

HIGHLIGHTS
PAKISTAN
**ECONOMIC
SURVEY**
2025-26



Economic Adviser's Wing
Finance Division
Government of Pakistan



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Finance Division
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Pakistan entered FY2025-26 with restored macroeconomic stability, and during the year the Government consolidated recovery, strengthened confidence, and advanced the transition toward sustainable, inclusive and private-sector-led growth in a demanding environment. The monsoon floods of 2025 tested communities, infrastructure, agriculture and public-service delivery across affected areas, creating additional fiscal and welfare pressures. Through coordinated federal and provincial efforts, the Government carried forward relief and recovery measures, supported food security, strengthened climate resilience, and preserved the hard-earned gains of stabilization.

Global conditions also placed pressure on Pakistan's economy during FY2025-26. Volatile energy prices, disruptions in supply chains, tight global financial conditions and heightened regional uncertainty affected emerging and energy-importing economies. The conflict in the Middle East further intensified risks through fuel prices, freight costs, insurance premiums, food and fertilizer markets and remittance channels. In this difficult environment, Pakistan maintained economic stability, ensured orderly energy and supply management, and advanced its reform agenda with consistency and resolve.

The economy posted provisional GDP growth of 3.70 percent in FY2025-26, compared with 3.18 percent last year. Large-scale manufacturing recorded a broad-based recovery, inflation declined markedly from crisis-period levels, and the external account strengthened. The current account moved into surplus during the latter part of the fiscal year, while foreign exchange reserves rose to multi-year highs. Workers' remittances remained robust, value-added exports and technology-related inflows strengthened, and Pakistan's equity and sovereign debt markets reflected improving confidence in the country's macroeconomic direction.

The Government also delivered one of the strongest fiscal performances in recent years. It kept fiscal consolidation on track, achieved a historic primary surplus, improved public debt indicators and extended average debt maturities. Pakistan also returned to international capital markets and launched its Panda Bond initiative at competitive pricing. These developments demonstrated investor confidence and strengthened Pakistan's credibility in global financial markets.

The Government continued to implement a broad and difficult structural reform agenda under the IMF-supported programme and through continuous engagement with development partners. It advanced reforms in tax administration, digitization of the economy, tariff rationalization, energy-sector restructuring, pension reform, public debt management, rightsizing of government, SOE reforms and priority privatization transactions. It operationalized a competitive multi-buyer electricity market, advanced the restructuring and closure of loss-making entities, shifted pension arrangements toward contributory systems, expanded digital invoicing, and enforcement systems.

Pakistan also strengthened digital and financial inclusion during the year. The expansion of digital payments, digital public infrastructure, fintech innovation and financial-access initiatives helped broaden participation, support formalization and improve the delivery of public services. At the same time, initiatives in digital assets, blockchain, tokenization and financial innovation positioned Pakistan to participate more effectively in the evolving global digital economy.

The Government remained mindful of the welfare impact of adjustment and shocks. It protected vulnerable segments of society through social protection measures, preserved priority spending on human capital, infrastructure and climate resilience, and continued to focus on policies that support employment, productivity and private investment. These efforts demonstrate that Pakistan can combine stabilization with a renewed growth agenda when institutions coordinate effectively and policy direction remains consistent.

The Pakistan Economic Survey 2025-26 presents a comprehensive account of the country's economic performance during the outgoing fiscal year. It highlights key developments across major sectors of the economy and reflects the Government's efforts to strengthen resilience, restore stability, deepen reforms, improve investor confidence and lay the foundation for sustainable and inclusive prosperity.

I commend Mr. Imdad Ullah Bosal, Finance Secretary, Ms. Nasheeta Maryam Mohsin, Special Secretary, Finance, and Dr. Hasan Muhammad Mohsin, Economic Adviser, along with their teams, for compiling this valuable document in a timely and professional manner.

I remain confident that prudent economic management, institutional strengthening, structural reforms and collective national resolve will enable Pakistan to build a stronger, more resilient, competitive and forward-looking economy and advance steadily toward sustainable and inclusive prosperity.

FOREWORD



**Senator
Muhammad Aurangzeb**

Minister for
Finance and Revenue

Islamabad, June, 2026



The Pakistan Economic Survey 2025-26 presents a detailed assessment of the national economy's performance during the outgoing fiscal year. As the flagship annual publication of the Ministry of Finance, it provides a comprehensive analysis of macroeconomic developments, sectoral trends, public finance, external sector dynamics, social indicators, and major policy initiatives undertaken by the Government.

The fiscal year 2025-26 was marked by considerable external and domestic challenges. Global economic conditions remained uncertain due to geopolitical tensions, fluctuating commodity prices, tighter international financial conditions, and disruptions in global trade and energy markets. The Middle East conflict further intensified these challenges by driving volatility in oil prices, raising transportation and insurance costs, and eroding investor confidence worldwide.

Despite these challenges, Pakistan's economy demonstrated remarkable resilience supported by prudent macroeconomic management, coordinated fiscal and monetary policies, and timely administrative interventions. During the year, the Government advanced important reforms, including pension reforms, the continuation of federal austerity measures, stricter expenditure management, progress on expanding the Treasury Single Account, and ongoing rightsizing of federal entities. These measures strengthened spending discipline, improved cash management, and helped contain fiscal risks while protecting priority expenditures.

Reflecting the positive impact of these measures, GDP growth for FY2025-26 has been estimated at 3.70 percent, driven by 2.89 percent growth in agriculture, 3.51 percent in industry, and 4.09 percent in services. The year also witnessed continued progress in macroeconomic stabilization, supported by stronger external buffers, easing inflationary pressures, and a more stable economic environment, boosting investor confidence.

The preparation of the Pakistan Economic Survey is a collaborative effort involving numerous Ministries, Divisions, Provincial Governments, and autonomous and semi-autonomous organizations. I sincerely appreciate the timely cooperation and valuable contributions from all stakeholders in the provision of data, information, and analytical input.

I would particularly like to acknowledge the professional commitment and hard work of the officers and staff of the Economic Adviser's Wing under the leadership of Dr. Hasan Muhammad Mohsin, Economic Adviser, in compiling and finalizing this important publication.

I hope that the Pakistan Economic Survey 2025-26 will serve as a useful reference document for policymakers, researchers, academics, development partners, investors, and all those interested in understanding Pakistan's economic progress and policy direction.

MESSAGE



Imdad Ullah Bosal

Finance Secretary

Islamabad, June, 2026



The Pakistan Economic Survey 2025-26 provides a comprehensive overview of the country's economic performance. It incorporates the latest available information for the first nine to ten months of FY2025-26 along with detailed time-series data across various sectors of the economy.

