

HIGHLIGHTS

Pakistan ECONOMIC SURVEY 2023-24



Economic Adviser's Wing
Finance Division
Government of Pakistan



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FOREWORD

Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb
Federal Minister for Finance and Revenue



Pakistan remains steadfast on path to macroeconomic stabilization, gearing towards a shift to an era of sustainable and inclusive growth. Challenges abound but the resolve is unwavering. All chronic systemic issues inflicting various sectors of the economy that have hampered progress and prosperity in the past are on the operating table for permanent resolution. External account vulnerability and fiscal mismanagement, having a direct bearing on inflation, are at the core of corrective policy actions being rolled out by the Government. As these measures take shape and mature, it is hoped that the hardships of the common man on the street will alleviate.

Government has renewed its focus on high potential sectors like IT, SMEs, mines and minerals, tourism, exports and agriculture. These sectors can pay rich dividends and lend support to the country's balance of payments position. Complementing this, are efforts to reinvigorate foreign investments in the country and extend all out facilitation to overseas Pakistanis for realizing the full potential of home remittances. Going forward, fiscal discipline through curtailment of non-essential expenditures coupled with all-encompassing reforms at the Federal Board of Revenue will ensure financial self-sustainability. Support from bilateral and multilateral development partners remains important. The Stand-by Arrangement with the IMF, signed by the Government at the outset of FY2024 was concluded successfully as Pakistan now looks forward to an extended stabilization and home-grown growth program.

During FY2024, Pakistan's economy registered moderate recovery reflected by a GDP growth of 2.38 percent against previous year's contraction of 0.21 percent. Agriculture emerged as a main driver of economic growth, registering a growth of 6.25 percent on the back of double-digit growth in output of major crops. Industrial and services sectors also showed resilience with each posting a growth of 1.21 percent. Current account deficit was kept under check, with marked improvement in foreign exchange reserves, reaching US\$ 14.6 billion by end May 2024. The fiscal sector progressed towards stability, propelled by consolidation efforts and targeted reforms. Fiscal deficit remained manageable with an overall primary surplus. Rupee appreciated by almost 3.0 percent during the first eleven months.

The release of Pakistan Economic Survey 2023-24 marks a significant event as it coincides with Pakistan's steady progress towards economic recovery and stabilization. The document examines key sectors of the economy, highlighting growth catalysts for the year. It also provides an update on macroeconomic and socioeconomic variables during the first nine to ten months of FY2024. I would like to commend the efforts of Finance Secretary Mr. Imdad Ullah Bosal, and Economic Adviser Dr. Imtiaz Ahmad and his team for compiling this publication. Hopefully, it will serve as a valuable source of information and data for policymakers, development partners, researchers, academia, and the wider public alike.

Islamabad, June, 2024

MESSAGE

Imdad Ullah Bosal
Finance Secretary



The Pakistan Economic Survey 2023-24 presents an overview of the country's economic performance during the outgoing fiscal year. It underscores the resilience and robustness of Pakistan's economy in the face of multifaceted domestic and external challenges.

Pakistan's economy witnessed a slight contraction in FY2023 mainly due to global economic slowdown, high global inflation, and flood damages. However, due to government's timely and effective policy measures, the economy has witnessed a moderate recovery in FY2024 despite challenges of fiscal consolidation, monetary tightening, geopolitical tensions, and persistently high inflationary pressure.

Quarterly growth estimates has indicated a consistent positive trend in economic activities, culminating in an overall growth of 2.38 percent for the outgoing fiscal year. Agriculture sector has recorded highest growth in the last 19 years which is a significant achievement towards ensuring food security and price stability. Economic activities have benefited from improvements in the agriculture sector, paving the way for further strengthening in the upcoming months. The positive spillover effects are observed on industry and services sectors. Economic activities are gradually improving, inflation is trending downward, and the external sector has stabilized. Moving forward, the economy is expected to have favorable external and domestic economic prospects.

I appreciate and acknowledge the diligent work put forth by the Economic Adviser and his entire team in preparation of this document. I am confident that the Pakistan Economic Survey 2023-24 will serve a valuable resource, offering insightful information to relevant stakeholders including but not limited to the decision-makers, academia, policy experts and researchers.

Islamabad, June, 2024

PREFACE

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmad
Economic Adviser



Pakistan Economic Survey is a premier annual publication of the Ministry of Finance, offering key insights on macroeconomic trends, sectoral accomplishments, development policies and strategies. It endeavours to provide a comprehensive overview of the economy anchored in the data of preceding fiscal year, supplemented with latest available information spanning over initial nine to ten months across various economic sectors. Besides, it comprises analytical discourse on sectoral performance and furnishes time series data.

Timely completion of this extensive document owes much to the cooperation extended by relevant organizations. I express my gratitude to the respective Ministries, Divisions, Provincial Departments, and Agencies for their timely provision of essential material and data, crucial for accomplishing this task. I extend special appreciation to the Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives, State Bank of Pakistan, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Federal Board of Revenue, Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, Budget Wing and Debt Management Office, HRM Wing along with other wings of the Finance Division.

I am indebted to the Minister for Finance & Revenue Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb, the Minister of State for Finance, Revenue & Power Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik, and the Finance Secretary Mr. Imdad Ullah Bosal for their guidance and support throughout the process. I would also like to acknowledge the valuable insights and contributions of esteemed scholars & experts including Dr. Wasim Shahid (EU Consultant), Dr. Aamer Irshad (FAO-UN), Dr. Imran Khan Jadoon (CUI, Abbottabad Campus), Dr. Akhtar Hussain Shah, Dr. Mahmood Khalid (PIDE), Mr. Javaid Sikandar (M/o PD&SI), Dr. Atif Jaffari (University of Gujrat), Dr. Miraj ul Haq (IIUI), Mr. Shuaib Malik, Dr. Shahzada M. Naeem Nawaz, Dr. Khurram Ejaz (CMU) and Dr. Muhammad Shahid (PTV). Their inputs have been instrumental in enriching the document.

Continuous engagements, discussions and advice from the senior officers of Finance Division especially Mr. Mohsin Mushtaq Chandna, Ms. Nasheeta Maryam Mohsin, Mr. Mohammad Hassan Iqbal, Mr. Qumar Sarwar Abbasi, Mr. Mohammad Sheheryar Sultan, Mr. Iftikhar Amjad, Mr. Aamir Nazir Gondal and Mr. Amjad Mahmood have helped a lot in improving the document which I sincerely acknowledge.

