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MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

"A Concise Monthly Read of Pakistan and Punjab's Economy, Growth, Prices, Fiscal & Monetary Balance, External & Internal Sectors"

PREPARED BY THE STRATEGIC PLANNING UNIT
Punjab Resource Management & Policy Unit
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Planning & Development Board

Macroeconomic Indicators - Monthly Bulletin | July -2026

Category	Indicator	Previous	Latest	% Change
Economy	Annually	FY25	FY26	
	GDP Growth Rate (%)	3.18	3.70[P]	▲16.33 (PP)
	Quarterly	FY26 Q2	FY26 Q3	
	GDP Growth Rate (%)	4.05[R]	3.99[P]	▼0.06 (PP)
Inflation / Prices	Annually (YoY)	Jul-25	Jul-26	
	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	271.94	296.97	▲ 9.20
	Monthly (MoM)	Jun-26	Jul-26	
	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	293.47	296.97	▲ 1.19
	Weekly	23-Jul-26	31-Jul-26	
	Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI)	360.88	357.61	▼ 0.91
	Weekly (Closing)	24-Jul-26	31-Jul-26	
	Brent Crude Oil (US$)	96.78	90.12	▼ 6.88
	KSE 100 Index	171,021.20	176,094.11	▲ 2.97
	Monthly	16-May-26	30-Jun-26	
	Gold Price (PKR per Tola)	431,500	428,500	▼ 0.70
Monetary /Money Market	Weekly (Million Rs.)	10-Jul-26	17-Jul-26	
	Broad Money (M2)	44,507,849	43,798,133	▼ 1.59
	Annual (%)	Jul-25	Jul-26	
	SBP Policy Rate	11	11.5	▲ 4.55
	Month Average	May-26	Jun-26	
	REER (Base 2010 =100)	106.15	106.44	▲ 0.27
	Monthly (%)	30-Jun-26	31-Jul-26	
	KIBOR Offer Rate (1 Month)	11.90	11.90	0.00
	SOFR	3.68	3.65	▼ 0.82
Fiscal Operations	9MFY (Million Rs.)	FY25	FY26	
	Total Revenue (National)	13,366,986	14,799,281	▲ 10.72
	Total Expenditure (National)	16,131,338	15,655,638	▼ 2.95
	Net	-2,764,352	-856,357	
	9MFY (Million Rs.)	FY25	FY26	
	Total Revenue (Punjab)	2,870,530	3,320,310	▲ 15.67
	Provincial Revenue	360,767	495,042	▲ 37.22
	Federal Transfers	2,509,763	2,825,268	▲ 12.57
	Total Expenditure (Punjab)	2,429,407	2,495,910	▲ 2.74
	Net	441,123	824,400	
External Sector	Annually (Million US$)	FY25	FY26	
	Exports	40,793	40,877	▲ 0.21
	Imports	70,432	76,391	▲ 8.46
	Balance of Trade	-29,639	-35,514	▼ 19.82

Category	Indicator	Previous	Latest	% Change
	Annually (Million US$)	FY25	FY26	
	Foreign Direct Investment (Net)	2,477.3	1,636.80	▼ 33.93
	Monthly (Million US$)	May-26	Jun-26	
	Workers' Remittances	4,252.20	3,474.50	▼ 18.29
	Weekly (USD to PKR)	24-Jul-26	31-Jul-26	
	USD Open Market Rate (Buying)	278.77	278.93	▲ 0.06
Reserves	Weekly (Million US$)	17-Jul-26	24-Jul-26	
	Net Reserves with SBP	17,258.60	17,029.90	▼ 1.33
	Net Reserves with Banks	5,411.00	5,412.20	▲ 0.02
	Total Liquid FX Reserves	22,669.60	22,442.10	▼ 1.00
Debt	Annually (Billion Rs) YoY	May-25	May-26	
	Domestic Debt	53,459.90	58,107.00	▲ 8.69
	External Debt	22,585.10	23,842.00	▲ 5.57
	Total Debt	76,045.00	81,949.00	▲ 7.76