The Survey highlights both the achievements and challenges of the economy while presenting analytical discussions on major sectors and policy initiatives. It also reflects the Government's continued focus on structural reforms, fiscal sustainability, investment facilitation, export competitiveness, digital transformation, climate resilience, and inclusive development.

The preparation of such a comprehensive document requires extensive coordination and cooperation among numerous institutions. I sincerely thank all Ministries, Divisions, Provincial Governments, Departments, and Agencies for their valuable support and timely provision of data and information. I am particularly grateful to the State Bank of Pakistan, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Federal Board of Revenue, Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, Budget Wing, Debt Management Office, HRM Wing, and other Wings of the Finance Division for their continued assistance and collaboration.

I remain deeply indebted to Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb, Minister for Finance & Revenue, Mr. Bilal Azhar Kayani, Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Imdad Ullah Bosal, Finance Secretary and Ms. Nasheeta Maryam Moshin, Special Secretary Finance for their continuous guidance, encouragement, and support throughout the preparation of this publication. Their leadership and policy direction have been instrumental in ensuring the timely completion and analytical quality of the Survey.

Economic Survey 2025-26 appreciates the strategic input and technical contribution of Dr. Rashid Amjad, Zafar ul Hassan, Dr. Shahzada Naeed, Dr. Saleem Mohsin, Dr. Haroon Sarwar, Muhammad Fida, Dr. Saima Bashir, Dr. Mahmood Khalid, Zille Hasnain and Dr. Nasir Iqbal. In particular, the views and comments of Dr. Imtaz Ahmad, Chief Economist along with his Planning team are highly appreciated.

Special appreciation is extended to the officers and staff of the Economic Adviser's Wing whose dedication, professionalism, and tireless efforts made the compilation and publication of this Survey possible.

It is hoped that the Pakistan Economic Survey 2025-26 will serve as a valuable source of information and reference for policymakers, researchers, students, investors, development practitioners, and the general public. Constructive suggestions and feedback for further improvement of future editions are warmly welcomed.

PREFACE



Dr. Raja Hasan M. Mohsin
Economic Adviser

Islamabad, June, 2026



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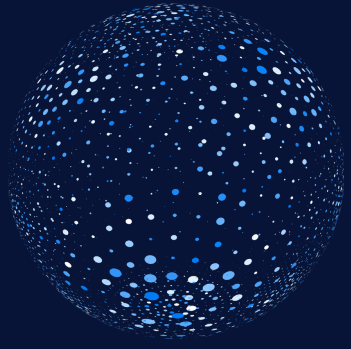
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Global Economic Situation

- Global economic growth is estimated at 3.4 percent in 2025 and is projected to moderate to 3.1 percent in 2026.
- Global inflation is recorded at 4.1 percent in 2025 and is expected to rise to 4.4 percent in 2026, owing to higher expected energy and food prices.
- According to the IMF, the global trade volume of goods and services expanded by 5.1 percent in 2025 but is projected to slow to 2.8 percent in 2026, reflecting an expected decline in both goods and services exports.
- Middle East conflict increased energy market uncertainty and weakened the global outlook in early 2026.












“ Global economic recovery remained uneven as geopolitical tensions, energy-price volatility, supply-chain disruptions and uncertainty in international financial markets continued to weigh on growth prospects. ”

Growth and Investment

- Pakistan's Real GDP recorded a growth of 3.70 percent in FY 2026, reflecting continued macroeconomic stabilization and recovery across key sectors of the economy.
- Inflation remained contained during FY 2026. Average CPI inflation during July–April FY 2026 stood at 6.19 percent compared to 4.73 percent in the corresponding period last year. On year-on-year basis, CPI inflation was recorded at 10.89 percent in April 2026 compared to 0.28 percent in April 2025.
- GDP at current market prices increased to Rs 126,870 billion in FY 2026 from Rs 114,039 billion in FY 2025, registering an increase of around 11.25 percent.
- Per capita income increased to US \$ 1,901 in FY 2026 from US \$ 1,751 in FY 2025, reflecting improved economic activity and income growth.
- The investment-to-GDP ratio was recorded at 14.38 percent in FY 2026 compared to 14.42 percent in FY 2025.
- The national saving-to-GDP ratio stood at 14.13 percent in FY 2026 compared to 14.87 percent in FY 2025, while domestic saving was recorded at 7.03 percent of GDP.
- The agriculture sector grew by 2.89 percent in FY 2026, primarily driven by growth in livestock and supported by positive contributions from crops.
- The industrial sector recorded growth of 3.51 percent in FY 2026, reflecting improved performance in manufacturing, construction, and mining & quarrying activities.
- The services sector expanded by 4.09 percent in FY 2026, maintaining its position as the largest contributor to overall GDP growth.

KEY INDICATORS

(FY2026)

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| GDP Growth | 3.70% ▲ |  |
| ▪ Agriculture | 2.89% ▲ |  |
| ▪ Industries | 3.51% ▲ |  |
| ▪ Services | 4.09% ▲ |  |
| Per Capita Income (US\$) | 1,901 ▲ |  |
| Investment | 14.38% <small>(as % of GDP)</small> |  |
| Savings | 14.13% <small>(as % of GDP)</small> |  |

Agriculture








- Pakistan's agriculture sector grew by 2.89 percent in 2025-26, driven mainly by improved crop production and stronger livestock performance.
- Despite the growth momentum, agriculture's share in GDP slightly declined to 23.44 percent in 2025-26, compared to 23.62 percent in 2024-25.
- Important crops grew by 0.65 percent due to positive growth in production of sugarcane (6.2 %), wheat (4.3 %) and rice (2.8 %) more than offset the decline in production of cotton (-0.5 %) and maize (-2.7 %)
- Wheat production was recorded at 29.61 million tonnes, sugarcane 89.45 million tonnes, rice at 9.99 million tonnes, cotton 7.05 million bales, and maize 8.79 million tonne.
- Other crops recorded a growth of 2.43 percent, supported by substantial increases in production of pulses (31.4 %), vegetables (12.6 %) and fruits (2.8 %).
- Cotton ginning & miscellaneous component has registered a modest growth of 0.07 percent because of low cotton production.
- The livestock sector, contributing 62.45 percent to agriculture and 14.64 percent to Pakistan's GDP, grew by 3.75 percent in 2025-26, up from 2.95 percent the previous year.
- The forestry sector recorded a growth of 2.02 percent, maintaining a steady contribution of 2.26 percent to agriculture and 0.53 percent to GDP.
- The fisheries sector grew by 1.66 percent, improving from 1.43 percent last year, with a sectoral share of 1.29 percent in agriculture and 0.30 percent in GDP.






