

Introduction

Domestic and external environment play an important role in shaping the country's trade with rest of the world. The outgoing fiscal year 2007-08 witnessed a series of developments, both on domestic and external front, which adversely affected the country's overall balance of payments, including the trade balance. Unsettling political landscape on domestic side and unprecedented surge in oil and commodity prices, along with slower growth in world economy in general and the US economy in particular on external front played an important role in shaping the outcomes of Pakistan's trade sector in 2007-08.

Pakistan's export performance has been impressive in recent years (2002-03 to 2005-06) with exports registering an average growth of 16 percent per annum on the back of strong macroeconomic policies pursued at home and international trading environment remaining hospitable. Pakistan's export performance was dismal in 2006-07 as it witnessed abrupt and sharp deceleration to less than 4 percent. As will be discussed later, exports, when viewed in the back of last year's performance, did manage to recover somewhat this year but its performance has remained far short of the average growth of 16 percent achieved during 2002-03 to 2005-06.

Pakistan's exports suffer from serious structural issues which need to be addressed primarily by the industry itself, with government playing its role of a facilitator. Textile is the backbone of Pakistan's exports but bears various tribulations. These include: (i) low value added and poor quality products fetching low international prices; (ii) the machinery installed in recent years has depreciated considerably relative to Pakistan's competitors; (iii) these machines are power-intensive, less productive and carry high maintenance cost; (iv) augmented wastage of inputs adding to the cost of production; (v) little or no efforts on the part of industry to improve their workers' skills; (vi) industry spending less money on research and development; and (vii) export houses lacking capacity to meet bulk orders as well as meeting requirements of consumers in terms of fashion, design and delivery schedule.

Pakistan's import grew at an average rate of 29 percent per annum during 2002-03 to 2005-06 on the back of strong economic growth which triggered a consequential growth in investment. The surge in investment led to a substantial increase in imports. However, import growth slowed to a normal level in the fiscal year 2006-07 but registered a sharp pick up once again in the current fiscal year 2007-08 on account of unprecedented rise in oil import bills and some one off elements in the shape of imports of wheat and fertilizer. As a result, Pakistan's trade and current account deficits have widened substantially in this year contributing to serious macro economic imbalances. Correction of imbalances through shaving off aggregate demand by appropriate policies should be the top most priority of the government.

EXPORTS¹:

Overall exports recorded a growth of 10.2 percent during the first ten months (July- April) of the current fiscal year against a growth of 3.6 percent in the same period last year. In absolute terms, exports have increased from \$ 13847.3 million to \$ 15255.5 million. (See Table 8.1) However,

¹ The analysis of exports and imports and trade balance is based on trade data released by Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) on custom basis. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) prepares balance of payments for the country and uses exports, imports and trade gap numbers on actual payment basis. Therefore, the trade numbers will differ with each other.

exports of \$15255.5 million in ten months imply that the target of \$19 billion exports is likely to be achieved. Broad categories of exports suggest that with the exception of textile manufactures, all other categories of exports registered stellar growth. For example, exports of food group were up by 22.4 percent; petroleum group exports registered an increase of 38 percent; exports of other manufactures and other item's posted handsome growth of 33.2 percent and 59.5 percent, respectively. Textile manufactures, accounted for almost 57 percent of total exports, performed poorly as it registered a decline of 2.5 percent. Textile exports are suffering from structural issues which need to be addressed by the industry itself. The government has provided financial support to textile sector through R & D during the current fiscal year. Even this financial support could not help improve the performance of textile exports. It is therefore, clear that the problems are structural in nature and cannot be resolved through financial support of the government.

Exports of food group accounting for 13.2 percent in total exports grew by 22.4 percent and contributed 26.1 percent in overall exports growth. Within food group, rice accounting for 60 percent, registered an impressive growth of 28.5 percent. Pakistan clearly benefited from the unprecedented rise in international price of rice. Since Pakistan is a net exporter of rice, it is likely to benefit from the elevated international price of rice in coming years. This will also encourage farmers in Pakistan to grow more rice and benefit from the current hike in international price of rice. The other important component of food group which registered impressive growth includes fruits; oil seeds, nuts and kernels; meat and meat preparations; fish and fish preparations. (see Table 8.1).

Export of textile manufactures, accounting for 57 percent of total exports not only registered a negative growth of 2.5 percent but also was a drag on the overall performance of exports. With the exception of raw cotton and other textile materials, all other major components of textile manufactures registered negative growth in the current fiscal year. It is important to note that the unit value of

all the major components of textile manufactures were up substantially but exports in quantum term registered a sharp decline across the board with exception of raw cotton. In other words Pakistan's textile exports could not benefit from higher international prices and as such the exports performance of this sector has been dismal in 2007-08 (see Table 8.1). The dismal performance of textile exports can be attributed, beside their structural issues, to rising cost of production owing to increase in domestic cotton prices and stifling power shortages. In addition, the deteriorating law and order situation in the country also resulted in reported diversion of export orders to other countries. Poor quality of cotton on account of contaminated cotton issue has also adversely affected the export of spinning industry. Furthermore, textile exports appear to have also suffered from the slow down in the US economy which has been the largest destination for Pakistani exports during the last few years. In addition, Pakistan also faced tough competition from China, India, Bangladesh and Turkey in the EU market for textile apparel. In the case of bed wear exports, its exports to EU market are rising after the reduction of anti-dumping duty on this category from the previous level of 13.1 percent to 5.8 percent. However, in the US market, this category of export faces tough competition in terms of prices, especially from China.

Export of petroleum group accounting for 6 percent of total exports contributed 18.2 percent in the overall exports growth for the year. Export of petroleum product and Naphtha registered an impressive growth of 83 percent and 16 percent respectively. (see Table 8.1).

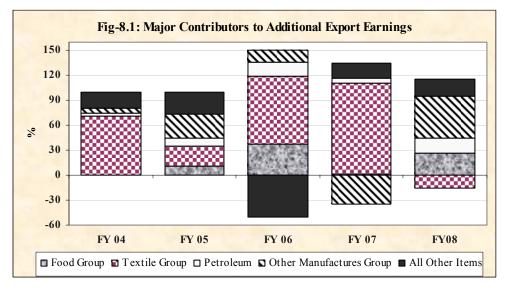
Unlike textile manufactures, exports of other manufactures accounting for 19 percent of total exports posted a stellar growth of 33.2 percent in the current fiscal year. Accordingly, it contributed over 50 percent to this year overall exports growth. The major performers under this category of exports include leather tanned: leather manufacturer; surgical goods; chemical and pharmaceutical products. The performance of carpets & rugs and engineering goods has been lackluster as they registered negative growth. All other manufactures under this category of exports

registered impressive growth of over 100 percent during the current fiscal year (see Table 8.1). Performance of this category of exports is indeed encouraging when viewed at back of power and skilled labor shortages and political disturbances in the country.

Export of all other items accounting for over 5 percent of total exports grew by almost 60 percent and accordingly, contributed 20.6 percent to this year's overall exports growth. (see Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Structure of Exports					(\$ Millions)
	July-	April		Absolute	Percentage
Particulars	2007-08*	2006-07	% Change	Increase/	Contribution to
4.5.10				Decrease	Increase in Exports
A. Food Group	2007.3	1640.3	22.4	367.0	26.1
Rice	1210.9	942.0	28.5		
Fish & Fish Preparation	165.9	158.2	4.9		
Fruits	127.3	95.2	33.7		
Spices	21.5	20.2	6.6		
Oil Seeds, Nuts & Kernels	35.3	13.8	155.1		
Meat & Meat Preparation	41.2	33.7	22.3		
All other Food Items	405.3	377.2	7.4		
B. Textile Manufactures	8649.6	8875.0	-2.5	-225.5	-16.0
Raw Cotton	58.1	45.3	28.5		
Cotton Yarn	1070.6	1176.5	-9.0		
Cotton Cloth	1572.5	1717.5	-8.4		
Knitwear	1504.3	1479.9	1.7		
Bed Wear	1565.0	1634.7	-4.3		
Towels	497.6	506.0	-1.7		
Readymade Garments	1200.2	1250.8	-4.0		
Made-up Articles	428.6	419.4	2.2		
Other Textile Materials	752.7	645.0	16.7		
C. Petroleum Group	930.9	674.1	38.1	256.9	18.2
Petroleum Crude	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Petroleum Products	407.7	222.8	83.0		
Petroleum Top Naptha	523.2	450.9	16.0		
Solid Fuel (Coal)	0.1	0.4	-84.9		
D. Other Manufactures	2890.7	2170.8	33.2	719.9	51.1
Carpets. Rugs & mats	182.3	193.3	-5.7		
Sports Goods	244.5	234.0	4.5		
Leather Tanned	338.6	279.8	21.0		
Leather Manufactures	570.7	461.2	23.7		
Surgical G. & Med.Inst.	202.6	152.1	33.2		
Chemicals & Pharma. Pro.	498.4	315.9	57.8		
Engineering Goods	163.7	191.7	-14.6		
All other manufactures	690	342.8	101.3		
E. All Other Items	777.0	487.1	59.5	289.9	20.6
Total	15255.5	13847.3	10.2	1408.2	100.0
* Provisional	10200.0	10011.0	- • · -		ral Bureau of Statistics

As shown in Figure 8.1, the contribution of textile manufactures in overall exports has been fluctuating, at best ,over the last five years. The performance of textile manufacturers has been far from satisfactory during the fiscal year 2007-08. This points to the fact that a natural diversification of exports is underway and Pakistan appears to be moving away from conventional textile products to new non-conventional items such as other manufactures, petroleum product and food group (see figure 8.1). However, the pace of diversification is painfully slow. The current food price hike at the global and national level provides window of opportunity for Pakistani farmers to bring more area under cultivation for rice and wheat crop as they have been receiving higher prices for their crops. Pakistan can emerge as one of the major exporters of rice and wheat, therefore, contributing substantially to overall export growth.



Trends in Monthly Exports

The monthly exports for the period July-April, 2007-08 remained above the corresponding months of the last year, averaging \$ 1495 million per month as against an average of \$ 1419 million last year. (See Table 8.2)

Concentration of Exports

Pakistan's exports are highly concentrated in a few items namely, cotton, leather, rice, synthetic textiles and sports goods. These five categories of exports account for 72.4 percent of total exports during the first nine months of 2007-08 with cotton manufacturers alone contributing 54.7 percent, followed by rice (7.1%), leather (6.1%), synthetic textiles (2.9%) and sports goods (1.6%). The degree of concentration has changed little from the last fiscal year. The annual percentage shares of the major export commodities are given in Table 8.3 as well as in Figs-8.2 & 8.3.

Month	(\$ Million)				
	2006-07	2007-08			
July	1342.0	1471.6			
August	1498.5	1464.6			
September	1412.8	1484.5			
October	1262.6	1378.2			
November	1374.9	1539.2			
December	1516.6	1320.2			
January	1175.6	1476.5			
February	1271.9	1554.9			
March *	1523.1	1786.4			
April	1808.5	1469.3			
Monthly Average	1418.7	1494.5			

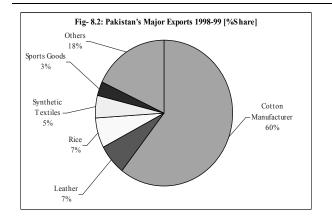
Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Table 8.3:Pakistan	's Major l	Exports							(Percentage Share)										
Commodity	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08*									
Cotton																			
Manufacturers	59.1	61.0	58.9	59.4	63.3	62.3	57.4	59.4	59.7	54.7									
Leather	6.9	6.3	7.5	6.8	6.2	5.4	5.8	6.9	5.2	6.1									
Rice	6.9	6.3	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	6.5	7.0	6.6	7.1									
Synthetic Textiles	5.1	5.3	5.9	4.5	5.1	3.8	2.1	1.2	2.5	2.9									
Sports Goods	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6									
Sub-Total	81.3	82.2	80.9	78.9	82.6	79.3	73.9	76.6	75.7	72.4									
Others	18.7	17.8	19.1	21.1	17.4	20.7	26.1	23.4	24.3	27.6									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0									
*July-March (Provis	sional)					,	Source: M	inistry of	Commer	*July-March (Provisional) Source: Ministry of Commerce & FBS.									

Cotton

Manufacturer

54%



Pakistan's exports were slowly moving toward higher value added in textile as shares of bedwear, towels, and knitwear have increased over the last seven years. But the performance during the current fiscal year shows a decline in the share of these high value added exports. Beside this, the share of cotton yarn and cotton cloth has also witnessed a decline. However, the shares of other categories of textile exports such as ready made garments, synthetic textile and made up articles have shown a marginal increase during the first nine months of current fiscal year. (See Table 8. 4)

Fig-8.3: Pakistan's Major Exports Jul-Mar 2007-08 [% share]

Others

28%

Rice 7%

Leather

6%

Sports Goods

2%

Synthetic

Textiles

Table 8.4: Export of Te	extile Manu	factures						(Share)
Item	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*
Cotton Yarn	18.7	16.1	12.9	14.0	12.7	13.7	13.6	12.4
Cotton Cloth	17.9	19.6	18.6	21.3	23.3	21.6	19.3	17.7
Knitwear	15.8	14.6	15.9	18.1	18.9	17.6	18.7	17.3
Bed wear	12.9	15.9	18.4	17.2	16.4	20.8	19.0	18.1
Towels	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6
Tents, Canvas &	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7
Tarpaulin								
Readymade Garments	14.4	15.1	15.1	12.4	12.9	13.8	13.2	14.1
Synthetic Textiles	9.5	7.1	7.9	5.9	3.5	2.0	4.0	5.1
Made up Articles	5.7	6.1	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.5	5.0
Others	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	1.3	4.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*July-March (Provisiona	l)				Å	Source: FBS	S & Finance	e Division.

