



ISLAMIC BANKING BULLETIN

March 2026

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Department
State Bank of Pakistan





ISLAMIC BANKING BULLETIN

For the period ending March 31, 2026

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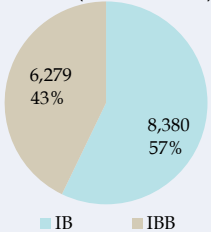
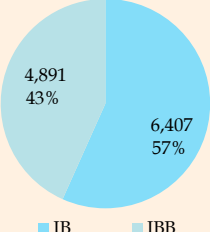
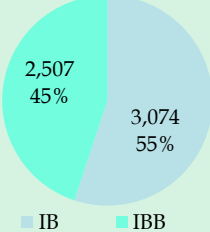


ISLAMIC BANKING SECTOR AT A GLANCE

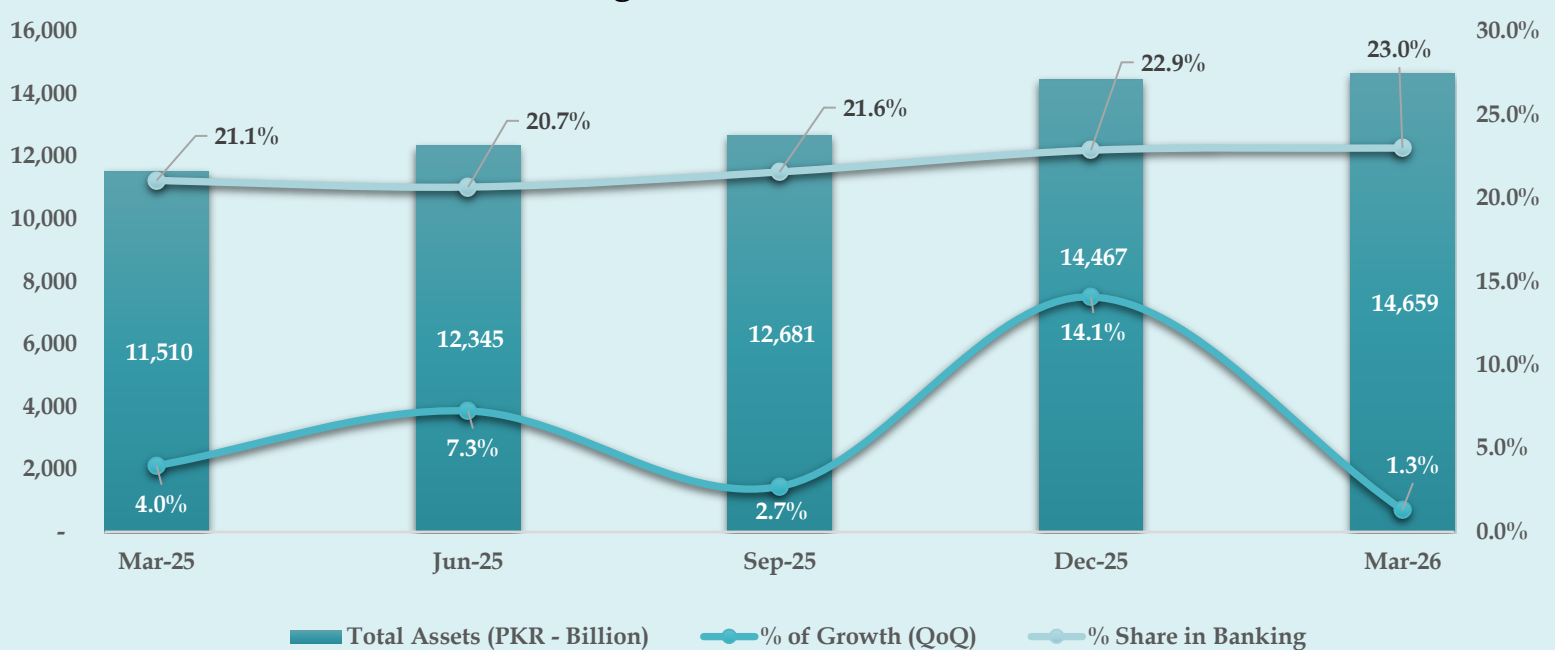


Islamic Banking Snapshot – March 2026

Overall Summary

	 Assets	 Deposits	 Financing	 No. of Branches
Total	PKR 14.7 Trillion	PKR 11.3 Trillion	PKR 5.6 Trillion	7,674
Change in Quarter	+ PKR 192 Billion + 1.3%	+ PKR 262 Billion + 2.4%	- PKR 73 Billion -1.3%	+ 112 +1.5%
Share in Total Banking Industry	23.0% + 0.1%	28.5% + 0.7%	38.2% + 0.1%	-
Share of IBBs & IBs	<p>Assets (PKR Billion)</p> 	<p>Deposits (PKR Billion)</p> 	<p>Financing (PKR Billion)</p> 	-

Islamic Banking Assets - Growth and Market Share



*Provisional Data.



PROGRESS REPORT OF ISLAMIC BANKING INDUSTRY OF PAKISTAN

Overview

The Islamic banking industry in Pakistan continued its growth momentum during the first quarter of 2026, further strengthening its position within the broader financial system. As of end-March 2026, Islamic Banking Institutions (IBIs) in Pakistan consist of seven full-fledged Islamic Banks (IBs) including newly licensed Digital Bank i.e. Raqami Islamic Digital Bank Limited and 16 conventional banks with an addition of Mashreq Bank Pakistan Limited offering Shariah-compliant services through dedicated Islamic Banking Branches (IBBs). The total assets of IBIs increased by PKR 192 billion to reach PKR 14,659 billion, while deposits grew by PKR 262 billion, standing at PKR 11,299 billion as of March 2026. On a quarter-on-quarter (QoQ) basis, however, assets and deposits recorded modest growth of 1.3 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively.