KEY INDICATORS

GROWTH

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|---|---|
| Agriculture | 2.89% | ▲ |  |
| Crops | 1.44% | ▲ |  |
| Livestock | 3.75% | ▲ |  |
| Forestry | 2.02% | ▲ |  |
| Fishing | 1.66% | ▲ |  |

INPUTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture Credit <small>(Jul-Mar FY2026)</small> | 15% | ▲ |  |
| Fertilizer Off-Take <small>(Jul-Mar FY2026)</small> | 3.8 <small>(Million Tonne)</small> | |  |
| Certified Seeds Availability <small>(Jul-Mar FY2026)</small> | 767.9 <small>(Million Tonne)</small> | |  |





Manufacturing and Mining

- The manufacturing sector exhibited strong performance in FY 2026, posting growth of 6.6 percent compared to 2.0 percent last year. This improvement was primarily driven by a rebound in LSM, which grew by 6.1 percent with Small-Scale Manufacturing at 8.5 percent, and slaughtering at 6.2 percent.
- Based on QIM, LSM grew by 6.5 percent during July-March FY 2026 against a contraction of 1.9 percent same period last year. On YoY basis, LSM posted a growth of 11.1 percent in March 2026, against the contraction of 2.4 percent in March 2025.
- This revival was supported by favourable macro-economic conditions, stable exchange rate, contained inflationary pressures, improved input situation and relatively easing monetary policy.
- Out of 22 sectors, 16 recorded a positive growth including Food, Textiles, Wearing Apparel, Coke & Petroleum Products, Non Metallic Mineral Products, Automobiles, Beverages and Electrical Equipment.
- The Mining and Quarrying sector marginally grew by 0.4 percent in FY 2026, after four consecutive years of contraction.
- Significant growth was recorded in the extraction of magnesite (164.8 percent), rock salt (109.9 percent), gypsum (67.0 percent), iron ore (41.5 percent), ocher (31.7 percent), limestone (25.1 percent) and coal (6.5 percent) during July-March FY 2026.
- On the other hand, production of sulphur declined by 68.0 percent, followed by chromite (51.3 percent), soap stone (24.7 percent), barytes (20.7 percent), natural gas (3.7 percent) and crude oil (0.6 percent).



KEY INDICATORS

(Jul-Mar FY2026)

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---|
| LSM Growth Rate | 6.5% ▲ |  |
| Textile Growth | 0.7% ▲ |  |
| Wearing Apparel | 6.6% ▲ |  |
| Food | 9.8% ▲ |  |
| Coke & Petroleum Products | 10.9% ▲ |  |
| Chemicals | -1.4% ▼ |  |
| Pharmaceutical | -5.1% ▼ |  |
| Mining & Quarrying | 0.4% ▲ |  |

Fiscal Development

- Fiscal consolidation remained firmly on track during FY 2026, supported by improved revenue mobilization, higher non-tax receipts, prudent expenditure management and lower markup payments.
- During July-March FY 2026, the fiscal deficit narrowed significantly to Rs. 856.4 billion, or 0.7 percent of GDP, compared with Rs. 2,970.0 billion, or 2.6 percent of GDP, during the same period last year. The primary surplus increased to Rs. 4,091.5 billion, or 3.2 percent of GDP, compared with Rs. 3,468.7 billion, or 3.0 percent of GDP, in the corresponding period of FY 2025.
- Total expenditure declined by 4.2 percent to Rs. 15,655.6 billion, reflecting expenditure control and lower markup payments. Current expenditure decreased by 2.2 percent to Rs. 14,267.4 billion, while markup payments declined by 23.2 percent to Rs. 4,947.9 billion, due to lower domestic interest rates and improved debt management. Development expenditure and net lending increased by 18.7 percent to Rs. 1,831.8 billion, while PSDP spending rose by 26.8 percent to Rs. 1,947.1 billion, indicating continued support for development priorities.
- Total revenues increased by 10.7 percent to Rs. 14,799.3 billion. Tax revenues grew by 11.3 percent to Rs. 10,166.6 billion, while non-tax revenues increased by 9.5 percent to Rs. 4,632.7 billion. FBR tax collection rose by 10.1 percent to Rs. 9,305.9 billion, while provincial tax revenues increased by 25.8 percent to Rs. 860.7 billion.
- Overall, fiscal performance remains encouraging, supported by expenditure control, revenue mobilization, provincial surpluses, and ongoing fiscal reforms aimed at strengthening sustainability and creating fiscal space for inclusive growth.

KEY INDICATORS

(Jul-Mar FY2026)

Total Revenue (Rs. Trillion) 14.80

Tax Revenues

11.3%
Rs 10.17 tr ▲



Non-Tax Revenues

9.5%
Rs 4.63 tr ▲



Total Expenditure (Rs. Trillion) 15.66

Current Expenditure

-2.2%
Rs 14.27 tr ▼



Dev. Exp. & Net Lending

18.7%
Rs 1.83 tr ▲



Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP)

0.7%
(Lower than last year)



Primary Surplus (% of GDP)

3.2% ▲










Money and Credit

- A prudent and calibrated monetary policy remained instrumental in sustaining economic recovery, anchoring inflation expectations, and supporting financial and external sector stability during FY 2026.
- During July-March FY 2026, Broad Money (M2) shows growth of 6.8 percent (Rs 2,740.6 billion) as compared growth of 4.5 percent (Rs 1,604.1 billion) in last year.
- During July-March FY 2026, Net Foreign Assets (NFA) of the banking system increased by Rs 816.7 billion as compared an increase of Rs 1,162.7 billion in last year.
- During July-March FY2026, Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of the banking system increased by Rs 1,924.0 billion as compared Rs 441.4 billion in last year.
- During July-March FY2026, government borrowing for budgetary support stood at Rs 850.6 billion as compared to an increase of Rs 1,320.9 billion in last year.
- During July-March FY 2026, Private Sector has borrowed Rs 934.1 billion as compared borrowing of Rs 767.6 billion in last year.



KEY INDICATORS

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Current Policy Rate | 11.5% |  |
| Broad Money (M2) | Rs 2,740.6 bn* (Growth of 6.8 %) |  |
| NFA | Rs 816.7 bn* |  |
| NDA | Rs 1,924 bn* |  |
| Private Sector Credit | Rs 934.1 bn* |  |
| Weighted Average Lending Rate | 11.45%** (Average) |  |
| Weighted Average Deposit Rate | 4.61%** (Average) |  |

*: Flows during July-March FY2026

** : End March 2026

Capital Markets and Corporate Sector

- Between July and March FY 2026, Pakistan's stock market, along with major global markets such as the US, France, and China, demonstrated positive performance. However, India's Bombay Sensex 30 index registered a decline.
- The KSE-100 index recorded significant growth of 18.4 percent, climbing from 125,627 to 148,743 points.
- Market capitalization of PSX stood at Rs 15,237 billion on June 30, 2025, and closed at Rs 16,534 billion on March 31, 2026, reflecting a 8.5 percent increase (around Rs 1,297.5 billion).
- As of March 31, 2026, the number of registered companies at PSX stood at 536. During July-March FY 2026, 06 new companies were registered at PSX.
- The National Savings Schemes, including, recorded an inflow of Rs 226.69 billion during July-March FY 2026, compared to an inflow of Rs 171.3 billion during July-March FY 2025.
- During July-March FY 2026, 31,986 companies were incorporated with a capitalization of Rs 67 billion. Most companies were registered in the Information Technology (5,062), Trading (4,685), and Services (3,963) sectors.
- During the period PMEX trading activity reached over 11.8 million lots, compared to more than 5.8 million lots in the corresponding period of FY 2025. The total traded value stood at Rs. 9,238 billion, up from Rs. 6,538 billion in the same period last year, representing increases of 103 percent in trading volume and 41 percent in traded value.