Furthermore, the diligent efforts and dedication of officers and officials of the Economic Adviser's Wing in completing this document, have been marvelous and outstanding.

I hope this publication will come up to the expectations of all stakeholders and serve as a valuable resource of knowledge, information and reference. Constructive feedback and suggestions, for further improvement of the document, are warmly welcomed.

Islamabad, June, 2024

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Global Economic Situation

- Global growth decelerated due to sluggish performance in advanced economies amid contractionary monetary policy stance to tackle inflation.
- Global economic growth has slowed down from 3.5% in 2022 to 3.2% in 2023 and is projected to continue the same pace in 2024 and 2025, below the historical (2000-2019) annual average of 3.8%.
- Global inflation is expected to fall from 6.8% in 2023 to 5.9% in 2024 and 4.5% in 2025.
- World merchandise trade volume is projected to grow by 2.6% in 2024 (-1.2% in 2023) before picking up to 3.3% in 2025 (WTO).
- Geopolitical tensions have emerged as the predominant risk to the global economic landscape. Presently, conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, critical hubs for global food and energy distribution, pose imminent challenges.



A watercolor-style map of the world, primarily in shades of blue, green, and yellow, set against a dark blue background. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean, showing North and South America in green and yellow, and Europe and Africa in blue and green. The text is overlaid on the left side of the map.

“ Global growth decelerates as advanced economies grapple with inflation and rising geopolitical tensions that contribute to economic uncertainty ”

Chapter: 01

Growth and Investment








- The real GDP posted a growth of 2.38 percent in FY2024. The prudent policy management and the resumption of inflows from multilateral and bilateral partners, and the gradual economic recovery in the major trading partners, turned the negative growth in FY2023 to positive growth in FY2024.
- The robust growth in agriculture sector, the highest in last 19 years emerged as the key driver of economic growth in FY2024.
- The prolonged inflationary impact is gradually fading in FY2024. The inflation is trending downward steadily since third quarter of FY2024. This improvement is picking up the aggregate demand along with the resilient external sector and fiscal consolidation.
- GDP at current market prices increased to Rs.106,045 billion in FY2024, showing a growth of 26.4 percent over (Rs. 83,875 billion) last year.
- Per capita income increased by US\$129 to US\$1680 as compared to US\$1,551 of last year on the account of increase in economic activity and appreciation in the exchange rate.
- The investment to GDP ratio stood at 13.14 percent in FY2024 compared to 14.13 percent in FY2023 mainly due to contractionary macroeconomic policies and political uncertainty.



- The saving to GDP ratio recorded at 13.0 percent in FY2024 compared to 13.2% in FY2023.
- The growth of agriculture sector estimated at 6.25 percent in FY2024. This growth is mainly driven by 16.82 percent growth in important crops such as wheat, rice and cotton.
- The industrial sector posted a positive growth of 1.21 percent in FY2024. Industrial sector performance is mainly driven by the manufacturing sector (2.42%) and construction sector (5.86%).
- Services sector constitutes the largest share of 57.7 percent in GDP for FY2024. This sector also witnessed a moderate growth of 1.21 percent.

KEY INDICATORS

FY2024

	GDP Growth	2.38%	↑
	Agriculture	6.25%	↑
	Industries	1.21%	↑
	Services	1.21%	↑
	Per Capita Income (US \$)	1,680	
	Investment	13.1%	(as % of GDP)
	Savings	13.0%	(as % of GDP)

Chapter: 02

Agriculture

- The agriculture sector in Pakistan witnessed robust growth in FY2024, with an overall increase of 6.25 percent.
- The rise in production of important crops (16.82%) is attributed to the production of cotton (108.2%, 10.22 million bales compared to 4.91 million bales), rice (34.8%, 9.87 million tonnes compared to 7.32 million tonnes), and wheat (11.6%, 31.44 million tonnes from 28.16 million tonnes).
- However, sugarcane and maize declined by 0.4 percent and 10.4 percent, respectively, which can be partially attributed to the crop switching. As such, the production of both crops is largely comparable, with sugarcane standing at 87.64 million tonnes against 87.98 million tonnes and maize at 9.85 million tonnes compared to 10.99 million tonnes.
- Other crops have also shown a growth of 0.90 percent as compared to the contraction of 0.92 percent last year because of growth in fruits (8.40%), vegetables (5.77%) and pulses (1.45%).
- Cotton ginning, having a share of 1.34 percent in the agriculture sector and 0.32 percent in GDP, grew by 47.23 percent on the back of high growth in cotton production.






- Livestock, with a significant share of 60.84 percent in agriculture and 14.63 percent in GDP, grew by 3.89 percent compared to 3.70 percent last year.
- Forestry, having a share of 2.33 percent in agriculture, grew by 3.05 percent compared to 16.63 percent last year.
- Fishing, with a sectoral share of 1.30 percent has shown a growth of 0.81 percent against 0.60 percent during last year.

KEY INDICATORS

GROWTH

	Agriculture	6.25%	↑
	Crops	11.03%	↑
	Livestock	3.89%	↑
	Forestry	3.05%	↑
	Fishing	0.81%	↑

INPUTS (Jul-Mar FY2024)

	Agriculture Credit	33.8%	↑
	Fertilizer Off-Take	3,957 (Thousand Tonne)	
	Certified Seeds Availability	642.5 (Thousand Tonne)	

Chapter: 03









Manufacturing and Mining

- Manufacturing activity started to recover in FY2024, but still remained below the potential due to weak market sentiments, global supply disruptions, and heavy reliance on imports.
- In addition, rising input costs, a struggling textile sector, lower government spending, high inflation, and elevated policy rates compounded the issue. This was further strained by political and economic uncertainty before the election and subdued global demand.
- Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) declined by 0.1 percent during Jul-Mar FY2024 compared to decline of 7.0 percent last year.
- Machinery & Equipments recorded highest growth of 61.5 percent, followed by Pharmaceuticals (23.2%), Furniture (23.1%), Wood products (12.1%), Chemicals (8.0%), Wearing apparel (5.4%), Leather products (5.3%), Coke & Petroleum products (4.9%), Rubber products (3.6%) and Food (1.7%).
- The sectors which recorded negative growth are Automobiles (37.4%), Tobacco (33.6%), Computer, electronic & optical products (16.0%), Textile (8.3%), Electrical equipment (7.5%), Non metallic mineral products (3.9%), Beverages (3.4%), Iron & steel products (2.2%) and Paper & Board (2.0%).
- The Mining and Quarrying sector posted growth of 4.9 percent during FY2024 against contraction of 3.3 percent last year.