Sources: PBS|SBP|PSX|MoF|IMF

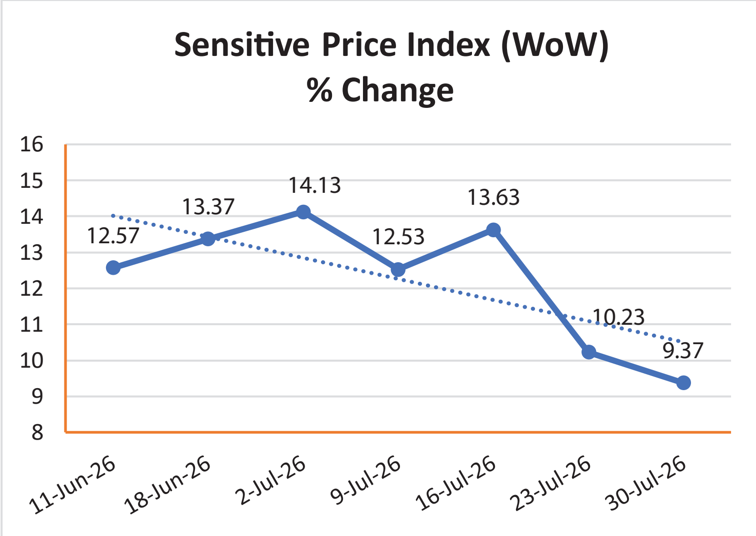
ECONOMIC INSIGHTS

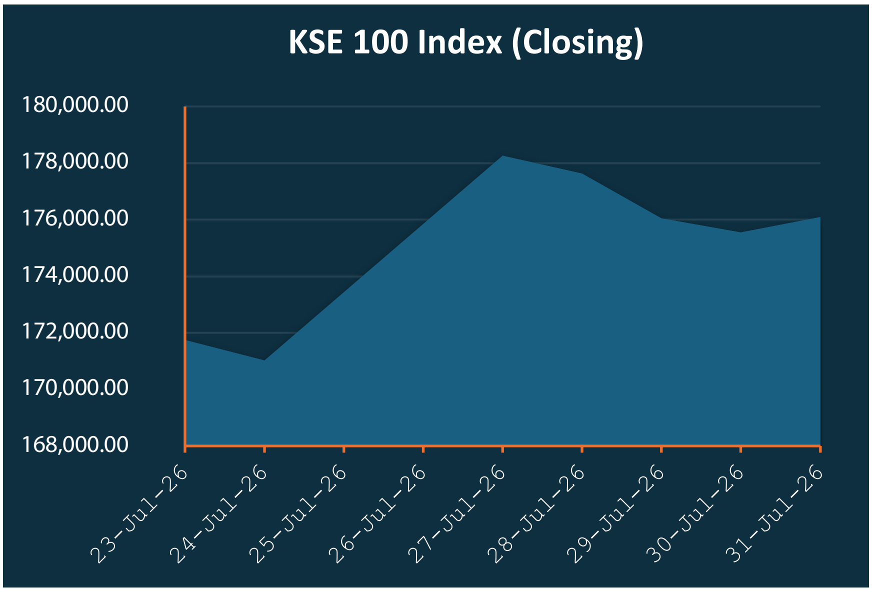
Headline CPI inflation eased further to 9.20% YoY in July, down from 11.07% in June, continuing the disinflation path the SBP expects to carry inflation toward the upper end of its 5-7% target range by the close of the fiscal year. The month-on-month reading turned positive again at +1.19%, reversing June's -0.30% dip, as the resurgence of conflict in the Middle East pushed global oil prices sharply higher during July and began filtering through to domestic fuel and transport costs.

Annual GDP growth for FY26 is estimated at 3.70%, up from 3.18% in FY25, while the provisional Q3 FY26 growth rate stands at 3.99%, marginally lower than the revised 4.05% recorded in Q2. Although thequarter-on-quarter moderation of 0.06 percentage points suggests a slight easing in growth momentum, the overall improvement in annual GDP indicates that economic activity remains resilient. The sustained expansion reflects continued strength in key sectors of the economy, signalling a broad-based recovery supported by improving macroeconomic stability, easing inflationary pressures, and a gradual revival in private sector confidence despite persistent external and fiscal challenges.

Petrol prices exhibited an overall upward trend during the latter half of July 2026, increasing from PKR 320.73 per litre on 22 July to PKR 336.15 per litre by 31 July, representing a cumulative rise of around 4.8%. Despite a slight decline on 28 and 30 July, petrol prices remained elevated throughout the period, reflecting the impact of adjustments in international oil prices, exchange rate movements, and domestic pricing mechanisms. Higher fuel prices are likely to increase transportation and logistics costs, which may gradually pass through to the prices of food and other consumer goods, thereby exerting upward pressure on inflation.

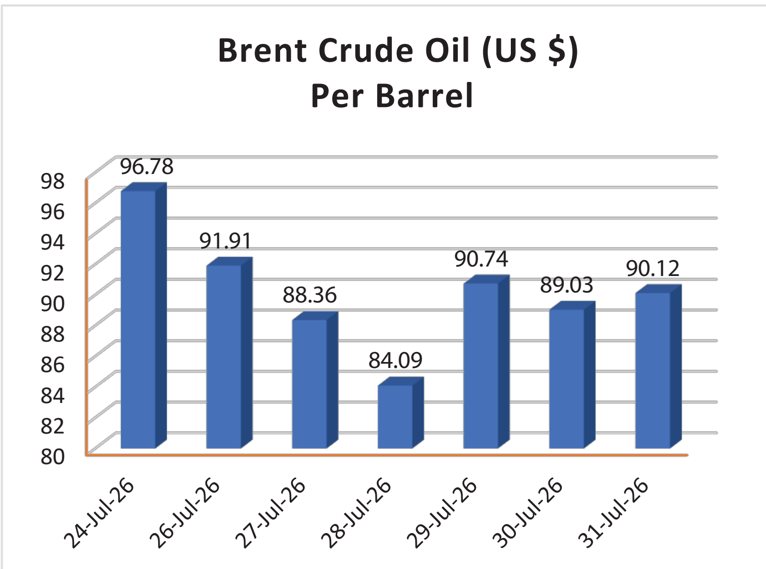
Weekly inflation, as measured by the Sensitive Price Indicator, swung sharply through July, climbing from 12.57% YoY on 11th June to a high of 14.13% by 2nd July, before easing back to 9.37% by 30th July, its lowest reading of the current disinflation cycle. The pullback in the final week points to softening food and transport costs even as global oil prices spiked mid-month, suggesting some of the earlier energy-driven pressure on the SPI basket is beginning to fade, though the index remains volatile from one week to the next.

