

## Economy

April 5, 2023

Pakistan Equities  
Economy

### Key Points

- The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the SBP has decided to increase the policy rate further by 100bps bringing the CY23TD and cumulative increase since Sep'21 to 500bps and 1,400bps, respectively.
- Despite improving current account deficits amid import containment, external debt servicing is the key challenge that has been eroding SBP's FX reserves.
- During 4QFY23, USD4.5bn is to be repaid to external creditors out of which, USD2.2bn are expected to be rolled over.
- SBP has completed all prior actions of the IMF and an early completion of the 9th review of the IMF EFF would help in bringing SBP's FX reserves to USD10bn by the end of FY23.
- Anchoring inflation expectations is cited as the major reason for the recent policy decision by the MPC, which expects inflation plateauing, albeit at elevated levels.
- MPC expects achieving its medium term inflation target of 5%-7% over the next 8 quarters where real interest rates on a forward looking basis are in positive territory with uncertainties on global financial conditions and local political environment posing risks.
- We expect inflation readings to start coming down from Jun'23 due to a high base effect making forward looking real interest rates positive then, which we believe are currently in the negative territory.

### Policy Rate increased by another 100bps to 21%

In its meeting yesterday (April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2023) the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the SBP decided to increase the policy rate further by 100bps to 21%, an increase of 400bps in just over a month's time, which was reportedly a requirement of the IMF. To recall, since the initiation of a tightening monetary stance in Sep'21 after a steep recovery of growth from the slowdown during the COVID-19 pandemic, the MPC has cumulatively increased the policy rate by 1,400bps from 7%. While the recent hike will shift the interest rate corridor 100bps upwards (20%-22%) along with the minimum deposit rate on Savings Deposits (19.5%), rates on Export Refinance Schemes and Long Term Financing Facility have also increased to 18%. Despite significant improvements in Current Account of the Balance of Payments, and slowdown in economic activities, the MPC emphasized anchoring inflation expectations around the medium term target (5%-7%), as the key objective for the decision taken. The rate hike by MPC was lower than the general market expectations as reported in various surveys majority of which were expecting 200bps increase.

### MPC sees inflation plateauing with positive real interest rates

Reading for Mar'23 NCPI inflation was at 35.4% compared to 31.2% of the previous month and 12.7% of the same month last year. Average inflation for 9MFY23 stood at 27.3% compared to 10.8% of the same period last year. While food inflation continued to increase in Mar'23, NFNE inflation in urban/rural centers further increased to 18.6%/23.1% compared to 17.1%/21.5% of the previous month. MPC believes that inflation is expected to plateau, albeit at elevated levels going forward. The MPC believes that the current monetary policy settings will help in achieving the medium term inflation target over the next 8 quarters (around 3QFY25), as it estimates that real interest rates on a 12-month forward looking basis have turned positive. However, uncertainties on global financial conditions and domestic political environment pose risks to this assessment.

### Slowdown in economic activities

With LSM output down by 4.4% in 7MFY23, MPC noted that incoming data on economic activity continues to reflect a broad-based slow down, along with significant decline in sales volumes of automobiles, petroleum products and cement, and electricity generation. With these factors and the lagged impacts of monetary tightening and fiscal measures recently implemented, MPC believes that FY23 growth will be significantly lower than the post-floods assessment of 2% in Nov'22.

### External Account and IMF

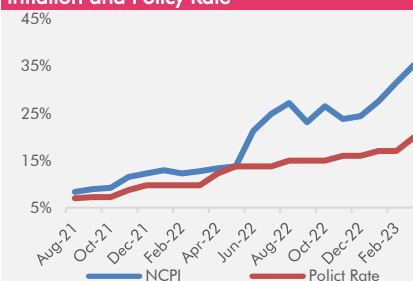
Despite a significant improvement in the Current Account mainly due to import containment with FX reserves at critically low levels, higher external debt repayments are maintaining pressure on FX reserves. As per the SBP, out of the total external debt servicing requirements of USD23bn at the start of FY23, majority have been either repaid, rolled over or refinanced. For 4QFY23 a total of USD4.5bn needs to be repaid to external creditors, out of which, USD2.2bn is expected to be rolled over. SBP further highlighted that all prior actions have already been taken by the SBP and an early conclusion of the 9th review would help in bringing SBP's FX reserves to USD10bn by the end of FY23.

### Key Data

KSE100 Index	39,687
KSE-All Share Value (PKRmn)	2,187
KSE-All Share Value (USDmn)	7.6
KSE-All Share Volume (Shmn)	83.3
Market Capitalization (PKRtn)	6.1
Market Capitalization (USDbn)	21.1
1Year High	46,970
1 Year Low	38,136

Source: PSX, Next Research

### Inflation and Policy Rate



Source: PBS, SBP, Next Research

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## Outlook

With tight global liquidity position and low credit rating of Pakistan, accessing global capital markets is very difficult. With very limited options left with Pakistan for build-up of FX reserves, resuming the IMF program as soon as possible along with steps towards restructuring of external debt including the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatment, for medium term sustainability are very critical. As far as inflation and interest rates are concerned, based on our estimates of 12-month forward inflation from Apr'23, real interest rates are still in the negative territory. However, as a result of a high base effect, inflation reading for Jun'23 is expected to come down by around 700bps making real interest rates positive on a forward looking basis then. We estimate FY23 average inflation at 29%. With risks of persistent food and energy inflation, impacts of fiscal measures recently implemented along with their chain impacts, and depreciating local currency, inflation for FY24 is also expected to remain at elevated levels while coming down from average for FY23. We expect interest rates to remain stable during the rest of CY23.

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R' is before tax

Investment horizon is between six months to twelve months

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