



TALKING POINTS

For the Launching Ceremony of

PAKISTAN ECONOMIC SURVEY 2022-23

Economic Adviser's Wing
Finance Division

Economic Adviser's Wing

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Introductory Remarks

- The present Government has shifted its focus from traditional development paradigm to earmark 5-Es framework covering Exports, Equity, Empowerment, Environment and Energy that will overcome the current challenges and improve standard of living of the masses.
- The outgoing fiscal year (FY2023) has been a challenging year due to external and domestic factors. The government took every possible measure to improve the economy which we inherited.
- Today, we are launching the Pakistan Economic Survey 2022-23 which is a flagship publication of the Ministry of Finance which highlights the trend of macro-economic indicators, development policies, strategies, as well as sectoral achievements of the economy.
- The survey will provide details about the major socio-economic developments at global and domestic level. It covers various sectors of the economy including Agriculture, Manufacturing & mining, Energy, Information Technology & Telecom, Capital Markets, Health, Education, Transport and Communication etc. The Economic Survey also provides a perspective on the economic challenges and the policy direction that must be maintained to overcome these challenges successfully.
- The present government is firmly committed to restore macroeconomic stability, putting the economy on the inclusive & resilient growth trajectory, and building the confidence of markets & investors. The Pakistan Economic Survey 2022-23 will also provide evidence to show the efforts of the government.

A. What We Inherited in FY2022

The present Government took office at a time when the economy was already confronting challenges like shrinking fiscal space, inflationary pressure, mounting current account deficit, growing financing need, exchange rate pressure, and energy sector crisis.

We inherited 6.10% of GDP growth in FY2022 which was not sustainable due to severe macroeconomic imbalances. The overheated economy led to a widened current account and fiscal deficits and brought the economy to the brink of financial collapse. Following indicators depict the inherited economic situation:

- **Fiscal Deficit** increased from 5.8% (FY2018) to 7.9% of GDP
- **Trade deficit** worsened to \$ 39.1 bn from \$ 30.9 bn in FY2018
- **CAD** was recorded at 4.7% of GDP (\$ 17.5 bn)
- **Foreign Direct Investment** declined to the level of \$ 1.9 bn from \$ 2.8 bn
- **FBR Revenue** (% of GDP) decreased from 9.8% (FY2018) to 9.2%
- **Policy rate** increased from 6.50% (FY2018) to 13.75%
- **Circular debt** increased from Rs 1,148 bn to Rs 2,467 bn
- **Public Debt** increased from 63.7% to 73.9% of GDP
- **Total public debt** increased from Rs 25 trillion in June 2018 to Rs 49.2 trillion (June 2022, 97% increase).
- **Total Debt & Liabilities** during the PTI tenure increased from Rs 29.9 trillion in FY2018 to Rs 59.8 trillion (Increased by almost 100%).
- PTI, before leaving the government, breached the agreement with IMF and took measures opposite to the commitments under the programme. This badly hurt the image of Pakistan and resulted in a huge credibility gap with the multilateral and bilateral partners.

B. Global Economic Situation

- **Global GDP growth** dropped more than 50% since 2021. It decelerated from 6.2% in 2021 to 2.8% in 2023.
- **Global inflation** significantly increased from 4.7% in 2021 to 8.7% in 2022 and now projected to decline to 7.0% in 2023, still, it is on the higher side.
- **Global trade** reduced more than 5 times since 2021. Its growth is projected to reduce from 9.4% in 2021 to 1.7% in 2023.

- The slowdown in global business & economic activity has impacted Pakistan's economy in the outgoing fiscal year in terms of low growth, high inflation, a decline in exports, FDI, and remittances.

C. Devastating Impact of Floods 2022

- In addition to PTI's disastrous economic mismanagement and global economic situation, the challenge for the present government to revive the economy was made difficult by the unforeseen natural disaster in the shape of the 2022 floods.
- The **flooding** has wreaked havoc on the economy. The damage is estimated at PKR 3.2 trillion (**\$14.9 billion**), loss to the GDP at PKR 3.3 trillion (**\$15.2 billion**), and the need for rehabilitation of damages at PKR 3.5 trillion (**\$16.3 billion**).

