

Pakistan



Introduction

Pakistan is a country located in South Asia. It has a coastline along the Arabia Sea and the Gulf of Oman and is bordered by Afghanistan, China, India, and Iran. The



geography of Pakistan is diverse with the Thar Desert in the east and the Hindu Kush and Pamir mountain ranges in the north. The government system is a federal parliamentary republic; the chief of state is

the president, and the head of government is the prime minister. Pakistan has a mixed economic system with a combination of free-market activity and government

intervention. Pakistan is a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).



Location: Southern Asia Capital City: Islamabad (+5 GMT) Chief of State: President Arif Alvi

Head of Govt.: Prime Minister Anwaar-ul-Hag Kakar

Currency: Pakistani rupee (PKR)

Major Languages: Punjabi 48%, Pashto (alternate name, Pashtu) 18.2%, Sindhi 14.6%, Saraiki (a Punjabi variant) 12.2%, Urdu (official) 7.1%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2.4%, Brahui 1.2%, English (official; lingua franca of Pakistani elite and most government ministries), and

other 2.4%

Primary Religions: Muslim (official) 96.5% (Sunni 85-

90%, Shia 10-15%), other (includes Christian and Hindu) 3.5% (2020

est.)

Calling Code: 92 Voltage: 230

Key Websites

Main Government Page: mofa.gov.pk Commerce Ministry: commerce.gov.pk Export Promotion Agency: tdap.gov.pk Investment Promotion invest.gov.pk

Key Economic Facts

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Income Level (by per capita GNI):	Lower Middle Income			
Level of Development:	Developing			
GDP, PPP (current international \$):	\$1,518.04 billion (2022)			
GDP growth (annual %):	6.19% (2022)			
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$):	\$6,437.16 (2022)			
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$):	\$130,433,056,375.40 (2021)			
Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP):	13.23% (2022)			
Current account balance (BoP, current US\$):	-\$12.13 billion (2022)			
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %):	19.87% (2022)			
Labor force, total:	78,909,456 (2022)			
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate):	6.42% (2022)			
Imports of goods and services (current US\$):	\$82.28 billion (2022)			
Exports of goods and services (current US\$):	\$39.42 billion (2022)			
GDP Composition %				

Agricultu	_			GDF Composition /6						
griouite	ıre Ser	vices In	dustry N	lanufacturing						
22	Ę	52	20	13						

*Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy

Rankings

Index	Rank
Corruption Perceptions Index	137 / 178
EY Globalization Index	50 / 60
Global Competitiveness Index	110 / 141
Global Enabling Trade Index	122 / 136
Global Services Location Index	31 / 60
Index of Economic Freedom	152 / 176
International Logistics Performance Index (LPI)	122 / 160
Inward FDI Potential Index	123 / 139
KOF Index of Globalization	112 / 185
Networked Readiness Index (NRI)	110 / 139
Open Budget Index	54 / 114

Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

Country rating: D - A high-risk political and economic situation and an often very difficult business environment can have a very significant impact on corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is very high.

Business Climate rating: C - The business environment is difficult. Corporate financial information is often unavailable and when available often unreliable. Debt collection is unpredictable. The institutional framework has many troublesome weaknesses. Intercompany transactions run major risks in the difficult environments rated C.

Strengths

- Large internal market supported by dynamic demographics
- · Large remittances from migrant workers
- · Large and inexpensive labor force
- Development of economic corridors with China and Central Asia, door to the Indian Ocean
- A major player in Islamic finance
- · Mineral potential

Weaknesses

- · Tense neighborhood, political fragility and domestic insecurity
- Informality (40% of GDP and 60% of employment) and low tax revenues (14.5% of GDP)
- · Inadequate education (40% illiterate, three parallel systems producing three hardly connected groups), health, infrastructure and agriculture
- Delayed development of Balochistan, favoring separatism, and rural areas, conducive to the development of radical Islamism
- Energy dependency (oil = 25% of imports), deficient electricity production
- Weak manufacturing (20% of GDP) and export base, weak sectoral diversification
- 20% of GDP and 40% of the workforce depend on the agricultural sector, which is sensitive to climatic hazards and global prices

U.S. Embassy

U.S. Embassy Islamabad Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5 Islamabad, Pakistan



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Phone: (+92) 051-201-4000

https://pk.usembassy.gov