- July-March FY2024, production of minerals witnessed significant growth such as Coal (37.7%), Chromite (36.9%), Iron Ore (63.9%), Soap stone (29.3%), Magnesite (34.4%) and Marble (23.2%).
- However, some minerals witnessed negative growth such as Natural Gas (2.0%), Dolomite (2.1%), Sulphur (20.3%), Barytes (10.9%) and Ocher (24.8%).
- The establishment of the SIFC aims to enhance Pakistan’s business environment by adopting a cooperative approach, attracting domestic and foreign investments across crucial sectors like defense production, agriculture, mining, IT, and energy, thereby facilitating the recovery and accelerated performance of the LSM sector in the medium term.

KEY INDICATORS

Jul-Mar FY2024

	LSM Growth Rate	-0.1%	↓
	Textile Growth	-8.3%	↓
	Wearing Apparel	5.4%	↑
	Furniture	23.1%	↑
	Leather Product	5.3%	↑
	Fertilizer	16.4%	↑
	Pharmaceutical	23.2%	↑
	Mining & Quarrying	4.9%	↑

Chapter: 04

Fiscal Development

- In FY2024, the consolidation measures boosted revenues, however, expenditure remained under pressure due to higher markup payments.
- The fiscal deficit stood at 3.7 percent of GDP during July-March FY2024 the same as last year.
- Measures to control non-mark-up spending and revenue mobilization helped in improving the primary surplus to Rs.1615.4 billion (1.5% of GDP) during July-March FY2024 from Rs.503.8 billion (0.6% of GDP) last year.
- Total expenditure increased by 36.6 percent to Rs 13,682.8 billion in July-March FY2024 from Rs 10,016.9 billion last year. Current expenditures grew by 33.4 percent to Rs 12,333.3 billion during July-March FY2024 from Rs 9,244.6 billion last year.
- Total development expenditures grew by 14.2 percent to Rs.1,158.1 billion against Rs.1,014.0 billion last year. The Federal PSDP (including development grants to provinces) stood at Rs 321.6 billion during July-March FY2024 against Rs 328.8 billion last year, showing a decline of 2.2 percent.
- Total revenues grew by 41.0 percent to Rs 9,780.4 billion in July-March FY2024 against Rs 6,938.2 billion last year. Non-tax collection grew by 90.7 percent to Rs.2,517.9 billion during July-March FY2024 against Rs.1,320.5 billion last year.
- Total tax collection grew by 29.3 percent to Rs.7,262.5 billion during July-March FY2024 against Rs.5,617.7 billion last year.



year. A considerable improvement in tax collection has been observed on the back of various tax-enhancing measures implemented under the Finance Act 2023.

- FBR net provisional tax collection during July-May, FY2024, increased by 30.8 percent to Rs. 8,125.7 billion against Rs 6,210.1 billion last year.
- During July-March, FY2024, all four provinces posted a combined surplus of

Rs.435.5 billion against Rs.456.0 billion last year.

- The government is committed to strengthening public finances through various reforms and initiatives both on the revenue and expenditure sides. These reforms will not only reduce dependency on borrowing and avoid debt-related risk but simultaneously it will create sufficient space for social assistance and development spending.

KEY INDICATORS

Jul-Mar FY2024

Total Revenue (Rs. Trillion) 9.78



Tax Revenues

29.3% ↑
Rs 7.26 tr



Non-Tax Revenues

90.7% ↑
Rs 2.52 tr

Total Expenditure (Rs. Trillion) 13.68



Current Expenditure

33.4% ↑
Rs 12.33 tr



Development Expenditure

14.2% ↑
Rs 1.16 tr



Fiscal Deficit (as % of GDP)

3.7%
(same as last year)



Primary Surplus (as % of GDP)

1.5% ↑

Chapter: 05

Money and Credit

- To fight against historic high inflation, central banks around the world had adopted tight monetary policy stance by increasing interest rates during last two years.
- However, market is getting signals of well-anchored inflation expectations - amid investor confidence.
- At the global level, it is expected that central banks will gradually move to a more neutral policy stance to achieve target inflation and maintain well-anchored inflation expectations.
- SBP has maintained the policy rate at 22% in seven consecutive monetary policy decisions during July-April FY2024.
- During July-March FY2024, Broad Money (M2) has posted growth of 7.0% to Rs 2,216.1 billion as compared growth of 4.4% to Rs 1,211.5 billion during same period last year.
- During July-March FY2024, Net Foreign Assets (NFA) of banking system witnessed an expansion of Rs 529.7 billion as compared decline of Rs 2,073 billion during same period last year.
- During July-March FY2024, Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of the banking system increased by Rs 1,686.5 billion as compared to Rs 3,284.5 billion last year.
- During July-March FY2024, private sector credit decelerated to Rs 188 billion



against expansion of Rs 300 billion last year.

- During July-March FY2024, loans for consumer financing witnessed net retirement of Rs 52.6 billion against retirement of Rs 21.1 billion last year.
- During July-March FY2024, Currency in Circulation lowered by Rs 498 billion as

compared an increase of Rs 699 billion last year.

- During July-March FY2024, Bank Deposits mobilization remained Rs 2,703 billion against deposits of Rs 512 billion last year.