Composition of Exports

Pakistan's export composition has changed significantly since early 1990s as it moved from primary and semi manufactured exports to manufactured exports (See Table 8.5). However, during the last three years the export composition has observed no change with both primary and semi manufactured exports contributing 11 percent, while a major bulk of contribution coming from manufactured goods, that is, 78 percent. The composition of Pakistan's export reflects that it doesn't rely heavily on primary commodities for foreign exchange earnings. What Pakistan's economy lacks is the export of high technological products and software

Direction of Exports

Like the concentration of Pakistan's export in few items, the country's exports are also highly concentrated in only few countries. USA, Germany, Japan, UK, Hong Kong, Dubai and Saudi Arabia alone account for almost one-half of Pakistan's export. Continuing the past trend, these seven markets remained the major destinations for Pakistani export during the current fiscal year with a marginal diversification. US remained by far the major destination for Pakistan's exports accounting

Table 8.5: Compo	osition of Exports			(% Share)
Year	Primary Commodities	Semi-Manufactures	Manufactured Goods	Total
1992-93	15	21	64	100.0
1994-95	11	25	64	100.0
1996-97	11	21	68	100.0
1998-99	12	18	70	100.0
99-2000	12	15	73	100.0
2000-01	13	15	72	100.0
2001-02	11	14	75	100.0
2002-03	11	11	78	100.0
2003-04	10	12	78	100.0
2004-05	11	10	79	100.0
2005-06	11	11	78	100.0
2006-07	11	11	78	100.0
July-March				
2006-07	11	11	78	100.0
2007-08 *	11	11	78	100.0
* Provisional			Source: Federal Bure	au of Statistics

for 26.4 percent, followed by U.K, Germany and Saudi Arabia.(See Table 8.6)

Since Pakistan's exports are highly concentrated in few items and few countries, a more diversified export mix both in terms of commodities and markets is necessary. Heavy concentration of exports in few commodities and few markets can lead to export instability. Besides the issue of export diversification, other broad-based measures need to be undertaken to address the constraints faced by the export sector. In this regard, private sector should increase its competitiveness by employing state of the art machinery, better management, and cost effectiveness. Other major problems such as low value addition and poor quality; obsolete use of machinery and technology; higher wastage of inputs adding to the cost of production; low labor productivity; little spending on research and development; export houses lacking capacity to meet bulk orders; inability to meet requirements of consumers in terms of fashion and design; non-adherence to contracted quality and delivery schedule, lack of marketing techniques also needs addressed. to be Government should play its role as a facilitator in achieving the objective of raising exports by providing a strong macro economic environment with a stable exchange rate, low cost of capital and strong infrastructure.

Table 8.6: Ma	jor Expor	ts Market	S					(Percentage Share)		
Country	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08*
USA	21.8	24.8	24.4	24.7	23.5	23.9	23.9	25.5	24.6	26.4
Germany	6.6	6.0	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.8	42	4.1	4.3
Japan	3.5	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8
UK	6.6	6.8	6.3	7.2	7.1	7.6	6.2	5.4	5.6	5.6
Hong Kong	7.1	6.1	5.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0
Dubai	5.4	5.7	5.3	7.9	9.0	7.3	3.3	5.6	7.5	1.6
Saudi Arabia	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.3	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.7
Sub-Total	53.4	55.0	51.8	54.9	55.0	52.3	45.7	47.6	48.1	44.4
Other	46.6	45.0	48.2	45.1	45.0	47.7	54.3	52.4	51.9	55.6
Countries										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*July - Novem	*July - November Source: Ministry of Commerce.									

Imports

Imports during the first ten months (July-April) of the current fiscal year (2007-08) grew by 28.3 percent compared with the same period of last year, reaching to \$ 32.06 billion (See Table 8.7). After growing at an average rate of 29 percent per annum during 2003-04, Pakistan's import growth slowed to a moderate level of 6.9 percent in the last fiscal year (2006-07). Import's growth exhibited a sharp pick up in 2007-08 in the back of extra ordinary surge in the imports of petroleum products as well as imports of food group and raw material. Non-oil imports were up by 22.5 percent and non-oil and non food imports surged by 18.8 percent during the first ten months (July-April) of the current fiscal year (See Table 8.7).

Imports of food group were up by 48.6 percent in the current fiscal year mainly on account of unanticipated imports of wheat amounting \$ 819 million and extra ordinary surge (70.4%) on the imports of edible oil due to sky-rocketing price of palm oil in international market. Within food group, more than 67 percent increase is attributed to imports of wheat alone, followed by 47 percent from edible oil imports. Despite having a bumper wheat crop of 23.3 million tons, Pakistan had to import 1.7 million tons of wheat at a time when the prices in international market were all time high. The prices of palm oil in international market surged mainly on account of convergence of palm oil from consumption to bio-diesel, there by creating shortages in international market.

In other words, more than the entire increase in the import of food group can be attributed to these two items-wheat and edible oil. Sugar, pulses, tea and milk and milk food registered a combined decline of \$330 million leaving the absolute increase of \$1152 million in the imports of food group. Imports of food group accounted for 11 percent of total imports but contributed 16.3 percent in the overall growth of imports in the current fiscal year (See Table 8.7 & 8.8).

Imports of machinery posted a modest increase of 6.9 percent in the first ten months (July-April) of current fiscal year reaching to \$4224.5 million. Within machinery group, imports of power generating machines; construction and mining

machines and other machinery showed a substantial increase of 38.2 percent, 33.1 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively. The rise in the import of these different categories of machines is attributed to ongoing work on various power and construction projects in the country. A large part of the growth in power generating machinery imports was on account of needs of IPPs that achieved financial closure during the first seven months (July-Jan) of current fiscal year. The absolute increase in imports of these three categories of machines amounted to \$432 million, 59 percent more than the total import of the machinery group. Within the machinery group, the combined decline in the imports of textile machinery, office machines, air crafts, ships and boats, and agriculture machinery amounted to \$161 million, thus arriving at an absolute increase of \$271 million in the imports of machinery group. Machinery group accounts for 13.2 percent of total imports but contributed only 3.8 percent in the overall imports of this year. (See Tables 8.7 & 8.8).

Imports of petroleum group witnessed an extra ordinary surge at 47 percent, amounting to \$8670 million. Within petroleum group, both product and crude posted an increase of 53.6 percent and 40.1 percent, respectively in first ten months (July-April) of current fiscal year. Petroleum group accounts for 27 percent of total imports but contributed 39 percent in the overall import growth for the year. (See Table 8.7 & 8.8) The surge in imports of petroleum group has been the result of an extra ordinary increase in the prices of POL products as well as substantial increase in its quantity. The oil prices in international market are currently hovering around \$130 per barrel. If the prices stayed at this level during the remaining months of the current fiscal year, oil import bill will likely to touch \$11 billion. Apart from price factor, the quantity of oil imports has also contributed in the extra-ordinary surge in imports. The rise in the quantity of petroleum products was on account of higher demand of furnace oil for power generation as the supply of gas to power sector has been relatively less this fiscal year.

Unlike in the previous years, the imports of consumer durable registered a decline of 1.6

percent in the first ten months (July-April) of the current fiscal year. Within consumer durables, imports of electrical machinery and appliances grew by 14.3 percent while imports of road motor vehicles registered a decline of 8.6 percent. The share of consumer durables in total imports stood at 5.3 percent in 2007-08 while its contribution to this year's import growth has been nil at best. (See Tables 8.7 & 8.8)

Imports of raw material, accounting for 16.6 percent of total imports, grew by 38.6 percent in the first ten months (July-April) of current fiscal year. With exception of insecticides, which grew only by 1 percent, all other categories of raw registered substantial material increases. Fertilizers, plastic material and iron and steel and scrap, amounting for 45 percent of total raw material imports, grew respectively by 193.1 percent, 12.3 percent and 74 percent. The extraordinary increase in the import of fertilizer was surprising at a time when the price of fertilizer in the international market was up by almost 50 percent. As against 1 million tons of last year, Pakistan imported almost 2 million tons in the first ten months of current fiscal year, registering a growth of 97 percent. Why such a large quantity of fertilizer were imported when its off-take within the country did not grow compared to last year is not clear? Nevertheless, the country had to pay additional \$542 million in import on account of extra-ordinary increase in the import of fertilizer which cannot be explained by looking at the performance of this year's agricultural crops.

Imports of raw material contributed 21 percent to the overall growth of imports this year. Imports of iron and steel and scrap grew by 74 percent on account of elevated level of construction activity in the country. (see Tables 8.7 & 8.8). Local production from Pakistan Steel Mills and other industries could not meet the growing demand for these products in construction sector, hence import were up.

Unlike in the recent past, imports of telecom remained more or less at last year's level of \$1.9 billion, suggesting that the expansion phase of various cellular companies appears to have saturated for the time being. Imports of telecom accounts for 5.9 percent of total imports but contributed only marginally (0.3%) to this year's overall imports growth (See Tables 8.7 & 8.8)

It is important to note that the surge in imports during 2003-06 was on the back of strong economic growth which strengthened the domestic demand and consequently a pick up in investment. In contrast, the surge in this year's import is not because of any structural shift in demand but because of the rising international commodity prices such as oil and palm oil and one-off increase in the import of wheat and fertilizer. Imports of petroleum products and edible oil alone contributed 47 percent to the rise of this year's import. Additional 18.7 percent contribution came from one of the element that is import of wheat and fertilizer. Together these four items accounted for two third growth in this year's import (see Table 8.8).

Table 8.7: Structure of Imports					(\$ Million)
	July-	April	Absolute		Contribution
Particulars	2007-08* 2006-07		Increase	% Change	to import growth (%)
A. Food Group	3523.7	2371.8	1151.9	48.6	16.3
Milk & milk food	63.6	66.1	-2.5	-3.8	0.0
Wheat Unmilled	818.6	41.6	777.0	1869.7	11.0
Dry fruits	67.6	56.6	10.9	19.3	0.2
Tea	167.4	184.3	-16.9	-9.1	-0.2
Spices	63.7	45.2	18.5	40.9	0.3
Edible Oil (Soyabean & Palm Oil)	1309.2	768.4	540.8	70.4	7.7
Sugar	13.3	256.1	-242.8	-94.8	-3.4
Pulses	151.8	218.5	-66.7	-30.5	-0.9
B. Machinery Group	4224.5	3953.6	270.9	6.9	3.8
Power Gen. Machines	851.8	616.5	235.4	38.2	3.3

Trade and Payments

Table 8.7: Structure of Imports					(\$ Million)
	July-	April	Absolute		Contribution
Particulars	2007-08*	2006-07	Increase	% Change	to import growth (%)
Office Machines	248.3	268.0	-19.7	-7.4	-0.3
Textile Machinery	359.8	428.4	-68.6	-16.0	-1.0
Const. & Mining Mach.	206.1	154.9	51.2	33.1	0.7
Aircraft Ships and Boats	823.7	876.1	-52.4	-6.0	-0.7
Agri. Machinery	122.7	143.2	-20.6	-14.4	-0.3
Other Machinery	1612.1	1466.5	145.6	9.9	2.1
C. Petroleum Group	8670.4	5896.6	2773.8	47.0	39.2
Petroleum Products	4650.8	3027.7	1623.0	53.6	23.0
Petroleum Crude	4019.6	2868.9	1150.8	40.1	16.3
D. Consumer Durables	1703.9	1731.3	-27.3	-1.6	-0.4
Elect. Mach. & App.	607.7	531.6	76.1	14.3	1.1
Road Motor Veh.	1096.3	1199.7	-103.4	-8.6	-1.5
E. Raw Materials	5325.8	3841.5	1484.3	38.6	21.0
Synthetic fibre	240.3	193.6	46.7	24.1	0.7
Silk yarn (Synth & Arti)	240.0	193.7	46.3	23.9	0.7
Fertilizer	823.3	280.9	542.4	193.1	7.7
Insecticides	80.3	79.5	0.8	1.0	0.0
Plastic material	1068.3	951.2	117.0	12.3	1.7
Iron & steel and Scrap	511.6	294.0	217.7	74.0	3.1
Other Chemical Products	2362.0	1848.5	513.5	27.8	7.3
F. Telecom	1890.1	1868.6	21.5	1.2	0.3
G. Others	6722.6	5329.6	1393.0	26.1	19.7
Total	32061.1	24993.0	7068.1	28.3	100.0
Excluding Petroleum Group	23390.7	19096.4	4294.3	22.5	60.8
Excluding Petroleum & Food Groups	19867	16724.6	3142.4	18.8	55.5
* Provisional			Source	e: Federal Burea	u of Statistics.

	July-	April	Absolute	%	Percentage	
	2006-07	2007-08	Increase	Change	Contribution	
Total Imports	24993.0	32061.1	7068.1	28.3	100.0	
A. Food Group	2371.8	3523.7	1151.9	48.6	16.3	
B. Machinery Group	3953.6	4224.5	270.9	6.9	3.8	
C. Petroleum Group	5896.6	8670.4	2773.8	47.0	39.2	
D. Consumer Durables	1731.3	1703.9	-27.3	-1.6	-0.4	
Elect. Mach. & App.	531.6	607.7	76.1	14.3	-1.1	
Road Motor Vehicles	1199.7	1096.3	-103.4	-8.6	-1.5	
E. Raw Materials	3841.5	5325.8	1484.3	38.6	21.0	
F. Telecom	1868.6	1890.1	21.5	1.2	0.3	
G. Others	5329.6	6722.6	1393.0	26.1	19.7	

The surge in international commodity and oil prices is reflected in Pakistan's import bill. Pakistan import was inflated by \$ 4099 million in the first ten (July-April) months of the current fiscal year mainly on account of higher international prices of commodities, including oil.

