## PAK CHINA INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Economic Review - March 2024



## MPS - Status Quo Maintained

The central bank, in its most recent monetary policy announcement on March 18th, opted to maintain the policy rate at $22 \%$. Although some market participants had anticipated a rate cut due to a decrease in inflation figures and a higher base effect, the majority expected no change. This sentiment was echoed in a survey by the CFA Society Pakistan, with $67 \%$ of respondents expecting the status quo, while the remainder anticipated a cut of up to 100 basis points, with a small group $3.6 \%$ expecting an increase.

Key developments since the previous meeting include a modest uptick in economic activity driven by agricultural output. Despite weak financial inflows, the current account balance is showing signs of improvement, exceeding initial expectations. The trend in commodity prices has been generally favorable, except for oil, which has risen, reflecting tensions in the Red Sea. Major central banks worldwide, including those in advanced and emerging economies, have maintained a cautious stance due to uncertainties surrounding the inflation outlook.

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) highlighted a noticeable decline in inflation since the second half of the fiscal year 2024. Despite a sharp deceleration in February, inflation levels remain high, with the outlook being susceptible to risks amid heightened inflation expectations. While the committee aims to achieve an inflation target of $5-7 \%$ by September 2025, it reiterated that achieving this goal is contingent upon continued fiscal consolidation and the timely realization of planned external inflows.

The MPC also noted a significant improvement in the current account, largely attributed to a reduction in the trade deficit. This improvement has been driven by increased exports and reduced imports. Exports have benefited from higher food exports, while import payments have decreased due to improved domestic agricultural output, moderate domestic demand and favorable global commodity prices.

## Advance Calendar of Monetary Policy Meetings

January MPC Meeting; Monday, January 29, 2024
March MPC Meeting; Monday, March 18, 2024
April MPC Meeting; Monday, April 29, 2024
June MPC Meeting; Monday, June 10, 2024
In an efforts to make monetary policy formulation more predictable and transparent in line with international best practice, the central bank has decided to increase frequency of monetary policy reviews from six (6) to eight (8) times a year.

| Policy Rates in Major Economies |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Policy Rate | W.E.F | Previous Rate |
| USA | 5.50\% | 26-Jul-23 | 5.25\% |
| China ${ }^{2}$ | 3.45\% | 21-Aug-23 | 3.55\% |
| UK | 5.25\% | 02-Aug-23 | 5.00\% |
| Euro Zone | 4.50\% | 14-Sep-23 | 4.25\% |
| Japan ${ }^{1}$ | -0.10\% | 29-Jan-16 | 0.10\% |
| Canada | 5.00\% | 13-Jul-23 | 4.75\% |
| Australia | 4.35\% | 07-Nov-23 | 4.10\% |
| India | 6.50\% | 08-Feb-23 | 6.25\% |
| Malaysia | 3.00\% | 03-May-23 | 2.75\% |
| Thailand | 2.50\% | 27-Sep-23 | 2.25\% |

${ }^{1} \mathrm{BOJ}$ 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. Source:
People's Bank of China/Bloomberg/Trading Economics