KEY INDICATORS



Policy Rate

22.0%

(Avg Jul-Apr FY2023)



Broad Money (M2)

Rs 2,216 bn*

(Growth of 7.0%)



NFA

Rs 530 bn*



NDA

Rs 1,687 bn*



Private Sector Credit

Rs 188 bn*



Weighted Average Lending Rate

20.8%

(Average)



Weighted Average Deposit Rate

10.4%*

(Average)

*: Jul-Mar FY2024

Chapter: 06

Capital Markets and Corporate Sector

- The performance of major world stock markets (US, France, India, China, and Pakistan) remained robust except Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) Composite Index of China. Primarily, the property sector crisis in China slightly dented the investors' sentiments.
- The KSE-100 index of Pakistan posted a significant growth of 82.8 percent from 41,453 (end June 2023) to 75,878 (end May 2024) owing to successful IMF's program under Stand-by Arrangement and stability on economic & political front.
- The Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Market (MSCI-EM) Index, an index of 24 emerging stock markets, increased by 6.0 percent during July-May FY2024.
- Increase has been observed in BSE Sensex Index of India (14.3%), Kuala Lumpur Composite Index of Malaysia (16.0%), Jakarta Stock Exchange Composite Index of Indonesia (4.6%) and Korean Composite Stock Price Index of South Korea (2.8%)
- Decrease has been observed in SET Index of Thailand (10.5%), Shanghai Composite Index of China (3.6%), and PSEi Composite Index of Philippines (0.5%).
- Market capitalization of the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) increased by 59.7 percent to Rs 10,170 billion by end May 2024 against Rs 6,369 billion on 30th June 2023.
- As of May 31, 2024, the number of listed companies at PSX stood at 524.



- During July-March FY2024, 04 new companies listed at PSX.
- The product basket of National Savings Scheme (Defence Savings Certificates, Special Savings Certificates, Special Savings Accounts, Regular Income Certificates, Prize Bonds etc.) witnessed an outflow of Rs 105.0 billion during July-March FY2024 as compared to an outflow of Rs 308.2 billion last year.
- During July-March FY2024, 20,810 new companies were incorporated with SECP, with capitalization of Rs 33.0 billion. Most companies were registered in Information Technology (2,700), Trading Sector (2,475) and Services Sector (2,299).
- During July-March FY2024, 3.4 million lots of different commodity futures contracts including gold, crude oil, and US equity indices worth Rs. 4.1 trillion were traded on PMEX which is 14.5 percent higher than last year.

KEY INDICATORS

Jul-Mar FY2024



KSE-100 Index

61.6% ↑



Market Capitalization

48.3% ↑
Rs 9,447.7 bn



Fund Mobilized at PSX

Rs 18.9 bn



Net Investment in NSS*

Rs -105 bn



Incorporation of Companies (No.)

20,810



Commodities Contracts

Rs 4.08 tr

Chapter: 07








Inflation

- The coordinated policy response helped to reduce inflation significantly to 11.8 percent in May 2024 from its peak of 38 percent recorded in May 2023. It is lowest inflation after 30 months.
- The decline in inflation is broad-based, reflecting the combined impact of monetary tightening, fiscal consolidation, smooth supplies of food items, favorable global commodity prices, and base effect.
- The headline CPI national inflation, averaged at 24.5 percent during July-May, FY 2024 against 29.2 percent last year.
- Food inflation-Urban during July-May, FY 2024, is recorded at 24.2 percent and non-food 25.7 percent as against 37.3 percent and 20.3 percent in the corresponding period last year.
- Food inflation-Rural during July-May, FY 2024, is recorded at 23.7 percent and non-food 23.8 percent as against 41.1 percent and 24.9 percent in the corresponding period last year.
- Core inflation-Urban and Rural during July-May, FY 2024, stood at 16.4 percent and 23.3 percent, respectively against 16.0 percent and 20.1 percent last year.
- WPI inflation during July-May, FY 2024 is recorded at 21.1 percent against 33.9 percent last year.



- SPI inflation stood at 28.7 percent during July-May, FY 2024 against 32.8 percent last year.
- The government is taking various administrative, policy and relief measures to control the inflationary pressure.
- Despite the Middle East conflict raising geopolitical risks, commodity markets have remained calm. This stability helps maintain Pakistan's downward inflation trend, though there is an upside risk due to potential future market disruptions.

KEY INDICATORS

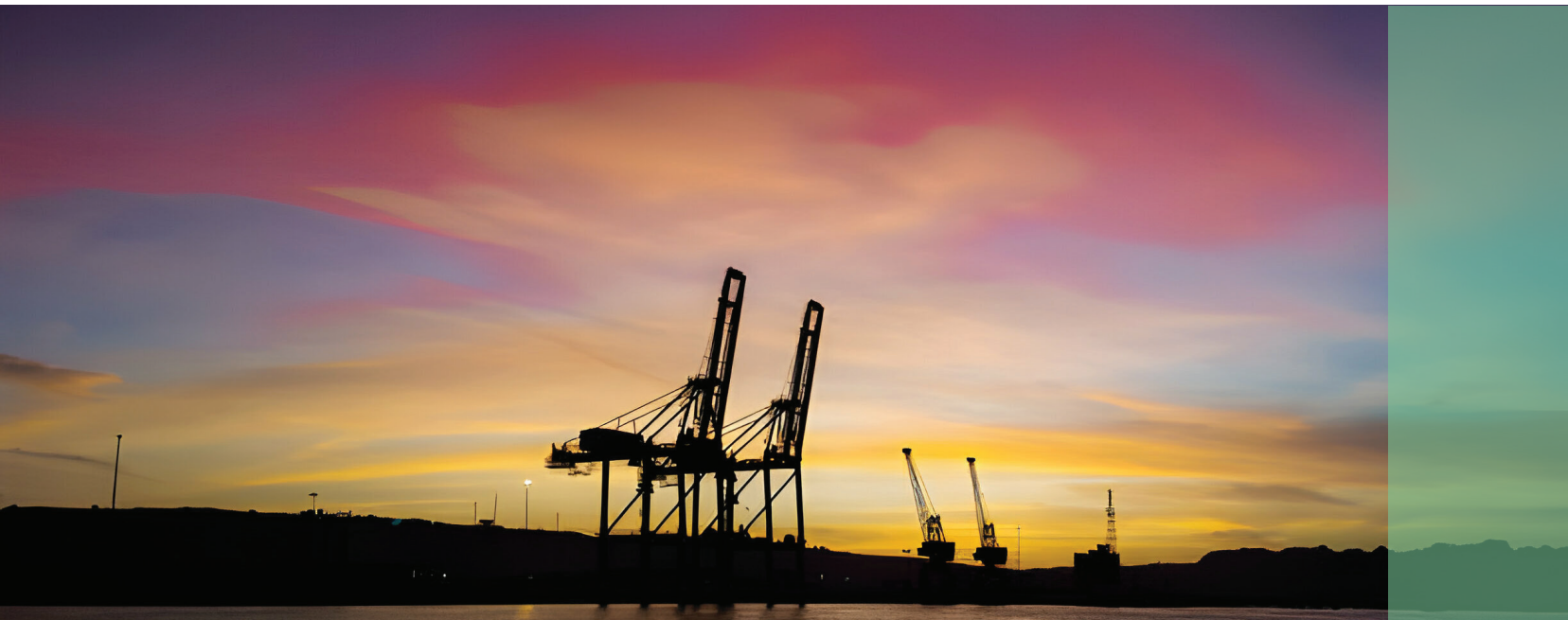
	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	24.5% (FY2024)*	↓	29.2% (FY2023)*		
	CPI Urban	25.1% (FY2024)*	↓	26.8% (FY2023)*		
Food:	↓	24.2% (FY2024)* 37.3% (FY2023)*		Non-Food:	↑	25.7% (FY2024)* 20.3% (FY2023)*
	CPI Rural	23.8% (FY2024)*	↓	32.7% (FY2023)*		
Food:	↓	23.7% (FY2024)* 41.1% (FY2023)*		Non-Food:	↓	23.8% (FY2024)* 24.9% (FY2023)*
	Core	↑	Urban 16.4% (FY2024)* 16.0% (FY2023)*	↑	Rural 23.3% (FY2024)* 20.1% (FY2023)*	
	Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI)	28.7% (FY2024)*	↓	32.8% (FY2023)*		
	Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	21.1% (FY2024)*	↓	33.9% (FY2023)*		
	FAO Food Price Index	↓	-13.8% (2023/22)	↓	-7.5% (Apr-24/Apr-23)	

