

## **TRADE** Imports (Monthly in Million USD) Exports (Monthly in Million USD) 6,000

5,000

4,000

3,000

16500 16000

15500

15000

14500

14000

13500

13000

12500

12000

3,500

3,000

2,500

2,000

1,500

0

-2

2000

1950

1900

1850

1800

1750

1700

1650

1600

1550

290.00 280.00 270.00

260.00 250.00 240.00

230.00

15

10

5

0

-5

Nuclear

Hydel

Thermal

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Trends in Electricity Generation

Source: State Bank of Pakistan, Foreign Exchange Reserves

Workers' Remittances (Monthly in Million USD)

MoM

Potatoes (1kg)

Tomatoes (1kg)

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Review on Price Indices

20kg Wheat Flour Bag

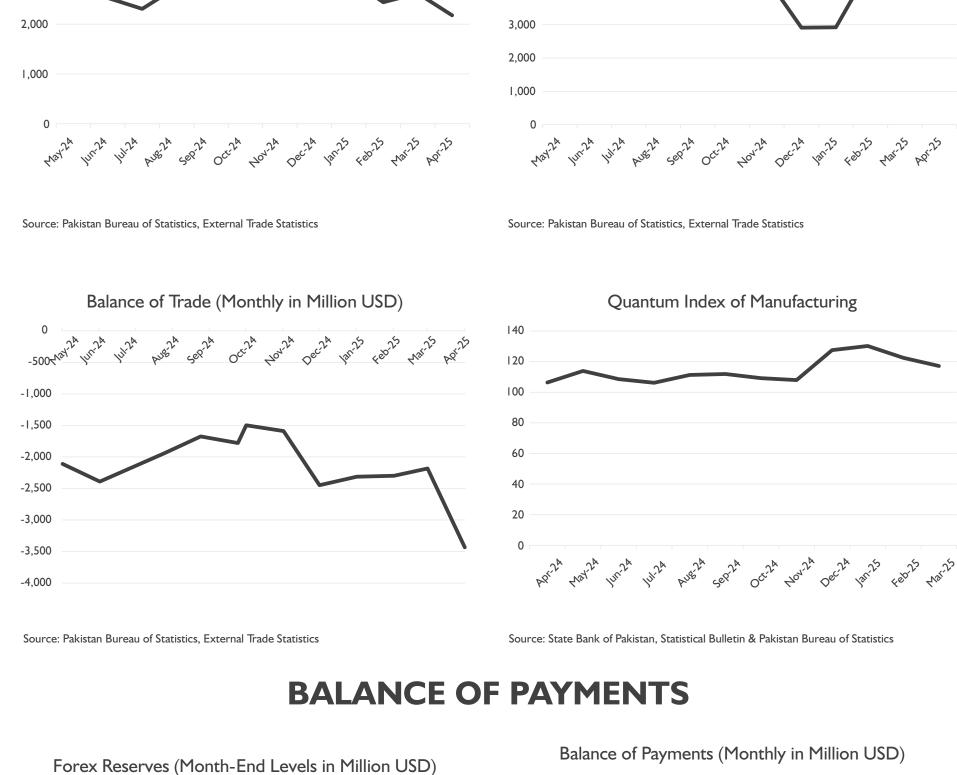
Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Review on Price Indices

Onions (1kg)

**Monthly Prices** 

**MACRODATA** 

## 4,000



## -1,000 -1,200 -1,400

600

400

200

0

-200

-400

-600

-800

840,000

820,000

800,000 780,000

760,000 740,000

720,000

700,000 680,000

Source: State Bank of Pakistan, Annual Report

Roshan Digital Account (Monthly)

12,000

10,000

8,000

6,000

4,000

80

60

40

20

0

-20

-40

-60

Potatoes (1kg)

