-7.0	7.6	9.7
Sugar	29,661	16,490	79.9	5.7	3.8
Cotton Yarn	23,281	14,353	62.2	4.5	3.3
Cement	16,748	11,053	51.5	3.2	2.5
Cigarettes	11,216	9,051	23.9	2.1	2.1
Food Products	10,130	8,856	14.4	1.9	2.0
Aerated water/Beverages	9,245	8,050	14.8	1.8	1.8
Withholding Agent	7,906	12,179	-35.1	1.5	2.8
Motor Cars	6,810	3,757	81.3	1.3	0.9
Textile Sector	6,263	5,627	11.3	1.2	1.3
Concentrates	5,843	1,781	228.1	1.1	0.4
Iron & Steel Products	4,822	4,188	15.1	0.9	1.0
Major 15 Commodities	**362,136**	**288,130**	**25.7**	**69.4**	**65.8**
Others	159,659	149,575	6.7	30.6	34.2
All Commodities (Gross)	**521,795**	**437,705**	**19.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Refunds	97,979	26,971			
Net	**423,816**	**410,734**			

Sales Tax at Import Stage Collection: Sales tax on imports is a significant component of federal tax receipts. The share of STM in total sales tax net collection is around 54%. The net collection of STM during H1: 2020-21 stood at Rs. 490.3 billion against Rs. 446.8 billion in corresponding period last year, registering a growth of 9.7%. The growth is satisfactory amid slower imports in the country.

Major Heads of Sales Tax at Import Stage: Top 15 commodities of sales tax import have contributed a major chunk i.e. 80% in STM collection (Table 10). The detailed data indicates nearly 50% of STM is contributed by POL products (Ch:27), Iron and Steel (Ch:72), machinery (Ch:84), plastic (Ch.39) and animal/vegetable fats (Ch 15). Like sales tax (domestic), petroleum is the leading source of sales tax collection at import stage as well. Its share in sales tax imports is around 22%. During H1: 2020-21 collection from POL products was Rs.109.8 billion against Rs. 127.6 billion during H1: 2019-20 reflecting a negative growth of 14.0%.

Table 10: Major Revenue Spinners (Sales Tax Imports)

(Rs. in Million)

S.No.	Ch	Commodities/Items	Collection			Share (%)	
			H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20	Growth (%)	H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20
1	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their	109,780	127,619	-14.0	22.4	28.6
2	72	Iron and steel.	47,353	42,781	10.7	9.7	9.6
3	84	Nuclear reactor, boilers, machinery and mechanical	33,290	31,838	4.6	6.8	7.1
4	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	32,892	27,736	18.6	6.7	6.2
5	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleava	31,090	24,267	28.1	6.3	5.4
6	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-sto	28,169	23,172	21.6	5.7	5.2
7	85	photosensitive semiconductor devices	24,196	27,509	-12.0	4.9	6.2
8	29	Organic chemicals	15,898	17,336	-8.3	3.2	3.9
9	12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; misc grains , seeds	11,977	10,666	12.3	2.4	2.4
10	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	11,259	5,516	104.1	2.3	1.2
11	09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	10,332	7,810	32.3	2.1	1.7
12	54	Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made	9,232	7,103	30.0	1.9	1.6
13	55	Man-made staple fibres.	9,002	6,794	32.5	1.8	1.5
14	52	Cotton	8,653	925	835.5	1.8	0.2
15	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their deri	7,226	5,942	21.6	1.5	1.3
		Major 15 Items	**390,351**	**367,014**	**6.4**	**79.6**	**82.1**
		Others	99,999	79,804	25.3	20.4	17.9
		Gross Total	**490,350**	**446,818**	**9.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**
		Refunds/Rebates	1	6	-83.3		
		Net	**490,349**	**446,811**	**9.7**		

Customs Duty

Customs duty constitutes around 24.5% and 15.3% of the indirect taxes and federal taxes respectively. The net collection from customs duty during H1: 2020-21 has been around Rs. 336 billion indicating growth of 3%. The reduction in dutiable import value has negatively impacted the customs revenue. It is hoped that the increase in economic activities in general and specifically rise in industrial output would raise the demand for imported industrial raw material, that consequently would add to the customs revenue in coming months.

It is evident from Table 11, that around 68% of customs duty collection has been contributed by 15 major commodities grouped in PCT Chapters. Out of 15 major items the collection from six items grew substantially during H1: 2020-21 as compared to H1 PFY. On the other hand, three items recorded a negative growth during the first half of CFY.

Table 11: Major Revenue Spinners of Customs Duties

(Rs. in Million)

S.No	Ch	Commodities/Items	Collection			Share (%)	
			H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20	Growth (%)	H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20
1	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their	40,331	45,382	-11.1	11.9	13.6
2	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-sto	36,922	30,584	20.7	10.9	9.2
3	85	photosensitive semiconductor devices	28,890	29,833	-3.2	8.5	8.9
4	72	Iron and steel.	27,261	22,725	20.0	8.0	6.8
5	84	Nuclear reactor, boilers, machinery and mechanical	17,743	16,470	7.7	5.2	4.9
6	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleava	15,917	15,369	3.6	4.7	4.6
7	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	12,953	12,428	4.2	3.8	3.7
8	40	Rubber and articles thereof.	8,666	3,701	134.2	2.6	1.1
9	09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	8,292	6,464	28.3	2.4	1.9
10	48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of p	6,945	7,688	-9.7	2.0	2.3
11	73	Articles of iron or steel	6,292	6,004	4.8	1.9	1.8
12	54	Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made	5,815	3,856	50.8	1.7	1.2
13	08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or m	5,022	3,357	49.6	1.5	1.0
14	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their deri	4,659	4,482	4.0	1.4	1.3
15	33	Essential oils and resinoids;perfumery,cosmetic or	4,528	4,288	5.6	1.3	1.3
		Sub Total	**230,236**	**212,632**	**8.3**	**67.9**	**63.7**
		Others	108,607	121,401	-10.5	32.1	36.3
		Gross Total	**338,843**	**334,033**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**
		Refunds/Rebates	3,628	7,409	-51.0		
		Net	**336,415**	**326,623**	**3.0**		

The base of customs revenues is the dutiable imports, hence the shortfall in customs collection is attributed to the import compression during H1: 2020-21. The negative growth in collection from oil (Ch 27) and machinery (Ch 85) has been due to negative growth in dutiable imports of these two items by 16% and 47% respectively. The overall dutiable imports are slightly lower than the H1: PFY (Table 12). Out of 15 major items, the value of dutiable imports in respect of four items has declined as compared to corresponding period of last year. The share of Ch 27 has declined from 40% to 34% but share of Ch 15 (animal/vegetable fats) has increased.

Table 12: Dutiable Imports Value upto December FY 2020-21 Vs FY 2019-20

(Rs. in Million)

S.No.	Ch	Commodities/Items	Dutiable Imports Value			Share (%)	
			H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20	Growth (%)	H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20
1	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their	791,115	941,394	-16.0	33.8	39.8
2	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleava	191,118	139,782	36.7	8.2	5.9
3	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	162,919	138,154	17.9	7.0	5.8
4	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-sto	130,470	84,452	54.5	5.6	3.6
5	72	Iron and steel.	127,483	103,469	23.2	5.4	4.4
6	84	Nuclear reactor, boilers, machinery and mechanical	126,886	108,553	16.9	5.4	4.6
7	12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; misc grains , seeds	98,448	86,298	14.1	4.2	3.6
8	85	photosensitive semiconductor devices	87,538	166,221	-47.3	3.7	7.0
9	09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	60,092	46,553	29.1	2.6	2.0
10	54	Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made	46,153	35,012	31.8	2.0	1.5
11	29	Organic chemicals	41,392	42,841	-3.4	1.8	1.8
12	48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of p	32,540	30,774	5.7	1.4	1.3
13	73	Articles of iron or steel	29,834	33,490	-10.9	1.3	1.4
14	38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	29,052	25,870	12.3	1.2	1.1
15	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their deri	28,574	23,864	19.7	1.2	1.0
		Sub Total	**1,983,614**	**2,006,727**	**-1.2**	**84.7**	**84.8**
		Others	**356,980**	**360,135**	**-0.9**	**15.3**	**15.2**
		Gross Total	**2,340,594**	**2,366,862**	**-1.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The collection of customs duty is directly proportional to healthy increase in dutiable imports during next months. Whereas, the healthy imports would depend on expansion in economic activities overall.

Federal Excise Duty (FED)

During H1: 2020-21, the FED collection has been around Rs. 124 billion which is 0.6% lesser than the collection of Rs.125.1 billion collected during H1: PFY. Major reason of shortfall has been around Rs.14 billion reduction in collection from Air Travel which is attributable to slowdown in the travel industry caused by the pandemic (Table 13). Negative growth has also been noted in natural gas and POL products.

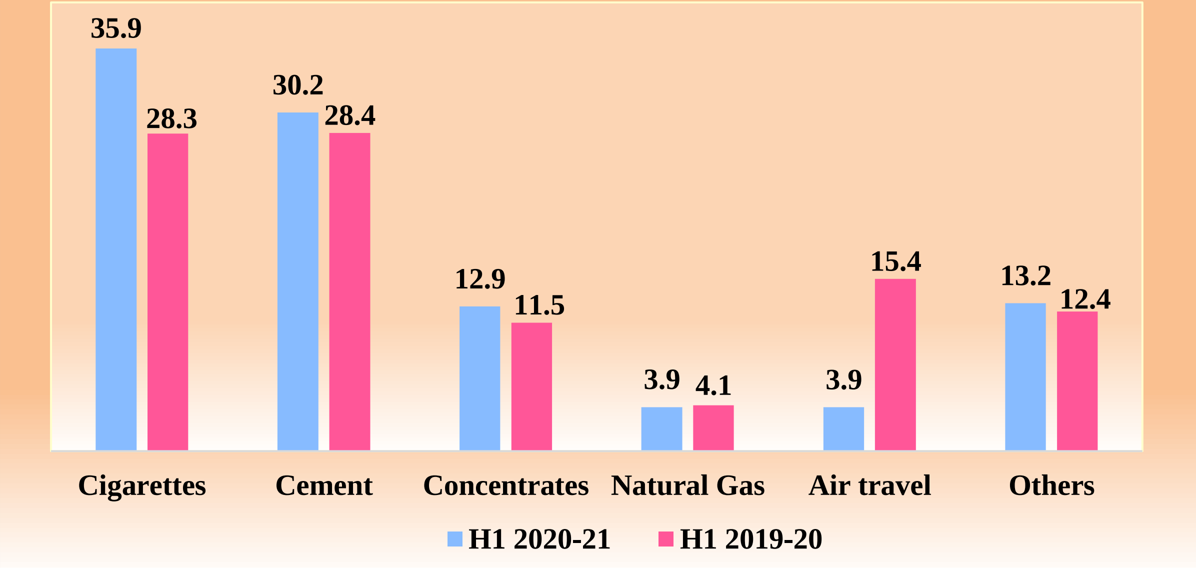
Table 13: Major Revenue Spinners of FED

(Rs. in Million)

S.No	Commodities	H1: 2020-21	H1: 2019-20	Growth	
				Absolute	%age
1	Cigarettes and Tobacco	44,651.4	35,396.5	9,254.9	26.1
2	Cement	37,532.3	35,482.0	2,050.3	5.8
3	Beverages & Concentrates	16,029.0	14,334.0	1,695.0	11.8
4	Natural Gas	4,885.8	5,097.6	-211.8	-4.2
5	Airline (travel by air)	4,855.0	19,208.0	-14,353.0	-74.7
	Sub-total	**107,953.5**	**109,518.1**	**-1,564.6**	**-1.4**
	Others	16,400.5	15,550.9	849.6	5.5
	Gross	**124,354.0**	**125,069.0**	**-715.0**	**-0.6**
	Refunds	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
	Net	**124,354.0**	**125,069.0**	**-715.0**	**-0.6**

The base of FED is quite narrow, most of the contribution comes from major five items as evident from the graph below. Graph 7 indicates that the top most FED revenue contributor is the cigarette with 35.9% share, followed by cement (30.2%), concentrates (12.9%), natural gas and air travel (3.9%) each. Reduction in the collection from air travel caused its share in total FED collection to reduce from 15.4% to 3.9%.

Graph 6: Share (%) of FED Major Items



FBR's Revenue Target FY: 2020-21

Revenue target for FY 2020-21 has been fixed at Rs. 4,963.0 billion. Required growth is around 24% over the collection of Rs. 3,997 billion during FY 2019-20 (Table 14). In absolute terms, Rs. 966 billion additional amount would be collected in FY 2020-21.