Pakistan's trade balance would not have worsened so much if the unit value of few items listed in Table 8.9 remained at last year's level. Pakistan's import would have been lowered by \$ 4099 million and import growth would have been 12 percent and not 28.3 percent as reported in Table 8.9 Pakistan Economic Survey 2007-08

Commodity	Actual	Imports at Last	Additional Bill	
Commounty	Imports	Year's Prices	(Gains/Losses)	
Soya bean Oil	92.1	32.2	59.9	
Palm Oil	1217.0	736.2	480.8	
Petroleum Products	4650.8	3027.7	1623.1	
Petroleum Crude	4019.6	2868.9	1150.7	
Fertilizer	823.3	280.9	542.4	
Plastic Material	1068.3	951.2	117.1	
Medicinal Products	427.7	351.7	76.0	
Iron & Steel	1039.6	990.1	49.5	
Total	13338.4	9238.9	4099.5	
*Provisional		Source: FBS	& E.A. Wing, Finance Division	

Trends in Monthly Imports

Trend in the monthly import shows that except for the month of December and April, the imports during July-April, 2007-08 remained consistently higher compared to the same months of last year. Imports averaged \$ 3.1 billion per month during this period as against \$ 2.7 billion for the comparable period last year. Trends in monthly imports are documented in Table 8.10.

Concentration of Imports

Like exports, Pakistan's imports are also highly concentrated in few items namely, machinery, petroleum & petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipments, edible oil, iron & steel, fertilizer and tea. These eight categories of imports accounted for 75.5 percent of total imports during the first nine months (July-March) of current fiscal year. Among these categories machinery, petroleum & petroleum products and chemicals accounted for 57.3 percent of total imports. The annual percentage share of major imports is given in Table 8.11 which further strengthens the fact that concentration of imports has remained, by and large, unchanged over the last one decade.

Month	(\$ Million)				
Month	2006-07	2007-08			
July	2459.9	2573.8			
August	2523.6	2747.4			
September	2442.3	2734.9			
October	2131.1	3384.7			
November	2773.6	3161.2			
December	2564.2	2348.8			
January	2329.9	3529.5			
February	2572.3	3659.2			
March *	2622.6	3823.3			
April	4100.0	2573.5			
Monthly Average	2652.0	3053.6			
*Provisional Source	: Federal Bured	au of Statisti			

Table 8.11: Pak	istan's M	lajor Im	ports						(P	ercentag	e Share)
Commodities	96-97	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08*
Machinery * *	23.1	17.9	13.9	19.3	17.1	18.5	17.8	22.5	18.0	21.9	18.4
Petroleum &											
Products	19.0	15.5	27.2	31.3	27.1	25.1	20.3	19.4	22.3	24.0	26.5
Chemicals @	13.4	16.6	17.5	20.0	15.9	15.1	16.1	15.5	13.4	13.0	12.4
Transport											
Equipments	4.7	5.7	5.5	4.0	4.8	5.6	5.6	6.2	7.7	7.6	5.7
Edible Oil	5.1	8.7	4.0	3.1	3.8	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.7	3.1	4.2
Iron & Steel	3.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	5.1	4.9	3.3
Fertilizer	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.5	2.7
Tea	1.1	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5
Sub-Total	73.5	72.7	75.0	83.8	75.2	75.9	70.3	74.7	72.5	76.7	73.7
Others	26.5	27.3	25.0	16.2	24.8	24.1	29.7	25.3	27.5	23.3	26.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
* July-March (Pr	rovisional	l					Soi	urce: Min	istry of C	Commerc	e & FBS
** Excluding Tra	ansport E	quipment	s, @Ex	cluding l	Fertilizer				-		

Composition of Imports

The composition of Pakistan's import shows that they had not witnessed any significant change over the last ten –fifteen years. The share of raw material for consumer goods had been on a rise while that for capital goods had almost remained stagnant. The upward movement observed by the share of capital goods owes to higher level of investment in the country. However, the declining share of consumer goods is on account of higher domestic production. Composition of imports during the first nine months of the current fiscal year (July-March, 2007-08) shows that share of consumer goods stood at 10 percent and capital goods declined to 31 percent from 37 percent, while that of raw material for consumer goods increased by five percentage point from 46 to 51, due to higher domestic production. The share of raw material for capital goods also increased by 1 percentage point during this period owing to higher level of investment. The details are given in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12: Con	mposition of Import	ts			(% Share	
Voor	Carital Cooda	Raw M	aterial for	Consumer Goods	Total	
Year	Capital Goods	Capital Goods	Consumer Goods	Consumer Goous	Total	
1990-91	33	7	45	16	100.0	
1992-93	42	6	38	14	100.0	
1994-95	35	5	46	14	100.0	
1996-97	37	5	44	15	100.0	
1998-99	31	6	47	16	100.0	
99-2000	26	6	54	14	100.0	
2000-01	25	6	55	14	100.0	
2001-02	28	6	55	11	100.0	
2002-03	31	6	53	10	100.0	
2003-04	35	6	49	9	100.0	
2004-05	36	8	46	10	100.0	
2005-06	37	7	45	11	100.0	
2006-07	36	7	47	10	100.00	
July-March						
2006-07	37	7	46	10	100.0	
2007-08 *	31	8	51	10	100.0	
* Provisional				Source: Federal Bureau	u of Statistic.	

Direction of Imports

Like exports, Pakistan's imports are also highly concentrated in few countries. USA, Japan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Germany, the UK and Malaysia have been the major sources of Pakistan's imports since last ten years. Over 40 percent of Pakistan's imports continue to originate from these seven countries. During first nine months (July-March) of the current fiscal year, Saudi Arabia, followed by USA and Japan had been the major supplier of our imports. [See Table 8.13].

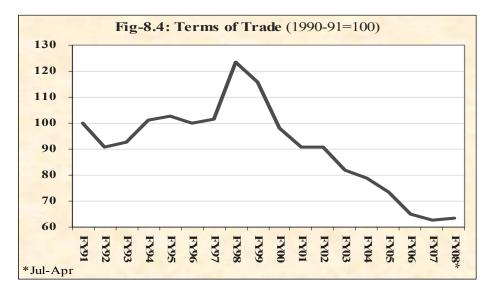
Table 8.13: Majo	or Sources	s of Impo	orts						(Percente	age Share)
Country	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08*
U.S.A.	7.7	6.3	5.3	6.7	6.0	8.5	7.6	5.8	7.5	7.2
Japan	8.3	6.3	5.3	5.0	6.6	6.0	7.0	5.4	5.7	4.6
Kuwait	5.9	12.0	8.9	7.1	6.6	6.4	4.6	6.2	5.7	6.6
Saudi Arabia	6.8	9.0	11.7	11.6	10.7	11.4	12.0	11.2	11.4	11.7
Germany	4.1	4.1	3.5	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.7	3.9	3.2
U.K.	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.0
Malaysia	6.7	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.6	3.9	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.9
Sub-Total	43.8	45.4	41.8	42.5	42.0	42.9	40.8	39.3	39.6	38.5
Other Countries	56.2	54.6	58.2	57.5	58.0	57.1	59.2	60.7	60.4	61.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*July-March								Source: N	Ministry of	Commerce

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The international surge in oil and commodity prices have led to an increase in the import bill of petroleum and some essential food items, thus causing deterioration in terms of trade. The terms of trade with base year 1990-91 (equal to 100) aggregated to 58.35 during 2007-08 as compared to 64.1 of 2006-07, showing a deterioration of 9

percent. The deterioration in the terms of trade has also contributed to deterioration of the current account deficit. The reason for deterioration of terms of trade index is the unit value index of imports is rising at a faster pace than unit value of exports. This sharp decline in terms of trade is also depicted in fig 8.4.

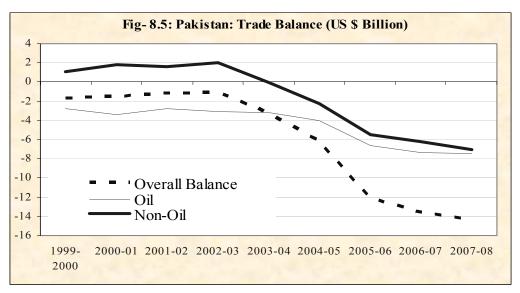
Table 8.14: Unit Valu	ie Indices and Terms of Trade	(Base year 1990-91 = 1	00)				
Year	Unit	Unit Value Indices					
I cai	Exports	Imports	Terms of Trade				
1995-96	185.4	185.5	99.9				
1997-98	245.6	198.9	123.5				
1998-99	258.4	223.3	115.7				
99-2000	253.8	259.0	98.0				
2000-01	271.5	298.4	91.0				
2001-02	271.2	298.6	90.8				
2002-03	254.0	309.5	82.1				
2003-04	279.6	355.4	78.7				
2004-05	288.8	392.5	73.6				
2005-06	299.3	460.4	65.0				
2006-07	310.03	495.33	62.59				
July-March							
2006-07	308.62	481.47	64.10				
2007-08 *	334.83	573.82	58.35				
* Provisional.			Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics				



Trade Balance:

Pakistan's merchandise trade deficit has been in the range of \$ 2 billion during 2000-2003 but started deteriorating thereafter at the back of surging oil import bill; continued strength in domestic demand, triggering consequential pick up in investment; continuous occurring of one-off imports (sugar, wheat, oil rigs, commercial aircraft etc.) and abrupt and sharp deceleration in export growth, particularly in 2006-07(see Fig 8.5). Merchandised trade deficit jumped from \$ 2 billion in 2002-03 to \$12 billion by 2005-06 –several fold increase in just three years. The recent deterioration in merchandise trade deficit over the last two years owes mainly to the continued robust

domestic demand in the back of strong economic international oil and food prices causing import growth and an extraordinary rise in the bills to surge at new highs.



During the first ten months of the current fiscal year (July- April), the merchandise trade deficit worsened sharply to \$ 17 billion as compared to \$ 11 billion in the same period last year. The surge in merchandize trade deficit owes to an outsized increase of 28.3 percent in imports that more than offset a modest export growth 10.2 percent. On the basis of existing trend, the trade deficit is likely to touch \$ 20.5 billion or 12.3 percent of GDP during 2007-08.

Current Account Balance

Pakistan's current account deficit (CAD) further widened to US\$ 11.6 billion during Jul-Apr FY08 against US\$ 6.6 billion in the comparable period of last year, showing an increase of 75.6 percent. Even when compared to the size of the economy, CAD was substantially high at 6.9 percent of GDP during Jul-April FY08 as against 4.6 percent for the same period last year [See Table 8.15]. The deterioration in current account deficit mainly emanated from the sharply rising trade deficit along with increase in net outflows from services and income account. Services account deficit widened by 44.2 percent during Jul-April FY08 to reach \$ 5.6 billion. This deterioration was contributed by relatively high import growth and decline in export of services. However, the strong growth in current transfers on the back of impressive growth in remittances almost entirely offset the deficit in services and income account thereby leaving trade deficit as the fundamental source of expansion in current account deficit. The current transfers witnessed an impressive increase of 16.4 percent during Jul- April FY08 on the back of strong growth in both private and official transfers. [See Table 8.15]

Month-wise trend in current account deficit can be categorized into two distinguished periods. In the initial four month (Jul-Oct) of FY08, the current account deficit depicted some improvement on the back of small recovery in exports (non-textile) and slowdown in import growth. However, this improvement could not be sustained in the subsequent months. As a result, during Nov-Apr FY08, the trade deficit widened sharply, resulting in higher current account deficit.

Financing of current account deficit witnessed some compositional shift during Jul-Apr FY08 compared to previous years. Specifically, unlike Jul-Apr FY07, when current account deficit was comfortably financed from surplus in the financial account, during Jul-Apr FY08 the deficit was financed through a mix of surplus in financial account and drawdown of foreign exchange reserves. Surplus in financial account declined sizeably during Jul-April FY08 as compared to last two years. A large part of this decline was a result of lower inflows in both foreign portfolio investment and foreign direct investment, resulting in overall decline of 39.2 percent in net foreign investment during Jul-April FY08 (as compared to substantial inflows in the same period last year). Other investment however, recorded considerable inflows during Jul-April FY08 which mainly reflects higher inflows in earthquake loans (US\$516 million) and receipt of short term loans (net US \$ 561 million from Islamic Development Bank (IDB)).

Table 8.15: Balance of Payments				(\$ Million	
Components	2005-06	2006-07	July-April		
-			2006-07	2007-08(P)	
Trade balance	-8236	-9495	-8117	-12595	
Exports (fob)	16388	17119	13903	15991	
Imports (fob)	24624	26614	22020	28586	
Services (net)	-7302	-7968	-6957	-8777	
Private transfers (net)	9914	10102	8222	9299	
Workers remittances	4600	5494	4450	5319	
Current account balance					
Excluding official transfers	-5624	-7361	-6852	-12073	
Current account balance					
Including official transfers	-4990	-6878	-6628	-11586	
Long term capital (net)	4642	9856	7056	5325	
Changes in reserves (- ve = Increase)	-675	-4183	-764	6225	
P: Provisional			Source: Stat	e Bank of Pakista	

Worker's Remittances

As in the previous year, worker's remittances registered commendable growth during Jul-Apr FY08, growing by 19.5 percent on top of 22.7 percent growth in the corresponding period of last year. Remittances routed through exchange companies contributed 60.2 percent in the overall remittances growth. As a result, foreign exchange companies share in overall remittances increased to 23.8 percent during Jul-April FY08 from 16.7 percent for same period last year [See Table 8.16]. Part of strong growth in remittances is probably a consequence of rising costs of living at home which is eroding purchasing power of remittances.