KEY INDICATORS

(Jul-Mar FY2026)

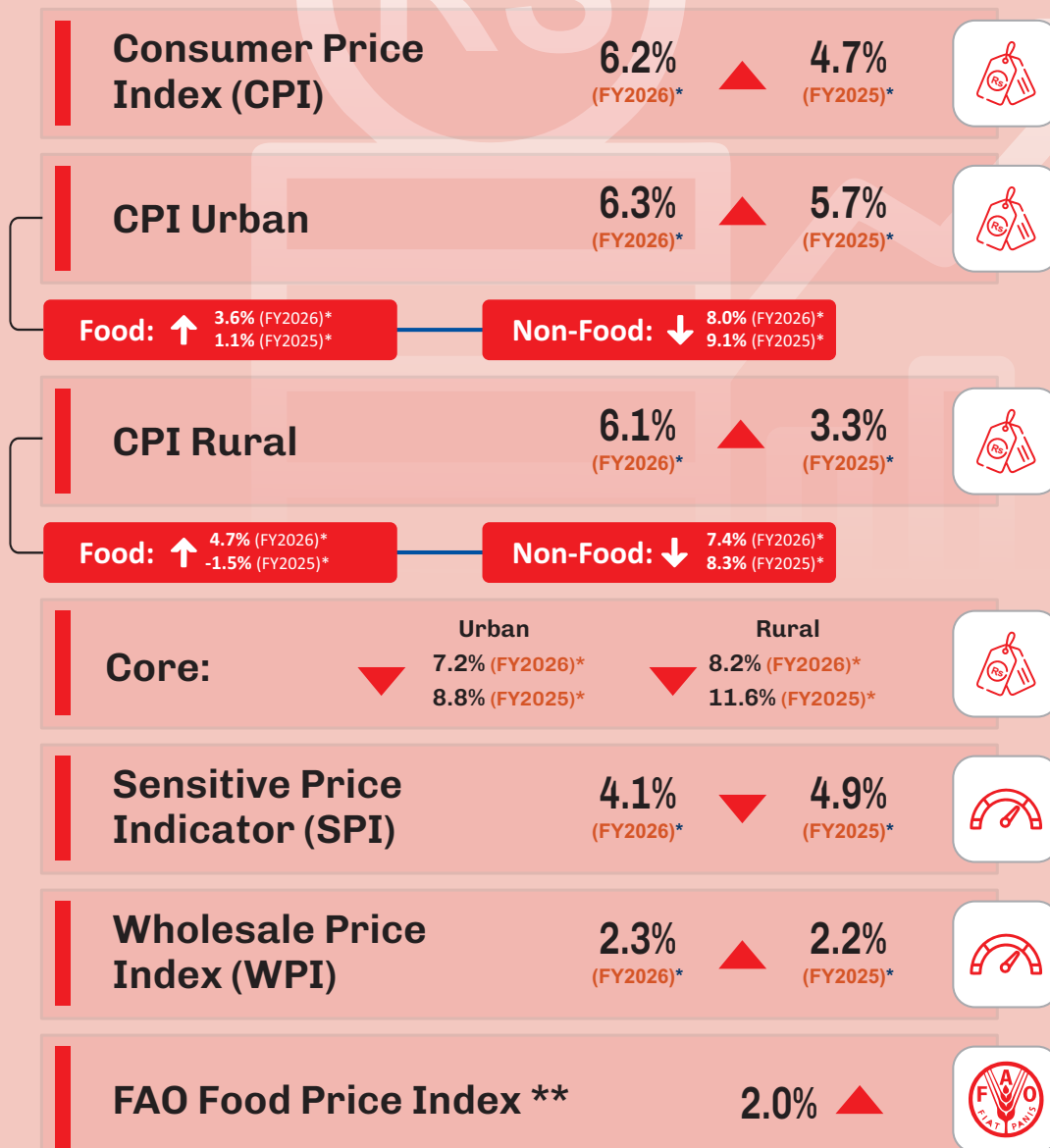
| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| KSE-100 Index | 18.2% ▲ |  |
| Market Capitalization | 8.5% Rs 16,534 bn ▲ |  |
| Fund Mobilized at PSX | Rs 18.3 bn |  |
| Net Investment in NSS* | Rs 226.7 bn ▲ |  |
| Incorporation of Companies (Nos.) | 31,986 |  |
| Commodities Contracts | Rs 9,238 bn |  |

*: National Savings Scheme

Inflation

- The sharp rise in international crude oil prices led to an increase in domestic petroleum prices, contributing to inflation reaching 10.9 percent in April 2026 compared to 0.3 percent in the same month last year.
- The headline CPI national inflation, averaged at 6.2 percent during July-April, FY 2026 against 4.7 percent in the comparable period last year.
- The Urban food inflation during July-April, FY 2026, is recorded at 3.6 percent and non-food 8.0 percent as against 1.1 percent and 9.1 percent in the corresponding period last year.
- The Rural food inflation during July-April, FY 2026, is recorded at 4.7 percent and non-food increase by 7.4 percent as against -1.5 percent and 8.3 percent in the corresponding period last year.
- Urban and Rural Core inflation during July-April, FY 2026, stood at 7.2 percent and 8.2 percent respectively against 8.8 percent and 11.6 percent last year.
- WPI during July-April, FY 2026 has recorded an increase of 2.3 percent against the 2.2 percent last year.
- SPI stood at 4.1 percent during July-April, FY 2026 against the 4.9 percent last year.
- Government has adopted a coordinated policy approach comprising prudent monetary and fiscal measures, strengthened market monitoring, improved supply of essential commodities, rationalized import duties, and exchange rate stabilization efforts to contain inflationary pressures and reduce the impact of external shocks.