Table 14: Revenue Target 2020-21

(Rs.in Billion)

Revenue Target FY 2020-21	Collection H1: 2020-21	Target Achieved (%) H1: 2020-21	Balance Jan-Jun	
			(Absolute)	(%)
4,963.0	2,204.1	44.4	2,759	55.6

II. IMPACTS OF SERVICES SECTOR ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TAX REVENUES OF PAKISTAN[1]

By Saqib Mahmood [2]

ABSTRACT

Taxation and government expenditure are two main instruments of fiscal policy. Pakistan was one of the few developing countries that had achieved an average growth rate of over 5% over a four decade period ending in 1990. The article investigates the gaps in taxation on services sector. Being one of the emerging sectors all over the world, with its innovations and technological advancements, the sector has huge potential of tax revenues. However, such potential has not been explored completely yet in Pakistan. The enquiry has been conducted to find out the possible reasons behind the low tax collections. The tax gaps have been identified through simple mathematical calculations using the secondary data obtained from different reliable Government organizations. The study proposed that more diligent efforts and monitoring would be required by the government towards key areas of services sector to make the revenue grow more as tax revenues are direly needed for the purpose of poverty alleviation and economic development.

Key Words: Tax Revenues, Tax Gaps, Registration Abnormality, Services.

INTRODUCTION

Taxation system plays significant role, to meet developmental and non-developmental expenditures, and ultimately to boost economic growth. Taxation affects both production and growth. Analyses demonstrate that government revenue, at some time is motivated by the changes in tax base, tax policies and tax rates. Taxes impedes, household's ability to work, will to work, decisions to save, consumption, labor supply and investment. Tax system of any country also interferes with the allocation of resources. (Dr Ishrat Hussain, 2009)

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[1] ***Disclaimer:*** *This article was published to encourage research by the Officers of the SPR&S Wing, FBR and is written in the personal capacity of the author. The views, thoughts, and opinions expressed in this article belong solely to the author, and not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Board of Revenue, or any other Government Department*

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A well organized, tax system is a necessary requirement for economic growth. Basic objective of tax systems is to finance public expenditures. Tax system also plays a vital role in achieving the other targets like equity, social and economic improvement in any economy. Taxes determine the level and speed of economic growth in countries of the globe. Countries with organized and stable taxation system grow rapidly, over the period, compared with those countries, not having such good individualities (Omojemite and Godwin 2012).

The World Bank in its report stated that Pakistan has potential to increase tax receipts without imposing new taxes or raising tax rates, using a broad-based low-rate approach. A tax gap analysis recently completed by the World Bank indicates that Pakistan’s tax revenue would reach 26 percent of GDP if tax compliance were raised to 75 percent (World Bank Report 2019).

BACKGROUND OF PAKISTAN’S ECONOMY

The macroeconomic stability is an essential pre-requisite for sustained economic growth. Pakistan’s economy has experienced frequent boom and bust cycles. Typically, each cycle comprised of 3-4 years of comparatively greater growth followed by a macroeconomic crisis which required the stabilization programs. The failure to attain speedy and sustained economic growth is due to structural problems which need effective fiscal and monetary measures to attain macroeconomic stability.

The growth momentum of Pakistan’s economy, at 5.5 percent in FY 2017-18 (with an average growth rate of 4.7 percent outgoing five-year plan i.e. FY 2013-14 to FY 2017-18). The unplanned borrowing from different sources in FY 2017-18 increased both private and public consumption, resulting in higher debt repayment liabilities, which created severe macroeconomic imbalances.

The investment did not pick up as higher demand was met primarily through imports leading to enormous rise in external imbalances. Due to low growth in revenues and the unplanned and unproductive expenditures, the fiscal deficit widened. The persistence of large fiscal and current account deficits and associated buildup of public and external debt became the major source of macroeconomic imbalance.

The twin deficits always persisted in the Pakistani economy, however, in FY 2017-18 trade deficit was historically high and reached up to $ 32 billion and 10.1 percent of GDP. While the fiscal deficit reached 6.5 percent of GDP.

PAKISTAN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Although domestically the government was following stabilization process, however globally, rising trade tensions posed a risk to the global growth outlook in FY 2018-19. After a strong growth in FY 2016-17 and early FY 2017-18, global economic activity slowed noticeably in the second half of FY 2017-18, reflecting a confluence of factors affecting major economies. This is the reason IMF has revised downward real GDP growth for almost all countries in World Economic Outlook, April 2019 for FY2018-19 as shown in table 1.

This uncertain international situation has also affected Pakistan's Economy especially foreign direct investment in Pakistan as well as Pakistan's exports. During July-April FY 2018-19, foreign direct investment dropped by 51.7 percent and foreign private investment dropped by 64.3 percent.

Pakistan's exports have been on a declining trend since FY 2012-13. Overall export posted a negative growth in each of three consecutive years (FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16) and was almost stagnant in FY 2016-17. In FY 2017-18, export grew by 12.5 percent over the level of previous year as exchange rate was adjusted by an aggregate of 14.2 percent during the year. In FY 2018-19, the positive trend in exports continued in the first quarter of the fiscal year as exports were 4.2 percent higher than the first quarter of FY 2017-18.

Table 1: CHANGE IN REAL GDP GROWTH RATE FORECAST, APRIL 2018 - APRIL 2019

Table-:Real GDP Growth Rates (%)	WEO, April 2018		WEO, Oct 2018		WEO, April 2019		Forecast
Group / Country Name	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	
World	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	Decrease
Euro area	2.4	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.5	Decrease
United States	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.9	Decrease
Japan	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	1	0.9	Decrease
Other Advanced Economies	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	Decrease
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	Decrease
ASEAN							
Indonesia	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	Increase
Thailand	3.9	3.8	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.5	Decrease
Malaysia	5.3	5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	Stable
Philippines	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.5	Decrease
SOUTH ASIA							
India	7.4	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.3	Decrease
Bangladesh	7	7	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.3	Increase
Sri Lanka	4	4.5	3.7	4.3	3	3.5	Decrease
Pakistan	5.6	4.7	5.8	4	5.2	2.9	Decrease
MIDDLE EAST							
Saudi Arabia	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	Decrease
Kuwait	1.3	3.8	2.3	4.1	1.7	2.5	Decrease
Iran	4	4	-1.5	-3.6	-3.9	-6	Decrease
UAE	2	3	2.9	3.7	1.7	2.8	Decrease
Turkey	4.4	4	3.5	0.4	2.6	-2.5	Decrease
AFRICA							
Morocco	3.1	4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	Stable
South Africa	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	Decrease
Kenya	5.5	6	6	6.1	6	5.8	Decrease
Tanzania	6.4	6.6	5.8	6.6	6.6	4	Decrease

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2018, Oct 2018, April 2019

However, with economy in general and manufacturing sector in particular slowing down under the weight of economic adjustment, export started to decline. During the first nine months of FY 2018-19, export posted an overall decline of 1.9 percent over the same period of FY 2017-18. During the said period, imports declined by 4.9 percent, whereas growth in imports was positive during first two quarters of the fiscal year 2018-19.

MAJOR SECTORS OF PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY

The economy of Pakistan is the 24th largest in the world in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), and 42nd largest in terms of nominal gross domestic product. Pakistan has a population of over 212.2 million (the world's 5th-largest), giving it a nominal GDP per capita of $1,357 in 2019, which ranks 154th in the world and giving it a PPP GDP per capita of 5,839 in 2019, which ranks 132nd in the world for 2019.

However, Pakistan's undocumented economy is estimated to be 36% of its overall economy, which is not taken into consideration when calculating per capita income. (Bloomberg 2012) Pakistan is one of the developing countries identified by many researchers as having a high potential of becoming one of the world's largest economies.

There are three major sectors of Pakistan's Economy

1. Agriculture Sector
2. Industrial / Manufacturing Sector
3. Services Sector

Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector of Pakistan contributes 18.5 percent to Pakistan's Gross Domestic Product and provides 38.5 percent employment to national labor force but it remains one of the backward sector of the economy while high performing agriculture is a key to economic growth and poverty alleviation.

Over the last decade, the performance of agriculture sector has fallen short of desirable level, mainly because of non-improvement in the productivity of all important crops. Cropped area of the five traditional crops has also largely remained unchanged. Climate change also poses a serious challenge to Pakistan's agriculture sector and threatens country's water availability and food security

Industrial / Manufacturing Sector

Manufacturing sector plays a vital role in economic development. The contribution of Manufacturing of Pakistan in GDP is hovering around the 13.0 - 13.8 percent for almost a decade.

Manufacturing sector is further divided in three components named as large scale manufacturing (LSM)), small scale manufacturing and slaughtering. Major sectors in industries include cement, fertilizer, edible oil, sugar, steel, tobacco, chemicals, machinery, food processing, and medical instruments.

Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) has 78 percent share in Manufacturing and 10.2 percent in GDP whereas Small scale manufacturing accounts for 2.0 percent in GDP. The third component of the sector is Slaughtering and it accounts for 0.9 percent in GDP.

SERVICES SECTORS OF PAKISTAN

In the present world economy, services sector has emerged as one of the largest sector, growing at a rapid speed. It accounts for the major share in the economy of most of the developed as well as developing countries. According to the World Bank data of year 2018, the overall share of services in world GDP is around 69 percent. World Bank further divides this share in total GDP as 47 percent in low income countries, 54 percent in lower-middle income countries, 59 percent in upper-middle income countries and 74 percent in high income countries.

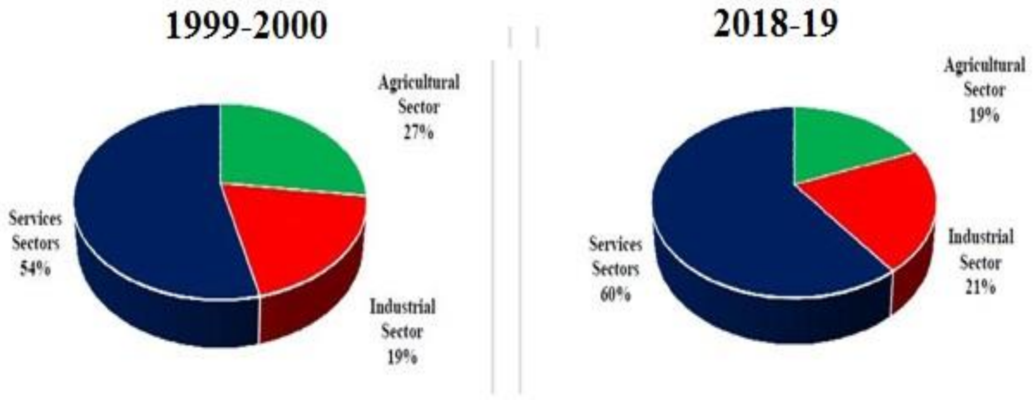
Services Sector includes wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, finance and insurance, professional, and personal services such as education, health care and real estate services. Up to some extent, bank service charges, import duties and general government services are also included in the services sector. These all account for a significant increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) and cross-border trade (CBT).

One can easily conclude the expectancy of the rising trend of services sector to continue and gain more and more advancement through knowledge and skill oriented activities. As FDI and CBT increases, the overall economy also grows at rapid pace. This rapid growth in the economy provides fuel for revenue generation as it is obvious that the more is the growth in economy, the more will be sources of revenue generation for the countries.

A share of service sector has been increasing in major activities of economy. The service sector has major contribution in value added and gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in Pakistan. Employment share in services sector is increasing, people are moving from agriculture sector to services sector. Service sector is also important sources of revenues as 26 percent of revenues are received from taxes compare with 1 percent from agriculture sector.

As far as economic indicators, especially revenues of Pakistan are concerned; services sector is expanding in all segments of economy over the period of time. More precisely, the development rate of services sector is higher than the rate of agriculture and industrial sectors. According to Pakistan Economic Survey 2018-19, services sector was hovering around 54% of the GDP in 1999-2000, has witnessed a sharp increase and has reached to 60% of GDP in 2018-19. Comparison of Sector wise share of GDP from 1999-2000 to 2018-19 has been shown in the Graph 1 below:

Graph 1: Share of Major Sectors in Pakistan's Economy (%)



Services sector has solid relationship with different segments of economy; it provides fundamental contributions to agriculture sector and industrial sector. Therefore, services sector has become a major input for revenue generation. The goal of this paper is to break down the significance of services sector as an input to revenue generation in a growing economy of Pakistan and its better comprehension. The study furthermore investigates the relative performance of services sector and its commitment in the fiscal development, employment generation and trade.

LITERATURE REVIEW

During the past four to five decades, a considerable number of studies have been conducted on share of services sector in economic growth and its relationship with revenues generation. Following literature review provide evidence that share of services sector has different impacts on economic growth in the world as well as Pakistan by using same techniques and methods.

