

Pakistan Development Update

Special topic: Restoring Fiscal Sustainability

Tuesday October 03, 2023
Islamabad



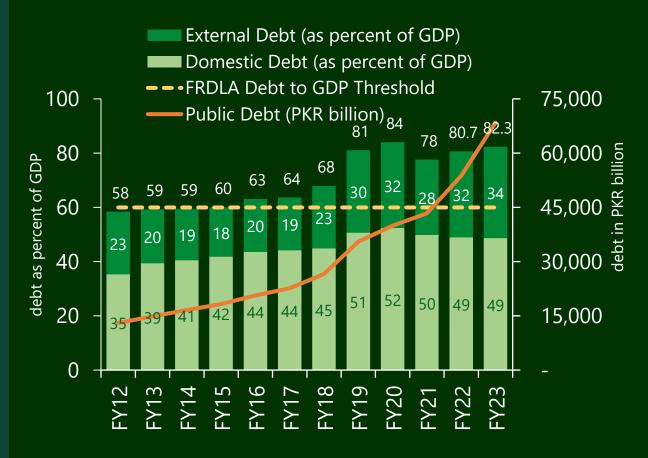
Why is fiscal sustainability important?

Pakistan's fiscal deficits are large, persistent & growing

Pakistan: Government Budget Balances (Percent of GDP)



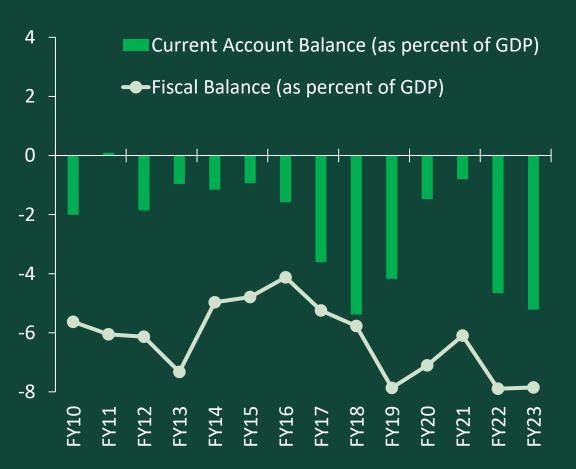
Pakistan: Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt (Percent of GDP)



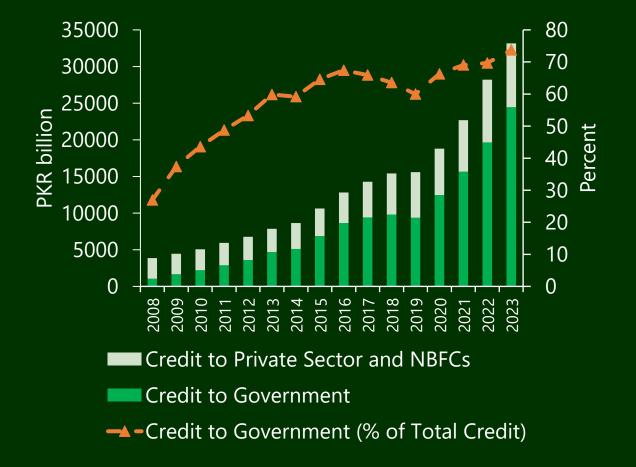


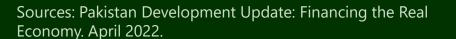
Large deficits & debt have adverse economic effects

Pakistan's Twin Deficits (Percent of GDP)



Government Borrowing from Banks (PKR billions, Percent of Total)

