

Forex Reserves (Month-End Levels in Million USD) Balance of Payments (Monthly in Million USD) 16000 14000 200 12000 0 10000 8000 -200 6000 -400 4000 -600 2000 -800 0 -1000 Source: State Bank of Pakistan, Foreign Exchange Reserves Source: State Bank of Pakistan, Annual Report Roshan Digital Account (Monthly) Workers' Remittances (Monthly in Million USD)

740,000

720,000

700,000

680,000

660,000

640,000 620,000

600,000

580,000

560,000

540,000

9,000

8,000

7,000

6,000

5,000

4,000

3,000

2,000

1,000

80

60

40

20

0

-20

-40

-60

Potatoes (1kg)

3,500

3,000

2,500

2,000

1,500

1,000

3000

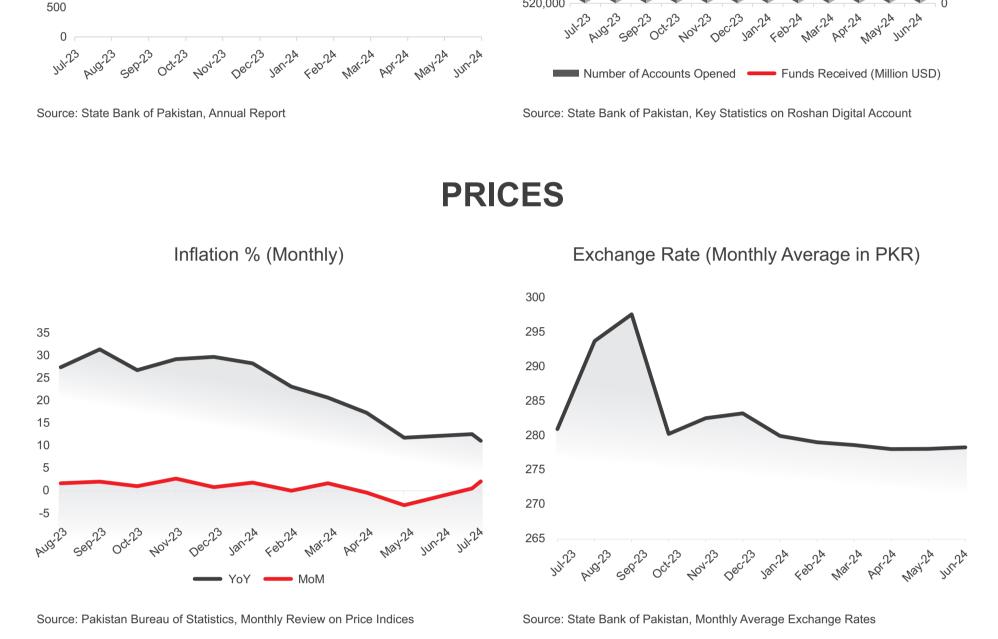
2500

2000

1500

1000

500



250

200

150

15

10

-5

-10

-15

-20

Prices (Monthly)

Jan-24

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Review on Price Indices

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Review on Price Indices

Lahore

Development Lab, Paris School of Economics. The principal investigators included Farrukh Iqbal (former Director of the Institute of Business Administration, Karachi) and Ijaz Nabi (Executive

highlighting aspects that bear on the sustainability of the debt.

Over the last fifteen years, Pakistan has experienced a series of macroeconomic crises, including shortage of foreign exchange with which to service external claims. This has been followed by a pattern of obtaining new loans that provide temporary relief. In recent years, much of the additional debt has been used to service existing debt claims rather than to fix underlying problems that might lead to an eventual decrease in the need for debt. This paper takes a deeper look at the evolution and composition of Pakistan's external debt and economic outcomes with a view to

Pakistan experienced relatively higher growth, investment and export performance in the earlier years of high external finance (1960-87) compared to the more recent years (2000-2022), where consumption and imports rose, typically generating large scale and current account deficits. It appears that external financing funded more consumption than investment in (2000-2022), weakening the competitiveness of the economy and reducing its ability to service a mounting external debt. Thus, the paper offers some hypotheses to explain these trends. These include the dispersed policy energy, rigidity of public expenditure and the elected governments'

Director, CDPR, Country Director, IGC Pakistan).

LET'S TALK

DEVELOPMENT

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power at its disposal. However, it has now overtaken Pakistan's growth levels on several indicators. Dr. Sadiq Ahmed and Dr. Ijaz Nabi talk about the development journey of Bangladesh by highlighting the big turning points and the

FAISAL BARI

lessons Pakistan can learn from its success story.

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3

3.1

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and research work please follow us on:

5.1

Source: Air Quality Index (AQI)

15

10

5

0

-5

YoY% Change in Prices

YoY % Change in Prices

Onions (1kg)

Potatoes (1kg)

Tomatoes (1kg)