Beginning with Kuznuts (1957) and Fuchs (1980) in their studies examined that structure of economy changes from farming to assembling and from assembling to services over the span of fiscal development. Brooks & Hwong (2006) said that it is disastrous for citizen of a nation & its prosperity to evade the tax. They also discussed that ratio of achieving social objectives successfully for any high tax paying country is much better than low tax paying country. Gershuny (1978) finds that in United Kingdom the relative demand of service was constant during the period of 1954 to 1974; although the larger proportion of income was spent on services. He argues that this increase in demand of services is due to the "self-service economy" where the relative cheaper manufacture products satisfy the services need. Ivar and Villinger (2008) conducted study to investigate the major contributors of FDI in services sector. They evaluated statistics of 57 countries for the period of 1989-2000. They found that institutional climate and democracy are more significant for FDI in services sector but trade frankness does not impact significantly because service sector is 'Marketing-seeking" FDI. They also found strong correlation between FDI in manufacturing sector and FDI in Producers' Services Sector.

Kongsamut, et al. (2001) determines that increase in services sector increases the per capita GDP of these economies in the sample of 123 nations across the world from 1970-80. These economies move from agriculture area to services sector more than moving towards industrial sector. Rauf & Yasmin (2002) focused on the measurement of underground economy in Pakistan from the period of 1974-2002. The underground economy is estimated by applying the monetary approach. First of all, the currency demand equation is predicted & then they try to find out the size of the underground economy & tax evasion. Rauf & Yasmin (2002) also indicated that presence of such huge underground economy can reduce tax revenue, lower GDP & increase socio-economic crisis. They further suggest that tax audits & heavy punishments can bring down the size of underground economy with all its outcomes. Rath, et al. (2006) argues that higher development in services segment leads to better economic revival of India. They conclude that services sector gives more job opportunities and helps in broadening of tax base as well as resilience of taxes. Zaidi (2010) said that Pakistan's economy has experienced many ups & down since last sixty years. Government of Pakistan earns less revenue resulting from the influential use of tax evasion, excuses & exemptions. Tax evasion signifies that lesser resources are available for essential social services. Tax reform in both agriculture and services sector can increase government's revenue, but rich & powerful people always oppose such reforms. Akhtar (2001) conducted study to examine the determinants of extension of foreign banks in Pakistan and found that vital determinants of existence and development of foreign banks in Pakistan are market size, diversification of risk, profitability, trade financing and so on. Chaudhry & Munir (2010) indicate that major hurdle in the economic development & one major justification of high budget deficit in Pakistan is Low tax to GDP ratio. They try to figure out the determinants of low tax return in Pakistan by using time-series econometrics methods over the period of 1973-2009. They examine different factors which are responsible for the variation in the tax revenue collection of Pakistan. They found that one of the basic reasons for low tax revenue is Pakistan's narrow taxation, more dependence on agriculture sector, foreign aid less share of services sector in tax revenues. Fuch (1968) found that in United States the income elasticity demand for services is 1.12 and for goods is 0.93 during 1925 to 1967. He also argues that this change in demand of services is due to the self-service economy where the comparatively cheaper manufactured goods convince the services requirement. Gerhani (2007) by gathering large scale data on tax evasion found that it is a definite challenge in itself. In a country which is in evolution period from underdeveloped to developing stage, tax evasion is on peak in all major sectors of the economy. Li et al. (2008) discovered that in many countries there are three basic observations that have recently i.e. always ethical, sometimes ethical & never or almost never ethical. They conduct their research on different universities of Hong Kong & U.S where they found that almost every respondent was against to the view that tax evasion is always or almost always ethical. Rubio & Simon (1994) conducted study by using annual time series data for the period of 1964-89 This study used co-integration techniques for estimation. Results indicate that long run association exists between FDI, real GDP, inflation rate, trade barriers and foreign capital stock. Further, they found that main determinants of FDI in manufacturing and Non-manufacturing sectors are almost same rather in total FDI. Summer (1985) estimates the elasticity of demand by using cross sectional data. His result shows that a service such as medical care and housing has income elasticity greater than unity, whereas the income elasticity for education, transportation and communication is less than unity.

CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES SECTOR IN PAKISTAN

The services sector is not a single sector only the one sector at all rather it is highly diversified. Services sector consists of four major sectors in Pakistan that is; distributive, producer, personal and social services. These sectors are further divided in different subsectors. According to classification of services sector in Pakistan the distributive services are further divided into three subsectors i.e., transport, communications and trade sector. The distributive sector provides the utility to consumer, household and profits for the traders.

Producer services consist of financial sector, which not only facilitates the consumers; it also provides the capital for industrialist and business community. The personal services sector provides the public goods and shelters to the citizens of the country. Lastly, the social services sector is divided in two subsectors (i) public administration and defense, and (ii) health and education facility.

Other system of classifying services developed by Browning and Singelemann (1978) provides market based classification system that consists of public and private provision. Elfring (1988), building on this system, regrouped the service activities from the (International Standard Industrial Classification) ISIC under the four sub-sectors.

World Trade Organization (WTO) has identified 12 areas covering 161 sub-sector of the services. The main sectors are construction, computer and software development, engineering services, professional services (marketing, audit/accounts, taxation and legal etc.), banking, insurance, communication, tourism and business services.

In Pakistan, services sector has witnessed growth of above 6 percent for the last two consecutive years. The reason is that in Pakistan, services sector has still great potential to grow and the government is making best efforts to provide enabling environment to economic agents to tap its potential. Therefore, the performance of services sector remained broad based, as all components of services contributed positively. There are six major sub-sectors of services sector of Pakistan’s Economy

1. Wholesale & Retail trade
2. Transport, Storage & Communication
3. Finance & Insurance
4. Housing Services (Ownership of Dwellings)
5. General Government Services
6. Other Private Services

Wholesale & Retail trade

The wholesale & retail trade (WRT), an important component of services sector, is well recognized sector all over the world. The wholesale and retail trade activities contribute a substantial proportion of total economic activity in terms of GDP and its share in employment. These activities are scattered throughout the country channelizing the flow of goods & services from the producers to the consumers.

Growth of Wholesale & Retail Trade was hovering around 1.2% to 13.5% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19. Contribution of Wholesale & Retail Trade in gross national product of Pakistan's economy and growth (%) for last six years has been shown in Table below:-

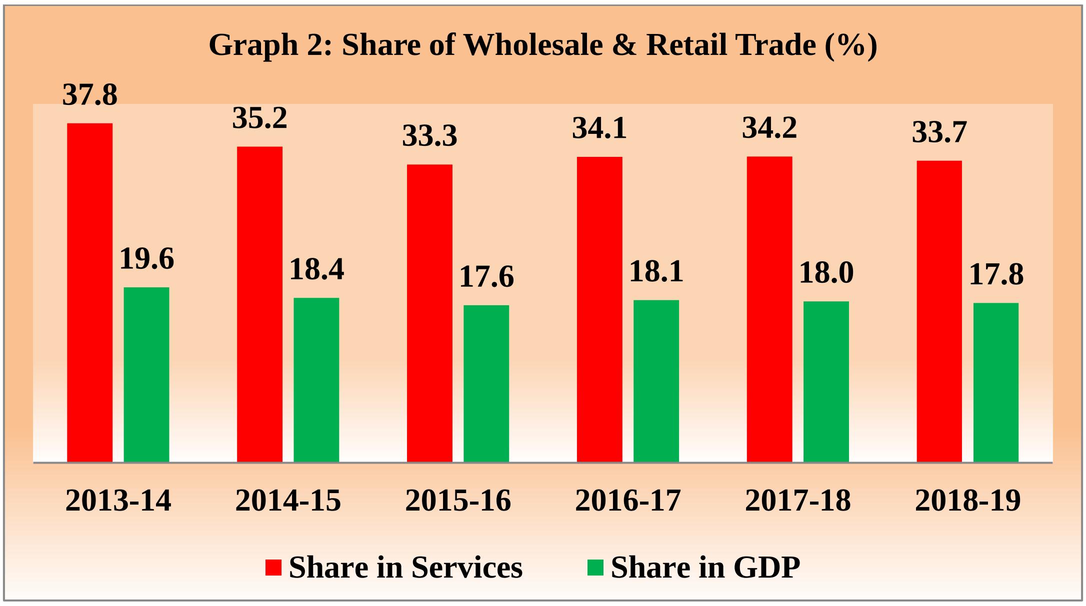
Table 2: Wholesale & Retail Trade

(Rs. in Million)

Year	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Growth (%)
2013-14	4,924,462	12.7
2014-15	5,045,262	2.5
2015-16	5,104,854	1.2
2016-17	5,792,701	13.5
2017-18	6,232,724	7.6
2018-19	6,868,209	10.2

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan

Share of Wholesale & Retail Trade was hovering around 33.3% to 37.8% and 17.6% to 19.6% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19 in services sector and overall GDP of Pakistan respectively, as shown in the following graph:-



Transport, Storage & Communication

Modern transport and communication facilities play an important role for integrated economic development. It plays a major role in the economic uplift of a country as it promotes internal and external trade, economic use of natural resources, mobility of skilled labour-force, diversification of markets, provision of fuel, reduction in unemployment, increase in agricultural and industrial production etc. Transport, Storage and Communication (TS&C) component of services sector is based primarily on the profits and losses of Pakistan Railways, Pakistan International Airlines and other airlines, Pakistan Post and courier services, Pak Telecom and motor vehicles of different kinds on the road. The government remained engaged in developing and modernizing the sector through high public expenditure on transportation projects.

Growth of Transport, Storage & Communication was hovering around 5.1% to 25.6% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19, except a negative growth in 2017-18. Contribution of Transport, Storage & Communication in gross national product of Pakistan's economy and growth (%) for last six years has been shown in Table below:-

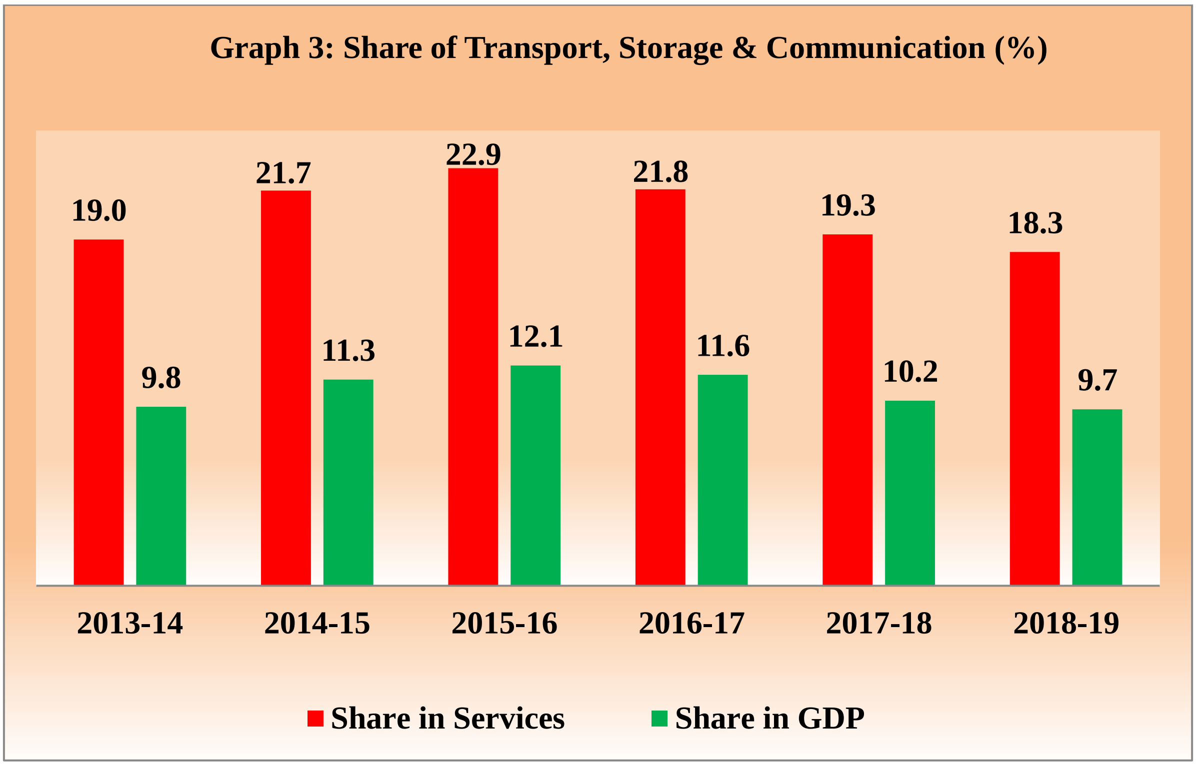
Table 3: Transport, Storage & Communication

(Rs. in Million)

Year	Transport, Storage & Communication	Growth (%)
2013-14	2,474,818	7.1
2014-15	3,107,785	25.6
2015-16	3,518,864	13.2
2016-17	3,697,932	5.1
2017-18	3,522,417	-4.7
2018-19	3,739,044	6.1

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan

Share of Wholesale & Retail Trade was hovering around 18.3% to 22.9% and 9.7% to 12.1% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19 in services sector and overall GDP of Pakistan respectively, as shown in the following graph:-



Finance & Insurance

Pakistan's finance & insurance sector is quite small, but it does serve its capital raising and investment purposes. The sector includes banks, life insurance, property and casualty insurance and health insurance, as well as micro-insurance offered by several microfinance companies and NGOs. Banks are often described as a nation's economic engine, in part because they provide financial intermediation functions between savers/investors that are looking for safety and growth and consumers/businesses who are looking for access to credit and capital. Finance & Insurance also play a major role as instruments of the government's monetary policy aimed at regulating interest rates and money supply in the economy.