A greater share in remittances growth was that of oil rich gulf-region Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates and from the United State of America.(See Table 8.17). Increase in remittance to Pakistan in recent years is in line with the international trends. The world top fifteen remittances recipient countries have experienced increase in remittances in the last two years. Pakistan registered third highest growth (19.6 percent) in remittances during 2006 and highest growth (19.1 percent) in 2007 among the top fifteen countries. As a result, Pakistan has become world's 12th largest remittances recipient country during 2007 from 17th in 2005.

Table-8.16: Workers' Remittanc	es		(\$ Million)
Monthly Cash Inflow *	2006-07	2007-08*	% Change
July	377	495.4	31.4
August	434.8	489.4	12.5
September	421.7	516.1	22.4
October	410.6	580.2	41.3
November	448.6	505.3	12.6
December	475.2	479.1	0.8
January	391.3	557.1	42.4
February	457.2	502.8	10
March	520.2	602.2	15.8
April	513.4	590.7	15.1
July-April	4450.1	5318.2	19.5
Monthly average	445.0	531.8	19.5
* Including FEBCs and FCBCs			Source: State Bank of Pakistan

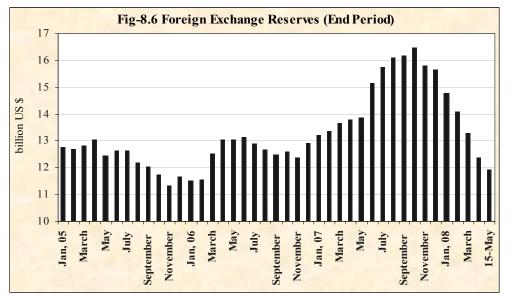
Trade and Payments

July-April 2006-07	July-April* 2007-08	% Change	% Share
1176.1	1463.7	24.5	27.5
354.6	379.0	6.9	7.1
827.6	1001.7	21.0	18.8
673.5	907.5	34.7	17.1
609.9	795.2	30.4	15.0
123.1	147.7	20.0	2.8
683.1	622.1	-8.9	11.7
4447.9	5316.9	19.5	100.00
	2006-07 1176.1 354.6 827.6 673.5 609.9 123.1 683.1	2006-07 2007-08 1176.1 1463.7 354.6 379.0 827.6 1001.7 673.5 907.5 609.9 795.2 123.1 147.7 683.1 622.1	2006-07 2007-08 % Change 1176.1 1463.7 24.5 354.6 379.0 6.9 827.6 1001.7 21.0 673.5 907.5 34.7 609.9 795.2 30.4 123.1 147.7 20.0 683.1 622.1 -8.9

Foreign Exchange Reserves

Pakistan's total foreign exchange reserves stood at \$ 12,344 million as of end April 2008, significantly lower than end June 2007 level of \$15,646 million (see Figure 8.6). During the current year, movement in foreign exchange reserves can be divided into two distinct periods. In the first period, reserves peaked to \$ 16,443 million at end Oct-2007 while the second period showed significant depletion of \$ 4.1 billion during Nov-Apr FY08. During Jul-Oct 2007, reserves improved by 5.1 percent due to relatively lower current account deficit and substantial inflows in the financial account. However, October onwards, net outflows from portfolio investment, and steep rise in the current account deficit led to a sharp decline in the foreign exchange reserves of the country.

Reserve adequacy in terms of weeks of import eroded during Jul-Apr FY08, to 19.4 weeks of imports down from 30.6 weeks in June 2007, mainly due to combined impact of surge in imports and drawdown of reserves.



Exchange Rate

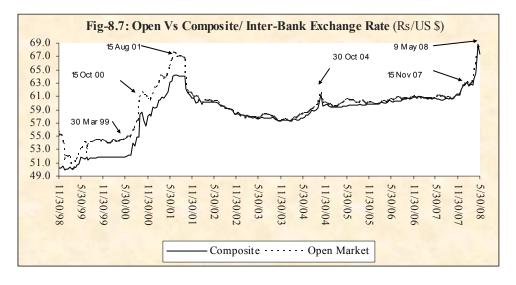
Effective from May 19, 1999 the exchange rate in Pakistan has been unified with the introduction of market-based floating exchange rate system, under which the exchange rate is determined by the demand and supply position in the foreign exchange market. The current exchange rate is working under this floating exchange rate regime; however, the SBP do intervenes in market to smooth out volatility in exchange rate at times if it is required. Pak rupee after remaining stable for more than four years, lost significant value against the US dollar ,depreciating by 6.4 percent during July-April 2008.

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The movements in the rupee/US\$ exchange rate largely followed the same pattern as witnessed in case of reserves. During the first four months of the current fiscal year Pak rupee remained more or less stable and depreciation in the value of rupee against the US dollar was only marginal. In sheer contrast, Nov-April FY08 period saw steep decline in the value of rupee, mirroring pressures in the foreign exchange market which arose after 2007 October. onwards. Beside the steep depreciation during July- April FY08, the exchange rate also remained much more volatile, particularly in mid-December 2007 onward. (See Fig 8.7) This prompted SBP to intervene in the market aggressively, helping reduce the day-to-day volatility in the exchange rate. However, these interventions were not aimed at arresting the fall in the value of Rupee against the US dollar. While deteriorating economic and political environment may have been responsible in large part for the steep fall in the value of rupee, a portion of the decline seems be driven by speculative activity in the forex market. This is evident from the rising FC deposits and export bills outstanding in the second quarter of FY08.

Other than sharp depreciation, rupee dollar exchange rate also remained quite volatile during the last five months (Dec-April), with monthly standard deviation of exchange rate reaching 36.2 percent in February 2008 and touching as high as 64.5 percent in April 2008. Particularly during the month of February, the gap between minimum and maximum rupee exchange rate was very high, reflecting uncertainty in the market followed by optimism in pre- and post-election periods. During a very short period of 5 days before and after the elections, US \$/ rupee exchange rate went as high as Rs.63.1/US \$ and fell immediately after elections to Rs. 61.88 /US \$.

Further more, strengthening of Pak- Rupee following peaceful elections lends credence to the argument that speculators were attacking the currency to make quick gains .In fact, the SBP had to intervene in the market to arrest steep appreciation immediately following the election on 19 February 2008. Apparently strong reserves coupled with SBP's prompt actions to maintain calm in the forex market has been successful in arresting even steeper fall in the value of rupee.



The month of April and especially May has witnessed even a steeper decline and exchange rate remains more or less volatile. Pakistani rupee is continuously losing ground viz US and European currencies in the local currency market due to rising oil prices in the international market. widening of current account deficit and uncertain political situation in the country. These factors coupled with the rising demand for dollar by the importers to cover their payment needs has led the rupee to breach Rs. 64 mark in the month of April, for the first time during last six years. With the rupee crossing \$ 64 Mark in the month of April, the cumulative depreciation of Rupee against Dollar during the first ten months(July- April) of current fiscal year turn out to be 6.4 percent. In addition to this, the speculative dollar buying is also responsible for the rupee to reach historic lows. (See Fig 8.7)

Rupee's Sharp Plunge and SBP Crackdown

A further deceleration of rupee value in month of May prompted SBP to take severe actions against the money exchangers to resist the sharp fall in the value of rupee. The rupee had reached to an all time low of Rs. 68 to one dollar on May 9, 2008 (See Fig 8.7). The recent sharp slide in the value of rupee against US dollar was driven by slow inflows and higher demand (organic and speculative) for dollar. To cool-off the foreign exchange market and curb speculations, the SBP has issued a circular to foreign exchange companies to remain vigilant. The SBP has taken following measures to stabilize exchange market

- Export companies are required to bring 25% of i) foreign currency exports by them in FCY accounts and maintained with Pakistani banks. It has been decided that a minimum of 15 % instead of 10 % of inward remittances must be sold in inter-bank market.
- ii) Advance payment against import is reduced from 100 % to 50 % of FOB and CFR.
- iii) All permissible inflows/outflows of exchange companies are to be routed only through FCY accounts maintained in Pakistan. All exchange companies are therefore required to close their existing Nostro Accounts abroad.

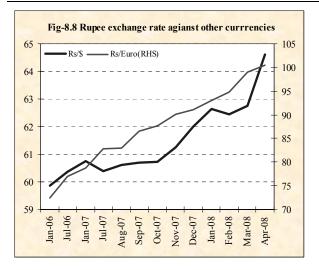
iv) Beside the existing facility of accepting US \$, the SBP will henceforth accept cash in Pound sterling, Euro, Dirham from the authorized dealers against credit in their Nostro accounts.

It is important to note that the SBP's recent move is against the speculators and not against investors and this should not be viewed as capital control. The SBP has halted the exports of non-dollar cash exports through exchange companies. This is a positive move as it would reduce the capital flight and restrict non-dollar outward remittances. But investors are free to send and receive profits and investment through the official channel (Special Convertible Rupee Account). Still Pakistan remains the best choice for investors as it allows 100% foreign ownership and does not discriminate foreign investors from domestic investors. The recent \$ 680 million Maybank strategic investment in MCB and Barclays bank investment of \$100 million reflect continued investor's confidence.

Rupee exchange rate against Euro also rose significantly during Jul-Apr 2008, from Rs. 81.775 per Euro at end June FY07 to Rs. 100.47 per Euro registering a depreciation of 18.6 percent. This steep depreciation in rupee value vis-à-vis Euro is a reflection of weakness of US dollar against Euro, coupled with rupee depreciation against US dollar. The movement of the Pak rupee exchange rate versus US dollar and Euro is given Fig.8.8

	Inter Bank Rate (Rs / \$)	Open Market Rate (Rs/\$)	Premium (%)	Rs/ Euro
January, 2006	59.857	59.805	-0.09	72.42
July, 2006	60.352	60.825	0.78	77.02
January, 2007	60.737	60.895	0.26	78.71
July, 2007	60.39	60.97	0.96	82.86
August	60.61	60.92	0.51	82.92
September	60.70	60.72	0.03	86.60
October	60.72	60.74	0.03	87.65
November	61.24	61.33	0.15	90.17
December	62.00	61.60	-0.65	91.05
January, 2008	62.64	62.65	0.02	92.99
February	62.45	62.55	0.16	94.86
March	62.75	63.20	0.72	99.05
April	64.60	65.80	1.86	100.47

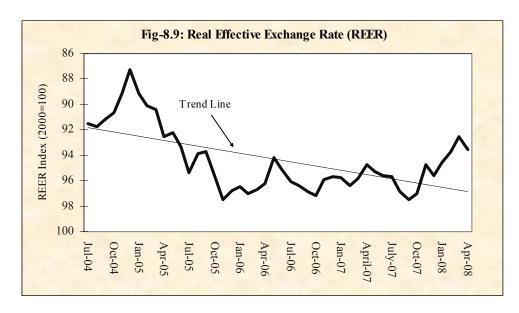
Table 8.18: Average	Exchange Rates and Premiu	ım
	Inter Bank Rate (Rs / \$)	Oner



Real Effective Exchange Rate

During July-Apr FY08, real effective exchange rate of Pak rupee vis-à-vis a basket of currencies depreciated by 2.23 percent. In nominal terms, Pak rupee depreciated considerably (11.73 percent) against the trading partners currencies. However, inflationary pressures in the economy, as depicted by 10.76 percent rise in relative prices index, partly offset the depreciation in real terms to a large extent.[See Fig 8.9]

Table 8.19: Real	Table 8.19: Real Effective Exchange Rate								
(Rupee Price of a l	Basket of 15 Currencies)								
(2000=100)									
End Month Positic	on								
Jul-05	95.377								
Jan-06	96.460								
Jul-06	96.088								
Jan-07	95.746								
Jul-07	95.673								
Aug-07	96.824								
Sep-07	97.484								
Oct-07	96.991								
Nov-07	94.739								
Dec-07	95.57								
Jan-08	94.56								
Feb-08	93.67								
Mar-08	92.47								
Apr-08	93.44								



SALIENT FEATURES OF TRADE POLICY 2007-08

Policies toward foreign trade are among the most important factors promoting economic growth and convergence in developing countries. More open and outward oriented economies consistently outperform countries with restrictive trade and foreign investment regimes. The government of Pakistan is also fully aware of the importance of trade policies in economic growth of its nation. The government has a firm stance on the view that in the current era of globalization, free trade and intense competition, there are no short cuts to achieve export growth and economic development without perusing sound trade policies which should promote export led growth and increase our share in intentional market. Since 1999, Pakistan has embarked on an export-led growth strategy which is being managed through successive trade policies. The trade policy 2007-08 is a continuation of the trade related initiatives which emphasize on export led growth strategy based on

- Improved market access
- Strengthening of trade promotion infrastructure
- Improving skill development and productivity
- Provision of state of the art physical infrastructure

Beside that, liberalization of import regime, to facilitate stakeholders (businessman and exporter) so that cost of doing business for them is reduced and they should create exportable surplus also reflect consistency and continuity in policies. The trade policy for FY 2007-08 encompasses certain export and import initiatives, the salient feature of which are explained as:

EXPORT INTIATIVES

1. Financial and Commercial Support

- Long term, Fixed Rate, Export Oriented Projects Financing Scheme- to enhance production capacity.
- Financial Support for compliance certifications for international quality, environment and social standards.
- Research and Development Support for the textile sector, leather garments & footwear, and to motorcycle industry on export of their products.
- Assistance for opening exporters offices abroad.
- Support for marketing of branded products.
- To encourage investment and facilities exports, scheme of export-oriented units has been introduced.

