

FBR

Biannual Review

July-December 2021-22

(Vol. 21, No.1)

*A Review of Resource Mobilization Efforts of
Federal Board of Revenue*



**FEDERAL BOARD OF REVENUE
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
ISLAMABAD – PAKISTAN**

The Team of Directorate General of Strategic Planning and Reform & Statistics has prepared FBR Biannual Review July-December 2021-22.

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Foreword

The quantum of revenue growth achieved by FBR during 1st half of FY2021-22 is unprecedented in the history of the country. In comparison to the corresponding period of preceding FY, 32.5 percent higher revenues have been collected and six-monthly target has been achieved to the extent of 110.9 percent. In absolute terms Rs.716 billion higher revenue has been collected as compared to the corresponding period of last year and the half-yearly target has been exceeded by Rs.287 billion. That more than 50% of the annual revenue target has been achieved during the first half of the FY is a historical accomplishment in itself. Revenue growth is broad-based and cuts across all taxes with growth in direct taxes at 23.6%, sales tax 39.1%, customs duties 42.8% and FED at 15.3%. With growing economic activities in the country and concerted efforts of FBR team, FBR is well on course for not only achieving, but exceeding its annual target.

The current issue of Biannual Review provides an update on FBR revenue generating efforts during July-December 2021-22. It also includes a paper on Optimal Control of Smuggling and briefs on FBR Reforms update and Trade Information Portal of Pakistan. 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.

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Abbreviations

AOPs	Association of Persons
CD	Customs Duties
CFY	Current Financial Year
CH	Chapter
CoD	Collection on Demand
CTO	Corporate Tax Office
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: 2021-22

FBR gave excellent performance during FY2021, exceeding the annual revenue collection target of **Rs. 4,691 billion** by **Rs. 54 billion**. Continuing this momentum in the current financial year was major challenge. However, FBR not only maintained the momentum, but produced even better performance during the first half of FY2022. This is evident from the revenue collection made during the period. The target for the July-December 2021 was exceeded by 11 percent or Rs. 287 Billion in absolute terms. Another significant aspect is that for the first time, the annual target has been achieved to the extent of 50.1 percent against the average of 46 percent six monthly achievement in the previous years. All the taxes except FED have achieved their respective targets (Table 1).

Table 1: Target Vs. Collection

(Rs. Billion)

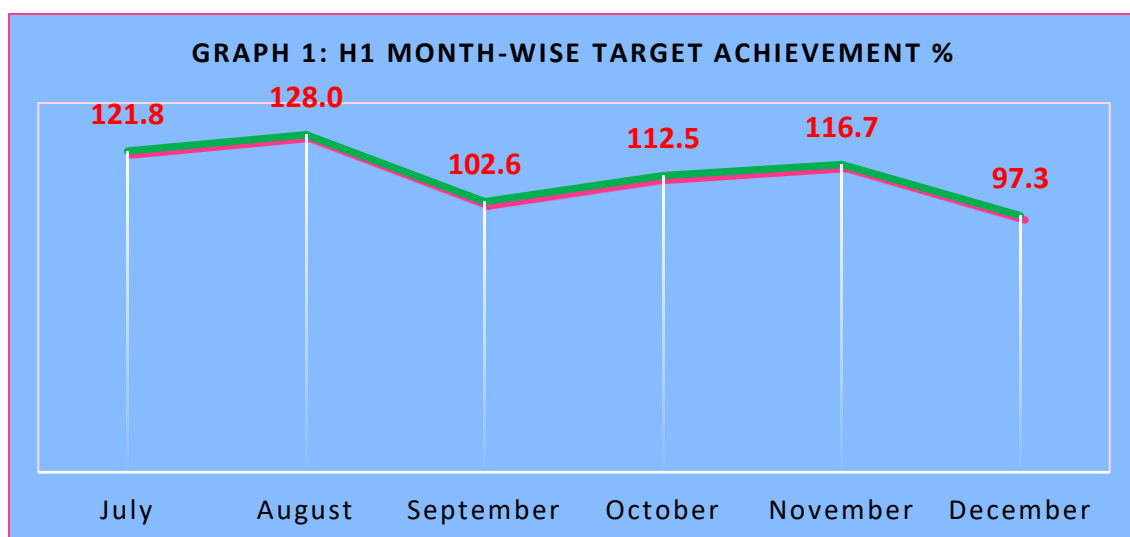
Tax Head	Target		Collection H1: 2021-22 (Provisional)	Achievement of Half Yearly Target	
	FY: 2021-22	H1: 2021-22		%age	Absolute
Direct Taxes	2,133.0	1,015.2	1021.4	100.61	6.2
Sales Tax	2,435.0	1,052.6	1275.0	121.1	222.4
Federal Excise	344.0	150.8	146.3	97.0	(4.5)
Customs duty	917.0	414.6	477.2	115.1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

Details of the monthly revenue targets and FBR's collection is provided below (Table 2/Graph 1).

Table 2: Target vs. Collection FY 2021-22

(Rs. Million)

Months	Target	Collection	Target Achievement Absolute
July	341,700	416,072	74,372
August	348,600	446,363	97,763
September	520,400	534,001	13,601
October	396,800	446,496	49,696
November	408,300	476,392	68,092
December	617,400	600,545	-16,855
July-December	2,633,200	2,919,869	286,669



During H1 FY2022, net collection recorded growth of 32.5%. Monthly comparison indicates that except the month of December, growth in revenue remained more than 30% (Table 3). Growth in collection was at peak in the month of August with nearly 49%, followed by July 37.5%, November 36.9%, October 32.4% and September 31%.

Table 3: Month-wise Net Collection FY 2022 Vs FY 2021 (Rs. Million)

Months	FY 2022	FY 2021	Growth	
			Absolute	%age
July	416,072	302,620	113,452	37.5
August	446,363	300,026	146,337	48.8
September	534,001	407,594	126,407	31.0
October	446,496	337,255	109,241	32.4
November	476,392	347,902	128,490	36.9
December	600,545	508,636	91,909	18.1
Total	2,919,869	2,204,033	715,836	32.5

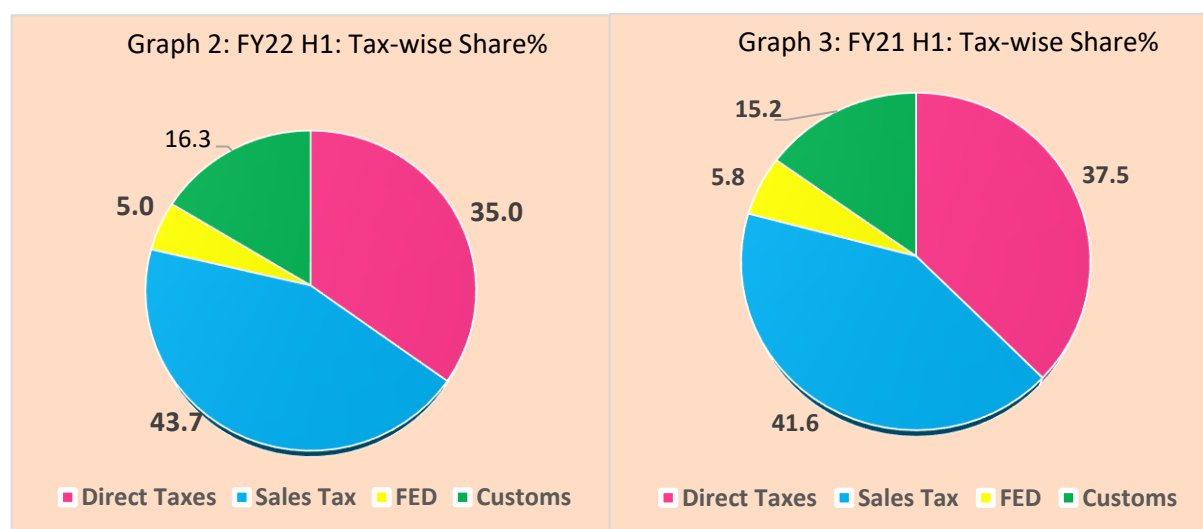
FBR Collection H1: 2021-22

Net collection during first half of FY 2020-21 stood at around Rs. 2,920 billion, which is 32.5% higher than the amount collected during H1: PFY. In absolute terms, Rs. 715.9 billion additional revenue was collected during July-December 2021-22. During second half of CFY, FBR has to collect around 2.9 trillion, or 49.9% of the annual target. During first half all the taxes recorded significant growth (Table 4).

Table 4: Head-wise Half Yearly Net Collection*(Rs. in Billion)*

Tax Head	H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	Growth	
			(%)	(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

As per the collection H1 2021-22 the sales tax is the top revenue generator with 43.7% share, followed by direct taxes with 35%, customs 16.3% and FED 5.0% (Graph 2). Shares of various taxes in the overall revenue mix as comparison to the corresponding period of the preceding financial year is provided below.



Refunds and Rebates

As compared to corresponding period last year, 34% higher refund has been paid to the refund claimants (Table 5). During H1 FY2021-22 in customs around 238% and sales tax around 26% higher refunds were paid. FBR is following a policy of greater facilitation to the business community through speedy and timely payments of refunds to resolve their liquidity

issues. This will not only enhance taxpayers' confidence but will contribute in improving the overall business environment in the country, leading to greater investments and higher capital inflows.

