



ISLAMIC BANKING BULLETIN

December 2025

A Quarterly Publication by the
Islamic Finance Policy
Department
State Bank of Pakistan





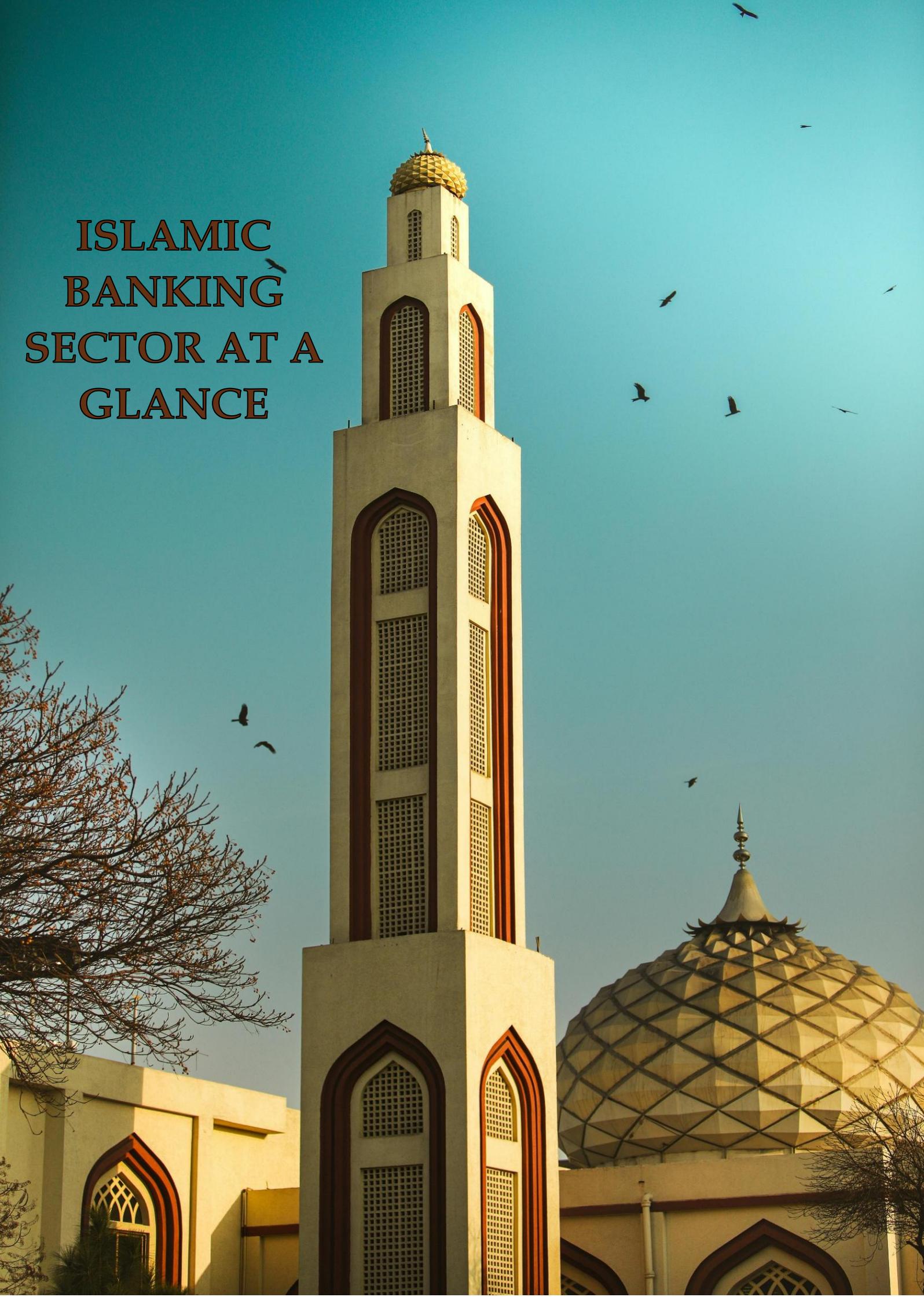
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For the period ending December 31, 2025

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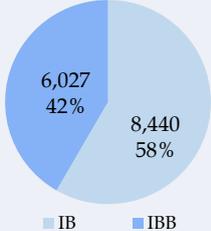
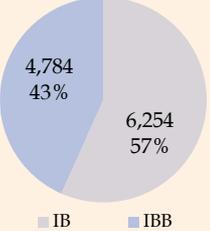
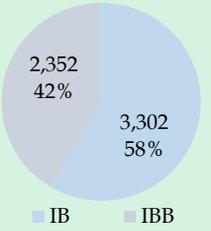
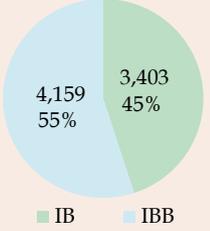
ISLAMIC
BANKING
SECTOR AT A
GLANCE



