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ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	Augmented Dickey Fuller (test)
AIC	Akaike Information Criterion
ARDL	Auto-regressive Distributed Lag
CBR	Central Board of Revenue
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DDR	Duty Drawback Rate
DE	Direct Exporter
DTRE	Duty and Tax Remission for Export
EFS	Export Financing Scheme
ELC	Export Letter of Credit
FCEF	Foreign Currency Export Finance
FEO	Firm Export Order
FOB	Freight on Board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDE	Indirect Exporter
IFS	International Financial Statistics
ILC	Import Letter of Credit
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOC	Input-Output Coefficient
IOCO	Input-Output Coefficient Organisation
PEFG	Pre-shipment Export Finance Guarantee
PEFGA	Pakistan Export Finance Guarantee Agency
PEMPUF	Pioneering Export Marketing and Product Upgradation Fund
PIDE	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
PP	Philip-Perron (test)
SBC	Schwarz Basian Criterion
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SRO	Statutory Regulatory Order
ECM	Error Correction Model
WDI	World Development Indicators

ABSTRACT

Throughout Pakistan's history, policy has sought to promote exports through government support and incentives. The government machinery is geared to export promotion especially through direct and indirect subsidies. Surprisingly, these policies have been continued without serious examination. This paper makes a first attempt to evaluate these policies by estimating the impact of two such schemes—export financing and rebate/refund schemes—on export performance. Our analysis shows that, over the long run, the export financing scheme had a negative effect on exports while the rebate/refund scheme affected exports insignificantly. Subsidy schemes clearly do not seem to work, yet they have been retained for many years.

JEL classification: C32; F13; F14; F31

Keywords: Rebate, Duty Drawback, Export Financing, Exports, Trade, Exchange Rate, Co-integration, Vector Error Correction, Pakistan.

1. INTRODUCTION

Export promotion has appropriately been an important policy objective of all Pakistan's governments for many years. Policies made for this purpose have all sought to subsidise exports or push exports through government intervention (see Appendix A).¹ Instead, these incentive systems have led to illicit export practices such as export over-invoicing due to weak policy implementation. Such practices have resulted in significant financial loss to the country and undermined the effectiveness of export-promoting policy [Mahmood and Azhar (2001)].

Two subsidies have been maintained to promote export in 1973, the export finance scheme (EFS) was introduced² with a view to promoting non-traditional exports. Later, it was applied to all commodities. In October 1977, all commodities except raw cotton, rice, wool, and hides and skins were included in this scheme. Duty drawback or the rebate scheme has been applied to various selected commodities since the 1960s. The objective of this duty drawback is to make Pakistan's exports more competitive in world markets by providing raw materials and intermediate goods at zero duty.

This paper evaluates the impact of export finance and duty drawback (rebate/refunds) schemes on the growth of exports. The organisation of the paper is as follows: Section 2 describes the two schemes, and their importance and trends; Section 3 presents and explains empirical findings; and Section 4 draws conclusions from the study.

2. EXPORT SUBSIDY SCHEMES: HOW WELL HAVE THEY WORKED?

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)'s EFS was introduced in 1973 with a view to facilitating non-traditional and emerging commodities. Four years later, all manufactured goods were included in the scheme,³ under which, exporters could borrow at concessionary rates. The difference between rates on EFS and the market lending rate varied between 0.5 percent in December 1994 and 7.4

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¹For further details on export promotion policies, see <http://www.epb.gov.pk/epb/jsp/faq.jsp>.

²The exchange rate was fixed at PRs 9.90/\$ in 1973.

³Concessional credit was not available for exporters of raw cotton, rice, wool, and hides and skins.

percent in December 1998 [Janjua (2004)]. However, under the reforms process these margins were rationalised afterwards. Currently, the gap between the SBP's announced EFS rate and the market lending rate is fixed at 2 percent.⁴

Under the rebate/refunds scheme, custom duties, sales tax, and excise duty, etc. paid on raw materials were refundable if the goods made of these raw materials were exported afterwards.⁵ As under the EFS, the primary objective of this scheme was also to encourage taxpayers/exporters to export more. Procedures were rationalised by standardising rates and linking the drawback to the FOB value of exports.⁶

These export promotion subsidy schemes are difficult to administer and are subject to manipulation for rent-seeking purposes. For example, export financing is available on production of an irrevocable letter of credit, which can easily be falsely obtained. It is difficult to check whether funds that have been obtained are being used for the purpose intended, while exporters complain of procedural delays. It is because of rent-seeking possibilities and procedural difficulties that many economists have called for these policies to be discontinued.