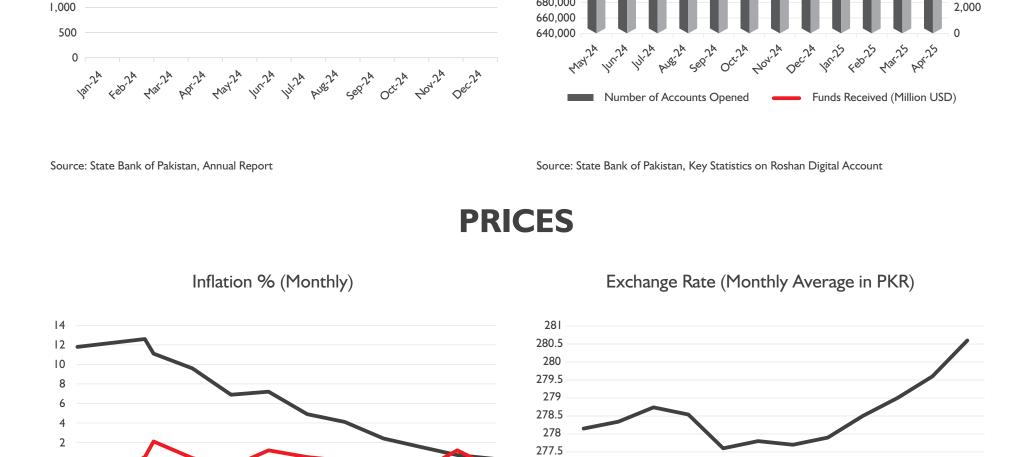
Tomatoes (1kg)

High-Speed Diesel

Petrol Super

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Review on Price Indices

Electricity generation by type GWh (yearly)



277

276.5 276

15

10

-5

Source: State Bank of Pakistan, Monthly Average Exchange Rates

20kg Wheat Flour Bag

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Review on Price Indices

Onions (1kg)

