

TOLA ASSOCIATES
taX \& CORPORATE ADVISORS

## MARCH 2020 TRADE PAK

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## 1. HIGHLIGHTS

- The scale and the uncertainty of the ongoing effects of the Lockdown has been affecting the socioeconomic dynamics of the country.
- The International Monetary Fund (hereafter "IMF"), in its recent report, rings alarm bells for Pakistan, as it projects the GDP of Pakistan to shrink by $-1.5 \%$ this year, in light of the pandemic and a global recession. It has further projected that the GDP could only grow by $2 \%$ next year.
- The IMF expects Pakistan's exports to deteriorate further by $\$ 2.2$ billion in 2019-20 to $\$ 23.73$ billion due to the pandemic.
- Pakistan's exports have dropped by $15 \%$ to $\$ 1.8$ billion in March 2020 vs. $\$ 2.14$ billion in Feb 2020.
- Due to the ongoing recession, the imports of power generating machinery have dropped significantly by 62\% in March 2020.
- Pakistan's balance of trade contracted by $26 \%$ to - $\$ 17.3$ billion in July-March 2020 vs. - $\$ 23.60$ billion last year.
- The West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") crude prices for the futures of May plunged to - $\$ 37$ per barrel as the physical market in Oklahoma and Texas was overwhelmed. This was due to a significant drop in demand, and lack of storage place in the United States of America, amidst the unprecedented lockdown(s) worldwide to restrain the spread of COVID-19. Last trade executed at $\$ 14.63$ per barrel.


## 2. BALANCE OF TRADE IN GOODS - MARCH 2020 VS. FEBRURAY 2020:

The Balance of trade is the difference between value of exports and value of imports over a period of time. Due to a high cost of doing business, economic deterioration and crowding out of the private sector, the industrial sector has been hit the hardest, and resultantly affected the Pakistani economy.

| (\$ in Million) | Mar-20 | Feb-20 | \% change <br> $\mathbf{M} / \mathbf{M}$ | Mar-20 | Mar-19 | change <br> Y/Y | July-Mar <br> FY20 | July-Mar <br> FY19 | \% change <br> Y/Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EXPORTS | 1,814 | 2,140 | $(15.23 \%)$ | 1,814 | 1,974 | $(8.11 \%)$ | 17,451 | 17,071 | $2.23 \%$ |
| IMPORTS | 3,316 | 4,185 | $(20.76 \%)$ | 3,316 | 4,116 | $(19.44 \%)$ | 34,817 | 40,679 | $(14.41 \%)$ |
| BALANCE OF | $(1,502)$ | $(2,045)$ | $(26.55 \%)$ | $(1,502)$ | $(2,142)$ | $(29.88 \%)$ | $(17,366)$ | $(23,608)$ | $(26.44 \%)$ |
| TRADE IN GOODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $(S)$ |  |

(Source: PBS)
Pakistan's exports dropped by $15.23 \%$ in March 2020 due to the ongoing recession in the country, which will deteriorate further by $\$ 2.2$ billion in 2019-20 to $\$ 23.73$ billion due to the pandemic as per the IMF.

### 2.1 Trade Deficit figures - State Bank of Pakistan vs. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics



The trade deficit figures compiled and released by both, the State Bank of Pakistan (hereafter "SBP") (\$14.680 billion) and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (hereafter "PBS") (\$17.366 billion) are different. The reasons for these discrepancies are;
i. The SBP-compiled trade statistics are based on the exchange record data, which depends on actual receipts and payments of foreign exchange, whereas, the data collection of PBS is based on the physical movement of goods (pertaining to the customs record) and incorporates cost of freight and insurance unlike the SBP;
ii. The data coverage of both, SBP and PBS, have variations with respect to imports;
iii. For exports, the PBS does not incorporate short shipments and cancellations, while the SBP does not take into account the land borne exports to Afghanistan and exports by Export Processing Zones; and
iv. Import of oil against deferred oil payment facility also attracts differences as highlighted in point (i) above.