- Zero rating of sales tax for entire textile chain, leather products, surgical goods, carpets and sports goods.
- Zero rating of certain duty on priority export machinery sector such a Agriculture, Horticulture, Marble/granite, and Gem & Jewellery etc.
- Import of PSF under Duty Tax Remission for Export scheme (DTRE) for manufacture-cum-re-export.

2. Skill Development and Capacity Building

- Establishment of Export Skills Development Council and Conversion of existing training institutes into Technological & Skill Development Resource Centres.
- Assistance for registration of pharmaceutical products in foreign countries.
- Enterprise capacity building of manufacturing units.
- Strengthening of industrial clusters in collaboration with UNIDO.

3. Marketing and Promotional Activities.

- Permission to import semi-finished carpets on temporary basis for processing for exports given.
- The EPB has been replaced with the Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP), which will now focus on export marketing.
- Participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions.
- Holding annual Expo Pakistan International Exhibition at Karachi Expo Centre from 2005.
- Sending out trade delegations to foreign countries.

IMPORTS MEASURES

- To enable the construction, mining and petroleum sector companies to meet their requirements of machinery and equipment, commercial importers have been allowed to import machinery/equipments/specialized machinery.
- To ensure that only genuine construction companies can avail the above facility, only those construction companies, which are registered with Pakistan Engineering Council, will be allowed to import secondhand plant machinery and equipment.
- The import of used heavy duty prime movers i.e. 380 HP and above, not more than four years old which are EURO-III complaint has been allowed.
- Pakistan based Associations and individual companies have also been allowed to import products for display and exhibitions subject to endorsement by TDAP.
- Mountaineering expeditions have also been allowed to import their requirements on import-cum-export basis without recourse to Ministry of Commerce.
- In respect of goods sent by overseas Pakistani, the authority to grant exemption from sales tax registration has been delegated to the Collector of Customs concerned instead of FBR.
- In order to prevent misuse of imported narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical units having valid drugs manufacturing licenses will be allowed to import these substances on the authorization of Ministry of Health. Import of formaldehyde has been allowed only to industrial consumers who have valid licences issued by the environmental agency/deptt. Concerned under Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1979.
- To prevent the import of raw materials used in the manufacture of bullet proof jackets by anti-

state elements, it has been decided that such material may be allowed for import only on the recommendation of Ministry of Interior.

- To discourage import stolen and chassis tampered vehicles under the Personal Baggage, Gift and Transfer of Residence schemes, it has been decided that in addition to confiscation of the said vehicles, the importers will also be liable to such penalty as may be imposed by any other law for the time being in force. Reexport facility will also not be available for such vehicles.
- The input of waste, parings and scrap of polyethylene (PE) and polypropylene (PP) has been allowed with mandatory certification by the Government of the exporting country or certification by a pre-shipment inspection company in the exporting country specialized in this field.

Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements

Regional Bilateral and Trade Agreements commonly referred to as FTAs, PTAs or RTAs emerged as salient feature of the have contemporary trading scene. Such agreements contribute to the development of global trade and take members of PTAs/FTAs one step nearer to the multilateral trading regime. In addition, member countries to a FTA/PTA gain from economies of scale, competition and increased FDI. The Ministry of Commerce has initiated market access negotiations with various trading partners for two fundamental reasons (i) Seeking maximum market share for Pakistani export in foreign markets (ii) Ensuring level playing fields for Pakistani exporters vis-à-vis other competing exporters who have bilateral or regional arrangements of free trade or preferential trade rights in these markets. The detail about Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) or Preferential Trade Agreement (PTAs) concluded/operational from various dates is given in box-item 1.

Box-Item 8.1 : Pakistan's FTAs/PTAs with trading Partners

- Pakistan has signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Sri Lanka and it has been operationalized since 12th June, 2005.
- Pakistan has entered into a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with Iran, which is operational since September 1, 2006.
- Pakistan is also a signatory of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA), which has become operational from July 1, 2006.
- Pakistan and China also initiated and concluded an Early Harvest Programme (EHP), which is in operation since January 1, 2007.
- The Pakistan Malaysia Agreement on the Early Harvest Programme was signed in October 1, 2005, which is operational from January 1, 2006.
- Pakistan and China has signed FTA with Malaysia including bilateral trade, investment and economic cooperation. This agreement has become operational on January 1, 2008.
- Pakistan has also signed a Preferential Trade Agree (PTA) with Mauritius on July 30, 2007.
- Pakistan is a signatory of the Preferential Trade Agreement among the OIC Member Countries (PRETAS) which was signed a February 17, 2007.
- Pakistan has also signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with USA on June 25, 2003.
- In order to expand and promote trade relations, Pakistan started Free Trade Negotiations with the MERCOSUR countries, which concluded on a Framework Agreement on Trade, which was signed on July 21, 2006.
- Pakistan and Indonesia has also signed a comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement in November 2005 to promote trade ties between the two countries.
- Five out of ten Member State signed the ECO Trade Agreement (ECOTA) in July 2003. The signatory members are Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan and Tajikistan.
- A Frame Agreement on Preferential Trade Agreement between Pakistan and Turkey was signed during the President of Pakistan's visit to Turkey in January 2004.
- Pakistan signed Preferential Trade Agreement among OIC Member Countries (PRETAS) on 17.02.2007.
- Pakistan-Mauritius Preferential Trade Agreement signed on 30.07.2007.
- Pakistan-Mauritius Preferential Trade Agreement signed on 30.7.2007.

EFFORTS FOR MARKET ACCESS IN THE EU

The following initiatives have been taken for increased market access in the European Union, which is Pakistan's single largest export market.

i) PAK-EU FTA

The European Community (EC) is embarking on initiating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with a few Asian economies including ASEAN, South Korea, China and India as WTO plus arrangements. The key economic criteria for new FTA partners are market potential (economy size and growth) and the level of protection against EU exports. The scope of upcoming EU FTAs will cover both goods and services. The upcoming FTAs will also cover both traditional and nontraditional trade barriers. Pakistan has approached the EU to persuade them to enter into FTA negotiations with Pakistan as well. A strategy has been launched with the approval of the Prime Minister to convince EC that given the size of its market and huge market potential, Pakistan can be a credible FTA partner of EU.

ii) MARKET ACCESS INITIATIVE IN NON-EU COUNTRIES

Within Europe, Non-EU member countries are also targeted to sign preferential trade agreements (PTAs) leading to free trade agreements (FTAs). The countries targeted in this regard are Switzerland, Norway, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Croatia, Belarus, Ukraine EFTA (Europe Free Trade Agreement) as both Switzerland and Norway are the members of EFTA. Serbia and Bosnia have agreed to initiate negotiations with Pakistan for a PTA leading to FTA.

iii) Russia:

A draft text of PTA was sent to Russian for their consideration on May 12, 2006. Later on, their queries on the draft were clarified and their

response is now awaited. Lately, the issue has been discussed between the Prime Ministers of the two countries during the visit of the Russian Prime Minister on 12-13 April 2007.

WTO RELATED ISSUES

Pakistan is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since is inception in 1995. Currently there are 150 member countries of the WTO. Pakistan is actively participating in all current round of negotiation call Doha Development Agenda (DDA) negotiations, but its key interests lie in seeking market access and important in the Rules areas. Its foremost objective in these negotiations is to ensure removal of tariff peaks and high tariffs on products of export interest of Pakistan.

Pakistan believes that development concerns are spread all over the DDA. If an ambitious result is achieved in the DDA through removal of trade distorting agricultural subsidies and reduction of tariff peaks in Agriculture and NAMA, liberalization of Services in modes and sectors of interest to developing countries and formulation of more transparent Rules on anti-dumping and trade facilitation, an overall development package will emerge.

Pakistan's Third Trade Policy review was held January, 2008 at the WTO Secretariat Geneva. It was noted during the review that Pakistan's economic growth had been impressive since its previous Trade Policy Review in 2002, mainly as a result of its relatively open trade and investment regimes. Generally accommodative macropolicies economic and structural reforms. Moreover, Pakistan's ranking on the UN human development index had risen from "low" to "medium". Poverty had fallen in line with the Government's 2003 poverty reduction strategy, although income inequality had widened slightly and rural poverty remained high.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

											•	<u>\$ Million</u> April
Items	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07		_
1. Trade Balance	-1867	-2085	-1412	-1269	-294	-444	-1208	-4352	-8259	-9495	-8117	-12595
Exports (f.o.b)	8434	7528	8190	8933	9140	10889	12396	14401	16388	17119	13903	15991
Imports (f.o.b)	-10301	-9613	-9602	-10202	-9434	-11333	-13604	-18753	-24647	-26614	-22020	-28586
2. Services (Net)	-3264	-2618	-2794	-3142	-2617	-2128	-3594	-5841	-7304	-7968	-6957	-8776
Receipts	1708	1409	1501	1464	2027	2967	2894	3837	4718	5239	3921	4229
Payments	-4972	-4027	-4295	-4606	-4644	-5095	-6488	-9678	-12022	-13207	-10878	-13005
Shipment	-921	-844	-802	-877	-809	-951	-1253	-1713	-2203	-2337	-1939	-2463
Investment Income	-2454	-1903	-2135	-2274	-2430	-2381	-2394	-2823	-3451	-4521	-3632	-4442
Others	-1597	-1280	-1358	-1455	-1405	-1763	-2841	-5142	-6368	-6349	-5307	-6100
3. Private Unrequited												
Transfers (net)	3210	2274	3063	3898	4249	5737	6116	8440	9914	10102	8222	9299
(Workers Remittances)	-1490	-1060	-983	-1087	-2389	-4237	3871	4168	4600	5494	4450	5,319
4. Current Account Balance	-1921	-2429	-1143	-513	1338	3165	1314	-1753	-5649	-7361	-6852	-12072
5. Long-term Capital (net)	1707	1836	525	171	1280	1035	-201	2562	6016	10006	6485	5237
Private Capital (net)	617	466	277	-68	-177	225	691	1221	4153	7826	5414	3926
Official Capital (net)@	1090	1370	248	239	1457	810	-892	1341	1863	2180	1071	1311
6. Basic Balance	-214	-593	-618	-342	2618	4200	1113	809	367	2645	-367	-6835
7. Errors and Omissions (net)	-514	-1375	-2282	313	961	909	-137	-854	36	507	140	-247
8. Balance Requiring Official Financing	-728	-1968	-2900	-29	3579	5109	976	-45	403	3152	-227	-7082
9. Official Assistance &												
Debt Relief Medium and Short-	422	-1174	-996	338	-925	-520	-95	472	470	1051	976	692
Term Capital Other Short-Term Assets/ Liabilities FEBC, DBC	390	-863	-221	431	-334	-180	-317	147	-193	-83	-58	561
FEBC, Euro & Special												
US \$ Bonds (Net)	32	-311	-775	-93	-591	-340	222	335	663	1134	1034	131
10 Exceptional Financing	0	3966	3966	692	138	620	-55	-55	-55	100	100	0
11. Change in Reserves												
(- ve = increase)	306	-824	-71	-1001	-2792	-5209	-826	-372	-818	-4303	-849	6390

Includes official official

COMPONENTS OF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (AS PERCENT OF GDP)

			Trade	Worker's Remit-	Current Account
Year	Exports ^	Imports ^	Deficit ^	tances #	Deficit #
1980-81	10.5	19.3	8.7	7.5	3.7
1981-82	8.0	18.3	10.3	7.2	5.0
1982-83	9.4	18.7	9.3	10.1	1.8
1983-84	8.9	18.3	9.3	8.8	3.2
1984-85	8.0	19.0	11.0	7.9	5.4
1704-05	0.0	17.0	11.0	1.7	5.4
1985-86	9.6	17.7	8.0	8.1	3.9
1986-87	11.1	16.1	5.1	6.8	2.2
1987-88	11.6	16.7	5.0	5.2	4.4
1988-89	11.7	17.6	5.9	4.7	4.8
1989-90	12.4	17.4	4.9	4.9	4.7
1990-91	13.5	16.7	3.3	4.1	4.8
1991-92	14.2	19.1	4.8	3.0	2.8
1992-93	13.3	19.4	6.1	3.0	7.2
1993-94	13.1	16.6	3.4	2.8	3.8
1994-95	13.5	17.2	3.7	3.1	4.1
1995-96	13.8	18.7	4.9	2.3	7.2
1996-97	13.4	19.1	5.7	2.3	6.2
1997-98	13.9	16.3	2.4	2.4	3.1
1998-99	13.3	16.1	2.8	1.8	4.1
1999-00	11.7	14.1	2.4	1.3	1.6
2000-01	12.9	15.1	2.1	1.5	0.7
2001-02	12.8	14.4	1.7	3.3	+1.9
2002-03	13.5	14.8	1.3	5.1	+3.8
2003-04	12.5	15.9	3.3	3.9	+1.3
2004-05	13.0	18.5	5.5	3.7	1.6
2005-06	13.0	22.5	9.5	2.9	4.5
2006-07	11.8	21.2	9.4	3.8	5.1
<u>Jul-April</u>					0.1
2006-07 *	9.6	17.3	7.5	3.09	4.76
2007-08 *	8.9	18.7	9.8	3.1	7.06