MoM% Change in Prices

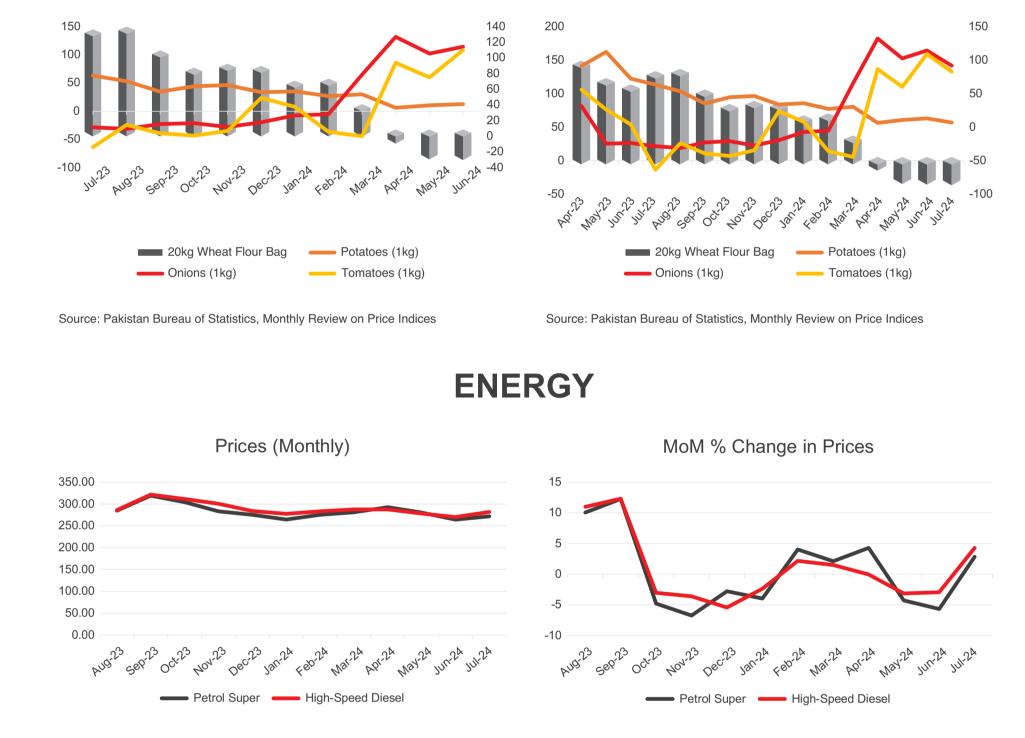
20kg Wheat Flour Bag

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Review on Price Indices

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Review on Price Indices

Electricity Generation by Type GWh (Yearly)

YoY % Change in Prices



160000

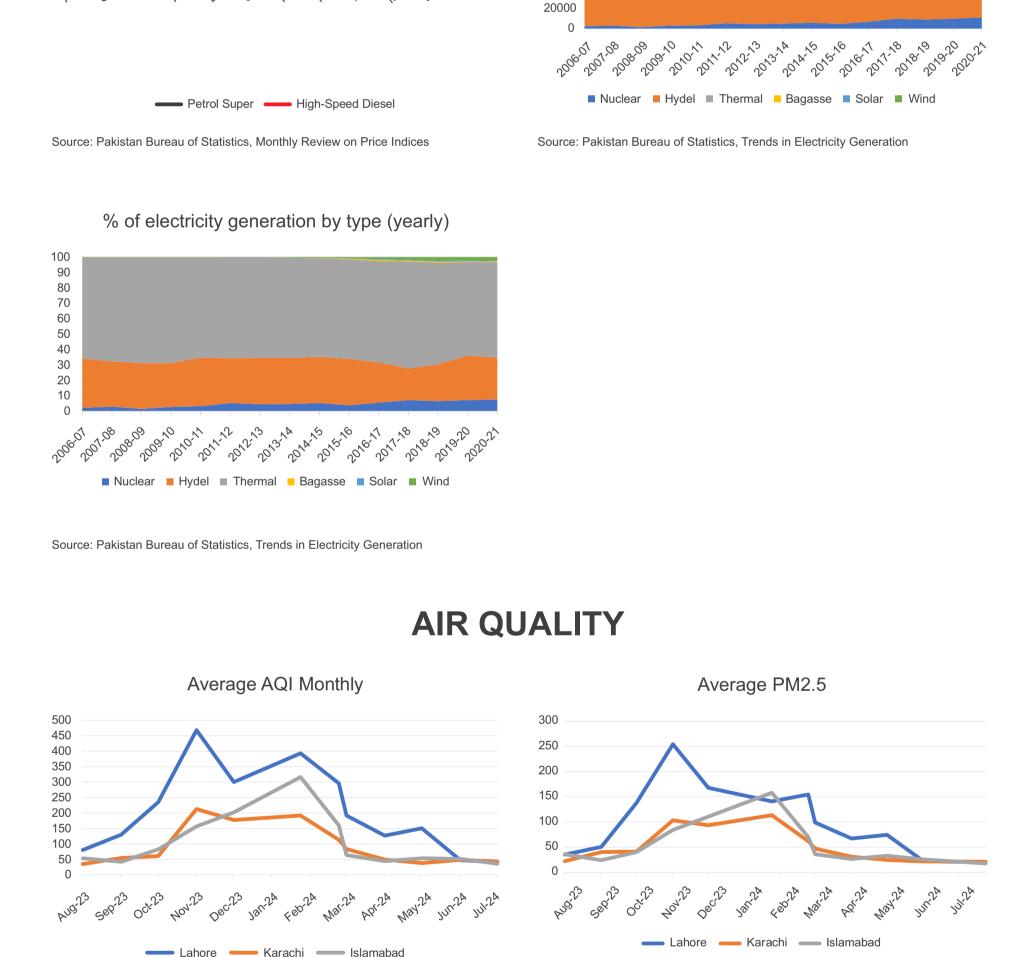
140000

120000

100000

80000

60000 40000



Source: Air Quality Index (AQI)



ENSION



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UMAIR JAVED