| Monetary Policy Announcement History |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MPS Date | Stance | Policy Rate | Voting |
| 20-Sep-21 | +25 bps | 7.25\% | Unanimously decided to increase policy rate by 25 bps |
| 19-Nov-21 | +150bps | 8.75\% | 8 voted for 150bps, 1 voted for 175bps |
| 14-Dec-21 | +100bps | 9.75\% | Unanimously decided to increase policy rate by 100 bps |
| 24-Jan-22 | Status quo | 9.75\% | Unanimously decided to keep the policy rate unchanged |
| 08-Mar-22 | Status quo | 9.75\% | 7 voted for status quo, 1 voted for +25 bps |
| 07-Apr-22 | +250bps | 12.25\% | Unanimously decided to increase policy rate |
| 23-May-22 | +150bps | 13.75\% | Unanimously decided to increase policy rate |
| 07-Jul-22 | +125bps | 15.00\% | 5 voted for $+125 \mathrm{bps}, 1$ voted for +100 bps |
| 22-Aug-22 | Status quo | 15.00\% | Unanimously decided to keep the policy rate unchanged |
| 10-Oct-22 | Status quo | 15.00\% | Unanimously decided to keep the policy rate unchanged |
| 25-Nov-22 | +100bps | 16.00\% | 7 voted for $+100 \mathrm{bps}, 1$ voted for +50 bps , 1 voted for Status quo |
| 23-Jan-23 | +100bps | 17.00\% | 6 voted for $+100 \mathrm{bps}, 1$ voted for Status quo |
| 02-Mar-23 | +300bps | 20.00\% | 7 voted for $+300 \mathrm{bps}, 1$ voted for $+200 \mathrm{bps}, 1$ voted for +400 bps |
| 04-Apr-23 | +100bps | 21.00\% | 7 voted for +100 bps , 2 voted for Status Quo |
| 12-Jun-23 | Status quo | 21.00\% | 8 voted for Status Quo; 1 voted for $+100 \mathrm{bps}, 1$ voted to +25 bps |
| 26-Jun-23 | +100bps | 22.00\% | 8 voted for $+100 \mathrm{bps}, 1$ voted to Status Quo |
| 31-Jul-23 | Status quo | 22.00\% | 7 voted for Status Quo, 2 voted to +100bps |
| 14-Sep-23 | Status quo | 22.00\% | 8 voted for Status Quo, 1 voted to +100bps |
| 30-Oct-23 | Status quo | 22.00\% | Unanimously decided to keep the policy rate unchanged |
| 12-Dec-23 | Status quo | 22.00\% | Unanimously decided to keep the policy rate unchanged |
| 29-Jan-24 | Status quo | 22.00\% | 8 voted for Status Quo, 1 voted to -100bps |

## Mar'24 - Inflation Hits 22-Month Low at 20.68\%

Inflation for the month of Mar'24 clocked in at $20.68 \%$ ( $1.71 \%$ MoM increase) compared to $23.06 \%$ in the previous month. This brings the average 9MFY24 inflation to $27.22 \%$ compared to $27.19 \%$ in the SPLFY.

The surge of $1.7 \%$ MoM is attributable to $2.91 \%$ increase in food prices and $1.65 \%$ in Clothing \& Footwear mainly attributable to Ramzan effect. Additionally, HRI index increased by $1.50 \%$ due to rise in electricity charges. Core inflation as measured by non-food non-energy increased by $12.8 \%$ YoY in urban where as it increased by $20 \%$ YoY in rural. National core inflation dropped to $15.67 \%$ compared to $18.05 \%$ in the previous month.

Looking ahead, we anticipate lower inflation numbers on the back of higher base effect and the declining trend to continue for the rest of fiscal year with average FY24 inflation to hover around $25 \%$. However, second round effect of higher energy and fertilizer price and concerns regarding inflationary reforms as demanded by IMF remains key risk to the overall thesis.

| Consumer Price Index | Weight \% | Mar-24 | Feb-24 | MoM\% | Mar-23 | YoY\% |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| General | 100.00 | 264.46 | 260.01 | $1.71 \%$ | 219.14 | $20.68 \%$ |
| Food \& Non-alcoholic Bev. | 34.58 | 293.36 | 285.06 | $2.91 \%$ | 250.25 | $17.23 \%$ |
| Non-perishable Food Items | 29.6 | 286 | 286.82 | $-0.29 \%$ | 252.47 | $13.28 \%$ |
| Perishable Food Items | 4.99 | 337.05 | 274.6 | $22.74 \%$ | 237.11 | $42.15 \%$ |
| Alcoholic Bev. \& Tobacco | 1.02 | 365.8 | 365.61 | $0.05 \%$ | 353.14 | $3.58 \%$ |
| Clothing \& Footwear | 8.6 | 228.13 | 224.43 | $1.65 \%$ | 196.5 | $16.10 \%$ |
| Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas \& Fuel | 23.63 | 244.24 | 240.63 | $1.50 \%$ | 178.8 | $36.60 \%$ |
| Furnishing \& Household Equipment Maintenan | 4.1 | 265.47 | 263.23 | $0.85 \%$ | 220.2 | $20.56 \%$ |
| Health | 2.79 | 236.68 | 235.39 | $0.55 \%$ | 197.84 | $19.63 \%$ |
| Transport | 5.91 | 311.46 | 311.93 | $-0.15 \%$ | 280.2 | $11.16 \%$ |
| Communication | 2.21 | 134.83 | 134.74 | $0.07 \%$ | 117.64 | $14.61 \%$ |
| Recreation \& Culture | 1.59 | 256.67 | 256.41 | $0.10 \%$ | 205.86 | $24.68 \%$ |
| Education | 3.79 | 187.5 | 186.15 | $0.73 \%$ | 166.9 | $12.34 \%$ |
| Restaurants \& Hotels | 6.92 | 266.35 | 264.17 | $0.83 \%$ | 224.1 | $18.85 \%$ |
| Miscellaneous | 4.87 | 276.81 | 274.65 | $0.79 \%$ | 226.88 | $22.01 \%$ |