### 2.2 History at a Glance


(Source: PBS)
The sector-wise assessment of imports and exports, both in quantitative and in value terms, for Mar 2020 vs. Feb 2020 is provided hereafter;

## 3. IMPORTS:

| IMPORTS | UNIT | Mar-20 | Feb-20 | \% Change | Mar-20 | Mar-19 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Change } \\ & \text { Y/Y } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | USD |  | M/M | USD |  |  |
| FOOD GROUP | MT | 406,894 | 501,727 | (18.90\%) | 406,894 | 392,829 | 3.58\% |
| MACHINERY GROUP | MT | 623,439 | 732,117 | (14.84\%) | 623,439 | 732,111 | (14.84\%) |
| ROAD TRANSPORT GROUP | MT | 114,543 | 130,096 | (11.96\%) | 114,543 | 148,209 | (22.72\%) |
| PETROLEUM GROUP | MT | 668,329 | 1,100,851 | (39.29\%) | 668,329 | 995,424 | (32.86\%) |
| TEXTILE GROUP | MT | 283,843 | 357,687 | (20.64\%) | 283,843 | 318,211 | (10.80\%) |
| AGRICULTURE \& OTHER CHEMICALS | MT | 553,396 | 582,504 | (5.00\%) | 553,396 | 690,715 | (19.88\%) |
| ALL OTHERS | MT | 665,551 | 838,548 | (20.63\%) | 665,551 | 875,863 | (24.01\%) |
| GRAND TOTAL |  | 3,315,995 | 4,185,362 | (20.77\%) | 3,315,995 | 4,143,745 | (19.98\%) |

(Source: PBS)

## a) Food Group:

Under the ongoing lockdown, the demand of the country's food sector has been badly affected. The Government needs to aggressively cut down duties on food imports to ensure adequate food supply in the country.

| FOOD GROUP | UNIT | Mar-20 |  | Feb-20 |  | \% Change M/M |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | USD | QTY | USD | QTY | USD |  |
| MILK, CREAM \& MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS | MT | 3,618 | 9,770 | 6,836 | 17,898 | $(47.07 \%)$ | $(45.41 \%)$ |
| DRY FRUITS \& NUTS | MT | 675 | 1,180 | 862 | 1,621 | $(21.69 \%)$ | $(27.21 \%)$ |
| TEA | MT | 20,884 | 51,872 | 19,229 | 49,234 | $8.61 \%$ | $5.36 \%$ |
| SPICES | MT | 12,361 | 14,043 | 11,839 | 13,684 | $4.41 \%$ | $2.62 \%$ |
| PALM OIL | MT | 264,863 | 197,347 | 251,474 | 181,462 | $5.32 \%$ | $8.75 \%$ |
| SUGAR | MT | 353 | 196 | 413 | 292 | $(14.53 \%)$ | $(32.88 \%)$ |
| PULSES (LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES) | MT | 97,350 | 53,854 | 117,861 | 63,139 | $(17.40 \%)$ | $(14.71 \%)$ |
| ALL OTHER FOOD ITEMS | MT | - | 78,304 | - | 173,217 | - | $(54.79 \%)$ |
| TOTAL | MT | $\mathbf{4 0 0 , 1 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 6 , 8 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 8 , 5 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 1 , 7 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{( 2 . 0 6 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 8 . 9 0 \% )}$ |

(Source: PBS)

## b) Machinery Group:

Large scale activities of the country deteriorated significantly by 3.03\% during July-Feb FY20. These are likely to be hit further in the near-future due to the pandemic.