The Central Board of Revenue (CBR) (2000) addresses the problem of fake invoices and delays in refunds cause by the need to manually verify documentation. The study concluded that the prevailing duty drawback rates (DDRs) were higher than the actual incidence of custom duty on those items.⁷ The report also concluded that DDR procedures were complex and in some parts even anomalous, but that this was typical of DDR schemes in other parts of the world⁸ as well.⁹

Pakistan's export performance over the last 35 years has been less than spectacular, especially when we account for extensive government efforts to boost exports (see Figure 1).¹⁰ Through the 1970s and 1980s, exports as a

⁴For more details on export financing, see Janjua (2004).

⁵Rebate/refunds were 2 percent of total exports in 2003–04 (4.77 percent in 2001–02), meaning that exporters were earning 2 percent profit directly.

⁶See http://www.epb.gov.pk/epb/jsp/faqans.jsp?faq_id=8.

⁷The abolishment of the refund scheme last year for the textiles sector was based on the same fact because (i) most cottage industries are outside the tax net but generally claim rebate, and (ii) documentation problems prevent authorities from streamlining these industries.

⁸See the following websites: <http://www.asmara.com/drawback.htm>, <http://dateyvs.com/custom07.htm>, <http://www.dutydrawback.info>, and [http://icsbroker.com/Drawback% 20definitions.htm](http://icsbroker.com/Drawback%20definitions.htm)

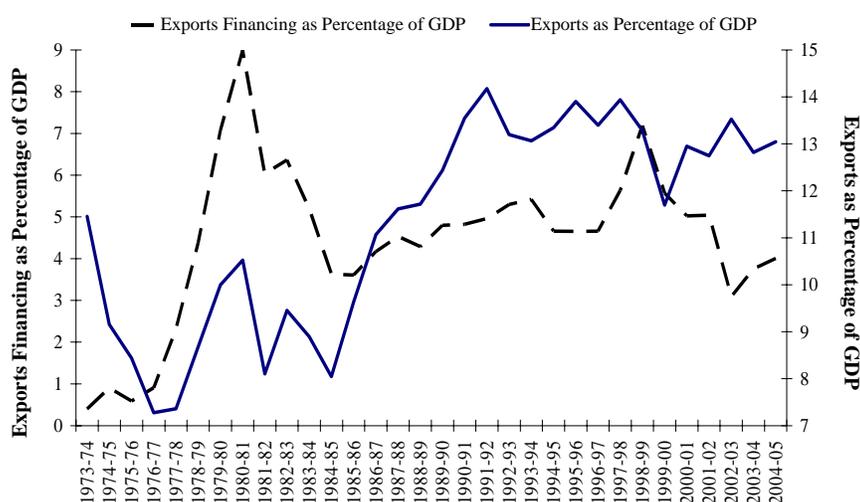
⁹While policy intends well, political economy considerations point to the possibility of misuse.

¹⁰The government devotes an extraordinary effort to promoting exports, based on the large number of official visits for this purpose to the entire commerce ministry doing nothing else but promoting exports. In addition, there a number of agencies, such as the Export Promotion Bureau, that devote substantial resources to export promotion. There are also a large number of civil servants who are placed as commercial officers in most Pakistani embassies at considerable expense. Given the static export/GDP ratio over the last decade and a half, there is urgent need to examine the efficacy of these efforts.

percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) declined even from the low level of 5 percent in 1970. In the late 1980s, we see the ratio of exports to GDP picking up as some liberalisation policies were put in place.¹¹ The ratio of exports to GDP increased to about 14 percent in 1992 and has remained at about 13–14 percent since then.

Figure 1 also shows that there might not be any clear relationship between the EFS and export performance. The introduction of the EFS in 1973 does not appear to have had any immediate impact. Even though the EFS/GDP ratio started rising sharply in 1977 when all manufactured products were allowed to take concessionary credit under the scheme, export performance did not show such improvement. The ratio declined to 3.62 percent in 1985 and then remained at around 4.75 percent on average till 1998. Interestingly, from 1985 to 1998, exports as a percentage of GDP rose from 8 to 14 percent. The decline in export financing as a percentage of exports after 1999 was mainly associated to the FE-25 scheme of foreign exchange loans [Janjua (2004)].¹² From this analysis, it is straightforward to conclude that the impact of the EFS on exports is insignificant.

Fig. 1. Exports and Export Financing as Percentages of GDP



¹¹A managed float was adopted in 1981 and a largely sensible exchange system that eliminated substantial periods of overvaluation was established by the mid-1980s.

¹²The FE-25 scheme was introduced in 1998 to facilitate home remittances and mobilise foreign exchange resources. Foreign currency deposits were allowed freely (without asking) to any authorised commercial banks/NBFIs that were free to accept foreign currency deposits from any party in any one of the major four currencies, i.e., US dollars, Japanese yen, Deutsche marks, and British pounds sterling. Parties are then also allowed to invest/lend the same in Pakistan or keep/invest abroad subject to their observing regulations [Janjua (2004)].