Growth of finance & insurance was hovering around 2.0% to 28.5% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19, except a negative growth in 2015-16. Contribution of finance & insurance in gross national product of Pakistan’s economy and growth (%) for last six years has been shown in Table below:-

Table 4: Finance & Insurance

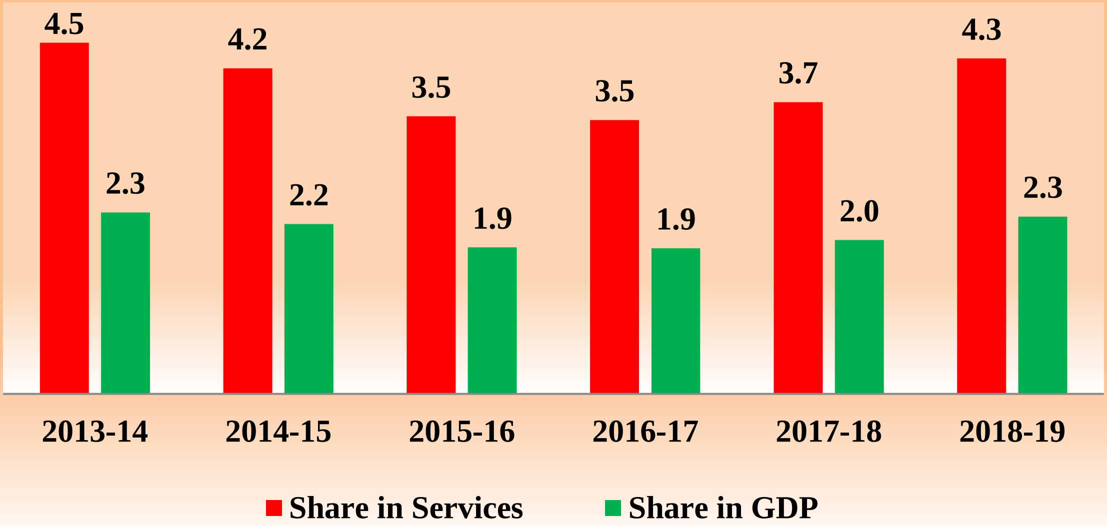
(Rs. in Million)

Year	Finance & Insurance	Growth (%)
2013-14	584,074	11.8
2014-15	595,961	2.0
2015-16	544,301	-8.7
2016-17	594,362	9.2
2017-18	680,741	14.5
2018-19	874,474	28.5

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan

Share of finance & insurance was hovering around 3.5% to 4.5% and 1.9% to 2.3% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19 in services sector and overall GDP of Pakistan respectively, as shown in the following graph:-

Graph 4: Share of Finance & Insurance (%)



Housing Services (Ownership of Dwellings)

According to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, average monthly expenditure on rent per household has increased at an annual rate of over 13% for the last nine years in Pakistan. A look at the Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) released by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics reveals that an average Pakistani family spent Rs. 888 every month on house rent in 2001-02; which rose to Rs. 2,693 in 2010-11; signifying an annualized increase of 13.12% over a period of nine years. Interestingly, in the same period, annual rise in average house rent in rural areas was 2.7% higher than the corresponding increase in urban areas – even though 85.63% of the populace of rural areas lives in owner-occupied houses. In contrast, 75.79% of the urban population lives in houses that they own.

Growth of housing services (ownership of dwellings) was hovering around 9.8% to 12.5% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19. Contribution of finance & insurance in gross national product of Pakistan's economy and growth (%) for last six years has been shown in Table below:-

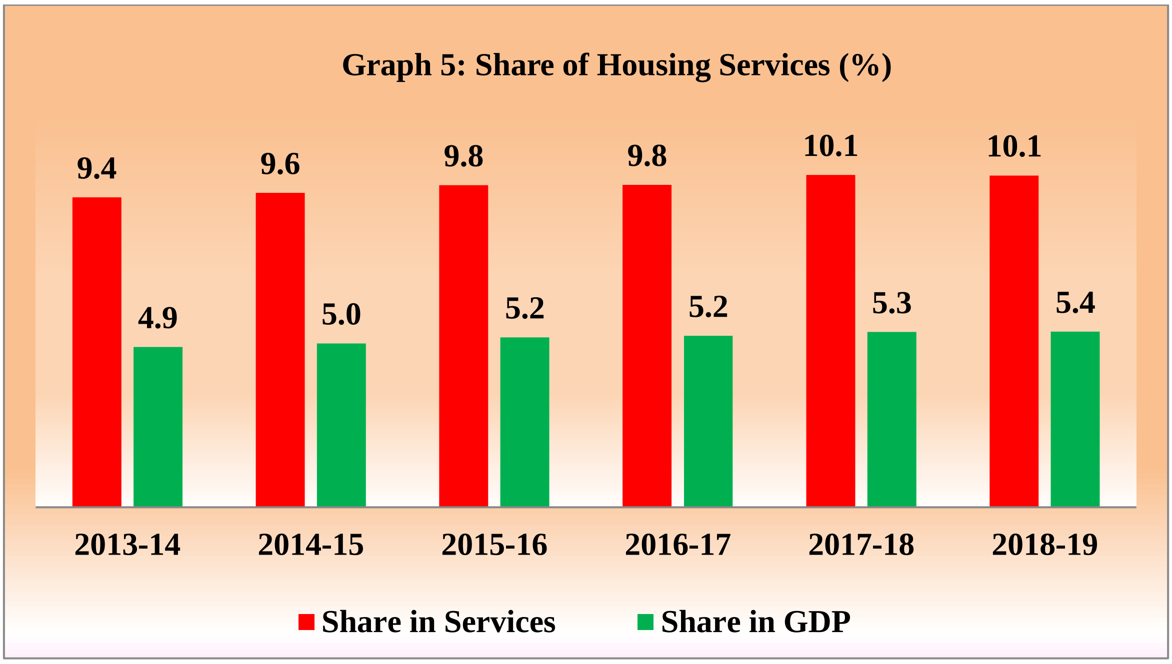
Table 5: Housing Services (Ownership of Dwellings)

(Rs. in Million)

Year	Housing Services	Growth (%)
2013-14	1,229,110	12.5
2014-15	1,371,443	11.6
2015-16	1,506,385	9.8
2016-17	1,668,521	10.8
2017-18	1,848,600	10.8
2018-19	2,063,155	11.6

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan

Share of housing services (ownership of dwellings) was hovering around 9.4% to 10.1% and 4.9% to 5.4% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19 in services sector and overall GDP of Pakistan respectively, as shown in the following graph:-



General Government Services

The Government of Pakistan is a federal government established by the Constitution of Pakistan as a constituted governing authority of the four provinces of a parliamentary democratic republic. Adopting the Westminster system for governing the state, the government is mainly composed of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, in which all powers are vested by the Constitution in the Parliament, the Prime Minister and the Supreme Court. The powers and duties of these branches are further defined by acts and amendments of the Parliament, including the creation of executive institutions, departments and courts inferior to the Supreme Court. By constitutional powers, the President promulgates ordinances and passes bills.

Growth of general government services was hovering around 9.5% to 16.2% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19. Contribution of general government services in gross national product of Pakistan's economy and growth (%) for last six years has been shown in Table below:-

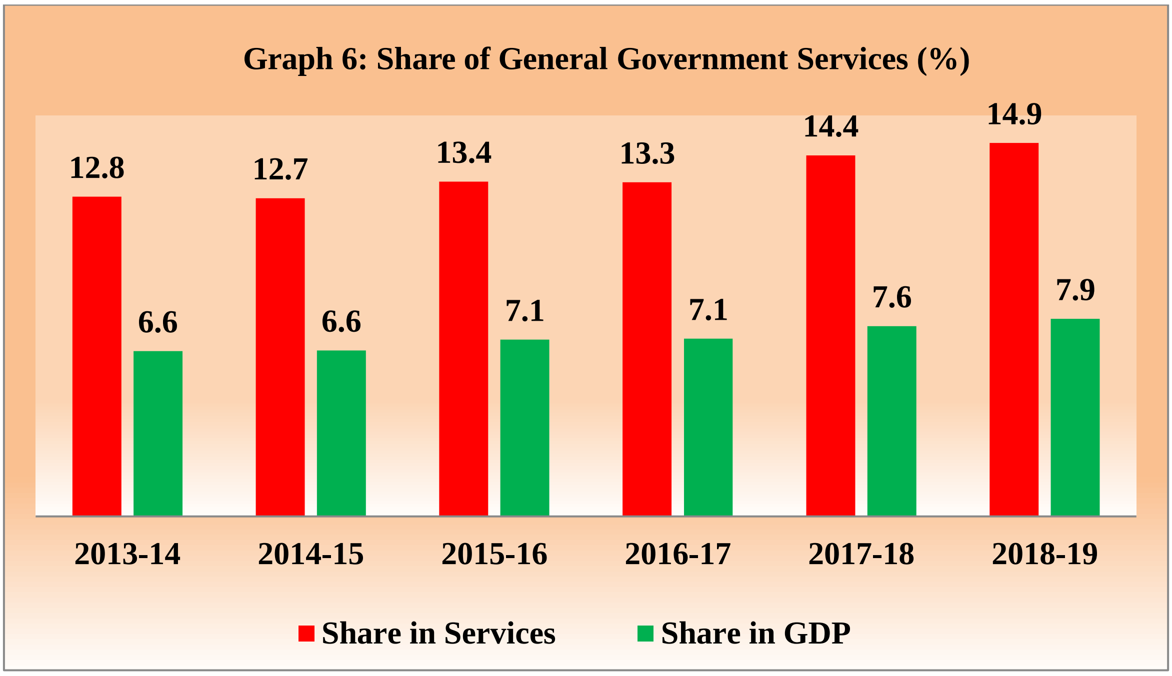
Table 6: General Government Services

(Rs. in Million)

Year	General Government Services	Growth (%)
2013-14	1,660,434	11.7
2014-15	1,818,477	9.5
2015-16	2,050,560	12.8
2016-17	2,263,393	10.4
2017-18	2,629,924	16.2
2018-19	3,040,050	15.6

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan

Share of general government services was hovering around 12.7% to 14.9% and 6.6% to 7.9% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19 in services sector and overall GDP of Pakistan respectively, as shown in the following graph:-



Other Private Services

Pakistan is a federal parliamentary republic in South Asia on crossroads of Central and Western Asia. Economists estimate that Pakistan has been part of the wealthiest region of the world throughout the first millennium of the Common Era having the largest economy by GDP. This advantage was lost in the 18th century as other regions edged forward such as China and Western Europe. Pakistan is considered as a developing country and is one of the Next Eleven, the eleven countries that have a high potential to become the world's largest economies, in the 21st century through both government and other private services.