The financing portfolio witnessed a marginal QoQ decline of 1.3 percent, settling at PKR 5,581 billion, while net investments rose by 7.2 percent to PKR 7,081 billion. This trend reflects growing demand for Shariah-compliant investment avenues, contributing to the sector's overall financial depth.

In terms of market share, Islamic banking assets constituted 23.0 percent of the assets of banking industry, while deposits accounted for a higher share of 28.5 percent. The sector's contribution to total financing stood at 38.2 percent, with investments representing 17.7 percent of the industry's overall portfolio, reflecting its continued expansion.

Collectively, these indicators demonstrate the sector's sustained growth and its increasing integration into Pakistan's financial landscape. The steady improvement across key performance metrics, along with a growing branch network, reflects both the sector's resilience and the rising preference among consumers for Islamic banking services.

Table 1: Industry Progress and Market Share*							(Amount in PKR Billion)		
Particulars	Islamic Banking Industry Progress			Percent Growth (YoY)			Share in Overall Banking Industry (%)		
	Mar-25	Dec 25	Mar-26	Mar-25	Dec 25	Mar-26	Mar-25	Dec 25	Mar-26
Assets	11,510	14,467	14,659	24.6	30.7	27.4	21.1	22.9	23.0
Deposits	8,419	11,037	11,299	22.5	39.6	34.2	25.4	27.8	28.5
Investments (Net)	5,422	6,605	7,081	23.1	32.4	30.6	16.4	16.9	17.7
Financing (Net)	4,020	5,654	5,581	23.4	40.0	38.8	30.5	38.1	38.2
Number of Islamic Banking Institutions	21	22	23	-	-	9.5	-	-	-
Number of Branches**	6,093	7,562	7,674	19.4	25.7	25.9	-	-	-
Number of Islamic Banking Windows	2,651	2,931	3,473	38.4	30.1	31.0	-	-	-
* The numbers include data of Digital Banks.									
**Number includes sub-branches									
Source: Data submitted by banks under quarterly Reporting Chart of Accounts (RCOA)									