## Money Market

Post formation of government and successful completion of staff level agreement with IMF, yields in the secondary market declined owing to market expectations of reversal in interest rates. However, post MPS where central bank kept policy rate unchanged at $22 \%$, yields in the secondary market once again shifted upwards and the same was reflected in 21st March auction where rates in 3 M and 12 M inched up by 26 bps and 60 bps respectively, despite expectation of reversal in interest rates participation remained skewed towards 3M Tbills as longer tenure Tbills ( 6 M \& 12M) have already accounted for approx. 200bps cut in their cutoffs. Central bank received bids amounting to PKR 992 billion against the target of PKR 340 billion where central bank accepted bids worth PKR 583 billion in 3M, PKR 9.4 billion in 6 M and PKR 111.8 billion in 12 M at the cutoff yields of 21.6001\%, 20.3949\% and 20.8998\% in 3M, 6M \& 12M respectively.

| T-bill Auction Results |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | $\mathbf{3 M}$ | $\mathbf{6 M}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 M}$ |
| 07-Mar | $21.4002 \%$ | $20.3949 \%$ | $20.2998 \%$ |
| 21-Mar | $21.6001 \%$ | $20.3949 \%$ | $20.8998 \%$ |
| 04-Apr | $21.6001 \%$ | $21.3999 \%$ | $20.8998 \%$ |

In the recent auction of long-term fixed (PIB) bonds held on March 14th, the central bank successfully raised PKR 55.9 billion from a total participation of PKR 253 billion. The bulk of the participation was concentrated in the 3 -year maturity ( $59 \%$ ), followed by the 5 -year ( $24 \%$ ) and 10-year (15\%) maturities. Central bank accepted bids worth PKR 42.9 billion in 3 -year, PKR 11.8 billion in 5year and PKR 1.2 billion in 10 -year at the cutoff rates of $16.78 \%, 15.4899 \%$ and $14.35 \%$ respectively.

| PIB Auction Results |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | $\mathbf{3 Y}$ | $\mathbf{5 Y}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 Y}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 Y}$ | 20Y |
| 21-Dec | $17.1999 \%$ | $15.8800 \%$ | $15.0000 \%$ | No Bids | No Bids |
| 17-Jan | $16.8000 \%$ | $15.5000 \%$ | $14.5000 \%$ | No Bids | No Bids |
| 14-Feb | $16.7999 \%$ | $15.5499 \%$ | $14.5000 \%$ | No Bids | No Bids |
| 14-Mar | $16.7800 \%$ | $15.4899 \%$ | $14.3500 \%$ | No Bids | No Bids |

In line with the central bank statement of aligning any miss-match between policy rate and secondary market yields frequent OMO Injections were conducted to keep the market close to the policy rate. As evident from access to overnight table below, overnight market remained highly liquid during the outgoing month and traded mostly in between sbp floor \& policy rate, with few counters opting for ceiling \& floor facility due to line limit issues.


## Current Account Balance - Back to Surplus

After posting a deficit of USD 303 million in January, the current account has once again shifted back to surplus of USD 128 million in February 2024, on the back of curtailment in imports, leading to trade and service balance improving by $7 \%$ and $52 \%$ respectively.

Despite deterioration in exports by 5\%, curtailment in imports led to improvement in trade balance by $7 \%$ on monthly basis. Major group which witnessed decline in imports were Agri \& Chemical which declined by $23 \%$ followed by Petroleum which declined by $16 \%$ on the back of lower quantity of crude oil import from 599 K MT in January to 575 K MT in Feb'24, china remained the top country for goods import contributing nearly $1 / 4$ of the total import bill. Exports once again failed to provide any support and declined by $5 \%$ on monthly basis, where textile a major segment with in exports declined by $5 \%$, U.S.A remained the preferred country for exports accounting for approx. $16 \%$ of the total export receipts followed by China \& U.K where export receipts accounts to $6.61 \%$ \& $6.42 \%$ respectively. Remittances declined by USD 148 million from USD 2.3 billion to USD 2.2 billion, where declined was witnessed from all counties barring U.S.A where improvement of $1 \%$ from previous month was witnessed.

