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Pakistan Economic Crisis 2023

Why In The News?

 The Pakistan Economic Crisis 2023 Is An Ongoing Economic Crisis In Pakistan. The Crisis Has Caused Severe Economic Challenges For Months Due To Which Food, Gas And Oil Prices Have Risen. Russia's War In Ukraine Has Caused Even More Energy Problems In The Country As Inflation Is At All-Time High.

🞟 Hindustan Times

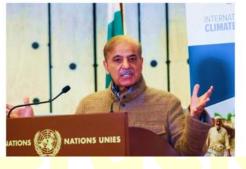
Pakistan's economic turmoil may take a toll on South Asia in 2023

Despite the severity of the challenges, Pakistan is unlikely to collapse – largely because of its geostrategic importance. A bailout by IMF or friendly countries will happen



The Indian EXPRESS

Pakistan's dire economic crisis: Why PM Shehbaz Sharif is in Geneva, reaching out to the world



Understanding The Crisis

- Pakistan's Economy Is In Dire Straits With Very High Inflation, Dangerously Low Foreign Exchange Reserves, And Global Lenders Like The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Refusing To Disperse Further Funds.
- While The Economy Has Been Doing Badly For Quite Some Time, The Floods Of 2022 Caused Unprecedented Damage To The Country With Critical Infrastructure Destroyed And Millions Displaced.
- Currently, Pakistan Sits On The Verge Of Economic Collapse With Its Hopes Pinned On Getting Concessions From The IMF On The Extended Fund Facility (Eff) Established In 2019, As Well As Getting Help From Friendly Nations In The Form Of Long-Term Loans Or Donations.
- On January 9, The International Conference On Climate Resilient Pakistan (ICCRP) Began In Geneva Where Pakistan's Prime Minister, Shehbaz Sharif, Made A Desperate Plea For Help. On The Sidelines, Pakistani Representatives Met IMF Officials Regarding Its Currently Stalled EFF.



Pakistan's Devastating 2022 Floods

- While Pakistan's Economy Was Not In Great Shape Even Before 2022, The Floods Took It To The Brink Of Disaster. In 2019, Pakistan Had Come To An Agreement With The IMF About An EFF Worth \$6 Billion, Which Was Later Increased To \$7 Billion.
- To An Already Precarious Economic Situation, The Floods Brought Unimaginable Economic Damage. Deemed To Be A Consequence Of Climate Change, The Floods Inflicted An Estimated Loss Of \$3 Billion On The Country, Caused Over 1,700 Deaths, And Displaced 8 Million People.
- The Floods Derailed Any Semblance Of Economic Recovery, And Pakistan Failed To Keep The Promises It Had Made To The IMF When The EFF Was Sanctioned.
- Thus, In November 2022, The IMF Refused To Release A Pending Payment Of \$1.18 Billion Due To The Government's Unwillingness To Meet Certain Demands Including Assurances From Pakistan On Increasing Energy Rates, Imposing More Taxes, And Artificial Control Over The Exchange Rate.



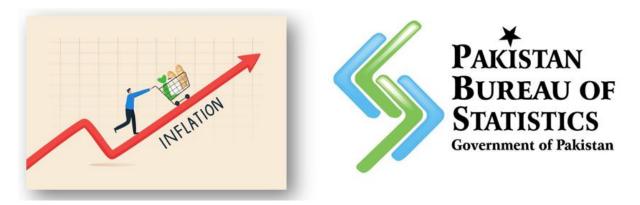
The Forex Crunch

- Currently, The Country Is During A Severe Cash Crunch, With Foreign Exchange Reserves In The State Bank Of Pakistan's (SBP) Depleting To \$5.576 Billion During The Week Ended On Dec 30, 2022.
- Along With Another \$5.8 Billion Held By Commercial Banks, The Forex Reserves Are Just About Adequate To Pay For Three Weeks Of Imports To The Country. As Pakistan Still Reels From The Effect Of The 2022 Floods, Servicing Foreign Debt And Paying For Crucial Commodities Such As Medicine, Food, And Energy Are Among Its Chief Concerns.
- According To Data Released By Pakistan's Central Bank, The Reserves Are Less Than Half Of What They Were A Year Ago And At An 8-Year Low. However, Pakistan Is Scheduled To Pay \$8.3 Billion To External Lenders Over The First Three Months Of 2023. Without Any Relief, The Country Is Set To Default On These Payments.



Inflation At Its Peak

- With Massive Spikes In Prices Of Food Products And Other Essentials, Pakistan Recorded An Inflation Rate Of Around 24.5 Percent In December. This Number Was Even Higher In Rural Pakistan, Close To 29 Percent, According To Data From The Pakistan Bureau Of Statistics (PBS).
- Prices Of Perishable Food Items Have Soared By Nearly 56 Percent. Onion Prices Have Risen By More Than 415 Percent Since Last Year. Wheat, A Staple In The Pakistani Diet, Has Seen Prices Increase By 57 Percent, According To PBS.
- It Is Reported That A Single Roti Currently Costs Rs 30 For Context, The Minimum Daily Wage Is Pegged At Rs 500, With An Average Family Consuming Around 10 Rotis A Day.



Turning To Friendly Countries

- Pakistan Has Turned To Friendly Countries And Other International Aid For Help. On January 4, Finance Minister Ishaq Dar Expressed Hope For A \$3 Billion Bailout From Saudi Arabia. This Proposal For A Second Bailout From The Arab Kingdom In Less Than A Year Awaits Final Approval.
- Help Could Potentially Come Also From China, Pakistan's "All-Weather Friend".
 PM Sharif Had A Lengthy Call With Chinese Premier Li Keqiang, Reported to The Chinese Embassy On January 5.

The ICCRP Meeting

- Pakistan's Information Minister Marriyum Aurangzeb Said On January 9 That Donors Had Committed To Give More Than \$8 Billion To Help Pakistan Recover From Last Year's Floods. The Pledges Came As The ICCRP Hosted By PM Sharif And UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres Kicked Off In Geneva.
- Pakistan So Far Has Received Funding Pledges From Countries Like The US, France, Saudi Arabia, China, And Japan, With The Asian Development Bank And Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Also Promising Help.





REVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1. High Inflation Levels In The Economy Leads To
- A. Increase In Money Supply
- B. Decrease In Money Supply
- C. No Change In Money Supply
- D. None Of The Above **ANSWER: A**

2. _____ Concept Is The Opposite Of Inflation?

- A. Deflation
- B. Stagflation
- C. Recession
- D. None Of The Above ANSWER: A
- 3. A Government Resorts To _____ To Reduce Inflation.
- A. Cuts In Government Spending
- B. Increase In Government Expenditure
- C. Reduction In Repo Rate
- D. None Of The Above ANSWER: A

4. If Too Much Money Is Chasing Too Few Goods

- A. Stagflation
- B. Cost-Push Inflation
- C. Demand-Pull Inflation
- D. None Of The Above ANSWER: C

5. Inflation Is Measured By _____

- A. Consumer Price Index
- B. Wholesale Price Index
- C. Marshall's Index
- D. None Of The Above ANSWER: A

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