Growth of other private services was hovering around 10.3% to 15.0% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19. Contribution of general government services in gross national product of Pakistan’s economy and growth (%) for last six years has been shown in Table below:-

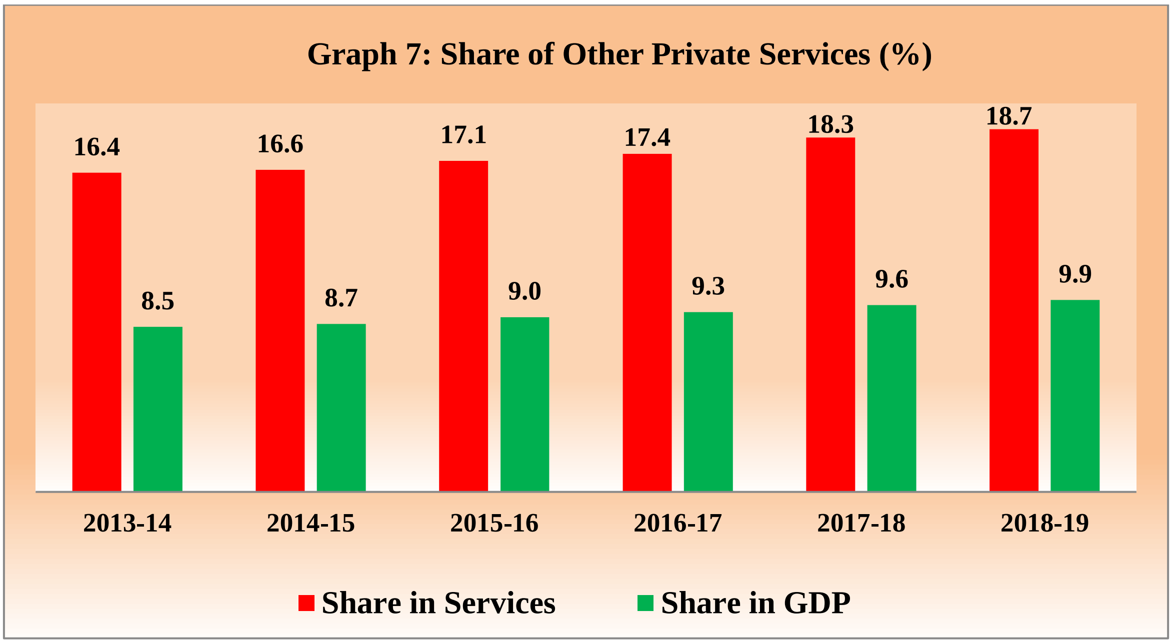
Table 7: Other Private Services

(Rs. in Million)

Year	Other Private Services	Growth (%)
2013-14	2,139,688	15.0
2014-15	2,375,495	11.0
2015-16	2,618,997	10.3
2016-17	2,958,640	13.0
2017-18	3,333,280	12.7
2018-19	3,812,369	14.4

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan

Share of other private services was hovering around 16.4% to 18.7% and 8.5% to 9.9% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19 in services sector and overall GDP of Pakistan respectively, as shown in the following graph:-



CONTRIBUTION BY THE SERVICES SECTOR IN TAX

Services sector being a vital contributor to tax revenues has shown growth at par with the growth in their parent heads over the last six years. The tax wise details of contribution by the services sector are discussed below.

Direct Tax:

Income Tax has been the top contributor in the tax collection over the years. Within income tax ordinance 2001, eleven main sections of withholding taxes are imposed on services sector namely U/s 152 (Technical Fee), U/s 153 (Services & Contracts), U/s 234 (Transport), U/s 236F (Advance Tax on Cable Operators & other Electronic media), U/s 236G (Advance Tax on Distributors / Whole Sellers), U/s 236H (Advance Tax on Sales to Retailers), U/s 236I (Advance Tax on Educational Institutions), U/s 236J (Advance Tax on Dealers / Commission Agents / Arhatis), U/s 236L (Advance Tax on purchaser of international air ticket), U/s 236U (Advance tax on insurance premium), and U/s 236V (Advance tax on minerals extraction).

Under the head of direct tax, services & contracts are the top most contributors in last six years (2013-14 to 2018-19). According to the data of FY 2018-19 services sector is at the top contributor in income tax with 18.4% share in total direct taxes, followed by technical fee, transport services, etc. The detail of data for above mentioned sub sectors for last the six years has been shown in Table below:

Table 8: Taxation on Services Sector in Direct Tax

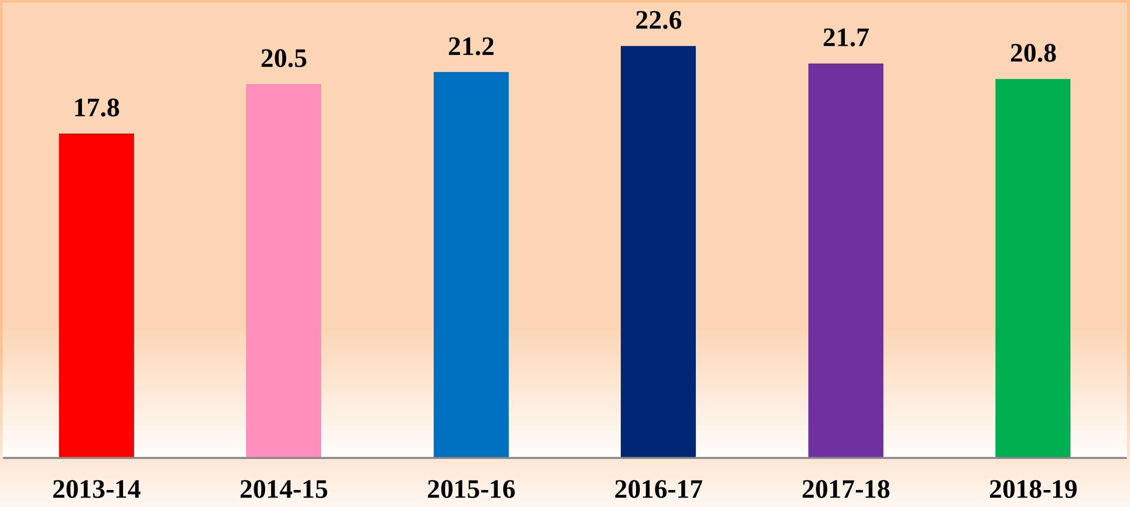
(Rs. in Million)

Year	Technical Fee	Services & Contracts	Transport	Cable Operators & Electronic media	Distributors / Whole Sellers	Sales to Retailers	Educational Institutions	Dealers / Commission Agents / Arhatis	purchaser of international air ticket	insurance premium	minerals extraction
2013-14	16,845	129,901	6,359	14	877	937	1,233	96	0	0	0
2014-15	22,738	176,783	6,582	34	1,875	1,389	1,912	138	709	0	0
2015-16	19,967	220,062	8,957	23	3,392	1,836	2,520	135	948	0	0
2016-17	24,333	259,539	9,569	21	3,611	2,032	3,099	146	1,341	362	8
2017-18	26,060	282,899	9,864	30	4,269	4,086	3,843	165	1,248	463	2
2018-19	39,937	234,724	9,452	43	4,932	5,484	4,268	166	1,464	410	4

Source: FBR Yearbooks

The share of taxes collected from services sector within direct tax was hovering around 17.8% to 22.6% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19 as shown in the following graph: -

Graph 8: Share of Services Sector in Direct Tax



Sales Tax:

Within sales tax, eight main heads, namely travel by air, contractor, electrical energy (discos), importer/whole seller, independent power projects (IPPs), services on board, services provided by cold storage, services provided by telecommunication, and misc services contributes towards tax collection under domestic sales tax. The details of tax collection from these commodities in total sales tax collection are given below:

Table 9: Taxation on Services Sector in Sales Tax

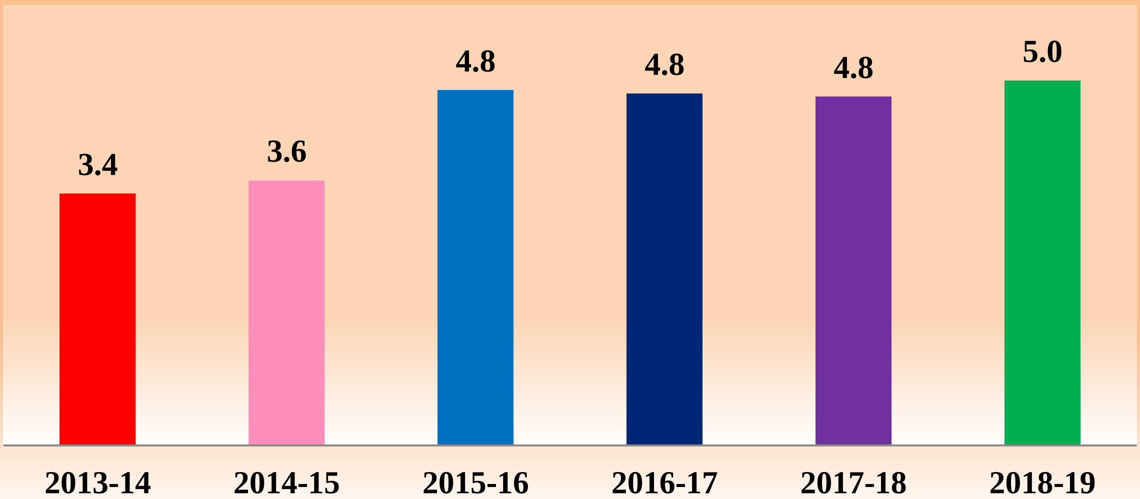
(Rs. in Million)

Year	Travel By Air	Contractor	Electrical Energy (Discos)	Importer / Whole Seller	Independent Power Projects (IPPs)	Services On Board	Services Provided By Cold Storage	Services Provided By Tele-communication	Misc Services
2013-14	1,719	61	16,609	2,677	4,204	5	0	4,429	4,484
2014-15	1,615	88	20,759	3,707	4,854	3	0	2,570	5,703
2015-16	1,988	200	34,632	6,403	4,887	4	0	1,929	13,009
2016-17	129	392	43,134	6,548	4,590	4	0	1,489	7,452
2017-18	91	330	48,166	6,641	5,395	3	2	734	9,237
2018-19	22	307	50,006	6,824	7,868	1	2	768	6,767

Source: FBR Yearbooks

The share of taxes collected from services sector within sales tax (total) was hovering around 3.4% to 5.0% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19 as shown in the following graph: -

Graph 9: Share of Services Sector in Sales Tax (Total)



Federal Excise Duty (FED):

Within federal excise duty, five main heads, namely International travel by air, services provided by property developer, services NOS, Aviation Corporation on air ticket, and telecom services contributes towards tax collection under federal excise duty. The details of tax collection from these commodities in federal excise duty collection are given below:

Table 10: Taxation on Services Sector in Federal Excise Duty

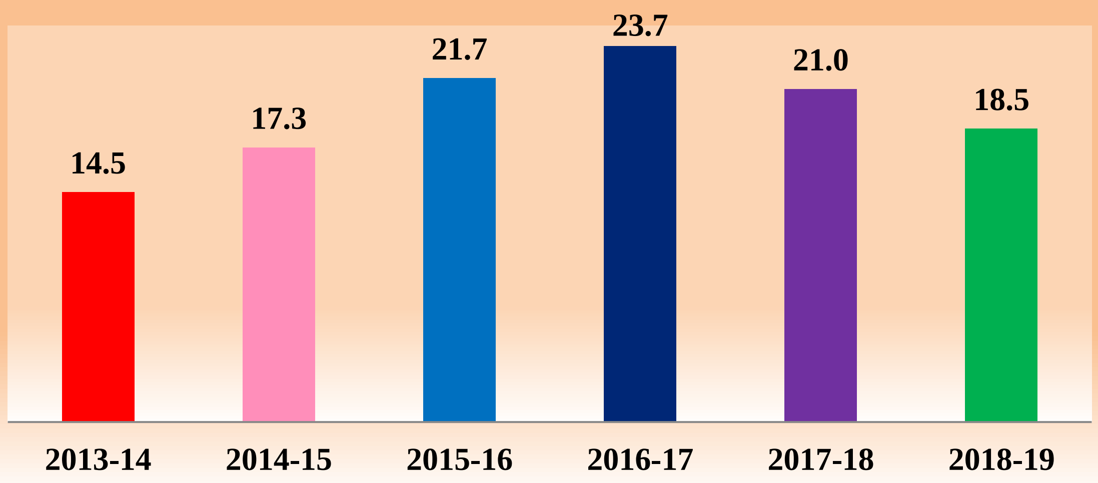
(Rs. in Million)

Year	International Travel By Air	Services provided by property developer	Services NOS	Aviation Corporation on Air Ticket	Telecom Services
2013-14	18,751	122	119	590	449
2014-15	27,657	89	129	223	10
2015-16	40,687	19	102	0	0
2016-17	46,872	7	92	0	0
2017-18	44,756	4	100	0	0
2018-19	43,974	5	106	0	0

Source: FBR Yearbooks

International travel by air has been the top source of tax in services sector under federal excise duty. The share of taxes collected from services sector within federal excise duty was hovering around 14.5% to 23.7% throughout the years from 2013-14 to 2018-19 as shown in the following graph: -

Graph 10: Share of Services Sector in Federal Excise Duty



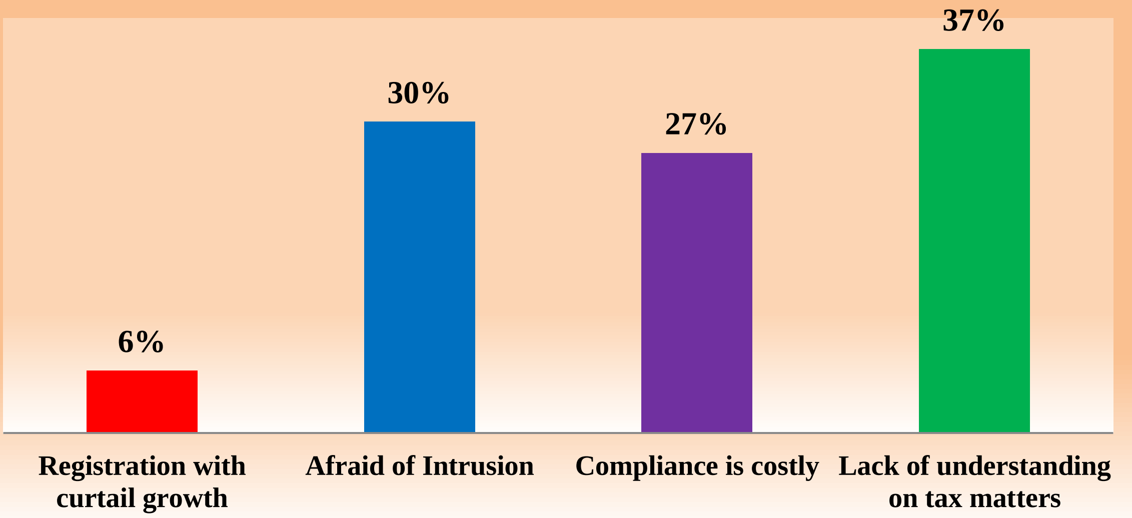
REASONS FOR SHORTFALL IN THE SERVICES SECTOR

The analysis shows that there are some considerable reasons due to which the estimated revenues cannot be collected and the sector output related to tax revenues always remains on the lower side. The structural factors, such as uneducated ownerships, lack of capital, undocumented dealings and shipments do not allow the transport companies to be registered. Most of them avoid sales tax collection by issuing flying invoices / vouchers / receipts to facilitate their customers. Moreover, the exempted supplies and imports should also be taken into consideration towards low revenues. One of the main reasons could be that the companies that are not paying taxes get registered initially with FBR and PRAL, but due to economic instability, they quit business. In addition to that, there are many unregistered companies in the Pakistan Revenue Automation Limited (the source of data for income, sales and federal excise for FBR). A report was given by Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI, 2013) to understand why people are hesitant to get them registered with FBR.

