

## IMF Program

### Details of pending measures point to greater fiscal tightening

As per the IMF Article IV Consultation report, Pakistan has to deliver more fiscal and structural targets until the end of the EFF Program by September 2022 (six new structural benchmarks). Additional tax measures – including some which were skipped in the recently passed Mini Budget – have been penciled in for the FY23 Budget by the government (details below). Some of these measures worsen outlook for inflation, which has already been around 11-13% in recent months.

On the positive side, however, Pakistan is set to receive another US\$3bn from the IMF until September (upon fulfillment of new SBs), in addition to significant external flows committed by bilateral and multilateral sources.

### Tax Measures: FY23 Budget Preview

- The government will reform the personal income tax structure (PIT), by reducing tax slabs and credits, on top of expanding the tax net. A PIT legislation will come into effect under the next Federal Budget (*new SB for February 2022*).
- The government has agreed to remove tax exemptions on fertilizer and tractors – which were skipped in the Mini Budget – bring GST on them to 17% (from 2-5% presently) but offsetting the price impact on farmers through fresh subsidies. We think that this will be broadly neutral; as both industries will be able to pass on the increase in GST, and demand will be protected by new subsidies. However, if the subsidy mechanism is not efficient, it could potentially impact tractor sales (negative for MTL and AGTL). In the past, higher GST on tractors, not matched by commensurate subsidies, has been seen to significantly dampen tractor sales.

### Monetary Policy: Adopt a data-driven policy

- The IMF has recommended that the SBP continue to determine monetary policy based on forward looking data, without directly hinting that more interest rate hikes are needed in the near future, in our view. At present, interest rates are “broadly neutral from a 12 month forward basis.”
- The IMF has recommended that the SBP unwind refinancing facilities (concessionary borrowing largely availed by exporters) and establish a new Development Financial Institution to do the same (*a new SB for end-April 2022*). As per our discussions with certain exporters, the government has increased the rates on these facilities in the past (not a very worrisome measure in the short term), and the guideline does not seem to affect the more important long term financing facilities (LTFF).
- It has dissuaded from excessive SBP intervention in the currency market and pushed for withdrawing restrictions on exchange companies and cash-margin requirements for importers, once the balance of payment situation is more stable.
- The IMF has also discouraged from pushing commercial banks for housing finance, to avoid misallocation of credit, and instating amnesties for construction companies. If implemented, this is likely to dampen construction activity and demand for materials beyond FY22, in our view.
- The IMF has required the completion of first stage of recapitalization of two private banks (*a new SB for end-May*).

### Energy sector reforms: Tariff hikes and circular debt reduction

- The government will increase the base power tariff again by February. Pakistan has already increased the base tariff by a cumulative PKR3.34/kWh (by c.25%) since January 2021; we think another PKR1.5-2.0/kWh (by c.9-12%) is likely which by itself is estimated to increase inflation by 0.5ppt. Note that an increase in gas tariff is also on the cards.
- The government will aim to privatize two RLNG based power plants by end-June 2022 and use the proceeds partially to reduce the balance of outstanding circular debt. Reportedly Qatari investors are interested in buying the plants for around US\$2.0bn (c.PKR350bn). Circular debt balance stood at PKR2.47tn by end-December 2021 (c.5% of GDP).
- In order to ensure full cost recovery through timely OGRA notifications, the government will pass the OGRA Act in the Parliament by June 2022 (*a SB*). In our view, this will be a long-term positive for the Energy sector (particularly fuel suppliers), as it will make the cost recovery process more nimble, but could disarm the government from the ability to contain increase in consumer fuel prices to moderate inflation.
- The government has already adopted the second step of energy subsidy reform for residential consumers in December 2021 (*a new SB for Jan 2022*), which will limit power subsidies to the most vulnerable consumers.

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## Structural reforms: Legislation for SOE transformation

- The IMF has required the parliamentary approval of SOE law until June 2022 (new SB), which will develop a framework for better governance and oversight of SOEs, in order to reduce their losses and in turn the fiscal burden they entail. Since, like the amended SBP Act, this law will pass through both houses of Parliament (PTI lacks majority in the Senate), it will likely be another uphill task for the incumbent government.