Rebate/refunds followed an increasing trend in the first few years when the negative list took effect in 1981.¹³ It was 0.6 percent of GDP (6.3 percent of total exports) in 1982–83 and 0.64 percent of GDP (6 percent of total exports) in 1987–88 when the International Monetary Fund (IMF)-funded structural adjustment programme was started. Due to tariff rationalisation in 1987–88, the rebate/refunds scheme was expected to decline. However, it continued to grow till 1992–93 when it reached 0.77 percent of GDP (5.82 percent of exports). It started falling in 1993–94 and sank as low as 0.42 percent of GDP (3.18 percent of exports) in 1994–95. There is, overall, a positive relationship between rebate/refunds as a percentage of GDP and exports as percentage of GDP. Moreover, the decrease in rebate/refunds as a percentage of GDP could be associated with the decline in tariff on imports (the correlation between average tariff and rebate/refunds as a percentage of exports has been 73 percent since tariff rationalisation started).¹⁴

Manufacturers use raw materials or machinery to produce goods for export. This implies that rebate/refunds on raw materials or machinery may have a lagged impact on exports. Table 1 shows a strong positive correlation between exports as a percentage of GDP and rebate/refunds as percentage of GDP. The correlation between the two variables increases and becomes significant when we analyse it using lags. On the other hand, the correlation between exports as a percentage of GDP and export financing as a percentage of GDP at all lags and levels is around 30 percent, which is quite low and insignificant.

Table 1

<i>Correlation of Exports as a Percentage of GDP with Export Subsidies</i>		
	Export Financing as Percentage of GDP	Rebates/Refunds as Percentage of GDP
Level	0.316 (0.34)	0.528 (0.63)
1	0.315 (0.34)	0.659 (0.90)
2	0.309 (0.33)	0.717 (1.05)
3	0.319 (0.34)	0.790 (1.31)
4	0.282 (0.30)	0.863 (1.74) ^b
5	0.292 (0.31)	0.896 (2.06) ^a

Notes: ^{a, b} Indicate significance levels of 5 and 10 percent, respectively. Values in parentheses indicate *t*-values.

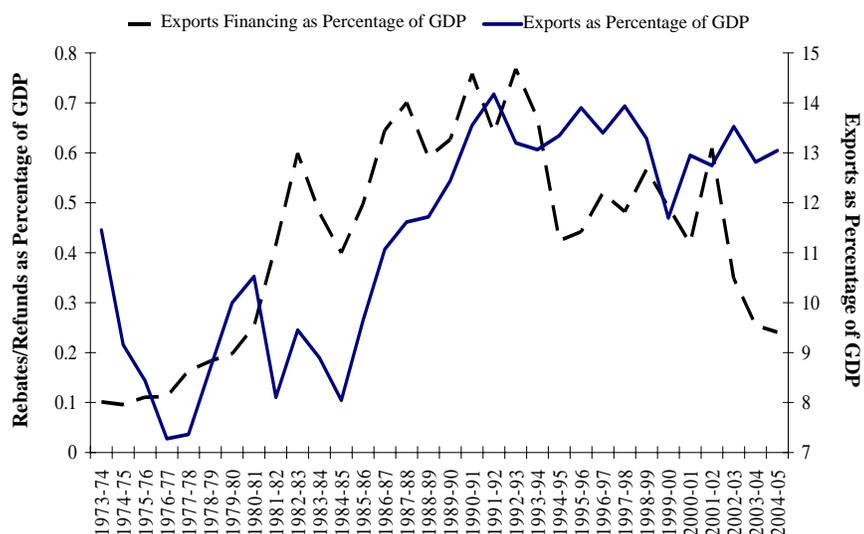
¹³Trade liberalisation started in 1981 with a decline in the ban and quota list.

¹⁴Overall, the total rebate/refunds amount has increased each year except over the last few years.

3. ESTIMATING THE IMPACT OF EXPORT SUBSIDY SCHEMES

In order to estimate the impact of the two schemes on exports, we need to examine the time series properties of the variables. Figures 1 and 2 show that all three variables that need to be examined are heavily trended. The subsidy element has been in constant decline as a matter of policy while exports have increased over the long period as is to be expected. In order to derive an unbiased estimate of the impact of the two policies on exports, we need to ensure that this trend in the two variables does not contaminate our estimates. This requires some econometric testing and data manipulation.

Fig. 2. Exports and Rebate/Refunds as Percentages of GDP



To check the unit root, we apply the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test using both constant and trend on the log of USA real GDP and the log of exports as a percentage of GDP (Table 2). The Philip-Perron (PP) test is applied using the constant term on the log of the real exchange rate because there are structural breaks in the series. Each series is checked at various lagged differences in ADF and at various truncated lags in the PP test (Table 2). Results on unit root test show that log of exports as a percentage of GDP and log of the real exchange rate are difference stationary i.e. $I(1)$, while log of USA real GDP is stationary at level i.e. $I(0)$. We then proceed to check the long-run and short-run impact of both policies on exports using a co-integration and error correction mechanism, respectively.