KEY INDICATORS



*: Jul-Apr **: April 2026/April 2025

Trade and Payments

- The Current Account posted a surplus of US \$ 72 million during July–March FY 2026, compared to a surplus of US \$ 1.7 billion in the same period last year.
- The trade balance in goods stood at a deficit of US \$ 27.9 billion against US \$ 22.7 billion last year, driven by a 6.9 percent rise in imports as domestic economic activity picked up.
- The services trade account deficit narrowed to US \$ 2.1 billion from US \$ 2.3 billion last year, driven by higher export growth, mainly a 19.8 percent increase in IT exports.
- The primary income account deficit declined by US \$ 364 million to US \$ 6.4 billion, on account of lower interest payments.
- Remittances showed sustained growth of 8.2 percent, reaching a high of US \$ 30.3 billion.
- The Financial Account recorded a net inflow of US \$ 194 million, reversing from a net outflow of US \$ 1.0 billion last year, due to higher official loan disbursement.
- Foreign exchange reserves rose to US \$ 22.6 billion by 15th May 2026, with SBP reserves at US \$ 17.1 billion and commercial banks' reserves at US \$ 5.5 billion.
- The exchange rate remained broadly stable (average exchange rate for July–March FY 2026: Rs 281.1/US \$), contributing to external-sector confidence.



KEY INDICATORS

Jul-Mar FY2026 (US\$ billion)







| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Current Account Surplus | 72 (US\$ million) | |
| Exports | 22.7 | |
| Imports | 50.7 | |
| Trade Deficit in Services | 2.1 | |
| Primary Income Deficit | 6.4 | |
| Remittances | 30.3 | |
| FOREX Reserves | 22.6 (15 th May 2026) | |
| SBP: US\$ 17.1 Banks: US\$ 5.5 | | |
| Average Exchange Rate | 281.1 (PKR Rs) | |

Public Debt

- Total public debt stood at Rs 83,285 billion by end-March 2026, with domestic debt at Rs 57,566 billion and external debt at Rs 25,720 billion.
- During July–March FY 2026, interest expense on public debt totaled Rs 4,947 billion, comprising Rs 4,287 billion on domestic debt and Rs 660 billion on external debt.
- Fiscal deficit financing was fully met through domestic borrowing sources, with the government primarily relying on medium- to long-term instruments such as PIBs and Government Ijarah Sukuk.
- Under strategic Liability Management Operations, the government conducted buybacks of approximately Rs 2.1 trillion worth of government debt securities to rationalize debt servicing cost.
- To cater to institutional investor demand, the government introduced a 15-year zero-coupon Pakistan Investment Bond, successfully raising Rs 263 billion on realized value basis.
- The government expanded Shariah-compliant financing options through the introduction of a 10-year zero-coupon fixed-rate Sukuk instrument.
- During July–March FY 2026, the government raised approximately Rs 2.25 trillion through Shariah-compliant Sukuk issuances.
- External budgetary disbursements were recorded at US \$ 6.1 billion, including US \$ 2.7 billion from multilateral sources, US \$ 1.1 billion from bilateral development partners, US \$ 2.0 billion from Naya Pakistan Certificates, and US \$ 0.2 billion from commercial banks.
- The government received US \$ 1.2 billion under the IMF’s Extended Fund Facility during July–March FY 2026.



KEY INDICATORS

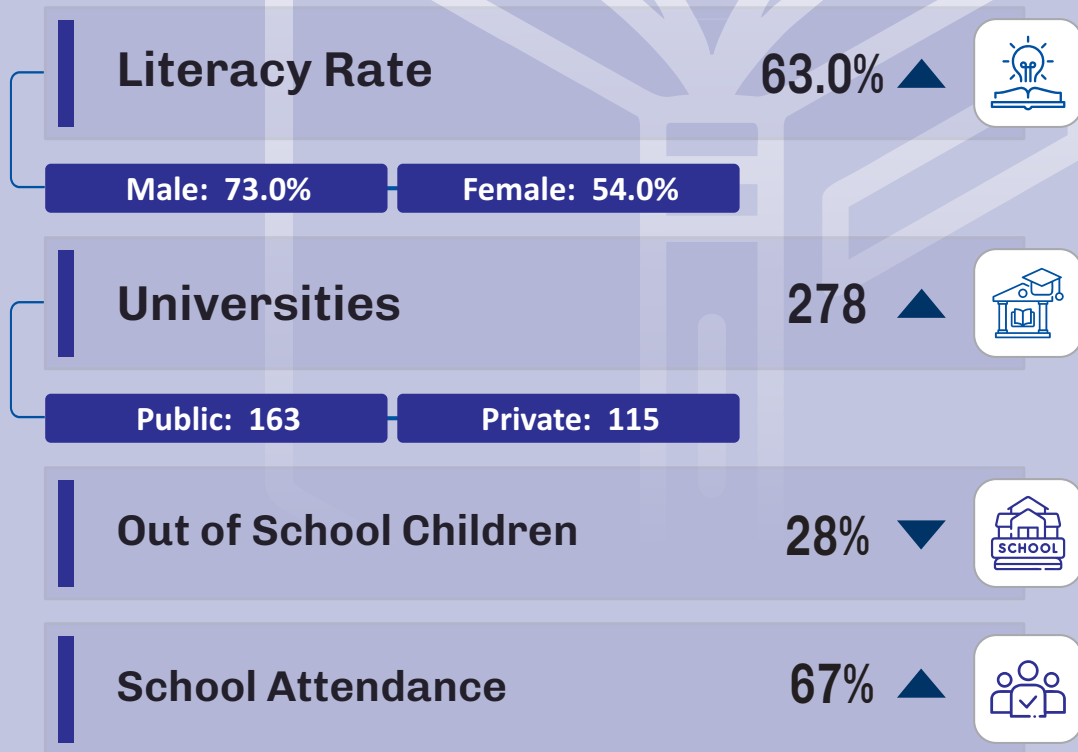
| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Total Public Debt (End-Mar 2026) | 83,285 (Rs. billion) |  |
| ▪ Domestic Debt | 57,566 (Rs. billion) |  |
| ▪ External Public Debt | 25,720 (Rs. billion) |  |
| YoY Interest Expense Declined | 23% |  |
| ATM of Domestic GoP Securities | 3.86 ▲ Years |  |
| Share of Shariah Compliant Instruments Increased | 1.8% |  |

Education

- The 2025 Population and Housing Census recorded Pakistan's literacy rate at 63.0 percent, with male demonstrating higher literacy at 73.0 percent than females at 54.0 percent.
- Area-wise analysis suggests that the literacy rate in urban areas is significantly higher recorded at 74.0 percent compared to 55.0 percent in rural areas. Among the provinces, Punjab has registered the highest literacy rate (68.0%), followed by Sindh (58.0%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (58.0%) and Balochistan (49.0%).
- Out of School Children (OOSC) in Pakistan have declined from 38 percent in 2023 (Male: 35%, Female: 42%) to 28 percent in 2025 (Male: 25%, Female: 31%), demonstrating significant progress across all provinces particularly in Balochistan where the number decreased from 69 percent to 45 percent, followed by Sindh (47% to 39%), Punjab (32% to 21%), and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (30% to 28%).
- During FY 2025, the Government has allocated Rs. 34.905 billion to Higher Education Commission for implementation of 147 development projects (129 on-going, 12 new, 06 previous PSDP) of Public Sector universities and HEC.
- As of April 2026, the PM's laptop scheme has provided 74,427 devices to 407,713 students across 156 higher education institutions in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Federal Territory, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and Gilgit-Baltistan, with 54 percent female participation
- Education expenditures by the federal and provincial governments stood at Rs 962.0 billion during FY 2025, representing 0.8 percent of GDP.



