

Macroeconomic and Banking Sector Implications of the Iran-GCC Conflict for Pakistan



Strait of Hormuz:

Global Energy Chokepoint and Pakistan's
Supply Route Global Energy Importance

~One-third
of global seaborne
oil trade

~20%
of global petroleum consumption
passes through the strait

~20%
of global LNG trade

This narrow corridor connects Gulf oil producers to global markets.

Escalating tensions between **Iran and GCC** states have raised concerns about global energy supply and regional financial stability, highlighting potential implications for **Pakistan's** macroeconomic outlook and the banking sector.

Major suppliers



All shipments must pass through the Strait of Hormuz before entering the Arabian Sea which makes this corridor very important for Pakistan's energy imports.

Pakistan Energy Dependence

Petroleum imports:
PKR 3.1–3.4 trillion
annually

Share of total imports:
~19.5%

~80%
of crude oil imports transit
the Strait of Hormuz

Regional Conflict Iran–GCC Escalation

Key risks:

Disruption to shipping routes

Tanker security risks

Higher freight and insurance costs

Oil supply uncertainty

Import Bill Impact from Increase in Price of Oil

Oil Price	Increase vs Baseline	Import Cost Impact
\$90	+\$10	PKR 0.39–0.43 trillion
\$100	+\$20	PKR 0.78–0.86 trillion
\$110	+\$30	PKR 1.16–1.28 trillion

\$80 per barrel

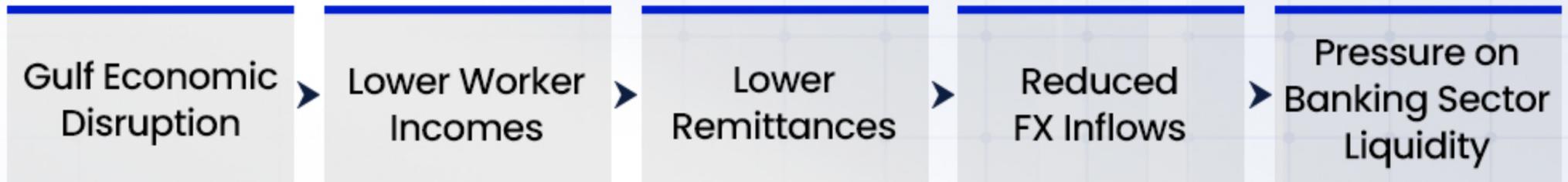
Every \$10 increase in oil prices could raise Pakistan's petroleum import bill by roughly PKR 0.4 trillion.

Projected Inflation given the Oil Price Shock

Oil Price Scenario	IMF Baseline-Implied CPI	Energy-Dependent Economies - Implied CPI
Baseline Inflation of Pakistan	6.98%	6.98%
10% increase	7.38%	7.78%
15% increase	7.58%	8.18%
20% increase	7.78%	8.58%

A 20% increase in oil prices could raise CPI by 0.8 percentage points under the IMF baseline, or by 1.6 percentage points in more energy-dependent economies.