Table 2

ADF Test Results

Lag	Log of Exports as Percentage of GDP			
	Level		First Difference	
	Constant (3)	Constant and Trend (1)	Constant (2)	Constant and Trend (2)
1	-1.400	-2.640	-4.372 ^a	-4.257 ^b
2	-1.371	-2.319	-4.390 ^a	-4.367 ^a
3	-1.676	-1.709	-4.195 ^a	-4.377 ^a
4	-1.676	-1.115	-3.147 ^b	-3.370 ^b
5	-1.427	-0.861	-2.625 ^c	-2.651
6	-0.945	-0.838	-1.307	-1.397

Lag	Log of USA Real GDP			
	Constant (4)	Constant and Trend (5)	Constant (3)	Constant and Trend (3)
	1	-0.568	-3.705 ^b	-3.738 ^a
2	-0.060	-3.915 ^b	-4.031 ^a	-3.937 ^b
3	0.140	-3.386 ^c	-4.301 ^a	-4.256 ^b
4	0.600	-3.143	-2.940 ^b	-2.962
5	0.519	-4.185 ^b	-3.430 ^b	-3.400 ^c
6	0.504	-3.213	-2.964 ^b	-2.981

Notes: ^{a, b, c} Indicate significance levels of 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively. Values in parentheses indicate lags where the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) is at a minimum.

Table 3

PP Test Results

Truncated Lag	Log of Real Exchange Rate	
	Level (1)	First Difference (1)
1	0.812	-3.464 ^b
2	0.669	-3.564 ^b
3	0.589	-3.640 ^b
4	0.542	-3.707 ^a
5	0.520	-3.740 ^a
6	0.514	-3.752 ^a

Notes: ^{a, b} Indicate significance levels of 1 and 5 respectively. Values in parentheses indicate lags where the residual variance with correction is at a minimum.

Various methods of co-integration are available: the two most popular are (i) the Engle-Granger single equation two-step co-integration approach and (ii) the multiple equation Johansen co-integration approach. In this paper, we need to assess the impact of export subsidies on exports. Therefore, the multiple co-integration approach is not required. The most popular and widely used single equation co-integration approach, the Engle-Granger approach, has certain shortcomings, which can generally be overcome by using a technique proposed by Pesaran and Shin (1997)¹⁵ known as the Auto-Regressive distributed lag (ARDL) co-integration approach [see Khan, Qayyum, and Sheikh (2005)]. The estimates from the ARDL approach yield consistent estimates of the long-run coefficients irrespective of the order of integration of variable, i.e., whether I(0) or I(1) (see Appendix B for details of the estimate procedure).

Based on the methodology given in Appendix B, the estimate results (Appendix C) show that there is a long-run relationship among the variables.¹⁶ Normalised co-integrating vectors in Table 4 show that, in the long run, export financing has a negative impact on exports, which is somewhat surprising. The DDR effect on exports seems to be positive but insignificant, that the data appears to support the hypothesis of anomalies and procedural delays and the capture of the scheme by rent-seekers. The statistical analysis clearly shows that subsidy schemes achieve their objective of increasing exports. Error Correction model is used to check the short-run impact of the subsidy schemes (see Table 5). The short-run impact of the EFS on exports is insignificant, while the coefficient of the DDR scheme is significant at 6 percent, which implies that it has some impact on exports in the short run.

Table 4

Normalised Long-run Coefficients

Variable	Coefficient	<i>t</i> -value
LXY(-1)	1.00	
LR(-1)	0.30	0.95
LYUSA(-1)	-1.74	-1.31
LXFX(-1)	0.16	2.93 ^a
LDDX(-1)	-0.10	-0.70

Note: ^aindicates significance level of 10 percent.

¹⁵The first version of this study came out in 1995.

¹⁶Wald test is used to see the long relationship among the variables.

Table 5

Vector Error Correction Model

Variable	Coefficient	<i>t</i> -statistic	Prob.
C	-0.045	-1.22	0.24
Error Term _{t-1}	1.000	3.85 ^a	0.00
D(LXY(-1))	0.103	0.76	0.46
D(LXY(-2))	-0.153	-1.33	0.20
D(LR(-1))	0.118	0.61	0.55
D(LR(-2))	-0.277	-1.46	0.16
D(LYUSA(-1))	-1.681	-2.24 ^b	0.04
D(LYUSA(-2))	4.198	5.65 ^a	0.00
D(LXFY(-1))	-0.048	-0.88	0.39
D(LXFY(-2))	-0.025	-0.60	0.56
D(LDDY(-1))	0.117	2.03 ^c	0.06
D(LDDY(-2))	0.010	0.20	0.84
R ²	0.780	F-stat	5.44 ^a

Note: ^{a, b, c} Indicate significance levels of 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively.