D. Economic measures of the present government

To avert the crisis, the present government has taken important and tough decisions i.e:-

- Revival of the **IMF program**
- Introduction of **austerity measures**, cuts on non-development spending and withdrawal of the **untargeted subsidies**
- Successfully securing **financial support** from **friendly countries** through bilateral and multilateral arrangements.
- Complete **ban** on the **import** of **non-essential luxury** items
- Tightening monetary policy and **fiscal consolidation** measures to **anchor inflation** and **external sector stability**.
- **Administrative measures** to control the **illegal outflow** of foreign exchange reserves.
- Higher taxes and duties on the rich.
- Controlling the decline in Forex Reserves. Pakistan would have already defaulted if the pace of decline (**\$6400 mn as of the 3rd quarter of FY2022**) had continued.
- The present government has paid \$ 6.5 bn of international commercial loans, out of which, \$ 1.0 bn was international Sukuk.
- Managing the circular debt in the power and gas sector.
- Massively expanding social safety net for the poorest of the poor (**BISP**)

- **Increase in BISP beneficiaries' stipend by 25% w.e.f 1/1/23.** The total BISP amount increased from **Rs 360 bn to Rs 400 bn** for the current fiscal year.
- **Ramzan Relief Package-2023** amounting to approximately Rs 75 bn (Punjab & KP)
- Announcement of a **Kisan package** of over Rs 2,000 bn to boost the agriculture sector and revive the economy.
- To promote internal Islamic financing, the government introduced 3-year and 1-year Ijara Sukuk instruments in January and February 2023 respectively. The target is to diversify Shariah Compliant instruments based, giving more options to investors with an appetite for Islamic investments.
- Approval of the Foreign Investment (Promotion and Protection) Bill, 2022 to protect investors from unnecessary court proceedings and to improve the investment climate in Pakistan.
- Starting barter trade with Iran, Afghanistan and Russia

E. Latest Economic Performance

- For FY2023, **Provisional GDP growth** estimated at **0.29%**, on the back of 1.55%, -2.94%, and 0.86% in the Agriculture, Industry, and Services Sector respectively. The massive flood, recessionary global pressure, and contractionary economic policies hampered economic growth.
- **CPI Inflation (Jul-May FY2023)** recorded at **29.2%** (11.3% last year).
 - Core Inflation (Urban) Jul-May FY2023 remained 16% against 7.8 percent during same period last year.
 - Core Inflation (Rural) Jul-May FY2023 is recorded at 20.1% compare to 8.6% same period last year.
 - Higher international commodity prices (crude oil, edible oil, pulses etc), global supply disruptions, damages of major and minor crops due to flood, currency depreciation, administrative price adjustment and political uncertainty are the major factors responsible for high inflation.
- **FBR Tax collection** (Jul-May FY2023) grew by 16.1% to Rs. 6,210 bn (Rs 5,348.2 bn last year).
 - Various tax policies and administrative reforms remained supportive in improving tax collection. Efforts are being made

through maximum taxpayer facilitation, automation, ease of doing business, reducing human interface, track and trace system, and improving the overall efficiency of the tax machinery.

- Broadening Tax Base units have been established at Regional Tax Offices for the registration of new taxpayers with an aim to expand the tax base. FBR has registered 912,392 new taxpayers during the current year as of 31st March FY2023, against the target of 700,000 new taxpayers.
- **Fiscal deficit** (Jul-Apr FY2023) recorded at 4.6% of GDP (Rs 3929 bn) against 4.9% of GDP (Rs 3275 bn last year), reflecting prudent expenditure management and effective domestic revenue mobilization.
- **Primary balance** (Jul-Apr FY2023) posted a Surplus of Rs 99 bn (deficit of Rs 890 bn last year), reflecting a slowdown in the growth of non-markup expenditures.
- **Current account deficit (Jul-Apr FY2023)** narrowed down by **76%** to **\$ 3.3 bn** (\$ 13.7 bn last year).
- **Trade deficit (Jul-May FY2023)** contained by 40.4% to **\$25.8 bn** (deficit of \$ 43.4 bn last year)
- **Imports (Jul-May FY2023)** restricted to **\$ 51.2 bn** (\$72.3 bn last year), reflecting a decline of **29.2%**.
- **Exports (Jul-May FY2023)** reached **\$ 25.4 bn** (\$ 28.9 bn last year), declined by **12.1%**.
- **Remittances (Jul-Apr FY2023)** stood at **\$22.7 bn** (\$26.1 bn last year), contracted by 13.0%, mainly due to lower business activity, inflationary pressures in host countries, and easing of travel restrictions.
- **FDI (Jul-Apr FY2023)** decreased by **23.2%** to **\$1170.1 mn** (\$1523.7 mn last year). Russia-Ukraine conflict, spiking inflationary pressures, a zero-Covid policy in China, financial turmoil, and rising debt pressures affected global FDI flows.