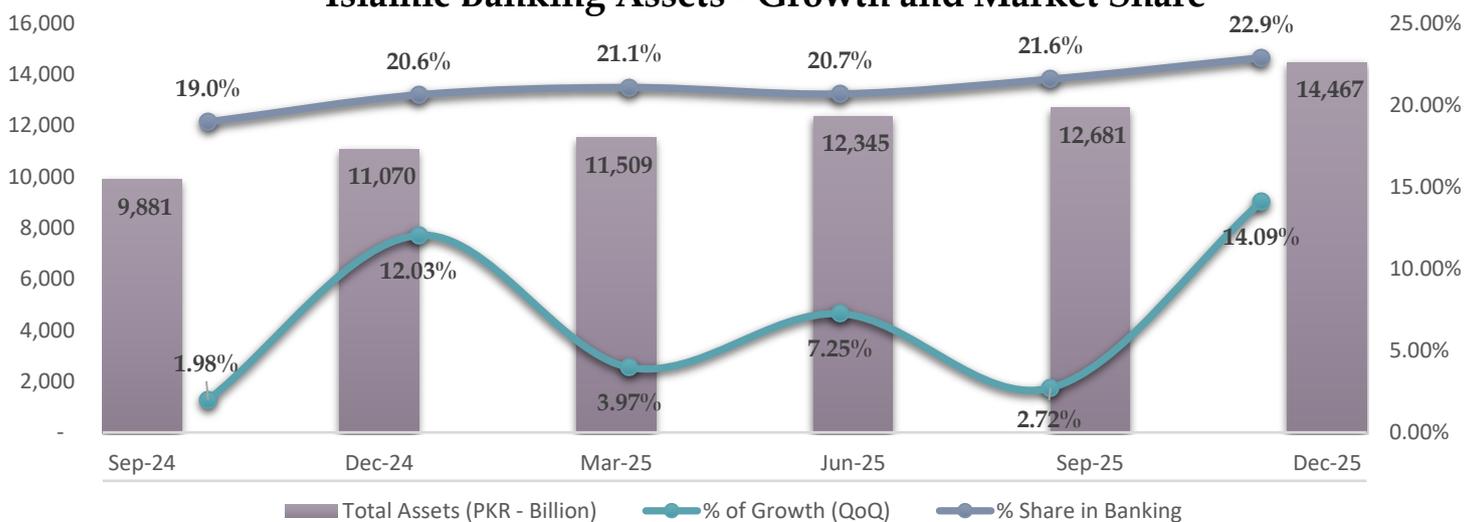


Islamic Banking Snapshot - December 2025

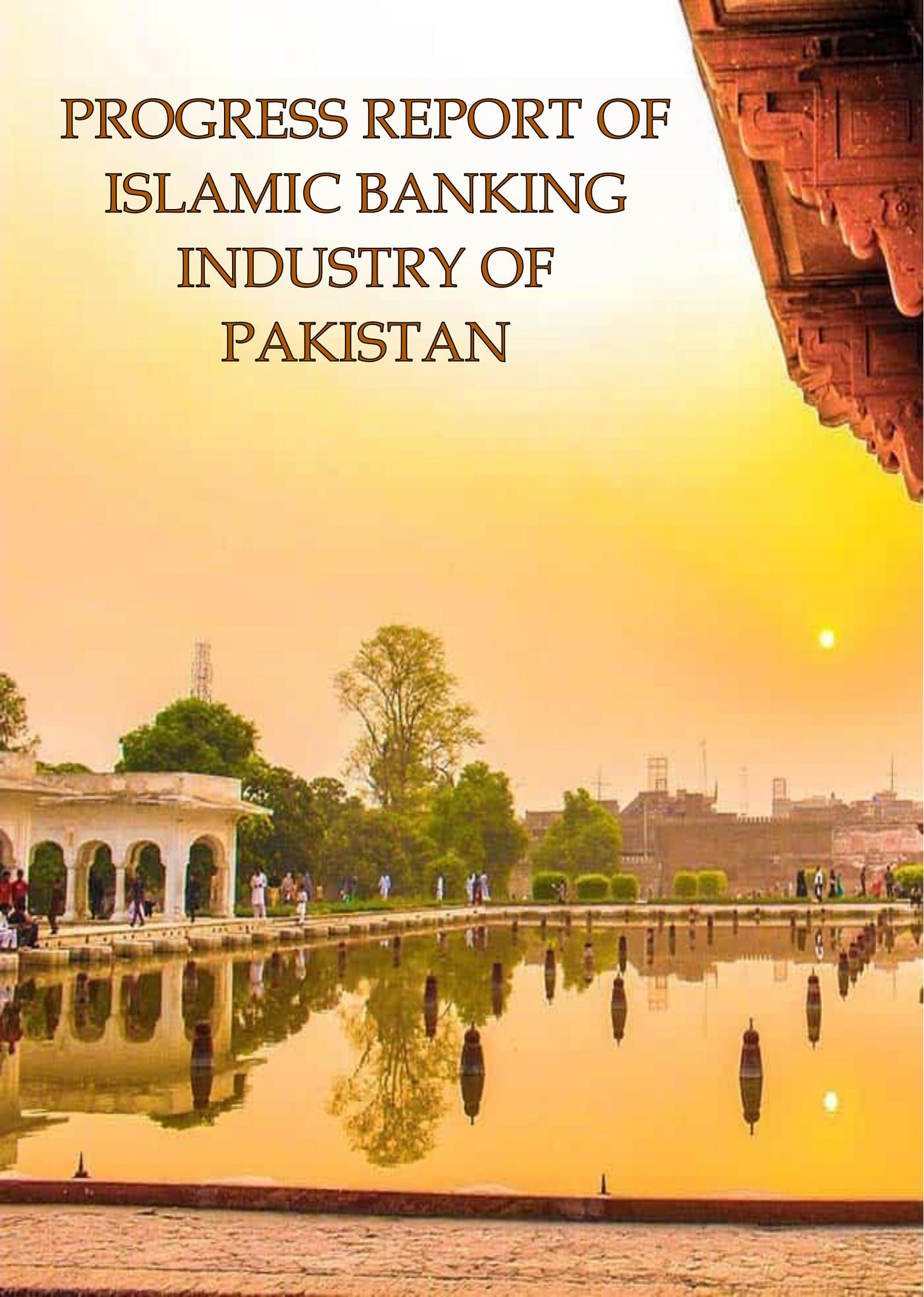
Overall Summary

	 Assets	 Deposits	 Financing	 No. of Branches
Total	PKR 14.5 Trillion	PKR 11.0 Trillion	PKR 5.7 Trillion	7,562
Change in Quarter	+ PKR 1,786 Billion + 14.1%	+ PKR 1,187 Billion + 12.1%	+ PKR 1,545 Billion + 37.6%	+ 786 + 11.6%
Share in total Banking Industry	22.9% + 1.3%	27.8% + 1.3%	38.1% + 7%	42.0% + 5.0%
Share of IBBs & IBs	<p>Assets (PKR Billion)</p> 	<p>Deposits (PKR Billion)</p> 	<p>Financing (PKR Billion)</p> 	<p>Branches</p> 

Islamic Banking Assets - Growth and Market Share



PROGRESS REPORT OF ISLAMIC BANKING INDUSTRY OF PAKISTAN



Overview

The Islamic banking sector in Pakistan sustained its strong expansion trajectory during the fourth quarter of 2025, further consolidating its role in the financial system. By end-December 2025, the aggregate assets of Islamic Banking Institutions (IBIs)¹ grew by PKR 1,786 billion, reaching PKR 14,467 billion, while deposits rose by PKR 1,187 billion, standing at PKR 11,037 billion. On a quarter-on-quarter (QoQ) basis, assets and deposits posted solid growth rates of 14.1 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively.

The financing portfolio recorded a remarkable QoQ increase of 37.6 percent, amounting to PKR 5,654 billion, whereas net investments increased by 5.2 percent, reaching PKR 6,605 billion. These developments point to rising demand for Shariah-compliant financing and investment channels, thereby enhancing the sector's financial depth.

From a market share perspective, Islamic banking assets represented 22.9 percent of the overall banking industry, while deposits accounted for a larger portion at 27.8 percent. The sector's share in total financing reached 38.1 percent, with investments contributing 16.9 percent of the industry's aggregate, underscoring its growing presence.

Taken together, these indicators highlight not only the industry's sustained progress but also its deeper integration into Pakistan's financial architecture. The consistent improvement in key metrics and the expanding branch network demonstrate both the sector's resilience and the increasing consumer preference for Islamic banking.

Particulars	Islamic Banking Industry Progress ²			Percent Growth (YoY)			Share in Overall Banking Industry (%)		
	Dec-24	Sep-25	Dec-25	Dec-24	Sep-25	Dec-25	Dec-24	Sep-25	Dec-25
Assets	11,070	12,681	14,467	23.1	28.3	30.7	20.6	21.6	22.9
Deposits	7,905	9,850	11,037	17.1	29.7	39.6	24.9	26.5	27.8
Investments (Net)	4,987	6,276	6,605	17.7	30.7	32.4	16.7	17.1	16.9
Financing (Net)	4,037	4,109	5,654	21.0	26.4	40.0	25.5	31.1	38.1
Number of Islamic Banking Institutions	22	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Branches	6,017	6,776	7,562	21.4	27.1	25.7	-	-	-
Number of Islamic Banking Windows	2,253	2,905	2,931	17.2	33.9	30.1	-	-	-
<i>*Number includes sub-branches</i>									
<i>Source: Data submitted by banks under quarterly Reporting Chart of Accounts (RCOA)</i>									