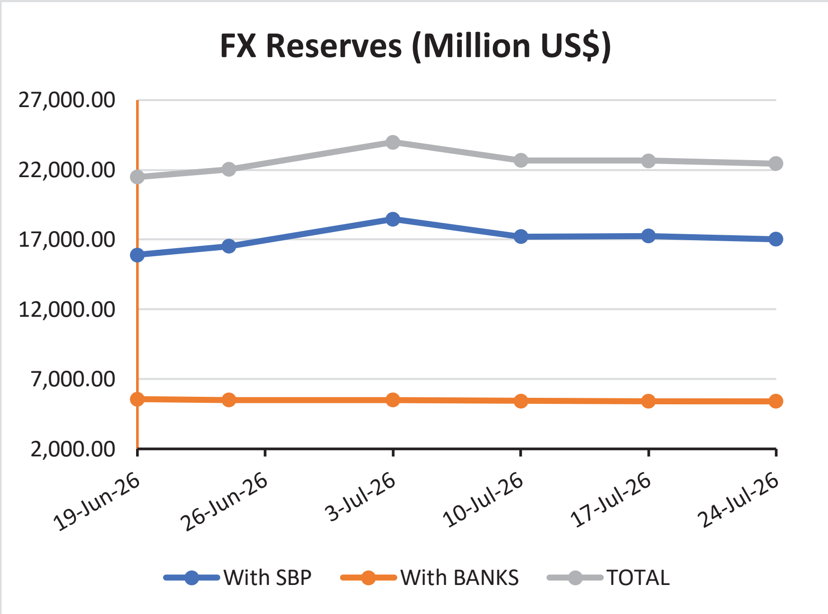




The KSE-100 closed July at 176,094.11, up 2.97% over the final week but well below the record 185,372 the index had touched on 4th July, before the Middle East conflict resurgence triggered a sharp sell-off that dragged the benchmark down to 171,021.20 by 24th July. Sentiment turned decisively on 27th July, when the index surged 4.23% in a single session as the SBP's rate hold and S&P's sovereign upgrade to 'B' revived institutional buying in banks, refineries and oil & gas exploration stocks though the rally proved uneven, with the index giving back some gains over the following two sessions before stabilising to close the month near 176,100.

Brent crude closed July's final week at $90.12, down 6.88% from $96.78 a week earlier, though that masks a sharper round-trip during the month: prices spiked past $96 in late July as the fragile US-Iran ceasefire collapsed, with renewed Houthi attacks in the Red Sea and reported strikes near the Strait of Hormuz reviving fears of a supply disruption, before easing back into the high-$80s to low-$90s range as tanker traffic through the Strait continued largely uninterrupted. For Pakistan, the net effect was still an oil bill running well above June's ~$73 close, keeping upward pressure on the import bill and domestic fuel prices even as the month ended on a softer note.





Total liquid FX reserves eased 1.00% week-on-week to $22.44 billion by 24th July, down from a brief peak of nearly $24.0 billion on 3rd July that likely reflected the timing of official inflows. Reserves held with the SBP slipped 1.33% to $17.03 billion over the same week, while reserves held with commercial banks were essentially flat at $5.41 billion. Even after the pullback, the reserve position remains comfortably above June's closing level of $22.04 billion, keeping the SBP on track to build further import cover through the rest of the fiscal year.

Snapshot Summary:

SBP Policy Rate
11.5% (unchanged)

Held steady for a second straight MPC

CPI Inflation
9.20% YoY

Eased from 11.07% in June as disinflation continues

Weekly Inflation (SPI)
9.37% YoY

Fell sharply from 14.13% in early July

Brent Crude
-6.88% WoW

Eased to $90.12 after a mid-month spike above $96

KSE-100 Index
176,094.11 (+2.97%)

Rebounded after sell-off to 171,021 on Jul 24

FX Reserves
$22.44B (-1%)

Eased from a brief $24.0bn peak on Jul 3

GDP Growth
FY25: 3.18% | FY26: 3.70%

16.33 Percentage Point change on YoY basis

Remittances
$3.47B (-18.29%)

Workers' remittances eased back from May's high

Fiscal Balance (Punjab)
Rs 824.4bn surplus

Unchanged; Q4 FY26 update pending