## PAK CHINA INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Economic Review - July 2021



## M PS - Policy rate left unchanged

In line with the general market expectations, the monetary policy committee decided to keep the policy rate unchanged at 7\%. The committee highlighted that in current uncertainty created by the on-going fourth wave and the global spread of new variants warrants a continued emphasis on supporting the recovery via accommodative monetary policy. The committee maintained its accommodative stance for the near term with the intention of gradual reduction in the degree of accommodation only if the signs of demand led pressure on inflation or vulnerabilities in current account emerges.

Despite double digit growth in several high frequency demand indicators, the committee believes that capacity utilization in manufacturing sector is still below its peak level which was witnessed in FY16-18 with the service sector still lagging behind due to intermittent mobility restrictions. In FY22, the central bank expects growth to pick up on the back of supported measure announced in budget, accommodative monetary policy and disbursements under TERF. The committee also highlighted importance of TERF that has helped better distribution of imports relative to consumption based in FY17, and machinery imports are projected to be better distributed among sectors than in FY18, when power and telecommunication dominated.

It was noted that with the contained current account deficit and healthy commercial, official, portfolio and FDI inflows Pakistan's external financing need of around USD 20 billion are expected to be fully met in FY22. The committee also highlighted importance of RDA which tapped additional inflows of USD 1.8 billion since Sep'20.

Monetary stimulus provided by the central bank


Policy Rates in Major Economies

|  | Policy Rate | W.E.F | Previous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| USA | 0.25\% | 16-M ar-20 | 1.25\% |
| UK | 0.10\% | 19-M ar-20 | 0.25\% |
| Euro Zone | 0.00\% | 10-M ar-16 | 0.05\% |
| Japan ${ }^{1}$ | -0.10\% | 29-Jan-16 | 0.10\% |
| Canada | 0.25\% | 27-M ar-20 | 0.75\% |
| Australia | 0.10\% | 03-Nov-20 | 0.25\% |
| China ${ }^{2}$ | 3.85\% | 20-Apr-20 | 4.05\% |
| India | 4.00\% | 22-M ay-20 | 4.40\% |
| Sri Lanka | 5.50\% | 09-Jul-20 | 6.50\% |
| M alaysia | 1.75\% | 07-Jul-20 | 2.00\% |
| Thailand | 0.50\% | 20-M ay-20 | 0.75\% |

${ }^{1}$ BOJ previous policy rate was in range of ( 0 to 0.1 ) instead of single number
${ }^{2}$ Loan Prime Rate: The benchmark interest rate in china was last recorded at $3.85 \%$ (Source: SBP)

| Monetary Policy Announcement History |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MPS Date | Stance | Policy Rate | Voting |
| 16-Jul-19 | +100 bps | 13.25\% | 5 voted for 100bps, 2 for 75bps \& 1 for 150 bps |
| 16-Sep-19 | Status quo | 13.25\% | 8 voted for Status Quo, 1 voted for -25bps |
| 22-Nov-19 | Status quo | 13.25\% | 8 voted for Status Quo, 2 voted for -25bps |
| 28-Jan-20 | Status quo | 13.25\% | 7 voted for Status Quo, 2 voted for -25bps |
| 17-Mar-20 | -75 bps | 12.50\% | 6 voted for 75 bps cut, 2 voted for less 75 bps cut \& 2 for more than 75 bps cut |
| 24-M ar-20 | -150 bps | 11.00\% | Unanimously decided to decrease rate by 150 bps |
| 16-Apr-20 | -200 bps | 9.00\% | 6 voted for 200bps cut, 3 voted for 100 to 150bps cut |
| 15-M ay-20 | -100 bps | 8.00\% | 5 voted for 100bps cut, 3 voted for 150bps cut \& 1 voted for 50 bps cut |
| 25-Jun-20 | -100 bps | 7.00\% | 8 voted for 100bps cut \& 1 voted for 50bps cut |
| 21-Sep-20 | Status quo | 7.00\% | Unanimously decided to keep the policy rate unchanged |
| 23-Nov-20 | Status quo | 7.00\% | 8 voted for status quo \& 1 voted for 25bps increase |
| 22-Jan-21 | Status quo | 7.00\% | Unanimously decided to keep the policy rate unchanged |
| 19-M ar-21 | Status quo | 7.00\% | Unanimously decided to keep the policy rate unchanged |
| 28-M ay-21 | Status quo | 7.00\% | 8 voted for status quo, 1 voted for +100bps |