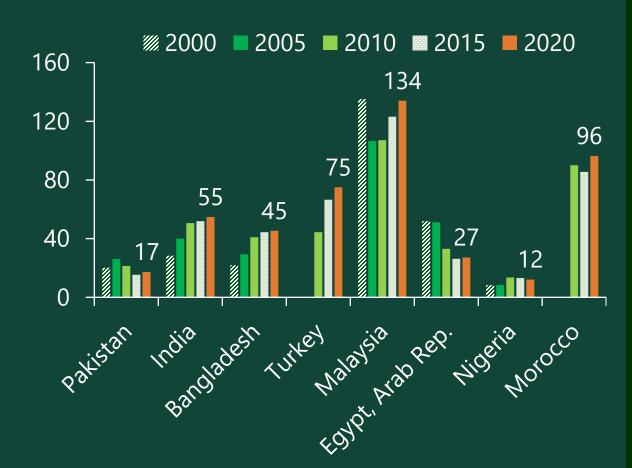




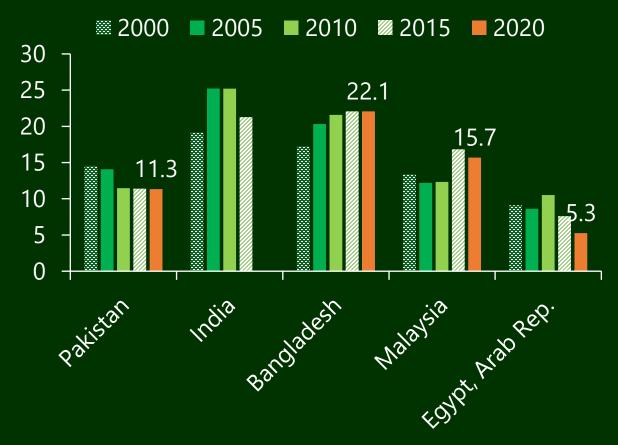


Crowding out of private investment

Credit to the Private Sector (Percent of GDP)



Private investment, selected years (Percent of GDP)





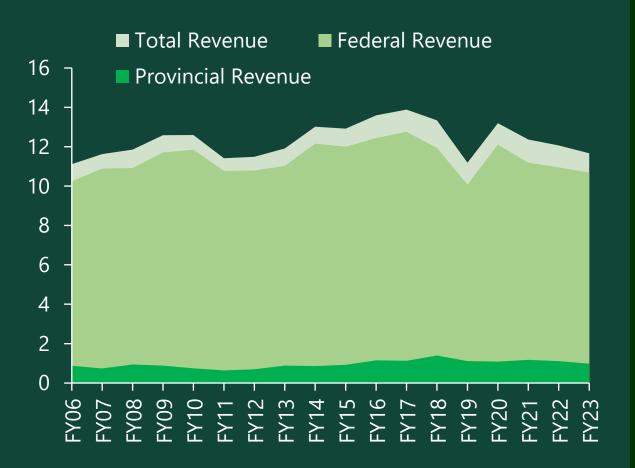




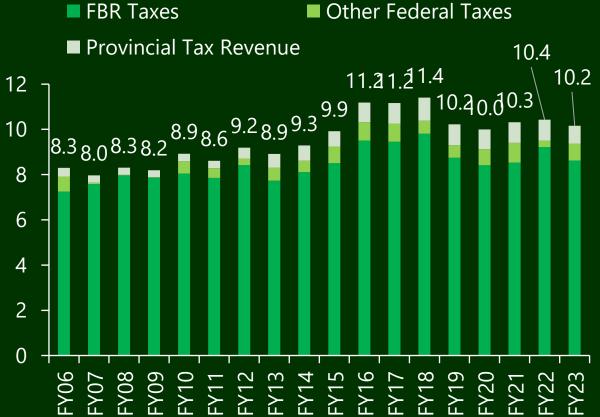
Key Drivers of Fiscal Imbalances in Pakistan

Revenue collection is low

Pakistan: Total Revenue, by source and year (Percent of GDP)



Total and Tax Revenues, Average 2013–22 (Percent of GDP)