Based on the data compiled by FBS.
Based on the data compiled by SBP.
* : Provisional

Source: FBS, SBP & E.A.Wing, Finance Division.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TRADE BALANCE

		(Rs million)					`	JS \$ millio	/			
Year		Current Price			rowth Rate			urrent Pric			owth Rate	1 /
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
1980-81	29,280	53,544	-24264	25.07	14.10	3.17	2,958	5,409	-2451	25.07	14.11	3.20
1981-82	26,270	59,482	-33212	-10.28	11.09	36.88	2,464	5,622	-3158	-16.70	3.94	28.85
1982-83	34,442	68,151	-33709	31.11	14.57	1.50	2,694	5,357	-2663	9.33	-4.71	-15.67
1983-84	37,339	76,707	-39368	8.41	12.55	16.79	2,768	5,685	-2917	2.75	6.12	9.54
1984-85	37,979	89,778	-51799	1.71	17.04	31.58	2,491	5,906	-3415	-10.01	3.89	17.07
1985-86	49,592	90,946	-41354	30.58	1.30	-20.16	3,070	5,634	-2564	23.24	-4.61	-24.92
1986-87	63,355	92,431	-29076	27.75	1.63	-29.69	3,686	5,380	-1694	20.07	-4.51	-33.93
1987-88	78,445	112,551	-34106	23.82	21.77	17.30	4,455	6,391	-1936	20.86	18.79	14.29
1988-89	90,183	135,841	-45658	14.96	20.69	33.87	4,661	7,034	-2373	4.62	10.06	22.57
1989-90	106,469	148,853	-42384	18.06	9.58	-7.17	4,954	6,935	-1981	6.29	-1.41	-16.52
1990-91	138,282	171,114	-32832	29.88	14.96	-22.54	6,131	7,619	-1488	23.76	9.86	-24.89
1991-92	171,728	229,889	-58161	24.19	34.35	77.15	6,904	9,252	-2348	12.61	21.43	57.80
1992-93	177,028	258,643	-81615	3.09	12.51	40.33	6,813	9,941	-3128	-1.32	7.45	33.22
1993-94	205,499	258,250	-52751	16.08	-0.15	-35.37	6,803	8,564	-1761	-0.15	-13.85	-43.70
1994-95	251,173	320,892	-69719	22.23	24.26	32.17	8,137	10,394	-2257	19.61	21.37	28.17
1995-96	294,741	397,575	-102834	17.35	23.90	47.50	8,707	11,805	-3098	7.01	13.58	37.26
1996-97	325,313	465,001	-139688	10.37	16.96	35.84	8,320	11,894	-3574	-4.44	0.75	15.36
1997-98	373,160	436,338	-63178	14.71	-6.16	-54.77	8,628	10,118	-1490	3.70	-14.93	-58.31
1998-99	390,342	465,964	-75622	4.60	6.79	19.70	7,779	9,432	-1653	-9.84	-6.78	10.94
1999-00	443,678	533,792	-90114	13.66	14.56	19.16	8,569	10,309	-1740	10.15	9.30	5.26
2000-01	539,070	627,000	-87930	21.50	17.46	-2.42	9,202	10,729	-1527	7.39	4.07	-12.24
2001-02	560,947	634,630	-73683	4.06	1.22	-16.20	9,135	10,340	-1205	-0.73	-3.63	-21.09
2002-03	652,294	714,372	-62078	16.28	12.57	-15.75	11,160	12,220	-1060	22.17	18.18	-12.03
2003-04	709,036	897,825	-188789	8.70	25.68	204.12	12,313	15,592	-3279	10.33	27.59	209.34
2004-05	854,088	1,223,079	-368991	20.46	36.23	95.45	14,391	20,598	-6207	16.88	32.11	89.30
2005-06	984,841	1,711,158	-726317	15.31	39.91	96.84	16,451	28,581	-12130	14.31	38.76	95.42
2006-07	1,029,312	1,851,806	-822494	4.52	8.22	13.24	16,976	30,540	-13564	3.19	6.85	11.82
July-April												
2006-07	839,545	1,515,408	-675863	4.31	10.42	19.08	13,847	24993	-11146	2.90	8.92	17.40
2007-08	940,484	1,979,103	-1038619	12.02	30.60	53.67	15,255	32061	-16806	10.17	28.28	50.70

UNIT VALUE INDICES AND TERMS OF TRADE (T.O.T) (1990-91 = 100)

										Julv-	(Indices March
Groups	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08
All Groups											
Exports	258.40	253.77	271.47	271.18	254.02	279.65	288.84	299.31	310.03	308.62	334.83
Imports	223.32	259.03	298.44	298.56	309.52	355.43	392.45	460.38	495.33	481.47	573.82
T.O.T.	115.71	97.97	90.96	90.83	82.07	78.68	73.60	65.01	62.59	64.10	58.35
Food & Live Animals											
Exports	221.84	234.95	249.32	260.55	258.11	267.55	303.93	327.47	350.75	346.47	419.74
Imports	225.64	248.38	278.82	277.41	259.76	282.18	314.36	323.95	431.20	397.08	524.68
T.O.T.	98.32	94.59	89.42	93.92	99.36	94.82	96.68	101.09	81.34	87.25	80.00
Beverages & Tobacco)										
Exports	106.30	143.34	171.44	169.82	146.52	175.33	162.96	191.13	208.44	211.45	179.11
Imports	561.35	532.21	698.92	790.14	598.00	521.88	561.23	621.67	675.14	686.41	616.86
т. <u>о</u> .т.	18.94	26.93	24.53	21.49	24.50	33.60	29.04	30.74	30.87	30.81	29.04
Crude Materials											
(inedible except fuels))										
Exports	214.68	169.85	192.12	158.90	171.58	218.86	195.64	209.97	225.52	227.98	270.71
Imports	198.56	198.06	218.95	228.14	232.37	245.01	293.06	329.71	350.19	347.90	432.83
т. <mark>О</mark> .Т.	108.12	85.76	87.75	69.65	73.84	89.33	66.76	63.88	64.40	65.53	62.54
Minerals, Fuels & Lub											
Exports	166.47	283.63	373.65	314.40	365.14	416.09	525.75	644.33	733.54	718.90	878.40
Imports	108.55	206.30	276.87	249.66	297.20	306.38	389.16	615.00	632.08	633.89	754.5
T.O.T.	153.36	137.48	134.96	125.93	122.86	135.81	135.10	104.77	116.05	113.41	116.41
Chemicals											
Exports	263.37	276.51	282.36	281.54	270.05	265.61	277.23	312.89	362.50	361.87	377.24
Imports	196.20	208.54	228.06	239.29	245.60	313.15	334.10	372.17	392.87	387.55	425.49
T.O.T.	134.23	132.59	123.81	117.66	109.96	84.82	82.98	84.07	92.27	93.37	88.66
Animal & Vegetable											
Oils, Fats & Wax	es										
Exports		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imports	326.86	229.68	195.10	224.82	300.36	347.94	358.48	341.40	406.00	389.19	584.33
T.O.T.			-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manufactured Goods											
Exports	275.59	266.96	279.04	281.83	248.93	274.02	284.72	289.58	300.76	298.60	313.11
Imports	226.26	224.61	251.50	244.97	240.82	287.80	301.00	340.71	375.06	374.23	406.33
T.O.T.	121.80	118.86	110.95	115.05	103.37	95.21	94.59	84.99	80.19	79.79	77.06
Machinery and Trans											
Equipment											
Exports	291.07	396.34	453.20	579.13	572.31	396.09	342.97	414.01	430.91	455.40	488.82
Imports	355.79	417.87	470.20	481.18	450.67	537.55	561.15	538.14	580.85	531.68	597.6
T.O.T.	81.81	94.85	96.38	120.36	126.99	73.68	61.12	76.93	74.19	86.65	81.78
Miscellaneous Manufa			,0.00	120.00	120.77	, 5.00	51.12	,0.75	, 1, 17	50.00	01.7
Exports	259.80	263.04	292.47	298.40	294.67	318.55	324.17	342.71	340.99	341.38	351.0
Imports	240.08	278.99	323.02	320.35	299.60	333.22	343.13	404.94	418.65	385.76	629.0
T.O.T.	108.21	94.28	90.54	93.15	98.35	95.60	94.47	82.59	81.45	88.50	55.80
- Not applicable	100.21	77.20	70.07	73.13	70.00	73.00	/ד.ד/			al Bureau o	

Not applicable Provisional *

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (A. EXPORTS)

Year	Primary	Primary Commodities		anufactures	Manufac	tured Goods	
-	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Total
		Share		Share		Share	Value
1970-71	650	33	472	24	876	44	1,998
1971-72	1,510	45	472 914	24	947	28	3,371
1972-73	3,366	45 39	2,583	30	2,602	30	8,551
1973-74	4,007	39	2,294	23	3,860	38	10,161
1974-75	4,933	48	1,308	13	4,047	39	10,286
1975-76	4,902	44	2,068	18	4,283	38	11,253
1976-77	4,622	41	1,888	17	4,783	42	11,294
1977-78	4,633	36	1,912	15	6,435	50	12,980
1978-79	5,475	32	3,489	21	7,963	47	16,925
1979-80	9,838	42	3,519	15	10,053	43	23,410
1980-81	12,824	44	3,320	11	13,136	45	29,280
1981-82	9,112	35	3,507	13	13,651	52	26,270
1982-83	10,326	30	4,618	13	19,498	57	34,442
1983-84	10,789	29	5,172	14	21,378	57	37,339
1984-85	10,981	29	6,664	17	20,334	54	37,979
1005.0/	17 100	25	7 000	1/	24 5 / 1	40	40 502
1985-86	17,139	35	7,892	16	24,561	49	49,592
1986-87	16,796	26	13,214	21	33,345	53	63,355
1987-88	22,163	28	15,268	20	41,012	52	78,445
1988-89	29,567	33	16,937	19	43,679	48	90,183
1989-90	21,641	20	25,167	24	59,661	56	106,469
1990-91	25,820	19	33,799	24	78,663	57	138,282
1991-92	32,645	19	36,731	21	102,352	60	171,728
1992-93	26,133	15	36,507	21	114,388	64	177,028
1993-94	21,321	10	48,748	24	135,430	66	205,499
1994-95	28,113	11	62,624	25	160,436	64	251,173
1995-96	47,852	16	63,802	22	183,087	62	294,741
1996-97	36,452	11	66,889	21	221,972	68	325,313
1997-98	47,357	13	64,683	17	261,120	70	373,160
1998-99	45,143	12	70,288	18	274,911	70	390,342
1999-00	53,833	12	68,208	15	321,637	73	443,678
2000 01	47 702	10	01 200	15	200.000	70	E20 070
2000-01 2001-02	67,783	13	81,288	15	389,999 420 142	72	539,070
	60,346	11	80,438	14	420,163	75	560,947
2002-03	71,194	11	71,323	11	509,777	78 70	652,294
2003-04	70,716	10	83,361	12	554,959	78	709,036
2004-05	92,018	11	86,483	10	675,586	79 70	854,088
2005-06	112,268	11	106,029	11	766,543	78	984,841
2006-07 Jul-Mar	115,219	11	110,454	11	803,639	78	1,029,312
2006-07	81,485	10	80,673	12	588,192	78	750,350
2000-07 2007-08 (P)	81,485 84,121	10	96,492	12	644,102	78	824,715

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (B. IMPORTS)

			11	ndustrial Raw Mat					
	Capit	al Goods		al Goods	Consur	mer Goods		mer Goods	
Year	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Total
		Share		Share		Share		Share	Value
1970-71	1,885	52	382	11	950	26	385	11	3,60
1971-72	1,482	42	367	11	851	24	795	23	3,49
1972-73	2,499	30	830	10	2,584	31	2,485	30	8,39
1973-74	3,975	30	904	7	5,386	40	3,214	24	13,47
1974-75	6,152	29	1,802	9	8,257	40	4,714	23	20,92
1975-76	7,158	35	1,261	6	7,709	28	4,337	21	20,46
1976-77	8,750	38	1,463	6	9,148	40	3,651	16	23,01
1977-78	9,316	34	1,921	7	11,023	40	5,555	20	27,81
1978-79	10,970	30	2,160	6	15,416	42	7,842	22	36,38
1979-80	16,679	36	2,916	6	19,834	42	7,500	16	46,92
1980-81	14,882	28	4,055	8	26,832	50	7,775	15	53,54
1981-82	17,504	30	4,861	8	28,710	48	8,407	14	59,48
1982-83	21,135	31	4,040	6	33,383	49	9,593	14	68,15
1983-84	24,419	32	4,525	6	37,017	48	10,746	14	76,70
1984-85	28,968	32	4,859	6	41,579	46	14,372	16	89,77
1985-86	33,195	37	4,966	5	36,353	40	16,432	18	90,94
986-87	33,841	37	6,150	7	36,227	39	16,213	17	92,43
987-88	40,350	36	8,021	7	48,153	43	16,027	14	112,55
988-89	49,498	37	9,929	7	53,055	39	23,359	17	135,84
989-90	48,420	33	10,439	7	61,562	41	28,432	19	148,85
990-91	56,303	33	11,621	7	76,290	44	26,900	16	171,11
991-92	96,453	42	15,167	7	88,791	38	29,478	13	229,88
992-93	108,993	42	14,304	6	99,290	38	36,056	14	258,64
993-94	97,301	38	15,692	6	110,291	43	34,966	13	258,25
1994-95	112,305	35	16,754	5	148,419	46	43,414	14	320,89
995-96	140,405	35	22,541	6	180,539	45	54,090	14	397,57
996-97	169,774	37	22,259	5	202,379	43	70,589	15	465,00
997-98	139,618	32	23,344	5	195,528	45	77,848	18	436,33
998-99	146,450	31	25,646	6	220,563	47	73,305	16	465,96
999-00	140,045	26	30,712	6	287,801	54	75,234	14	533,79
2000-01	157,091	25	34,371	6	345,770	55	89,768	14	627,00
2001-02	176,702	28	39,038	6	346,865	55	72,025	11	634,63
002-03	220,942	31	41,216	6	380,035	53	72,179	10	714,37
003-04	316,082	35	57,310	7	441,586	49	82,847	9	897,82
2004-05	441,528	36	101,719	8	557,226	46	122,607	10	1,223,07
2005-06	631,644	37	124,480	7	769,336	45	185,698	11	1,711,15
2006-07 Jul-Mar	669,533	36	134,291	7	864,595	47	183,387	10	1,851,80
2006-07	500,586	37	96,387	7	620,421	46	141,792	10	1,359,18
2000-07 2007-08 (P)	553,547	32	132,262	8	864,428	40 50	168,295	10	1,718,52