| MACHINERY GROUP | Mar-20 | Feb-20 | \% Change M/M |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | USD |  |  | $(62 \%)$ |
| POWER GENERATING MACHINERY | 56,284 | 147,117 | $(9 \%)$ |  |
| OFFICE MACHINE INCL.DATA PROC EQUIP; | 29,530 | 32,600 | $(4 \%)$ |  |
| TEXTILE MACHINERY | 34,251 | 35,718 | $(19 \%)$ |  |
| CONSTRUCTION \& MINING MACHINERY | 25,087 | 30,785 | $38 \%$ |  |
| ELECTRICAL MACHINERY \& APPARATUS | 198,912 | 143,825 | $23 \%$ |  |
| TELECOM | 170,272 | 138,775 |  |  |



| AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY \& IMPLEMENTS | 6,753 | 7,280 | $(7 \%)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OTHER MACHINERY | 102,350 | 195,387 | $(48 \%)$ |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{6 2 3 , 4 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 2 , 1 1 7}$ | (15\%) |
|  | (Source: PBS) |  |  |

## c) Road Transport Group:

Due to demand contraction and a recessionary wave in the country, imports of road transport group have dropped by $12 \%$; mainly due to the road motor vehicle, CBUs and parts and accessories etc.

| ROAD TRANSPORT GROUP | Mar-20 | Feb-20 | \% Change M/M |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | USD |  |  |
| ROAD MOTOR VEH. (BUILD UNIT, CKD/SKD) | 104,543 | 121,611 | $(14 \%)$ |
| CBU | 18,467 | 28,685 | $(36 \%)$ |
| CKD/SKD | 64,299 | 63,826 | $1 \%$ |
| PARTS \& ACCESSORIES | 16,535 | 20,692 | $(20 \%)$ |
| AIRCRAFTS, SHIPS AND BOATS | 9,568 | 7,772 | $23 \%$ |
| OTHERS TRANSPORT EQUIPMENTS | 379 | 713 | $(47 \%)$ |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{1 1 4 , 8 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 0 , 0 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 2 \% )}$ |

## d) Petroleum Group:

Due to a drop in Arab Light prices by $70 \%$ since Jan 2020, Pakistan's oil import bill has dropped by 16\%, in terms of the US dollar, to $\$ 8.9$ billion during July-Mar FY20 vs. $\$ 10.6$ billion last year. If it persists at these levels, the country could save substantial foreign exchange which will further contribute in improvement of current account deficit.

| PETROLEUM GROUP | UNIT | Mar-20 |  | Feb-20 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% Change M/M } \\ \text { QTY } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | QTY | USD | QTY | USD |  | USD |
| PETROLEUM PRODUCTS | MT | 866,791 | 323,546 | 1,262,345 | 629,962 | (31\%) | (49\%) |
| PETROLEUM CRUDE | MT | 444,670 | 136,998 | 516,258 | 231,377 | (14\%) | (41\%) |
| NATURAL GAS, LIQUIFIED |  | - | 177,977 | - | 209,194 | - | (15\%) |
| PETROLEUM GAS, LIQUIFIED |  | - | 29,802 | - | 30,312 | - | (2\%) |
| TOTAL |  | 1,311,461 | 668,329 | 1,778,603 | 1,100,851 | (26\%) | (39\%) |

(Source: PBS)

## e) Textile Group:

The exports of the country have been affected due to the prevailing uncertainty, and internal and exogenous shocks of the recession and pandemic.

| TEXTILE GROUP | UNIT | Mar-20 |  | Feb-20 |  | \% Change M/M |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | QTY | USD | QTY | USD | QTY | USD |
| RAW COTTON | MT | 101,600 | 166,516 | 117,787 | 194,537 | $(13.7 \%)$ | $(14 \%)$ |
| SYNTHETIC FIBER | MT | 30,334 | 38,675 | 27,432 | 39,666 | $10.6 \%$ | $(2 \%)$ |
| SYNTHETIC \& ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN | MT | 20,660 | 40,689 | 25,997 | 53,649 | $(20.5 \%)$ | $(24 \%)$ |
| WORN CLOTHING | MT | 25,985 | 12,806 | 31,324 | 13,645 | $(17.0 \%)$ | $(6 \%)$ |
| OTHER TEXTILE ITEMS | MT | - | 25,157 | - | 56,190 | - | - |
| TOTAL | MT | $\mathbf{1 7 8 , 5 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 3 , 8 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 , 5 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 7 , 6 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 1 . 8 \% )}$ | (21\%) |