¹ Excluding Digital Banks

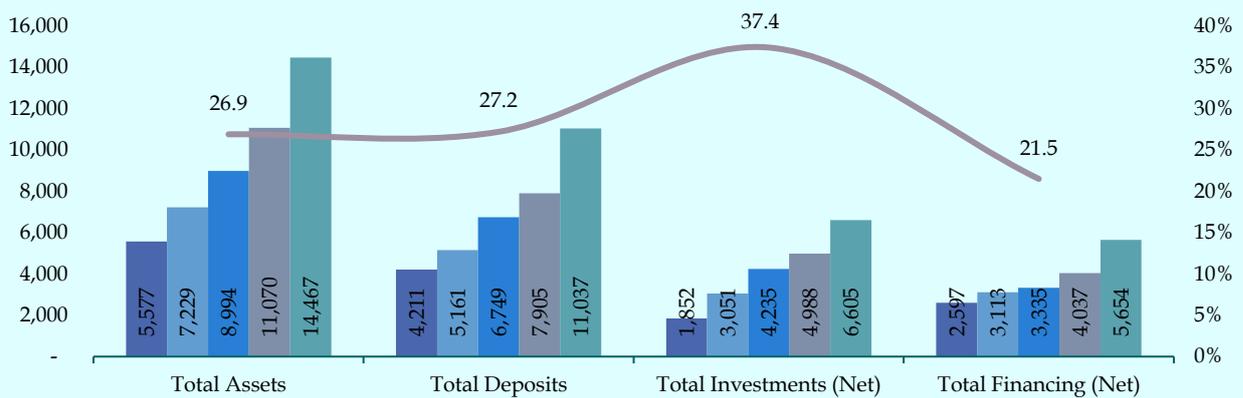
² The numbers do not include data of Digital Banks.

Box 1.1: 5 Year’s Financial Performance of Islamic Banking Industry of Pakistan

The IBI’s balance sheet expanded significantly in the last 5 years, with the total assets rising from PKR 5,577 billion in Dec-21 to PKR 14,467 billion in Dec-25, reflecting a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 26.9 percent. This growth was underpinned by strong deposit mobilization, which increased from PKR 4,211 billion to PKR 11,037 billion over the same period, yielding a CAGR of 27.2 percent. Investments grew aggressively, from PKR 1,852 billion to PKR 6,605 billion, with a CAGR of 37.4 percent, signaling a strategic tilt towards investment deployment. Financing expanded steadily from PKR 2,597 billion to PKR 5,654 billion, with a CAGR of 21.5 percent. Continuous growth in key metrics provide insights into demand and significance of IBIs in the banking industry of Pakistan. Furthermore, the branch network including Islamic banking branches and windows of conventional banks have also shown a promising growth with CAGR of 17.3 percent and 16.0 percent respectively (**Table 1.1**).

Description	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Dec-24	Dec-25	CAGR
Total Assets	5,577	7,229	8,994	11,070	14,467	26.9%
Total Deposits	4,211	5,161	6,749	7,905	11,037	27.2%
Total Investments (Net)	1,852	3,051	4,235	4,988	6,605	37.4%
Total Financing (Net)	2,597	3,113	3,335	4,037	5,654	21.5%
Number of Branches	3,956	4,396	4,955	6,017	7,562	17.3%
Number of Islamic Banking Windows	1,442	1,516	1,922	2,253	2,931	16.0%
Share in Overall Industry - Assets	18.6	20.2	19.4	20.6	22.9	5.3%
Share in Overall Industry - Deposits	19.4	22.0	23.2	24.9	27.8	9.4%
Share in Overall Industry - Investments (Net)	12.7	16.6	16.3	16.7	16.9	7.4%
Share in Overall Industry - Financing (Net)	25.7	26.3	27.4	25.5	38.1	10.3%

Figure 1.1 (PKR Billion)

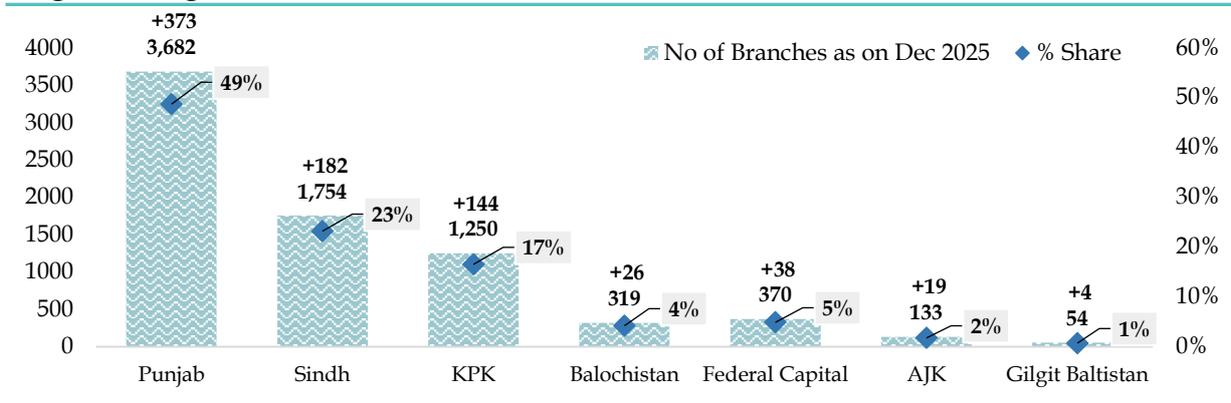


Branch Network of Islamic Banking Industry

IBIs in Pakistan consist of six full-fledged Islamic banks (IBs) and 15 conventional banks offering Shariah-compliant services through dedicated Islamic Banking Branches (IBBs). In the fourth quarter of 2025, the industry witnessed a net addition of 786 branches, marking a quarterly growth of 11.6 percent and raising the total IBB network to 7,562 branches by December 2025 (Figure 1).

The branches of IBIs are spread across 146 districts, underscoring the sector’s expanding geographic footprint and its growing role in promoting financial inclusion and further strengthening public access to Shariah-compliant financial services.

Figure 1: Region-wise Branch Network



Source: SBP

Assets and Liabilities Structure

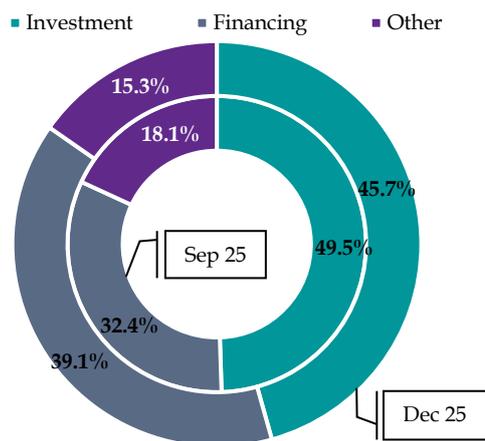


Assets

The total assets of IBIs expanded by PKR 1,786 billion in the quarter ended December 2025, reaching to PKR 14,467 billion, up from PKR 12,681 billion in the previous quarter. Islamic banking assets comprise a 22.9 percent share of the overall banking industry, reflecting its rising market importance.

A deeper look at asset composition reflects that financing (net) accounts for 39.1 percent, while investments (net) contribute 45.7 percent of total Islamic banking assets. Further, the increase in the assets is mostly contributed by the increase in financing (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Major Contributors of the Change in Assets





Break up of Assets of IBs and IBBs

Both full-fledged IBs and IBBs of conventional banks continued to post steady growth. The assets of IBs rose by PKR 704 billion, reaching PKR 8,440 billion, while IBBs recorded a larger increase of PKR 1,082 billion, taking their total assets to PKR 6,027 billion. As of December 2025, IBs accounted for 58.3 percent of total Islamic banking assets, with IBBs contributing the remaining 41.7 percent (Figure 3).