Box 1.1: Digital Onboarding and the Rise of Islamic Banking Accounts

Pursuant to BPRD Circular Letter No. 15 of 2022, the State Bank of Pakistan revised its Customers' Digital Onboarding Framework, originally introduced vide BPRD Circular No. 02 of 2021. Through this circular, banks and microfinance banks were advised to avoid taking unnecessary documentation from customers – particularly for Asaan Digital Accounts (ADA), Asaan Digital Remittances Accounts (ADRA), and Freelancer Digital Accounts (FDA) so that undue delays can be avoided and onboarding experience can be delivered seamlessly. The revised instructions mandated simplified KYC/CDD requirements and significantly improved the digital account opening journey.

Figure 1.1 shows that despite the relatively smaller size of the Islamic banking sector in Pakistan, customers are increasingly preferring Shariah-compliant banking services. From March 2025 to March 2026, digital onboarding of Islamic accounts increased from 663,292 to 1,479,362 (up by 816,070), compared to conventional accounts, which increased from 428,461 to 911,494 (up by 483,033). By March 2026, Islamic accounts outnumbered conventional accounts by nearly 1.6 times.

Within Islamic banking, full-fledged Islamic Banks dominate with around 75% share (1,103,945 of 1,479,362 accounts), while IBBs of conventional banks also gained momentum, growing from 169,260 to 375,417 accounts (Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.1 : Digital Onboarding of Individual Islamic Accounts and Conventional Accounts

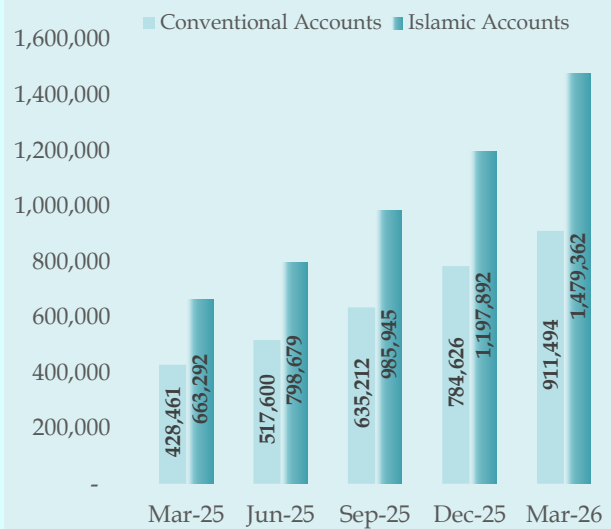


Figure 1.2 : Digital Onboarding of Individual Islamic Accounts in IBBs and IBs

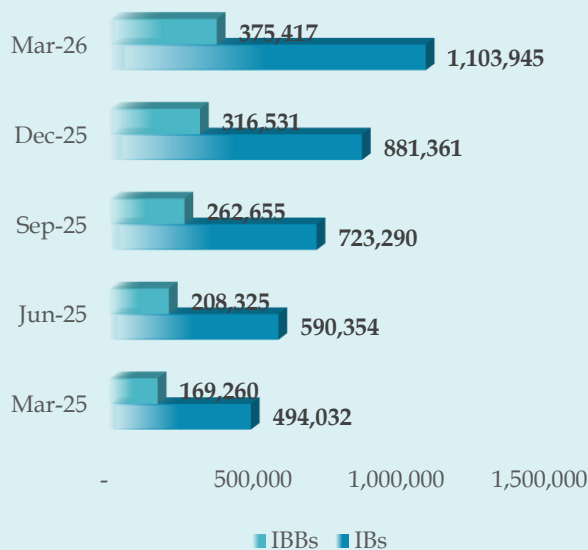
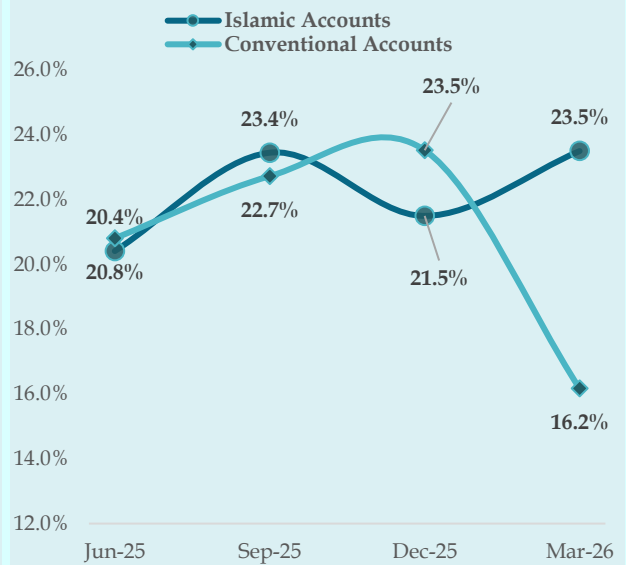