F. Concluding Remarks

- The present government took very tough and costly decisions in terms of paying political cost, successfully averted the looming threat of default and managed to rescue the crippled economy.
- In the outgoing fiscal year (FY2023), the government succeeded in ensuring the sustainability of the external and fiscal sectors through

various stabilization measures and structural reforms. As a result, the current account deficit narrowed down by 76% and fiscal deficit shrank to 4.6% of GDP in Jul-Apr, FY2023 as compared to 4.9% of GDP in the same period last year.

- In FY2024, the government is gearing towards achieving higher growth of 3.5% through various measures like the Kissan package, industrial support, export promotion, encouragement of IT sector, and revenue mobilization etc.
- The government has allocated Rs. 1.15 trillion for the development of next fiscal year. The PSDP funding is focused on projects which support 5Es Framework (i.e., Exports, Equity, Empowerment, Environment and Energy), CPEC and 4RF (i.e., Resilient, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework) in the aftermath of disastrous flood 2022.
- Many interventions are also planned for the next fiscal year to boost productivity, innovations, food & water security, and enhancing social & physical assets to address SDGs.
- The government is also focusing on creating a holistic digital ecosystem with infrastructure and institutional frameworks for rapid delivery of innovative digital services and to encourage the private sector to participate for enhancing the IT exports.
- The government is targeting to enhance IT sector exports to more than \$ 15 billion in next five years.
- Various measures are also being taken to expand exports by introducing National Productivity Master Plan to enhance productivity, signing of trade agreements with neighboring countries and by launching Trade Readiness Programs etc.
- To ensure availability of affordable energy the government has set the target to enhance the share of Green Energy to 20% in 2025 and 30% in 2030. The government is stressing on Energy Efficiency & Conservation and estimated to save primary energy up to 10 to 15 %.

G. Pakistan Economic Survey FY2023: Total Chapters: 17

1. Growth and Investment

- **GDP growth (FY2023): 0.29%** (Provisional) against **6.1%** last year.
- **Agriculture sector growth: 1.55 %** (4.27 % last year)
- **Industry growth: -2.94 %** (6.83% last year)
 - Manufacturing: **-3.91%** (10.86 % last year)
 - Construction Sector: **-5.53%** (1.90 % last year)
- Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply, the other sub-sector of Industry posted a growth of **6.0%** (3.14% last year).
- **Services Sector growth: 0.86%** (6.19% last year).
 - Wholesale & Retail trade (WRT): **-4.46%** (10.3% last year) – its performance is dependent on Agriculture and Industry.
 - Transport and Storage: **4.73%** (4.09% last year) whereas accommodation and food services activities have grown by **4.11%** (4.08% last year).
 - Information & Communication: **6.93 %** (16.32% last year), due to an increase in revenue of PTA.
- **Nominal GDP increased to Rs. 84,658 bn** (Rs. **66,624 bn** last year), recorded a growth of **27.1%**
- **Per Capita Income: \$1,568** (\$1,765 last year), -11.2 % Growth due to Currency depreciation, lower growth, and rising population
- **Total Investment: 10.2 % growth** (29.1% last year), **13.6 % of GDP, (15.7 % FY 2022)**
 - Private Investment: **6.18 % growth** (27.66% last year), **8.8% of GDP (10.5 % FY 2022)**
 - Public Investment: **14.10 % growth** (39.27% last year), **3.1 % of GDP, (3.5 % FY 2022)**
- **National Saving: 44.7 % growth** (-3.8% last year), **12.6 % of GDP, (11.1 % FY 2022)**