Investments

IBIs continued to enhance their investment portfolios during the quarter, with net investments rising by PKR 329 billion (5.2 percent), reaching PKR 6,605 billion by end-December 2025. This increase was largely supported by allocations in various Government of Pakistan Ijarah Sukuk (GIS).

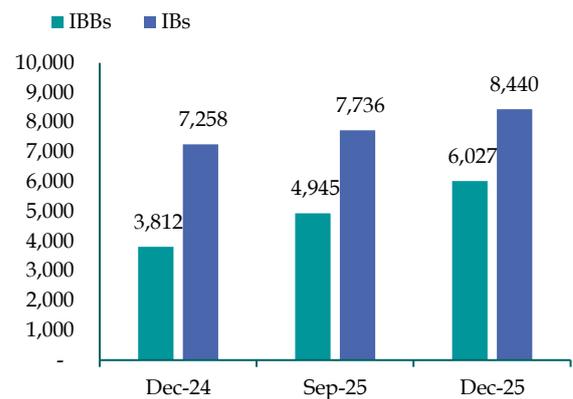
Examining the composition reveals that IBBs of conventional banks boosted their net investments by PKR 414 billion, bringing the total to PKR 2,686 billion. In contrast, full-fledged IBs recorded a modest decline, reducing PKR 85 billion to stand at PKR 3,919 billion. From a market share standpoint, IBs maintained leadership with 59.3 percent of overall net investments, while IBBs accounted for 40.7 percent (Figure 4).



Financing & Related Assets

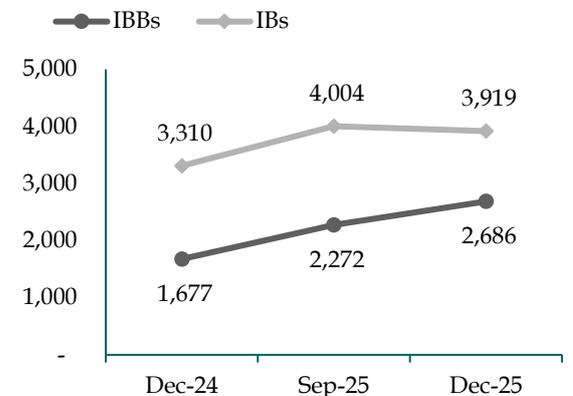
Financing and related assets rose significantly, reaching PKR 5,654 billion by the end of December 2025, up from PKR 4,109 billion in September 2025, an overall increase of PKR 1,545 billion. The financing of IBs increased by PKR 730 billion (28.4 percent) to PKR 3,302 billion, whereas IBBs recorded a rise of PKR 815 billion (53.0 percent), taking their financing portfolio to PKR 2,352 billion. (Figure 5)

Figure 3: Breakup of Assets (PKR Billion)



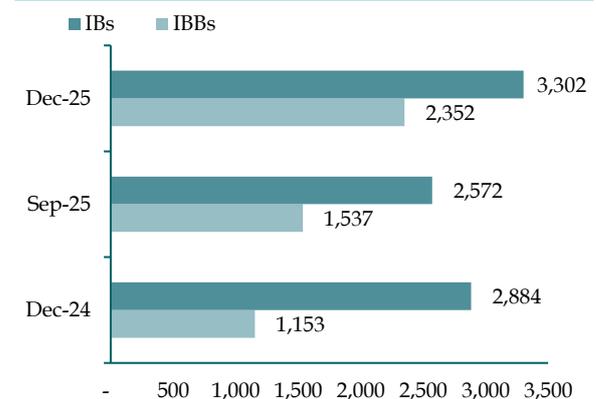
Source: SBP

Figure 4: Breakup of Investment (PKR Billion)



Source: SBP

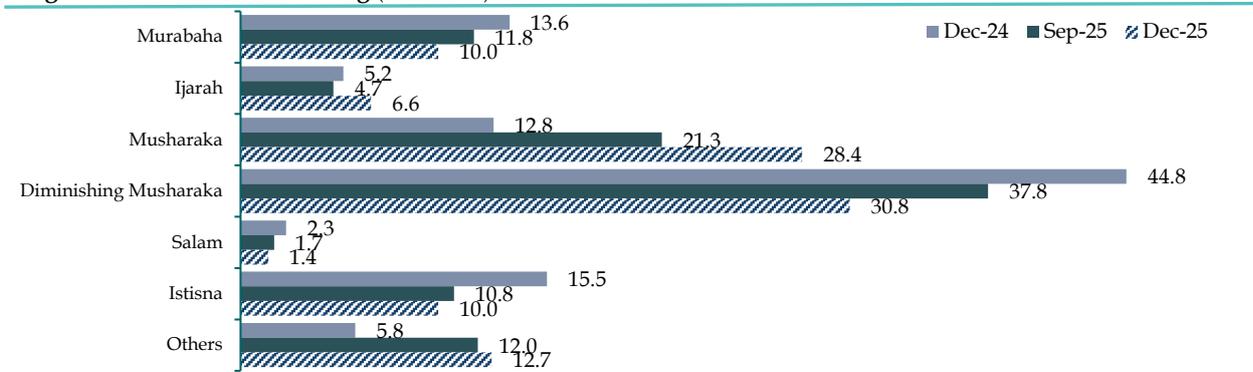
Figure 5: Breakup of Financing (PKR Billion)



Source: SBP

Diminishing Musharaka representing 30.8 percent of the total financing portfolio, followed by Musharaka with a 28.4 percent share. Both Murabaha and Istisna contributed equally, each accounting for 10.0 percent of financing. The remaining 20.8 percent was distributed among all other modes of financing undertaken by IBIs (Figure 6).

Figure 6 : Mode-wise Financing (Share in %)



Source: SBP

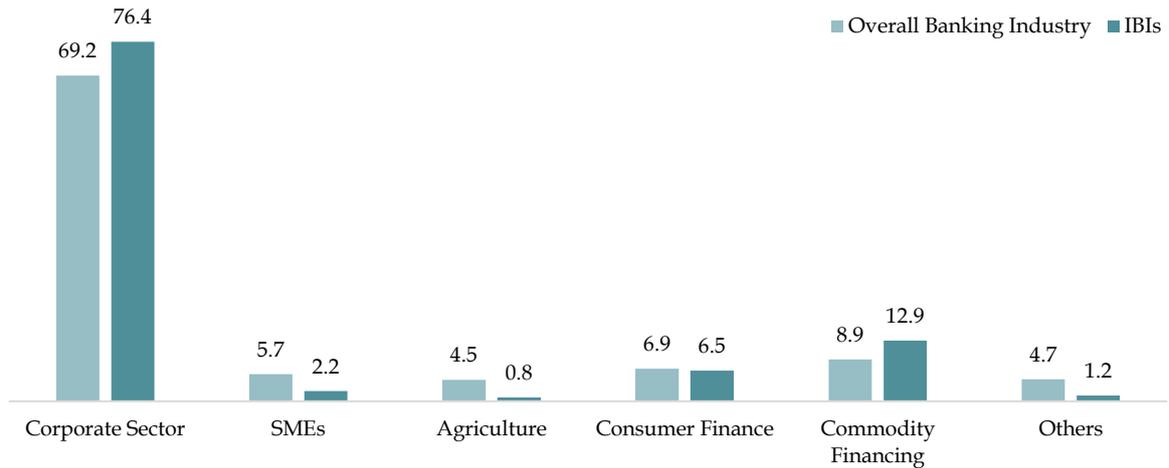
A comprehensive review of sector-wise financing indicates that the Production and Transmission of Energy sector has emerged as the leading segment, representing 16.4 percent of total financing. The textile sector followed closely with a 15.0 percent share, while agribusiness accounted for 12.4 percent, underscoring their significant role in shaping the financing composition (Table 2).