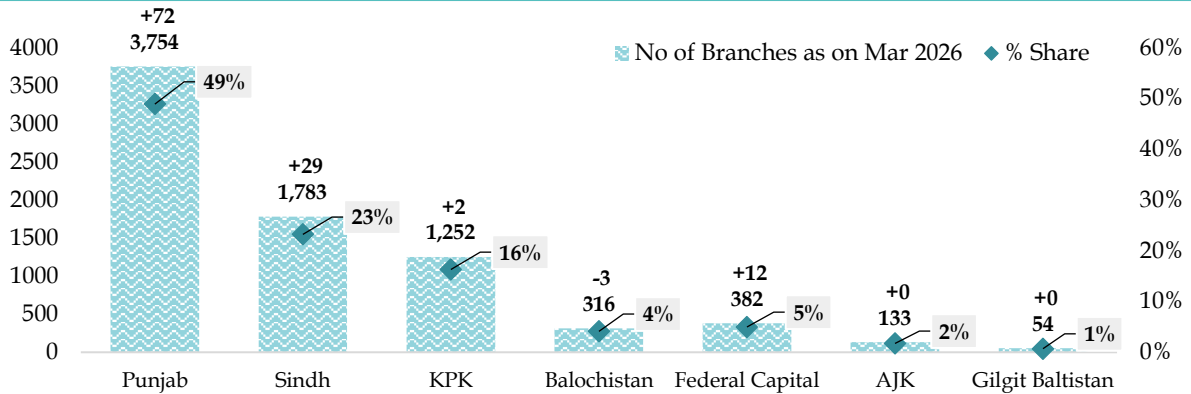
Figure 1.3: Customer Banks Onboarding - QoQ Growth Rate



Branch Network of Islamic Banking Industry

In the first quarter of 2026, the industry witnessed a net addition of 112 branches, marking a quarterly growth of 1.5 percent and raising the total IBB network to 7,674 branches by March 2026 (Figure 1). The branches of IBIs are spread across 145 districts, underscoring the sector’s consistent 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