*: Jul-May

Chapter: 08

Trade and Payments

- The global merchandise trade for 2023 declined by 5 percent to US\$24.01 trillion owing to global slowdown, trade fragmentation and geopolitical tensions.
- According to WTO, global merchandise trade is expected to grow by 2.6 percent in 2024 and 3.3 percent in 2025. Downside risks includes: geopolitical tensions, rising protectionism, policy uncertainty, and supply disruptions.
- Pakistan's external account improved considerably during Jul-Apr FY2024 as CAD narrowed down by 94.8 percent to US\$0.2 billion as compared to US\$3.9 billion same period last year.
- Trade deficit of goods contained by 21.6 percent to US\$17.7 billion in Jul-Apr FY2024 as compared to US\$22.6 billion last year on account of significant decline in imports.
- The services account deficit reached US\$1.9 billion in Jul-Apr FY2024 as against US\$0.5 billion last year, owing to a sharp increase in services imports.
- The primary income account deficit increased by 34.8 percent to US\$6.1 billion in Jul-Apr FY2024, as against deficit of US\$4.6 billion due to higher dividend repatriation and interest payments.
- Remittances grew by 3.5 percent during Jul-Apr FY2024 and recorded at US\$ 23.8 billion as against US\$ 23.0 billion last year, owing to structural reforms related



to exchange companies and facilitation under PRI.

- The financial account witnessed net inflows of US\$3.9 billion during Jul-Apr FY2024 mainly augmented by inflows under IMF's SBA and from friendly countries, against outflows of US\$0.6 billion last year.
- FDI inflows increased by 8.1 percent to \$1.5 billion during Jul-Apr FY2024

compared to \$1.3 billion in the same period last year.

- The FOREX reserves recorded at US\$14.0 billion including SBP's reserves of US\$8.9 billion as on June 05, 2024.
- The PKR appreciated by almost 2.8 percent, from the end-June 2023 till May 2024.

KEY INDICATORS

Jul-Apr FY2024 (\$ billion)

	Current Account Deficit	0.2
	Exports	25.7
	Imports	43.4
	Trade Deficit	17.7
	Remittances	23.8
	Foreign Direct Investment	1.5

Chapter: 09






Public Debt

- Total public debt stood at Rs.67,525 billion by end-March 2024.
- Out of which, domestic debt recorded at Rs.43,432 billion while external debt reached Rs.24,093 billion (US\$ 86.7 billion).
- During Jul-Mar FY2024, total interest expense on public debt recorded at Rs. 5,518 billion, of which, Rs. 4,807 billion as interest on domestic debt and Rs. 710 billion on external debt.
- Around 88 percent of financing of fiscal deficit carried out through domestic markets, whereas 12 percent from external sources.
- Within domestic debt, the Government
 - relied on long-term domestic debt securities.
 - The Government retired Treasury Bills amounting to Rs 0.8 trillion which led to a reduction of short-term maturities.
 - Government undertook amendments in the Treasury Bills Rules, 1998 and Ijara Sukuk Rules, 2008 for competitive debt management operations, improved transparency and diversified investor base.
 - The government carried out maiden auction of 1-year fixed rate Ijara Sukuk on PSX in December 2023. The whole Sukuk auction system has now been shifted to PSX.



- In addition to existing 3 year and 5 year Ijara Sukuk instruments, Government introduced a 1 year discounted Sukuk instrument to diversify shariah compliant instrument base with more options to investors with appetite towards Islamic investments.
- Government successfully issued Shariah Compliant Sukuk instruments amounting to around Rs. 1.5 trillion.
- External budgetary disbursements recorded at US\$ 6.3 billion, from multilateral sources (US\$ 2.7 billion), bilateral development partners (US\$ 2.8 billion) and Naya Pakistan Certificates (US\$ 0.8 billion).
- Government also received US\$ 1.9 billion under the IMF's SBA and US\$ 1.0 billion bilateral deposit from UAE.

KEY INDICATORS

	Total Public Debt (End March 2024)	67,525 (Rs. billion)
	Domestic Debt	43,432 (Rs. billion)
	External Public Debt	24,093 (Rs. billion)
	Reduction in Stock of T-Bill	0.8 (Rs. trillion)
	ATM of GoP Securities	3.1 ↑ (Years)
	Sukuk auction system shifted to Pakistan Stock Exchange	