## f) Agriculture and Other Chemicals/ All others:

| AGRICULTURE \& OTHER CHEMICALS | UNIT | Mar-20 |  | Feb-20 |  | \% Change M/M |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | QTY | USD | QTY | USD | QTY | USD |
| FERTILIZER MANUFACTURED | MT | 91,986 | 31,493 | 17,500 | 6,353 | $425.63 \%$ | $396 \%$ |
| INSECTICIDES | MT | 1,923 | 11,909 | 1,200 | 7,484 | $60.25 \%$ | $59 \%$ |
| PLASTIC MATERIALS | MT | 142,697 | 164,194 | 174,992 | 202,790 | $(18.46 \%)$ | $(19 \%)$ |
| MEDICINAL PRODUCTS | MT | 1,767 | 78,891 | 2,000 | 87,020 | $(11.65 \%)$ | $(9 \%)$ |
| OTHERS |  | - | 266,909 | - | 278,854 | - | $(4 \%)$ |
| SUB-TOTAL |  | $\mathbf{2 3 8 , 3 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 3 , 3 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 5 , 6 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 2 , 5 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 8 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{( 5 \% )}$ |
| METAL GROUP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GOLD | KG | 5 | 271 | 22 | 1,121 | $(77.27 \%)$ | $(75.83 \%)$ |
| IRON AND STEEL SCRAP | MT | 263,310 | 102,829 | 337,726 | 131,762 | $(22.03 \%)$ | $(21.96 \%)$ |
| IRON AND STEEL | MT | 251,786 | 146,257 | 245,148 | 146,211 | $2.71 \%$ | $0.03 \%$ |
| ALUMINIUM WROUGHT \& WORKED | - | - | 11,316 | - | 9,484 | - | $19.32 \%$ |
| ALL OTHER METALS \& ARTICALS | - | - | 45,517 | - | $\mathbf{7 5 , 7 5 4}$ | - | $(39.91 \%)$ |
| SUB-TOTAL |  | $\mathbf{5 1 5 , 1 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 6 , 1 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 2 , 8 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 4 , 3 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 1 . 6 3 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 5 . 9 6 \% )}$ |


| MISCELLANEOUS GROUP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RUBBER CRUDE INCL.SYTH/RECLAIMED | MT | 7,575 | 12,799 | 7,822 | 13,458 | (3.16\%) | (4.90\%) |
| RUBBER TYRES \& TUBES | NO | 106,579 | 5,112 | 118,538 | 5,802 | (10.09\%) | (11.89\%) |
| WOOD \& CORK |  |  | 10,761 |  | 11,279 | - | (4.59\%) |
| JUTE | MT | 6,967 | 4,525 | 8,238 | 5,419 | (15.43\%) | (16.50\%) |
| PAPER \& PAPER BOARD \& MANUF.THEREOF | MT | 35,829 | 27,744 | 44,223 | 39,394 | (18.98\%) | (29.57\%) |
| SUB-TOTAL |  | 156,950 | 60,941 | 178,821 | 75,352 | (12.23\%) | (19.12\%) |
| ALL OTHER ITEMS |  | - | 298,420 | - | 340,696 | - | (12.41\%) |
| GRAND TOTAL |  | 910,424 | 1,218,947 | 957,409 | 1,362,881 | (4.91\%) | (10.56\%) |

## 4. EXPORTS:

Pakistan's export earnings dropped by $15 \%$ mainly due to a double digit deterioration in the textile group, food group and petroleum group and coal, which is affecting the macroeconomic dynamics of the country.