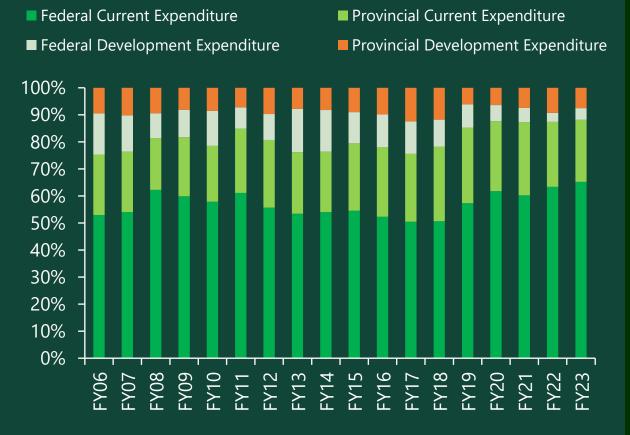


Source: World Bank Macro Poverty Outlook (MPO) database

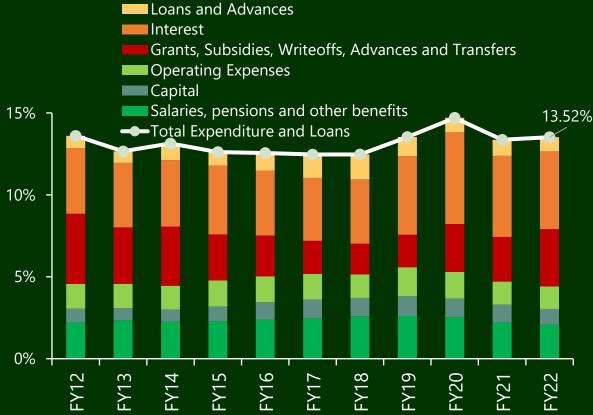


Government spending – overwhelmingly rigid

Consolidated government spending, by rigidity (percent of GDP)



Federal government spending, economic classification (percent of GDP)

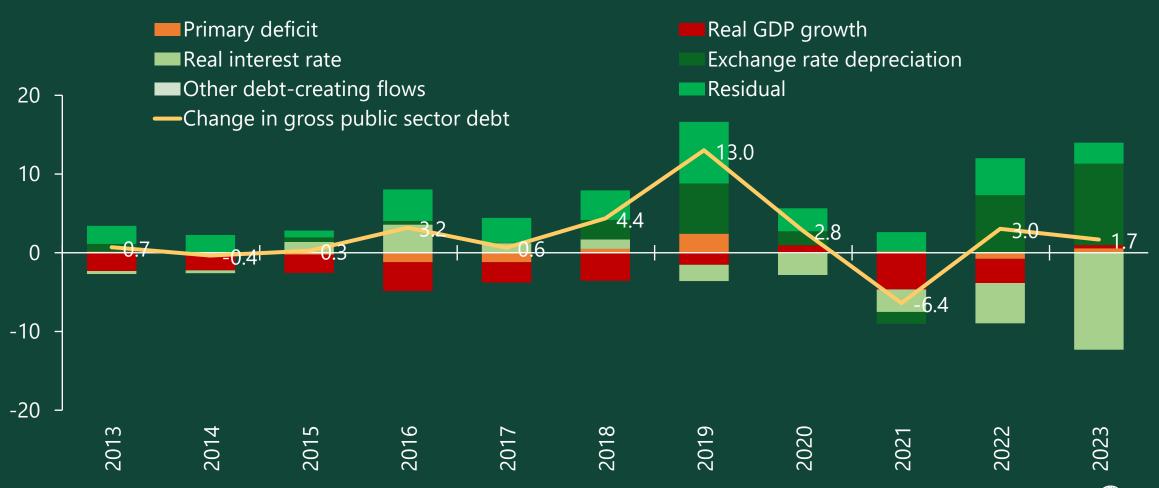


Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and World Bank staff calculations



Pakistan's public debt is exposed to macroeconomic shocks

Key Drivers of Pakistan's Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt (Change in PPGD, % of GDP)





Policy options to restore fiscal sustainability



Policy options

To restore fiscal and debt sustainability

Increase

Rationalize

Improve

Resolve

Increase domestic revenue collection

Rationalize federal fiscal expenditures

Improve debt management

Fiscal federalism challenges





A. Priorities for Improving Revenues



I. General Sales Tax







Limit exemptions





II. Reform Income Tax



Broaden the income tax base



Merge personal income tax rates



III. Increase cigarette excise duty



IV. Reduce Import Duty Exemptions



V. Reform Agriculture Tax



VI. Strengthen Property Tax Collection



B. Priorities for Rationalizing Expenditures



Reduce Regressive Subsidies



Apply austerity measures to government staff and operational cost



Consolidate federal PSDP allocations and strengthen public investment management



Divest or restructure SOEs through increased private participation



Constrain the growth of pension spending through

C. Priorities for Improving Debt Management



I. Improve debt management institutions and capacity



Debt management office recruitment



Enhance information and frequency of publications



Installation of debt recording system



Analyze and disclose fiscal risks and contingent liabilities



Adopt treasury single account



Develop domestic debt market



D. Priorities for More Effective Fiscal Federalism



I. Resurrect institutions for fiscal coordination



II. Implement legal reforms to support national fiscal policy



III. Limit federal spending on devolved areas



IV. Develop a national tax policy to facilitate higher provincial own-source revenue to finance expanded priorities



V. Enhance federal-provincial coordination on tax policy



VI. Enhance federal-provincial coordination on tax policy

Thank you