As discussed in the previous section, exports have been eligible for foreign currency loans under the FE-25 scheme since 1998–99. However, there is no data available on foreign currency loans since the FE-25 scheme was started. Thus, to capture the impact of foreign loans under the EFS, we use a dummy variable which takes a value of 1 up until 1998–99 and zero afterwards. Similar to previous results, co-integration exists among the variables when we use the slope dummy with the EFS and the lag order 2. Results obtained in Table 6 show that, in the long run, export financing has a negative impact on exports while the rebate/refunds scheme has a positive but insignificant impact. Error correction results (Table 7) show that, in the short run, the rebate/refunds scheme has some positive impact on exports but the EFS is insignificant to export growth in the short run.

Table 6

Normalised Long-run Coefficients Using Dummy Variable

Variable	Coefficient	<i>t</i> -value
LXY(-1)	1.00	
LR(-1)	0.25	1.17
LYUSA(-1)	-1.95	-2.09 ^c
LXFX(-1)	0.04	0.75
LXFX(-1) ^a DUMFE25	0.07	2.48 ^b
LDDX(-1)	-0.01	0.09

Note: ^{a, b, c} Indicate significance levels of 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively.

Table 7

Vector Error Correction Model

Variable	Coefficient	<i>t</i> -statistic	Prob.
C	-0.097	-1.76 ^c	0.10
Error Term with Dummy _{<i>t-1</i>}	1.000	2.55 ^b	0.02
D(LXY(-1))	0.026	0.16	0.88
D(LR(-1))	0.308	1.24	0.23
D(LYUSA(-1))	-1.410	-1.61	0.13
D(LXFY(-1))	-0.269	-1.80 ^c	0.09
D(LXFY(-1)) ^a DUMFE25	0.259	1.60	0.13
D(LDDY(-1))	0.173	2.31 ^b	0.04
D(LXY(-2))	-0.100	-0.74	0.47
D(LR(-2))	-0.169	-0.74	0.47
D(LYUSA(-2))	4.433	4.97 ^a	0.00
D(LXFY(-2))	-0.171	-1.14	0.27
D(LXFY(-2)) ^a DUMFE25	0.177	1.05	0.31
D(LDDY(-2))	-0.006	-0.09	0.93
R ²	0.740	F-stat	3.35 ^a

Note: ^a, ^b, ^c Indicate significance levels of 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively.

4. CONCLUSION

We have assessed the impact of subsidy schemes on exports over the last three decades. Our econometric investigation shows that both subsidy mechanisms—export financing and rebate/refunds—have an insignificant impact on exports in the long run. In the short run, the rebate/refunds scheme seems to have a small positive impact.

Economists are mostly opposed to these outmoded subsidy schemes because they are (i) not well targeted, (ii) not easy to administer, and (iii) open to rent-seeking. In the case of Pakistan, subsidy schemes have not achieved their objective to increase exports, suggesting that one or all the conjectures put forward by economists could be operative.

It is interesting to note that these schemes have been in place for about three decades with little systematic evaluation, perhaps out of policy inertia. Meanwhile, the share of exports in GDP has been stagnant for a while. Given this, and the results of the study, suggests that there is urgent need to evaluate the various government initiatives for export promotion.

APPENDIX A**FACILITIES/INCENTIVES PROVIDED TO EXPORTERS**

This appendix describes what facilities/incentives are provided to exporters.¹⁷

In order to improve and enhance exports from Pakistan, exporters have been given calculated facilities/incentives. The objective of these facilities/incentives is to make exports zero-rated, which means that the exporter does not pay any tax on sales abroad. The major facilities/incentives available to exporters at present are:

- Export financing at the rate of 13 percent under the SBP's EFS.
- Export financing under the foreign currency export finance facility (FCEF/\$.Window) for the purchase of inputs domestically or import of foreign inputs for exportable goods.
- Export credit guarantees under Pakistan Export Finance Guarantee Agency (PEFGA) to those able to fulfil collateral requirements for obtaining export finance.
- Income tax at the rate of 0.75–1.25 percent for different commodities under the Income Tax Ordinance 1979.
- Facilities under the Temporary Importation Scheme.
- Facilities under the Common Bonded Warehouse Scheme.
- Facilities under the Pioneering Export Marketing and Product Upgradation Fund (PEMPUF) (currently in its development phase).
- Duty Drawback Scheme.
- Export House Scheme.
- Payment of commission to agents abroad.
- Opening of offices abroad.
- Protocol passes to leading exporters for access to lounges at national airports, etc.