| EXPORTS | UNIT | Mar-20 | Feb-20 | \% Change | Mar-20 | Mar-19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% Change } \\ \text { Y/Y } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | USD |  | M/M | USD |  |  |
| FOOD GROUP | MT | 362,537 | 424,748 | (14.65\%) | 362,537 | 472,235 | (23.23\%) |
| TEXTILE GROUP | MT | 1,039,705 | 1,274,139 | (18.40\%) | 1,039,705 | 1,088,192 | (4.46\%) |
| PETROLEUM GROUP \& COAL | MT | 24,935 | 34,506 | (28\%) | 24,935 | 33,672 | (25.95\%) |
| OTHER MANUFACTURES GROUP | MT | 272,423 | 285,130 | (4\%) | 272,423 | 262,320 | 3.85\% |
| ALL OTHERS |  | 114,323 | 121,895 | (6\%) | 114,323 | 117,918 | (3.05\%) |
| TOTAL EXPORTS | MT | 1,813,923 | 2,140,418 | (15\%) | 1,813,923 | 1,974,337 | (8.12\%) |

## a) Food Group:

The supply side and demand-side dynamics of the food sector have deteriorated due to the outbreak of coronavirus, and is likely to affect socio-economic fabric of the country.

| FOOD GROUP | UNIT | Mar-20 |  | Feb-20 |  | \% Change M/M |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | QTY | USD | QTY | USD | QTY | USD |
| RICE | MT | 380,194 | 196,539 | 360,950 | 183,310 | $5.33 \%$ | $7.22 \%$ |
| BASMATI | MT | 79,831 | 69,531 | 65,711 | 57,506 | $21.49 \%$ | $20.91 \%$ |
| OTHERS | MT | 300,363 | 127,008 | 295,239 | 125,804 | $1.74 \%$ | $0.96 \%$ |
| FISH \& FISH PREPARATIONS | MT | 18,614 | 38,669 | 11,504 | 25,495 | $61.80 \%$ | $51.67 \%$ |
| FRUITS | MT | 75,274 | 32,932 | 168,304 | 64,468 | $(55.27 \%)$ | $(48.92 \%)$ |
| VEGETABLES | MT | 70,776 | 21,584 | 175,786 | 64,714 | $(59.74 \%)$ | $(66.65 \%)$ |
| TOBACCO | MT | 1,104 | 2,790 | 3,198 | 8,291 | $(65 \%)$ | $(66 \%)$ |
| SPICES | MT | 2,354 | 9,934 | 1,967 | 8,200 | $19.67 \%$ | $21.15 \%$ |
| OIL SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNALS | MT | 450 | 732 | 569 | 830 | $(20.91 \%)$ | $(11.81 \%)$ |
| MEAT AND MEAT PREPARATIONS | MT | 6,299 | 22,228 | 7,249 | 25,878 | $\mathbf{( 1 3 . 1 1 \% )}$ | $(14.10 \%)$ |
| AIL OTHER FOOD ITEMS | MT | - | 37,129 | - | 43,562 | - | $(14.77 \%)$ |
| TOTAL | MT | $\mathbf{9 3 5 , 2 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 2 , 5 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 9 0 , 4 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 4 , 7 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 4 . 2 3 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 4 . 6 5 \% )}$ |

## b) Textile Group:

On account of the ongoing state of recession, and severe adverse effects of lockdown, the country's supply chain is to further deteriorate the industrial sector of the country, which will increase unemployment, affect productions and exports.

