economicletter

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Pakistan

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) in its latest Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) has reduced its Key Discount Rate by 100 basis points (bps) from 9.5% to 8.5% effective January 26, 2015 valid for two months. Some of the relatively more important aspects, observations and forecasts of the MPS as per the Executive Summary of the SBP are briefly noted below:

- key macroeconomic indicators continue to show signs of improvement;
- although the trade deficit in the first half of FY 15 widened over the same half of FY 14, it was still well managed;
- higher financial inflows have helped foreign exchange reserves maintain an upward trajectory;
- containment of fiscal deficit bodes well for the economy and confirms constructive and consistent government policies;
- the performance of the economy in the first half of FY 15 signals positivity for the full fiscal;
- CPI inflation in the current full fiscal is now expected to be in the range of 4.5-5.5% against the target of containing it at 8.0%;
- the release of due tranches by the IMF under the EFF programme and inflows under the International Sukuk

bond have helped improve the **overall BoP position**;

- non realisation of privatisation proceeds and lack of private inflows could pose risks in achieving a sustainable BoP position;
- portfolio investment and exports have been showing a declining trend lately to reverse which policy measures need to be introduced to attract private foreign direct investment;
- lower than projected revenue collection by the FBR and security expenditures may strain the fiscal deficit position;
- monetary growth (MZ) may be in the region of 11.0-12.0% during the current fiscal;
- credit off-take by the private sector in the first half of FY 15 has been lower compared to the same half of FY 14;
- average growth in deposits has been 12.0% in the first half of FY 15 against 14.26% in the same half of FY 14, a situation demanding improvement;
- GDP growth is likely to sustain last fiscal's momentum.

The **SBP** has issued fresh **guidelines** to regulate **service charges** being levied by banks to be effective from July 01, 2015.

Markets at a glance

Weekly	KIBOR (6 months)		Foreign Exchange Rates			KSE	Gold Rate
Review	Bid %	Offer %	UK (£)	Euro (€)	US (\$)	100 Index	(10 gm)
Beginning	8.82	9.07	Rs.151.26	Rs.113.65	Rs.100.94	34,026	Rs.42,257
Ending	8.33	8.58	Rs.152.37	Rs.114.32	Rs.101.07	34,443	Rs.42,214
Change	- 0.49	- 0.49	+ 1.11	+ 0.67	+ 0.13	+ 417	- 43

According to SBP, the banking spread in 2014 stood lower at 6.0% compared to 6.2% in 2013.

The SBP has kept the overnight repo rate unchanged at 6.0% but has reduced the overnight reverse repo rate from 9.50% to 8.50%.

The SBP has revised upwards higher risk management of upto 60% for banks and DFIs for lending to small microfinance banks and microfinance institutions.

According to SBP, repatriation of profits and dividends by foreign firms operating in Pakistan during July-December 2014 amounted to \$ 790.8 mn compared to \$ 577.4 mn in the same half of 2013.

According to SBP, total liquid foreign exchange reserves as on January 23, 2015 stood at \$ 15.063 bn of which \$ 10.248 bn was held by SBP and the rest with banks.

According to Economic Affairs Division (EAD), total external financial inflows inclusive of multilateral and bilateral international donors and International Sukuk bonds amounted to \$ 3.24 bn during July-December 2014 or 43% of targeted \$ 7.4 bn for the full fiscal.

The ECC of the Cabinet has approved export of 1.2 mn tonnes of surplus wheat with a subsidy of Rs. 6.0 bn.

The large scale manufacturing (LSM) sector registered a growth of 2.48% during July-November 2014 over the same period of 2013.

Exports of non-textile products, f.o.b. data, during July-December 2014 fell to \$5.182 bn against \$5.695 bn in the same period of 2013.

Export of rice f.o.b. data during July-December 2014 amounted to \$ 976.784 mn against \$ 944.077 mn in the same half of 2013.

K-Electric has reached agreements with two Chinese firms to setup two coal-fired power plants each with a capacity of 350 MWs of electricity to be completed by 2018 at an estimated cost of \$ 1.0 bn.

INTERNATIONAL

The U.S. and India have reached agreements to promote bilateral trade, address the needs of climate change, taxation renewable energy and defence cooperation. The most important of these are the waivers allowed by the U.S. to develop nuclear energy for civilian use inclusive of transfer of technology.

The European Central Bank (ECB) would start buying sovereign debt bonds worth 1.0 trillion euros beginning from March 2015 to September 2016 to ease liquidity needs of debt-ridden countries in the EU bloc. The IMF has bailed the measure.

GDP growth in Britain was recorded at 2.6% in 2014, the fastest pace since 2007.

The German government has revised growth prospects of the economy to 1.5% this year against earlier forecasts of it being 1.3%, on the back of realised growth of 1.5% in 2014.

The Bank of Canada has cut its key overnight lending rate by 0.25% to 0.75%, the first cut since September 2010.



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