During the 8MFY24, trade balance benefitted from increase in exports by $10 \%$ and $9 \%$ reduction in imports as a result overall trade balance improved by USD 5.1 billion, however, service balance deteriorated from USD 289 million to USD 1.8 billion on the back of higher imports of services, as a result overall current account balance for the 8 MFY24 improved by $74 \%$ from deficit of USD 3.8 billion to USD 1 billion.

|  | Current Account Balance |  |  |  |  | FY23 \& FY24P - Jul-Feb |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feb-24 | Jan-24 | MoM | Feb-23 | YoY | FY24P | FY23 | YoY |
| Exports of Goods FOB | 2,556 | 2,697 | -5\% | 2,199 | 16\% | 20,538 | 18,644 | 10\% |
| Imports of Goods FOB | 4,275 | 4,554 | -6\% | 3,878 | 10\% | 34,079 | 37,355 | -9\% |
| Trade Balance | $(1,719)$ | $(1,857)$ | 7\% | $(1,679)$ | -2\% | $(13,541)$ | $(18,711)$ | 28\% |
| Exports of Services | 627 | 682 | -8\% | 591 | 6\% | 5,079 | 5,149 | -1\% |
| Imports of Services | 785 | 1,013 | -23\% | 648 | 21\% | 6,971 | 5,438 | 28\% |
| Service Balance | (158) | (331) | 52\% | (57) | -177\% | $(1,892)$ | (289) | -555\% |
| Balance on Primary Income | (417) | (650) | 36\% | (321) | -30\% | $(4,805)$ | $(3,474)$ | -38\% |
| Balance on Secondary Income | 2,422 | 2,535 | -4\% | 2,007 | 21\% | 19,239 | 18,628 | 3\% |
| Workers' Remittances | 2,250 | 2,398 | -6\% | 1,990 | 13\% | 18,084 | 18,308 | -1\% |
| Current Account Balance | 128 | (303) | 142\% | (50) | 356\% | (999) | $(3,846)$ | 74\% |
| USD million |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | urce: SBP |




PAKCHINA

## Current Account - Import

| Import of Goods and Commodities (major componenets within subgroup) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feb-24 ( P) | Jan-23 ( R) | MoM | Feb-23 | YoY |
| Total Imports | 4,275,017 | 4,554,050 | -6\% | 3,878,030 | 10\% |
| Food | 753,295 | 694,860 | 8\% | 774,554 | -3\% |
| Palm Oil | 221,258 | 233,655 | -5\% | 344,898 | -36\% |
| Pulses | 49,070 | 47,486 | 3\% | 61,866 | -21\% |
| Tea | 45,202 | 63,722 | -29\% | 21,399 | 111\% |
| Machinery | 645,471 | 691,917 | -7\% | 292,319 | 121\% |
| Telecom | 168,689 | 206,882 | -18\% | 59,978 | 181\% |
| Electrical Apparatus | 259,578 | 237,202 | 9\% | 59,999 | 333\% |
| Textile Machinery | 33,428 | 41,750 | -20\% | 34,425 | -3\% |
| Transport | 129,972 | 115,055 | 13\% | 72,820 | 78\% |
| Completely Knock Down (CKD) | 81,786 | 54,936 | 49\% | 61,659 | 33\% |
| Completely Built Unit (CBU) | 17,540 | 14,055 | 25\% | 976 | 1697\% |
| Petroleum | 1,196,928 | 1,429,940 | -16\% | 1,288,722 | -7\% |
| Petroleum Crude | 372,109 | 498,631 | -25\% | 247,892 | 50\% |
| Petroleum Products | 520,401 | 393,153 | 32\% | 722,548 | -28\% |
| Textile | 300,893 | 305,970 | -2\% | 317,134 | -5\% |
| Raw Cotton | 86,425 | 61,748 | 40\% | 192,006 | -55\% |
| Agri \& Other Chemical | 660,662 | 860,929 | -23\% | 591,504 | 12\% |
| Plastic Materials | 196,165 | 216,191 | -9\% | 159,379 | 23\% |
| Metal | 414,653 | 384,746 | 8\% | 182,403 | 127\% |
| Iron \& Steel | 201,883 | 162,573 | 24\% | 103,293 | 95\% |
| Iron \& Steel Scrap | 134,224 | 151,696 | -12\% | 45,248 | 197\% |
| Miscellaneous | 70,218 | 85,005 | -17\% | 40,581 | 73\% |
| All others | 279,011 | 318,113 | -12\% | 274,954 | 1\% |