Export Finance Scheme¹⁸

The SBP introduced the Refinance Scheme in 1973 to provide concessionary export finance to promote the export of non-traditional and emerging commodities. Subsequently, the scope of the scheme was enlarged to include all manufactured goods. Commodities such as raw cotton, rice, wool, and hides and skins remained ineligible for concessionary export finance (see Appendix Table 1). The scheme witnessed a further operational change in

¹⁷This section is based on the Export Promotion Bureau website. See http://www.epb.gov.pk/epb/jsp/faqans.jsp?faq_id=10.

¹⁸This section is based on the Export Promotion Bureau website. See http://www.epb.gov.pk/epb/jsp/faqans.jsp?faq_id=19.

October 1977 when it was divided into two parts, I and II, the underlying systems of each being quite distinct from one other.

Under Part I of the scheme, finance was admissible on a case-to-case basis. An exporter with a contract or letter of credit for the export of any eligible commodity could obtain pre-shipment loan finance from his or her bank for 150 days; this period was extended to 180 days. On request to the SBP, the loan-disbursing bank was eligible for refinance provided that it had already disbursed finance to the exporter. Further, exporters were eligible for post-shipment finance till realisation of exports proceeds or 180 days, whichever is earlier. Exporters were under obligation to produce the relevant shipping documents within the prescribed period, failing which a fine was levied as prescribed under the scheme for non-shipment. In case an exporter was unable to export goods for any reason, he or she could substitute a new contract or letter of credit for an old contract or letter of credit and export the same or different eligible goods to the same or other buyers, provided they had not availed finance against the new contract or letter of credit.

Under Part II of the scheme, a limit equal to 5/12 of the proceeds realised during the previous year was allowed on a revolving basis against such realisations reported on the export finance EE statement duly verified by the Foreign Exchange Department. Exporters were under obligation to realise export proceeds equal to 2.4 times during the relevant financial year on the EF statement prescribed for that purpose. In case of failure to realise matching export proceeds, exporters would then be required to pay a fine as prescribed for non-performance.

The above provisions of the scheme have not provided sufficient incentive to the entities that are responsible for completion of a product actually meant for export by the exporter against a contract/letter of credit received from abroad. In order to provide incentives to all sectors of the economy, the EFS was revised, under the new *modus operandi* of which, banks are to ensure that the financing facilities offered by the scheme are made available to the other entity generating exports, i.e., indirect exporters, instead restricting finance to only one entity directly exporting eligible commodities.

Under the revised procedures, efforts have also been made to ensure that small, medium, and emerging exporters as well as indirect exporters have adequate access to the EFS's credit facilities, if otherwise eligible. As an important tool to ensure this, the government also intends to introduce a pre-shipment export finance guarantee (PEFG) scheme to be administered through a new corporate entity. The cover obtained by exporters under the said scheme, particularly by small and medium exporters, will substitute for the collateral requirements of banks and thus hedge the financing risk of commercial banks against manufacturing non-performance, non-delivery risk, and non-payment by exporters.

The maximum rate of finance that banks can charge their borrowers under this scheme remains 13 percent at present.

Appendix Table 1

*List of Commodities Ineligible for Concessionary Export Finance
Under the Export Financing Scheme*

1	Raw cotton (excluding surgical bleached/absorbent)
2	Cotton yarn (excluding cotton sewing thread, blended yarn containing 49 percent cotton, dyed yarn, and yarn of Count 30 and above)
3	Fish other than frozen and preserved
4	Mutton and beef (excluding frogs' legs)
5	Petroleum products
6	Crude vegetable materials (excluding floricultural and horticultural products, rosebuds/flower, sassafras, and guar gum extract/guar protein)
7	Wool and animal hair (excluding wool tops)
8	Crude animal materials (excluding animal casings and fat-ends)
9	Animal feed
10	All grains including grain flour (excluding Irri/basmati rice with brand names in packets of 1–50 kg)
11	Stone, sand, and gravel
12	Waste and scrap of all kinds
13	Crude fertiliser
14	Oil seeds, nuts, and kernels
15	Jewellery exported under the Entrustment Scheme
16	Live animals (excluding hatching eggs and day-old chicks)
17	Hides and skins
18	Leather (wet blue)
19	Inorganic elements and oxides, etc.
20	Crude minerals(excluding refined/treated salt)
21	Works of art and antiques
22	All metals (excluding Magnesite in processed form, blister copper, and chrome concentrates in processed form)
23	Furs
24	Wood in rough or squared cubes

Source: http://www.epb.gov.pk/epb/jsp/faqans.jsp?faq_id=19?

Export Finance under Part I

Under Part I of the scheme, commercial banks shall provide finance to direct exporters (DEs), against a firm export order (FEO)/export letter of credit (ELC). They will also provide finance to those parties (indirect exporters or IDEs) who supply eligible inputs to DEs for further processing, provided that the DE has established an inland letter of credit/issued a standardised purchase order in favour of the IDE where applicable.