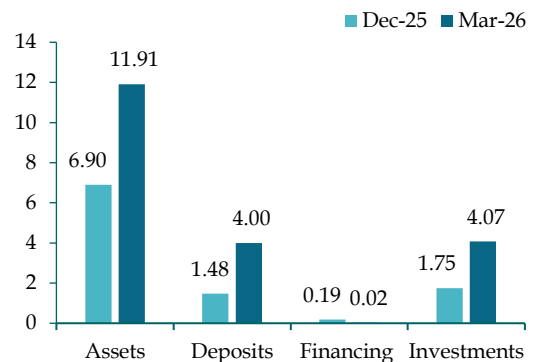


Source: SBP

Digital Banks

Pakistan's banking sector continues to register meaningful progress in digital transformation, with a growing focus on Shariah-compliant financial services. Under the strategic direction of the SBP, two pioneering institutions – Raqami Islamic Digital Bank Limited and Mashreq Bank Pakistan Limited were licensed to commence Islamic banking operations. Furthermore, Easypaisa Bank Limited has been granted in-principle approval to extend Islamic financial services during the current quarter. Early performance indicators for the first quarter of 2026 reflect encouraging momentum in this emerging segment: total Islamic assets of digital banks rose to PKR 11.91 billion as of end-March 2026, representing a significant QoQ expansion of 72.5 percent from PKR 6.90 billion as of end-December 2025. Deposits exhibited even stronger growth, reaching PKR 4.0 billion as at March 2026, compared to PKR 1.48 billion as of December 2025 showing growth of 171% (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Islamic Digital Banks (I-DBs) Indicators (PKR Billion)



Source: SBP

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.

Assets and Liabilities Structure



Assets

The total assets of IBIs expanded by PKR 192 billion in the quarter ended March 2026, reaching to PKR 14,659 billion, up from PKR 14,467 billion in the previous quarter. Islamic banking assets comprise a 23.0 percent share of the overall banking industry, reflecting its rising market importance.

A deeper look reveals that the asset composition comprises of financing (net) 38.1 percent, while investments (net) contribute 48.3 percent of total Islamic banking assets. Further, the increase in the assets is mostly contributed by the increase in investments (Figure 3).



Break up of Assets of IBs and IBBs

IBs posted a decrease of PKR 60 billion reaching at PKR 8,380 billion, whereas IBBs continued to post steady growth to settle at PKR 6,279 billion by increasing PKR 252 billion on QoQ basis. As of March 2026, IBs accounted for 57.2 percent of total Islamic banking assets, with IBBs contributing the remaining 42.8 percent (Figure 4). The numbers provide a growing demand for Shariah compliant products by the customers.



Investments

IBIs continued to enhance their investment portfolios during the quarter, with net investments rising by PKR 475 billion, reaching PKR 7,081 billion by end-March 2026. 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 296 billion, bringing the total to PKR 2,982 billion. Moreover, IBs recorded growth, increasing by PKR 179 billion to stand at PKR 4,098 billion. IBs maintained leadership with 57.9 percent of overall net investments, while IBBs accounted for 42.1 percent (Figure 5).

Figure 3 : Major Contributors of the Change in Assets

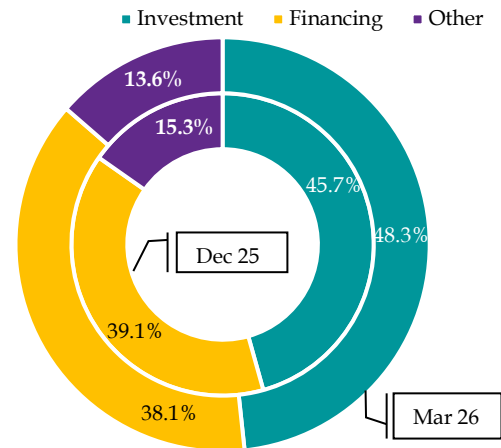
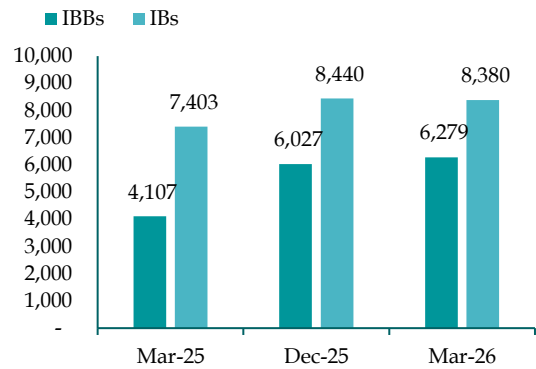
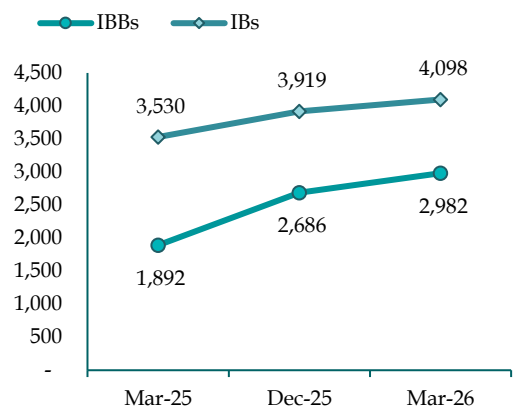


