This report has been prepared by Khawaja Khurram Naeem, Chief - Customs Reforms & Modernization Wing of the FBR under the supervision of Member (Reforms & Modernization), FBR in coordination with relevant Sections/Wings of FBR. The core team comprised as under:

Team Leader

Ms. Ambreen Iftikhar, Member (Reforms & Modernization), FBR Phone: 051-9207356, Email: ambreen.iftikhar@fbr.gov.pk

Key Member

Khawaja Khurram Naeem, Chief - Customs (R&M), FBR Phone: 051-9204463, Email: khurram.naeem@fbr.gov.pk

Alí Waheed Khan, Secretary / SA to Member (R&M), FBR Email: <u>alí.waheed@fbr.gov.pk</u>

Ahsan Kaleem Khan, Second Secretary (R&M), FBR Email: ahsan.kaleem@fbr.gov.pk

Support Staff

Mr. Muhammad Shehzad, APS, Reforms Wing, FBR

Contents

Introduction	3
Overall Performance of FBR	3
Chapter-1 Delivery against Key Performance Indicators	5
KPI-1: Revenue Target Performance	5
KPI-2: Level of Automation	19
KPI-3: Taxpayer's Facilitation	22
KPI-4: Integration of FBR with other revenue agencies & departments	25
KPI -5: Revenue Laws Simplification	26
KPI-6: Risk Based Audits Conducted by FBR	26
KPI-7: Formulation of National Tax / Customs Policy	28
KPI-8: FBR Outreach & Human Resource Development	28
KPI-9: FBR representation before various legal forums	30
KPI-10: Implementation of Public Account Committee (PAC) directives	31
Chapter-2 Implementation of FBR's Reform Agenda	34
Conclusion	36
Acknowledgments	37

Introduction

The World Bank funded Pakistan Raises Revenue (PRR) Program (2019-24) envisages a transformed FBR, using technology and awareness to win the trust of its taxpayers. Under the project, FBR has committed to share its performance with all the stakeholders including general public. This information is shared with the stakeholders twice a year. An Annual Report is compiled and published at the end of the Financial Year while a half yearly report is issued to highlight the performance of FBR at the end of first half of the Financial Year. The report fulfills a key requirement of the PRR program which pertains to transparency and requires systematic measurement and public reporting of its performance delivery against approved key performance indicators.

Overall Performance of FBR

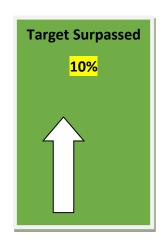
The Federal Board of Revenue collects a major chunk of all Government revenues. Its mandate includes levy and collection of Federal duties, taxes and other levies and formulation and administration of fiscal policies. Its responsibilities also include facilitation of legitimate trade and travel while safeguarding the society and economy through enforcement measures.

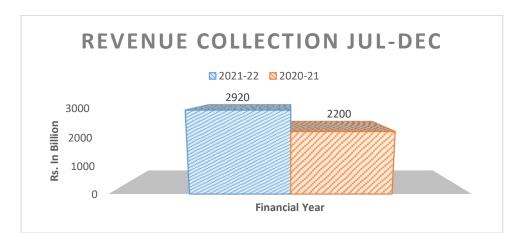
Total revenue collection of FBR during the first half of FY 2021-22 exceeded Rs.2920 billion reflecting year-on-year growth of 32.5 %, which is a landmark achievement in the history of FBR. The collection exceeded the target for the first six months by Rs. 282 billion. It exceeded the revised target for the period by Rs. 153 billion. At the end of first half, FBR was all set to achieve the annual target of Rs. 5829 billion. However, the upward revision of the annual target to Rs. 6179 billion has offered another challenge to the team of FBR which, never the less is geared up to live up to the expectations of the stakeholders.

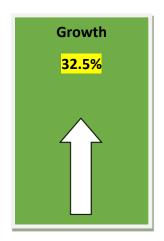
Equally remarkable was the progress made against long outstanding refunds. Rs. 148.5 billion were the refund payments made during the period under review, compared to Rs. 111 billion in the corresponding period of previous FY. An increase of 33.5% was observed.

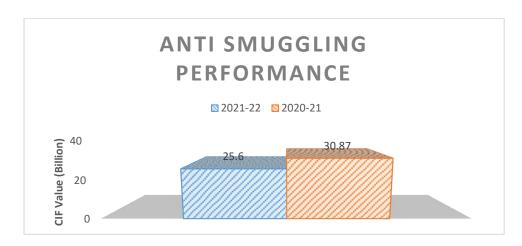
Performance Information

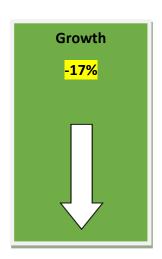












Withdrawal of US and Coalition Forces from Afghanistan, and prevailing uncertainty there, reduced the quantum of smuggling

Chapter-1 Delivery against Key Performance Indicators

KPI-1: Revenue Target Performance

1) Percentage of target achieved viz-a-viz assigned target

Actual Revenue Performance against Target

FBR collected **Rs. 2,920 billion** during first six months of FY 2021-22 against the revised revenue target of Rs. 2,767 billion. The FBR surpassed its assigned target by more than Rs. 153 billion.

Table-1: Tax Collection vis-a-vis Target (July-Dec 2021-22)

(Rs. in Billion)

T W 1	Target		Collection H1: 2021-22		ent of Half Target	
Tax Head	FY: 2021-22	H1: 2021-22	(Provisional)	%age	Absolute	
Direct Taxes	2,133.0	1,015.2	1021.4	100.61	6.2	
Sales Tax	2,435.0	1,052.6	1275.0	121.1	222.4	
Federal Excise	344.0	150.8	146.3	97.0	(4.5)	
Customs duty	917.0	414.6	477.2	115.1	62.6	
All Taxes	5,829.0	2,633.2	2919.9	110.9	286.7	

Source: FBR Biannual Review July-Dec 2021-22

Comparative Revenue Performance (FY 2020-21)

FBR collected taxes to the tune of **Rs. 2920 billion** during first half of FY 2021-22 as compared to Rs. 2200 billion which was collected during first half of FY 2020-21 thus indicating an overall growth in collection of 32.5%. In absolute terms, the increase in collection was Rs.716 billion (Table-2) and is indicative of the economic growth and efforts of FBR.

All the taxes showed a double digit growth, with Customs showing the highest growth of almost 43%. This is also indicative that the revenue growth primarily remained import dependent.

Table-2: Comparison of Net Revenue Collection First Half of FY 2021-22vs FY 2020-21

(Rs. in Billion)

Tax Head	H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	Gro	owth
тах пеац	H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	(%)	(Abs)
Direct Taxes	1,021.4	826.2	23.6	195.2
Sales Tax	1,275.0	916.8	39.1	358.2
FED	146.3	126.9	15.3	19.4
Customs	477.2	334.1	42.8	143.1
TOTAL	2,919.9	2,204.0	32.5	715.9

Source: FBR Biannual Review July-Dec 2021-22

Refunds/Rebates

During H1 of FY 2021-22, refunds of around Rs. 148.5 billion were paid as compared to Rs.111.3 billion paid in H1 of FY 2020-21, an increase of Rs. 37billion compared to previous year. Tax-wise refund payments during H1of FY 2021-22 are shown in Table-3.

Table-3: Comparison of Net Refunds and Rebate during First Half of FY 2021-22 vs
FY 2020-21

(Rs. in Billion)

Tax Head	Refund	/ Rebate	Difference		
1 ax 11cau	H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	Absolute	Growth (%)	
Direct taxes	5,142.0	7,279	-2137	-29.4	
Sales Tax	123,495.0	98,125	25,370	25.9	
Federal Excise	2.0	0	-	2.0	
Customs Duty	19,889.0	5,893	13,996	237.5	
Total	148,528.0	111,297	37,231	33.5	

Assessment of Tax Collection Performance (FY 2020-21)

First Half of FY 2021-22 marks a landmark for FBR as collection surpassed the 2.9 trillion mark in six months. This is equivalent of what FBR used to collect in the whole year just few years back.