## Money Market

During the period under review, yields in the shorter to medium term declined as much as 14bps which is evident from the graph as well. Activity in the secondary market remained concentrated in shorter to medium term as uncertainty hinges on the interest rate outlook on the back of weak currency and expanding trade deficit position.

Central bank conducted T-bill auction thrice during the month with majority of participation skewed towards 6M followed by 3M with negligible to no participation in 12M. Approx $55 \%-60 \%$ of the total participation was witnessed in 6 M in all the auctions. Cutoffs have dropped significantly from the high of $7.40 \%$ and $7.68 \%$ on 22 nd April to $7.24 \%$ and $7.51 \%$ on 29 July for both 3 M and 6 M respectively.

| T-bill Auction Results |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | 3M | 6M | 12M |
| 02-Jul | $7.3091 \%$ | $7.5751 \%$ | Rejected |
| 15-Jul | $7.2589 \%$ | $7.5390 \%$ | Rejected |
| 29-Jul | $7.2401 \%$ | $7.5185 \%$ | Rejected |

In its regular cycle fixed rate bond auctions, central bank received bids worth PKR 310 billion against the target of PKR 150 billion. Market participants focused majorly in 3-Y and shied away from heavy participation in longer tenure, as a result central bank received bids worth PKR 219 billion in 3-Y followed by PKR 48 billion in $5-Y$ and PKR 36 billion in 10-Y, PKR 7 billion in 15-Y while no bids were received in $20-Y$ and $30-Y$. Central bank accepted PKR 137 billion in 3-Y, PKR 5 billion in $5-Y$ and PKR 4 billion in 15-Y at the cutoff rate of $8.69 \%, 9.1980 \%, 10.40 \%$ in $3-Y, 5-Y$ and $15-Y$ respectively.

| PIB Auction Results |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | $\mathbf{3 Y}$ | $\mathbf{5 Y}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 Y}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 Y}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 Y}$ |
| 07-May | $8.7000 \%$ | $9.2000 \%$ | $9.8390 \%$ | $10.4000 \%$ | $10.5600 \%$ |
| 09-Jun | $8.6900 \%$ | $9.2000 \%$ | $9.8390 \%$ | No Bids | No Bids |
| 07-Jul | $8.6900 \%$ | $9.1980 \%$ | Rejected | $10.4000 \%$ | No Bids |

Frequent mop-ups and liquidity injections were conducted by the central bank in order to keep the overnight market relatively stable (close to policy rate)


## July'21 - Inflation clocked in at 8.41\% YoY

Headline inflation for the month of July'21 clocked in at $8.41 \%$ compared to $9.70 \%$ in the preceding month.
On monthly basis, headline inflation increased by $1.29 \%$. Increase in MoM reading was majorly led by a) Perishable food items which increased by $9.45 \%$ b) Quarterly house rent index which increased by $1.41 \%$ c) increase in petroleum prices which increased by $3.15 \%$.