| TEXTILE GROUP | UNIT | Mar-20 |  | Feb-20 |  | \% Change M/M |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | QTY | USD | QTY | USD | QTY | USD |
| RAW COTTON | MT | 155 | 208 | 701 | 914 | $(77.89 \%)$ | $(77.24 \%)$ |
| COTTON YARN | MT | 33,666 | 82,393 | 40,210 | 97,645 | $(16.27 \%)$ | $(15.62 \%)$ |
| COTTON CLOTH | TH.SQM | 172,929 | 169,167 | 183,206 | 190,019 | $(5.61 \%)$ | $(10.97 \%)$ |
| YARN OTHER THAN COTTON YARN | MT | 893 | 2,064 | 1,044 | 2,606 | $(14.46 \%)$ | $(20.80 \%)$ |
| KNITWEAR | TH.DOZ | 10,721 | 209,761 | 14,857 | 258,350 | $(27.84 \%)$ | $(18.81 \%)$ |
| BED WEAR | MT | 28,438 | 163,689 | 34,531 | 205,843 | $(17.65 \%)$ | $(20.48 \%)$ |
| TOWELS | MT | 15,593 | 67,322 | 17,514 | 79,520 | $(10.97 \%)$ | $(15.34 \%)$ |
| TENTS, CANVAS \& TARPULIN | MT | 3,306 | 10,515 | 3,153 | 12,090 | $4.85 \%$ | $(13.03 \%)$ |
| READYMADE GARMENTS | TH.DOZ | 3,403 | 209,048 | 4,252 | 280,572 | $(19.97 \%)$ | $(25.49 \%)$ |
| ART, SILK \& SYNTHETIC TEXTILE | TH.DOZ | 34,807 | 29,657 | 34,224 | 31,725 | $1.70 \%$ | $(6.52 \%)$ |



|  |
| :--- |
| BEDWEAR) |
| OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS |

(Source: PBS)

## c) Petroleum Group and Coal:

Pakistani exports of the petroleum and coal group dropped by $28 \%$ from $\$ 83.49$ million in Feb 2020 to $\$ 24.93$ million in Mar 2020, and are likely to remain under pressure going forward.

| PETROLEUM GROUP AND COAL | UNIT | Mar-20 |  | Feb-20 |  | \% Change M/M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | QTY | USD | QTY | USD | QTY | USD |
| PETROLEUM CRUDE | MT | 52,425 | 19,918 | 48,760 | 22,436 | 8\% | (11\%) |
| PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (EXCL TOP NAPHTA) | MT | 5,306 | 1,622 | 29,604 | 9,412 | (82\%) | (83\%) |
| PETROLELIM TOP NAPHTA | MT | 7,988 | 3,395 | 5,099 | 2,645 | 57\% | 28\% |
| SOLID FUELS (COAL) | MT | - | - | 35 | 13 | (100\%) | (100\%) |
| TOTAL | MT | 65,719 | 24,935 | 83,498 | 34,506 | (21\%) | (28\%) |
| (Source: PBS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## d) Other Manufacturing Group:

The outlook of the cement sector of the country is robust due to the recent package announced for the construction sector, by the Prime Minister, and a drop in the interest rates. However, domestic activities will get affected going forward, due to disruptions within the supply chain(s) caused by the pandemic.

| OTHER MANUFACTURING GROUP | UNIT | Mar-20 |  | Feb-20 |  | \% Change M/M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | QTY | USD | QTY | USD | QTY | USD |
| CARPETS, RUGS \& MATS | TH.SQM | 121 | 4,348 | 120 | 4,278 | 0.83\% | 1.64\% |
| SPORTS GOODS | TH.DOZ | 380 | 22,506 | 428 | 24,866 | (11.21\%) | (9.49\%) |
| LEATHER TANNED | TH.SQM | 1,396 | 14,510 | 1,445 | 15,817 | (3.39\%) | -8.26\% |
| LEATHER MANUFACTURES | TH.DOZ | 565 | 39,155 | 575 | 43,270 | (1.74\%) | (9.51\%) |
| FOOTWEAR | TH. Pairs | 1,855 | 10,540 | 1,912 | 12,952 | (2.98\%) | (18.62\%) |
| SURGICAL GOODS \& MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS | - | - | 31,809 | - | 30,565 | - | 4.07\% |
| CUTLERY | - | - | 7,390 | - | 7,857 | - | (5.94\%) |
| ONYX MANUFACTURED | MT | 110 | 328 | 120 | 376 | (8.33\%) | (12.77\%) |
| CHEMICALS AND PHARM.PRODUCTS | - | 26,616 | 97,489 | 30,200 | 99,875 | (11.87\%) | (2.39\%) |
| ENGINEERING GOODS | TH.NOS | - | 23,534 | - | 17,536 | - | 34.20\% |
| GEMS | MT | 1 | 107 | 1 | 188 | 0.00\% | (43.09\%) |
| JEWELLARY | - | - | 202 | - | 182 | - | 10.99\% |
| FURNITURE | TH.NOS | 27 | 473 | 19 | 311 | 42.11\% | 52.09\% |
| MOLASSES | MT | 108 | 13 | 272 | 32 | (60.29\%) | (59.38\%) |
| CEMENT | MT | 434,499 | 16,150 | 644,711 | 23,790 | (32.61\%) | (32.11\%) |
| GUAR AND GUAR PRODUCTS | MT | 3,055 | 3,869 | 2,597 | 3,235 | 17.64\% | 19.60\% |
| ALL OTHER ITEMS | - | - | 114,323 | - | 121,895 | - | (6.21\%) |
| TOTAL | - | 468,733 | 272,423 | 682,400 | 285,130 | (31.31\%) | (4.46\%) |