The pace of growth in collection in the first half showed increased economic activity compared to the first half of FY 2020-21. During the first six months, YOY growth was just 32.5%, which showed increased economic activity. Not only did local production improve but imports and exports registered remarkable growth.

The share of Direct taxes in total revenue declined from 37% in the previous year to 35% in the period under consideration. Though in actual terms direct taxes grew by 23.6%, the growth in indirect taxes was more marked.

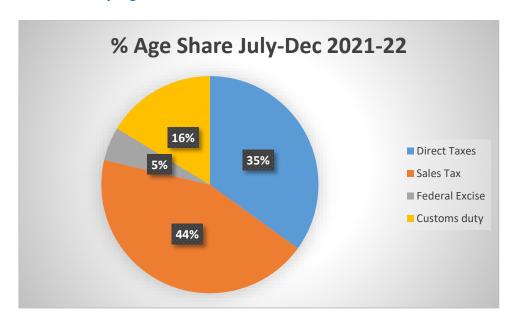
The share of Sales Tax on Imports (STM) in total sales tax net collection has reached around 70%. The net collection of STM during H1 of FY 2021-22 stood at Rs. 892.3 billion against Rs.508.6 Sales tax at import stage has recorded a substantial growth of 75.4%, whereas collection of sales tax domestic has decreased by 6.2. POL products witnessed a negative growth which was primarily due to relief given to masses by reducing rates at retail stage.

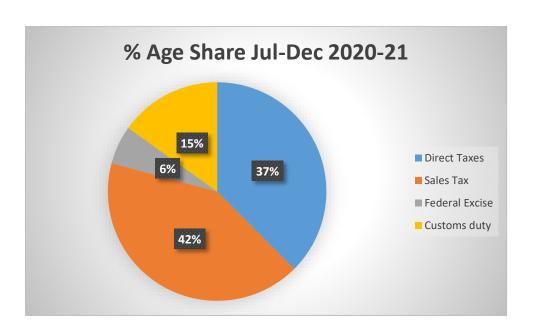
Major chunk of Customs revenue around 77.4% of customs duty collection was due to 15 major sectors. Out of these sectors, Mineral oils segment showed a marked growth primarily due to rising international prices and its share in total collection almost doubled compared to previous year.

FED collection has been Rs. 146.3 billion which is 15.3% higher than the collection of Rs.126.9 billion collected during H1of PFY. Major contributors in FED collection are cigarettes, cement, beverages, motor cars, air travel and natural gas. The combined share of these six items is around 89% in FED revenue.

Top Revenue Contributor

Compared to last FY, there is a slight change in the tax contributors. The share of direct taxes has gone down further while Sales Tax and FED has increased. Customs gained a percentage point in total revenue share. The reliance on indirect taxation has increased during the current FY, which is not a healthy sign.





Withholding Taxes (WHT)

WHT remained the major contributor with 65% share in the total collection of income tax. The WHT collection during H1 of FY 2021-22 stood at Rs. 617.3 billion against Rs. 530.0 billion in the PFY, indicating a growth of 16.5% (Table 4). Major components of withholding taxes, contributing around 92% to the total WHT collection are: contracts, imports, salary, telephone, dividends, bank interest, cash withdrawal, technical fee, electricity and exports.

WHT on technical fee, cash withdrawal and prizes showed a negative growth. WHT from Imports showed the highest increase in absolute terms while in percentage terms Advance Tax on Sale by Auction showed highest growth. However, the data shows increased reliance on the imports as instrument for growth.

Table 4: Major Withholding heads - Income Tax (Rs. Million)

	Tuble 1. Major Willimstang neuts Income Tax (135 Minor)						
#	Section	Heads	H1: 2021-22	H1: 2020-21	Grow	th	
π	Section	ileaus	111. 2021-22	111. 2020-21	Absolute	(%)	
1	148	Imports	132,184.965	90,819.889	41365.1	45.5	
2	153	Contracts/Goods/Services	133,815.162	120,322.184	13493.0	11.2	
3	149	Salaries	84,491.771	69,828.885	14662.9	21.0	
4	151	Bank Interest & Securities	64,497.551	67,624.498	-3126.9	-4.6	
5	150	Dividends	39,133.422	30,070.918	9062.5	30.1	
6	235	Electricity Bills	31,848.391	25,909.697	5938.7	22.9	
7	152	Technical Fee	16,746.612	18,013.661	-1267.0	-7.0	
8	231 A	Cash Withdrawals	279.790	6,945.820	-6666.0	-96.0	
9	154	Exports	27,816.685	20,225.232	7591.5	37.5	
10	155	Income from Property	14,903.565	13,317.867	1585.7	11.9	
11	156	Prizes	3,790.161	6,014.939	-2224.8	-37.0	
12	234	Transport	4,312.168	4,529.298	-217.1	-4.8	
13	236 K	Advance tax on purchase/transfer of immovable property	27,701.294	22,361.981	5339.3	23.9	
14	236	Telephone	27,367.418	30,765.169	-3397.8	-11.0	
15	236 A	Advance tax on sale by auction	8,453.191	3,255.383	5197.8	159.7	
	,	Sub-Total (1-15)	617,342	530,005	87,337	16.5	

Sales Tax

As per previous year, sales tax yet again remained the top revenue source for the federal receipts. In the period under consideration, it increased its share from 42% in FY 2020 to 44% in FY 2021. In absolute terms Rs.1, 274.9 billion has been collected which is Rs.358.2 billion higher than the amount collected in PFY.

Further breakup reveals that the sales tax at import stage has recorded a substantial growth of 75.4%, whereas collection of sales tax domestic has decreased by 6.2%. Details of collection of these two components are in Table 5.

Table 5: Collection of Sales Taxes

(Rs. in Million)

T H I	Colle	ection	Growth		
Tax-Head	H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	Absolute	%	
Sales Tax Domestic	382,687	408,135	-25,448	-6.2	
Sales Tax Imports	892,298	508,615	383,683	75.4	
Sales Tax (Total)	1,274,985	916,750	358,235	39.1	

Source: FBR Biannual Review July-Dec 2021-22

Within sales tax, the share of sales tax on imports remained around 70% and that of domestic sales tax at around 30% during H1 of FY 2021-22. This is a negative development which shows not only over reliance on imports but also negative growth in absolute terms from the domestic resources.

Sales Tax Domestic Collection

The overall net collection of Sales Tax Domestic (STD) was Rs. 382.7 billion against Rs. 408.1 billion in the PFY and the net collection decreased by 6.2%. In absolute terms, Rs. 25.4 billion less was collected in FY 2021-22 as compared to previous year. The details of major ten items are shown in Table-6. The POL products showed a negative growth of 39.8% and dented the collection. Main reason was the government policy which in effort to minimize impact of rising global petroleum prices reduced the levy of taxes on the products and provided relief to the public. The decrease in the collection can easily be attributed to this single factor.