Table 5: Comparative Position of Refunds/ Rebates Payment

(Rs. Million)

Tax Head	Refund / Rebate		Difference	
	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

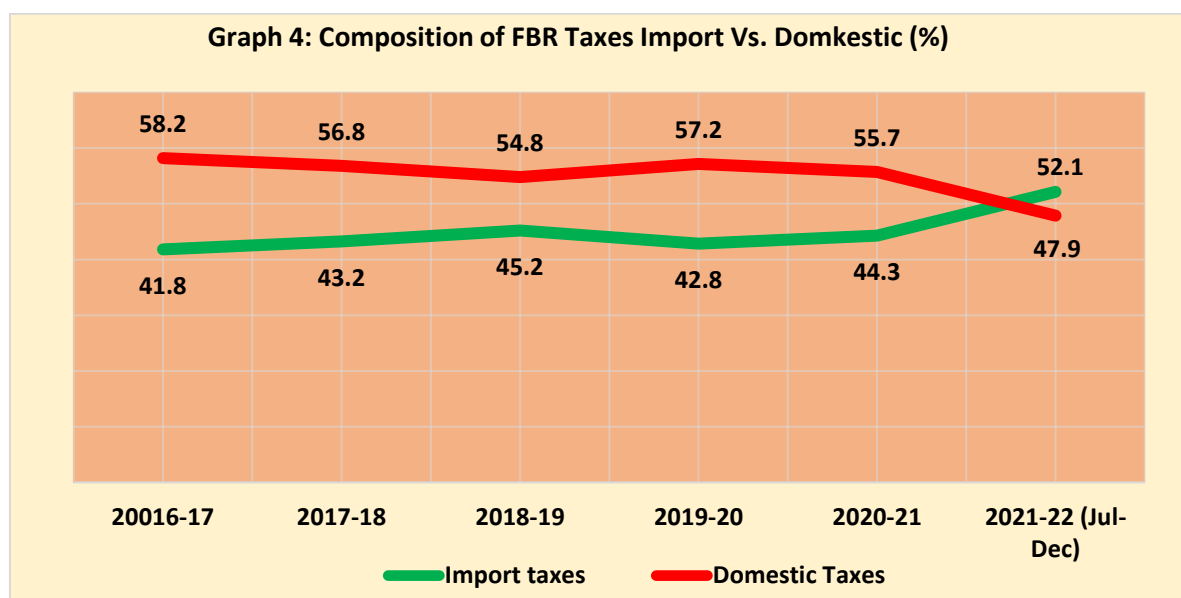
FBR Taxes Composition: Import vs. Domestic Taxes

During current FY2022 July-December period, the share of domestic taxes has declined to 47.9% as compared to 55.7% during the previous FY (Table 6 & Graph 4). There are a number of reasons for this. In case of crude oil, the incidence of taxation has shifted from domestic (ex-refinery) to import stage. This has contributed heavily in reducing the share of domestic sales tax. Second, the increase in international price of such essential items as edible has increased their overall import value, which has also resulted in higher sales tax at import stage. Import of edible oil in value terms increased from Rs.196.2 billion to Rs.329.1 billion or 67.8%, in the first of half of CFY as compared to H1 PFY. Third, due to increased economic activity in sectors like textile and agriculture, imports of cotton and fertilizers have recorded significant increase. For instance, import of cotton has jumped in terms of quantity and value by 19.2% and 64.2% respectively.

Table 6: Composition of FBR Taxes Import Vs. Domestic

(Rs. Billion)

Heads	20016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Jul-Dec)
Import taxes	1,408.2	1,661.5	1,730.5	1,712.1	2,102.3	1,522.2
DT	197.0	218.7	221.8	199.7	218.5	140.3
ST	702.6	824.2	810.4	876.3	1,116.0	892.3
FED	11.8	10.2	12.7	9.5	19.4	12.4
CD	496.8	608.4	685.6	626.6	748.4	477.2
Domestic Taxes	1,959.7	2,182.2	2,098.1	2,285.3	2,642.7	1,397.7
DT	1,147.2	1,317.9	1,223.7	1,323.8	1,512.8	881.0
ST	626.4	661.1	648.9	720.5	872.3	382.7
FED	186.1	203.2	225.5	241.0	257.6	134.0
Total	3,367.9	3,843.7	3,828.6	3,997.4	4,745.0	2,919.9



Analysis of Head-wise Revenue Collection H1: 2021-22

Direct Taxes:

Direct taxes have contributed around 35% to the total tax collected during H1: 2021-22. Net collection stood at Rs. 1,021.4 billion reflecting a growth of 23.6% over the H1: PFY collection of Rs. 826.1 billion. An amount of Rs. 5.1 billion has been paid back as refunds

during July-December 2021-22 as against Rs. 7.3 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) and Advance Tax / Payments with Returns:

Collection on demand as a whole and its both components witness decline during the first half of the CFY. This was primarily because of the FBR policy of providing maximum facilitation to the business community and furnishing conducive business environment for greater economic growth. The collection from current demand declined by 62.5% and arrear demand by 31.9% (Table 7). Major part of income tax comes from withholding taxes, whereas CoD shares around 2%.

The second component is the voluntary payments which has shown a good progress with 18.1% growth during H1:CFY. The payment with returns has recorded a very healthy growth of around 48% and advance tax by 11.7%. This is reflective of the greater confidence shown by the business community in the FBR's facilitation initiatives.

Table 7: Collection out of Demand and Voluntary Payments

	Heads	H1: 2021-22	H1: 2020-21	Growth	
				Absolute	(%)
1	Collection on Demand	20,252.20	38,439.70	-18,188	-47.3
	Arrear	12,974.30	19,057.60	-6,083	-31.9
	Current	7,277.80	19,382.10	-12,104	-62.5
2	Voluntary Payments	301,036.70	254,965.50	46,071	18.1
	With Returns	66,703.60	45,116.30	21,587	47.8
	Advance Tax	234,333.10	209,849.10	24,484	11.7

Withholding Taxes (WHT):

WHT contributes a major chunk i.e. 65% to the total collection of gross income tax. The WHT collection during H1 FY2022 has been Rs. 617.3 billion against Rs. 530.0 billion during H1 PFY, indicating a growth of 16.5% (Table 8). The major components of withholding taxes that contributed around 92% to the total WHT collection are: contracts,

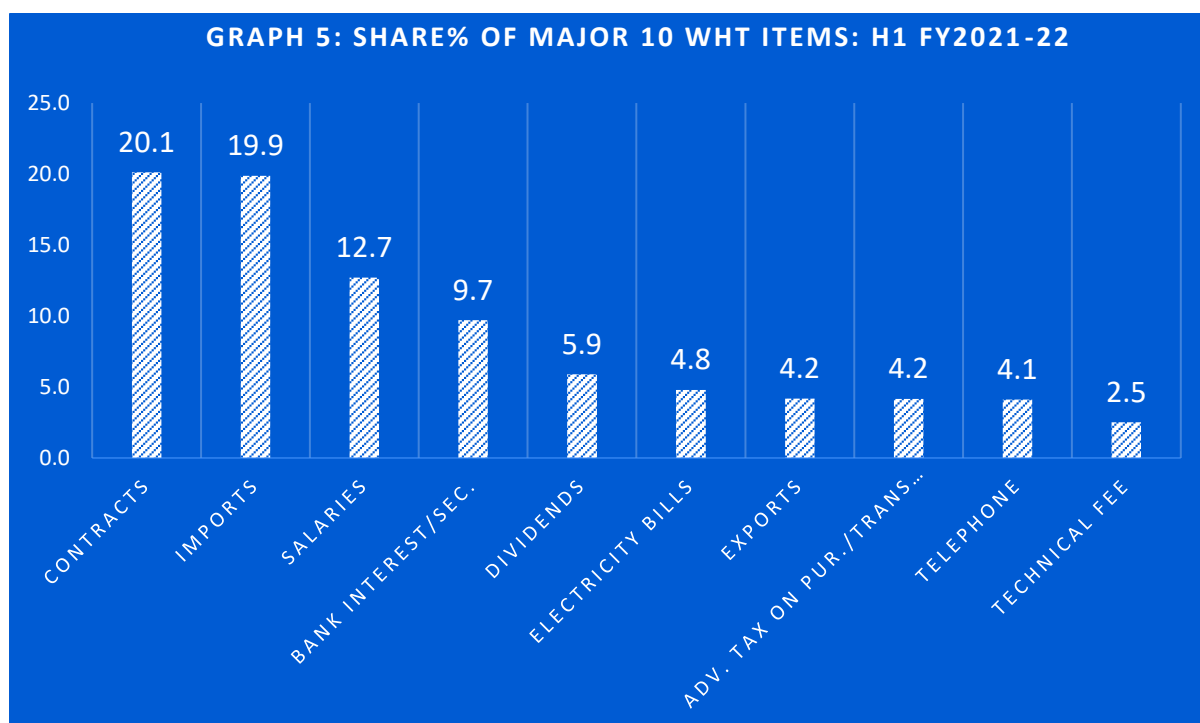
imports, salary, telephone, dividends, bank interest, cash withdrawal, technical fee, electricity and exports etc.

As far as growth is concerned, some of the items have grown remarkably like; Advance tax on sale by auction (159.7%), imports (45.5%), dividends (30.1%), exports (37.5%), Advance tax on purchase/transfer of immovable property (23.9%), electricity bills (22.9%). On the other hand, the collection from bank interest, prizes, technical fee, transport and telephone have recorded decline during the period under review (Table 8).

Table 8: Major Withholding heads - Income Tax (Rs. Million)

#	Section	Heads	H1: 2021-22	H1: 2020-21	Growth	
					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

Overall share of withholding taxes is 65% in income tax collection and within withholding taxes, again there seems higher reliance on few items. The share of contracts and imports is on top with 20.1% and 19.9%, followed by salaries 12.7% and bank interest 9.7% (Graph 5).