Core inflation on the other hand declined to $6.90 \%$ compared to $6.94 \%$ in the preceding month.
Going forward, despite high base effect persistent rise in international oil and commodity prices coupled with expectation of electricity tariff hike will exert pressure on inflation basket and thus remains the key risk in our inflation forecast.

| Consumer Price Index | Weight \% | Jul-21 | Jun-21 | MoM\% | Jul-20 | YoY\% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| General | 100.00 | 146.76 | 144.89 | $1.29 \%$ | 135.38 | $8.41 \%$ |
| Food \& Non-alcoholic Bev. | 34.58 | 151.65 | 149.04 | $1.75 \%$ | 140.11 | $8.24 \%$ |
| Non-perishable Food Items | 29.6 | 153.27 | 152.29 | $0.64 \%$ | 137.39 | $11.56 \%$ |
| Perishable Food Items | 4.99 | 142.01 | 129.75 | $9.45 \%$ | 156.28 | $-9.13 \%$ |
| Alcoholic Bev. \& Tobacco | 1.02 | 144.69 | 144.79 | $-0.07 \%$ | 140.29 | $3.14 \%$ |
| Clothing \& Footwear | 8.6 | 149.6 | 149.14 | $0.31 \%$ | 136.66 | $9.47 \%$ |
| Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas \& Fuel | 23.63 | 142.08 | 140.11 | $1.41 \%$ | 130.14 | $9.17 \%$ |
| Furnishing \& Household Equipment M aintenanı | 4.1 | 143.21 | 141.97 | $0.87 \%$ | 130.44 | $9.79 \%$ |
| Health | 2.79 | 154.33 | 153.93 | $0.26 \%$ | 142.09 | $8.61 \%$ |
| Transport | 5.91 | 148.88 | 144.34 | $3.15 \%$ | 134.75 | $10.49 \%$ |
| Communication | 2.21 | 109.94 | 108.65 | $1.19 \%$ | 106.96 | $2.79 \%$ |
| Recreation \& Culture | 1.59 | 128.17 | 127.35 | $0.64 \%$ | 121.01 | $5.92 \%$ |
| Education | 3.79 | 145.3 | 144.95 | $0.24 \%$ | 142.4 | $2.04 \%$ |
| Restaurants \& Hotels | 6.92 | 143.85 | 143.36 | $0.34 \%$ | 132.6 | $8.48 \%$ |
| Miscellaneous | 4.87 | 154.26 | 153.38 | $0.57 \%$ | 141.05 | $9.37 \%$ |

Consumer Price Index


## Current Account - FY21 Closes with CAD of USD 1.8 billion

According to the data released by the central bank, current account deficit for the month of June'21 clocked in at USD 1.6 billion compared to deficit of USD 650 million in May'21. This bring the overall FY21 deficit to USD 1.8 billion compared to FY20 deficit of USD 4.4 billion.

The surge in current account deficit on monthly basis was primarily on the back of higher imports during the month, netting off support from remittances and imports. On yearly basis, import of goods increased by $78 \%$ translating overall increase in trade balance deficit by $93 \%$ (increase by USD 1.8 billion). Remittance on the other hand increased by $9 \%$.

Cumulatively, during FY21 the balance which had remained in surplus for the better part of fiscal year, turned to deficit clocking in at USD 1.85 billion ( $-0.6 \%$ of GDP). Going forward, central bank expects current account to remain in sustainable range of $2-3 \%$ of GDP for FY22, which is much lower than in FY17 and FY18 when deficit increased to $4 \%$ and $6 \%$ of GDP respectively and reserves melted down by USD 2 billion and USD 6.4 billion respectively.

| Balance of Payment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jun-21 | May-21 | MoM | Jun-20 | YoY | FY21 | FY20 | YoY |
| Export of Goods | 2,497 | 2,129 | 17\% | 1,580 | 58\% | 25,630 | 22,536 | 14\% |
| Import of Goods | 6,322 | 4,959 | 27\% | 3,561 | 78\% | 53,785 | 43,645 | 23\% |
| Trade Balance | $(3,825)$ | $(2,830)$ | 35\% | $(1,981)$ | 93\% | $(28,155)$ | $(21,109)$ | 33\% |
| Export of Services | 579 | 489 | 18\% | 402 | 44\% | 5,937 | 5,437 | 9\% |
| Import of Services | 852 | 597 | 43\% | 634 | 34\% | 7,812 | 8,753 | -11\% |
| Service Balance | (273) | (108) | 153\% | (232) | 18\% | $(1,875)$ | $(3,316)$ | -43\% |
| Balance on Primary Income | (397) | (319) | 24\% | (657) | -40\% | $(4,670)$ | $(5,459)$ | -14\% |
| Balance on Secondary Income | 2,851 | 2,607 | 9\% | 2,774 | 3\% | 32,848 | 25,435 | 29\% |
| Remittance | 2,688 | 2,491 | 8\% | 2,466 | 9\% | 29,370 | 23,131 | 27\% |
| Current Account Balance | $(1,644)$ | (650) | 153\% | (96) |  | $(1,852)$ | $(4,449)$ |  |
| Current Account \% of GDP | -6.47\% | -2.51\% |  | -0.46\% |  | -0.62\% | -1.69\% |  |