Table 6: Net Collection of GST (Domestic) from Major Revenue Spinners

(Rs. in Million)

		Collection	Share (%)		
Commodities/Items			Growth		
	H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	(%)	H1:2021-22	H1:2020- 21
POL Products	68,943	114,561	-39.8	13.6	22.6
Electrical energy	78,698	76,965	2.3	15.5	15.2
Sugar	31,024	27,306	13.6	6.1	5.4
Cement	17,112	16,745	2.2	3.4	3.3
Natural gas	17,838	14,173	25.9	3.5	2.8
Electronics	7,694	5,873	31.0	1.5	1.2
cigarettes	14,017	11,216	25.0	2.8	2.2
Aerated waters/beverages	9,831	8,705	12.9	1.9	1.7
Concentrates used in beverages/foods	5,153	5,746	-10.3	1.0	1.1
Motor cars	2,401	4,756	-49.5	0.5	0.9
Tea	6,149	6,295	-2.3	1.2	1.2
Miscellaneous / non-specified commodities	5,652	4,846	16.6	1.1	1.0
Food products	3,719	3,673	1.3	0.7	0.7
Auto parts	4,554	3,193	42.6	0.9	0.6
Iron and steel products	6,055	5,067	19.5	1.2	1.0
Major 15 Commodities	278,840	309,120	-9.8	55.1	61.1
Others	227,342	197,140	15.3	44.9	38.9
All Commodities (Gross)	506,182	506,260	0.0	100.0	100.0
Refunds	123,495	98,125	25.9		
Net	382,687	408,135	-6.2		

Sales Tax on Imports

Sales tax on imports (STM) is a significant component of federal tax receipts. The share of STM in total sales tax net collection has reached around 70%. The net collection of STM during H1 of FY 2021-22 stood at Rs. 892.3 billion against Rs. 508.6 billion in corresponding period of PY, registering a growth of 75.4%. All the items showed a positive growth however, both in absolute and percentage terms Mineral Fuels and Oils showed the highest growth.

Table 7: Major Revenue Spinners (Sales Tax Imports)

(Rs. in Million)

	(Ks. in Million)						
				Collection			e (%)
SNo	Ch	Commodities/Items			Growth		
			H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	(%)	H1:2021- 22	H1:2020- 21
1	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils etc.	282,101	110,524	155.2	31.6	21.7
2	72	Iron and steel	71,863	48,774	47.3	8.1	9.6
3	84	Boilers, machinery and mechanical	53,680	36,892	45.5	6.0	7.3
4	39	Plastics and articles thereof	47,939	34,362	39.5	5.4	6.8
5	85	Photosensitive semiconductor devices	34,427	26,958	27.7	3.9	5.3
6	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	55,677	31,153	78.7	6.2	6.1
7	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway	70,867	29,346	141.5	7.9	5.8
8	29	Organic chemicals	28,908	15,314	88.8	3.2	3.0
9	12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; misc. grains, seeds	22,706	11,574	96.2	2.5	2.3
10	9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	14,911	14,129	5.5	1.7	2.8
11	48	Paper and paperboard	8,862	7,150	23.9	1.0	1.4
12	32	Tanning dyeing or extracts	9,150	7,704	18.8	1.0	1.5
13	73	Articles of iron or steel	6,170	5,478	12.6	0.7	1.1
14	33	Essential oils and resinous; perfumery, cosmetic or	4,939	3,841	28.6	0.6	0.8
15	69	Ceramic products	2,358	2,286	3.1	0.3	0.4
		Major 15 Items	714,558	385,485	85.4	80.1	75.8
	Others		177,741	123,130	44.4	19.9	24.2
	Gross Total		892,298	508,615	75.4	100.0	100.0
		Refunds/Rebates					
		Net	892,298.00	508,615.00	75.4		

Customs Duty

During H1 of FY 2021-22, Customs duty collection was Rs. 477.2 billion compared to Rs. 340 billion in PY showing a growth of 42.8% as indicated in Table-8. Major reason for such unprecedented growth was 65% surge in dutiable imports over the corresponding year. The skew in the duty collection is highlighted by the fact that almost 78% of the total duty is collected from 15 PCT Chapters. Here again all major chapters showed growth with Mineral Fuels and Vehicles showing the highest growth.

Table 8: Major Revenue Spinners of Customs Duties

(Rs. in Million)

SNo			Collection		Share %		
	Ch	Commodities/Items	H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	(%)	2021-22	2020-21
1	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their	112,440	48,282	132.9	22.6	14.2
2	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-sto	94,695	36,247	161.2	19.1	10.7
3	72	Iron and steel.	33,149	27,262	21.6	6.7	8.0
4	85	photosensitive semiconductor devices	29,032	30,474	-4.7	5.8	9.0
5	84	Nuclear reactor, boilers, machinery and mechanical	23,343	17,346	34.6	4.7	5.1
6	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleave	20,395	15,964	27.8	4.1	4.7
7	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	15,510	12,979	19.5	3.1	3.8
8	40	Rubber and articles thereof	9,398	8,517	10.3	1.9	2.5
9	9	Coffee, team, mate and spices	9,359	8,311	12.6	1.9	2.4
10	48	Paper and paperboard: articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	8,468	6,881	23.1	1.7	2.0
11	73	Articles of iron or steel	7,348	6,980	5.3	1.5	2.1
12	12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; misc. grains, seeds	7,218	3,574	102.0	1.5	1.1
13	33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or	6,050	4,560	32.7	1.2	1.3
14	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives	4,916	4,566	7.7	1.0	1.3
15	54	Man-made filaments: strip and the like of man-made materials	4,737	5,921	-20.0	1.0	1.7
		Sub Total	386,058	237,864	62.3	77.7	70.0
		Others	111,012	102,149	-5.1	22.3	30.0
		Gross Total	497,070	340,013	46.2	100	100
		Refunds/Rebates	19,889	5,892	237.6		
		Net	477,181	334,121	42.8		

It is evident from Table-8 that around 77.4% of Customs duty collection was contributed by major commodities grouped in 15 PCT Chapters. Their share in the total collection increased by 12.2% from 65.2% in the PY to 77.4% in H1 of current FY thus showing over reliance on a few segments. Rising international POL product prices remained the key factor.

Federal Excise Duty (FED)

During H1: 2021-22, the FED collection has been Rs. 146.3 billion which is 15.3% higher than the collection of Rs.126.9 billion collected during H1: PFY. Major contributors in FED collection cigarettes, cement, beverages, motor cars, air travel and natural gas. The combined share of these six items is around 89% in FED revenue (Table 9).

Among the major items cement and natural gas recorded negative growth. The decline in cement sales may be indicative of slowdown in the construction sector which may affect revenue collection in coming months.

Table 9: Major Revenue Spinners of FED

(Rs. in Million)

S.No	Commodition	H1: 2021-22	H1: 2020-21	Growth	
5.110	Commodities	П1; 2021-22	П1; 2020-21	Absolute	%age
1	Cigarettes	52,731.60	44,651.40	8,080.20	18.1
2	Cement	35,101.20	37,532.30	-2,431.10	-6.5
3	Beverages & Concentrates	18,074.20	16,029.00	2,045.20	12.8
4	Motor cars	9,428.70	1,854.90	7,573.80	408.3
5	Travel by air	10,167.20	4,855.40	5,311.80	109.4
6	Natural gas	4,483.00	4,885.80	-402.80	-8.2
	Sub-total	129,985.80	109,808.70	20,177.10	18.4
	Others	16,360.20	17,139.30	-779.10	-4.5
	Gross	146,346.00	126,948.00	19,398.00	15.3
	Refunds	2	-		
	Net	146,344.00	126,948.00	19,396.00	15.3

Source: FBR Biannual Review July-Dec 2021-22

Most of the FED contribution comes from six major items. The topmost FED revenue contributor is the cigarette with 36% share, followed by cement (24%), concentrates (12.4%), motor cars (6.4%) and air travel (6.9%).