Income Tax Return Filers

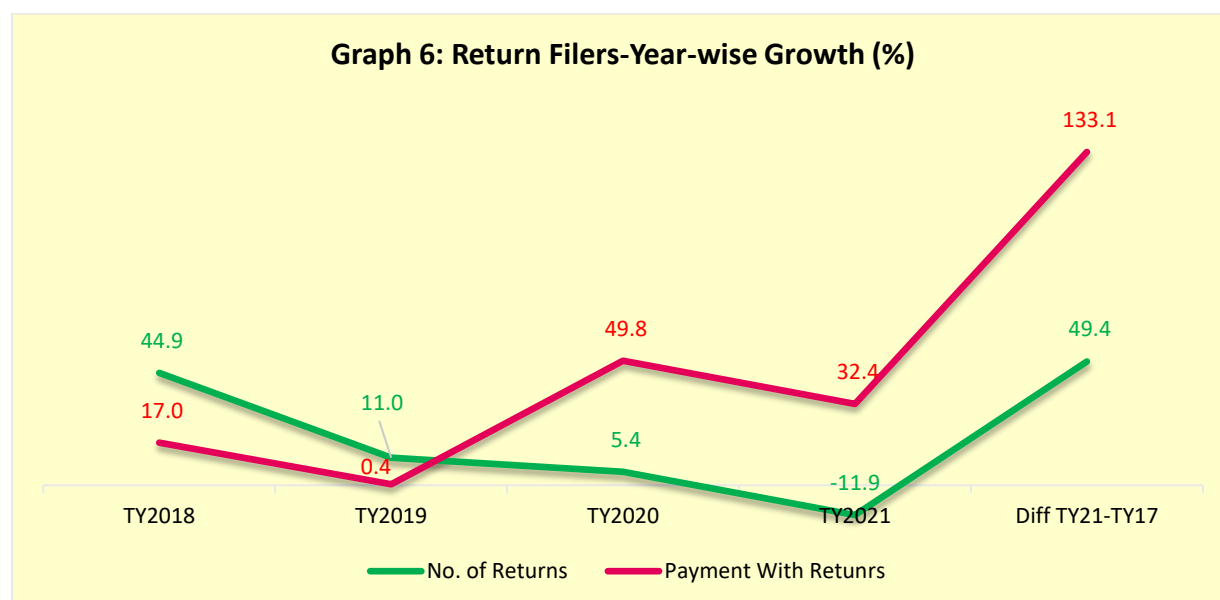
Over the years, the number of income tax return filers has increased substantially as evident from the table 9. In TY2017, the filers were 2 million; however, this number crossed 3 million mark in TY2020. The return filing for TY 2021 is still in progress hence number is increasing gradually and so far, by 31st January 2022 more than 3 million people have filed their income tax returns. As a whole during TY2017 and TY2021 nearly 50 percent growth has been recorded. The corporate return filers jumped from 40,000 to more than 60,000 during last five tax years and during the same period payment with return improved from Rs.20.3 billion to Rs.38.7 billion.

Payment with return is an important component of income tax collection. Collection from this head has increased from Rs.30 billion in TY2017 to Rs.70 billion in TY2021, which is 133 percent higher (Graph 6). Tax Year-wise growth (%) is reflected in the same graph, the growth patterns of number of filers and payments seems aligned with each other.

Table 9: INCOME TAX RETURNS*(In Million)*

Category	TY 2017		TY 2018		TY 2019		TY 2020		TY 2021*	
	No. of Returns	Payment with Returns	No. of Returns	Payment with Returns	No. of Returns	Payment with Returns	No. of Returns	Payment with Returns	No. of Returns	Payment with Returns
Individual	1,933,283	7,979	2,832,247	14,306	3,146,465	14,989	3,312,474	26,085	2,896,405	25,383
AOP	58,527	1,637	65,614	2,204	70,753	2,762	75,665	4,543	79,260	5,803
Company	40,262	20,348	46,145	18,563	51,328	17,458	57,728	22,113	60,556	38,659
Total	2,032,072	29,964	2,944,006	35,073	3,268,546	35,209	3,445,867	52,741	3,036,221	69,846

(*) Provisional

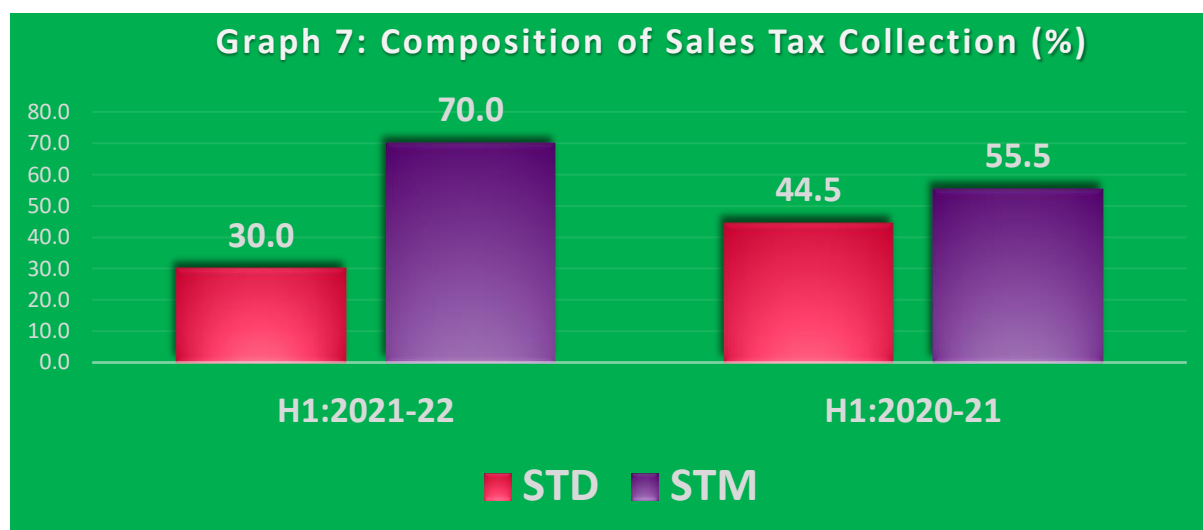
Graph 6: Return Filers-Year-wise Growth (%)**Sales Tax:**

During H1: 2021-22, sales tax remained top revenue generating sources of federal taxes receipts. It constitutes around 43.7% of the total net revenue collection. Collection during H1: 2021-22 has been around Rs. 1,275 billion against Rs. 916.8 billion in the H1: PFY. Overall sales tax collection grew by 39.1% and in absolute terms around Rs. 358.2 billion of higher amount has been collected during H1: 2021-22 as compared to the collection of corresponding period previous year.

Table 10: Collection of Sales Taxes*(Rs. in Million)*

Tax-Head	Collection		Growth	
	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

Within sales tax, the share of domestic component has significantly reduced from 44.5% to 30% and contrary to this; the share of STM has jumped to 70% during H1 CFY as reflected in the following graph. As already pointed out, primary reasons for this is the shifting of incidence of taxation from domestic (ex-refinery) to import stage in respect of crude oil, higher international prices of such essential commodities as edible oil and higher demanded for imported raw material like cotton and fertilizers.



Major Heads of Sales Tax Domestic: The overall net collection of Sales Tax Domestic (STD) was Rs. 382.7 billion against Rs. 408.1 billion in the H1: PFY. Major contributing 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 contributed around 55%. The detail of major 15 items has been shown in Table 11.

Electrical energy is the top revenue generator in STD with around 16% share in collection. Now the POL products including oil refineries, oil marketing and oil exploration has become

the second top revenue contributor of sales tax domestic with 13.6% share in STD collection. As far as the growth is concerned, collection from auto parts increased by 42.6%, natural gas 25.9%, cigarettes 25%, iron & steel products 19.5% (Table 11).

Table 11: Net Collection of GST (Domestic) from Major Revenue Spinners
(Rs. in Million)

	Commodities/Items	Collection			Share (%)	
		H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	Growth (%)	H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21
1	POL Products	68,943	114,561	-39.8	13.6	22.6
2	Electrical energy	78,698	76,965	2.3	15.5	15.2
3	Sugar	31,024	27,306	13.6	6.1	5.4
4	Cement	17,112	16,745	2.2	3.4	3.3
5	Natural gas	17,838	14,173	25.9	3.5	2.8
6	Electronics	7,694	5,873	31.0	1.5	1.2
7	cigarettes	14,017	11,216	25.0	2.8	2.2
8	Aerated waters/beverages	9,831	8,705	12.9	1.9	1.7
9	Concentrates used in beverages/foods	5,153	5,746	-10.3	1.0	1.1
10	Motor cars	2,401	4,756	-49.5	0.5	0.9
11	Tea	6,149	6,295	-2.3	1.2	1.2
12	Miscellaneous / non-specified commodities	5,652	4,846	16.6	1.1	1.0
13	Food products	3,719	3,673	1.3	0.7	0.7
14	Auto parts	4,554	3,193	42.6	0.9	0.6
15	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 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 during H1 CFY is 70% against 55.5% in the corresponding period last year. The net collection of STM during H1: 2021-22 stood at Rs. 892.3 billion against Rs. 508.6 billion in corresponding period last year, registering growth of 75.4%.

Major Heads of Sales Tax at Import Stage: Top 15 commodities of sales tax import have contributed a major chunk i.e. 85.4% in STM collection (Table 12). The detailed data indicates nearly 50% of STM is contributed by POL products (Ch:27), Iron and Steel (Ch:72), machinery (Ch:84) and plastic (Ch:39). POL is the leading source of sales tax collection at import stage with 31.6%. During H1 2021-22 collection from POL products was Rs.282.1 billion against Rs. 110.5 billion during H1 PFY, reflecting a growth of 155.2%. All

major items have recorded positive growth and the items like vehicles, organic chemicals, iron & steel, oil seeds have grown substantially during 1st half of CFY.