KEY INDICATORS



Health and Nutrition

- The government is committed to Universal Health coverage and aims to achieve the Agenda 2030 of SDG. The total public health expenditure during FY 2025 amounted to Rs 942.2 billion (0.8% of GDP) against Rs 924.9 billion last year. A total of Rs19,375.8 million was allocated to the health sector projects in PSDP for FY 2026.
- The M/oNHSR&C, draft National Health and Population policy (2026-35) provides a unified national framework to guide health and population at federal and provincial level.
- The government has strengthened its efforts to combat malnutrition through the National Multisectoral Nutrition Programme, Benazir Nashonuma Programme, and Pak-Korea Nutrition Center by expanding nutrition services, and digital monitoring systems.
- Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) has carried out over 1.0 million procedures annually in radiotherapy, radiology and nuclear medicine departments and over 2.0 million in pathology department of AECHs.
- As per drug seizure data for July-March FY2026, a total of 1,489 FIRs were registered and 1,729 accused were arrested under conviction rate of 78%. Moreover, seven Model Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers (MATRC) treated 2,024 patients in the above period.
- NDMA strengthened its gender-responsive and inclusive disaster preparedness through health, education, social protection, and climate change. These included Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) and Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE). Whereas 2,645 girls guide were trained under Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) badge initiative till March 2026.



KEY INDICATORS

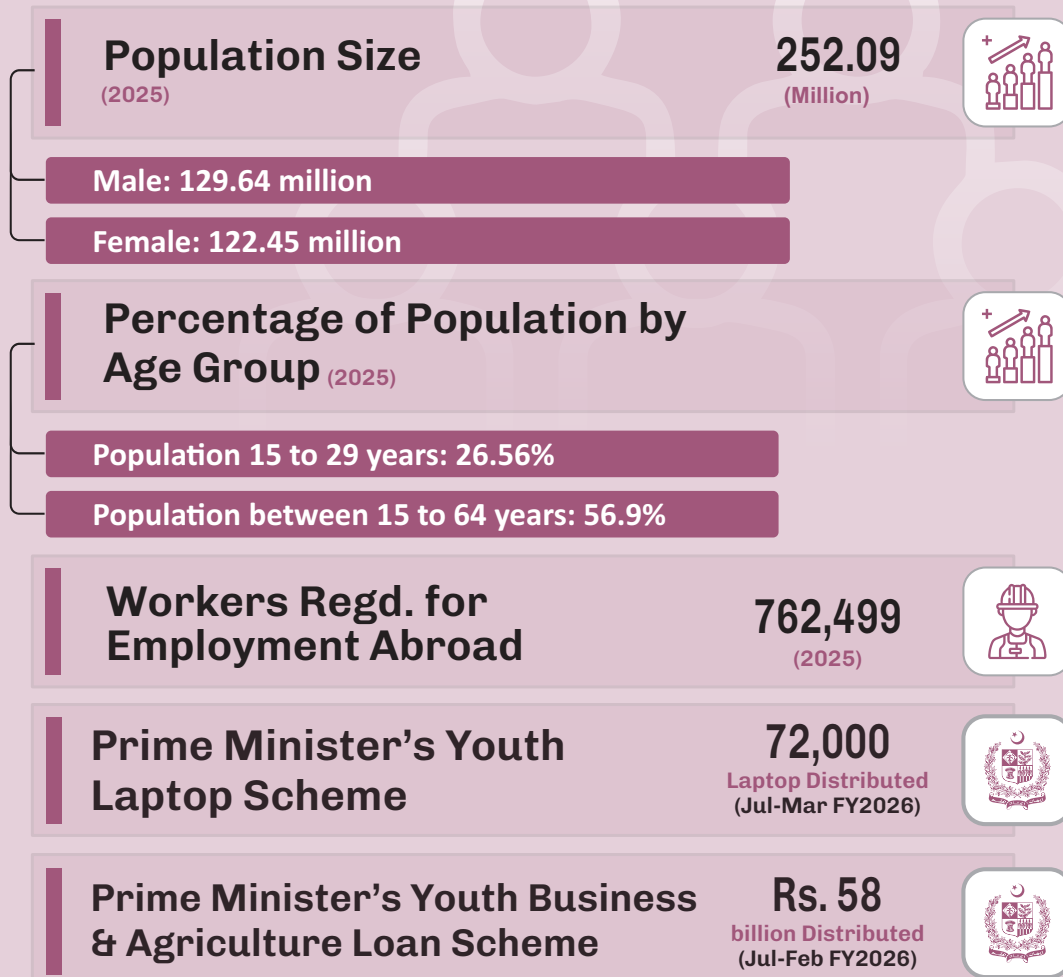
| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Public Health Expenditure | 0.8% (as % of GDP) FY2025 | |
| Health Sector PSDP Allocation | 19.375 (Rs. billion) | |
| Hospitals | 1,934 (2025) P | |
| Basic Health Units | 5,746 (2025) P | |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 47 (Per 1,000 Births) (2024-25 PSLM) | |
| Life Expectancy | 67.8 (2024) | |
| Registered Doctors | 336,582 (2025) P | |

Population Labour Force and Employment

- According to the National Institute of Population Studies, Training & Research, the estimated population of Pakistan in 2025 is 252.09 million, with a 2.07 percent population growth rate.
- In 2025, male population is 129.64 million while female population is 122.45 million.
- The population of Punjab stands at 133.36 million, followed by Sindh with 58.27 million, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 42.68 million, and Balochistan with 15.22 million.
- According to the latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2024-25, the total Labourforce is 83.14 million out of which 77.2 million employed and 5.90 million unemployed.
- Under Prime Minister Youth Skill Development Programme a total of 90,550 trainings have been delivered across multiple sectors in FY 2026.
- Under Prime Minister's Youth Business and Agriculture Loan Scheme (PMYB&ALS) loans amounting to Rs. 58 billion were disbursed into 114,815 beneficiaries during July-February FY 2026.
- Under Prime Minister's Youth Laptop Scheme, A total of 72,000 laptops were distributed on merit from July-March FY 2026.
- During 2025, the Bureau of Emigration and the Overseas Employment (BE&OE) registered 762,499 workers for overseas employment.
- The Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resources Development issued 75 new licenses to Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs), bringing the total number of operational license holders to 2,697 in July-March FY 2026.