2. Agriculture

- **Agriculture sector growth: 1.55 %** (4.27 % last year)
 - **Crops sector growth: -2.49 %** (8.19 % last year)

- Important crops growth: **-3.20 %** (5.41% last year)
- Other crop growth: **0.23%** (11.93% last year) mainly due to an increase in production of oil seeds.
 - Wheat production: **27.63 mn tonnes** (26.21 mn tonnes last year): **↑5.4 %**
 - Maize production: **10.18 mn tonnes** (9.52 mn tonnes last year): **↑6.9 %**
 - Sugarcane production: **91.1 mn tonnes** (88.7 mn tonnes last year): **↑2.8 %**
 - Cotton production: **4.91 mn bales** (8.33 mn bales last year): **↓41.0 %**
 - Rice production: **7.32 mn tonnes** (9.32 mn tonnes last year): **↓21.5 %**
- **Livestock sector growth: 3.78 %** (2.25% last year)
- **Forestry growth: 3.93%** (4.07% last year)
- **Fishing growth: 1.44%** (0.35% last year)

3. Manufacturing and Mining

- **Manufacturing Growth: 3.91%** (10.86% last year)
- **LSM growth (Jul-Mar, FY2023): -8.11%** (10.61% last year)
 - Sectors witnessed positive growth are: Furniture Products **48.26 %**, Wearing Apparels **31.68 %**, Other Manufacturing (Footballs) **34.82 %** and Leather Products **2.47 %**.
 - The sectors which recorded negative growth are: Textile **16.03 %**, Food **8.71 %**, Beverages **3.39 %**, Tobacco **23.78 %**, Electrical Equipment **11.15 %**, and Pharmaceutical **23.20 %**, Automobile **42.48 %**, Iron & Steel **4.02 %**, Machinery & Equipment **46.01 %**, Chemicals **6.29 %** etc.
- **Mining and Quarrying (FY2023): -4.4%** (-7.0% last year)
 - During Jul-Mar FY2023, Coal, Dolomite, Barytes, Limestone, Rock Salt and Ocher witnessed the growth of **17.6, 42.2, 53.6, 10.6, 12.4 and 15.4%**, respectively.
 - Negative growth observed in Natural Gas **9.3 %**, Crude Oil **10.2 %**, Chromite **12.6%**, Magnesite **50.0 %**, Sulphur **25.0 %**, and Iron Ore **51.6 %**.

4. Fiscal Development

- **Fiscal deficit (Jul-Apr FY2023):** 4.6 % of GDP (4.9 % of GDP last year).
- **Primary balance (Jul-Apr FY2023):** a surplus of Rs. 99.1 bn (deficit of Rs.890.2 bn last year), reflecting a slowdown in the growth of non-markup expenditures.
- **Total revenue (Jul-Mar FY2023):** increased by **18.1 %** to Rs.6,938.2 bn (Rs. 5,874.2 bn last year). Both tax and non-tax collection contributed to an increase in overall revenue.
- **Total Tax revenue Federal and Provincial (Jul-Mar FY2023):** grew by 16.5 % to Rs. 5,617.7bn (Rs.4,821.9bn last year) on the back of a significant rise in FBR tax collection despite various economic challenges at the domestic and global levels.
- **Non-tax revenue (Jul-Mar FY2023):** grew by 25.5 % to Rs.1,320.5 bn (Rs.1,052.2 bn last year).
- **Total expenditures (Jul-Mar FY2023):** grew by 18.7 % to Rs.10,016.9 bn (Rs.8,439.8 bn last year).
- **Current expenditures (Jul-Mar FY2023):** grew by 25.3 % to Rs.9,244.6 bn (Rs.7,378.0 bn last year).
 - Higher growth is mainly due to a 69.1 % growth in markup payments due to higher policy rates at the domestic & international levels and a Rupee depreciation.
- **Development expenditures and net lending (Jul-Mar FY2023):** marginal increase of 0.9 % to Rs.1,060.4 bn (Rs.1,051.1 bn last year).
- **Expenditures under PSDP (Jul-Mar FY2023):** registered a decline of 1.8 % to Rs.1,014.0 bn (Rs.1,032.7 bn last year).
- **FBR tax collection (Jul-May, FY2023):** increased by **16.1 %** to Rs. 6,210.1 bn (Rs. 5,348.2 bn last year).