2) Breakdown of tax receipts by segments

(Corporate tax receipts, AOP's tax receipts, Individuals/Commercial receipts)

Table-10: Breakdown of tax receipts by segments

(Rs. in Billion)

Segment of Taxpayers	Tax Receipts
Corporate	1,853.3
Association of Person	174.2
Individuals / Commercial	407.5
Total:	2,435.0

Breakdown of tax receipts by geography

Table-11: Tax Office-Wise Collection of Income Tax, Sales Tax and Federal Excise Duty during FY 2020-21

(Rs. in Billion)

TOffi	Revenue Receipts (2019-20)					
Tax Office	IT	ST	FE	Total		
CTO ISLAMABAD	12,480	11,669	177	24,327		
CTO KARACHI	39,523	16,408	753	56,684		
CTO LAHORE	23,502	42,657	1,665	67,824		
LTO ISLAMABAD	162,640	177,603	64,536	404,779		
LTO KARACHI	280,046	488,583	31,998	800,627		
LTO LAHORE	132,400	313,905	36,038	482,343		
LTO MULTAN	29,765	52,269	413	82,447		
MTO KARACHI	19,814	25,231	810	45,856		
RTO ABBOTTABAD	4,184	10,303	1	14,487		
RTO BAHAWALPUR	6,738	766	9	7,513		
RTO FAISALABAD	16,279	-7,699	3	8,583		
RTO GUJRANWALA	6,959	7,449	27	14,435		
RTO HYDERABAD	11,213	3,404	0	14,617		
RTO ISLAMABAD	25,311	4,281	1	29,593		
RTO LAHORE	62,401	33,057	14	95,471		
RTO MULTAN	13,547	2,707	0	16,254		
RTO PESHAWAR	23,720	25,119	9,383	58,222		
RTO QUETTA	10,493	5,753	37	16,282		
RTO RAWALPINDI	20,373	14,812	11	35,196		
RTO SAHIWAL	4,712	695	1	5,407		
RTO SARGODHA	5,601	1,957	0	7,558		
RTO SIALKOT	9,734	- 1,312	446	8,868		
RTO SUKKUR	7,599	1,164	9	8,771		
RTO-I KARACHI	33,801	33,637	9	67,446		
RTO-II KARACHI	49,702	11,710	4	61,416		
Total	1,012,536	1,276,127	146,346	435,010		

Source: IR Ops Wing, FBR

Table-12: Tax Office-Wise Collection of Customs Duty during First Half FY 2021-22

(Rs. in Million)

Customs Collectorates	Customs Duty Collected
	(Net)
Port Muhammad Bin Qasim, Karachi	156,228
Appraisement (East), Karachi	126,349
Appraisement (West), Karachi	79,499
Enforcement, Karachi	41,643
Jinnah International Airport, Karachi	12,985
Exports, Karachi	893
Exports, Port Qasim, Karachi	-9,683
Hyderabad	3,601
Quetta (Appraisement)	3,515
Quetta (Enforcement)	1,238
Gwadar	4,702
Lahore (Appraisement)	16,236
Lahore (Enforcement)	217
Allama Iqbal International Airport, Lahore	10,186
Faisalabad (Appraisement)	15,033
Sambrial, Sialkot	-2,423
Multan (Enforcement)	137
Islamabad	6,253
Peshawar (Appraisement)	11,192
Peshawar (Enforcement)	458
Gilgit, Baltistan	90
Total:	478,349

Source: Customs Wing, FBR

3) Number of new taxpayers registered

Table-13: Tax office-wise, Percentage increase, Percentage of total population

		Income Tax			Sales Tax	
Tax Office	Income Tax Population (As on 31.12.2021)	New Registered From July 2021- December- 2021	% of Total Population	Sales Tax Population (As on 31.12.2021)	New Registered From July 2021- December- 2021	% of Total Population
CTO ISLAMABAD	31,518	20	0.063	8,623	471	5
CTO KARACHI	144,115	1,884	1	19,527	243	1
CTO LAHORE	71,569	4,103	6	14,368	468	3
LTO ISLAMABAD	1,472	9	1	552	25	5
LTO KARACHI	4,248	3	0.071	1,518	256	17
LTO LAHORE	2,492	1	0.040	1,217	144	12
LTO MULTAN	394	-	0.000	347	59	17
MTO KARACHI	9,755	5	0.051	1,394	155	11
RTO ABBOTTABAD	98,546	4,294	4	2,406	216	9
RTO BAHAWALPUR	317,663	16,271	5	7,660	920	12
RTO FAISALABAD	528,054	24,793	5	24,994	1,741	7
RTO GUJRANWALA	288,299	15,723	5	11,999	662	6
RTO HYDERABAD	270,162	9,116	3	5,305	576	11
RTO ISLAMABAD	376,930	16,496	4	15,157	1,381	9
RTO LAHORE	1,338,360	61,104	5	59,630	3,698	6
RTO MULTAN	460,351	28,671	6	12,838	1,200	9
RTO PESHAWAR	426,476	19,869	5	14,832	1,301	9
RTO QUETTA	146,171	5,318	4	7,326	468	6
RTO RAWALPINDI	594,608	27,564	5	19,741	1,119	6
RTO SAHIWAL	235,466	14,782	6	5,448	776	14
RTO SARGODHA	273,921	14,681	5	8,469	615	7
RTO SIALKOT	374,894	20,087	5	20,272	1,351	7
RTO SUKKUR	193,327	5,608	3	3,568	485	14
RTO-I KARACHI	359,713	16,521	5	30,629	2720	9
RTO-II KARACHI	1,076,719	30,389	3	25,411	1,887	7
Total	7,625,223	337,312	4	323,231	22,937	7

Source: IR Ops Wing, FBR

⁴⁾ Number of Active taxpayers by tax instruments

Table-14: Income Tax registered taxpayers, Sales Tax registered taxpayers

Tax Office	IT Registered Taxpayers	ST Registered Taxpayers
CTO ISLAMABAD	31,518	8,623
CTO KARACHI	144,115	19,527
CTO LAHORE	71,569	14,368
LTO ISLAMABAD	1,472	552
LTO KARACHI	4,248	1,518
LTO LAHORE	2,492	1,217
LTO MULTAN	394	347
MTO KARACHI	9,755	1,394
RTO ABBOTTABAD	98,546	2,406
RTO BAHAWALPUR	317,663	7,660
RTO FAISALABAD	528,054	24,994
RTO GUJRANWALA	288,299	11,999
RTO HYDERABAD	270,162	5,305
RTO ISLAMABAD	376,930	15,157
RTO LAHORE	1,338,360	59,630
RTO MULTAN	460,354	12,838
RTO PESHAWAR	426,476	14,832
RTO QUETTA	146,179	7,326
RTO RAWALPINDI	594,608	19,741
RTO SAHIWAL	235,466	5,448
RTO SARGODHA	273,921	8,469
RTO SIALKOT	374,894	20,272
RTO SUKKUR	193,327	3,568
RTO-I KARACHI	359,713	30,629
RTO-II KARACHI	1,076,719	25,411
Total	7,625,223	323,231

Source: IR Ops Wing, FBR

KPI-2: Level of Automation

1) Percentage of processes that are completely automated:

Table-15: Percentage of processes completely automated during H1 of FY 2021- 22

S #	Nature of Process	Level of
		Automation
	Customs	
1	Creation of separate Collectorate of JIPA in WeBOC system	100%
2	WeBOC Examination on PSW Export GD	100%
3	Bonded Warehouse Management System	100%
4	Assessment Management System	100%
5	Land Border Customs Station configuration	100%
6	E-Payment	100%
7	Automation of Duty Drawback	100%
8	Refund Management System	100%
9	Carnet de Passage Module	100%
10	Configuration of Bahria Transhipment Hub of Pakistan Ltd. with WeBOC system	100%
11	Export Facilitation Scheme (EFS) Module	100%
12	Unaccompanied Baggage Module	100%
13	Land Border TP	100%
14	Uzbekistan Revenue Module for FCL Cargo	100%
15	Uzbekistan Transit Revolving Insurance Guarantee	100%
16	Uzbekistan Transit Forward Module	100%
17	Afghan Transit Insurance Guarantee	100%
18	Creation of Export Sample GD	100%
	Inland Revenue	
1	Prize Distribution / Balloting of POS Invoices	100%
2	Integration of Services Sectors with POS	100%
3	National Sales Tax Return	100%
<u>4.</u>	eAppeals	100%
5.	DNFBP (Phase I & Phase II)	100%
6.	DNFBP (Phase-III)	50%
7.	AEOIS CBC	100%
8.	AEOIS Compliance Portal	50%
9.	E-Hearing Module of Iris	100%
10.	Litigation Management System Phase I	100%
11.	Litigation Management System Phase II	80%
12.	New Mechanism of Exemption process by auto-issuing exemption order.	100%
13.	Integration of Exemption Application with PSW	100%
14.	CIPRA (Issue Tracking System)	100%
1 5.	Compliance Management System Compliance Management System	90%
16.	Registration of Pakistan Origin Card (POC) Individuals	100%
17.	Simplified IT Return for SMEs	100%
18.	Iris DNFBP Phase-II Mobile App	100%
19.	Staff users with restricted access in the system (CRF-IRIS-MISC-35)	100%
20.	Automating the functionality of 14(1) bio metric process	100%
<u>20.</u> 21	AOP Online Registration	100%
<u>21</u> 22	BIC Portal	100%
<u>22</u>	Fleet Management System	100%
<u>23</u> 24	Migration of VMs to Newly established Secure network Infrastructure	75%
25	Reconfiguration of replication SQL Server Databases after database upgrade	80%