Export Finance under Part II

Under Part II of the scheme, a DE is entitled to avail a finance limit equivalent to 50 percent of his or her export performance during the preceding year (July–June) in respect of eligible commodities by furnishing an undertaking to the bank as per form UT-DE-II. The DE may authorise his or her banker to open an import letter of credit (ILC)/issue an SRO(s) in favour of the IDE(s) for supplying inputs as per the procedure laid down within the prescribed limits in form DE-3. The amount of the limit availed by the DE as well as the amount of ILC(s) opened/SPO(s) issued in favour of the IDE(s) for the supply of domestic inputs, when taken together, should not exceed the DE's entitled limit. The bank may, however, sanction a foreign currency loan in respect of the imported inputs in accordance with the procedure.

Refund/Rebate Scheme¹⁹

The primary objective of the refund/rebates schemes is to facilitate taxpayers by paying back the amount of tax paid in excess of liability or as advance payment by them or, in the case of exports, taxes paid at the import stage or at stages of local manufacture. Although the duty drawback regime with the sole objective of export facilitation and promotion has been in operation since the 1970s, entertaining significant refund payments on account of sales tax has been a relatively recent phenomenon that is linked to the introduction of sales tax such as value-added tax since the mid-1990s. The expansion of the quantum of refunds is linked to the ever-expanding scope of sales tax by removing item-wise, sector-wise, and area-wise exemptions. Similarly, wide variations in refund claims against various subheads of direct taxes are an ongoing experience.

Section 21(c) of the Customs Act 1969 allows repayment, in whole or part of the customs duties paid on the import of any goods that have been used in the production, manufacture, or processing of goods meant for export. Similarly, central excise duty paid on any imported material or components or excisable material used in the production, manufacture, or processing of exported goods is also refundable. The exporter files the rebate claim at the respective customs or export collectorate along with all supporting documents, including a calculation sheet, bank credit advice, airway bills, and bills of lading. The receiving officer, after determining that the claim is within time and legitimate and that the calculation sheet is correct, places it before the sanctioning authority. The sanctioning authority, i.e., the assistant collector/deputy collector/additional collector/collector (depending on the amount to be sanctioned) ensures that the claim is genuine in all respects and that there are no recoveries outstanding against the claimant. The refund claim is then sanctioned.

¹⁹This section is based on Ahmed and Ahmed (2002). For more details, see the main article.

Under Section 10 of the Sales Tax Act 1990, a taxpayer can adjust the tax paid on inputs and claim a refund if his or her input tax exceeds output tax. Similarly, since exports are zero-rated under Section 4 of the Sales Tax Act 1990, it entitles exporters to claim refunds.

The rebate wing of the CBR used to prescribe standard (non-company-specific) and individual (company-specific) DDRs. It allowed the refund of import duty, central excise duty, and sales tax paid on the import of goods used in the production, manufacture, or processing of goods exported from Pakistan. However, with time it was realised that the scheme had failed to produce the desired results. There was no systematic estimate or update of input-output coefficients (IOCs) and the process of fixing and administering rates lacked transparency. DDRs were often higher than the incidence of taxes actually incurred. Exporters were understandably content with this and confined their complaints mainly to delays in the payment process, etc. Data for the last 18 years manifest that DDRs have been much higher than they should have been.

The Input-Output Coefficient Organisation (IOCO) was established in 2001 with the objective of devising a systematic method to determine IOCs and DDRs in consultation with trade bodies, and to review and revise these rates periodically. It was believed that with the systematic calculation of IOCs and the resulting DDRs reflecting the incidence of duty actually paid would strengthen free trade policy by increasing the take-up of DTRE procedures, since setting accurate DDRs would remove the current attraction to drawbacks. Now, the IOCO determines the quantity of imported material required for use in a given quantity of manufactured end-product, and notifies standard or specific DDRs. Based on these notifications, export/customs collectorates issue rebates to exporters.

APPENDIX B

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Annual data on exports (both in US dollars and Pakistan rupees) are taken from various issues of the *Pakistan Economic Survey*. Data on exchange rates, the domestic consumer price index (CPI), USA CPI, USA nominal and real GDP, and USA GDP deflators are taken from *International Financial Statistics* (IFS) and *World Development Indicators* (WDI). Data on USA real GDP are available till 2003 in WDI 2005, therefore, the last two values have been computed by using the USA's nominal GDP (as given in IFS) divided by its GDP deflator. Data on export financing is taken from the SBP and on duty drawback from various issues of the *CBR Annual Year Book* and quarterly reports of the CBR. This study covers the period 1974 (when export financing started) to 2005.