5. Money and Credit

- **Policy rate (FY2022),** increased by a cumulative **675 bps** from **7.0%** to **13.75%**.
- **Policy Rate (July-April FY2023),** increased by **725 bps** to **21%**.
- **Broad money (M2) (01st July-12th May, FY2023):** **↑7.3% to Rs 2,026.3 bn** (Rs 1,512.0 bn, 6.2% last year)

- **Credit to the private sector** (01st Jul-12th May, FY2023): **Rs 75.4 bn** (Rs 1,345.2 bn last year).
- **Fixed investment loans** stood at **Rs 185.4 bn** during Jul-Apr, FY2023 (Rs 366.7 bn last year).
- **Working Capital loans** observed retirement of **Rs 460.3 mn** during July-April, FY2023 (Rs 628.9 bn last year).

6. Capital Market & Corporate Sector

- During Jul-Mar FY2023, **21,117** new companies were incorporated with SECP, which is **5.9 %** higher than the same period last year.
- Jul-Mar FY2023, **2.96** mn lots of various commodity futures contracts including gold, crude oil, and US equity indices worth **Rs 3.49** trillion were traded on Pakistan Mercantile Exchange which is **28.1 %** higher than the same period last year.
- The Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Market (**MSCI-EM**) Index (index of **24 emerging stock markets**) declined by **1.0 percent** during Jul-Mar FY2023.
- Increase has been observed in the **S&P 500** of the **US (8.6%)**, **CAC 40** of France (**23.6%**), and FTSE Straits Times of Singapore (**5.1%**).
- The KSE-100 index of Pakistan opened at 41,540.8 points on 1st July 2022 and closed at 40,000.8 points on 31st March 2023, showing a decline of **3.7%**.
- Market capitalization of the PSX recorded at Rs 6,956 bn on 30th June 2022 and closed at Rs 6,108 bn on 31st March 2023, reflecting a decline of **12.2 %** during the period.

7. Inflation

- **Average CPI Inflation rate (Jul-May, FY2023): 29.2 %** (11.3 % last year).
- The inflationary pressures are emanating from weaker exchange rate, supply disruptions created by flood damages, higher global food prices, and broader tariff reforms for both electricity and fuels.
- Higher inflation also recorded in Iran (**53.4 %** in February 2023), Turkiya (**43.7 %** in April 2023), Egypt (32.7 % in March 2023), and Argentina (104 % in March 2023).
- Government of Pakistan is taking administrative actions, policy reforms, and relief measures to control the prices of essential items.

- The government is committed to maintaining the strategic reserves of wheat, sugar and pulses.

8. Trade and Payments

- **Trade deficit (Jul-May FY2023):** contained by 40.4% to **\$25.8 bn** (deficit of \$ 43.4 bn last year)
- **Imports (Jul-May FY2023):** restricted to **\$ 51.2 bn** (\$72.3 bn last year), reflecting a decline of **29.2%**.
- **Exports (Jul-May FY2023):** reached **\$ 25.4 bn** (\$ 28.9 bn last year), declined by **12.1%**.
- **Current Account Deficit (Jul-Apr, FY2023):** Narrowed down by **76% to \$ 3.3 bn** (1.0 % of GDP) against the deficit of \$ 13.7 bn last year (3.6 % of GDP).
- **Remittances (Jul-Apr, FY2023):** declined by 13.0% to \$ 22.7 bn (\$ 26.1 bn last year).
- **FDI (Jul-Apr, FY2023):** declined by 23.2 % to \$ 1.17 bn (\$ 1.52 bn last year)