Chapter: 10

Education

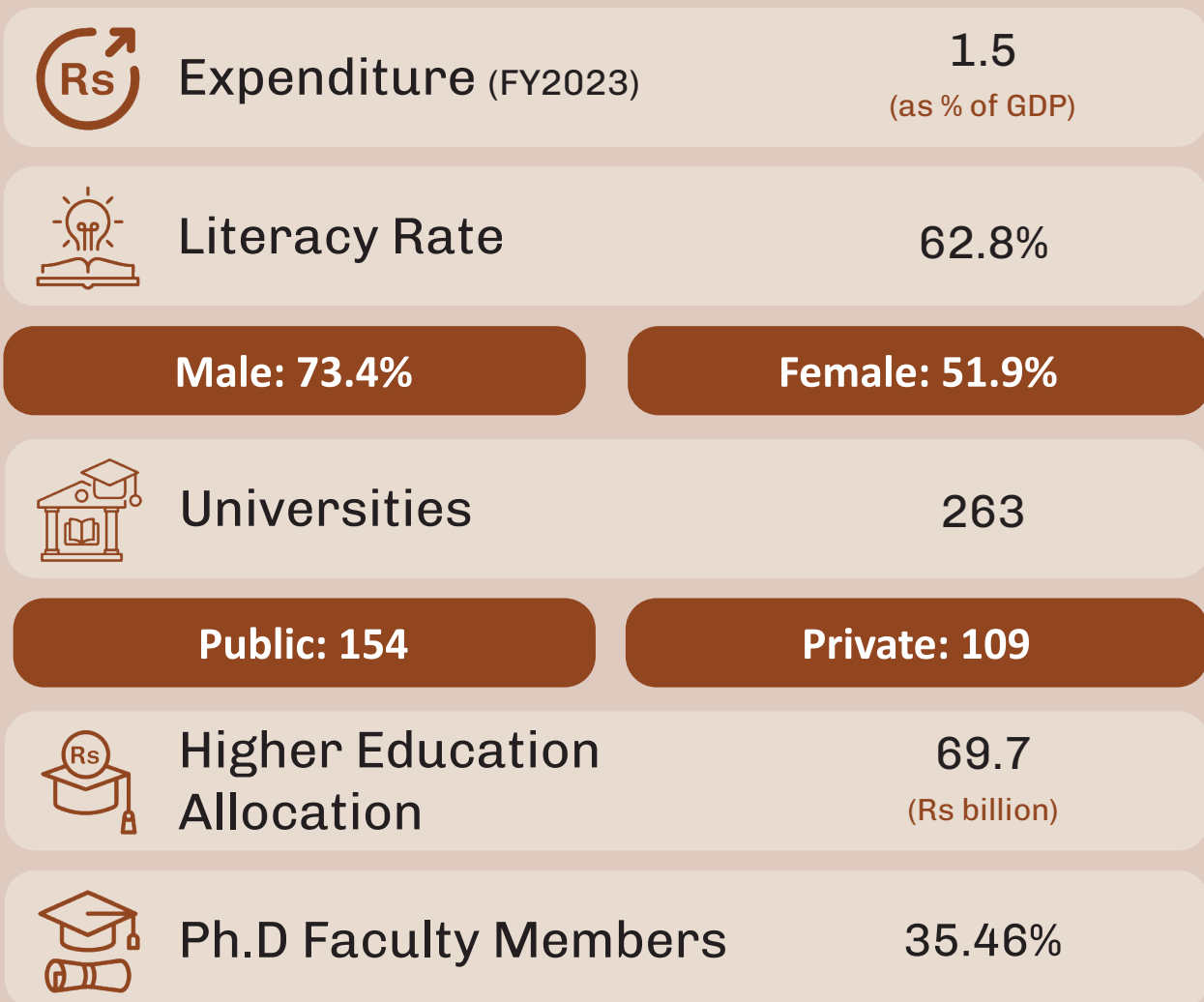
- According to the Labor Force Survey 2020-21, the literacy rate in Pakistan stood at 62.8 percent in 2020-21 as compared to 62.4 percent in 2018-19. The rate is higher for Males (73.4%) than females (51.9%) however, the disparity is narrowing down with time.
- Area-wise analysis suggests literacy increased in both rural (53.7% to 54.0%) and urban (76.1 % to 77.3%).
- Literacy rate had registered improvement in all provinces in FY2021, Punjab (66.1% to 66.3%), Sindh (61.6% to 61.8%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (52.4% to 55.1%) and Balochistan (53.9% to 54.5%).
- Out of School Children (OOSC) are 32% (Male: 27%, Female: 37%)– as per PSLM 2019-20. Punjab has 24%, KP 32%, Sindh 44%, and Balochistan 47% OOSC.
- The “Challenge Fund to Address the OOSC Crisis in Pakistan” project, costing Rs. 25.0 billion, launched by the Planning Commission, aims to provide quality education to all inhabitants, enhance girls’ education through various approaches, ensure a suitable learning environment for different OOSC groups, and expand community engagement through multifaceted interventions.
- During FY2024, the Government has allocated Rs 69.7 billion (including Rs.



10 billion for PM's Laptop Scheme) to HEC for implementation of 169 development projects (139 ongoing & 30 new approved projects) of Public Sector Universities/HEIs. During July-May FY2024, an amount of Rs 47.1 billion was released.

- Cumulative education expenditures by federal and provincial governments in FY2023 estimated at 1.5 percent of GDP. Expenditures on education-related activities during FY2023 increased by 13.6 percent to Rs 1,251.1 billion from Rs 1,101.7 billion.

KEY INDICATORS



Chapter: 11

Health and Nutrition

- Government is committed towards Universal Health coverage. In this regard, Global health summit was conducted by Pakistan with the coordination of Asian Development Bank in February 2024.
- An amount of Rs 25.3 billion allocated to health sector in PSDP of FY2024. During the period July-May FY2024 68% of the allocation has been released to concerned authorities.
- The total public health expenditures during FY2023 amounted to Rs 843.2 billion (1.0 % of GDP) against Rs 919.4 billion last year.
- Federal Directorate of Immunization (FDI) vaccinated 2.7 million children (6 months to 5 years) across 72 districts with an assessed coverage of 95% through close coordination with provinces.
- The government has launched a three-year National Multisector Nutrition Program to Reduce Stunting & Other Forms of Malnutrition, with an allocation of Rs. 8.5 billion. The program is scheduled for implementation across 36 districts burdened with high rates of stunting, affected by calamities.
- Under PAEC, over 1.0 Million procedures carried out annually in AECHs. About, 40,000 new cancer patients are treated annually. At present, there are over 2600 personnel employed in these hospitals, comprising 250 doctors, 80 medical



physicist, 47 bio medical engineers and 47 radio pharmacists and scientists.

- Precursor Information Management System (PIMS) deployed to track precursor chemicals used in illegal drugs to monitor the movement and prevent diversion of these chemicals for illicit purposes.