Source: IT Wing (IR)/Customs Wing, FBR

2) Percentage of processes that are re-designed for efficiency:

Table-16: Percentage of processes redesigned for efficiency during H1 of FY 2021-22

S #	Nature of Process	Level of
		Implementation
	Customs	
1	New functionalities further added in Post Clearance Audit	100%
2	Configuration of E-Auction at PICT and KICT	100%
3	Extension of utilization period on DTRE approval	100%
4	Functionality of visibility of pre arrival GDs to sea terminal	100%
5	SRO look up functionality in Automated Duty Drawback (DDB)	100%
6	Generation of reconciliation of report of all incoming vehicles through MIS option	100%
7	Functionality to cross match Chasis Number in Motor Vehicle Registration System	100%
8	New provision added in Payment Management System to waive off restriction of payment above 500,000/-	100%
	Inland Revenue	
1	Modification/improvements in collection dashboard	100%
2	CDC Report add in Collection Dashboard	100%
- 3	Request For Provision Of Field Formation-Wise Collection	100%
1	Enhancements & Modifications in Advance Tax	100%
5	Enhancements PRAL Payment Gateway	100%
6	Enhancements in e-Ledger & Demand Register processes	100%
7	Enhancements & Modifications in Exemption Management	100%
3	Revamping of HRIS System	100%
)	HRIS and eDOX Database Migration from SQL Server 2012 to 2019	100%
10	Enhancements & Modification in Advance Tax	100%
11	MODIFICATIONS / IMPROVEMENTS IN CITRO	100%
12	Revamping of the Posting Module in IRIS	100%
13	Enhancements in Email intimation	100%
14	Automation of STGO and exclusion process-section 8b(6)of the sales tax act,1990	100%
15	AVAILABILITY OF OPTION FOR REGISTRATION IN IRIS FOR NON-RESIDENTS	100%
16	Changes in WHT statement and Payments module	100%
17	Iris-Mobile App (Tax Aasan)	100%
18	Enhancements in FBR CRM for Traders	100%
19	Archiving of Data of Production Databases to make OLTP System	90%
20	Minimizing reporting from OLTP Systems	80%
21	Both Exadata Firmware patching	90%
22	Grid Infrastructure of both Exadata Upgrade from 12 to 19.	50%
23	Migration of database VMs from Hyper-V to VMWare, for better security	60%

Source: IT Wing (IR)/Customs Wing, FBR

3) Number of IT systems developed, equipped and launched:

Table-17: IT systems that were developed, equipped and launched during H1 of FY 2021-22

S #	Nature of Process	Level of
		Implementation
1	TIR Multi Model Automation module	100%
2	Clearance in the Sky	100%
3	Implementation of Advance Ruling system	100%
4	National Targeting Centre	100%
5	DNFBP (Designated Non-Financial Business and Profession)	100%
	Management System (Phase 1 & 2) Web Application	
6	DNFBP Mobile Application	100%
7	Mobile Workforce Management System (MWMS)	100%
8	Implementation of CBC AEOIS system	100%
9	Prize Distribution / Balloting of POS Invoices	100%
10	National Sales Tax Return	100%
11	Tax Assan Portal for NADRA Data (Developed but not	100%
	implemented)	
12	Provisioning of Reporting for archived data for different	90%
	Systems	
13	Data Security & auditing implementation is in progress	50%
14	Migration of Web Application VMs from Hyper-V to ESXi	5%
15	WAF implementation	5%
	C ITT YE	(ID) (C . III' EDD

Source: IT Wing (IR)/Customs Wing, FBR

4) Number of online facilities like mobile application introduced:

Table-18: Online facilities/mobile applications that were introduced during H1 of FY 2021-22

S #	Nature of Process	Level of Implementation
1	National Targeting Centre web portal	100%
2	Introduction to web form for online currency declaration	100%
	at www.weboc.gov.pk	
3	PSW API Enhancements	100%
4	Ind./AOP Registration API	100%
5	PMDU Authentication API	100%
6	Exemption's API for Board of Investment	100%
7	ATL API	100%
8	Open Return API	100%
9	Nadra CNIC Verification API	100%
10	BRA API	100%
11	FTO Portal App	100%
12	Tax Asaan Portal – Tax Asaan App	70%
13	OSMQ - DNFBP App	70%
14	IT Return 2022 – Tax Asaan	30%

Source: IT Wing (IR)/Customs Wing, FBR

5) Number of initiatives taken for reducing dwell time at ports by Pakistan Customs:

Table-19: Initiatives taken for reducing dwell time at ports by Pakistan Customs

S #	Nature of Process	Level of Automation
1	Roll out and configuration of new Directorates/Collectorates of	100%
	KPK and Balochistan	

Source: Customs Wing, FBR

KPI-3: Taxpayer's Facilitation

1) Percentage of taxpayers reporting satisfaction with point of contact services

Taxpayers experience while interacting with FBR has been positively impacted by utilization of Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Software. CRM has improved tracking, monitoring and archiving issues reported by the taxpayers thereby helping FBR to further develop and improve the system and make it more scalable. FBR's omni-channels support such as emails (helpline@fbr.gov.pk), UAN helpline, FBR's website (www.fbr.gov.pk) and in person visit to facilitation centers has significantly facilitated taxpayers' interaction with department. FBR is also accessible to taxpayers through Prime Minister Delivery Unit (PMDU). For the period from July 2021 to December 2021 CRM System received and replied 98,555 emails.

[Source: FATE Wing (IR), FBR]

2) Tax Payer Education and Facilitation

FBR worked hard on tax payer education and facilitation. Following steps were taken on this account

Conferences, workshops, seminars for tax education and awareness sessions held at:

Quaid-e-Azam university, Islamabad

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) for tax education and awareness sessions			
Higher Education Department, Government of Punjab, Lahore			
Higher Education, Archives and Libraries Department, Government of KPK, Peshawar			
University of the Punjab, Lahore			
Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad			
National University of Sciences & Technology (NUST), Islamabad			

Work plans and coordination with stakeholders for tax education and awareness sessions
Air University, Islamabad
Comsats University, Islamabad

FBR Monthly Newsletter is issued for the months:	
July-21	
August-21	
September-21	
October-21	

November-21

Decemeber-21

E-Kutchery with Chairman FBR

Chairman FBR personally hears taxpayers grievances through PR Wing's Helpline & CRM system as monthly activity and it is completed for the months:

July - 2021

August – 2021

September - 2021

November – 2021

December – 2021 (4 weekly Kachehris)

FBR Website-Metrics

FBR Website Metrics from 1st July, 2021 – 31st December, 2021

3,249,980 Users accessed the FBR website

11,461,424 Sessions of FBR Website

54,985,336 Page views on FBR website

FBR website regularly features among the Top 50 website in Pakistan on the Alexa ranking scale

Urdu version of FBR's website launched

Major Issues Resolved through Complaint Redressal Mechanism (CRM)

Provided guidance for ATL related issues (especially procedure for inclusion in ATL)

Assistance for payment of Surcharge for ATL

Provided guidance for newly launched Online ST Registration application

Provided directions for newly launched Biannual Income Tax Withholding Statement

Facilitation for ST Return launched for the new financial year

Assistance for Annual Employer Statement u/s 149

Assistance for Registration of Builders and Developers

Assistance for the Registration of Designated Non-Financial Businesses & Professions

Assistance for the Registration of Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs)

Complaints through representations u/s 7 of the FBR Act, 2007

Received: 47

Disposed: 26

Main Categories: "selection of audit", "maladministration", "condonation of time limit", "refund"

Applications under Right of Access to Information Act, 2017

Received: 21

Disposed of: 07

3) Percentage of refund claims processed through IT systems developed by FBR

Entire refund claims were processed through IT systems developed by FBR during period under report.