USD million

| Import of Goods and Commodities |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Jun-21 | May-21 | MoM |
| Total Imports | $6,321,984$ | $4,958,960$ | $\mathbf{2 7} \%$ |
| Food | 680,569 | 618,173 | $\mathbf{1 0} \%$ |
| Machinery | 966,170 | 711,392 | $\mathbf{3 6 \%}$ |
| Transport | 297,669 | 269,041 | $\mathbf{1 1 \%}$ |
| Petroleum | $1,223,348$ | 934,607 | $\mathbf{3 1 \%}$ |
| Textile | 446,081 | 392,843 | $\mathbf{1 4 \%}$ |
| Agri \& Other Ch | 901,479 | 815,847 | $\mathbf{1 0} \%$ |
| Metal | 471,810 | 368,094 | $\mathbf{2 8 \%}$ |
| Miscellaneous | 96,955 | 87,312 | $\mathbf{1 1 \%}$ |
| All others | 980,405 | 427,445 | $\mathbf{1 2 9} \%$ |


| Export of Goods and Commodities |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Jun-21 | May-21 | MoM |
| Total Exports | $2,496,975$ | $2,128,989$ | $\mathbf{1 7 \%}$ |
| Food | 397,444 | 368,696 | $\mathbf{8 \%}$ |
| Textile | $1,459,135$ | $1,250,831$ | $\mathbf{1 7 \%}$ |
| Petroleum | 25,502 | 14,212 | $\mathbf{7 9 \%}$ |
| Other manufactures | 360,967 | 321,464 | $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ |
| All others | 219,542 | 194,677 | $\mathbf{1 3} \%$ |

USD Thousands

## USD Thousands



## Current Account - Import

As per the latest data released by the central bank, import of goods and commodities amounted to USD 6.3 billion compared to USD 4.9 billion in the preceding month (increase of $27.5 \% \mathrm{MoM}$ ). Each segment within the import group registered a double digit growth with import of machinery and petroleum leading the way by $36 \%$ and $31 \%$ respectively, reasons of which can be attributed to TERF facility by the central bank and increase in price of crude oil in international market. Imports from China during the month clocked in at USD 1.8 billion which is $30 \%$ of the entire import bill for the month of June, followed by Dubai and Singapore which accounted for $9.62 \%$ and $5.73 \%$ of the entire import bill. During FY21 imports from Saudi Arabia increased by $81 \%$ followed by South Korea which increased by $75 \%$; however China remained a major import partner during the outgoing year by USD 13.3 billion.