Table 12: Major Revenue Spinners (Sales Tax Imports)

(Rs. in Million)

SNo	Ch	Commodities/Items	Collection			Share (%)	
			H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	Growth (%)	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

Customs duty constitutes 25.1% and 16.3% of the indirect taxes and federal taxes respectively. The net collection from customs duty during H1: 2021-22 has been around Rs. 477.2 billion indicating growth of 42.8%. The major contributing factor behind customs collection is the 65% growth in dutiable import value during the period under review.

It is evident from Table 13 that around 77% of customs duty collection has been contributed by 15 major commodities grouped in PCT Chapters. Except two items i.e. photosensitive semiconductor devices (Ch85) and organic chemicals (Ch29) all other items recorded positive growth.

Table 13: Major Revenue Spinners of Customs Duties

SNo	Ch	Commodities/Items	Collection			Share %	
			H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	Growth (%)	H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21
1	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their	110,942	40,331	175.1	22.3	11.9
2	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-sto	102,611	36,922	177.9	20.6	10.9
3	72	Iron and steel.	33,394	27,261	22.5	6.7	8.0
4	85	photosensitive semiconductor devices	28,835	28,890	-0.2	5.8	8.5
5	84	Nuclear reactor, boilers, machinery and mechanical	23,649	17,743	33.3	4.8	5.2
6	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleave	20,290	15,917	27.5	4.1	4.7
7	39	Plastics and articles thereof.	15,566	12,953	20.2	3.1	3.8
8	9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	9,284	8,292	12	1.9	2.4
9	48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of p	8,397	6,945	20.9	1.7	2.0
10	73	Articles of iron or steel	7,548	6,292	20	1.5	1.9
11	12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; misc. grains , seeds	6,839	3,987	71.5	1.4	1.2
12	32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their deri	4,931	4,659	5.8	1.0	1.4
13	33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or	5,960	4,528	31.6	1.2	1.3
14	69	Ceramic products	3,957	3,567	10.9	0.8	1.0
15	29	Organic chemicals	2,609	3,408	-23.5	0.5	1.0
Sub Total			384,810	221,695	73.6	77.4	65.2
Others			112,260	118,318	-5.1	22.6	34.8
Gross Total			497,070	340,013	46.2	100.0	100.0
Refunds/Rebates			19,889	5,892	237.6		
Net			477,181	334,121	42.8		

The base of customs revenues is the dutiable imports; hence, the rise in customs collection is attributed to the rise in dutiable import value during H1: 2021-22. The dutiable import value of most of the items grew substantially during 1st half of CFY as evident from the tables 14. However, it is imperative to mention that more than 22% of the customs revenue contributed by POL products (Ch27) and the share of POL products in total dutiable imports is more than 45%, thus making customs revenue vulnerable. A minor change in import volume of such items can hit badly to the customs and other import related revenue.

Table 14: Dutiable Imports Value up to December FY 2021-22 Vs FY 2020-21 (Rs.Million)

SNo	Ch	Commodities/Items	Dutiable Imports Value			Share (%)	
			H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21	Growth (%)	H1:2021-22	H1:2020-21
1	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils	1,738,154	786,521	121	45.1	33.6
2	72	Iron and steel	129,712	129,951	-0.2	3.4	5.6
3	84	Boilers, machinery and mechanical	181,871	123,222	47.6	4.7	5.3
4	39	Plastics and articles thereof	219,465	162,322	35.2	5.7	6.9
5	85	Photosensitive semiconductor devices	134,862	115,286	17	3.5	4.9
6	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	321,079	191,127	68	8.3	8.2
7	87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway	299,952	126,410	137.3	7.8	5.4
8	29	Organic chemicals	24,880	41,071	-39.4	0.6	1.8
9	12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; misc. grains, seeds	144,748	99,698	45.2	3.8	4.3
10	9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	68,599	60,997	12.5	1.8	2.6
11	48	Paper and paperboard	39,317	32,163	22.2	1.0	1.4
12	32	Tanning dyeing or extracts	30,686	27,996	9.6	0.8	1.2
13	73	Articles of iron or steel	41,328	33,839	22.1	1.1	1.4
14	33	Essential oils and resinous; perfumery, cosmetic or	16,628	13,929	19.4	0.4	0.6
15	69	Ceramic products	6,988	7,272	-3.9	0.2	0.3
Sub Total			3,398,269	1,951,804	74.1	88.2	83.4
Others			452,911	388,790	16.5	11.8	16.6
Gross Total			3,851,180	2,340,594	64.5	100.0	100.0

Table 15: Imports: Sector-wise [Qty. figures in Million Value/ taxes in PKR Million]

PCT Ch	Description	Quantity			Import Value			Total Duty-Taxes		
		Jul-Dec, 2021	Jul-Dec, 2020	Growth %	Jul-Dec, 2021	Jul-Dec, 2020	Growth %	Jul-Dec, 2021	Jul-Dec, 2020	Growth %
27	POL products	25,504	25,581	-0.3	1,951,540	883,328	120.9	409,744	168,345	143.4
84	Machinery	310	323	-4	482,422	326,988	47.5	88,394	62,543	41.3
87	Vehicles	227	210	8.1	301,684	130,709	130.8	189,719	74,981	153
30	Pharmaceutical products	21	31	-32.3	340,786	71,999	373.3	5,661	5,587	1.3
15	Edible oils	1,661	1,747	-4.9	329,122	196,194	67.8	83,801	55,830	50.1
72	Iron and steel	3,549	4,103	-13.5	437,078	285,223	53.2	113,325	81,071	39.8
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	1,221	1,217	0.3	273,509	193,774	41.1	71,934	53,575	34.3
31	Fertilizer	1,027	999	2.8	102,454	54,193	89.1	4,854	2,692	80.3
29	Organic chemicals	920	814	13	256,122	169,384	51.2	36,261	22,091	64.1
52	Cotton.	398	334	19.2	152,298	92,758	64.2	26,096	9,950	162.3
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	1,090	1,107	-1.5	505,893	384,971	31.4	74,325	66,790	11.3
55	Man-made staple fibers.	233	252	-7.5	75,400	51,686	45.9	15,948	11,639	37
Sub-Total		36,159	36,717	-1.5	5,208,308	2,841,207	83.3	1,120,062	615,093	82.1
% age Share in total		78	78		75	71		74	65	
Grand Total		46,332	47,087	-1.6	6,902,004	4,025,850	71.4	1,514,602	946,376	60

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 16).

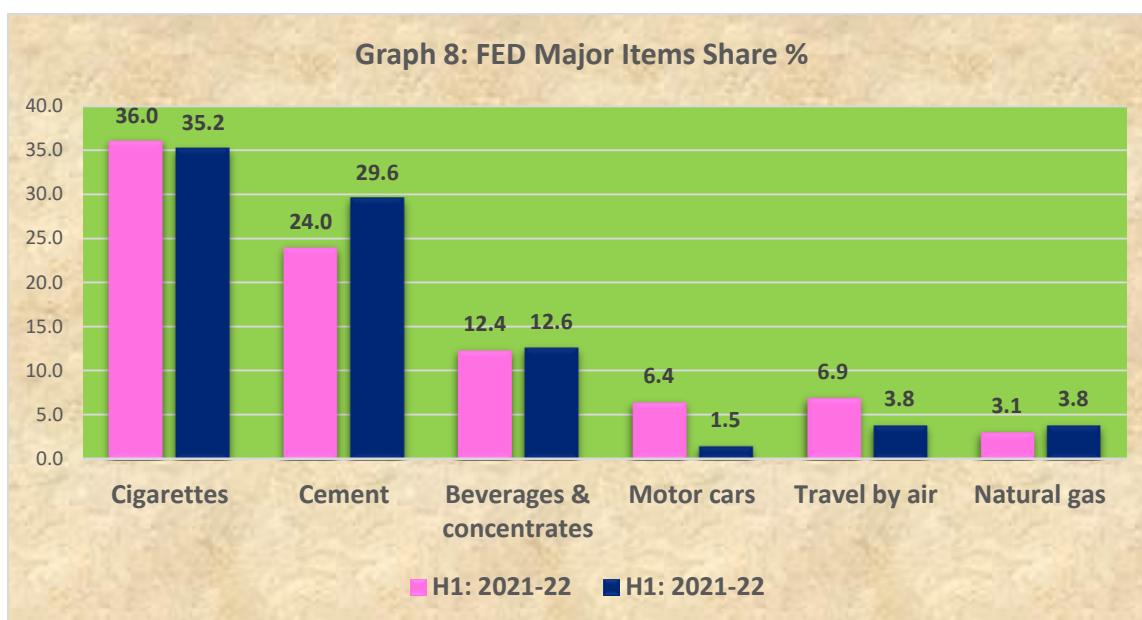
Among the major items cement and natural gas recorded negative growth. Collection from Cigarettes grew by 18.1%, which is also not much satisfactory.

Table 16: Major Revenue Spinners of FED

(Rs. in Million)

S.No	Commodities	H1: 2021-22	H1: 2020-21	Growth	
				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

Most of the FED contribution comes from six major items as evident from the graph 8 below, which indicates that the topmost FED revenue contributor is the cigarette with 36% share, followed by cement (24%), concentrates (12.4%), motor cars (6.4%), air travel (6.9%).