4) Percentage improvement in Paying Taxes Indicator

100% payments are now being paid through online system.

5) Percentage reduction in average time required to process Income Tax and Sales Tax refunds

There was around 71%-time reduction in average time required to process Income Tax and Sales Tax refunds during 2020-21.

Now Income Tax refunds are directly being disbursed into taxpayer accounts which has remarkably reduced time for processing. Sales Tax is being maintained at same pace.

6) Percentage reduction in physical examination to facilitate trade across borders

During the H1 of Fiscal Year 2021-22, in order to facilitate trade across borders, the physical examination of goods was reduced by 5.27% and 13.71% for imports and exports respectively compared with the same period of previous Fiscal Year.

Source: IT Wing (IR)/PRAL

7) Percentage increase in post clearance audits

The table given below shows the number of contravention cases made as a result of post clearance audits during H1 of FY 2021-22.

Table-20: Percentage increase in post clearance audits

PCA related Contravention Reports (CRs) issued during H1 of FY 2021-22		PCA related Contravention Reports (CRs) issued during H1 of FY 2020-21		% Inc. Deci	rease / rease
Total Number	Amount Detected (Rs. in million)	Total Number	Amount Detected (Rs. in million)	Total Number	Amount Detected
155	324.37	208	2965.00	-25.48%	-89%

Source: Post Clearance& Internal Audit (Customs) FBR

In FY 2020-2021 (July to December), 2 contraventions involved huge amounts of Rs. 18,393 million and Rs. 9,715 million respectively. These two cases were outliers and should not form basis of annual comparison. Similarly 75 contraventions during the first half of financial year 2020-2021 were framed against importers of IT products on GD basis. During current financial year 2021-2022, the cases have mostly been made against Entities/Importers involving several GDs. For instance, a single contravention involves 111 GDs. Therefore, the number of contraventions has reduced.

8) Number of processes automated to strengthen (Risk Management System) RMS for facilitating trade

(i) A newer iteration of the predictive analysis Algorithm, namely the Import Risk Evaluation Engine (IREE), based on an updated machine learning cycle was implemented in 2021-22. This has significantly improved the ability of the RMS to selectively target risky consignments leading to an increase in the green channel clearances.

- (ii). On account of above intervention, the physical examination of imported goods has decreased by 11% for imports and exports both during July-Dec 2021 as compared to same period last year.
- (iii). With a view to further reduce human-interface in processing of exporter's duty drawback claims selectivity criteria were developed in the RMS, for auto processing / sanctioning of such claims with direct payments to exporters (through State Bank of Pakistan). During period July Dec 2021 72% rebate claims were processed through green channel and currently the rebate payment through green channel has reached to 83.4%.
- (iv). To augment the Non-intrusive inspections, the Blue Channel facility was introduced in RMS whereby selection of consignments, for scanning, is made through RMS based selectivity criteria to achieve the objectives of security and facilitation of trade in light of the WCO SAFE Framework of Standards. This is successfully operational at both Seaports i.e. Port of Karachi and Port Mohammad Bin Qasim. A total of 481 GDs have been processed through blue channel during July Dec 2021.
- (v). With a view to comply with standard 3.25 of the Revised Kyoto Convention, Pre-arrival / pre-clearance system was introduced in FY 2020-21. This has also allowed for conformity vis-a-vis Article No.7 of Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). During the period July-December-2021, a total 23425 consignments have been cleared before arrival of goods at ports.
- (vi). A system based assessment of Goods declarations has been introduced through "Virtual Assessment" module which is based on strict selectively criteria to achieve the objectives of faceless assessment and quick clearance of consignments. A total number of 466 GDs have been processed through virtual Assessment during July Dec 2021.
- (vii). To facilitate exporters a Unified Export Facilitation Scheme has been introduced by amending HS Code 9917 of the Customs Tariff through The Finance Act 2021 and detailed Rules have been issued vide SRO 957(I)/2021.

Source: Reforms & Automation Customs Wing, FBR

KPI-4: Integration of FBR with other revenue agencies & departments

1) Number of functional data bridges established with provincial revenue agencies and other state departments across the nation

Four functional data bridges were established with provincial revenue agencies and other state departments across the nation such as Banks/NADRA/SECP/PITB/AGPR/SBP/I-LINK/TELCOS, Punjab Land Record.

2) Number of data generating processes initiated with other agencies

No data generating processes were initiated with other agencies.

3) Integration of third party databases inflowing data into IRS system

No third party databases inflowing data into IRS system were integrated.

4) Percentage of POS systems integrated in each region/province

Before Jul-2021 total POS Registered/Integrated: 1017 Registered / Integrated during 2021-22 (Jul-2021 to date): 4613 % Increase in POS Registration / Integration: 81%

Source: IT Wing (IR), FBR

KPI -5: Revenue Laws Simplification

1) Number of Withholding Lines reduced during the Fiscal Year 2021-22

This exercise is done on the annual basis through the Finance Act. Therefore no changes are made in the Act during the period under report.

Source: IR Policy Wing, FBR

2) Number of tariff lines rationalized during First Half of Fiscal Year 2021-22

Table-21: Number of tariff lines rationalized during Fiscal Year 2021-22

Number of	Rate of Customs Duty	Rate of Customs Duty
Tariff Lines	during 2020-21	during 2021-22
Rationalized	(Before Rationalizing)	(After Rationalizing)
185	20	11
33	20	16
3	20	0
132	16	11
52	11	0
96	11	3
287	3	0
Total: 788		

Source: Customs Wing,

FBR

The above table shows that during FY 2021-22, FBR took substantial steps for incentivizing the industry through tariff-based measures.

KPI-6: Risk Based Audits Conducted by FBR

a) Number of cases selected by FBR through random balloting

Number of cases selected by FBR through random balloting = 12533 selected in the previous year are being audited in the current FY.

b) Percentage of Risk Based Audits completed during the Fiscal Year

Percentage of Risk Based Audits completed during the current Fiscal Year = 3%

c) Monthly evaluation of performance reports in respect of audit cases

Table-22: Monthly evaluation of performance reports in respect of audit cases under Section 214C of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001

	July 2021- December 2021						
Month	Opening Balance of Audit Cases	Added during the month	Deleted during the month	Finalized during the month	Pending	Demand Created (Rs. in Million)	Demand Collected (Rs. in Million)
Jul-21	16,554	3,054	62	182	19,364	1,512.58	4.21
Aug-21	19,364	2,030	284	503	20,607	2,786.99	11.56
Sept-21	20,607	4,248	91	596	24,168	3,879.41	15.99
Oct-21	24,168	46	1,783	745	21,686	3,986.17	21.38
Nov-21	21,686	127	164	820	20,829	3,878.89	25.68
Dec-21	20,829	80	300	765	19,844	14,929.51	32.74
	123,208	9,585	2,684	3,611	126,498	30,974	112