Remittances Landscape of Pakistan



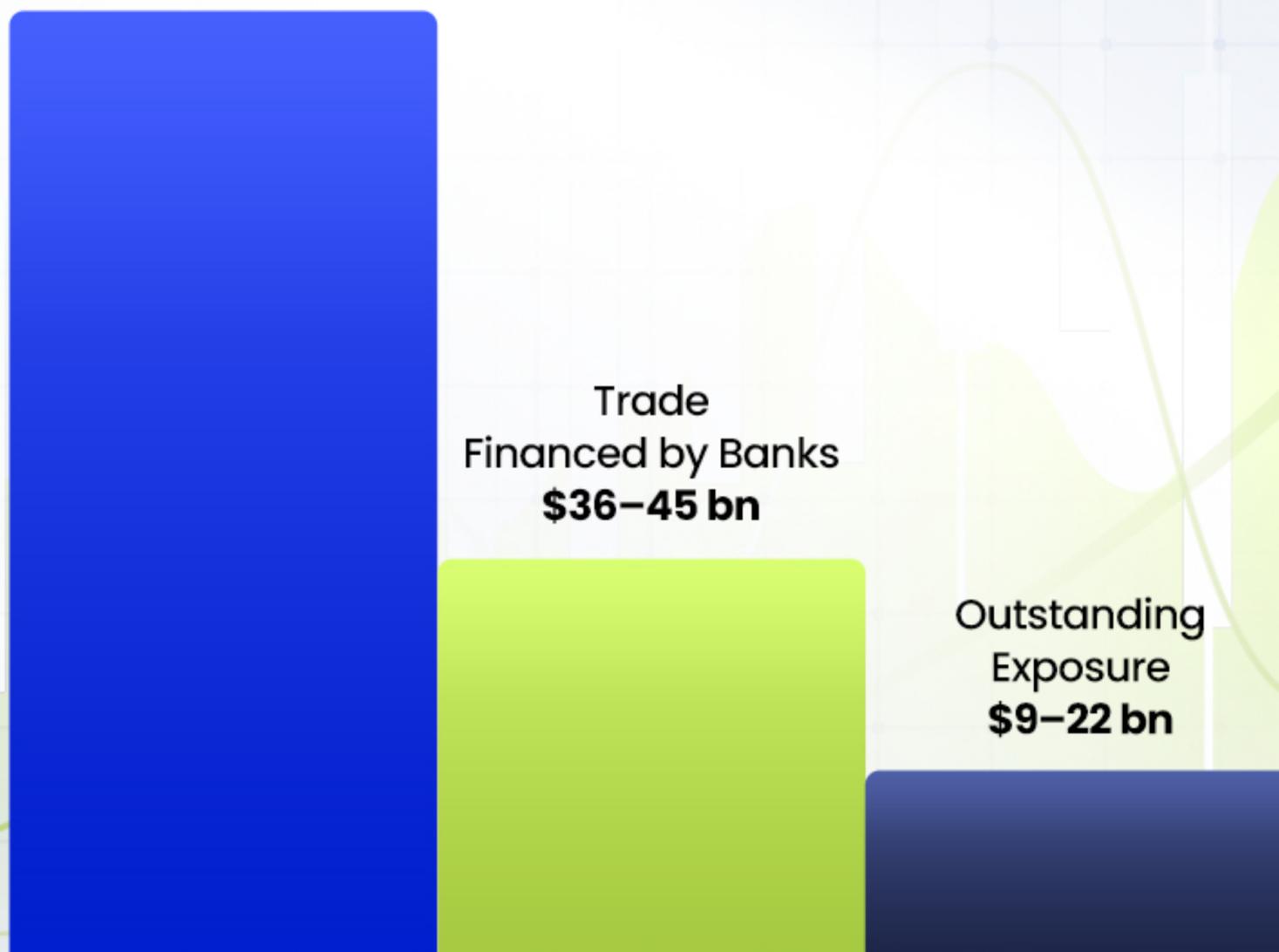
Share of Pakistan International Inward Remittances
(Highlight Saudi, UAE, Other GCC)



Pakistan's external sector remains closely linked to economic conditions in the Gulf region, which accounts for more than half of remittance inflows.

Vulnerability of Trade Finance and Banking Exposures

Pakistan Trade (FY25)
\$90.2 bn



(Assuming 40–50% of the trade is intermediated through banks)

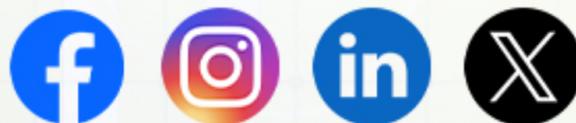
Disruptions to global shipping routes, commodity prices or foreign exchange markets could directly affect trade financing activity in Pakistan's banking sector.

Potential Shock to the Current Account

Indicator	Value
FY25 Current Account	+\$2.1 bn surplus
Moderate shock	-\$5.7 to -\$5.9 bn
Elevated shock	-\$7.1 to -\$7.5 bn
Severe shock	-\$8.5 to -\$9.0 bn



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