According to SDPI, there are following reasons for not registering with FBR.

1. Registration will hold back growth
2. Afraid of Intrusion
3. Compliance is costly
4. Lack of understanding on tax matters

Graph 11: Reasons For Non-Registration



Source: SDPI, 2013

According to the statistics, 37% of the companies are not registered with FBR because their owners are not educated who do not understand the tax matters. Whereas 30% say that they are afraid of interruption by Tax authorities. About 27% respondents think that compliance with Tax authorities is costly. Whereas 6% of the companies think that registration with tax collection authorities will restrict their growth. Few of the companies could be involved in tax evasion by posting their falsified income statements. Improper record of taxes can also bring ambiguity.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The higher growth of service sector gives a new dimension of stability to Pakistan's growth process. The analysis shows that other commodity-producing sector growth rate in employment is stagnant or declining, while the services sector provides more opportunities in employment generation. This helps in poverty alleviation and improves the quality of life. Through increasing trade and investment, services sector leads to economic growth and competition.

The study suggested the measures and strategies for removing bottlenecks in the growth of the services sector and to provide a package of policy reform so that the services sector emerges as a key sector for growth, employment, and poverty reduction.

In the context to the services sector, information technology (IT) will best be used for cluster based development. There is a dire need to pay attention towards improving advance technical skill and education to the workers to cope with global requirements and more absorption of labor in sophisticated industries, financial, trade, transport and communication services. In addition new avenues have to be discovered in the services sector.

In order to improve research and development (R&D), technology up-gradation and human resource development (HRD), particularly management improvement, and reformed policy environment will have to be formulated. Moreover a dynamic, honest and free of corruption leadership at national level is a top most requirement for achieving the desired goals. Fair, efficient, free of nepotism and maladministration system is also needed to be put in place. Quality education with equal and uniform system can also serve in better improvement of services sector, which ultimately can play a vital role in uplifting the ailing economy and bringing the nation on a right track.

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III. GST INTEGRATION – A VIABLE OPTION [3]

By Muhammad Imtiaz [4]
Said Munaf [5]

1. INTRODUCTION

General Sales Tax (GST) has been an important component of FBR tax revenues, sharing nearly 40 percent in total taxes, before 18th Constitutional amendment. However, consequent to the Amendment, GST on services has been shifted to provinces which have created apprehensions and questions. The major question is; can the provinces handle this assignment appropriately without compromising on optimal gains? Wouldn't it be the loss of efficiency leading to lower than the potential collection from this head? Is the rate differential amongst the provinces is causing distortions? Should it not be a single GST (Goods & Services Tax) in the country? And many questions alike have aroused need a review for better policy options to be adopted.

In this brief paper we make the case for the government to introduce a single GST (Goods & Services Tax) replacing the existing Sales Tax on goods collected by the Federal Government & Sales Tax on services collected by the Provincial Governments. It would use the VAT principle to tax consumption of almost all goods & services – with full tax. It would provide credits to taxpayers for tax paid on purchase of all goods & services. More than 130 countries have introduced GST in some form. It has been a part of the tax landscape in Europe for several years.

In Pakistan's economy, the services sector contributes around 61%[6]. It contributes also in FBR's revenue significantly. However, share of sales tax collected by provinces when compared to FBR's total revenue is less than 6%, which shows that separate taxation of goods and services is neither viable nor desirable.

The concept of Integration of GST may be explained by four important parameters:

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[3] ***Disclaimer:*** *This article was published to encourage research by the Officers of the SPR&S Wing, FBR and is written in the personal capacity of the author. The views, thoughts, and opinions expressed in this article belong solely to the author, and not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Board of Revenue, or any other Government Department*

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[6] Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-29

- First, integration of tax laws, by single tax rates, single prescribed return, single registration, single tax rules , single product type (goods/Services); ensuring taxability of products at correct rate without mistakes

- Second, integration of IT front. On the IT front, a taxpayer may have a common tax number CTN based on taxpayer ID, a common return, and a common challan for tax payment, a common portal providing following core facilities (registration, payments, submission of return, enforcement, IP, Audit); that would ease compliance.

- Third, integration of Stakeholders. Integration of stakeholders means, integration of the existing tax administration (Federal / Provincial governments), taxpayers and other stakeholders.

- Fourth, integration of taxpayer's facilities, building efficient and convenient interfaces between tax payers to increase tax compliance; integration of data; for Carrying out research, study best practices and provide training to the stakeholders;

(This will help the tax collecting authorities in meeting the challenges of E-commerce business, where nature, initiation, termination and incidence of taxation are difficult to identify.)

For integration and harmonization of tax on goods and services and for resolution of constitutional, definitional, procedural issues; the following submissions are being made:

i. CURRENT SCENARIO

- Sales tax on goods is being charged and collected by FBR, whereas sales tax on services is being collected by the provinces after the 18th amendment. FBR is collecting sales tax on services in the capital territory only.

- Taxpayers have to get registered in multiple jurisdictions, and have to file multiple returns. Resultantly, there arise complex and convoluted procedural issues.

- Further, the rates of sales tax on goods and services vary between Federal Government and provinces.

- These jurisdictional and procedural issues have increased cost of doing business for the taxpayers.

- The provinces are already getting their due share of revenue through NFC Awards from overall tax collected by the center.

ii. CHALLENGES

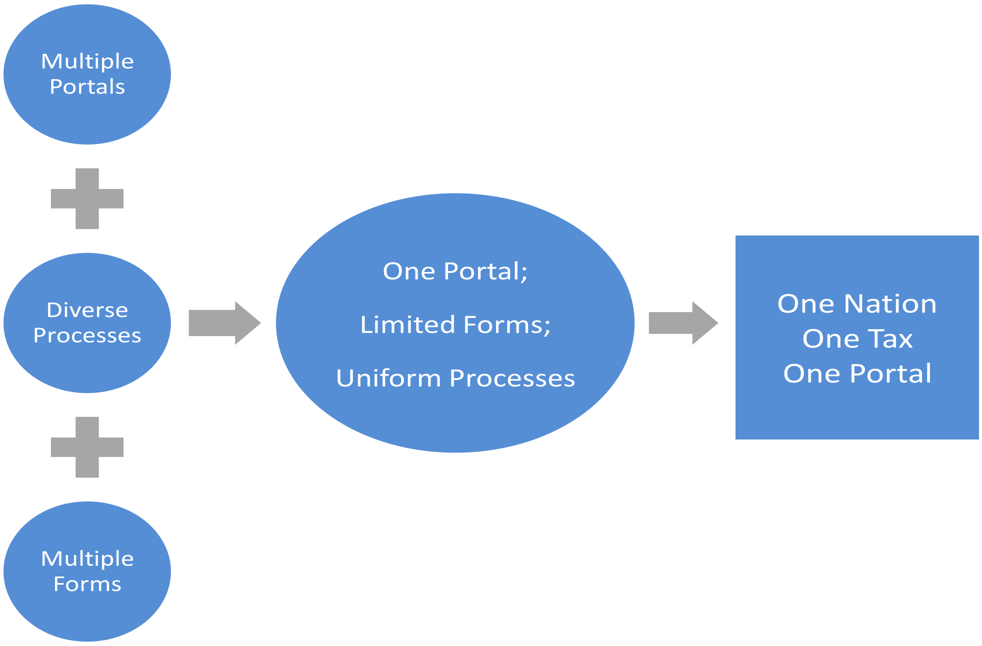
- Presently sales tax on services is collected by the provinces and integration could only be made through amendment in to the constitution.
- There exist definitional and jurisdictional issues between Federal Government and provinces.
- There are disputes between Federal Government and Provincial Governments on jurisdiction over certain areas like restaurants, toll manufacturing, retailers and wholesalers.
- There are also disputes regarding taxation of interprovincial services based on origin and destination.
- There are also long outstanding Issues relating to the input tax adjustment arising between the Federal Government and Provinces.

iii. TRANSFORMATION

Through transformation the following benefits will be realized:

- Plugging of persistent tax gaps
- Uniform sales tax rates
- No more double taxation
- Harmonization of business processes and formats
- Fully automated integrated common and shared IT solution
- Seamless flow of credit
- Common National market
- Non-intrusive taxpayer’s database

- Month-to-month reconciliation
- Improved Accessibility
- Increased tax-to-GDP ratio
- Significantly reduced cost of collection



iv. IT STRATEGY

- In order to facilitate the taxpayers and also to introduce transparency, it is essential to establish a single portal for sales tax on goods and services. Single portal will provide single interface for registration, return filing and payments with due share going to respective jurisdiction.
- As the taxpayers have to get registered in multiple jurisdictions, and have to file multiple returns, single portal shall ensure that taxpayers are facilitated by allowing uploading data on a single portal. The portal shall prepare returns based on data provided and forward return to relevant jurisdiction. The portal shall also ensure quick reconciliation of cross-adjustment of input tax. The amount deposited shall be shared through NFC Award.
- Building a comprehensive GST Information technology System to provide IT infrastructure to taxpayers and tax authorities.

- Building efficient and convenient interface for taxpayers, banks and other stakeholders.

v. WAY FORWARD

- Necessary constitutional arrangements/amendments need to be carried out in order to streamline the integration process of sales tax on goods and services.

- Any issues arising out of GST integration should be referred to Policy Board and Council of Common Interest (CCI) which is the constitutional body for resolution of disputes between federation and provinces.

- There are disputes of jurisdiction between Federal Government and Provinces so there is need of a single tax collecting authority for sales tax to resolve the issues in hand. For example currently there is dispute of taxation of toll manufacturers / restaurants between FBR and provinces as to whether it falls in the jurisdiction of Federal Government or provinces. Furthermore, there is also jurisdiction issue regarding ST on wholesale and retail. FBR is of the view that these businesses are engaged in sales of goods and form an integral part of process of consumption of goods. Hence, these are fully covered under Entry No. 49 of Federal Legislative List.

vi. CONCLUSION

In order to resolve definitional and procedural issues and for harmonization and optimal collection of sales tax, there should be a single sales tax collection authority for both goods and services operated through a fully integrated and automated single portal. In this regard, in the last NFC meeting, six sub-groups have been formed. For sub-group I, IV and VI representatives from FBR will be included as members. Hence, in the relevant sub-group, we should include the integration of sales tax as an agenda item to look into constitutional, definitional and procedural issues in this regard.