Source: Audit & Accounting, IRS Wing, FBR

Table-23: Monthly evaluation of performance reports in respect of audit cases under Section u/s 72B of Sales Tax Act, 1990

		J	July 2021- December 2021				
Month	Opening Balance of Audit Cases	Added during the month	Deleted during the month	Finalized during the month	Pending	Demand Created (Rs. in Million)	Demand Collected (Rs. in Million)
Jul-21	4,734	275	30	63	4,916	925.17	3.87
Aug-21	4,916	5	100	93	4,728	24,872.28	2.37
Sep-21	4,728	10	42	169	4,527	1,995.70	11.35
Oct-21	4,527	15	28	131	4,383	7,337.32	9.83
Nov-21	4,383	26	13	110	4,286	1,651.80	15.28
Dec-21	4,286	57	2	189	4,152	1,144.95	34.18
Total	27,574	388	215	755	26,992	37,927	77

Table-24: Monthly evaluation of performance reports in respect of audit cases under Section u/s 42B of Federal Excise Act, 2005

	July 2021- December 2021						
Opening Balance of Audit Cases	Added during the month	Deleted during the month	Finalized during the month	Pending	Demand Created (Rs. in Million)	Demand Collected (Rs. in Million)	
20	6	0	0	26	0.00	-	
26	0	0	2	24	0.11	-	
23	2	0	3	22	0.00	-	
23	1	0	3	21	715.72	-	
21	9	0	4	26	2,844.75	-	
26	1	0	2	25	27.01	-	
139	19	0	14	144	3,588	0	

Source: Audit & Accounting, IRS Wing, FBR

KPI-7: Formulation of National Tax / Customs Policy

Tax Policy related measures are taken in the Federal Budget and implemented once the budget is passed by the National Assembly. In the period under review no major policy initiatives were taken due to the fact that Budget for FY 2021-22 was passed only recently.

Number of tax treaties executed with foreign countries in order to facilitate investment

No tax treaty was executed with any foreign country during H1 of FY 2021-22.

Source: International Taxes Wing (IR), FBR

KPI-8: FBR Outreach & Human Resource Development

1) Number of field projects completed during the Fiscal Year

Table-25: Details of field projects completed during H1 of FY 2021-22

2) Number of officers sent abroad for official trainings during the Fiscal Year

Table-26: Number of officers nominated for official trainings during H1 of FY 2021-22

S #	Name of the Training Course	Officers Trained IR/Customs (BPS	Number of Officers
		17-20)	Nominated
1	 Online Foreign Trainings 11th CBCTI Experts workshop DLP Train the Trainer WCO Passenger Facilitation and Control Working Group (PFCWG) Global Cruise SHIP Workshop WCO STCE programme 5th WCO Global AEO Conference to be 	35	35
	Hosted		
2	Foreign Training through EAD- NOC Issued		31

Source: Admin/HR Wing, FBR

3) No. of cases in which disciplinary action under E&D Rules has been taken during H1 of FY 2021-22

Table-27: Disciplinary action under E&D Rules taken during H1 of FY 2021-22

BPS of Officers	Number of Cases Where Disciplinary Action Taken During FY 2019-20
19-22	3
17-18	7
16	33
Total:	43

Source: Admin/HR Wing, FBR

4) Number of reward cases processed under Reward Rules

Table-28: Number of reward cases processed under Reward Rules during H1 of FY 2021-22

S #		Name of Project	Amo (Rs. in N		Status
1	C	onstruction of International Hostel and lassroom at DOT Complex, Allama Iqbal own. Lahore	81.2	296	Completed
2		onstruction of Office Building for Jhang one (IR)	56.585		Completed
	S #	Nature of Reward Case	Number of officers	Reward Amount	

1	Seizure of Gold/Currency amounting to	1	12 month	16.08.2021
	Rs. 2.69 million		basic salary	
2	Extra Ordinary Performance of JIAP,	2	06/12 month	08.09.2021
	Karachi		basic salary	
3	For coordinating well with all agencies	19	01 month	22.10.2021
	at Torkham station and ease out the		basic salary	
	congestion of perishable goods			
4	Swift clearance of congestion of empty	14	01 month	31.12.2021
	transit containers at Torkham (more		basic salary	
	than 5000 in Nos.)			

Source: Admin /HR/Customs Wing, FBR

5) Number of media campaigns launched for taxpayers facilitation

Table-29: Media campaigns were launched for taxpayers' facilitation during H1 of FY 2021-22

S #	Nature of Media Campaign	Medium	Dates
	Income Tax Return Filing	Print	18-30th September 2021
1		Electronic	18-30th September 2021
		Radio	18-30th September 2021
	POS Prize Scheme, Retail Outlets (An integrated	Print	11,12,13,17,18,19,24,25,26 December 2021
2	campaign was run for	Electronic	11,12,16,17,18,23,24,25 December 2021
	almost three months)	Radio	12,17,18,19,24,25,26,31 December 2021

Source: FATE Wing, FBR

Number of taxpayers' complaints redressed during the year

Table-30: Number of taxpayers' complaints redressed during the H1 of FY 2021-22

Period	July 2021 to December 2021	
Total Number of Complaints Received	6665	
Total Number of Complaints Resolved	6574	
In-Process Complaints	91	
Percentage of Resolution	98.6	
Citizen Satisfaction Level	53%	

Source: FATE Wing, FBR

KPI-9: FBR representation before various legal forums

1) Representation of cases where FBR (HQs) is the sole respondent at Supreme Court/High Courts or FTO

Table-31: Representation of cases where FBR (HQs) is the sole respondent during H1 of FY 2021-22

S #	Forum	Total Number of Cases	Representation Filed	Representation Not Filed
1	Supreme Court	0	0	0
2	High Court	9	9	0
3	Federal Tax Ombudsman	74	74	0
4	FTO Review	1	1	0
Total:		84	84	0

Source: Legal Wings, FBR

2) Individual performance appraisal of each Panel Advocate & Special Public Prosecutors through devised SOP on yearly basis.

Mechanism for individual performance appraisal of each Panel Advocate & Special Public Prosecutors was devised during 2020-21 and their performance is given in Table-34 below:

Table-32: Performance appraisal of each Panel Advocate & Special Public Prosecutors

Total Number of Panel Advocates / Special	Performance Evaluation				
Public Prosecutors	Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory Below Average		
516	-	-	-		

. Source: Legal Wings, FBR

It may be noted that performance appraisal of Advocates is an annual process and therefore no appraisal was done during the period under report.

KPI-10: Implementation of Public Account Committee (PAC) directives

1) Preparation and timely submission of Working Papers in PAC for settlement of Audit Paras.

a) Performance of Customs Wing

Table-36 & 37 given below show that all working papers pertaining to PAC meetings were prepared timely and submitted to the PAC for settlement of audit paras during the period reported upon.

Table-33: Submission of Working Papers in PAC for settlement of Audit Paras (Customs Wing)

S #	Date of PAC Meeting	Date of Submission of Working Papers To PAC	Timely Submission of Working Papers to PAC
1.	04.08.2021	01.08.2021	100%
2.	10.08.2021	05.08.2021	100%
3.	03.09.2021	01.09.2021	100%
4.	05.10.2021	01.10.2021	100%
5.	13-14.10.2021	08.10.2021	100%

Source: Legal & Accounting-Customs Wings, FBR

b) Performance of IR Wing

Table-34: Submission of Working Papers in PAC for settlement of Audit Paras (IRS Wing)

S NO	Date of PAC Meeting	Date of submission of	Timely Submission of
		Working papers to	Working Papers to
		PAC	PAC
1	19.07.2021	16.07.2021	100%
2	04.08.2021	03.08.2021	100%
3	06.08.2021	05.08.2021	100%
4	12.08.2021	11.08.2021	100%
5	03.09.2021	02.09.2021	100%
6	13-14.10.2021	12.10.2021	100%

Source: Audit & Accounting Wings, FBR

2) Timely dissemination of PAC directives among field formations for completing requisite actions.

a) Performance of Customs Wing

Tables-35 & 36 given below show that PAC directives were disseminated in time to the field formations for completing requisite actions during H1 of 2021-22.