- NDMA responded to spring rains 2024, by providing 9000 tents and blankets to the masses of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa and Balochistan along with plastic mats, kitchen sets and solar lights to protect them from diseases.

KEY INDICATORS

	Public Health Expenditure	1.0 (As% of GDP FY2023)
	Health Sector PSDP Allocation	25.3 (Rs billion)
	Hospitals	1,284 (2023)
	Basic Health Units	5,520 (2023)
	Infant Mortality Rate	52.8 (Per 100,000 Births - 2021)
	Life Expectancy	67.3 (2022)
	Registered Doctors	299,113 (2022)

Chapter: 12

Population Labour Force and Employment

- According to the 7th National Population and Housing Census 2023 the population is 241.5 million with growth rate of 2.55 percent.
- In 2023, urban population is 93.75 million while rural population is 147.75 million.
- The population of Punjab increased from 109.98 million (census -2017) to 127.68 million with a growth rate of 2.53 percent.
- The population of Sindh increased from 47.85 million (census- 2017) to 55.69 million with a growth rate of 2.57 percent.
- The population of Balochistan increased from 12.34 million(census- 2017) to 14.89 million with a growth rate of 3.2 percent.
- The population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased from 35.50 million(census-2017) to 40.85 million with a growth rate of 2.38 percent.
- The population of Islamabad reached at 2.36 million from 2.01 million(census-2017) with a growth rate of 2.81 percent.
- According to the Labour Force Survey 2020-21, total labour force is 71.76 million out of which 67.25 million are employed and 4.51 million are unemployed with unemployment rate of 6.3 percent.



- Uptill March 2024, the government disbursed Rs. 83,683 million under Prime Minister’s Youth Business & Agriculture Loan Scheme.
- During 2023, Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment (BE&OE) and Overseas Employment Corporation (OEC) registered 862,625 workers for overseas employment in different countries.
- To increase the manpower export from Pakistan, 74 new licenses were issued to Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs) during July - December 2023.
- OEC signed MoUs(November2023)with three workforce recruiting companies (Alfnar, Maharah, Albawani) in KSA to explore the new markets for workers.
- In February 2024, OEC signed 26 Letters of Intent with different companies/ Employers in KSA and an MoU with Nesma & Partners.

KEY INDICATORS



Population Size (2023)

241.5
(million)

Rural: 147.75 million

Urban: 93.75 million



Unemployment Rate (LFS 2021)

6.3%



Workers Regd. for Employment Abroad

862,625
(2023)



Prime Minister’s Youth Business & Agriculture Loan Scheme (till Mar 2024)

Disbursement: Rs 83,683 mn

Beneficiaries: 140,702

Chapter: 13

Transport and Communication

- An amount of Rs. 156.5 billion allocated in PSDP 2023-24 for 123 projects of NHA. Rs 123.0 billion has been released upto May 2024. Its network comprises of 48 national highways, motorways and strategic roads with a total length of 14,480 Km.
- Pakistan Railways network consists of 446 Locomotives with route length of 7,791 Km. During July-March FY2024, gross earnings of Rs. 49.5 billion were recorded as compared to Rs. 40.0 billion last year.
- The operating revenue of the PIA increased by 27.9% during CY2023 to Rs. 238.5 billion. Whereas, operating expenditures during this period increased by 33.3% to Rs. 235.3 billion, recording a loss of Rs. 58.8 billion.
- Pakistan National Shipping Corporation has a fleet strength of 12 vessels having cargo carrying capacity of 938,876 metric tonnes. It witnessed profit of Rs.14.7 billion as against Rs.24.0 billion in same period last year due to decrease in dry cargo and liquid cargo segment revenue.
- The Port Qasim Authority handled 10% more cargo as compared to the same period of the last FY2023. The total cargo comprising bulk, liquid bulk and general, handled was 34.3 million tones as compared to 31.1 million tones of last year.



- The cargo throughput of exports achieved a growth of over 36% during July-March FY 2024 wherein volume of exports handled was 7.3 million tones as compared to 4.7 million tones handled last year.
- The cargo and container handling at the Karachi Port during July-March FY 2024 was 64.2 million tonnes as compared to 31.8 million tonnes during last year, recording an increase of 50 percent.
- The electronic media network consists of 140 Pakistani satellite TV stations and 35 channels with Landing Rights permission to broadcast in Pakistan. During July-March FY2024, the PEMRA deposited Rs 2.8 million to the national exchequer showing 40 percent increase.
- Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation has broadcasting network of about 80 units housed in 32 broadcasting houses across the country. During FY2024, an amount of Rs 5.8 billion were allocated to the PBC for its operational expenditures, around 89% have been released upto May, 2024

KEY INDICATORS

	NHA's Network Length	14,480 (Km)
	Pak Railways Passenger Traffic	22.5* (mn passengers)
	Pak Railways Freight Traffic	4,310* tonne Km (million)
	PNSC Group's Profit after Tax	14,690* (Rs million)
	Cargo Handling at Ports**	98,822* (mn tonne)
	Pakistan Post's Network	10,408 (number)
	PBC's Broadcasting Network	80 (units)

* : Jul-Mar FY2024

** : Karachi Port, Port Qasim, Gwadar Port

Chapter: 14

Energy

- Total installed capacity of electricity in the country is 42,131 MW, with contribution from hydel (25.4%), thermal (59.5%), nuclear (8.4%) and renewables (6.8%).
- During July-March FY2024, total electricity generation remains 92,091 GWh from hydel (31.7%), thermal (45.9%), nuclear (18.2%) and renewable (4.3%).
- Total electricity consumption remained 68,559 GWh during July-March FY2024 with household sector consumes 49.2% of total electricity.
- During July-March FY2024, Industrial, agriculture and commercial sectors consumed 26.29%, 10.07%, and 7.83% of total electricity, respectively.
- As of March 2024, net metering based solar installations stood at 117,807 with a cumulative capacity of 1,822 MW.
- The six nuclear power plants with gross installed capacity of 3,530 MW supplied about 16,753 million units of electricity during July-March FY2024, with monthly share remained between 12.8% to 25.8% of total electricity generation.
- Total demand of petroleum products decreased by about 7.2% during July-March FY2024 as compared to last year.