| Import of Goods and Commodities - Based on Volume |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commodities | Unit | Feb-24 | Jan-24 | MoM | Feb-23 | YoY |
| Food |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Milk | MT | 2,563 | 2,121 | 21\% | 3,046 | -16\% |
| Wheat Unmilled | MT | 778,112 | 613,147 | 27\% | 264,430 | 194\% |
| Dry Fruits \& Nuts | MT | 7,626 | 10,771 | -29\% | 4,321 | 76\% |
| Tea | MT | 18,685 | 22,072 | -15\% | 15,356 | 22\% |
| Spices | MT | 15,371 | 15,541 | -1\% | 10,553 | 46\% |
| Soyabean Oil | MT | 5,505 | 8,350 | -34\% | 3,250 | 69\% |
| Palm oil | MT | 224,074 | 249,617 | -10\% | 223,693 | 0\% |
| Sugar | MT | 315 | 441 | -29\% | 246 | 28\% |
| Pulses | MT | 77,840 | 78,904 | -1\% | 109,806 | -29\% |
| PETROLEUM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petro. Products | MT | 795,054 | 714,276 | 11\% | 693,653 | 15\% |
| Petro. Crude | MT | 575,552 | 599,075 | -4\% | 627,369 | -8\% |
| textile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw Cotton | MT | 5,416 | 7,048 | -23\% | 55,548 | -90\% |
| Synthetic Fiber | MT | 25,080 | 27,022 | -7\% | 10,401 | 141\% |
| Synthetic \& Artificial Silk | MT | 27,122 | 32,853 | -17\% | 14,981 | 81\% |
| Worn Clothing | MT | 67,311 | 74,414 | -10\% | 57,286 | 17\% |
| AGRICULTURAL \& CHEMICALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fertilizer Manufactured | MT | 69,541 | 394,536 | -82\% | 5,502 | 1164\% |
| Insectisides | MT | 3,870 | 2,820 | 37\% | 2,451 | 58\% |
| Plastic Materials | MT | 153,740 | 169,878 | -9\% | 116,019 | 33\% |
| Medicinal Products | MT | 3,100 | 3,839 | -19\% | 2,453 | 26\% |
| METAL GROUP |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold | kG | 33 | 19 | 74\% | 38 | -13\% |
| Iran \& Steel Scrap | MT | 254,170 | 222,529 | 14\% | 210,876 | 21\% |
| Iron \& Steel | MT | 189,725 | 215,724 | -12\% | 153,415 | 24\% |
| MISCELLANEOUS GROUP |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber Crude | MT | 39,037 | 40,462 | -4\% | 19,447 | 101\% |
| Rubber Tyres \& Tubes | No | 277,737 | 407,057 | -32\% | 229,609 | 21\% |
| Jute | MT | 2,184 | 1,588 | 38\% | 2,408 | -9\% |
| Paper \& Paper Board | MT | 2,184 | 1,588 | 38\% | 2,408 | -9\% |



| Top 10 Importing Countries |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Rank | Country Name | Feb-24 ( P) | $\%$ |
| 1 | China | 1146 | $26.81 \%$ |
| 2 | U. A. E. Dubai | 364 | $8.51 \%$ |
| 3 | Saudi Arabia | 293 | $6.86 \%$ |
| 4 | Qatar | 261 | $6.10 \%$ |
| 5 | Kuwait | 209 | $4.90 \%$ |
| 6 | Indonesia | 193 | $4.52 \%$ |
| 7 | Russian Federation | 189 | $4.42 \%$ |
| 8 | Singapore | 179 | $4.20 \%$ |
| 9 | U. S. A. | 157 | $3.67 \%$ |
| 10 | Malaysia | 104 | $2.43 \%$ |