All in all, the new measures required by the IMF – additional tax measures and new structural targets such as the SOE law and OGRA Act – will be tough to achieve for the government, in our view. Nonetheless, we reiterate that the resumption of IMF program ensures balance of payment stability of Pakistan and continued commitment to reforms until the end of the present government's term.

Key sectors for which there are some negative implications, include Fertilizer, Tractors and Textiles, albeit any earnings impact will be moderate for these industries, in our view. On the other hand, the continuation of IMF Program is a big boost for the entire Energy sector, as it promises measures that can stall circular debt buildup in the medium term. Thus, it should serve to revive stock price performance of OGDC, PPL, PSO, HUBC and gas utilities, all else the same.

### Key Macro Projections of IMF

Pakistan		FY20	FY21e	FY22f	FY23f	FY24f	FY25f	FY26f
GDP growth	yoy	-0.5%	3.9%	4.0%	4.5%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
CPI	yoy	10.7%	8.9%	9.4%	7.8%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
C/A balance	% of GDP	-1.7%	-0.6%	-4.0%	-3.5%	-3.3%	-3.0%	-2.7%
Fiscal balance	% of GDP	-8.0%	-7.1%	-6.9%	-4.5%	-4.5%	-3.9%	-3.5%
Primary balance	% of GDP	-1.8%	-1.4%	-1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%
Revenue	% of GDP	15.2%	14.5%	15.9%	16.7%	16.7%	16.8%	16.9%
Expenditure	% of GDP	23.2%	21.6%	22.8%	21.1%	21.1%	20.6%	20.4%
SBP Fx reserves	US\$bn	12.2	17.3	21.2	20.7	20.1	20.9	23.1

Source: IMF, IMS Research

### Timeline of IMF disbursements

Availability Date	Amount of Purchase		Conditions
	SDRs (mn)	USDmn	
July 3, 2019	716	1,000	Approval of arrangement
December 6, 2019	328	460	First review and end-September 2019 PC
March 5, 2021	350	500	Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth reviews PC
September 3, 2021	750	1,050	Sixth review and end-June 2021 PC
March 4, 2022	687	960	Seventh review and end-December 2021 PC
June 3, 2022	687	960	Eighth review and end-March 2022 PC
September 2, 2022	750	1,050	Ninth review and end-June 2022 PC
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>6,000</b>	

Source: IMF

\* PC: Performance/Continuous Criteria

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**List of selected structural benchmarks**

<b>Actions</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
<b>Prior actions</b>	
Supplementary Finance Bill passed in the Parliament	Completed
Increase in Petroleum levy on petrol and diesel by PKR8.0/liter	Completed
SBP Act passed in the Parliament	Completed
Publication of Covid-related procurement contracts on PPRA	Completed
Ex-post audit of Covid-related expenditure	Completed
<b>Selected Structural benchmarks</b>	
Adopt measures to strengthen effectiveness of AML/CFT framework	end-Mar 2022
Adoption of OGRA Act	end-Jun 2022
<b>New Structural benchmarks</b>	
1. Preparation of personal income tax (PIT) legislation	end-Feb 2022
2. Establish an DFI and eventual phase out of SBP refinance facilities	end-Apr 2022
3. Completion of first stage of recapitalization of two private banks	end-May 2022
4. Cabinet decision on second step of energy subsidy reform for residential consumers	end-Jan 2022
5. Parliamentary approval of SOE law	end-Jun 2022
6. Issuance of regulation by PPRA to require ownership documentation for contracts above PKR50mn	end-Mar 2022

Source: IMF

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Buy	Total return expectation of $\geq$ 15% or expected to outperform the KSE-100 index
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\*Based on 12 month horizon unless stated otherwise in the report.

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**Risks:** (i) Difficulty in meeting SBs, especially those that have to pass through the Senate, and (ii) IMF pushes for greater monetary tightening until the end of the program

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