MAJOR IMPORTS

									Jul-N	<u>(Rs. Million)</u> lar
Items	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08
1. Chemicals	72,797	80,106	82,263	90,953	119,683	160,711	176,200	198,918	144,149	176,210
2. Drugs and										
medicines	13,429	13,965	13,988	12,964	15,812	17,343	20,091	26,038	18,259	23,509
3. Dyes and										
colours	6,950	7,346	7,775	8,419	9,218	11,101	13,272	14,889	10,922	12,705
4. Chemical										
Fertilizers	10,227	9,842	10,904	14,068	16,405	24,794	40,787	27,109	15,704	46,244
5. Electrical goods	8,026	7,695	7,835	12,661	14,862	21,121	30,463	39,534	28,788	32,670
6. Machinery										
(non-electrical)	66,206	88,551	96,832	119,256	140,907	254,452	334,445	366,141	265,982	283,341
7. Transport										
equipments	29,202	24,918	30,587	39,984	87,374	75,981	133,480	140,466	114,513	96,670
8. Paper, board and										
stationery	6,352	7,646	8,608	10,451	12,138	14,850	19,135	23,164	14,159	14,833
9. Tea	10,895	12,030	9,611	10,095	11,078	13,202	13,336	12,965	10,174	9,141
10. Sugar-refined	769	14,488	1,485	153	189	5,229	37,366	15,722	15,281	779
11. Art-silk yarn	2,460	3,509	5,054	5,375	6,793	7,730	14,204	15,164	10,511	12,968
12. Iron, steel & manu-										
factures thereof	18,864	20,267	24,633	28,813	35,942	62,444	96,043	89,959	68,147	85,608
13. Non-ferrous metals	5,016	5,964	6,757	8,430	10,544	15,547	20,665	27,420	19,963	18,988
14. Petroleum &										
products	145,238	195,611	172,578	179,317	182,332	237,387	399,667	444,610	319,782	456,313
15. Edible oils	21,402	19,045	24,034	34,288	37,917	44,975	44,212	57,996	41,990	71,882
16. Grains, pulses										
& flours	19,639	7,987	11,636	9,290	6,338	26,117	20,910	18,683	15,378	47,438
17. Other imports	96,320	108,030	120,050	129,855	190,293	230,095	296,882	333,028	245,484	329,337
Grand Total	533,792	627,000	634,630	714,372	897,825	1,223,079	1,711,158	1,851,806	1,359,186	1,718,636

* : Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS AND ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

REGION	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1. Developed Countries										
Exports	60.8	56.7	57.1	60.3	58.9	55.6	60.0	59.4	59.9	61.0
Imports	58.3	62.2	58.6	52.6	49.3	49.9	48.7	46.5	42.2	36.7
a. OECD										
Exports	57.2	54.9	56.7	60.0	58.6	55.3	59.7	59.5	59.6	60.6
Imports	55.7	58.7	57.0	52.1	48.5	49.0	48.1	46.1	41.6	36.1
b. Other European Co	ountries									
Exports	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Imports	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
2. CMEA*										
Exports	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
Imports	1.8	3.0	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.2
3. Developing Countries										
Exports	39.2	44.3	41.9	39.2	40.7	43.9	39.3	39.6	39.7	38.6
Imports	41.7	37.8	41.4	45.8	48.6	48.2	50.0	52.6	56.8	62.1
a. OIC										
Exports	12.7	14.6	16.0	13.7	12.9	12.9	11.8	12.5	12.7	14.1
Imports	17.9	16.5	16.9	20.9	21.3	22.4	26.0	23.3	24.3	35.2
b. SAARC										
Exports	3.5	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.5	3.5	5.0	3.2
Imports	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9
c. ASEAN										
Exports	5.1	5.6	5.2	3.7	4.0	5.3	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.8
Imports	8.9	7.3	8.5	9.5	12.6	11.2	9.0	12.6	14.1	10.2
d. Central America										
Exports	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
Imports	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
e. South America										
Exports	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1
Imports	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.1	2.1	1.0
f. Other Asian Count	ries									
Exports	14.6	14.3	13.0	14.0	14.9	17.1	15.6	12.9	12.8	12.4
Imports	9.6	9.5	11.1	10.8	9.5	9.4	8.7	10.7	10.3	10.3
g. Other African Cou	ntries									
Exports	3.0	4.4	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.8
Imports	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.0
h. Central Asian Stat	es									
Exports	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3
Imports	-	-	-	-	0.1		0.1		0.7	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Contd..)

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS AND ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

							-	Jul-	Mar
REGION	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08
1. Developed Countries									
Exports	56.7	58.1	56.1	58.2	55.9	54.7	54.7	56.5	52.0
Imports	31.0	34.3	34.4	35.5	38.0	34.2	33.3	33.3	31.8
a. OECD									
Exports	56.3	57.6	55.6	57.6	55.2	53.8	53.8	55.7	51.1
Imports	30.5	33.7	33.5	34.7	34.7	32.4	31.5	31.5	28.5
b. Other European Countries									
Exports	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Imports	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	3.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.3
2. CMEA*									
Exports	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Imports	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.6
3. Developing Countries									
Exports	42.9	41.4	43.3	41.1	43.2	44.4	44.2	42.3	46.8
Imports	68.1	64.6	64.8	63.3	59.9	63.6	64.9	64.6	66.6
a. OIC									
Exports	16.5	19.2	22.3	20.7	21.9	23.3	21.6	20.6	26.0
Imports	39.3	36.0	35.2	33.7	29.2	33.7	32.0	32.6	31.4
b. SAARC									
Exports	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.2	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.3
Imports	2.9	2.4	1.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.5	4.4	4.7
c. ASEAN									
Exports	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5
Imports	10.6	11.7	12.2	11.1	10.0	9.1	9.5	9.7	10.4
d. Central America									
Exports	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Imports	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
e. South America									
Exports	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.6
Imports	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1
f. Other Asian Countries									
Exports	13.0	11.4	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.2	8.9	8.4
Imports	10.6	10.9	12.5	12.3	13.7	13.7	15.9	14.9	16.3
g. Other African Countries									
Exports	4.3	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9
Imports	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.4
h. Central Asian States									
Exports	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Imports	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

.. not available * Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

WORKERS REMITTANCES

<i>.</i>				
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COUNTRY	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
I. Cash Flow	1,626.92	1,252.45	1,238.51	1,093.36	1,317.73	1,227.28	1,078.05	1,237.68	875.55	913.49
Bahrain	37.20	27.75	25.42	25.92	35.90	33.23	29.16	34.31	33.31	29.36
Canada	11.26	9.86	7.54	5.65	4.91	5.67	3.59	4.14	3.46	3.86
Germany	32.62	33.12	40.64	28.88	27.71	26.06	18.98	16.62	11.93	10.47
Japan	26.84	12.96	11.62	7.13	6.90	3.65	3.05	2.65	3.09	1.58
Kuwait	15.12	44.24	60.22	47.85	57.86	45.43	38.38	52.40	106.36	135.25
Norway	21.28	16.25	15.18	11.85	13.40	11.72	7.97	7.16	5.26	5.60
Qatar	24.27	12.87	10.91	7.57	11.52	14.08	9.68	12.17	12.94	13.29
Saudi Arabia	681.97	516.16	525.94	493.65	554.08	503.22	418.44	474.86	318.49	309.85
Sultanat-e-Oman	74.98	60.35	51.67	46.07	61.49	64.44	46.11	61.97	44.67	46.42
U.A.E.	172.03	105.07	97.76	99.36	178.26	161.93	164.39	207.70	125.09	147.79
Abu Dhabi	75.71	38.74	32.47	29.32	51.99	48.98	44.91	75.13	38.07	47.30
Dubai	68.72	49.07	47.79	51.12	90.09	81.19	93.07	101.01	70.57	87.04
Sharjah	27.60	17.26	17.50	16.73	28.96	28.95	22.90	28.54	14.69	12.80
Others	-	-	-	2.19	7.22	2.81	3.51	3.02	1.76	0.65
U.K.	180.05	137.02	114.02	101.19	109.96	109.74	97.94	98.83	73.59	73.27
U.S.A	190.23	150.34	157.80	122.49	141.09	141.92	146.25	166.29	81.95	79.96
Other Countries	159.07	126.46	119.79	95.75	114.65	106.19	94.11	98.58	55.41	56.79
II. Encashment*	221.37	215.03	323.73	352.20	548.37	233.89	331.42	251.87	184.64	70.24
Total (I+II)	1,848.29	1,467.48	1,562.24	1,445.56	1,866.10	1,461.17	1,409.47	1,489.55	1,060.19	983.73
* Encashment and Pro	fit in Pak Rs.	of Foreign	Exchange E	Bearer						(Contd.)

Encashment and Profit in Pak Rs. of Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificates (FEBCs) & Foreign Currency Bearer Certificates (FCBCs)

TABLE 8.8

WORKERS REMITTANCES

										(% Share)
COUNTRY	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Cash Flow										
Bahrain	2.29	2.22	2.05	2.37	2.72	2.71	2.70	2.77	3.80	3.21
Canada	0.69	0.79	0.61	0.52	0.37	0.46	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.42
Germany	2.01	2.64	3.28	2.64	2.10	2.12	1.76	1.34	1.36	1.15
Japan	1.65	1.03	0.94	0.65	0.52	0.30	0.28	0.21	0.35	0.17
Kuwait	0.93	3.53	4.86	4.38	4.39	3.70	3.56	4.23	12.15	14.81
Norway	1.31	1.30	1.23	1.08	1.02	0.95	0.74	0.58	0.60	0.61
Qatar	1.49	1.03	0.88	0.69	0.87	1.15	0.90	0.98	1.48	1.45
Saudi Arabia	41.92	41.21	42.47	45.15	42.05	41.00	38.81	38.37	36.38	33.92
Sultanat-e-Oman	4.61	4.82	4.17	4.21	4.67	5.25	4.28	5.01	5.10	5.08
U.A.E.	10.57	8.39	7.89	9.09	13.53	13.19	15.25	16.78	14.29	16.18
Abu Dhabi	4.65	3.09	2.62	2.68	3.95	3.99	4.17	6.07	4.35	5.18
Dubai	4.22	3.92	3.86	4.68	6.84	6.62	8.63	8.16	8.06	9.53
Sharjah	1.70	1.38	1.41	1.53	2.20	2.36	2.12	2.31	1.68	1.40
Others	-	-	-	0.20	0.55	0.23	0.33	0.24	0.20	0.07
U.K.	11.07	10.94	9.21	9.25	8.34	8.94	9.08	7.99	8.41	8.02
U.S.A	11.69	12.00	12.74	11.20	10.71	11.56	13.57	13.44	9.36	8.75
Other Countries	9.78	10.10	9.67	8.76	8.70	8.65	8.73	7.96	6.33	6.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

WORKERS REMITTANCES

								U) July-	<u>S \$ Million)</u> April
COUNTRY	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08
I. Cash Flow	1,021.59	2,340.79	4,190.73	3,826.16	4,152.29	4,588.03	5,490.97	4,447.88	5,316.88
Bahrain	23.87	39.58	71.46	80.55	91.22	100.57	136.28	108.64	116.23
Canada	4.90	20.52	15.19	22.90	48.49	81.71	87.20	69.62	82.48
Germany	9.20	13.44	26.87	46.52	53.84	59.03	76.87	64.45	62.99
Japan	3.93	5.97	8.14	5.28	6.51	6.63	4.26	3.52	4.14
Kuwait	123.39	89.66	221.23	177.01	214.78	246.75	288.71	231.66	309.70
Norway	5.74	6.55	8.89	10.19	18.30	16.82	22.04	16.60	22.99
Qatar	13.38	31.87	87.68	88.69	86.86	118.69	170.65	136.79	189.63
Saudi Arabia	304.43	376.34	580.76	565.29	627.19	750.44	1,023.56	827.60	1001.71
Sultanat-e-Oman	38.11	63.18	93.65	105.29	119.28	130.45	161.69	132.79	179.62
U.A.E.	190.04	469.49	837.87	597.48	712.61	716.30	866.49	673.51	907.52
Abu Dhabi	48.11	103.72	212.37	114.92	152.51	147.89	200.40	153.52	249.54
Dubai	129.69	331.47	581.09	447.49	532.93	540.24	635.60	496.09	631.32
Sharjah	12.21	34.05	42.60	34.61	26.17	26.87	28.86	22.90	25.00
Others	0.03	0.25	1.81	0.46	1.00	1.30	1.63	1.00	1.66
U.K.	81.39	151.93	273.83	333.94	371.86	438.65	430.04	354.60	379.03
U.S.A	134.81	778.98	1,237.52	1,225.09	1,294.08	1,242.49	1,459.64	1,176.12	1463.73
Other Countries	88.40	293.28	727.64	567.93	507.27	679.50	763.54	651.98	597.11
II. Encashment*	64.98	48.26	46.12	45.42	16.50	12.09	2.68	2.24	2.20
Total (I+II)	1,086.57	2,389.05	4236.85	3,871.58	4,168.79	4,600.12	5,493.65	4,450.12	5319.08