## Current Account - Exports

| Export of Goods and Commodities (major components) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feb-24 ( P) | Jan-24 ( R ) | MoM | Feb-23 ( R ) | YoY |
| Total Exports | 2,556,013 | 2,696,972 | -5\% | 2,198,997 | 16\% |
| Food | 638,044 | 741,892 | -14\% | 379,546 | 68\% |
| Rice | 374,232 | 443,660 | -16\% | 146,665 | 155\% |
| Fish | 28,644 | 34,858 | -18\% | 37,148 | -23\% |
| Textile | 1,311,743 | 1,373,694 | -5\% | 1,289,516 | 2\% |
| Knitwear | 315,032 | 330,273 | -5\% | 343,043 | -8\% |
| Readymade Garments | 300,849 | 290,903 | 3\% | 279,237 | 8\% |
| Bed Wear | 221,177 | 231,422 | -4\% | 209,345 | 6\% |
| Petroleum | 43,074 | 37,526 | 15\% | 9,712 | 344\% |
| Solid Fuel | 5,999 | 17,919 | -67\% | 7,915 | -24\% |
| Petroleum Crude | - | - |  | - |  |
| Petroleum products | 37,075 | 19,608 | 89\% | 1,797 | 1963\% |
| Other manufactures | 325,162 | 316,682 | 3\% | 339,577 | -4\% |
| Chemical \& Pharma | 118,462 | 105,530 | 12\% | 134,062 | -12\% |
| Engineering Goods | 28,192 | 19,033 | 48\% | 20,513 | 37\% |
| Leather | 42,978 | 51,088 | -16\% | 51,597 | -17\% |
| All others | 179,175 | 238,736 | -25\% | 211,476 | -15\% |
| USD Thousands |  |  |  |  |  |


| Export of Goods and Commodities - Based on Volume |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commodities | Unit | Feb-24 | Jan-24 | MoM | Feb-23 | YoY |
| Food |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rice | M.T | 609,295 | 752,033 | -19\% | 564,206 | 8\% |
| Fish | M. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 17,700 | 17,109 | 3\% | 17,395 | 2\% |
| Fruits | M. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 133,217 | 112,585 | 18\% | 67,615 | 97\% |
| Vegetables | M. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 171,586 | 144,262 | 19\% | 159,062 | 8\% |
| Tobacco | M. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 1,375 | 3,227 | -57\% | 3,724 | -63\% |
| Wheat | M. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| Spices | M. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 3,382 | 3,093 | 9\% | 3,724 | -9\% |
| Oil Seeds, Nuts etc | M.T | 6,623 | 10,375 | -36\% | 6,945 | -5\% |
| Sugar | M. T | 0 | 0 |  | 42,433 | -100\% |
| Meat | M. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 10,869 | 10,910 | 0\% | 8,052 | 35\% |
| Textile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw Cotton | M. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 0 | 1,333 | -100\% | 0 |  |
| Cotton Yarn | M.T | 30,028 | 31,806 | -6\% | 18,385 | 63\% |
| Cotton Cloth | M.T | 34,829 | 31,161 | 12\% | 21,917 | 59\% |
| Yarn | M.T | 1,072 | 698 | 54\% | 1,035 | 4\% |
| Knitwear | TH.DOZ | 18,250 | 20,014 | -9\% | 11,945 | 53\% |
| Bed Wear | M. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 41,674 | 41,389 | 1\% | 30,052 | 39\% |
| Towels | M.T | 19,969 | 19,998 | 0\% | 16,140 | 24\% |
| Tents, Canvas etc | M.T | 2,099 | 3,109 | -32\% | 3,193 | -34\% |
| Readymade Garments | TH.DOZ | 6,305 | 7,540 | -16\% | 5,310 | 19\% |
| Art, Silk \& Synthetics | M.T | 7,717 | 7,364 | 5\% | 5,273 | 46\% |
| Petroleum |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude | M.T | 0 | 0 |  | 43,640 | -100\% |
| Petroleum Products | M. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 28 | 163,956 | -100\% | 43,160 | -100\% |
| Naphta | M.T | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| Solid Fuel (Coal) | M.T | 0 | 0 |  | 23 | -100\% |
| Other Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpets, Rugs \& Mats | TH.SQM | 292 | 151 | 93\% | 261 | 12\% |
| Footballs | TH.DOZ | 370 | 387 | -4\% | 297 | 25\% |
| Gloves | TH.DOZ | 90 | 98 | -8\% | 140 | -36\% |
| Leather Tanned | M.T | 957 | 650 | 47\% | 722 | 33\% |
| Leather Garments | TH.DOZ | 109 | 131 | -17\% | 69 | 58\% |
| Leather Gloves | TH.DOZ | 700 | 720 | -3\% | 693 | 1\% |
| Footwear | TH.Pairs | 2,605 | 2,682 | -3\% | 2,303 | 13\% |
| Onyx Manufactured | M.T | 71 | 124 | -43\% | 146 | -51\% |
| Fertilizer | M.T | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| Pharma Products | M.T | 4,489 | 4,602 | -2\% | 4,952 | -9\% |
| Electric Fans | TH.NOS | 207 | 130 | 59\% | 149 | 39\% |
| Molasses | M. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 13,669 | 18,405 | -26\% | 179 | 7536\% |
| Cement | M.T | 349,512 | 390,553 | -11\% | 411,512 | -15\% |