KEY INDICATORS










Transport and Communication

- Under PSDP FY 2026, an allocation of Rs. 226.98 billion has been made for 71 NHA projects, including Rs. 224.83 billion for ongoing schemes and Rs. 2.15 billion for new projects. The NHA network currently comprises 48 national highways, motorways, and strategic roads spanning 14,480 km.
- Pakistan Railways operates a network of 444 locomotives over a route length of 7,791 km and generated gross earnings of Rs. 63.56 billion during July–March FY 2026, compared to Rs. 65.17 billion in the corresponding period last year.
- Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) recorded net revenue of Rs. 211.7 billion during CY2025, while operating expenditures increased by 1.8 percent to Rs. 198.3 billion.
- Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC), with a fleet of 13 vessels and cargo carrying capacity of 996,683 DWT, reported a profit before tax of Rs. 7.99 billion during July–March FY 2026.
- Port activity showed positive momentum during the period under review. Karachi Port handled 42.03 million tonnes of cargo and container traffic during July–March FY 2026, while Port Qasim recorded an 8 percent increase in cargo throughput.
- Pakistan’s electronic media network comprises 142 satellite television channels and 28 foreign channels operating under landing rights. During July–March FY 2026, PEMRA contributed Rs. 1.1 billion to the national exchequer.
- For FY 2026, Rs. 6.27 billion was allocated to PBC for operational expenditures, of which approximately Rs. 4.6 billion had been released by end-March 2026.



KEY INDICATORS

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| NHA's Network Length | 14,480 (Km) |  |
| Pak Railways Passenger Traffic | 24.16 * (Mn Passengers) |  |
| Pak Railways Freight Traffic | 4,839 * Tonne Km (million) |  |
| PNSC Group's Profit after Tax | 7,506 * (Rs. million) |  |
| Cargo Handling at Ports ** | 78,452 * (Mn Tonne) |  |
| Pakistan Post's Network | 9,695 (Number) |  |
| PEMRA Total Channel Licenced TV Stations | 142 (Number) |  |

* : July-March FY2026

** : Karachi Port, Port Qasim, Gwadar Port

- Pakistan's total installed electricity capacity is 49,651 MW, comprising hydel (23.4%), thermal (49.2%), nuclear (7.1%), and renewables (20.3%).
- During July-March FY 2026, electricity generation totaled 92,835 GWh: hydel (30.1%), thermal (46.9%), nuclear (18.5%), and renewables (4.5%).
- Electricity consumption stood at 83,143 GWh, with households using 47.4 percent, industrial 31.5 percent, agriculture 3.1 percent, and commercial 8.4 percent.
- Six nuclear power plants, with 3,530 MW capacity, supplied 17,137 million units during July-March FY 2026.
- Petroleum product demand rose 3.5 percent during July-March FY 2026, with the transport sector consuming 82.5 percent of total demand.
- Petroleum imports increased to 13,641.7 thousand tonnes during July-March FY 2026, from 13,174.7 thousand tonnes in the same period last year.
- Natural Gas and RLNG consumption was 2,316 MMCFD and 613 MMCFD, respectively, during July-March FY 2026, compared to 2,345 MMCFD and 798 MMCFD during the same period last year.
- Coal consumption during July-March FY 2026 increased to 21.41 million tonnes, from 16.17 million tonnes in the same period last year.



KEY INDICATORS

Total Installed Capacity

(End Mar FY2026)

49,651

(MW)



Total Electricity Generation

(Jul-Mar FY2026)

92,835

(Gwh)



Consumptions (Jul-Mar 2026)

Total Electricity

83,143

(Gwh)



Petroleum Products

13.64

(Million Tonnes)



Gas

2,929

(Mmcf)



Coal

21.41

(Metric Tonnes)









Information Technology and Telecommunication

- The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) industry has achieved a trade surplus of US \$ 2.9 billion (2,911 million), representing 86 percent of total ICT export remittances during July-March FY 2026.
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) export remittances surged 19.7 percent, reaching US \$ 3.38 billion (3,388 million) during July-March FY 2026, compared to US \$ 2.8 billion (2,829 million) achieved during the corresponding period last year.
- Tech Freelancer exports, included in the ICT services remittances inflow, surged to US \$ 856.3 million during July-March FY 2026 compared to US \$ 567.5 million during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 51 percent.
- During July-March FY 2026, overall number of trainings that DigiSkills.pk has conducted is more than 5.14 million, comprising 70 percent males and 30 percent females.
- PTA conducted its 5G spectrum auction on 10th March 2026, generating approximately US \$ 509.6 million (approximately Rs 142.6 Billion) in revenue from the sale of radio frequency spectrum licenses to telecom operators.
- During July – March FY 2026, telecom sector showed resilience, expanding its services and generating telecom revenues of Rs. 837 billion.
- In March 2026, the total telecom subscriptions (Mobile and Fixed) reached 207.22 million and total teledensity in the country reached 82.6 percent.
- Telecom sector also contributed substantial Rs 285 billion to the national exchequer in terms of taxes and duties during July – March FY 2026.



KEY INDICATORS

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| IT Exports | 3,388[*] (US\$ million) |  |
| Trade Surplus of IT and ITeS | 2,911[*] (US\$ million) |  |
| Freelancers' Remittances | 856.3[*] (US\$ million) |  |
| Telecom Revenues | 837[*] (Rs billion) |  |
| Broadband Subscribers | 161^{**} (million) |  |
| Total Telecom Subscribers Mobile and Fixed | 207.2^{**} (million) |  |

* : July-March FY2026

** : End March 2026



Social Protection

Poverty & Inequality

- Pakistan's poverty declined over the long term, from 50.4 percent in 2005-06 to 21.9 percent in 2018-19, before rising to 28.9 percent in 2024-25.
 - Rural poverty stood at 36.2 percent, while urban poverty was 17.4 percent.
- The national Gini coefficient rose from 28.4 to 32.7, indicating increased inequality between 2018-19 and 2024-25.
- Despite higher consumption-based poverty, several social indicators improved between 2018-19 and 2024-25, including school attendance, literacy, internet access, immunization, sanitation, and clean fuel use.

Pro-Poor Expenditures

- Pro-poor expenditure reached Rs 4.66 trillion during July-March FY 2026, compared to Rs 4.25 trillion last year.
- Social Security and Welfare increased to Rs 822.21 billion, while disaster-related spending rose sharply to Rs 224.92 billion.