- Transport sector is the major consumer of petroleum products, comprising 79.4% of total demand.
- Imports of petroleum products were 11,047.0 thousand tonnes during July-March FY2024 against 11,976.7 thousand tonnes last year.
- Total consumption of Natural Gas and RLNG stood at 2,512 MMCFD and 695 MMCFD, respectively, during July-March FY2024.
- Total consumption of coal stood at 17.28 million tonnes during July-March FY2024.

KEY INDICATORS



Total Installed Capacity
(end March 2024)

42,131
(MW)



Total Installed Generation
(end March 2024)

92,091
(Gwh)

Consumptions (Jul-Mar 2024)



Total Electricity

68,559
(Gwh)



Petroleum Products

12.30
(million tonnes)



Gas

3,207
(Mmcf)



Coal

17.3
(million tonnes)

Chapter: 15







Information Technology and Telecommunication

- IT & ITeS realized a trade surplus of US\$1,996 million, highest in all Services (87.4% of total ICT export during July-March FY2024 (15.8%) against US\$1,723 million last year.
- ICT export receipts surged by US\$ 339 million (17.4%) to US\$ 2,283 million during FY2024, against US\$ 1,944 million last year.
- Pakistan based freelancers contributed foreign exchange earnings to Pakistan's economy through remittances of US\$ 350.2 million during July-March FY2024.
- Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB) launched first-ever women's software technology park at the Women's University of Bagh AJK in February, 2024.
- Till March, 2024 the National Incubation Centers (NICs) have incubated over 1,480+ startups, with more than 710+ graduating successfully so far.
- These startups have generated over 128,000 jobs, received a total investment of more than Rs 23 billion, with a combined revenue of more than Rs 16 billion. Over 2,800+ women entrepreneurs have been empowered through the program.
- During July-March FY2024, the telecom sector showed resilience, expanding its services and generating telecom revenues to the tune of Rs 735 billion (estimated).



- During July-March FY2024, country's telecom services (Mobile and Fixed) experienced healthy growth rates, with 194.6 million subscribers (80.7% teledensity) and 135.4 million broadband subscribers (56.1% penetration).
- Telecom sector also contributed Rs. 213 billion (provisional) to the national exchequer during July-March FY 2024.

KEY INDICATORS

	IT and ITeS Companies	20,000** (Regd. with PSEB)
	IT Exports	2,283* (US\$ million)
	Trade Surplus of IT and ITeS	1,996* (US\$ million)
	Freelancers' Remittances	350.2* (US\$ million)
	Broadband Subscribers	135** (million)
	Total Telecom Subscribers Mobile and Fixed	194.6** (million)

* : July-March FY2024

** : End March 2024

Chapter: 16

Social Protection

- Government of Pakistan allocated Rs466 billion for FY2024 to the BISP to execute the Social Protection Programmes.
- Under Benazir Kafaalat Programme, Rs 257.5 billion have been disbursed to around 9.4 million beneficiaries during July-March FY2024.
- BISP has also disbursed Rs 56.0 billion under Conditional Cash Transfer Programme.
- Under Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme, whereas additional 2.2 million children were enrolled and Rs 36.9 billion have been disbursed to total 14.8 million enrolled children during July-March FY2024.
- Benazir Nashonuma Centres are operationalized in 158 districts of the country through 545 Facilitation Centers to provide health services and conditional cash transfers to prevent children from stunting growth issue.
- Under Conditional Cash Transfer Programme, Rs 10.8 billion were disbursed to 1,873,557 beneficiaries during July-March FY2024.
- Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) disbursed Rs 2.0 billion during July-March FY2024 through its Partner Organizations in 149 districts across the country.
- Under the Interest Free Loan Programme of PPAF, a total of 274,730 interest free



loans (65% loans to women) amounting to Rs 12.2 billion have been disbursed to borrowers.

- An amount of Rs7.7 billion provided to Pakistan Baitul Mal (PBM) in FY2024, for its core projects/schemes regarding financial assistance to destitute, widows, orphans, invalid, infirm and other needy persons at the district level.

- During July-March, FY2024, expenditures amounting to Rs 1.4 billion were incurred on 12,303 scholarship cases, while Rs 660.1 million disbursed as marriage grants @ Rs 400,000 per worker benefitting 4,107 workers' families.
- The WWF has also disbursed Rs 575.5 million as death grant @Rs 800,000 per worker– covering 1,060 cases of mishaps all over the country.

KEY INDICATORS



BISP Allocations (2024)
(end March 2024)

466.0
(Rs. billion)

BISP Beneficiaries: 9.4 million



BISP Disbursement

313.4*
(Rs. billion)

Conditional Cash Transfer Rs 56.0 billion

Un-Conditional Cash Transfer Rs 257.5 billion



BISP Taleemi Wazaif*

Enrolment (No.) 2.2 million

Disbursement Rs 36.9 billion



Interest Free Loan Program*

Borrowers: 274,730 (Nos)

Disbursement Rs 12.2 billion



PBM Programs

7.7
(Rs. billion)

* : Jul-Mar FY2024

Chapter: 17

Climate Change

- National Clean Air Policy (NCAP) 2023, aiming to enhance air quality by reducing pollution nationwide.
- M/o CC&EC launched National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023 provides an overview of the country's climate risks and vulnerabilities.
- The Green Pakistan-Upscaling Program, Phase-I, achieved a plantation target of 2.12 billion. The program is undergoing revision for 2024-2028, expanding its scope to include carbon finance mechanisms, scientific resource assessments, livelihood creation, and biodiversity conservation.
- The 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 28) convened, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE). Pakistan actively engaged as a responsible member of the global community, upholding the principles outlined in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- Pakistan and China signed an MoU on Cooperation for Green and Low-Carbon Development in October, 2023.
- M/o CC&EC signed MoU with M/o Investment of the UAE in Nov, 2023 for investment cooperation in the wastewater treatment projects.



- Kuwait and the Government of Pakistan signed an agreement in November, 2023 regarding investment cooperation for the Development of Mangroves Rehabilitation Projects.
- Pakistan conducted its first Artificial Rain through Cloud Seeding in collaboration with UAE's National Center of Meteorology to combat pollution in Lahore.

KEY INDICATORS



National Adaptation Plan 2023



COP28 December 2023



Green Pakistan Upscaling Program

2.1 Trees
billion (Phase-I)



National Clean Air Policy 2023



Climate Budget Tagging Initiative



First Artificial Rain through
Cloud Seeding December 2023