| Top 10 Exporting Countries |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Rank | Country Name | Feb-24 ( P) | $\%$ |
| 1 | U. S. A. | 424 | $16.61 \%$ |
| 2 | China | 169 | $6.61 \%$ |
| 3 | U. K. | 164 | $6.42 \%$ |
| 4 | U. A. E. Dubai | 150 | $5.86 \%$ |
| 5 | Germany | 130 | $5.07 \%$ |
| 6 | Netherlands (Holland) | 126 | $4.92 \%$ |
| 7 | Spain | 111 | $4.32 \%$ |
| 8 | Italy | 84 | $3.30 \%$ |
| 9 | Indonesia | 60 | $2.35 \%$ |
| 10 | Saudi Arabia | 57 | $2.21 \%$ |
| USD Million |  |  |  |

## Workers remittance

|  | Major Countries/Region wise Remittances |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feb-24 | Jan-24R | MoM | Feb-23R | YoY |  |
|  | $\mathbf{2 , 2 4 9 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 9 7 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{- 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 9 0 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 \%}$ |  |
| Cumulative | 287.39 | 283.49 | $\mathbf{1 \%}$ | 219.85 | $\mathbf{3 1 \%}$ |  |
| USA | 345.97 | 362.22 | $\mathbf{- 4 \%}$ | 317.20 | $\mathbf{9 \%}$ |  |
| U.K. | 539.84 | 587.37 | $\mathbf{- 8 \%}$ | 454.94 | $\mathbf{1 9 \%}$ |  |
| Saudi Arabia | 384.71 | 407.64 | $\mathbf{- 6 \%}$ | 324.10 | $\mathbf{1 9 \%}$ |  |
| U.A.E. | 232.19 | 252.78 | $\mathbf{- 8 \%}$ | 241.73 | $\mathbf{- 4 \%}$ |  |
| Other GCC Countries | 263.38 | 290.22 | $\mathbf{- 9 \%}$ | 245.37 | $\mathbf{7 \%}$ |  |
| EU Countries | 9.19 | 9.32 | $\mathbf{- 1 \%}$ | 6.48 | $\mathbf{4 2 \%}$ |  |
| Malaysia | 8.45 | 8.59 | $\mathbf{- 2 \%}$ | 8.72 | $\mathbf{- 3 \%}$ |  |
| Norway | 3.68 | 4.24 | $\mathbf{- 1 3 \%}$ | 3.38 | $\mathbf{9 \%}$ |  |
| Switzerland | 50.01 | 54.55 | $\mathbf{- 8 \%}$ | 46.84 | $\mathbf{7 \%}$ |  |
| Australia | 40.18 | 42.31 | $\mathbf{- 5 \%}$ | 40.41 | $\mathbf{- 1 \%}$ |  |
| Canada | 3.85 | 4.07 | $\mathbf{- 5 \%}$ | 5.86 | $\mathbf{- 3 4 \%}$ |  |
| Japan | 12.02 | 15.71 | $\mathbf{- 2 3 \%}$ | 11.81 | $\mathbf{2 \%}$ |  |
| South Africa | 7.86 | 7.84 | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ | 8.58 | $\mathbf{- 8 \%}$ |  |
| South Korea | 61.05 | 67.57 | $\mathbf{- 1 0 \%}$ | 55.09 | $\mathbf{1 1 \%}$ |  |
| Other Countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UsD million |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## USD million

Country wise remittance


Remittance Trend \& YoY Growth



## PSX - KSE-100 index up by 3.76\%

The KSE-100 index gained $3.76 \%$ during the month of Feb' 24 to close at 67,005 points. This brings the CYTD return to $7.29 \%$ while FYTD return stands at 61.64\%.