Construction of Variables

A simple export demand model is estimated below. The \log^{20} of exports as a percentage of GDP is taken as the dependant variable while the log of the real exchange rate and log of the USA real GDP are taken as explanatory variables. The USA real GDP is used as a proxy to world GDP because Pakistan's largest share of trade is with the USA. Both duty drawback and export refinance variables are taken in log form as a percentage of total exports.

$$\text{Exports as a percentage of GDP (XY): } \frac{\text{Exports}}{\text{GDP}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Real exchange rate (RER): } \frac{\text{USA CPI}}{\text{Domestic CPI}} \times \text{nominal exchange rate}$$

$$\text{USA real GDP (Y): } \frac{\text{GDP in nominal terms}}{\text{GDP deflators}}$$

$$\text{Duty drawback as a percentage of total exports (DDX): } \frac{\text{Duty drawback}}{\text{Exports}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Export financing as a percentage of GDP (XFX): } \frac{\text{Export financing}}{\text{Exports}} \times 100$$

It is necessary to make sure that the Johansen methodology used is superior if there are more than one co-integrating vectors and we are interested in checking multiple co-integrating vectors. However, the ARDL approach is better than other approaches if we need to check a single equation co-integrating relationship among variables [see Khan, Qayyum, and Sheikh (2005)] for more details). Similar to other approaches to co-integration, we initially need to check the order of integration for each variable. A detailed methodology is given below.

A stochastic process is said to be stationary if it satisfies three conditions. First, the series exhibits mean reversion; it fluctuates around a constant long-run mean. Second, the variance of the series should be constant over time. Third, the value of auto-covariance between two time periods depends on the distance or lag between these periods and not on the actual time at which the covariance was computed. Other conditions that need to be satisfied for the series to be stationary are that the initial condition is not given, that no major random shock takes place, and that the sample size is quite large.²¹

²⁰Log implies natural log.

²¹A series is said to be stationary if it exhibits mean reversion and fluctuates around the long-run equilibrium value. It has constant, finite, and time-invariant variance, and has a correlogram that diminishes as lag length increases [Enders (1995)].

Co-integration

A long-run equation is estimated using the following Equation (1) and the significance of the variables in lag-level forms checked jointly using an F-statistic, i.e., H_0 is $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0$. If the F-statistic is significant, we can say that there could be a long-run relationship between the variables.

ARDL Representation (Two-variable Case)

$$\Delta y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \beta_2 x_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_3 \Delta y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_4 \Delta x_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

The number of lagged differences is determined using AIC or SBC. This can be done by using a general to specific methodology, i.e., by checking the significance of all the differenced variables jointly at each lag. For example, if we regress the equation including four lags (lagged differences) of each variable and check all the terms of lag 4 jointly using the F-statistic, if it is insignificant we would again regress the equation using three lags and continue this process until it showed statistically significant results. Wald test is used to confirm the existence of co-integration.

The next step involves generating an error/residual (ε_t) from Equation 1. The final step is to estimate an error correction model (ECM) to check the short-run dynamics.

Error Correction Representation

$$\Delta y_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_1 \Delta y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_2 \Delta x_{t-i} + \beta_3 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \eta_t \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

Variable Labelling

Appendix Table 2

Variable Labelling

LXY	Log of exports as percentage of GDP
LR	Log of real exchange rates
LYUSA	Log of USA GDP
LXFX	Log of export financing as percentage of GDP
LDDX	Log of rebate/refunds as percentage of GDP
DUMFE25	Define 1 till 1998–99 and zero afterwards
Error Term	Error term from equation estimated without dummy
Error Term with Dummy	Error term from equation estimated using dummy

APPENDIX C
ESTIMATE RESULTS

Appendix Table 3

Results of ARDL Approach

Variable	Coefficient	t-statistic	Prob.
C	-24.49	-1.37	0.19
D(LXY(-1))	0.22	1.27	0.22
D(LR(-1))	0.85 ^c	1.81	0.09
D(LYUSA(-1))	-4.40 ^a	-3.51	0.00
D(LXFX(-1))	0.15 ^c	1.88	0.08
D(LDDX(-1))	-0.06	-0.46	0.65
D(LXY(-2))	0.17	0.74	0.47
D(LR(-2))	0.12	0.31	0.76
D(LYUSA(-2))	0.74	0.56	0.59
D(LXFX(-2))	0.14 ^b	2.20	0.05
D(LDDX(-2))	-0.04	-0.43	0.68
LXY(-1)	-0.91 ^a	-2.87	0.01
LR(-1)	-0.26	-0.95	0.36
LYUSA(-1)	1.48	1.31	0.21
LXFX(-1)	-0.14 ^a	-2.93	0.01
LDDX(-1)	0.09	0.70	0.50
R ²	0.8069	F-statistic	3.62

Note: ^{a, b, c} Indicate significance levels of 1, 5, and 10 percent, respectively.

Appendix Table 4

Evidence of Co-integration Using Wald Test

F-statistic	2.98	Probability	0.0522
Chi-square	14.90	Probability	0.0107

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