ECONOMY Fiscal Operations





Pakistan Research

Economy: Advancing Fiscal progress in 1HFY24

The MoF published the 1HFY24 fiscal accounts which reveal doubling of the primary surplus on a YoY basis to PKR 1.8tn (1.7% of GDP). This increase was mainly driven by growth in federal direct tax and non-tax revenues amid controlled non-interest expenses. However, the fiscal budget deficit increased by 43.0% YoY to PKR 2.4tn (2.3% of GDP) in 1HFY24 from 1.7tn in 1HFY23 (2.0% of GDP) on the back of higher markup payments. The improvements on the fiscal front are attributable to consolidation efforts to boost debt sustainability and relieve external pressure in the long run.

1HFY24 reflecting fiscal consolidation & revenue mobilization

Total revenues expanded by 45.9% YoY in 1HFY24 to PKR 6.9tn on account of a 29.5% YoY increase in tax revenues and a 2x increase in federal non-tax revenues. The surge in tax revenues was mainly due to 40.8% growth in federal direct revenue, which emanated from efforts to increase the tax base. Federal non-tax revenue was boosted by a 2.6x YoY surge in SBP profits and a 2.7x YoY increase in petroleum levy in 1HFY24. SBP recorded a profit of PKR 1.0tn in 1HFY24 as against PKR 0.3tn in 1HFY23 while the government collected petroleum levy PKR 0.5tn in 1HFY24 compared to PKR 0.2tn in 1HFY23.

The fiscal consolidation planned for FY24 (primary surplus of PKR 0.4tn) is backed by strategies to enhance revenue generation while curbing non-essential expenses. These encompass operations to bring 900k non-filers into the tax net and reforms to enhance revenue administration including anti-smuggling and close monitoring of a track & trace system.

Total expenditures mounted by 45.1% YoY to PKR 9.2tn on the back of higher interest payments. Markup payments augmented by 64.0% YoY to PKR 4.2tn in 1HFY24 from PKR 2.6tn in 1HFY23. Non-interest expenditure increased by 21.4% YoY in 1HFY24, which is lower than the expected rate of nominal GDP growth (25.0% YoY). Hence, in our view the government has succeeded in controlling non-interest expenditures so far, as reflected in the primary surplus balance.

The primary balance met IMF's indicative targets

The primary surplus improved from PKR 0.9tn in 1HFY23 to PKR 1.8tn in 2HFY24. This surpassed IMF targets of PKR 1.4tn for a primary surplus. Additionally, Federal government net revenues exceeded the PKR 4.4tn floor imposed by the IMF, registering net revenues of PKR 4.5tn.

Budget was financed mainly by domestic banking sector

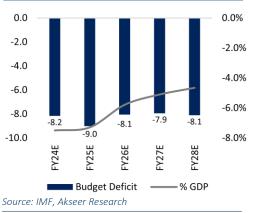
The overall budget deficit of PKR 2.4tn in 1HFY24 was primarily financed by the domestic sector (PKR 1.8tn, 74.8%). Within the domestic sector gov't borrowed PKR 2.0tn, where additional borrowing was used to retire PKR 0.3tn from non-banking.

Sustained improvements in fiscal framework required

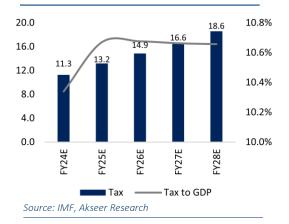
In the past, persistent deficits fostered growth in M2 which drove an overheating economy with inflationary pressures exceeding the 30.0% YoY mark. With significant external imbalances, Pakistan is likely to remain in an IMF program with a continued emphasis on consolidation efforts. Hence, we expect the fiscal position to strengthen as recovery of GDP growth boosts tax collection and persistence with a contractionary fiscal policy is likely to keep expenditures contained.

However, tight global and domestic financing conditions would keep markup payments elevated in 2HFY24. Additionally, violations of structural benchmarks agreed with the IMF such as commitments to not grant further tax amnesties and avoiding the practice of issuing preferential tax treatments or exemptions are key risks to fiscal sustainability.

Consolidation measures to contract deficits in the long run (PKR tn)



Broad-based fiscal reforms required to increase stagnant Tax-GDP ratio (PKR tn)



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	2QFY23	2QFY24	ΥοΥ %Δ	1HFY23	1HFY24	ΥοΥ %Δ
Total revenue	2,682	4,168	55%	4,699	6,854	46%
Tax revenue	1,950	2,617	34%	3,732	4,834	30%
Federal	1,795	2,428	35%	3,429	4,469	30%
Direct Taxes	843	1,214	44%	1,526	2,149	41%
Taxes on international trade	237	288	22%	467	541	16%
Sales Tax	630	788	25%	1,272	1,515	19%
Federal Excise	85	137	61%	164	265	61%
Provincial	155	190	23%	303	365	20%
Non-Tax	732	1,551	112%	967	2,020	109%
Federal	694	1,506	117%	896	1,941	117%
Mark-up (PSEs & Others)	49	136	179%	78	203	161%
Dividend	16	17	3%	41	50	24%
Profit PTA & others	20	0	-99%	33	4	-89%
Surplus Profit of State Bank of Pakistan	371	972	162%	371	972	162%
Defense Receipts	5	8	40%	9	14	54%
Passport Fee	10	11	15%	16	26	57%
Discount retained on Crude Oil	7	7	5%	11	13	22%
Royalties on Oil\ Gas	36	46	27%	57	87	54%
Petroleum Levy	130	251	92%	178	473	166%
Others	30	44	49%	68	77	13%
Provincial	38	45	18%	71	79	11%
Total Expenditure	3,546	5,596	58%	6,382	9,262	45%
Current Expenditure	3,523	5,392	53%	6,061	8,565	41%
Mark up payments	1,619	2,840	75%	2,573	4,220	64%
Defense	326	415	27%	639	758	19%
Development expenditure & net lending	324	379	17%	637	661	4%
Statistical discrepancy	(394)	(175)	-56%	(315)	36	NM
Overall Budget Balance	(864)	(1,428)	65%	(1,683)	(2,408)	43%
Primary Balance	755	1,413	87%	890	1,812	104%
Financing	864	1,428	65%	1,683	2,408	43%
External (Net)	(337)	166	NM	(296)	608	NM
Domestic (Net)	1,201	1,262	5%	1,980	1,799	-9%
Non-Bank	1,098	287	-74%	1,586	(252)	NM
Bank	103	975	847%	394	2,051	421%
% of GDP						
Primary Balance	0.9%	1.3%		1.1%	1.7%	
Overall Balance	-1.0%	-1.3%		-2.0%	-2.3%	

Source: MoF, Akseer Research



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