

Pakistan Development Update

Recent Economic Developments, Outlook, & Risks



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Islamabad

Structure of presentation

1 Recent Economic Developments

2 Macro-Economic and Poverty Outlook



Pakistan's post-pandemic recovery came to a halt in FY23



Real GDP (at factor cost) is estimated to have contracted by 0.6 percent



Agriculture sector growth estimated at 1.0 percent

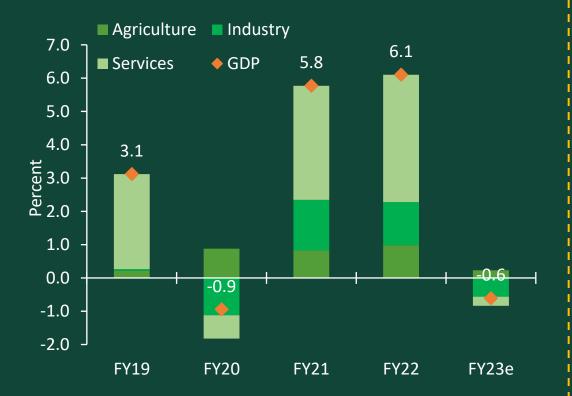


Industry sector contracted by 2.9 percent



Services sector is estimated to have contracted by -0.5 percent

Contributions to real GDP growth



Sources: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and World Bank staff estimates Notes: World Bank GDP growth estimates for FY23 differ from Government's provisional growth estimate of 0.3 percent.

Series of shocks

- Floods
- Tcost of production
- Import restrictions



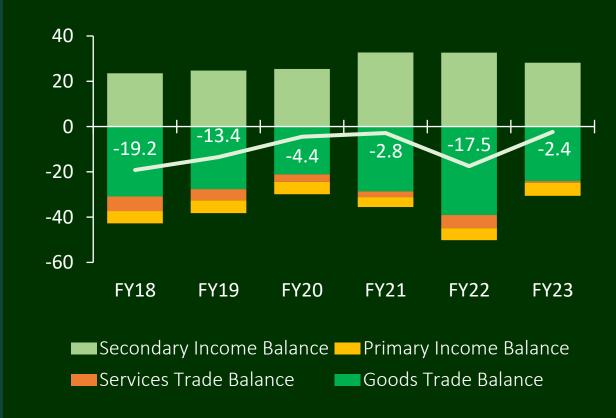
Import restrictions were used to preserve foreign exchange reserves. CAD narrowed but external position weakened

Gross SBP foreign exchange reserves (US\$ million) and official PKR/US\$ exchange rate



Source: State Bank of Pakistan

Current account deficit (US\$ billion)