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

* Encashment and Profit in Pak Rs. of Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificates (FEBCs) & Foreign Currency Bearer Certificates (FCBCs)

TABLE 8.8

WORKERS REMITTANCES

									(% Share)
							-	July-A	April
COUNTRY	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08
Cash Flow									
Bahrain	2.34	1.69	1.71	2.11	2.20	2.19	2.48	2.44	2.19
Canada	0.48	0.88	0.36	0.60	1.17	1.78	1.59	1.57	1.55
Germany	0.90	0.57	0.64	1.22	1.30	1.29	1.40	1.45	1.18
Japan	0.38	0.26	0.19	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.08
Kuwait	12.08	3.83	5.28	4.63	5.17	5.38	5.26	5.21	5.82
Norway	0.56	0.28	0.21	0.27	0.44	0.37	0.40	0.37	0.43
Qatar	1.31	1.36	2.09	2.32	2.09	2.59	3.11	3.08	3.57
Saudi Arabia	29.80	16.08	13.86	14.77	15.10	16.36	18.64	18.61	18.84
Sultanat-e-Oman	3.73	2.70	2.23	2.75	2.87	2.84	2.94	2.99	3.38
U.A.E.	18.60	20.06	19.99	15.62	17.16	15.61	15.78	15.14	17.07
Abu Dhabi	4.71	4.43	5.07	3.00	3.67	3.22	3.65	3.45	4.69
Dubai	12.69	14.16	13.87	11.70	12.83	11.77	11.58	11.15	11.87
Sharjah	1.20	1.45	1.02	0.90	0.63	0.59	0.53	0.51	0.47
Others	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
U.K.	7.97	6.49	6.53	8.73	8.96	9.56	7.83	7.97	7.13
U.S.A	13.20	33.28	29.53	32.02	31.17	27.08	26.58	26.44	27.53
Other Countries	8.65	12.53	17.36	14.84	12.22	14.81	13.91	14.66	11.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

TABLE 8.9 GOLD AND CASH FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES HELD AND CONTROLLED BY STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

	Т	otal	C	ash	0	Gold
Period	June*	December*	June*	December*	June*	December'
1960	246	272	194	220	52	52
1961	257	238	204	185	53	53
1962	237	249	184	196	53	53
1963	302	279	249	226	53	53
1964	259	219	206	166	53	53
1965	200	208	147	155	53	53
1966	265	197	212	144	53	53
1967	167	159	114	106	53	53
1968	182	239	128	185	54	54
1969	299	311	245	257	54	54
1970	287	184	233	130	54	54
1971	199	171	144	116	55	55
1972	285	286	225	226	60	60
1972	463	489	396	422	67	67
1973	403	472	336	405	67	67
1975	403	472	419	351	67	67
1975	614	539	546	471	68	68
1970	431	534	363	466	68	68
1977	1010	832	696	400	314	388
1978	904			444 279		
		1210	414		490	931
1980	2019	1815	831	627	1188	1188
1981	1866	1589	1080	803	786	786
1982	1460	1527	862	971	598	598
1983	2758	2770	1975	2010	783	760
1984	2489	1715	1788	1074	701	641
1985	1190	1452	585	847	605	605
1986	1638	1446	968	793	670	653
1987	1784	1405	919	545	865	860
1988	1326	1258	479	440	847	818
1989	1227	1419	502	705	725	714
1990	1451	958	766	277	685	681
1991	1390	1208	674	500	716	708
1992	1761	1629	1069	950	692	679
1993	1369	2061	604	1371	765	690
1994	3337	3922	2545	3132	792	790
1995	3730	2758	2937	2039	793	719
1996	3251	1780	2465	1092	786	688
1997	1977	2200	1287	1567	690	633
1998	1737	1737	1125	1122	612	615
1999	2371	2080	1828	1536	543	543
2000	2149	1998	1547	1396	602	603
2001	2666	4161	2100	3595	566	566
2002	5439	8569	4772	7902	667	667
2003	10700	11532	9975	10807	725	725
2004	11883	10756	11052	9925	831	831
2005 **	11227	10976	10310	10059	917	917
2006	12939	12888	11651	11600	1288	1288
2007	15801	15361	14435	13601	1366	1760

* Last day of the month. ** December 2005

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

EXCHANGE RATE POSITION (Pakistan Rupees in Terms of One Unit of Foreign Currency)	

		(Average During the Year)									
Country	Currency	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Australia	Dollar	17.6004	19.1123	18.2623	20.8851	22.9083	25.4912	30.5300	29.3472	29.3962	32.5665
Austria	Schilling	2.0077	2.1433	3.3550	2.5433	2.9358	3.2639	3.4694	3.4242	3.8557	3.7715
Bangladesh	Taka	0.6281	0.6518	0.6628	0.7536	0.7673	0.8204	0.9128	0.9513	0.9686	1.0285
Belgium	Franc	0.6860	0.7327	0.8061	0.8559	1.0045	1.1185	1.1854	1.1683	1.2952	1.2866
Canada	Dollar	19.4207	21.3864	20.7982	22.5554	22.3750	24.6581	28.5449	30.4828	31.0445	35.1611
China	Yuan	4.4467	4.5781	4.5996	4.3316	3.6803	4.0354	4.6988	5.2154	5.6548	6.2470
Denmark	Krone	3.6852	3.8958	4.3059	4.5298	5.2534	5.9354	6.3775	6.3310	7.0348	6.9724
France	Franc	4.1819	4.4402	4.8939	5.2027	5.9623	6.6921	7.2196	7.1856	7.9685	7.9156
Germany	Mark	14.1248	15.0838	16.5751	17.9039	20.6804	22.9718	24.4163	24.0995	26.7081	26.5372
Holland	Guilder	12.5333	13.3928	14.7394	15.9401	18.4547	20.5247	21.7451	21.3938	23.7008	23.5571
Hong Kong	Dollar	2.8828	3.2047	3.3574	3.9011	3.9902	4.3345	5.0391	5.5762	6.0440	6.6573
India	Rupee	1.1980	0.9611	0.9405	0.9609	0.9814	0.9783	1.0894	1.1285	1.0935	1.1862
Iran	Rial	0.3357	0.3699	0.3507	0.0179	0.0176	0.0192	0.0225	0.0246	0.0266	0.0295
Italy	Lira	0.0189	0.0201	0.0190	0.0185	0.0198	0.0212	0.0250	0.0246	0.0271	0.0268
Japan	Yen	0.1639	0.1896	0.2177	0.2843	0.3277	0.3281	0.3376	0.3411	0.3797	0.4809
Kuwait	Dinar		86.4030	87.2127	101.5740	104.3749	112.5264	129.6859	141.7916	153.8993	169.4791
Malaysia	Ringgit	5.2463	9.3259	10.1692	11.5288	12.1848	13.2905	15.5861	12.5285	12.1327	13.6289
Nepal	Rupee	0.7143	0.5832	0.5741	0.6121	0.6178	0.6102	0.6837	0.7034	0.6858	0.7503
Norway	Krone	3.6301	3.8505	4.0096	4.1305	4.6915	5.3528	6.0509	5.8345	6.1371	6.3421
Singapore	Dollar	12.7847	14.8944	15.9865	19.0212	21.2485	23.6411	27.4575	27.0557	27.6043	30.5305
Sri Lanka	Rupee	0.5539	0.5831	0.5660	0.6120	0.6201	0.6281	0.6823	0.7038	0.6869	0.7144
Sweden	Krona	3.8414	4.1506	3.9886	3.8009	4.1543	5.0484	5.5230	5.5260	5.8006	6.0786
Switzerland	Franc	16.6698	16.9154	18.3825	20.8077	24.7362	28.0734	28.8164	29.3698	32.5174	32.5626
S.Arabia	Riyal	5.9959	6.6442	6.9407	8.0642	8.2475	9.0606	10.4440	11.5178	12.4882	13.8125
Thailand	Baht	0.8627	0.9626	1.0028	1.1567	1.2174	1.2176	1.2176	1.1562	1.2313	1.3490
UAE	Dirham	6.1231	6.7874	7.0923	8.2415	8.4214	9.2329	10.6639	11.7623	12.7583	14.0979
UK	Pound	41.5778	43.7454	42.0315	45.1600	48.6951	51.9192	63.0683	71.1450	76.8085	82.4937
USA	Dollar	22.4228	24.8441	25.9598	30.1638	30.8517	33.5684	38.9936	43.1958	46.7904	51.7709
	_									(50.0546)	*
emu Imf	Euro SDR	- 31.1323	- 34.1379	- 35.6217	- 42.2162	- 46.1616	- 49.6416	- 55.2477	- 58.4654	- 63.6850	- 70.1077
11711	501	J1.1JZJ	J4. IJ/7	JJ.UZ 17	42.21UZ	-10.1010	47.0410	JJ.24//	JU.40J4	03.0030	(Contd)

* Composite Rate

TABLE 8.10 EXCHANGE RATE POSITION (Pakistan Rupees in Terms of One Unit of Foreign Currency)

		(Average during the Year)								Average(Jul-Apr)	
Country	Currency	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	2007-08	
A t !! .	Deller	01 07 47	20 1/07	24.0101	41.0/0/	44 74 44	44 757 4	47 / 7/ 0	47.0055	F4 (440	
Australia	Dollar	31.3747	32.1607	34.2101	41.0626	44.7141	44.7564	47.6760	47.0955	54.6118	
Austria	Schilling	3.7942	3.9960	na	na	54.8940	na	na	na	na	
Bangladesh	Taka	1.0794	1.0826	1.0108	0.9842	0.9774	0.9121	0.8723	160.8376	163.4790	
Belgium	Franc	1.2934	1.3633	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Canada	Dollar	38.4434	39.1719	38.8234	42.8526	47.5567	51.4986	53.5778	53.0591	60.9804	
China	Yuan	7.0601	7.4149	7.0613	6.9497	7.1676	7.4161	7.7526	7.7191	8.3910	
	Krone	6.9916	7.3987	8.2524	9.2250	10.1527	9.7699				
France	Franc	7.9536	8.3867	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Germany	Mark	26.6543	28.1084	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Holland	Guilder	23.6655	24.9556	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Hong Kong	Dollar	7.4906	7.8720	7.4990	7.3970	7.6176	7.7127	7.7772	7.7807	7.9030	
India	Rupee	1.2529	1.2787	1.2219	1.2682	1.3253	1.3389	1.3746	1.3521	1.5318	
Iran	Rial	0.0332	0.0307	0.0073	0.0069	0.0067	0.0066	0.0066	0.0066	0.0066	
Italy	Lira	0.0269	0.0284	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Japan	Yen	0.5109	0.4884	0.4888	0.5203	0.5558	0.5216	0.5122	0.5149	0.5573	
Kuwait	Dinar	190.4592	200.7861	194.5677	194.3681	202.3816	205.3258	209.8118	209.7138	223.2147	
Malaysia	Ringgit	15.3871	16.1621	15.3944	15.1532	15.6244	16.0515	17.0649	16.9348	18.5148	
Nepal	Rupee	0.7893	0.8033	0.7515	0.7802	0.8169	0.8296	0.8575	0.8434	0.9525	
Norway	Krone	6.4483	7.0288	8.1021	8.2191	9.1841	9.2141	9.7161	9.6385	11.3209	
Singapore	Dollar	33.1605	33.9503	33.3406	33.5098	35.6797	36.4149	39.1651	39.0598	42.5475	
Sri Lanka	Rupee	0.7026	0.6624	0.6057	0.5920	0.5813	0.5872	0.5649	0.5684	0.5558	
Sweden	Krona	5.9379	5.9117	6.6910	7.5195	8.2949	7.7867	8.6143	8.5722	9.6193	
Switzerland	Franc	34.1098	37.1824	41.4643	44.2489	49.0657	46.8551	49.2385	49.1958	55.0251	
S.Arabia	Riyal	15.5868	16.3792	15.5961	15.3488	15.8027	15.9608	16.1656	16.1648	16.4389	
Thailand	Baht	1.3438	1.4000	1.3742	-	1.4763	1.5005	1.6789	1.6642	1.8400	
UAE	Dirham	15.9133	16.7231	15.9261	15.6727	16.1586	16.2972	16.5107	16.5089	16.7725	
UK	Pound	84.7395	88.5691	92.7433	100.1672	110.2891	106.4344	117.1852	116.5412	123.8515	
USA	Dollar	58.4378	61.4258	58.4995	57.5745	59.3576	59.8566	60.6342	60.6313	61.5700	
EMU	Euro	-	54.9991	61.3083	68.6226	75.5359	72.8661	79.1763	78.6722	89.6170	
IMF	SDR	74.7760	78.0627	79.3198	83.2470	88.5631	86.9594	90.7726	90.5531	96.4585	

na : Common currency Euro is in use of these countries

Source: State Bank of Pakistan