FBR's Revenue Target FY: 2021-22

Revenue target for FY 2021-22 has been fixed at Rs. **5,829.0** billion. Required growth is around 22.8% over the collection of Rs. 4,745 billion during FY 2020-21 (Table 17). In absolute terms, Rs. 1,084 billion additional revenues have to be collected in FY 2021-22. During 1st half of CFY, FBR has collected Rs. 2,920 billion, which is 50.1% of the total target.

Table 17: Revenue Target 2021-22

(Rs.in Billion)

Revenue Target FY 2021-22	Collection H1: 2021-22	Target Achieved (%) H1: 2021-22	Balance Jan-Jun	
			(Absolute)	(%)
5,829.0	2,919.9	50.1	2,909	49.9

II.

An Optimal Control of Smuggling¹

Dr. Nasreen Nawaz

Smuggling- a criminal activity is defined as an illegal transportation of goods, people or information violating the laws/regulations imposed. The motivations to smuggle include evasion of customs duties, taxes, money laundering, and trade of illegal items, such as, drugs, weapons, exotic wildlife, and illegal movement of people across border. Smuggling occurs when a good or service either illegal, or with too many duties and taxes at the import/export stage is in ample demand to motivate a supplier to supply that even at the risk of being caught and punished. Therefore, the smuggling of drugs, weapons, tobacco, alcohol, etc., is widespread. The smugglers have a substantial price premium on the goods they smuggle, which makes it attractive for them to smuggle the goods in spite of a significant risk of being caught and punished. The smugglers can make huge profits by evading customs duties and taxes, which they have to pay in case the goods are brought through legal channels. A smuggler can sell the smuggled goods at a far higher margin by buying the goods at a place with lower taxes and selling those at a place with higher taxes.

This article captures a bigger picture of the smuggling control system in society by emphasizing dynamics and equilibria in panels A and B of figure 1. In order to formulate an optimal smuggling control policy, the government needs to devise policies for both panels, i.e., A and B. For panel B, the government needs to develop a dynamic smuggling control model, and based on that, must derive an optimal smuggling control policy by minimizing the efficiency loss, i.e., excessive or inadequate smuggling control public service in the final equilibrium as compared to the initial one, i.e., before the implementation of the smuggling control policy; as well as during the adjustment of the smuggling control public service system subject to the government's smuggling control policy cost constraint. The results from panel B decide the constraint in panel A, i.e., an increase/decrease in number of smuggling cases controlled per unit time. For panel A, the government needs to design a dynamical model for an optimal number of public service units (a unit can be defined as a customs official, a local office, an investigator, or a group of investigators, etc.) and the smuggling control rate based on that. For panel A, the optimality is in the sense of having maximum

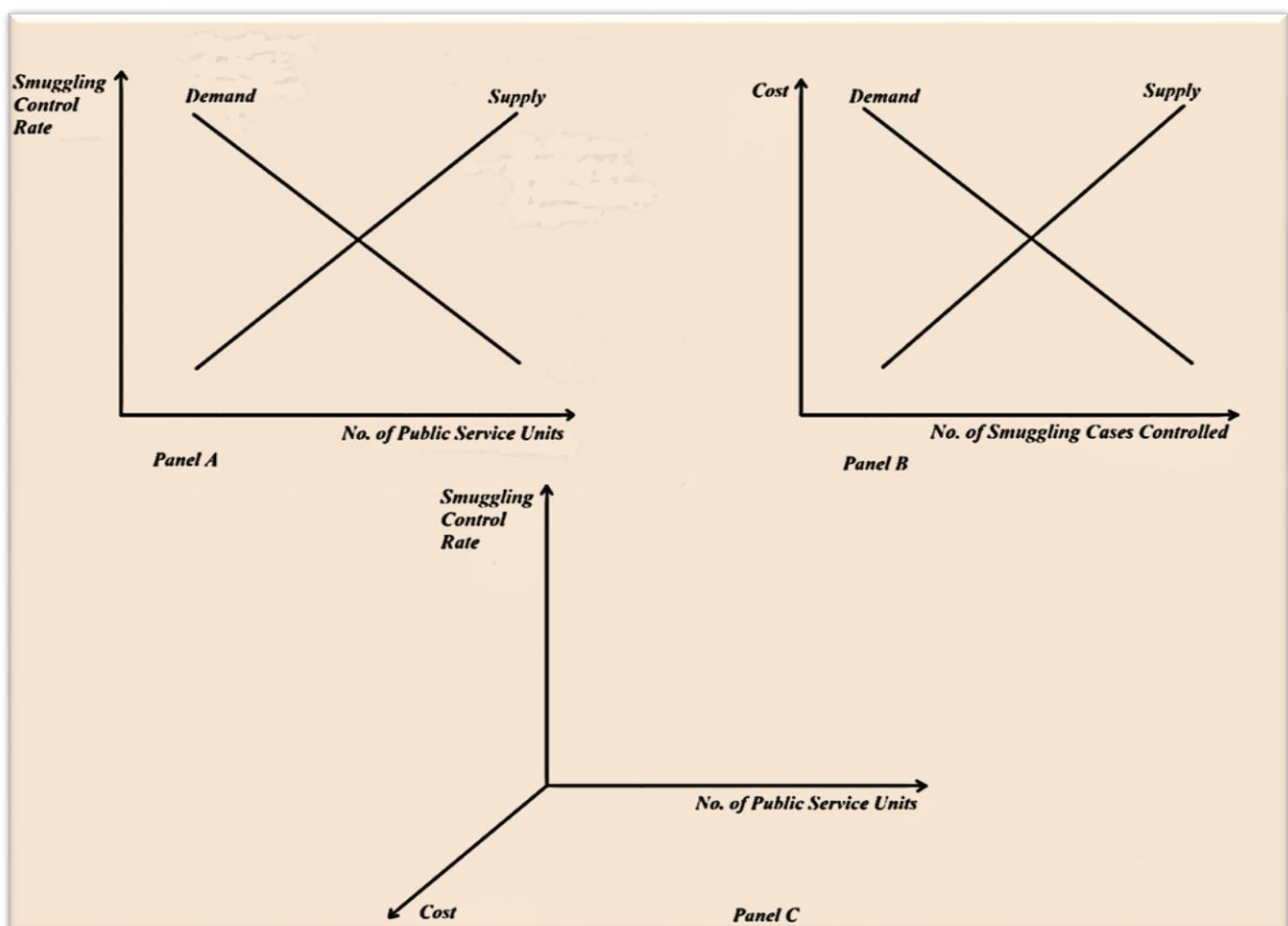
¹ **Disclaimer:** The views, thoughts, and opinions expressed in this article belong solely to the author, and not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Board of Revenue, or any other Government Department

gains possible, i.e., minimizing the social damage in terms of inadequate/excessive number of public service units in initial equilibrium; as well as the social loss in terms of excessive or inadequate number of units on the dynamic adjustment path before arriving at the final equilibrium, subject to a certain increase/decrease in number of smuggling cases controlled per unit time (obtained by deriving an optimal policy for panel B). As soon as a policy to change the number of public service units and smuggling control rate is adopted, it does not lead to an equilibrium immediately, and rather the number of public service units follow a dynamic adjustment path to come to a point where the number of units demanded in society becomes equal to the number supplied due to both public and private sector's efforts. The government should consider the social damage in the initial equilibrium as well as on the dynamic adjustment path from initial to the final equilibrium after implementation of a panel A policy to find an optimal policy, i.e., to minimize the social damage subject to a certain increase/decrease in number of smuggling cases controlled per unit time.

The natural course of occurrence of panel A, and panel B, and hence equilibria in both panels is simultaneous. There are a certain number of public service units to control smuggling in a society and they control smuggling at some rate, i.e., the upward sloping curve in panel A; and the areas of rectangles by drawing perpendiculars from points on the supply curve in panel A to x, and y-axes correspond to the horizontal coordinates or abscissas on the supply curve in panel B. Similarly, society desires/demands a certain number of public service units to control smuggling against a smuggling control rate, i.e., the downward sloping curve in panel A; and the areas of rectangles by drawing perpendiculars from points on the demand curve of society in panel A to x, and y-axes correspond to the abscissas on the demand curve in panel B. The demand and supply of public service measured in terms of number of smuggling cases controlled determines the cost per unit smuggling case controlled in panel B. However, for the government's policy formulation, the government has a cost constraint which must be satisfied for an optimal level of smuggling cases controlled in society, therefore, the natural order for an optimal policy formulation for the government is to find an optimal level of number of smuggling cases controlled subject to the cost constraint, and then for an optimal control to keep the number at the optimal level, devise a policy for an optimal number of public service units and the smuggling control rate subject to the constraint determined by the optimal policy in panel B, i.e., the change in number of smuggling cases controlled per unit time. For panel B, the existing literature on smuggling control policy does not take into consideration the efficiency losses/gains on the dynamic adjustment path as well as the final equilibrium in comparison with the initial equilibrium in smuggling control

system. When government exercises a smuggling control policy, the government's cost as a supplier of public service jumps to the pre-policy cost plus the per smuggling case control cost incurred as a result of the policy, which affects the public service supply in society and disrupts the supply-demand equilibrium. Supply and demand of public service measured as the number of smuggling cases controlled along with the cost adjust over time to bring final equilibrium. The adjustment mechanism of cost is based on the premise that when the smuggling control system goes out of equilibrium due to public policy, the consumers and suppliers of public service do not have coordinated decisions at the current cost. While deriving an optimal smuggling control policy, it is important to have efficiency considerations both during the adjustment of the system as well as in the final equilibrium as compared to the initial one.