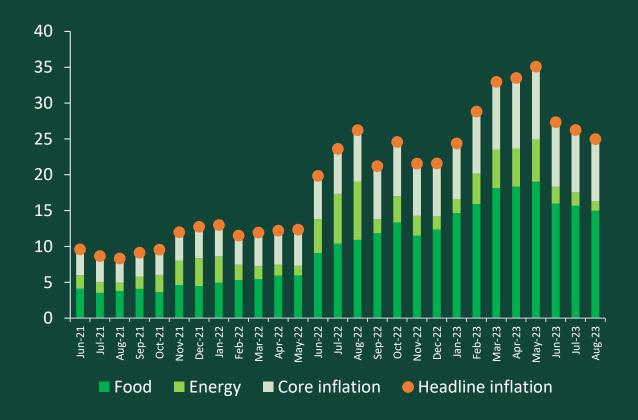


Source: State Bank of Pakistan



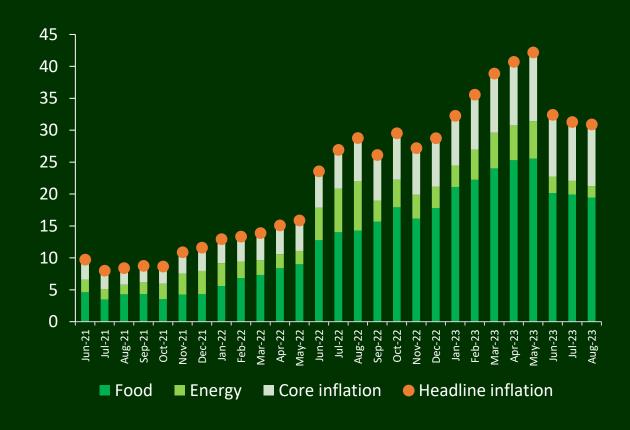
Inflation surged to multi-decade high

Contribution to headline inflation in urban areas (Percentage points)



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and World Bank staff calculations

Contribution to headline inflation in rural areas (Percentage points)

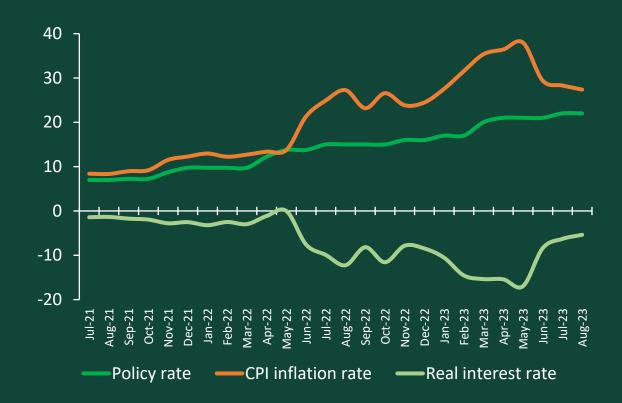


Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and World Bank staff calculations



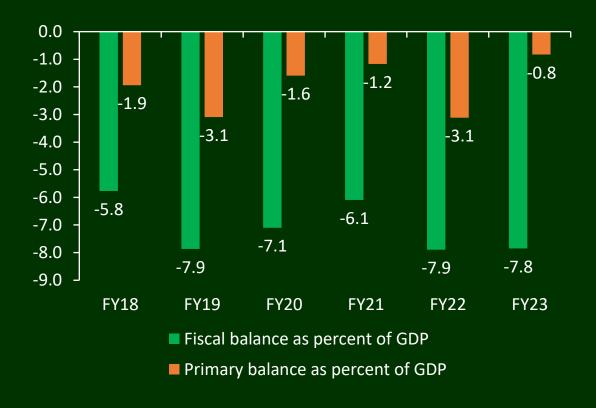
In response, Government increased interest rate and tightened fiscal policy

SBP increased policy rate by a cumulative 825 basis points to reach 22.0 percent.



Sources: Ministry of Finance, World Bank staff Calculations

Consolidated Fiscal and Primary Balance (excluding grants) as percent of GDP

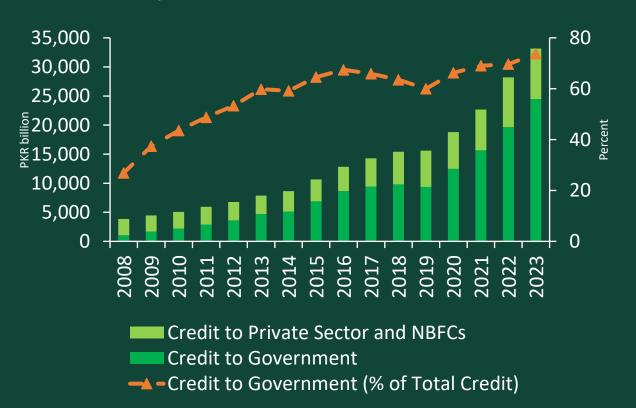


Sources: Ministry of Finance, World Bank staff Calculations

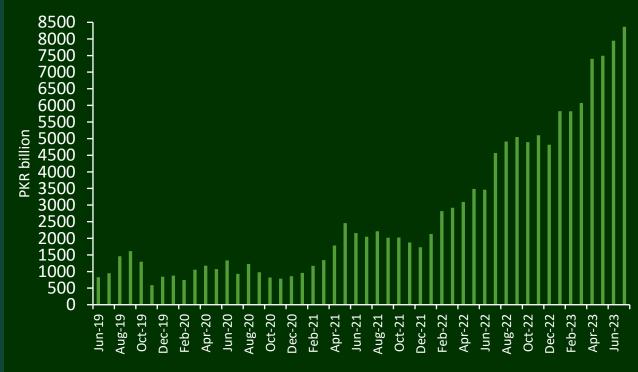


Government increased borrowing from commercial banks, diluting the impact of monetary tightening