IV. STATISTICAL TABLES

Provisional Collection of Federal Taxes 2020-21 Vs. 2019-20

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2020-21			**FY 2019-20**			**COMPARISON**			**Growth (%)**		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	315,859	25,407	290,452	291,091	13,762	277,329	24,768	11,645	13,123	8.5	84.6	4.7
AUGUST	M	315,008	18,833	296,175	303,673	5,003	298,670	11,335	13,830	-2,495	3.7	276.4	-0.8
Upto August	**P**	**630,867**	**44,240**	**586,627**	**594,764**	**18,765**	**575,999**	**36,103**	**25,475**	**10,628**	**6.1**	**135.8**	**1.8**
SEPTEMBER	M	443,361	25,863	417,498	408,914	25,798	383,116	34,447	65	34,382	8.4	0.3	9.0
1st Quarter		**1,074,228**	**70,103**	**1,004,125**	**1,003,678**	**44,563**	**959,115**	**70,550**	**25,540**	**45,010**	**7.0**	**57.3**	**4.7**
OCTOBER	M	355,241	19,141	336,100	329,472	6,451	323,021	25,769	12,690	13,079	7.8	196.7	4.0
Upto October	**P**	**1,429,469**	**89,244**	**1,340,225**	**1,333,150**	**51,014**	**1,282,136**	**96,319**	**38,230**	**58,089**	**7.2**	**74.9**	**4.5**
NOVEMBER	M	367,361	21,967	345,394	340,767	5,477	335,290	26,594	16,490	10,104	7.8	301.1	3.0
Upto November	**P**	**1,796,830**	**111,211**	**1,685,619**	**1,673,917**	**56,491**	**1,617,426**	**122,913**	**54,720**	**68,193**	**7.3**	**96.9**	**4.2**
DECEMBER	M	562,039	43,515	518,524	495,763	19,058	476,705	66,276	24,457	41,819	13.4	128.3	8.8
2nd Quarter		**1,284,641**	**84,623**	**1,200,018**	**1,166,002**	**30,986**	**1,135,016**	**118,639**	**53,637**	**65,002**	**10.2**	**173.1**	**5.7**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**2,358,869**	**154,726**	**2,204,143**	**2,169,680**	**75,549**	**2,094,131**	**189,189**	**79,177**	**110,012**	**8.7**	**104.8**	**5.3**
JANUARY	M				345,608	27,499	318,109						
Upto January	**P**				**2,515,288**	**103,048**	**2,412,240**						
FEBRUARY	M				337,176	10,925	326,251						
Upto February	**P**				**2,852,464**	**113,973**	**2,738,491**						
MARCH	M				338,881	16,915	321,966						
3rd Quarter					**1,021,665**	**55,339**	**966,326**						
Upto 3rd Qtr					**3,191,345**	**130,888**	**3,060,457**						
APRIL	M				263,846	20,895	242,951						
Upto April	**P**				**3,455,191**	**151,783**	**3,303,408**						
MAY	M				237,249	7,970	229,279						
Upto May	**P**				**3,692,440**	**159,753**	**3,532,687**						
JUNE	M				478,469	13,748	464,721						
4th Quarter					**979,564**	**42,613**	**936,951**						
Annual					**4,170,909**	**173,501**	**3,997,408**						

DIRECT TAXES

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2020-21			FY 2019-20			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	110,408	12,787	97,621	107,885	11,963	95,922	2,523	824	1,699	2.3	6.9	1.8
AUGUST	M	96,821	4,430	92,391	92,066	4,028	88,038	4,755	402	4,353	5.2	10.0	4.9
Upto August	**P**	**207,229**	**17,217**	**190,012**	**199,951**	**15,991**	**183,960**	**7,278**	**1,226**	**6,052**	**3.6**	**7.7**	**3.3**
SEPTEMBER	M	181,890	7,972	173,918	174,087	8,809	165,278	7,803	-837	8,640	4.5	-9.5	5.2
1st Quarter		**389,119**	**25,189**	**363,930**	**374,038**	**24,800**	**349,238**	**15,081**	**389**	**14,692**	**4.0**	**1.6**	**4.2**
OCTOBER	M	109,675	3,385	106,290	109,917	4,475	105,442	**-242**	**-1,090**	**848**	**-0.2**	**-24.4**	**0.8**
Upto October	**P**	**498,794**	**28,574**	**470,220**	**483,955**	**29,275**	**454,680**	**14,839**	**-701**	**15,540**	**3.1**	**-2.4**	**3.4**
NOVEMBER	M	111,252	3,241	108,011	106,080	3,247	102,833	5,172	-6	5,178	4.9	-0.2	5.0
Upto November	**P**	**610,046**	**31,815**	**578,231**	**590,035**	**32,522**	**557,513**	**20,011**	**-707**	**20,718**	**3.4**	**-2.2**	**3.7**
DECEMBER	M	272,282	21,303	250,979	236,023	8,642	227,381	36,259	12,661	23,598	15.4	146.5	10.4
2nd Quarter		**493,209**	**27,929**	**465,280**	**452,020**	**16,364**	**435,656**	**41,189**	**11,565**	**29,624**	**9.1**	**70.7**	**6.8**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**882,328**	**53,118**	**829,210**	**826,058**	**41,164**	**784,894**	**56,270**	**11,954**	**44,316**	**6.8**	**29.0**	**5.6**
JANUARY	M				124,818	12,249	112,569						
Upto January	**P**				**950,876**	**53,413**	**897,463**						
FEBRUARY	M				112,821	5,078	107,743						
Upto February	**P**				**1,063,697**	**58,491**	**1,005,206**						
MARCH	M				139,040	1,960	137,080						
3rd Quarter					**376,679**	**19,287**	**357,392**						
Upto 3rd Qtr					**1,202,737**	**60,451**	**1,142,286**						
APRIL	M				85,739	3,002	82,737						
Upto April	**P**				**1,288,476**	**63,453**	**1,225,023**						
MAY	M				86,353	1,702	84,651						
Upto May	**P**				**1,374,829**	**65,155**	**1,309,674**						
JUNE	M				217,221	3,450	213,771						
4th Quarter					**389,313**	**8,154**	**381,159**						
Annual					**1,592,050**	**68,605**	**1,523,445**						

INDIRECT TAXES

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2020-21			FY 2019-20			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	205,451	12,620	192,831	183,206	1,799	181,407	22,245	10,821	11,424	12.1	601.5	6.3
AUGUST	M	218,187	14,403	203,784	211,607	975	210,632	6,580	13,428	-6,848	3.1	1,377.2	-3.3
Upto August	**P**	**423,638**	**27,023**	**396,615**	**394,813**	**2,774**	**392,039**	**28,825**	**24,249**	**4,576**	**7.3**	**874.2**	**1.2**
SEPTEMBER	M	261,471	17,891	243,580	234,827	16,989	217,838	26,644	902	25,742	11.3	5.3	11.8
1st Quarter		**685,109**	**44,914**	**640,195**	**629,640**	**19,763**	**609,877**	**55,469**	**25,151**	**30,318**	**8.8**	**127.3**	**5.0**
OCTOBER	M	245,566	15,756	229,810	219,555	1,976	217,579	**26,011**	**13,780**	**12,231**	**11.8**	**697.4**	**5.6**
Upto October	**P**	**930,675**	**60,670**	**870,005**	**849,195**	**21,739**	**827,456**	**81,480**	**38,931**	**42,549**	**9.6**	**179.1**	**5.1**
NOVEMBER	M	256,109	18,726	237,383	234,687	2,230	232,457	21,422	16,496	4,926	9.1	739.7	2.1
Upto November	**P**	**1,186,784**	**79,396**	**1,107,388**	**1,083,882**	**23,969**	**1,059,913**	**102,902**	**55,427**	**47,475**	**9.5**	**231.2**	**4.5**
DECEMBER	M	289,757	22,212	267,545	259,740	10,416	249,324	30,017	11,796	18,221	11.6	113.2	7.3
2nd Quarter		**791,432**	**56,694**	**734,738**	**713,982**	**14,622**	**699,360**	**77,450**	**42,072**	**35,378**	**10.8**	**287.7**	**5.1**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**1,476,541**	**101,608**	**1,374,933**	**1,343,622**	**34,385**	**1,309,237**	**132,919**	**67,223**	**65,696**	**9.9**	**195.5**	**5.0**
JANUARY	M				220,790	15,250	205,540						
Upto January	**P**				**1,564,412**	**49,635**	**1,514,777**						
FEBRUARY	M				224,355	5,847	218,508						
Upto February	**P**				**1,788,767**	**55,482**	**1,733,285**						
MARCH	M				199,841	14,955	184,886						
3rd Quarter					**1,988,608**	**70,437**	**608,934**						
Upto 3rd Qtr					**3,332,230**	**104,822**	**1,918,171**						
APRIL	M				178,107	17,893	160,214						
Upto April	**P**				**3,510,337**	**122,715**	**2,078,385**						
MAY	M				150,896	6,268	144,628						
Upto May	**P**				**3,661,233**	**128,983**	**2,223,013**						
JUNE	M				261,248	10,298	250,950						
4th Quarter					**590,251**	**34,459**	**555,792**						
Annual					**3,922,481**	**139,281**	**2,473,963**						

SALES TAX (TOTAL)

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2020-21			**FY 2019-20**			**COMPARISON**			**Growth (%)**		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	139,325	12,406	126,919	123,165	0	123,165	16,160	12,406	3,754	13.1	-	3.0
AUGUST	M	152,431	13,880	138,551	141,235	9	141,226	11,196	13,871	-2,675	7.9	154,122.2	-1.9
Upto August	**P**	**291,756**	**26,286**	**265,470**	**264,400**	**9**	**264,391**	**27,356**	**26,277**	**1,079**	**10.3**	**291,966.7**	**0.4**
SEPTEMBER	M	182,888	17,609	165,279	156,291	16,026	140,265	26,597	1,583	25,014	17.0	9.9	17.8
1st Quarter		**474,644**	**43,895**	**430,749**	**420,691**	**16,035**	**404,656**	**53,953**	**27,860**	**26,093**	**12.8**	**173.7**	**6.4**
OCTOBER	M	169,737	15,138	154,599	143,657	455	143,202	**26,080**	**14,683**	**11,397**	**18.2**	**3,227.0**	**8.0**
Upto October	**P**	**644,381**	**59,033**	**585,348**	**564,348**	**16,490**	**547,858**	**80,033**	**42,543**	**37,490**	**14.2**	**258.0**	**6.8**
NOVEMBER	M	174,350	17,266	157,084	151,380	911	150,469	22,970	16,355	6,615	15.2	1,795.3	4.4
Upto November	**P**	**818,731**	**76,299**	**742,432**	**715,728**	**17,401**	**698,327**	**103,003**	**58,898**	**44,105**	**14.4**	**338.5**	**6.3**
DECEMBER	M	193,413	21,681	171,732	168,794	9,575	159,219	24,619	12,106	12,513	14.6	126.4	7.9
2nd Quarter		**537,500**	**54,085**	**483,415**	**463,831**	**10,941**	**452,890**	**73,669**	**43,144**	**30,525**	**15.9**	**394.3**	**6.7**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**1,012,144**	**97,980**	**914,164**	**884,522**	**26,976**	**857,546**	**127,622**	**71,004**	**56,618**	**14.4**	**263.2**	**6.6**
JANUARY	M				146,306	13,637	132,669						
Upto January	**P**				**1,030,828**	**40,613**	**990,215**						
FEBRUARY	M				148,732	4,870	143,862						
Upto February	**P**				**1,179,560**	**45,483**	**1,134,077**						
MARCH	M				130,514	14,369	116,145						
3rd Quarter					**425,552**	**32,876**	**392,676**						
Upto 3rd Qtr					**1,310,074**	**59,852**	**1,250,222**						
APRIL	M				115,049	16,457	98,592						
Upto April	**P**				**1,425,123**	**76,309**	**1,348,814**						
MAY	M				95,977	6,221	89,756						
Upto May	**P**				**1,521,100**	**82,530**	**1,438,570**						
JUNE	M				168,378	10,071	158,307						
4th Quarter					**379,404**	**32,749**	**346,655**						
Annual					**1,689,478**	**92,601**	**1,596,877**						

SALES TAX (IMPORTS)

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2020-21			FY 2019-20			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	74,037	0	74,037	73,392	0	73,392	645	0	645	0.9	-	0.9
AUGUST	M	67,865	0	67,865	74,759	0	74,759	-6,894	0	-6,894	-9.2	-	-9.2
Upto August	**P**	**141,902**	**0**	**141,902**	**148,151**	**0**	**148,151**	**-6,249**	**0**	**-6,249**	**-4.2**	-	**-4.2**
SEPTEMBER	M	86,160	0	86,160	72,362	5	72,357	13,798	-5	13,803	19.1	-100.0	19.1
1st Quarter		**228,062**	**0**	**228,062**	**220,513**	**5**	**220,508**	**7,549**	**-5**	**7,554**	**3.4**	**-100.0**	**3.4**
OCTOBER	M	80,038	1	80,037	74,261	0	74,261	**5,777**	**1**	**5,776**	**7.8**	-	**7.8**
Upto October	**P**	**308,100**	**1**	**308,099**	**294,774**	**5**	**294,769**	**13,326**	**-4**	**13,330**	**4.5**	**-80.0**	**4.5**
NOVEMBER	M	85,113	0	85,113	75,195	0	75,195	9,918	0	9,918	13.2	-	13.2
Upto November	**P**	**393,213**	**1**	**393,212**	**369,969**	**5**	**369,964**	**23,244**	**-4**	**23,248**	**6.3**	**-80.0**	**6.3**
DECEMBER	M	97,136	0	97,136	76,848	0	76,848	20,288	0	20,288	26.4	-	26.4
2nd Quarter		**262,287**	**1**	**262,286**	**226,304**	**0**	**226,304**	**35,983**	**1**	**35,982**	**15.9**	-	**15.9**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**490,349**	**1**	**490,348**	**446,817**	**5**	**446,812**	**43,532**	**-4**	**43,536**	**9.7**	**-80.0**	**9.7**
JANUARY	M				80,102	1	80,101						
Upto January	**P**				**526,919**	**6**	**526,913**						
FEBRUARY	M				81,814	0	81,814						
Upto February	**P**				**608,733**	**6**	**608,727**						
MARCH	M				66,680	0	66,680						
3rd Quarter					**228,596**	**1**	**228,595**						
Upto 3rd Qtr					**675,413**	**6**	**675,407**						
APRIL	M				68,016	0	68,016						
Upto April	**P**				**743,429**	**6**	**743,423**						
MAY	M				53,709	0	53,709						
Upto May	**P**				**797,138**	**6**	**797,132**						
JUNE	M				79,213	0	79,213						
4th Quarter					**200,938**	**0**	**200,938**						
Annual					**876,351**	**6**	**876,345**						

