BUDGET SYNOPSIS

June 2013



Budget Synopsis

- The newly elected PML N government is likely to announce budget for FY14 on June 12, 2013 by newly appointed Finance Minister Ishaq Dar
- The budget is expected to introduce key structural reform recommended by the IMF under Standby Agreement in 2008
- Policy makers would strategize the annual plan so as to turn the consumption driven economy into a growth oriented economy
- The budget will focus towards resolution of power crisis, higher development expenditure to improve infrastructure, reduction in subsidies including power sector subsidies
- The government is set to increase taxation revenue by targeting a tax to GDP ratio of 10% by introducing reforms in key taxation avenues

Sector-wise Impact

Sector	Key Budget Measures	Impact
Energy	Target of PKR 132 billion as petroleum levy is likely to be set for FY14	\rightarrow
Power	Expected injection of PKR500 billion to eradicate current stock of circular debt will provide much needed liquidity to the energy chain coupled with improved profitability. The government also plans to subsequently increase power tariff so further build up can be curtailed.	-
	Budget will also reveal FY14 dividend expectation from PSO (DPS: PKR 9) that has been marred with circular debt. Dividend target for OGDC and PPL are expected to be targetted at PKR 11.50 and PKR 13 respectively	-
	Power subsidy to set at PKR 290 billion in budget for 2013-14 against PKR 400 billion estimated to be released in FY13.	\rightarrow
	Deemed duty for refineries will remain intact at 7.5% on High Speed Diesel	\rightarrow
	Gas Tariff Rationalization across commmercial industrial chain	and the same
	Country's oil production expected to increase by 5 per cent, while gas production is expected to increase by 4 per cent	\rightarrow
Steel	5% customs duty and PKR 2,500 per ton specific duty on ships imported for dismantling	A PORT
Cement	Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) targeted at Rs 450 billion for the upcoming financial year 2013-14 that would be 25 percent higher than the allocation of the outgoing fiscal year 2012-13.	- Andrew
	Proposed increase in tax on exports bodes ill for cement manufacturers that account for 90% of cement demand in South Africa	Serve .

Sector-wise Impact

Sector	Key Budget Measures	Impact
Cement	Imposition of FED would increase cement bag prices bearing a pass down effect on consumers largely	\rightarrow
	Removal of GIDC (cess) bodes well as it can reduce costs up to PKR 50/ton	and the same
	Increase in GST would inflate urea prices and the proposed hike in import duty by 1% stands detremental to earnings	Parks.
Fertilizer	Gas Tariff Rationalization would hammer down on most fertilizer manufacturers where Fatima would remain unscathed	Parks.
	Removal of GIDC (cess) bodes well yet a likely raise in tariff to follow	\rightarrow
Tobacco	Tobacco taxation incidence increase by 13.5% in federal excise duty (FED) on the premium brand segments and 15% FED increase in the value brand segment	Sec. 1
Auto	Imposition of 5% WHT on cars purchase and 50% cut in import duty on hybrid vehicles proposed	Serval .
	Resumption of PML (N) famed Nation-wide Taxi scheme to bode well for car manufacturers of 800cc segment	and the same
Banks	Withdrawal withholding tax at the rate of 0.2% to be increased to 0.3%; Taxation on mutual fund investments to be taxed at 35% already in place	\rightarrow
Textiles	Proposed increase in tax on exports bodes ill	Sec. 1
Consumer	Proposed tax on beverage companies, where GST/FED to be imposed on capacity instead of production.	Serval .

Economic Targets

Economic Indicators	Key Measures/Targets	Targets set in Last Budget
GDP	Real GDP Target = 4.4% (Nominal GDP at 12.8%)	Real GDP Target at 4.3% (Nominal GDP at 13.8%)
Agriculture	Agri. Growth Target = 3.8% - Important crops 3% - Other crops 4.5% - Cotton ginning 6.1% - Livestock 3.9% - Fishing and forestry 2%	Growth Target = 4.1%
Service	Services Growth Target = 4.6% - Transport, storage and communication 3.5% - Wholesale & Retail trade 4% - Finance & insurance 6%	Growth Target = 4.6%
Manufacturing	Manu. Growth Target = 4.8% - Mining & quarrying 6% - Manufacturing 4.5% - LSM 4% - Slaughtering 3.6% - Small & Household Manu. 8.2%	Growth Target = 4.4%
Inflation	Inflation target = 8%	Target = 9.5%
Revenues	Total Revenue (tax and non-tax) = PKR 2.833 trillion	Target = PKR 3.233 trillion
Tax Target	FBR's target = PKR 2.675 trillion	Target = PKR 2.50 trillion
Expenditure	Total Outlay = PKR 3.4 trillion	Growth Target = PKR 3,203 billion
Interest Payment	Government will allocate PKR 1.149 trillion for the payment of interest	Expected = PKR 926 billion
Subsidies	Subsidies Target = PKR 364 billion	Target = PKR 208 billion
PSDP	Target = PKR 475 billion (Federal)	Federal = PKR 300 billion
NFC Awards	Transfer Target = PKR 1.628 trillion to the provinces	

Economic Targets

Economic Indicators	Key Measures/Targets	Targets set in Last Budget
Deficit	Fiscal Deficit = PKR 1.62 trillion	Growth Target = PKR 1.105 trillion
Current Account	Deficit = USD 2.9 billion	Deficit Target = USD 2.1 billion
Exports	Target = USD 26.1 billion	Currently = USD 25.3 billion
Imports	Target = USD 42.6 billion	Currently = USD 40.3 billion
Remittance	Target = USD 15.5 billion	Currently = USD 14.4 billion
Reserves	Reserves = USD5.2 billion	Currently = USD 8 billion
Tax to GDP Ratio	Target = 10%	Currently = 9.4 %
Investment/GDP	Target = 13.6%	Currently = 12.6%
Consumption/GDP	Target = 93.4%	Currently = 94.5%
Debt Level	Target = USD 57.5 billion	Currently = USD 60.4 billion
National Saving	Target = 14%	Target = 11.2%

Taxation Measures

Taxes	Key Measures/Targets
Across the Board	Sales Tax = 17% (1% increase from Current levels)
Electricity (Indus. & Commercial)	GST increase to 20% from current levels (Currently = GST 16%)
Sugar	Sales Tax = 17% (Currently =8%)
Custom Duty	1% to 74% increase on 280 (plus) items
Property Income Tax	New slabs of 12.5% & 15%
Income Tax for Individuals	AOPs 35%, Salaried Individuals (25% on Annual income of > PKR 2.5mn, 17.5% on Annual Income of PKR 1.5mn to 2.5mn)
Income Tax for Corporates	Companies have to pay minimum 30% of profit earned in cash dividends. Companies failing to disburse payouts would be penalised with 3% Higher than normal rate of 35%
WHT for Elec. Consumer of 1000units	10% WHT on electricity consumers using 1,000 units.
WHT on Exports	1.5% on Corporates and 2% for Non Corporates (Currently 1% on both)
WHT on Commercial Imports	6% on Corporates and 6.5% for Non Corporates (Currently 5% on both)
WHT on new cars	5% on purchase of new cars
WHT on Cash Withdrawal	0.3% for Corporates and 0.4% on Non Corporates

Thank You