Momentum in stock market continued amid clarity on political front regarding formation of cabinet and rollover of USD 2 billion from friendly country, in addition government plans on initiating long-term EFF program further boosted investors sentiment surpassing the 67 K psychological barrier to the highest even level of 67,246 points. The average trading volume for KSE-100 saw a substantial decline from an average of 190 million shares in February 2024 to average 163 million shares in March 2024. Foreigners once again remained on the lime light with net investment of USD 15.3 million, where as on local investor side barring insurance companies all other investors type were net sellers.


Foreign \& Local Investors Portfolio Investment

| Investor Type | Gross Buy | Gross Sell | Net Buy/Sell PKR | Net Buy/Sell USD |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Foreign Individual | $773,742,957$ | $(754,944,734)$ | $18,798,225$ | 67,648 |
| Overseas Pakistani | $11,696,013,605$ | $(6,246,919,004)$ | $5,449,094,595$ | $19,548,048$ |
| Foreign Corporates | $20,652,341,397$ | $(21,853,509,098)$ | $(1,201,167,699)$ | $(4,288,108)$ |
| Foreign Investors - FIPI | $\mathbf{3 3 , 1 2 2 , 0 9 7 , 9 7 6}$ | $(\mathbf{2 8 , 8 5 5 , 3 7 2 , 8 4 5 )}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 2 6 6 , 7 2 5 , 1 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 3 2 7 , 5 9 0}$ |


| Investor Type | Gross Buy | Gross Sell | Net Buy/Sell PKR | Net Buy/Sell USD |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Individuals | $271,836,298,631$ | $(271,975,069,262)$ | $(138,770,631)$ | $(499,353)$ |
| Companies | $12,475,263,991$ | $(19,626,228,551)$ | $(7,150,964,555)$ | $(25,622,928)$ |
| Banks / DFI | $8,542,039,888$ | $(12,377,012,592)$ | $(3,834,972,697)$ | $(13,718,914)$ |
| NBFC | $200,401,942$ | $(221,642,716)$ | $(21,240,775)$ | $(76,931)$ |
| Mutual Funds | $7,639,826,064$ | $(8,622,235,235)$ | $(982,409,168)$ | $(3,522,066)$ |
| Other Organization | $2,262,750,394$ | $(3,395,362,026)$ | $(1,132,611,631)$ | $(4,075,198)$ |
| Broker Proprietary Trading | $59,252,400,079$ | $(59,608,717,002)$ | $(356,316,927)$ | $(1,256,104)$ |
| Insurance Companies | $13,257,495,996$ | $(3,906,934,730)$ | $9,350,561,263$ | $33,443,905$ |
| Local Investors - LIPI | $\mathbf{3 7 5 , 4 6 6 , 4 7 7 , 0 6 0}$ | $(379,733,202,187)$ | $(4,266,725,124)$ | $(\mathbf{1 5 , 3 2 7 , 5 9 2 )}$ |

Pakistan Stock Exchange - March'24


KSE 100 Index Historical Returns

|  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year - CYTD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2024 | -0.76\% | 4.19\% | 3.76\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.29\% |
| 2023 | 0.62\% | -0.40\% | -1.26\% | 3.95\% | -0.60\% | 0.30\% | 15.88\% | -6.31\% | 2.73\% | 12.30\% | 16.59\% | 3.17\% | 54.50\% |
| 2022 | 1.75\% | -2.01\% | 1.05\% | 0.71\% | -4.80\% | -3.57\% | -3.35\% | 5.48\% | -2.89\% | 0.33\% | 2.63\% | -4.55\% | -9.36\% |
| 2021 | 6.01\% | -1.12\% | -2.78\% | -0.73\% | 8.92\% | -1.13\% | -0.64\% | 0.77\% | -5.31\% | 2.94\% | -2.48\% | -1.06\% | 1.92\% |
| 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).