| Import of Goods and Commodities |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jun-21 | May-21 | MoM | Jun-20 | YoY |
| Total Imports | 6,321,984 | 4,958,960 | 27.49\% | 3,559,021 | 78\% |
| Food | 680,569 | 618,173 | 10\% | 482,446 | 41\% |
| Palm Oil | 250,881 | 234,715 | 7\% | 164,361 | 53\% |
| Pulses | 78,963 | 70,387 | 12\% | 59,042 | 34\% |
| Tea | 44,458 | 35,896 | 24\% | 54,578 | -19\% |
| M achinery | 966,170 | 711,392 | 36\% | 701,212 | 38\% |
| Telecom | 244,870 | 166,465 | 47\% | 238,714 | 3\% |
| Electrical Apparatus | 153,750 | 124,769 | 23\% | 153,185 | 0\% |
| Textile M achinery | 139,285 | 97,821 | 42\% | 30,670 | 354\% |
| Transport | 297,669 | 269,041 | 11\% | 164,707 | 81\% |
| Completely Knock Down (CKD) | 174,937 | 152,168 | 15\% | 61,581 | 184\% |
| Completely Built Unit (CBU) | 53,889 | 43,511 | 24\% | 25,970 | 108\% |
| Petroleum | 1,223,348 | 934,607 | 31\% | 395,636 | 209\% |
| Petroleum Crude | 408,650 | 293,534 | 39\% | 123,606 | 231\% |
| Petroleum Products | 535,387 | 443,788 | 21\% | 159,546 | 236\% |
| Textile | 446,081 | 392,843 | 14\% | 230,478 | 94\% |
| Raw Cotton | 149,688 | 151,878 | -1\% | 97,999 | 53\% |
| Agri \& Other Chemical | 901,479 | 815,847 | 10\% | 580,557 | 55\% |
| Plastic M aterials | 237,647 | 232,138 | 2\% | 159,209 | 49\% |
| Metal | 471,810 | 368,094 | 28\% | 243,883 | 93\% |
| Iron \& Steel | 259,287 | 186,101 | 39\% | 98,835 | 162\% |
| Iron \& Steel Scrap | 121,590 | 112,609 | 8\% | 98,924 | 23\% |
| M iscellaneous | 96,955 | 87,312 | 11\% | 59,179 | 64\% |
| All others | 980,405 | 427,445 | 129\% | 744,000 | 32\% |


| Import Payment From Top 10 Countries |  |  |  |  |  | Import Bill Composition |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ountry | \% of Total Import |  | FY Imports (Mn USD) |  |  |  |  |
| untry | Jun-21 | May-21 | FY21 | FY20 | YoY |  |  |
| China | 30.36\% | 24.62\% | 13,302 | 9,568 | 39\% |  |  |
| Dubai | 9.62\% | 8.61\% | 5,308 | 4,488 | 18\% |  | ${ }_{\text {etroleum }}^{\text {20\% }}$ |
| Saudi Arabia | 4.67\% | 3.94\% | 2,390 | 1,319 | 81\% | Transport | Ch |
| Singapore | 5.73\% | 6.70\% | 3,116 | 2,372 | 31\% | 5\% |  |
| U.S.A | 4.08\% | 4.52\% | 2,446 | 2,251 | 9\% |  | T |
| Japan | 2.06\% | 2.80\% | 1,497 | 1,034 | 45\% |  |  |
| Qatar | 3.21\% | 2.04\% | 1,325 | 1,628 | -19\% |  | Others |
| South Korea | 2.18\% | 2.39\% | 1,316 | 753 | 75\% |  |  |
| Indonesia | 2.71\% | 3.48\% | 1,312 | 1,030 | 27\% |  |  |
| South Africa | 1.98\% | 1.51\% | 888 | 812 | 9\% |  |  |



## Current Account - Exports

As per the latest data released by the central bank, exports for the month of June'21 clocked in at USD 2.4 billion compared to USD 2.1 billion (increase of $17 \%$ MoM and $58 \% \mathrm{YoY}$ ). Apart from food segment nearly every other segment posted growth in double digits with major contribution by textile segment which increased by USD 207 million.