Table 2: Sector wise Financing (Share in %)

Sector	Dec-24	Sep-25	Dec-25	Overall Banking Industry
Chemical and Pharmaceuticals	7.6	6.7	6.5	4.5
Agribusiness	6.2	12.7	12.4	11.4
Textile	19.2	16.1	15.0	16.7
Cement	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.5
Sugar	3.3	2.5	3.5	2.7
Shoes and leather garments	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Automobile and transportation equipment	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3
Financial	2.4	0.7	1.3	3.8
Electronics and electrical appliances	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3
Production and transmission of energy	8.5	6.9	16.4	11.8
Individuals	9.1	9.1	7.2	8.0
Others	38.3	41.1	32.9	36.9
Total	100	100	100	100

By end-December 2025, the client-wise financing structure was largely dominated by the corporate sector, which held 76.4 percent of total financing, reaffirming its pivotal role in the overall ecosystem. Commodity financing ranked next with a 12.9 percent share, followed by consumer financing at 6.5 percent, signaling continued appetite for retail credit. In contrast, financing extended to SMEs and the Agriculture sector remained limited, comprising 2.2 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively. (Figure 7).

Figure 7 - Client Wise Financing Portfolio (Share in %)



Source: SBP



Asset Quality

The asset quality of IBIs remained stable by end-December 2025. The ratio of Non-Performing Financing (NPF) to gross financing stood at 2.4 percent, while net NPFs to net financing continued in negative territory at -0.50 percent, indicating a strong provisioning buffer. Provisions against NPFs also remained firm, increasing slightly from 116.9 percent in the prior quarter to 119.7 percent, reaffirming IBIs cautious and effective risk management approach (Table 3).

Table-3: Assets Quality Ratio of IBI (%)

Ratio	Dec-24	Sep-25	Dec-25	Overall Banking Industry
NPFs to Gross Financing	3.5	3.4	2.4	6.1
Net NPFs to Net Financing	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Provisions to NPFs	108.1	116.9	119.7	104.5



Liabilities

Total deposits of IBIs sustained their growth momentum in the fourth quarter of 2025, rising by PKR 1,187 billion (12.1 percent) to reach PKR 11,037 billion. This growth further strengthened IBI's position in the overall banking industry, with their market share climbing to 27.8 percent.

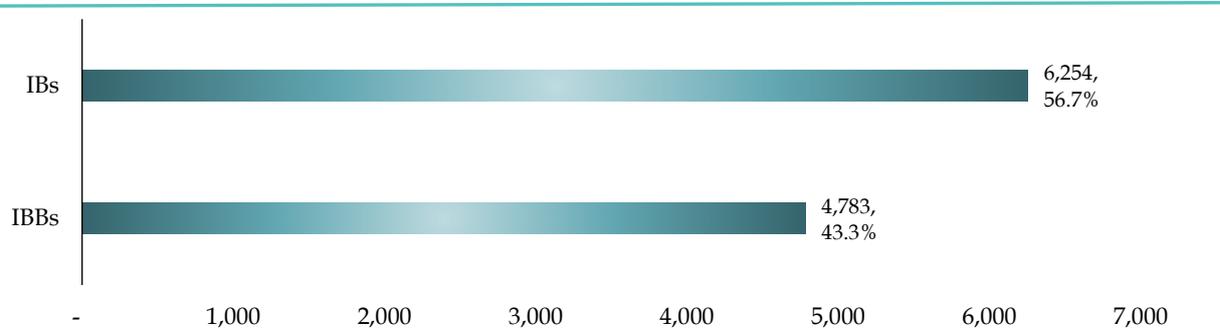
A deeper look into deposit composition reveals that current and saving deposits remained the key drivers of growth, standing at PKR 4,577 billion and PKR 4,008 billion, respectively. Saving deposits registered a notable rise of PKR 266 billion (7.1 percent), while current deposits advanced by PKR 387 billion (9.2 percent). In addition, fixed deposits also recorded an increase during the quarter, expanding by PKR 186 billion (20.4 percent) (Table 4).

Table-4: Break up of Deposits (Amount in PKR Billion, Growth in %)

Category	Dec-24	Sep-25	Dec-25	Yearly Growth (%)	Quarterly Growth (%)
 Customers (1)					
Fixed Deposits	902	915	1,101	22.2	20.4
Saving Deposits	3,178	3,741	4,008	26.1	7.1
Current Deposits	3,065	4,190	4,577	49.4	9.2
Others	77	98	88	15.1	(10.0)
Sub-Total	7,220	8,944	9,775	35.4	9.3
 Financial Institutions (2)					
Remunerative Deposits	471	612	975	106.9	59.4
Non-remunerative Deposits	214	293	287	34.5	(2.2)
Sub-Total	685	906	1,262	84.3	39.4
Total (1+2)	7,905	9,850	11,037	39.6	12.1

IBs witnessed an increase in deposits by PKR 375 billion, bringing their total to PKR 6,254 billion by December 2025. Similarly, IBBs also recorded a significant surge, with deposits increasing by PKR 874 billion to reach PKR 4,783 billion. By the end of December 2025, IBs accounted for 56.7 percent of total IBIs deposits, while IBBs held a growing 43.3 percent share (Figure 8).

Figure 8 : Deposits Bifurcation - by Share



Source: SBP

Liquidity

The liquidity ratios of IBIs remained stable during the review period. Liquid Assets to Total Assets slightly decreased to 52.2 percent and the Liquid Assets to Total Deposits slightly declined to 68.4 percent, reflecting an overall stable position in liquidity.

Notably, the Net Financing to Deposits Ratio increased to 51.2 percent by the end of December 2025, signaling an inclined financing supply approach by IBIs (**Table 5**).

Table-5: Liquidity Ratios (%)

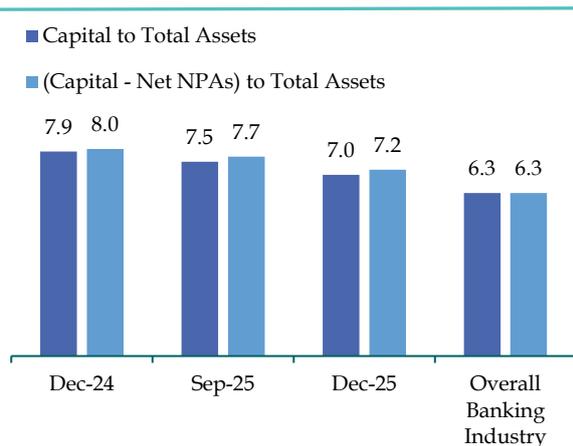
Ratios	Dec-24	Sep-25	Dec-25	Overall Banking Industry
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	48.1	54.3	52.2	66.2
Liquid Assets to Total Deposits	67.4	69.8	68.4	105.6
Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)	51.1	41.7	51.2	37.5
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)*	204.0	234.6	197.7	215.0
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)*	179.5	209.3	182.3	174.3

**The ratios represent full-fledged Islamic banks only*

Capital

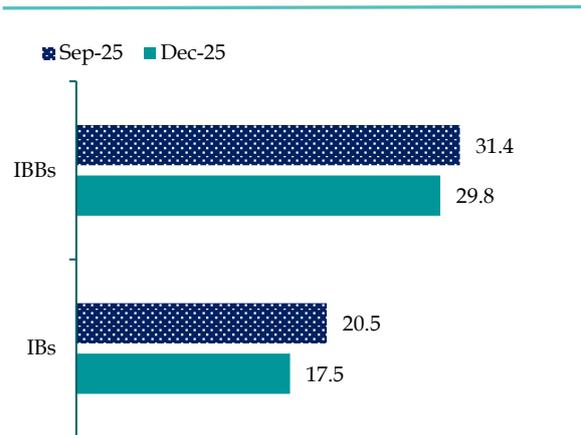
During the review quarter, IBIs experienced a slight improving trend in capital ratios. The Capital to Total Assets ratio slightly decreased to 7.0 percent, signaling an increase in assets financed through liabilities. Meanwhile, the (Capital - Net NPAs) to Total Assets Ratio also posted a slight decrease to 7.2 percent from its previous level of 7.7 percent (**Figure 9**). Further, the capital adequacy ratio in the review quarter also decreased for both the IBs and IBBs to 17.5 and 29.8 percent respectively from 20.5 and 31.5 percent in the previous quarter (**Figure 10**).