MoM% change in Prices

80 -10 -15 -20 -25

200

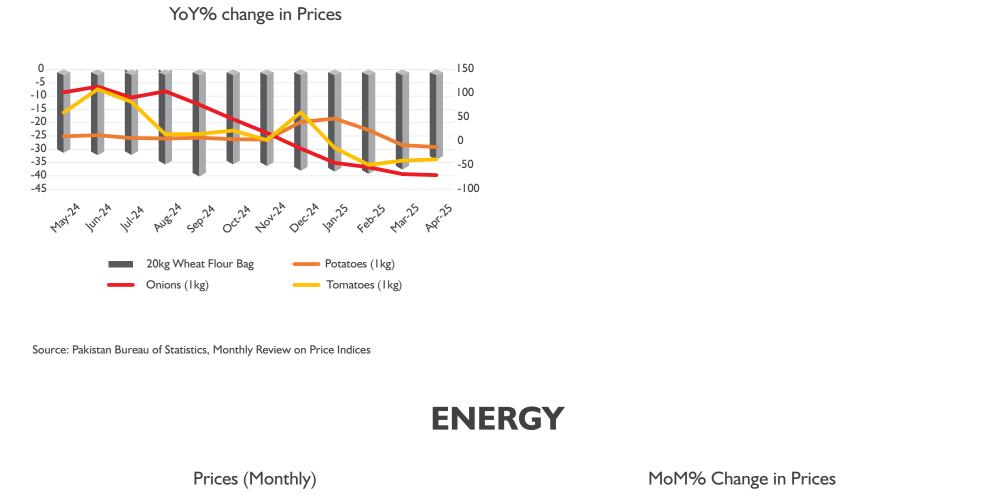
180

160

140

120

100



-6 -8

160000

140000

120000

100000

80000

60000

40000

20000

0

-10 -15 -20 -25

High-Speed Diesel

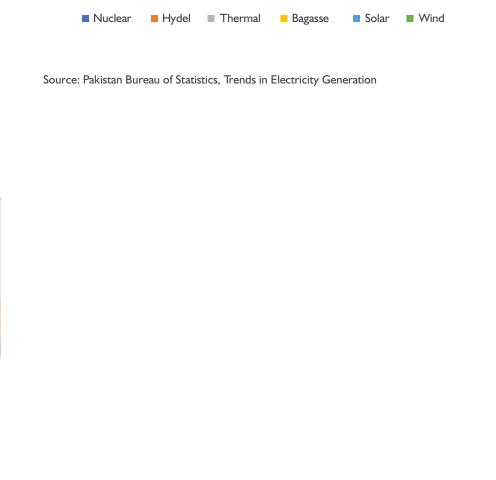
YoY% Change in prices

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Review on Price Indices

Petrol Super

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Review on Price Indices

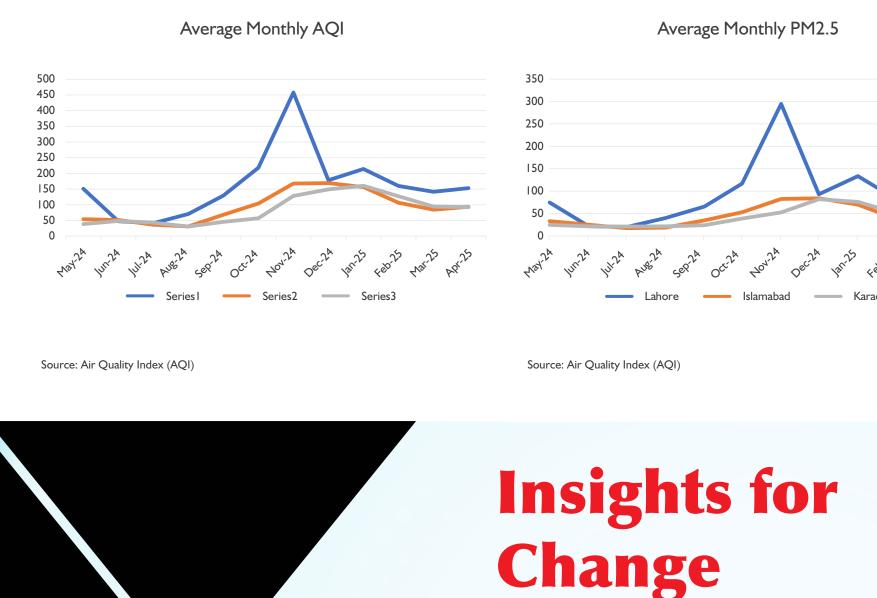
% of electricity generation by type (yearly)



**Exit Strategy from the IMF Programme** 

Using an event study design, they find the statistically significant pre-event anticipatory effects that increase supply by 35% followed by reduction of up to 34% on the overall quantities compared to the baseline in the aftermath of the floods and document the heterogeneity over crop types and district sizes. The findings suggested that vegetables show the highest susceptibility to such shocks, whereas the trajectory of grains is suggestive of state interventions. They estimated optimal road networks and show that flooding of roads does not significantly

It is often argued that it is in Pakistan's best interest to exit from the IMF programme. The programme results in loss of autonomous decision making for Pakistan, constrains it from setting its own policy priorities, and perpetuates the setting of short-term performance criteria and structural benchmarks for the country. This article outlines an exit strategy that Pakistan can adopt to leave the IMF programme and prescribes targeted policy actions which should be taken over the course of the next three





disrupt the supply lines.



INNOVATIVE POLICY SOLUTIONS TO BOOST NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS

Vice President, Sialkot Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Lahore Policy Exchange: Innovative Policy Solutions to Boost Non-Traditional Exports

The Consortium for Development Policy Research (CDPR) and the International Growth Centre (IGC) hosted a session of the Lahore Policy Exchange on "Innovative Policy Solutions to Boost Non-Traditional Exports" on Friday, 2nd May 2025. This session highlighted policy ideas and practical tools to unlock the potential of non-traditional exports—from creative industries to technology and agri-value chains.

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Professor of Economics and

Dean, Lahore School of Economics

Air Quality

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Lecturer, LUMS

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6.1

6.2

6.2

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