9. Public Debt

- **Total public debt (end March 2023):** Rs. 59,247 bn at end-March 2023
- **Domestic debt (end March 2023):** Rs. 35,076 bn
- **External public debt (end March 2023):** Rs. 24,171 bn or \$ 85.2 bn
- Within domestic debt, government relied on long-term domestic debt securities (floating rate PIBs and Sukuk) for the financing of its fiscal deficit and repayment of debt maturities.
- Government retired T-Bills amounting to **Rs 527 bn** which led to a reduction of short-term maturities.
- Government paid Rs 310 bn against its debt owed to SBP. The cumulative debt retirement against SBP debt stood at Rs 2.0 trn since July 2019
- Within external debt, inflows from multilateral sources and foreign commercial banks remained major sources of gross external inflows.
 - \$ 1,166 mn were disbursed under 7th and 8th review of the IMF program.

- \$ 1,500 mn received from Asian Development Bank under the 'Building Resilience with Active Countercyclical Expenditures (BRACE)' program.
 - Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) co-financed the BRACE program to the tune of \$ 500 mn, over and above the BRACE amount.
 - In addition, \$ 1,900 mn loans from commercial banks were also refinanced.
- Government rolled over \$ 3,000 mn deposits each from China and Saudi Arabia which were utilized towards budgetary support.
 - Saudi oil facility amounting to around \$ 900 mn was utilized (around \$ 100 million each month).
 - The government repaid international commercial loans to the tune of \$ 5,541 mn, out of which \$ 4,541 mn were bank loans and \$ 1,000 mn was international Sukuk maturity.

10. Education

- According to Labour Force Survey 2020-21, literacy rate trends show **62.8 %** in 2020-21 (as compared to **62.4 %** in 2018-19), more in males (from 73.0 % to 73.4 %) than females (from **51.5 % to 51.9 %**).
- Literacy rate increases in both rural (**53.7 % to 54.0 %**) and urban (**76.1% to 77.3%**).
- The present government is putting its efforts and resources into the education sector to accomplish **SDG-4**. The initiatives of the government aim at introducing a uniform curriculum, capacity building of teachers, establishment, renovation, and up-gradation of schools and colleges, mainstreaming of religious education, and skill development.
- During Jul-May FY2023, **Rs 42.9 bn** released to HEC for implementation of **154** development projects of Public Sector Universities/HEIs.
- Cumulative education expenditures by federal and provincial governments in FY2022 estimated at 1.7% of GDP.

11. Health & Nutrition

- The government remained committed to the mobilization of all available resources to achieve health related **SDG**.
- The public health expenditure recorded at 1.4% of GDP during FY2022 as compared to 1.0% during FY2021.

- To effectively deal with any future public health emergencies such as COVID-19, the present government expedited its efforts to execute the PSDP project for the development of the Integrated Disease Surveillance Response System (IDSRS) with the public health laboratories network.
- With more than 1/5th of the health facilities completely damaged as a result of recent flood, the government showed a strong commitment to restoring essential service delivery and critical public health functions. Post Disaster Need Assessment for the health sector was carried out with estimated recovery and reconstruction cost to be Rs. 40,294 mn (\$187.6 mn).
- During the first three-quarters of FY2023, NDMA supplied 2,044,104 mosquito nets, 7300 hygiene kits, 126,200 food packs, 18,860 first aid kits, 350 life-saving jackets along with other supplies to flood affectees.
- A total of **7,376 tonnes** of relief goods ranging from winterized tents and warm clothing to food rations and medical supplies were supplied by the NDMA to the earthquake affectees of **Turkiya** and **Syria**.

12. Population Labour Force and Employment

- According to the National Institute of Population Studies the estimated population is 229.22 mn in 2022.
- According to the LFS 2020-21, total labour force is **71.76 mn** out of which **67.25 mn** are employed and **4.51 mn** are unemployed with unemployment rate at **6.3%**.
- Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment has registered **8,29,549** workers for overseas employment in CY2022 as compared to **2,86,648** in CY2021 showing an increase of 542,901 workers.
- Up till March 2023, the government has disbursed **Rs 6,965 mn** under Prime Minister Youth Business & Agriculture Loan Scheme for businesses.