Figure 9 - Capital Ratios (%)



Source: SBP

Figure 10 - Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)



Source: SBP

Profitability

The profitability of IBIs increased, with profit before tax increasing to PKR 419.9 billion by the end of December 2025 from PKR 305.0 billion in September 2025. The ROA before tax

remained same at 3.4 percent as of December 2025. ROE slightly improved from 44.8 percent to 45.3 percent in the similar period.

Further, the operating cost also slightly increased, with the ‘Operating Expense to Gross Income’ ratio recorded at 45.5 percent as of December 2025 compared to 45.0 percent in September 2025. This suggests that managing operational efficiency for IBs remains key to sustaining long-term growth and competitiveness (Table 6).

Particulars	Dec-24	Sep-25	Dec-25	Overall Banking Industry
Profit before Tax (PKR Billion)	496.9	305.0	419.9	1,565.7
ROA before Tax	5.1	3.4	3.4	2.7
ROE before Tax	65.6	44.8	45.3	43.3
Operating Expense to Gross Income	43.3	45.0	45.5	46.4

A closer look shows that profit before tax of IBs rose by 32.4 percent, increasing from PKR 206.2 billion in September 2025 to PKR 273.0 billion in December 2025. In comparison, IBBs recorded a stronger QoQ growth of 48.8 percent over the same period, reflecting positive profitability trends for both IBs and IBBs. IBBs reported a return on assets (ROA) before tax of 3.1 percent as of December 2025, against 3.5 percent for IBs during the same period, indicating that profitability remained higher for IBs in this quarter.

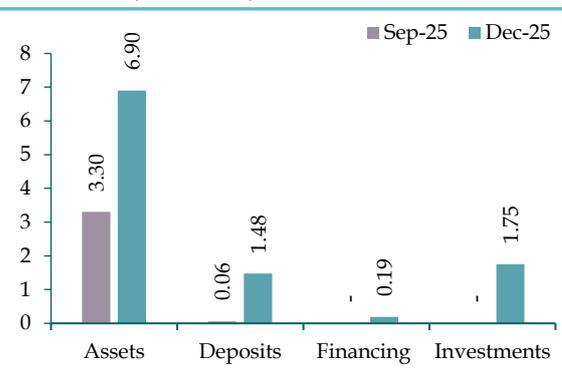
Digital Banks

Pakistan’s banking industry has witnessed a notable acceleration in its digital transformation, with particular emphasis on Shariah-compliant financial services. Under the strategic guidance of the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), two pioneering institutions – Raqami Islamic Digital Bank Limited and Mashreq Bank Pakistan Limited – commenced pilot operations in 2025. Mashreq Bank Pakistan Limited was granted digital bank license with Islamic window operations in preceding quarter.

In fourth quarter of 2025, early performance indicators underscore the potential of this new frontier: Total assets of Digital Banks increased to PKR 6.90 billion as of end-December 2025 growing 109.2 percent on QoQ basis from PKR 3.30 billion as of September 2025. Deposits rose to PKR 1.48 billion as of December 2025 compared to PKR 0.06 billion as of September 2025 in similar period (Figure 11).

These outcomes highlight the growing confidence in digital Islamic banking solutions, reinforcing their role in expanding financial inclusion and strengthening the digital finance landscape in Pakistan.

Figure 11: Islamic Digital Banks (I-DBs) Indicators (PKR Billion)



Source:SBP

SBP Regulated Islamic Financial Institutions (Other than Commercial Banks)

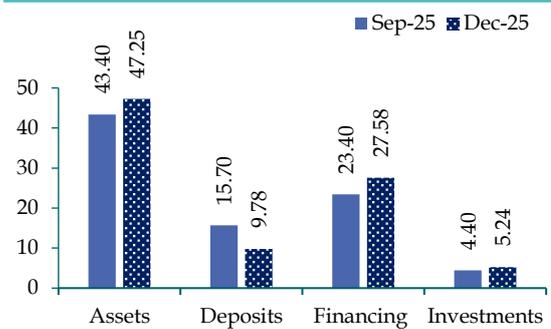
At present, three Microfinance Banks are offering Islamic Microfinance services and operate a combined total of 117 branches. Moreover, two Development Finance Institutions are also offering Islamic products and services.

MICROFINANCE BANKS HAVING ISLAMIC OPERATIONS

The Islamic microfinance sector continued its steady expansion, by adding one more player, Mobilink Microfinance Bank Limited with two key players – NRSP Microfinance Bank Limited and U Microfinance Bank Limited, spearheading the microfinance operations. By the end of December 2025, the Islamic microfinance banking network has grown to 117 branches, reinforcing its outreach to underserved communities.

The industry's asset base showed a healthy increase, reaching PKR 47.25 billion, with a quarterly rise of PKR 3.85 billion (8.9 percent). However, the deposits witnessed a decline of PKR 5.92 billion (37.7 percent) in the review quarter to stand at PKR 9.78 billion. Nonetheless, investments and financing experienced a significant increase of 19.1 percent and 17.9 percent respectively, reaching PKR 5.24 billion and 27.58 billion during the quarter (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Islamic Microfinance Banks (IMB) Indicators (PKR Billion)



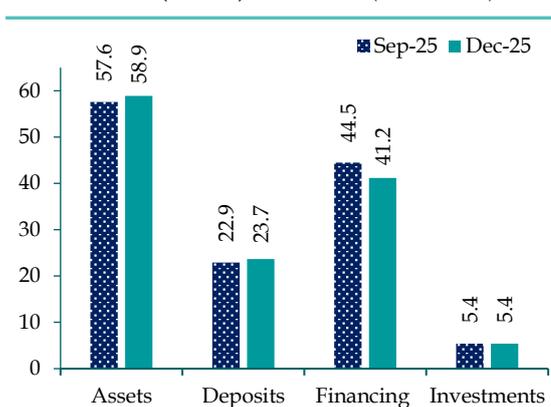
Source:SBP

Development Finance Institutions having Islamic Operations

Development finance institutions, notably Pakistan Mortgage Refinance Company Limited (PMRC) and Pakistan Kuwait Investment Company Limited (PKIC) have been continuously supporting growth of Islamic finance in Pakistan. Both entities play a pivotal role in advancing shariah-compliant financial solutions and strengthening the country's Islamic finance ecosystem.