Fig 1: Theoretical Concept of Smuggling Control Model



III. Trade Information Portal of Pakistan²

A number of countries have introduced or are considering the introduction of a trade information portal as a means of facilitating trade and increasing transparency. For World Trade Organization (WTO) members or countries in the process of acceding to the WTO, a Trade Information Portal (TIP) will assist in complying with new commitments currently being negotiated as part of the Doha Development Round. The negotiations aim to strengthen the provisions of Article X of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which currently requires that all regulatory trade related information "shall be published promptly in such a manner as to enable governments and traders to become acquainted with them".

In many developing nations, government agency specific websites may not exist and even when they do they are often incomplete, out of date, or the content may not cover the entire spectrum of information that a trader may wish to obtain to ensure compliance with import, export, or transit requirements. It is therefore desirable to create a single platform where all the information relating to trade from all the various agencies is aggregated under one roof and is readily available for searching and viewing. However, despite much effort and, in some cases, inter-governmental agreements, many countries still lack an effective and sustainable Trade Information Portal. Many fail to take the user's viewpoint and do not provide practical step-by-step guides, nor answer key questions relevant to traders. Some have limited or outdated content and are difficult to use and navigate. Often established in developing countries as part of a project funded by international development partners, their quality will often slip after the project ends.

What is TIPP? The Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP) is a website that displays latest and complete regulatory information related to imports, exports and transit trade for any item/HS code as well as useful statistical data for international trade.

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is an excellent opportunity for TIPP to demonstrate its usefulness to traders in providing timely information on quickly changing rules and procedures, in particular those relating to the trade of emergency goods. Trade Information Portals deliver a range of benefits. It enhances transparency and access to a wide array of information, which can be

² Brief contributed by Umair Mehmood Siddiqui, Deputy Director (PSW), FBR. 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

pivotal in making decisions related to trade and investments. Under Article X of General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) Commitment to Transparency Pakistan had to establish Trade Information Portal. Later on under Article 1.2 of WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) Pakistan had committed to implement the TIPP by 31 March 2022.

Each piece of information made available in TIPP has been collected and validated from the 77 Other Government Agencies (OGAs) as listed in Schedule-I of PSW Act 2021. The regulatory content has been digitized and connected with Pakistan Customs Tariff (HS Codes) creating thousands of linkages to Legal Documents (all relevant laws, rules, regulations and orders etc), Procedures, Measures, Commodities, Forms, Fee Schedules, etc. As such the OGAs, Economic Operators, investors and academia can freely access useful information on a single click.

Background of TIP in Pakistan: Attempts made in the past to develop a trade information portal in Pakistan did not yield result. Since PSW as part of its system, development effort had already done bulk of the work for TIPP under its Integrated Tariff Management System (ITMS) hence it was decided to help the government in meeting its international commitment. With support from USAID, international experts were hired in April 2021 and the TIP related tool kit was obtained from World Bank free of cost. Since then all the 77 OGAs as well as stakeholders from private sector have been engaged by a dedicated team of PSW to undertake the task of content collection, validation and uploading.

TIPP Maintenance Mechanism: Pakistan Single Window Company (PSWC) has placed a robust governance model for the maintenance, management, and support of TIPP. This TIPP Management Team (TMT) housed in PSW HQs is charged with maintaining and updating the portal, liaising with OGAs, and informing and advising Governing Council of PSWC on the management of TIPP. Collaboration among all stakeholders is being ensured through the principles and commitments set out in the MoU to be signed before launch in March, 2022

Additional Features beyond Fulfillment of TFA commitment: TIPP has been designed from the perspective of traders, Overseas Pakistanis, and potential investors who will get the latest and authentic information. TIPP will also provide latest trade statistics, trade agreements and offer list available to Pakistani exporters in international markets for preferential market access. TIPP will enable them to make informed decisions while undertaking cross-border trade transactions without needing middlemen. Furthermore, TIPP offers guided journeys for visitors through its user-

friendly interface available in both English and Urdu in order to attract maximum number of visitors and investors.

The PSW has engaged all public and private sector stakeholders since the inception of the TIPP project. Multiple awareness/engagement webinars and seminars have been arranged during the project life cycle. Two national level workshops have been held in Karachi and Islamabad. As part of its outreach plan the TIPP Project team is undertaking an extensive road show to visit all leading Chambers of Commerce and Trade bodies across the country before formal launch of TIPP. It is hoped that these steps will enhance trade facilitation in the country.

IV. FBR- Major Reforms Initiatives H1 FY2022

FBR is doing its best to facilitate the taxpayers in order to create congenial environment and to fetch sufficient tax revenues. Major initiatives and achievements during first half of CFY are given below;

i. The Track and Trace System

Track and Trace Solution has been rolled out for Tobacco & Sugar Sectors and its rolling out for Cement, Beverages and Fertilizer Sectors is in progress. The system is aimed at enhancing tax revenue, reducing counterfeiting and preventing smuggling of illicit goods through the implementation of a robust, nationwide, electronic monitoring system through the affixation of tax stamps on various products at the production stage. This enables FBR to trace the entire supply chain of manufactured goods.

ii. Point of Sales (POS)

Point of Sales (POS) Invoicing System a Pathway towards Digitization. Responding to the growing needs of digitization of economic transactions in Pakistan, FBR has launched POS Invoicing, which is a computerized system for recording sales data, managing inventory and maintaining customer data. A real-time sales documentation system links the electronic systems at the outlets of all tier-1 retailers with the FBR via the internet. The system is aimed to ensure that all sales are reported in real-time to FBR and are duly accounted for in monthly sales tax returns of such retailers.

iii. Pakistan Single Window (PSW)

To achieve trade facilitation in automated environment, reduce clearance times for legitimate trade, improved compliance through increased access to regulatory information and functions, the system of Pakistan Single Window (PSW) has been launched. This ensures greater collaboration and coordination between Customs and other border regulatory agencies at the national and international level for coordinated border management and increases transparency in regulatory processes and decision-making.

iv. Automated Process for Scanning of Cargo

Federal Board of Revenue's Pakistan Customs Wing has introduced a new automated process in WeBOC system for scanning of containerized import consignments of industrial raw materials for their speedy clearance at ports. The introduction of Non-Intrusive Inspection System by Customs was a long-awaited initiative aimed at replacing physical inspection of

cargo and reducing the dwell time at ports by using the latest scanning technology in line with international best practices.

v. Removal of the requirement for I-form, e-form

Removal of the requirement for I-form, e-form and other documents implemented since 31st December 2021. It would help reduce compliance time and documentation.

vi. Virtual Assessment Module

This is a system based automated assessment of GD based on selectivity criteria. The module has been developed and deployed. It will significantly facilitate the assessment process of GDs by reducing the clearance time.

vii. Development of Authorized Economic (AEO) Module

The AEO Module has been developed and deployed. It will help reducing in port dwell time and customs clearance

viii. The Threshold for Electric/Digital Mode of Payment

The Threshold for Electric/Digital Mode of Payment has been lowered from Rs.500,000 to Rs.200,000. The Module has been developed and deployed. It will streamlining the payment process and would reduce the time.

ix. Common Bonded Warehousing Module

The Module developed and deployed, will help streamlining the matters relating to Common Bonded Warehouse.

x. Automated Issuance of Refunds

To facilitate taxpayers, centralized automated refund system has been introduced with no requirement for manual application and verification. The system-based verification system issues refund directly into the bank accounts of taxpayers without any requirement with face-to-face interactions with tax authorities. Enabling legal framework has also been provided through insertion of relevant provisions in tax laws.

xi. Single Sales Tax Portal/Return

Building further on its vision to facilitate taxpayers and ensure ease of doing business through automation, digitization, and minimization of human interaction with taxpayers, FBR has launched Single Sales Tax Portal. Under this new portal the sales tax returns of December will be filed in January 2022. This facility will enable taxpayers to file single monthly Sales Tax

returns instead of multiple returns on different portals; thereby, significantly reducing the time and cost of compliance. The system will automatically apportion input tax adjustment as well as tax payments across the sales tax authorities, therefore eliminating the need for reconciliations and payment transfers.

xii. E-hearing

In order to provide faceless tax administration, reducing compliance cost and saving precious time of the taxpayers, the mechanism of e-hearing has been devised. Enabling legal provisions for admissibility of evidence collected during e-hearing have been introduced through 227E of the Income Tax Ordinance.

xiii. Electronic Filing of Appeal

The mechanism of online filing of appeals has been made available to taxpayers. However, enabling legal provisions were lacking which have been introduced through section 127 the Income Tax Ordinance.