Figure 4: Breakup of Assets (PKR Billion)



Source: SBP

Figure 5: Breakup of Investment (PKR Billion)



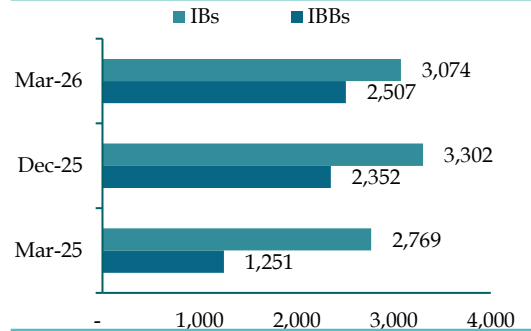
Source: SBP



Financing & Related Assets

Financing and related assets posted a slight decrease, reaching PKR 5,581 billion by the end of March 2026, down from PKR 5,654 billion in December 2025, an overall decrease of PKR 73 billion. The financing of IBs decreased by PKR 228 billion to PKR 3,074 billion, whereas IBBs recorded a rise of PKR 156 billion, taking their financing portfolio to PKR 2,507 billion. **(Figure 6)**

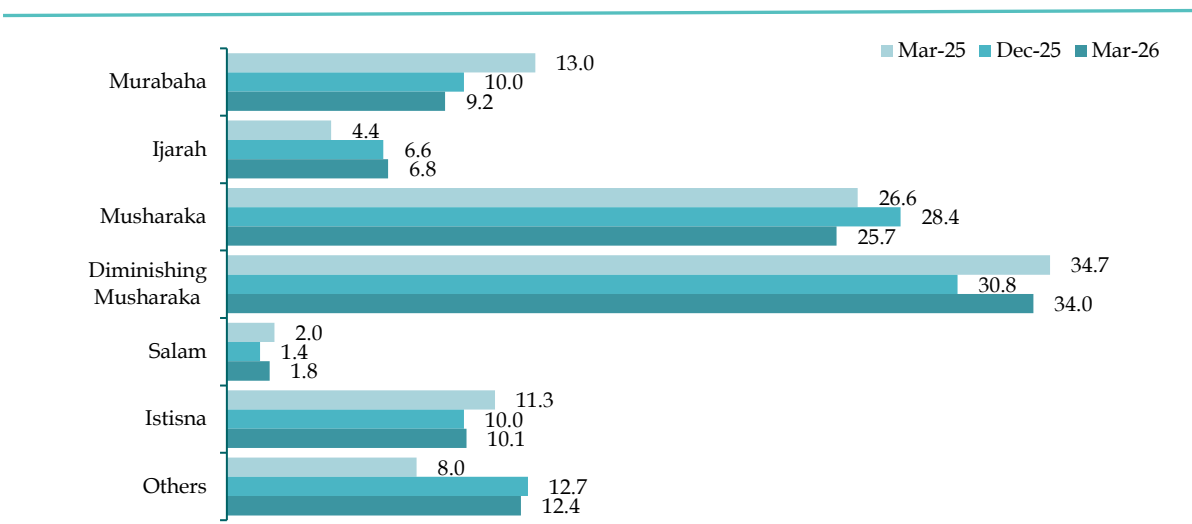
Figure 6: Breakup of Financing (PKR Billion)



Source: SBP

A product wide review of the financing establishes that Diminishing Musharaka represents 34.0 percent of the total financing portfolio, followed by Musharaka with a 25.7 percent share. Both Murabaha and Istisna are closely following each other, with Istisna leading at 10.1 percent and Murabaha following at 9.2 percent of financing. The remaining 21 percent was distributed among all other modes of financing undertaken by IBs **(Figure 7)**.