## 5. TAKEAWAY:

- As per Moody's, widespread containment measures are crippling domestic consumption and production, in the form of lower demand for commodities, imported goods and services and supply chain disruptions.
- It is projected that country's fiscal deficit would be around 9 to $9.5 \%$ of GDP due to a large tax revenue shortfall and increase in expenditure. Resultantly, this will further elevate public debt, and Pakistan's debt bearing capacity will plunge, which will expose the country's vulnerabilities
- Due to severe shocks of pandemic, the IMF projects Pakistan's GDP to shrink by $-1.5 \%$ this year.
- The IMF has cumulatively revised the real GDP of Pakistan down by 5 percentage points over FY 2020-21 due to an anticipated contraction in the manufacturing, especially textiles, transportation, and services sector.
- Pakistan has received $\$ 1.39$ billion under the Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI) from the IMF to address fiscal and balance of payment needs in the wake of a severe economic recession due to the pandemic.
- Quantum of debt relief to Pakistan on account of G-20 group, needs more clarity by the Federal Government.
- Moreover, the IMF has projected FBR's tax revenue to be Rs. 6,138 billion in the next year, i.e. 2020-21. This means that the FBR will have to raise $57 \%$ additional tax revenues when compared to the tax collection projected by the IMF for this year, i.e. Rs. 3,908 billion. Whereas, if we look at the tax projections for the year 2019-20, in terms of the revised tax target set by the IMF this year, i.e. Rs. 4,803 billion, the FBR will have to collect $27.8 \%$ additional tax revenue. Such a growth in FBR's tax revenues seems highly unlikely considering the ongoing recession in the country.
- The IMF expects the country's exports to deteriorate by $\$ 2.2$ billion to $\$ 23.73$ billion (original target $\$ 25.95$ billion) and remittances to drop to $\$ 20.79$ billion (original target of $\$ 22.58$ billion) in 2019-20.
- Moreover, the IMF has cut down the consolidated development expenditure of Pakistan by 34\%, to Rs. 953 billion vs. the budgeted amount of Rs. 1,437 billion, for the year 2019-20. This will have a negative impact on the GDP of Pakistan.
- On account of the supply chain disruptions and the Ramzan effect, the inflation is set to face food price shocks.
- Pakistan's export earnings and remittances will remain under pressure going forward

Note: This will be our last edition of this issue. The aim of this document has always been to make the public-atlarge aware of the monthly import/export scenario, pro bono. However, it has come to our attention, that the Pakistan Business Council is already publishing the data relating to the balance of trade. Hence, we will not be issuing any further editions of this newsletter, and at the same time, we would like to thank and support the Pakistan Business Council for their wonderful endeavor to provide the public with such essential data.

## DISCLAIMER:

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