Table-35: Dissemination of PAC directives among field formations (Customs Wing)

S #	Date of PAC Meeting	Date of Dissemination of PAC Directives to Field Formations
1.	04.08.2021	17.08.2021
2.	10.08.2021	Customs related Paras did not come under discussion

3.	03.09.2021	Customs related Paras did not come under discussion
4.	05.10.2021	25.10.2021
5.	13-14.10.2021	16.12.2021

Source: Audit & Accounting Wings, FBR

b) Performance of IR Wing

Table-36: Dissemination of PAC directives among field formations (IRS Wing)

S #	Date of PAC Meeting	Date of Dissemination of PAC Directives to Field Formations
1.	19.07.2021	20.07.2021
2.	04.08.2021	05.08.2021
3.	06.08.2021	08.08.2021
4.	12.08.2021	13.08.2021
5.	03.09.2021	06.09.2021
6.	13-14.10.2021	15.10.2021

Source: Audit & Accounting Wings, FBR

Chapter-2 Implementation of FBR's Reform Agenda

Performance of the Reforms and Modernization Wing during HFY 2021 – 22

The Reforms & Modernization Wing was established in July 2020 to serve as a platform where the reform interventions and initiatives of the various Wings could be updated and consolidated for regular reporting to the higher authorities. Its role has gradually expanded to various other tasks and responsibilities, including engagement with international donor partners, developing and compiling key documents and reports, hiring of experts and consultants for engaging with FBR Wings, and overseeing the Program Office, (Pakistan Raises Revenue Program), on behalf of the Chairman's Secretariat.

A synopsis of the main activities of the Reforms and Modernization Wing for the first half of the financial year 21-22 is presented below:

- 1. Monitoring of the Program Office for the World Bank sponsored Pakistan Raises Revenue Program The Program Office was initially part of the Chairman's Secretariat at FBR, but was later placed in the Reforms & Modernization Wing. The Reforms Wing has been monitoring the progress of the 10 Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) constituting Component 1 of the Program. The Reforms Wing has also successfully fulfilled the requirements of DLI 10 for the last financial year through the completion of an Annual Performance Report for the Financial Year 20-21, which is now available on FBR's website.
- 2. Initiation of discussions with Asian Development Bank for assistance in specific areas In February, 2021, the Reforms Wing reached out to the then Country Director of Asian Development Bank, Ms. Xiaohong Yang, to propose an active engagement of the Bank with FBR for assistance with the following measures:
- a. Tax-gap analysis of sectors for policy intervention in sectors like, i) Petroleum, Energy & Power; ii) Textile; and iii) Banking
- b. Simplification of IRS Tax-Code
- c. Developing a module for Automation of Income Tax refunds
- d. Regional and global tax incentives for SMEs
- e. Comparative analysis of taxation of special economic zone enterprises

The draft IRS Strategic Reform Plan was also shared with ADB, which was highly appreciated by the ADB Country Director. The Bank offered assistance in certain areas. A TADAT workshop was sponsored by ADB in collaboration with IMF. Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) has been designed by development partners to provide an objective assessment of the health of key components of a country's system of tax administration. This framework is focused on the 9 key performance outcome areas (POAs) that cover most tax administration functions, processes and institutions. The assessment of these performance outcome areas is based on 32 high-level indicators that are each built on 1 to 5 dimensions that together add up to 55 measurement dimensions, making TADAT a comprehensive but administrable diagnostic tool. The Reforms Wing coordinated a TADAT Assessment of FBR.

The TADAT Final Assessment Report was released in October, 2021 wherein FBR has been scored on the 9 key performance outcome areas (POAs). The TADAT assessment served as an

objective evaluation of the strength and weakness of FBR, thus assisting in furthering the reform agenda and serving as a roadmap for future reform interventions. It has helped in the drafting and finalization of the Inland Revenue Strategic Reform Plan 2021 - 25.

- 3. Engagement with International Monetary Fund for assessment of administrative needs of Federal Board of Revenue. The Reforms Wing organized and coordinated two rounds of discussions with consultants from IMF. The IMF experts, Mr. Kors Kool, Mr. Graham Whyte and Mr. Bruce Quigley had detailed meetings with various Board members, and as a result of these meetings, two reports were generated by the IMF to assist the Federal Board of Revenue in its Reform agenda. The Wing actively assisted in the preparation of these reports. The first report was titled Technical Assistance Report on Tax Administration while the second report titled Compliance Risk Management, emphasizes the need for establishing a Compliance Risk Management Unit as a separate Directorate in order to drive compliance activities. Subsequently, Section 230I has been introduced in the Finance Act 2021-22, for the establishment of a Directorate General of Compliance Risk Management.
- 4. Engagement with Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) for the provision of technical assistance in key areas. The Reforms Wing has been in discussions with FCDO and HMRC since August 2020 as a result of which the FCDO through the World Bank Trust Fund has provided consultants for the following:
- i) Development of a Gender Policy in FBR to mainstream the Gender tag. The Reforms Wing actively advocated for gender specific incentives as a result of which 25% tax concession has been provided in the Finance Act 2021-22 for female entrepreneurs under Clause 19 of Part III of Second Schedule of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.
- ii) Development of a Communication Strategy for FBR Active stakeholder engagement is essential if FBR is to change its image and reach out to the taxpayers. A draft Communication Strategy Report has been prepared in which modern communication strategies like 'Nudge Theory' and behaviorally-informed messaging have been discussed.
- iii) A draft MOU between HMRC and FBR has been finalized through regular discussions between the FBR Reforms team and the HMRC team, for working together on a comprehensive capacity building program to assist FBR achieve its objectives on tax reforms. HMRC is already providing technical assistance in areas like Change Management and matters related to International Taxes.

Conclusion

FBR has been playing a pivotal role not only in collection of taxes but also in expanding the tax base through various policy and administrative reform interventions. Despite a number of complexities, and the challenges presented by the Covid pandemic, the Federal Board of Revenue has shown commendable performance in the recent past. But increasing tax revenues is not an easy task, and entails careful review of the tax laws, administrative processes and procedures within the broader contours of national policy and the socio-economic milieu.

The Changing situation in Afghanistan and withdrawal of the coalition forces will impact the economic situation in Pakistan as spillover effect cannot be ignored. Russia-Ukraine tension and war can also have disruptive effects on global commodity prices which can disturb trade flows. We have already seen that removing domestic taxes on POL products to keep prices stable has hit FBR's tax collection efforts.

Despite various challenges FBR was able to surpass the H 1 revenue collection target during FY 2021-22. The delivery against Key Performance Indicators was on track during the period. The KPI of Revenue Target was achieved. The other performance indicators especially the Level of Automation, Taxpayer's Facilitation, Integration of FBR with other Revenue Agencies & Departments, Revenue Laws Simplification and Risk Based Audits by FBR were duly focused.

During the period under review FBR kept engaged with the development partners and kept focus on ways and methods to achieve the agreed KPIs in the H2 of the FY too. Long terms initiatives were also discussed and are at different stages of approval and implementation. The focus of all these initiatives remains on

- I. Simplification of laws and automation
- II. Tax Payer Education and facilitation through improved communication
- III. Non-intrusive enforcement
- IV. Capacity Building of the Organization and available Human Resources

FBR will continue its commitment for improving its efficacy and service delivery with the support and assistance of its major stakeholders.

Acknowledgments

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Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy of the data used in this publication.

For more information on the Federal Board of Revenue and its activities, visit online at www.fbr.gov.pk or call 051-111-772-772.