V. STATISTICAL TABLES

Provisional Collection of Federal Taxes 2021-22 Vs. 2020-21

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection												Target 2021-22	
		FY 2021-22			FY 2020-21			COMPARISON			Growth (%)				
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Target	Ach (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	15	16
JULY	M	436,891	20,819	416,072	318,313	15,693	302,620	118,578	5,126	113,452	37.3	32.7	37.5	341,700	121.8
AUGUST	M	460,655	14,292	446,363	314,723	14,697	300,026	145,932	-405	146,337	46.4	-2.8	48.8	348,600	128.0
	P	897,546	35,111	862,435	633,036	30,390	602,646	264,510	4,721	259,789	41.8	15.5	43.1	690,300	124.9
SEPTEMBER	M	560,543	26,542	534,001	426,239	18,645	407,594	134,304	7,897	126,407	31.5	42.4	31.0	520,400	102.6
1st Quarter		1,458,089	61,653	1,396,436	1,059,275	49,035	1,010,240	398,814	12,618	386,196	37.6	25.7	38.2	1,210,700	115.3
OCTOBER	M	475,729	29,133	446,596	354,153	16,898	337,255	121,576	12,235	109,341	34.3	72.4	32.4	396,800	112.5
	P	1,933,818	90,786	1,843,032	1,413,428	65,933	1,347,495	520,390	24,853	495,537	36.8	37.7	36.8	1,607,500	114.7
NOVEMBER	M	509,518	33,126	476,392	369,819	21,861	347,958	139,699	11,265	128,434	37.8	51.5	36.9	408,300	116.7
	P	2,443,336	123,912	2,319,424	1,783,247	87,794	1,695,453	660,089	36,118	623,971	37.0	41.1	36.8	2,015,800	115.1
DECEMBER	M	625,161	24,616	600,545	532,138	23,502	508,636	93,023	1,114	91,909	17.5	4.7	18.1	617,400	97.3
2nd Quarter		1,610,408	86,875	1,523,533	1,256,110	62,261	1,193,849	354,298	24,614	329,684	28.2	39.5	27.6	1,422,500	107.1
Upto 2nd Qtr.		3,068,497	148,528	2,919,969	2,315,385	111,296	2,204,089	753,112	37,232	715,880	32.5	33.5	32.5	2,633,200	110.9
JANUARY	M														
	P														
FEBRUARY	M														
	P														
MARCH	M														
3rd Quarter															
Upto 3rd Qtr.															
APRIL	M														
	P														
MAY	M														
	P														
JUNE	M														
4th Quarter															
Annual															

DIRECT TAXES

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection												Target 2021-22	
		FY 2021-22			FY 2020-21			COMPARISON			Growth (%)			Target	Achieved (%)
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
JULY	M	136,294	616	135,678	106,654	3,205	103,449	29,640	-2,589	32,229	27.8	-80.8	31.2	93,800	145.3
AUGUST	M	122,969	37	122,932	95,513	805	94,708	27,456	-768	28,224	28.7	-95.4	29.8	114,300	107.6
	P	259,263	653	258,610	202,167	4,010	198,157	57,096	-3,357	60,453	28.2	-83.7	30.5	208,100	124.6
SEPTEMBER	M	222,820	0	222,820	164,694	168	164,526	58,126	-168	58,294	35.3	-100.0	35.4	221,200	100.7
1st Quarter		482,083	653	481,430	366,861	4,178	362,683	115,222	-3,525	118,747	31.4	-84.4	32.7	429,300	112.3
OCTOBER	M	144,660	2,090	142,570	110,305	65	110,240	34,355	2,025	32,330	31.1	3,115.4	29.3	136,600	105.9
	P	626,743	2,743	624,000	477,166	4,243	472,923	149,577	-1,500	151,077	31.3	-35.4	31.9	565,900	110.8
NOVEMBER	M	140,679	2,307	138,372	112,219	3,035	109,184	28,460	-728	29,188	25.4	-24.0	26.7	138,700	101.4
	P	767,422	5,050	762,372	589,385	7,278	582,107	178,037	-2,228	180,265	30.2	-30.6	31.0	704,600	108.9
DECEMBER	M	259,079	92	258,987	244,085	1	244,084	14,994	91	14,903	6.1	9,100.0	6.1	310,600	83.4
2nd Quarter		544,418	4,489	539,929	466,609	3,101	463,508	77,809	1,388	76,421	16.7	44.8	16.5	585,900	93
Upto 2nd Qtr.		1,026,501	5,142	1,021,359	833,470	7,279	826,191	193,031	-2,137	195,168	23.2	-29.4	23.6	1,015,200	101
JANUARY	M														
	P														
FEBRUARY	M														
	P														
MARCH	M														
3rd Quarter															
Upto 3rd Qtr.															
APRIL	M														
	P														
MAY	M														
	P														
JUNE	M														
4th Quarter															
Annual															

INDIRECT TAXES

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection												Target 2021-22	
		FY 2021-22			FY 2020-21			COMPARISON			Growth (%)				
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Target	Achieved (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
JULY	M	300,597	20,203	280,394	211,659	12,488	199,171	88,938	7,715	81,223	42.0	61.8	40.8	247,900	121.3
AUGUST	M	337,686	14,255	323,431	219,210	13,892	205,318	118,476	363	118,113	54.0	2.6	57.5	234,300	144.1
	P	638,283	34,458	603,825	430,869	26,380	404,489	207,414	8,078	199,336	48.1	30.6	49.3	482,200	132.4
SEPTEMBER	M	337,723	26,542	311,181	261,545	18,477	243,068	76,178	8,065	68,113	29.1	43.6	28.0	299,200	112.9
1st Quarter		976,006	61,000	915,006	692,414	44,857	647,557	283,592	16,143	267,449	41.0	36.0	41.3	781,400	124.9
OCTOBER	M	331,069	27,043	304,026	243,848	16,833	227,015	87,221	10,210	77,011	35.8	60.7	33.9	260,200	127.2
	P	1,307,075	88,043	1,219,032	936,262	61,690	874,572	370,813	26,353	344,460	39.6	42.7	39.4	1,041,600	125.5
NOVEMBER	M	368,839	30,819	338,020	257,600	18,826	238,774	111,239	11,993	99,246	43.2	63.7	41.6	269,600	136.8
	P	1,675,914	118,862	1,557,052	1,193,862	80,516	1,113,346	482,052	38,346	443,706	40.4	47.6	39.9	1,311,200	127.8
DECEMBER	M	366,082	24,524	341,558	288,053	23,501	264,552	78,029	1,023	77,006	27.1	4.4	29.1	306,800	119.3
2nd Quarter		1,065,990	82,386	983,604	789,501	59,160	730,341	276,489	23,226	253,263	35.0	39.3	34.7	836,600	127
Upto 2nd Qtr.		2,041,996	143,386	1,898,610	1,481,915	104,017	1,377,898	560,081	39,369	520,712	37.8	37.8	37.8	1,618,000	126
JANUARY	M														
	P														
FEBRUARY	M														
	P														
MARCH	M														
3rd Quarter															
Upto 3rd Qtr.															
APRIL	M														
	P														
MAY	M														
	P														
JUNE	M														
4th Quarter															
Annual															

SALES TAX (TOTAL)

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection												Target 2021-22	
		FY 2021-22			FY 2020-21			COMPARISON			Growth (%)				
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Target	Achieved (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
JULY	M	210,112	17,307	192,805	144,008	12,487	131,521	66,104	4,820	61,284	45.9	38.6	46.6	167,000	125.8
AUGUST	M	235,123	11,999	223,124	153,262	13,880	139,382	81,861	-1,881	83,742	53.4	-13.6	60.1	154,300	152.4
	P	445,235	29,306	415,929	297,270	26,367	270,903	147,965	2,939	145,026	49.8	11.1	53.5	321,300	138.6
SEPTEMBER	M	231,861	22,511	209,350	181,580	17,610	163,970	50,281	4,901	45,380	27.7	27.8	27.7	203,100	114.2
1st Quarter		677,096	51,817	625,279	478,850	43,977	434,873	198,246	7,840	190,406	41.4	17.8	43.8	524,400	129
OCTOBER	M	228,014	22,861	205,153	167,532	15,144	152,388	60,482	7,717	52,765	36.1	51.0	34.6	168,000	135.7
	P	905,110	74,678	830,432	646,382	59,121	587,261	258,728	15,557	243,171	40.0	26.3	41.4	692,400	130.7
NOVEMBER	M	245,961	27,598	218,363	175,078	17,268	157,810	70,883	10,330	60,553	40.5	59.8	38.4	171,100	143.8
	P	1,151,071	102,276	1,048,795	821,460	76,389	745,071	329,611	25,887	303,724	40.1	33.9	40.8	863,500	133.3
DECEMBER	M	247,509	21,219	226,290	193,494	21,736	171,758	54,015	-517	54,532	27.9	-2.4	31.7	189,100	130.9
2nd Quarter		721,484	71,678	649,806	536,104	54,148	481,956	185,380	17,530	167,850	34.6	32.4	34.8	528,200	137
Upto 2nd Qtr.		1,398,580	123,495	1,275,085	1,014,954	98,125	916,829	383,626	25,370	358,256	37.8	25.9	39.1	1,052,600	133
JANUARY	M														
	P														
FEBRUARY	M														
	P														
MARCH	M														
3rd Quarter															
Upto 3rd Qtr															
APRIL	M														
	P														
MAY	M														
	P														
JUNE	M														
4th Quarter															
Annual															

SALES TAX (IMPORTS)

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection												Target 2021-22	
		FY 2021-22			FY 2020-21			COMPARISON			Growth (%)				
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Target	Achieved (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	15	16
JULY	M	126,914	0	126,914	77,478	0	77,478	49,436	0	49,436	63.8	-	63.8		
AUGUST	M	150,798	0	150,798	69,760	0	69,760	81,038	0	81,038	116.2	-	116.2		
	P	277,712	0	277,712	147,238	0	147,238	130,474	0	130,474	88.6	-	88.6		
SEPTEMBER	M	147,688	0	147,688	88,628	0	88,628	59,060	0	59,060	66.6	-	66.6		
1st Quarter		425,400	0	425,400	235,866	0	235,866	189,534	0	189,534	80.4	-	80.4		
OCTOBER	M	147,929	0	147,929	83,718	0	83,718	64,211	0	64,211	76.7	-	76.7		
	P	573,329	0	573,329	319,584	0	319,584	253,745	0	253,745	79.4	-	79.4		
NOVEMBER	M	161,331	0	161,331	88,105	0	88,105	73,226	0	73,226	83.1	-	83.1		
	P	734,660	0	734,660	407,689	0	407,689	326,971	0	326,971	80.2	-	80.2		
DECEMBER	M	157,738	0	157,738	101,007	0	101,007	56,731	0	56,731	56.2	-	56.2		
2nd Quarter		466,998	0	466,998	272,830	0	272,830	194,168	0	194,168	71.2	-	71.2		
Upto 2nd Qtr.		892,398	0	892,398	508,696	0	508,696	383,702	0	383,702	75.4	-	75.4		
JANUARY	M														
	P														
FEBRUARY	M														
	P														
MARCH	M														
3rd Quarter															
Upto 3rd Qtr															
APRIL	M														
	P														
MAY	M														
	P														
JUNE	M														
4th Quarter															
Annual															