Figure 7 : Mode-wise Financing (Share in %)



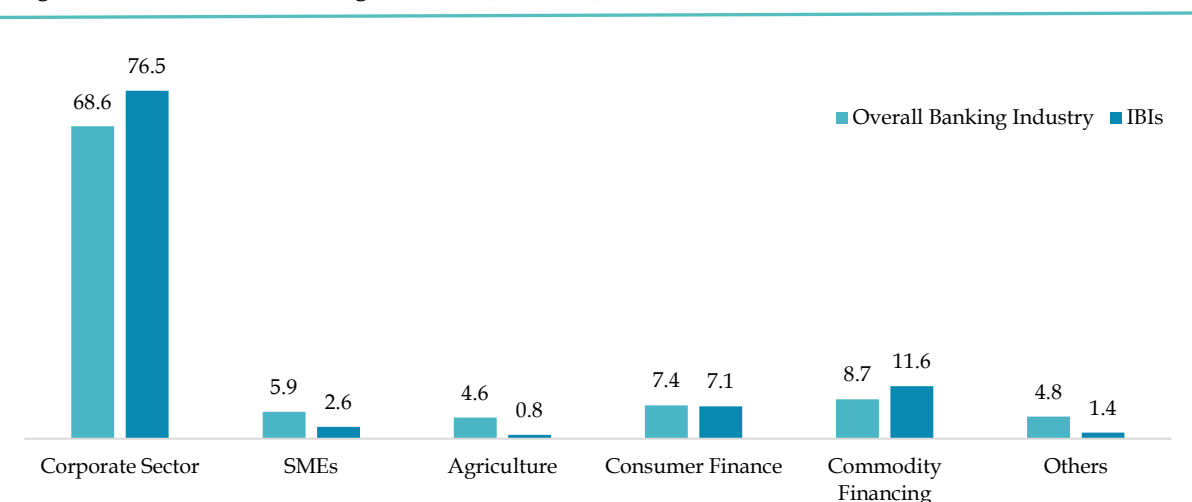
Source: SBP

A detailed sector-wise analysis of financing indicates that the Production and Transmission of Energy sector has sustained its position as the leading segment, representing 15.7 percent of total financing. The textile sector followed closely with a 14.4 percent share, while agribusiness accounted for 10.6 percent, underscoring their significant role in shaping the financing composition. All other sectors accounted for the remaining 59.4 percent **(Table 2)**.

Table 2: Sector wise Financing (Share in %)

Sector	Mar-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Overall Banking Industry
 Chemical and Pharmaceuticals	6.8	6.5	6.5	4.2
 Agribusiness	13.2	12.4	10.6	11.0
 Textile	18.0	15.0	14.4	16.2
 Cement	1.7	1.5	2.4	1.8
 Sugar	5.1	3.5	6.2	4.7
 Shoes and leather garments	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
 Automobile and transportation equipment	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0
 Financial	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.8
 Electronics and electrical appliances	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.3
 Production and transmission of energy	6.9	16.4	15.7	12.1
 Individuals	8.3	7.2	8.0	8.5
 Others	36.0	32.9	32.0	36.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Corporate sector has sustained its dominance at 76.5 percent as revealed during the client-wise financing analysis confirming its important role in sustainability of economic activity. Commodity financing ranked next with a 11.6 percent share, followed by consumer financing at 7.1 percent, signaling continued appetite for retail credit. In contrast, financing extended to SMEs and the Agriculture sector remained limited, comprising 2.6 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively, requiring further efforts (**Figure 8**).