BISP

- BISP allocation stood at Rs 722.49 billion in FY 2026. During July-March FY 2026, amount released/disbursement stood at Rs 540.27 billion.
- Social Protection Wallets advanced digital payments, with 7.3 million SIMs distributed and 6.5 million MSISDNs shared.

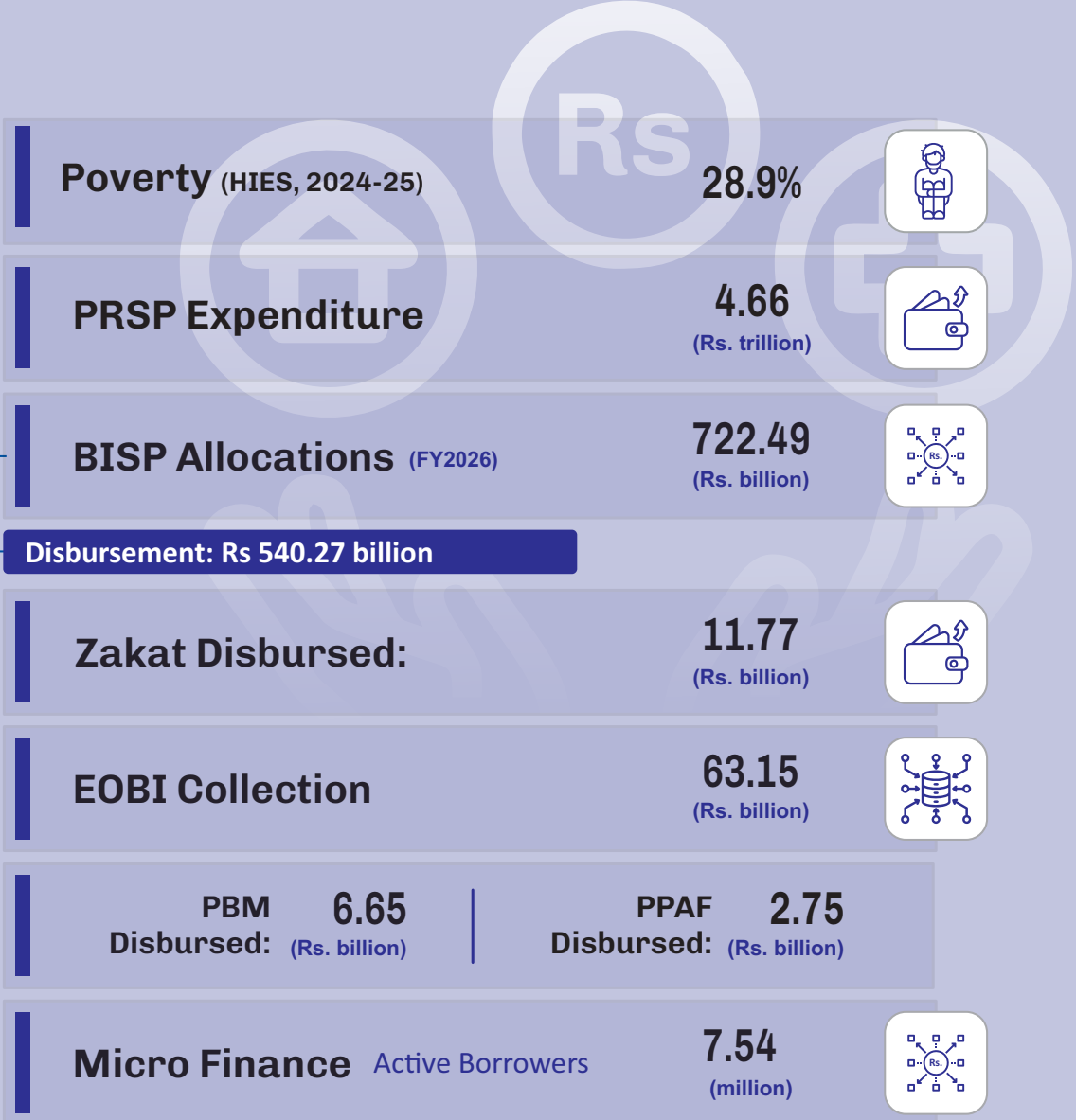
Other Social Protection

- PPAF disbursed Rs 2.75 billion and extended 101,188 interest-free loans worth Rs 5.96 billion.
- PBM disbursed Rs 6.56 billion, while Zakat releases stood at Rs 11.77 billion.
- EOBI collected Rs 63.15 billion and disbursed Rs 54.29 billion in pensions.
- WWF supported marriage grants, death grants, Hajj, and scholarships worth Rs 6.83 billion.
- Micro-credit stood at Rs 739.08 billion, with 7.54 million active borrowers.

Note: Poverty and inequality figures are based on HIES 2024-25. Most programme figures cover July-March FY 2026



KEY INDICATORS



All figures reported for the CFY cover the period July-March, except poverty estimates



Climate Change

- 2025 ranked as Pakistan's second warmest year in the past 65 years, with a national annual mean temperature of 23.9 °C and rainfall 3 percent below the average.
- IMF Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF) progress with completion of four key reforms: Introduction of carbon levy, Adaptation electric vehicle policy framework, Issuance of climate-related financial risk management guidelines and Operationalization of green taxonomy & ESG disclosure guidelines.
- Pakistan Climate Prosperity Plan (CPP), a flagship investment-led framework launched to transform climate challenges into opportunities for sustainable economic growth, resilience and prosperity.
- Pakistan Green Taxonomy (PGT) being implemented starting voluntarily reporting of climate related risks, opportunities and taxonomy-aligned activity data until June 2029 before a three-phase mandatory rollout.
- Pakistan's Monsoon 2026 Strategic Plan approved, constitutes a time bound, anticipatory climate adaptation framework aimed at reducing recurrent flood-related losses using risk-informed approach.
- Green Climate Fund Regional Programme Glaciers to Farms (G2F) has been approved, with allocation of US \$ 27.5 million.
- Climate and Disaster Resilience Enhancement Programme (CDREP) – Subprogram II, with allocation of US \$ 500 million is currently under implementation.



KEY INDICATORS

2025: 2nd Warmest Year in 65 years with 23.9 °C average temperature & 3% below average rainfall



IMF RSF Progress with Completion of Four Key Reforms



Pakistan Climate Prosperity Plan (CCP): Climate Investment Blueprint Launched



Pakistan Green Taxonomy (PGT) Issued and being Implemented



Pakistan Monsoon 2026 Strategic Plan Approved



Climate and Disaster Resilience Enhancement Programme (CDREP) Subprogram-II under Implementation: Allocation US\$ 500 million



Green Climate Fund Regional Programme G2F Approved: Allocation US\$ 27.5 million





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