Government borrowing from commercial banks increased substantially in FY23



Banks relied on the liquidity injected by the SBP through open market operations



Source: State Bank of Pakistan

Source: World Bank staff calculations based on SBP data



The macroeconomic outlook is uncertain and depends on effective implementation of reforms

Pakistan faces multiple downside risks including high liquidity risks and low international reserves, unstable political environment and external shocks

In the short-term, macroeconomic stability will depend on:

- Continued implementation of the FY24 budget and the IMF-SBA
- Coherent fiscal and monetary policy mix; market determined ER
- Reduced policy and political uncertainty

Over the medium-term, robust economic recovery will depend on:

• A broad-based reform strategy targeting restoration of fiscal and debt sustainability, fostering private sector growth and competitiveness, minimizing distortive presence of state, and improving financial viability of energy sector.



Macroeconomic outlook

Pakistan Macroeconomic Outlook (FY23-25)

| | FY20 | FY21 | FY22e | FY23e | FY24f | FY25f |
|--|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Real GDP Growth, at constant factor prices | -0.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 | -0.6 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Agriculture | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Industry | -5.7 | 8.2 | 6.8 | -2.9 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| Services | -1.2 | 5.9 | 6.6 | -0.5 | 1.5 | 2.4 |
| Inflation (Consumer Price Index) | 10.7 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 29.2 | 26.5 | 17.0 |
| Current Account Balance | -1.5 | -0.8 | -4.7 | -0.7 | -1.4 | -1.5 |
| Primary Balance (excluding grants, % of GDP) | -1.6 | -1.2 | -3.1 | -0.8 | -0.4 | -0.3 |
| Fiscal Balance (excluding grants, % of GDP) | -7.1 | -6.1 | -7.9 | -7.8 | -7.7 | -7.6 |
| Debt (% of GDP) | 84.0 | 77.6 | 80.7 | 82.3 | 72.4 | 70.3 |



Between FY22 and FY23, the number of poor increased by 12.5 million

Poverty increased significantly between

FY22 and FY23. Declining household welfare

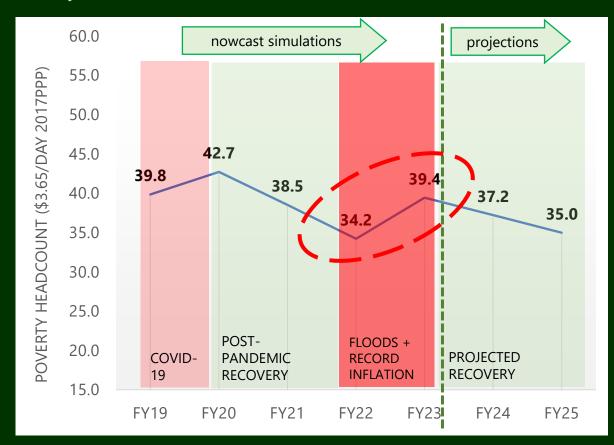
reflects devastating floods in the summer of

2022, a decline in economic activity and labor

incomes in FY23, and record-high levels of food

and energy inflation.

Poverty simulations, FY19 – FY25



Source: World Bank calculations. Note: Last available survey, HIES 2018-19. Estimates for FY20-FY25 are based on micro-simulations.



Thank You

Aroub Farooq (afarooq2@worldbank.org)

Moritz Meyer (mmeyer3@worldbank.org)