SALES TAX (DOMESTIC)

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection												Target 2021-22	
		FY 2021-22			FY 2020-21			COMPARISON			Growth (%)			Target	Achieved (%)
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(17)	(18)
JULY	M	83,198	17,307	65,891	66,530	12,487	54,043	16,668	4,820	11,848	25.1	38.6	21.9		
AUGUST	M	84,325	11,999	72,326	83,502	13,880	69,622	823	-1,881	2,704	1.0	-13.6	3.9		
	P	167,523	29,306	138,217	150,032	26,367	123,665	17,491	2,939	14,552	11.7	11.1	11.8		
SEPTEMBER	M	84,173	22,511	61,662	92,952	17,610	75,342	-8,779	4,901	-13,680	-9.4	27.8	-18.2		
1st Quarter		251,696	51,817	199,879	242,984	43,977	199,007	8,712	7,840	872	3.6	17.8	0.4		
OCTOBER	M	80,085	22,861	57,224	83,814	15,144	68,670	-3,729	7,717	-11,446	-4.4	51.0	-16.7		
	P	331,781	74,678	257,103	326,798	59,121	267,677	4,983	15,557	-10,574	1.5	26.3	-4.0		
NOVEMBER	M	84,630	27,598	57,032	86,973	17,268	69,705	-2,343	10,330	-12,673	-2.7	59.8	-18.2		
	P	416,411	102,276	314,135	413,771	76,389	337,382	2,640	25,887	-23,247	0.6	33.9	-6.9		
DECEMBER	M	89,771	21,219	68,552	92,487	21,736	70,751	-2,716	-517	-2,199	-2.9	-2.4	-3.1		
2nd Quarter		254,486	71,678	182,808	263,274	54,148	209,126	-8,788	17,530	-26,318	-3.3	32.4	-12.6		
Upto 2nd Qtr.		506,182	123,495	382,687	506,258	98,125	408,133	-76	25,370	-25,446	0.0	25.9	-6.2		
JANUARY	M														
	P														
FEBRUARY	M														
	P														
MARCH	M														
3rd Quarter															
Upto 3rd Qtr.															
APRIL	M														
	P														
MAY	M														
	P														
JUNE	M														
4th Quarter															
Annual															

FEDERAL EXCISE DUTY

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection												Target 2021-22	
		FY 2021-22			FY 2020-21			COMPARISON			Growth (%)				
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Target	Achieved (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	15	16
JULY	M	22,409	1	22,408	18,476	0	18,476	3,933	1	3,932	21.3	-	21.3	21,900	102.3
AUGUST	M	23,442	0	23,442	19,954	0	19,954	3,488	0	3,488	17.5	-	17.5	23,400	100.2
	P	45,851	1	45,850	38,430	0	38,430	7,421	1	7,420	19.3	-	19.3	45,300	101.2
SEPTEMBER	M	25,077	0	25,077	20,015	0	20,015	5,062	0	5,062	25.3	-	25.3	22,900	109.5
1st Quarter		70,928	1	70,927	58,445	0	58,445	12,483	1	12,482	21.4	-	21.4	68,200	104
OCTOBER	M	25,844	0	25,844	22,446	0	22,446	3,398	0	3,398	15.1	-	15.1	27,000	95.7
	P	96,772	1	96,771	80,891	0	80,891	15,881	1	15,880	19.6	-	19.6	95,200	101.7
NOVEMBER	M	24,842	1	24,841	23,300	0	23,300	1,542	1	1,541	6.6	-	6.6	27,600	90.0
	P	121,614	2	121,612	104,191	0	104,191	17,423	2	17,421	16.7	-	16.7	122,800	99.0
DECEMBER	M	24,732	0	24,732	22,757	0	22,757	1,975	0	1,975	8.7	-	8.7	28,000	88.3
2nd Quarter		75,418	1	75,417	68,503	0	68,503	6,915	1	6,914	10.1	-	10.1	82,600	91
Upto 2nd Qtr		146,346	2	146,344	126,948	0	126,948	19,398	2	19,396	15.3	-	15.3	150,800	97
JANUARY	M														
	P														
FEBRUARY	M														
	P														
MARCH	M														
3rd Quarter															
Upto 3rd Qtr.															
APRIL	M														
	P														
MAY	M														
	P														
JUNE	M														
4th Quarter															
Annual															

CUSTOMS DUTY

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection												Target 2021-22	
		FY 2021-22			FY 2020-21			COMPARISON			Growth (%)			Target	Achieved (%)
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	15	16
JULY	M	68,076	2,895	65,181	49,175	1	49,174	18,901	2,894	16,007	38.4	289,400.0	32.6	59,000	115.4
AUGUST	M	79,121	2,256	76,865	45,994	12	45,982	33,127	2,244	30,883	72.0	18,700.0	67.2	56,600	139.8
	P	147,197	5,151	142,046	95,169	13	95,156	52,028	5,138	46,890	54.7	39,523.1	49.3	115,600	127.3
SEPTEMBER	M	80,785	4,031	76,754	59,950	867	59,083	20,835	3,164	17,671	34.8	364.9	29.9	73,200	110.4
1st Quarter		227,982	9,182	218,800	155,119	880	154,239	72,863	8,302	64,561	47.0	943.4	41.9	188,800	121
OCTOBER	M	77,211	4,182	73,029	53,870	1,689	52,181	23,341	2,493	20,848	43.3	147.6	40.0	65,200	118.4
	P	305,193	13,364	291,829	208,989	2,569	206,420	96,204	10,795	85,409	46.0	420.2	41.4	254,000	120.2
NOVEMBER	M	98,036	3,220	94,816	59,222	1,558	57,664	38,814	1,662	37,152	65.5	106.7	64.4	70,900	138.3
	P	403,229	16,584	386,645	268,211	4,127	264,084	135,018	12,457	122,561	50.3	301.8	46.4	324,900	124.1
DECEMBER	M	93,841	3,305	90,536	71,802	1,765	70,037	22,039	1,540	20,499	30.7	87.3	29.3	89,700	104.6
2nd Quarter		269,088	10,707	258,381	184,894	5,012	179,882	84,194	5,695	78,499	45.5	113.6	43.6	225,800	119
Upto 2nd Qtr.		497,070	19,889	477,181	340,013	5,892	334,121	157,057	13,997	143,060	46.2	237.6	42.8	414,600	120
JANUARY	M														
	P														
FEBRUARY	M														
	P														
MARCH	M														
3rd Quarter															
Upto 3rd Qtr.															
APRIL	M														
	P														
MAY	M														
	P														
JUNE	M														
4th Quarter															
Annual															

INLAND REVENUE

(Rs Million)

MONTHS	M/P	Collection												Target 2021-22	
		FY 2021-22			FY 2020-21			COMPARISON			Growth (%)				
		Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Goss	Reb/Ref	Net	Gross	Reb/Ref	Net	Target	Achieved (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	15	16
JULY	M	368,815	17,924	350,891	269,138	15,692	253,446	99,677	2,232	97,445	37.0	14.2	38.4	282,700	130.5
AUGUST	M	381,534	12,036	369,498	268,729	14,685	254,044	112,805	-2,649	115,454	42.0	-18.0	45.4	292,000	130.7
	P	750,349	29,960	720,389	537,867	30,377	507,490	212,482	-417	212,899	39.5	-1.4	42.0	574,700	130.6
SEPTEMBER	M	479,758	22,511	457,247	366,289	17,778	348,511	113,469	4,733	108,736	31.0	26.6	31.2	447,200	107.3
1st Quarter		1,230,107	52,471	1,177,636	904,156	48,155	856,001	325,951	4,316	321,635	36.1	9.0	37.6	1,021,900	120
OCTOBER	M	398,518	24,951	373,567	300,283	15,209	285,074	98,235	9,742	88,493	32.7	64.1	31.0	331,600	120.2
	P	1,628,625	77,422	1,551,203	1,204,439	63,364	1,141,075	424,186	14,058	410,128	35.2	22.2	35.9	1,353,500	120.3
NOVEMBER	M	411,482	29,906	381,576	310,597	20,303	290,294	100,885	9,603	91,282	32.5	47.3	31.4	337,400	122.0
	P	2,040,107	107,328	1,932,779	1,515,036	83,667	1,431,369	525,071	23,661	501,410	34.7	28.3	35.0	1,690,900	120.7
DECEMBER	M	531,320	21,311	510,009	460,336	21,737	438,599	70,984	-426	71,410	15.4	-2.0	16.3	527,700	100.7
2nd Quarter		1,341,320	76,168	1,265,152	1,071,216	57,249	1,013,967	270,104	18,919	251,185	25.2	33.0	24.8	1,196,700	112
Upto 2nd Qtr		2,571,427	128,639	2,442,788	1,975,372	105,404	1,869,968	596,055	23,235	572,820	30.2	22.0	30.6	2,218,600	116
JANUARY	M														
	P														
FEBRUARY	M														
	P														
MARCH	M														
3rd Quarter															
Upto 3rd Qtr															
APRIL	M														
	P														
MAY	M														
	P														
JUNE	M														
4th Quarter															
Annual															