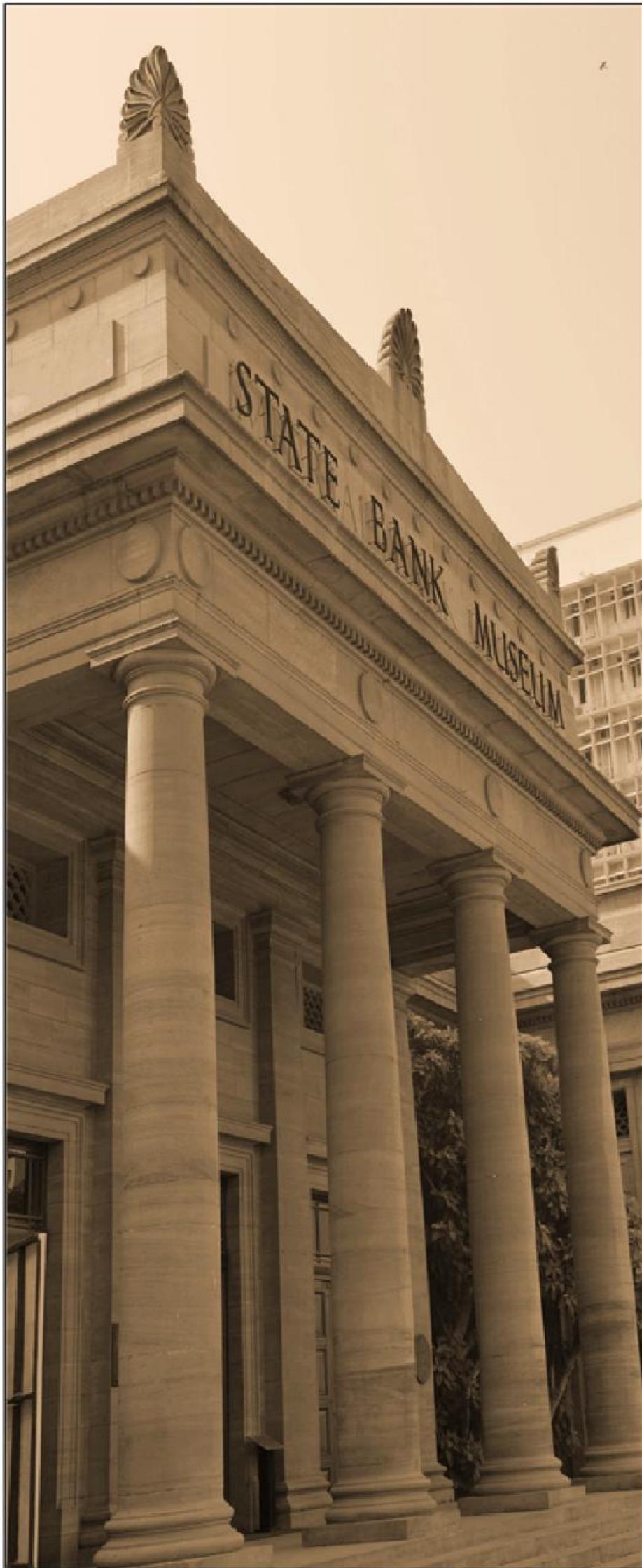
As of December 2025, the combined Islamic asset base of these institutions stood at PKR 58.9 billion, underscoring their expanding presence in the sector. Financing activities remained significant, amounting to PKR 41.2 billion, which reflects their sustained commitment to providing long-term, development-oriented financing (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Islamic Development Finance Institutions (I-DFIs) Indicators (PKR Billion)



Source:SBP

Through their strategic focus on housing finance, infrastructure development, and investment initiatives, PMRC and PKIC continue to reinforce the role of Islamic finance as a driver of Pakistan's economic growth. Their efforts highlight the increasing relevance of Shariah-compliant financing in supporting national development objectives and broadening access to ethical financial solutions.



EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Events and Developments at Islamic Finance Group (IFG) – SBP

❖ State Bank of Pakistan Shariah Advisors Forum

The SBP Shariah Advisors Forum, held on November 25, 2025, at IBA-CEIF Karachi, convened scholars to strengthen Shariah governance in Islamic banking. Organized by SBP's Islamic Finance Policy Department, it addressed compliance challenges, best practices, and policy directions. The Deputy Governor (FI&I) emphasized transparency, reducing debt-like structures, and promoting social finance, urging innovation in SMEs, agriculture, housing, and microbusinesses. Key sessions included addresses by Shariah Advisory Committee members, presentations on SME and agriculture solutions, and panels on AAOIFI alignment, Sukuk issuance, governance harmonization, and liquidity management.



❖ International Delegation Visit

A 21-member delegation from eight countries—Ethiopia, Tanzania & Zanzibar, Somaliland, Nigeria, Guinea, Uganda, and Zimbabwe—visited the SBP on December 5, 2025, to learn from Pakistan's Islamic banking experience. The delegation met the Deputy Governor (FI&I) and joined a knowledge-sharing session. SBP officials highlighted regulatory frameworks, industry initiatives, and financial inclusion practices. The visit fostered mutual learning and strengthened cooperation to advance the global Islamic finance agenda.

❖ Capacity Building Program on Islamic Finance for Government Officials

Two iterations of a two-day Capacity Building Program on Islamic Finance for Government Officials were organized to enhance understanding of Islamic finance in the public sector. The first was held on October 8–9, 2025 in Islamabad, and the second on December 10–11, 2025 at NIBAF-P, Lahore. Covering foundations of Islamic banking, risk-sharing, contracts, and liability products, the initiative aimed to strengthen institutional capacity for informed policymaking and support Islamic banking's growth in Pakistan.



❖ **Capacity Building Program for Shariah Scholars**

Two iterations of a two-day Capacity Building Program for Shariah Scholars were organized to strengthen their expertise in Islamic finance and Shariah governance. The first was held on October 1-2, 2025 in Karachi, followed by the second on November 10-11, 2025 in Faisalabad. Covering Shariah governance, practical applications, and emerging industry issues, the programs enhanced scholars’ professional capacity and knowledge. This initiative supported their development and contributed to promoting effective Shariah-compliant financial systems and the overall growth of Pakistan’s Islamic finance ecosystem.



❖ **Session on Money Creation and Monetary Policy for Shariah Scholars**

A two-day training program on Money Creation and Monetary Policy for Shariah Scholars was held on October 29-30, 2025 at the SBP. The program aimed to enhance scholars’ understanding of modern monetary systems, central banking operations, and money creation mechanisms. It also provided a collaborative platform for regulators and Shariah scholars to strengthen alignment, supporting the development, resilience, and stability of Pakistan’s Islamic finance industry.

❖ **Islamic Finance Session for Microfinance Banks and Institutions**

A two-day Islamic Finance session for Microfinance Banks and Institutions (MFB&I) was held on December 8-9, 2025 at NIBAF-P, Lahore. The program aimed to enhance professionals’ awareness of Islamic finance and its application in microfinance operations, product development, and financial inclusion. By focusing on key concepts and practical relevance, the initiative strengthened sectoral capacity and encouraged adoption of Shariah-compliant solutions to better serve diverse societal segments and promote inclusive financial growth.