SALES TAX (DOMESTIC)

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2020-21			FY 2019-20			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	65,288	12,406	52,882	49,773	0	49,773	15,515	12,406	3,109	31.2	-	6.2
AUGUST	M	84,566	13,880	70,686	66,476	9	66,467	18,090	13,871	4,219	27.2	154,122.2	6.3
Upto August	**P**	**149,854**	**26,286**	**123,568**	**116,249**	**9**	**116,240**	**33,605**	**26,277**	**7,328**	**28.9**	**291,966.7**	**6.3**
SEPTEMBER	M	96,728	17,609	79,119	83,929	16,021	67,908	12,799	1,588	11,211	15.2	9.9	16.5
1st Quarter		**246,582**	**43,895**	**202,687**	**200,178**	**16,030**	**184,148**	**46,404**	**27,865**	**18,539**	**23.2**	**173.8**	**10.1**
OCTOBER	M	89,699	15,137	74,562	69,396	455	68,941	**20,303**	**14,682**	**5,621**	**29.3**	**3,226.8**	**8.2**
Upto October	**P**	**336,281**	**59,032**	**277,249**	**269,574**	**16,485**	**253,089**	**66,707**	**42,547**	**24,160**	**24.7**	**258.1**	**9.5**
NOVEMBER	M	89,237	17,266	71,971	76,185	911	75,274	13,052	16,355	-3,303	17.1	1,795.3	-4.4
Upto November	**P**	**425,518**	**76,298**	**349,220**	**345,759**	**17,396**	**328,363**	**79,759**	**58,902**	**20,857**	**23.1**	**338.6**	**6.4**
DECEMBER	M	96,277	21,681	74,596	91,946	9,575	82,371	4,331	12,106	-7,775	4.7	126.4	-9.4
2nd Quarter		**275,213**	**54,084**	**221,129**	**237,527**	**10,941**	**226,586**	**37,686**	**43,143**	**-5,457**	**15.9**	**394.3**	**-2.4**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**521,795**	**97,979**	**423,816**	**437,705**	**26,971**	**410,734**	**84,090**	**71,008**	**13,082**	**19.2**	**263.3**	**3.2**
JANUARY	M				66,204	13,636	52,568						
Upto January	**P**				**503,909**	**40,607**	**463,302**						
FEBRUARY	M				66,918	4,870	62,048						
Upto February	**P**				**570,827**	**45,477**	**525,350**						
MARCH	M				63,834	14,369	49,465						
3rd Quarter					**196,956**	**32,875**	**164,081**						
Upto 3rd Qtr					**634,661**	**59,846**	**574,815**						
APRIL	M				47,033	16,457	30,576						
Upto April	**P**				**681,694**	**76,303**	**605,391**						
MAY	M				42,268	6,221	36,047						
Upto May	**P**				**723,962**	**82,524**	**641,438**						
JUNE	M				89,165	10,071	79,094						
4th Quarter					**178,466**	**32,749**	**145,717**						
Annual					**813,127**	**92,595**	**720,532**						

FEDERAL EXCISE DUTY

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2020-21			FY 2019-20			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	18,051	0	18,051	10,873	0	10,873	7,178	0	7,178	66.0	-	66.0
AUGUST	M	19,309		19,309	16,749	0	16,749	2,560	0	2,560	15.3	-	15.3
Upto August	**P**	**37,360**	**0**	**37,360**	**27,622**	**0**	**27,622**	**9,738**	**0**	**9,738**	**35.3**	**-**	**35.3**
SEPTEMBER	M	18,880	0	18,880	22,372	0	22,372	-3,492	0	-3,492	-15.6	-	-15.6
1st Quarter		**56,240**	**0**	**56,240**	**49,994**	**0**	**49,994**	**6,246**	**0**	**6,246**	**12.5**	**-**	**12.5**
OCTOBER	M	22,284	0	22,284	20,161	0	20,161	2,123	0	2,123	10.5	-	10.5
Upto October	**P**	**78,524**	**0**	**78,524**	**70,155**	**0**	**70,155**	**8,369**	**0**	**8,369**	**11.9**	**-**	**11.9**
NOVEMBER	M	22,780	0	22,780	27,992	0	27,992	-5,212	0	-5,212	-18.6	-	-18.6
Upto November	**P**	**101,304**	**0**	**101,304**	**98,147**	**0**	**98,147**	**3,157**	**0**	**3,157**	**3.2**	**-**	**3.2**
DECEMBER	M	23,050	0	23,050	26,922	0	26,922	-3,872	0	-3,872	-14.4	-	-14.4
2nd Quarter		**68,114**	**0**	**68,114**	**75,075**	**0**	**75,075**	**-6,961**	**0**	**-6,961**	**-9.3**	**-**	**-9.3**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**124,354**	**0**	**124,354**	**125,069**	**0**	**125,069**	**-715**	**0**	**-715**	**-0.6**	**-**	**-0.6**
JANUARY	M				19,165	0	19,165						
Upto January	**P**				**144,234**	**0**	**144,234**						
FEBRUARY	M				21,707	0	21,707						
Upto February	**P**				**165,941**	**0**	**165,941**						
MARCH	M				20,531	0	20,531						
3rd Quarter					**61,403**	**0**	**61,403**						
Upto 3rd Qtr					**186,472**	**0**	**186,472**						
APRIL	M				19,630	0	19,630						
Upto April	**P**				**206,102**	**0**	**206,102**						
MAY	M				17,537	0	17,537						
Upto May	**P**				**223,639**	**0**	**223,639**						
JUNE	M				26,835	0	26,835						
4th Quarter					**64,002**	**0**	**64,002**						
Annual					**250,474**	**0**	**250,474**						

CUSTOMS DUTY

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2020-21			FY 2019-20			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	48,075	214	47,861	49,168	1,799	47,369	-1,093	-1,585	492	-2.2	-88.1	1.0
AUGUST	M	46,447	523	45,924	53,623	966	52,657	-7,176	-443	-6,733	-13.4	-45.9	-12.8
Upto August	**P**	**94,522**	**737**	**93,785**	**102,791**	**2,765**	**100,026**	**-8,269**	**-2,028**	**-6,241**	**-8.0**	**-73.3**	**-6.2**
SEPTEMBER	M	59,703	282	59,421	56,164	963	55,201	3,539	-681	4,220	6.3	-70.7	7.6
1st Quarter		**154,225**	**1,019**	**153,206**	**158,955**	**3,728**	**155,227**	**-4,730**	**-2,709**	**-2,021**	**-3.0**	**-72.7**	**-1.3**
OCTOBER	M	53,545	618	52,927	55,737	1,521	54,216	-2,192	-903	-1,289	-3.9	-59.4	-2.4
Upto October	**P**	**207,770**	**1,637**	**206,133**	**214,692**	**5,249**	**209,443**	**-6,922**	**-3,612**	**-3,310**	**-3.2**	**-68.8**	**-1.6**
NOVEMBER	M	58,979	1,460	57,519	55,315	1,319	53,996	3,664	141	3,523	6.6	10.7	6.5
Upto November	**P**	**266,749**	**3,097**	**263,652**	**270,007**	**6,568**	**263,439**	**-3,258**	**-3,471**	**213**	**-1.2**	**-52.8**	**0.1**
DECEMBER	M	73,294	531	72,763	64,024	841	63,183	9,270	-310	9,580	14.5	-36.9	15.2
2nd Quarter		**185,818**	**2,609**	**183,209**	**175,076**	**3,681**	**171,395**	**10,742**	**-1,072**	**11,814**	**6.1**	**-29.1**	**6.9**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**340,043**	**3,628**	**336,415**	**334,031**	**7,409**	**326,622**	**6,012**	**-3,781**	**9,793**	**1.8**	**-51.0**	**3.0**
JANUARY	M				55,319	1,613	53,706						
Upto January	**P**				**389,350**	**9,022**	**380,328**						
FEBRUARY	M				53,916	977	52,939						
Upto February	**P**				**443,266**	**9,999**	**433,267**						
MARCH	M				48,796	586	48,210						
3rd Quarter					**158,031**	**3,176**	**154,855**						
Upto 3rd Qtr					**492,062**	**10,585**	**481,477**						
APRIL	M				43,428	1,436	41,992						
Upto April	**P**				**535,490**	**12,021**	**523,469**						
MAY	M				37,382	47	37,335						
Upto May	**P**				**572,872**	**12,068**	**560,804**						
JUNE	M				66,035	227	65,808						
4th Quarter					**146,845**	**1,710**	**145,135**						
Annual					**638,907**	**12,295**	**626,612**						

INLAND REVENUE

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection											
		FY 2020-21			FY 2019-20			COMPARISON			Growth (%)		
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
JULY	M	267,784	25,193	242,591	241,923	11,963	229,960	25,861	13,230	12,631	10.7	110.6	5.5
AUGUST	M	268,561	18,310	250,251	250,050	4,037	246,013	18,511	14,273	4,238	7.4	353.6	1.7
Upto August	**P**	**536,345**	**43,503**	**492,842**	**491,973**	**16,000**	**475,973**	**44,372**	**27,503**	**16,869**	**9.0**	**171.9**	**3.5**
SEPTEMBER	M	383,658	25,581	358,077	352,750	24,835	327,915	30,908	746	30,162	8.8	3.0	9.2
1st Quarter		**920,003**	**69,084**	**850,919**	**844,723**	**40,835**	**803,888**	**75,280**	**28,249**	**47,031**	**8.9**	**69.2**	**5.9**
OCTOBER	M	301,696	18,523	283,173	273,735	4,930	268,805	27,961	13,593	14,368	10.2	275.7	5.3
Upto October	**P**	**1,221,699**	**87,607**	**1,134,092**	**1,118,458**	**45,765**	**1,072,693**	**103,241**	**41,842**	**61,399**	**9.2**	**91.4**	**5.7**
NOVEMBER	M	308,382	20,507	287,875	285,452	4,158	281,294	22,930	16,349	6,581	8.0	393.2	2.3
Upto November	**P**	**1,530,081**	**108,114**	**1,421,967**	**1,403,910**	**49,923**	**1,353,987**	**126,171**	**58,191**	**67,980**	**9.0**	**116.6**	**5.0**
DECEMBER	M	488,745	42,984	445,761	431,739	18,217	413,522	57,006	24,767	32,239	13.2	136.0	7.8
2nd Quarter		**1,098,823**	**82,014**	**1,016,809**	**990,926**	**27,305**	**963,621**	**107,897**	**54,709**	**53,188**	**10.9**	**200.4**	**5.5**
Upto 2nd Qtr		**2,018,826**	**151,098**	**1,867,728**	**1,835,649**	**68,140**	**1,767,509**	**183,177**	**82,958**	**100,219**	**10.0**	**121.7**	**5.7**
JANUARY	M				290,289	25,886	264,403						
Upto January	**P**				**2,125,938**	**94,026**	**2,031,912**						
FEBRUARY	M				283,260	9,948	273,312						
Upto February	**P**				**2,409,198**	**103,974**	**2,305,224**						
MARCH	M				290,085	16,329	273,756						
3rd Quarter					**863,634**	**52,163**	**811,471**						
Upto 3rd Qtr					**2,699,283**	**120,303**	**2,578,980**						
APRIL	M				220,418	19,459	200,959						
Upto April	**P**				**2,919,701**	**139,762**	**2,779,939**						
MAY	M				199,867	7,923	191,944						
Upto May	**P**				**3,119,568**	**147,685**	**2,971,883**						
JUNE	M				412,434	13,521	398,913						
4th Quarter					**832,719**	**40,903**	**791,816**						
Annual					**3,532,002**	**161,206**	**3,370,796**						