USA and China remained the preferred countries for exporters; these two countries combined resulted in $30 \%$ of total export receipts. During the outgoing fiscal year exports to USA and China increased by $28 \%$ and $23 \%$ respectively; whereas Bangladesh and Dubai decreased by $11.5 \%$ and $10.6 \%$ respectively.

| Export of Goods and Commodities |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jun-21 | May-21 | MoM | Jun-20 | YoY |
| Total Exports | 2,496,975 | 2,128,039 | 17\% | 1,581,974 | 58\% |
| Food | 397,444 | 368,696 | 8\% | 388,516 | 2\% |
| Rice | 192,530 | 185,677 | 4\% | 212,568 | -9\% |
| Fish | 34,605 | 41,711 | -17\% | 34,767 | 0\% |
| Textile | 1,459,135 | 1,251,202 | 17\% | 996,919 | 46\% |
| Knitwear | 349,716 | 292,139 | 20\% | 206,320 | 70\% |
| Readymade Garments | 288,300 | 232,097 | 24\% | 193,920 | 49\% |
| Bed Wear | 242,345 | 225,040 | 8\% | 170,838 | 42\% |
| Petroleum | 25,502 | 14,212 | 79\% | 22,387 | 14\% |
| Solid Fuel | 17,603 | 10,906 | 61\% | 2,023 | - |
| Petroleum Crude | - | - | \#DIV/0! | 20,322 | -100\% |
| Other manufactures | 360,967 | 321,464 | 12\% | 256,941 | 40\% |
| Chemical \& Pharma | 116,680 | 100,661 | 16\% | 93,442 | 25\% |
| Engineering Goods | 25,645 | 23,881 | 7\% | 16,545 | 55\% |
| Leather | 54,350 | 45,376 | 20\% | 32,564 | 67\% |
| All others | 219,542 | 194,649 | 13\% | 106,183 | 107\% |


| Export Receipt From Top 10 Countries |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | \% of Total Export |  | FY Exports ('Mn USD) |  | YoY |
|  | Jun-21 | May-21 | FY21 | FY20 |  |
| U.S.A | 22.56\% | 21.34\% | 5,029 | 3,915 | 28.45\% |
| China | 8.57\% | 8.99\% | 2,043 | 1,664 | 22.78\% |
| U.K | 7.59\% | 7.93\% | 2,047 | 1,639 | 24.89\% |
| Germany | 5.90\% | 5.67\% | 1,511 | 1,303 | 15.96\% |
| Dubai | 4.80\% | 4.25\% | 1,141 | 1,277 | -10.65\% |
| Holland | 4.39\% | 4.10\% | 1,118 | 982 | 13.85\% |
| Afghanistan | 3.57\% | 3.13\% | 983 | 890 | 10.45\% |
| Spain | 2.68\% | 3.15\% | 802 | 871 | -7.92\% |
| Italy | 3.04\% | 3.24\% | 773 | 752 | 2.79\% |
| Bangladesh | 2.59\% | 2.54\% | 615 | 695 | -11.51\% |

Composition of Exports of Goods


Export Trend \& Growth


## Workers remittance

Workers remittance for the month of July' 21 clocked in at USD 2.7 billion compared to USD 2.6 billion in the preceding month, overall inflows for the month of July' 21 were up by $1 \% \mathrm{MoM}$ and down by $2 \% \mathrm{YoY}$.

On yearly basis, remittances from USA and EU posted a significant increase of $24 \%$ and $31 \%$ respectively where as remittances from Saudi Arabia declined by $22 \%$.

|  | Major Countries/ Region wise Remittances |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jul-21 | Jun-21 | MoM | Jul-20 | YoY |
| Cumulative | $2,707.17$ | $2,687.99$ | $\mathbf{1 \%}$ | $2,763.99$ | $\mathbf{- 2 \%}$ |
| USA | 311.81 | 279.06 | $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ | 250.82 | $\mathbf{2 4 \%}$ |
| U.K. | 392.89 | 375.83 | $\mathbf{5 \%}$ | 393.92 | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Saudi Arabia | 640.78 | 670.68 | $\mathbf{- 4} \%$ | 821.55 | $\mathbf{- 2 2 \%}$ |
| U.A.E. | 530.64 | 543.84 | $\mathbf{- 2 \%}$ | 538.19 | $\mathbf{- 1 \%}$ |
| Other GCC Countries | 293.81 | 298.20 | $\mathbf{- 1} \%$ | 296.95 | $\mathbf{- 1 \%}$ |
| EU Countries | 298.20 | 274.32 | $\mathbf{9} \%$ | 227.57 | $\mathbf{3 1 \%}$ |

## Country wise remittance



Remittance Trend \& Growth



## PSX - KSE 100 index lost another 300 points in July'21

During the period under review, Pakistan stock exchange as measured by KSE-100 index declined for another month in a row to close at 47,055 points, this bring CYTD return to $7.54 \%$.