Annexure I: Islamic Banking Branch Network

Islamic Banking Branch Network (As of Dec 31, 2025)			
Type	Name of Bank	No. of Branches	Windows
Islamic Banks	AlBaraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	196	-
	BankIslami Pakistan Limited	509	-
	Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	310	-
	Faysal Bank Limited	898	-
	MCB Islamic Bank Limited	321	-
	Meezan Bank Limited	1,105	-
	Sub-Total	3,339	
Conventional Banks having Standalone Islamic Banking Branches	Allied Bank Limited	299	396
	Askari Bank Limited	347	1
	Bank Al Habib Limited	392	8
	Bank Alfalah Limited	450	0
	Habib Bank Limited	608	506
	Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	243	311
	National Bank of Pakistan	312	350
	Sindh Bank Limited	58	12
	Soneri Bank Limited	186	15
	Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	2	35
	Bank Makramah Ltd	12	82
	The Bank of Khyber	199	55
	The Bank of Punjab	210	534
	United Bank Limited	752	596
	Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited	35	30
	Sub-Total	4,105	2,933
	Total Full-Fledged Branches and windows	7,444	2,931
Sub-Branches	Allied Bank Limited	3	-
	Askari Bank Limited	18	-
	Bank Alfalah Limited	4	-
	BankIslami Pakistan Limited	60	-
	MCB Islamic Bank Limited	2	-
	The Bank of Khyber	18	-
	Faysal Bank Limited	2	-
	United Bank Limited	11	-
	Total Sub-Branches	118	-
	Grand Total Branches/Sub-Branches/Windows	7,562	2,931

Source: Information/Data obtained from different banks

Annexure II: Province/Region wise Break-up of Islamic Banking Branch Network

Province/Region wise Break-up of Islamic Banking Branch Network									
(As of December 31, 2025)									
Type	Name of Bank	Azad Kashmir	Baluchistan	Federal Capital	Gilgit-Baltistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Islamic Banks including Sub-Branches	AlBaraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	2	4	11	3	18	105	53	196
	BankIslami Pakistan Limited	7	34	31	6	47	264	180	569
	Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	5	8	17	3	21	147	109	310
	Faysal Bank Limited	15	30	32	8	74	513	228	900
	Meezan Bank Limited	15	42	43	7	83	602	313	1,105
	MCB Islamic Bank Limited	3	11	18	3	35	172	81	323
	Sub-Total	47	129	152	30	278	1,803	964	3,403
Conventional Banks having Standalone Islamic Banking Branches including Sub-Branches	Allied Bank Limited	7	4	18	2	63	167	41	302
	Askari Bank Limited	4	32	31	6	74	159	59	365
	Bank Al Habib Limited	5	17	19	1	74	179	97	392
	Bank Alfalah Limited	2	8	39		43	292	70	454
	Habib Bank Limited	12	13	26	2	166	257	132	608
	Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	5	13	10	1	42	108	64	243
	National Bank of Pakistan	19	13	12	4	63	142	59	312
	Sindh Bank Limited	2	3			2	30	21	58
	Soneri Bank Limited	2	3	10	1	42	83	45	186
	Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Bank Makramah Ltd	0	0	2	2	1	2	5	12
	The Bank of Khyber	1	7	16		154	26	13	217
	The Bank of Punjab	5	11	7	2	23	141	21	210
	United Bank Limited	21	64	27		209	282	160	763
	Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited	1	2	1	3	16	10	2	35
	Sub-Total	86	190	218	24	972	1,879	790	4,159
	Grand Total	133	319	370	54	1,250	3,682	1,754	7,562

Annexure III: District wise Break-up of Islamic Banking Branch Network

S. No.	District*	No. of Branches*	S. No.	District	No. of Branches*	S. No.	District	No. of Branches*
1	Islamabad	370	51	Mardan	69	103	Toba Tek Singh	56
Islamabad Total		370	52	Mohmand	17	104	Vehari	62
Balochistan			53	North Waziristan	4	105	Wazirabad	11
2	Awaran	1	54	Nowshera	58	Punjab Total		3,682
3	Barkhan	1	55	Orakzai	2	Sindh		
4	Chagai	6	56	Peshawar	241	106	Badin	13
5	Chaman	1	57	Shangla	15	107	Dadu	12
6	Duki	3	58	South Waziristan	3	108	Ghotki	12
7	Gwadar	17	59	Swabi	52	109	Hyderabad	100
8	Harnai	2	60	Swat	128	110	Jacobabad	6
9	Hub	1	61	Tank	8	111	Jamshoro	11
10	Jaffarabad	7	62	Torghar	1	112	Kambar Shahdadt	5
11	Kachhi (Bolan)	2	63	Upper Chitral	5	113	Karachi	1347
12	Kalat	4	64	Upper Dir	32	114	Kashmore	6
13	Kech	16	65	Upper Kohistan	6	115	Khairpur Mirs	19
14	Kharan	4	KPK Total		1,250	116	Larkana	18
15	Khuzdar	11	Punjab			117	Matiali	8
16	Killa Abdullah	13	66	Attock	57	118	Mirpur Khas	30
17	Killa Saifullah	12	67	Bahawalnagar	68	119	Naushahro Feroze	22
18	Lasbela	11	68	Bahawalpur	98	120	Sanghar	29
19	Loralai	15	69	Bhakkar	21	121	Shaheed Benazirabad	31
20	Mastung	3	70	Chakwal	36	122	Shikarpur	8
21	Musakhel	1	71	Chiniot	21	123	Sujawal	4
22	Nasirabad	5	72	Dera Ghazi Khan	44	124	Sukkur	38
23	Nushki	5	73	Faisalabad	291	125	Tando Allah Yar	9
24	Panigur	7	74	Gujranwala	166	126	Tando Mohammad Khan	6
25	Pishin	13	75	Gujrat	155	127	Thatta	11

26	Quetta	137	76	Hafizabad	20	128	Umerkot	9
27	Sibi	6	77	Jhang	35	Sindh Total		1,754
28	Sohbatpur	2	78	Jhelum	45	Gilgit Baltistan		
29	Usta Muhammad	1	79	Kasur	49	129	Astore	3
30	Zhob	8	80	Khanewal	62	130	Diamer	9
31	Ziarat	4	81	Khushab	25	131	Ghanche	3
Balochistan Total		319	82	Kot Addu	7	132	Ghizer	5
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			83	Lahore	901	133	Gilgit	19
32	Abbottabad	63	84	Layyah	22	134	Hunza	2
33	Bajaur	16	85	Lodhran	18	135	Shigar	1
34	Bannu	27	86	Mandi Bahauddin	53	136	Skardu	12
35	Battagram	13	87	Mianwali	18	Gilgit Baltistan Total		54
36	Buner	37	88	Multan	214	Azad Kashmir		
37	Charsadda	38	89	Muzaffargarh	36	137	Bagh	14
38	Dera Ismail Khan	31	90	Nankana Sahib	29	138	Bhimber	14
39	Hangu	22	91	Narowal	26	139	Hattian Bala	1
40	Haripur	53	92	Okara	67	140	Haveli	3
41	Karak	24	93	Pakpattan	34	141	Kotli	19
42	Khyber	19	94	Rahim Yar Khan	105	142	Mirpur	41
43	Kohat	52	95	Rajanpur	19	143	Muzaffarabad	20
44	Kurram	9	96	Rawalpindi	360	144	Neelum	1
45	Lakki Marwat	9	97	Sahiwal	79	145	Poonch	15
46	Lower Chitral	20	98	Sargodha	103	146	Sudhanoti	5
47	Lower Dir	67	99	Sheikhupura	66	Azad Kashmir Total		133
48	Lower Kohistan	2	100	Sialkot	201			
49	Malakand	47	101	Talagang	1			
50	Mansehra	60	102	Taunsa Sharif	1	Grand Total		7,562

*Including newly notified districts by the provincial governments