13. Transport and Communication

- The PIA has a total fleet of 35 airplanes. The operating revenue of the PIA increased by **99.6%** during CY2022 to Rs. 172,038 mn from Rs. 86,185 mn last year. Operating expenditure during this period increased by 81.2% to Rs 183,345 mn.
- The NHA portfolio in the PSDP 2022-23 consisted of 115 projects with a budgetary allocation of Rs. 118,403.4 mn.

- Under CPEC various road infrastructure projects such as Zhob to Kuchlak (298 km), Khuzdar-Basima (110 km), Nokundi-Mashkhel (103 km), and Hoshab-Awaran M8 (146 km) are under different stages of implementation.
- Pakistan Railways network recorded gross earnings of Rs. 39,950 mn during Jul-Mar FY2023, against Rs. 43,731.59 mn last year.
- Pakistan National Shipping Corporation recorded an increase of 879% in Profit-After-Tax amounting to Rs.23,956 mn during Jul-Mar FY 2023 as against Rs.2,446 mn last year.
- The volume of the import cargo handled by Port Qasim Authority during Jul-Mar FY2023 remained at 26.15 mn tonnes against 35.78 mn tonnes last year showing a decrease of 27%.
- The export cargo handled stood at 5.39 mn tonnes during Jul-Mar FY2023 against 6.37 mn tonnes handled last year, showing a decrease of 15%.
- The cargo and container handling at Karachi Port during Jul-Mar FY2023 was 31.791 mn tonne as compared to 39.71 mn tonne last year, recording a decrease of 20%.

14. Energy

- **Total installed capacity** of electricity in the country is **41,000 MW**, out of which **hydel** contributes about **25.8%** whereas installed capacity of **thermal, nuclear and renewables** is about **58.8%, 8.6% and 6.8%, respectively**.
- Jul-Mar FY2023, **total electricity generation** remained **94,121 GWh** whereas **Hydel, Thermal, Nuclear and Renewables** generated **28.6%, 46.2%, 21% and 4.2%**, respectively.
- **Total electricity consumption** remained **84,034 GWh** during Jul-Mar FY 2023. **Household** sector is the biggest consumer with **46.6%** electricity consumption.
- **Industrial, agriculture and commercial** sectors consumed **28.2%, 8.2%, and 7.8%** of electricity, respectively.
- With an addition of **3 Thar Coal-based power projects** that achieved Commercial Operations Date during the current fiscal year, the total installed capacity from five Thar coal-based power generation plants has reached **3,300 MW**.

- **16 IPPs** are being facilitated by the Private Power Infrastructure Board which are expected to complete **by 2031**, having an installed capacity of more than **8,338 MW**.
- To **reduce reliance on imported coal** for power production, government has planned to blend **10 %** Thar coal with the imported coal.
- Government approved the **Framework Guidelines for Fast Track Solar Initiatives 2022** on 18th October 2022. Its key pillars include a substitution of expensive imported fossil fuels with solar PV energy, solar PV generation on 11 kV feeders and solarization of public buildings.
- The **06 Nuclear Power Projects**, having a **net installed capacity of 3,530 MW**, supplied about **18,739 mn units** of electricity to the national grid, during Jul-Mar FY 2023.
- **The total demand for petroleum products** remained at **13.01 mn tonnes** during Jul-Mar FY2023.
- This year witnessed a decrease in demand for furnace oil (FO), high-speed diesel (HSD), motor gasoline (MS) and high-octane blended component (HOBC) which comprises more than **95%** of total demand.
- **Transport and Power sectors** are major users of petroleum products that comprise **89.3%** of total demand.
- During Jul-Mar FY 2023, **import of petroleum products and crude oil** remained at **6118.3** thousand MT and **5858.4** thousand MT respectively.
- Total **Consumption of gas and RLNG** stood at **2,627 MMCFD** and **631 MMCFD**, respectively, during Jul-Mar FY2023.
- Total consumption of coal remained at **15.42** mn tonnes.