Key developments during the month were a) Accommodative stance in MPS b) Another round of lockdown in major cities amid covid fourth wave c) Widening of current account deficit by USD 1.6 billion with concerns of continued detoriation of CAD in on-going fiscal year. Foreigners remained net sellers as they accounted for USD 28.6 million compared to USD 31.8 million in June'21, where as selling was mostly concentrated in Food and personal care products.



|  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year - CYTD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2021 | 6.01\% | -1.12 | -2.78 | -0.73 | 8.92\% | -1.13\% | -0.64 |  |  |  |  |  | 7.54\% |
| 2020 | 2.20\% | -8.76\% | -23.04\% | 16.69\% | -0.53\% | 1.45\% | 14.05\% | 4.72\% | -1.31\% | -1.68\% | 2.96\% | 6.54\% | 7.41\% |
| 2019 | 10.07\% | -4.28\% | -1.04\% | -4.83\% | -2.20\% | -5.76\% | -5.79\% | -7.10\% | 8.11\% | 6.62\% | 14.86\% | 3.68\% | 9.90\% |
| 2018 | 8.84\% | -1.84\% | 5.37\% | -0.16\% | -5.81\% | -2.18\% | 1.91\% | -2.27\% | -1.78\% | 1.59\% | -2.77\% | -8.47\% | -8.41\% |
| 2017 | 1.99\% | -0.46\% | -0.78\% | 2.38\% | 2.62\% | -7.96\% | -1.19\% | -10.44\% | 2.92\% | -6.58\% | 0.99\% | 1.15\% | -15.34\% |
| 2016 | -4.62\% | 0.23\% | 5.64\% | 4.77\% | 3.87\% | 4.78\% | 4.62\% | 0.71\% | 1.84\% | -1.60\% | 6.84\% | 12.16\% | 45.68\% |
| 2015 | 7.20\% | -2.36\% | -10.10\% | 11.56\% | -2.00\% | 4.06\% | 3.90\% | -2.84\% | -7.02\% | 6.11\% | -5.86\% | 1.74\% | 2.13\% |
| 2014 | 6.03\% | -3.74\% | 5.34\% | 6.45\% | 2.85\% | -0.29\% | 2.23\% | -5.76\% | 4.06\% | 2.19\% | 2.70\% | 2.99\% | 27.20\% |
| 2013 | 2.00\% | 5.40\% | -0.72\% | 5.20\% | 14.96\% | -3.75\% | 10.98\% | -4.94\% | -1.48\% | 4.32\% | 6.70\% | 3.95\% | 49.43\% |
| 2012 | 4.65\% | 8.45\% | 6.86\% | 1.66\% | -1.46\% | 0.11\% | 5.62\% | 5.59\% | 0.35\% | 3.01\% | 4.17\% | 2.00\% | 48.98\% |
| 2011 | 2.80\% | -8.66\% | 4.61\% | 2.10\% | 0.54\% | 3.08\% | -2.45\% | -9.19\% | 6.25\% | 0.91\% | -2.83\% | -1.61\% | -5.61\% |

KSE-100 Index Historical Performance


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Difference in different data sources (SBP vs. PBS)
The trade figures reported by SBP in the balance of payments do not match with the information provided by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. This is because the trade statistics compiled by SBP are based on exchange record data, which depends on the actual receipt and payment of foreign exchange, whereas the PBS records data on the physical movement of goods (custom records). Furthermore, SBP reports both exports and imports as free on board (fob), while PBS records exports as free on board (fob) and imports include the cost of freight and insurance (cif).

