2020 ATI Monitoring Report Partner countries' tax systems at a glance



## Tax systems' at a glance: Recent progress and reforms in Pakistan

C Pakistan

| Enhance Domestic Revenue Mobilisation   |   |
|---|---|
| Revenue to GDP           20%  | Taxes on income, profits & capital gains<br>Taxes on international trade<br>100%<br>10%<br>10%<br>20%<br>2015<br>2016<br>2017<br>2018<br>2019<br>2019<br>2019<br>2019<br>2019<br>2019<br>2019<br>2019<br>2019<br>2019<br>2019<br>2020   |
| The graph reports the tax-revenue-to-GDP ratio trend for years where data is available. Source: Government Revenue Dataset (GRD).   | The graph presents the composition of tax revenues in the country by source of revenue for the period 2015-2020.<br>Source: Government Revenue Dataset (GRD) (ICTD-UNU-Wider).  |
| Equitable tax systems         Commitment to Reduce Inequality (CRI) Index         1,00         0,77   | Efficient revenue administration - Pakistan does not manage large taxpayers and High Net Worth Individuals (HNWIs) programmes   |
| 0,80 0,67 0,66<br>0,60 0,43 0,40<br>0,20 0,00 2017 2018 2019 2020<br>The graph reports the trajectory of the Commitment to reduce<br>Inequality (CRI) Index. The CRI Index scores from zero (least  | Tax gap estimates, by tax type  |
| progressive) to one (most progressive).<br>Source: Oxfam international, the Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index.<br>Coherent and co   | Source: Global Tax Expenditure Database (GTED). ordinated policies  |
| The data reported by Pakistan regarding tax<br>expeditures is: Provision level  | The Executive's Budget Proposal or any other<br>documentation present information on tax<br>expenditures for at least the budget year<br>all tax expenditures.  |
| The regularity of data reporting regarding tax<br>expenditures in Pakistan is: Regular  | The government ensures all existing and new<br>tax expenditures are provided for in tax<br>legislation, and is scrutinised by parliament  |
| Source: Global Tax Expenditures Database, Country Profiles; Open Budget Survey; 2020 ATI f  | Monitoring Survey. Combat tax-related illicit financial flows   |
| Engagement in budget formulation<br>Engagement in budget implementat<br>Engagement in legislative process<br>Availability of prior information<br>Legislature feedback on citizens' 0<br>0 50 100<br>The graph displays scores on the basis of whether countries meet all | <ul> <li>Pakistan is a signatory country to the CRS Multilateral Competent<br/>Authority Agreement (CRS MCAA).</li> <li>Pakistan has put in force and is largely compliant with the<br/>Amended Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative<br/>Assistance in Tax Matters for EoIR.</li> <li>Source: OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax<br/>Purposes, Compliance ratings following peer reviews against the standard of EOIR."</li> </ul>   |
| (100), most (67), a limited part (33) and none (0) of the requirements<br>for each of these citizen engagement indicators.<br>Source: IBP Open Budget Survey, questions 127, 130, 131, 137 and 138.   | german<br>cooperation<br>cooperation<br>the termogram the termogram |