15. Information Technology & Telecommunication

- IT sector posted a trade surplus of \$ 1.72 bn in Jul-Mar FY2023, showing an increase of 16.7% compared to the last year.
- IT exports during Jul-Mar FY2023 recorded at \$ 1.94 bn having the highest share of 35.1% in all services exports.
- During Jul-Mar FY2023, the Pakistan Software Exports Board has added **07** Software Technology Parks (Faisalabad, Gujrat, Jamshoro, Karachi, Multan, Peshawar, Rawalpindi) to facilitate the IT industry.
- IGNITE has established **08** National Incubation Centers (NICs) including two specialized incubators, i.e., for agri-tech and aerospace.

- NICs have incubated over 1317 startups that have generated over 126,000 jobs; received a total investment of Rs 15.43 bn (\$ 74 mn); and have generated a combined revenue of Rs 9.13 bn.
- More than 2,300 women entrepreneurs have been empowered through the program.
- The telecommunication industry attracted investment of **\$ 632 mn** during Jul-Dec FY2023.
- The revenue of the Telecom Industry remained at **Rs 137.7 bn** during Jul-Dec FY2023.

16. Social protection

- Government provided **Rs 400 bn** to the BISP to execute the Social Protection programmes in FY2023.
- BISP is currently disbursing payments to around **9.0 mn** beneficiaries under Benazir Kafaalat Programme. During Jul-Mar, FY2023, **Rs 128.9 bn** have been disbursed.
- BISP has disbursed Rs 69 bn to 2.76 mn families of flood-affected areas to help them recover their financial losses.
- BISP is also implementing a Wheat Seed Subsidy programme to eligible farmers with disbursement of Rs 5,000/- per acre. Till March 2023 Rs 2.94 bn disbursed to 122,687 farmers.
- Under Benazir Taleemi Wazaif Programme, 3.0 mn children have been enrolled during Jul-Mar FY2023 and Rs 23.4 bn have been disbursed.
- **102,000** scholarships were awarded under Benazir Undergraduate scholarship program.
- Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund disbursed an amount of Rs 1.6 bn during Jul-Mar FY2023 through its Partner Organizations in 149 districts across the country.
- For FY2023, Rs 6.04 bn provided to Pakistan Baitul Mal.
- During Jul-Mar FY2023, an amount of Rs 35.27 bn disbursed by EOBI.

17. Climate Change

- National Clean Air Policy was launched in March 2023 with the objective to improve air quality in the country by reducing pollution.
- COP-27 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was held in November 2022, in Egypt.

- A delegation under the leadership of Prime Minister of Pakistan attended the COP 27 and participated in several events and raised issues for countries most adversely impacted by climate change.
 - Under the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme, a total of 2,027 mn plants are planted till March 2023, an amount of Rs. 3,296.7 mn has been utilized during Jul-Mar FY2023.
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Comparison of PML (N) Performance with PTI

Major Economic Indicators	Performance Comparison				
	PML			PTI	
	FY2013	FY2018	Change over FY2013	FY2022	Change over FY2018
GDP Growth (%)	3.9	6.1	2.2	6.1	0
GDP (mp)(\$ bn)	258.9	356.8	97.9	375.5	18.7
Per Capita Income (\$)	1446	1768	322	1766	-2
CPI Inflation (%)	7.4	4.7	-2.7	12.2	7.5
Food Inflation (%)	7.1	3.8	-3.3	13.4	9.6
Core Inflation (%)	9.6	5.8	-3.8	8.1	2.3
Imports (\$ Bn)	40.1	55.7	15.6	71.5	15.8
Imports (% of GDP)	15.5	15.6	0.1	19.0	3.4
Exports (\$ Bn)	24.8	24.8	0	32.5	7.7
Exports (% of GDP)	9.6	7.0	-2.6	8.7	1.7
FDI (\$ Mn)	1456	2780	1324	1936	-844
Total Forex Reserve (End June) (\$ Bn)	11.0	16.4	5.4	15.5	-0.9
Public Debt (Rs Bn)	14292	24953	10661	49242	24289
External Debt (\$ Bn)	48.1	70.2	22.1	88.8	18.6
Public Debt & Liabilities (Rs Bn)	16338	29879	13541	59772	29893