Figure 8 - Client Wise Financing Portfolio (Share in %)

Source: SBP



Asset Quality

The asset quality of IBIs remained satisfactory as of end-March 2026. The Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio to gross financing was recorded at 2.4 percent, while net NPFs to net financing stayed in negative territory at -0.60 percent, indicating a comfortable provisioning buffer. Provisions held against NPFs remained sound, rising modestly from 119.7 percent in the previous quarter to 125.0 percent, reflecting the continued adherence of IBIs to cautious and effective risk management practices (Table 3).

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

Ratio	Mar-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Overall Banking Industry
NPFs to Gross Financing	3.6	2.4	2.4	5.8
Net NPFs to Net Financing	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.8)
Provisions to NPFs	106.6	119.7	125.0	112.5



Liabilities

Total deposits of IBIs sustained their growth momentum in the first quarter of 2026, rising by PKR 262 billion to reach PKR 11,299 billion. This growth further strengthened IBI's position in the overall banking industry, with their market share climbing to 28.5 percent.

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

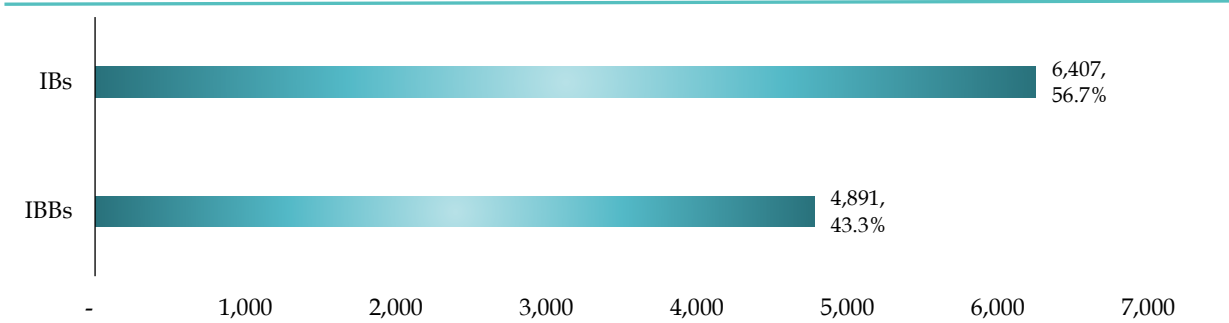
Category	Mar-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Yearly Growth (%)	Quarterly Growth (%)
Customers (1)					
Fixed Deposits	916	1,101	951	3.9	(13.6)
Saving Deposits	3,305	4,008	4,146	25.4	3.5
Current Deposits	3,476	4,577	5,050	45.3	10.3
Others	78	88	93	19.1	5.3
Sub-Total	7,775	9,775	10,240	31.7	4.8
Financial Institutions (2)					
Remunerative Deposits	477	975	757	58.7	(22.4)
Non-remunerative Deposits	167	287	302	80.8	5.0
Sub-Total	644	1,262	1,058	64.4	(16.2)
Total (1+2)	8,419	11,037	11,299	34.2	2.4

A closer look into deposit composition reveals that current and saving deposits remained the main pillars of growth, settling at PKR 5,050 billion and PKR 4,146 billion, respectively. Saving deposits registered a good increase of PKR 138 billion, while current deposits advanced by

PKR 473 billion. Moreover, fixed deposits recorded a significant decrease during the quarter, contracting PKR 150 billion (**Table 4**).

IBs witnessed an increase in deposits of PKR 154 billion, bringing their total to PKR 6,407 billion by March 2026. Similarly, IBBs also recorded a notable surge, with deposits increasing by PKR 108 billion to reach PKR 4,891 billion. By the end of March 2025, IBs accounted for 56.7 percent of total IBIs deposits, while IBBs sustained a 43.3 percent share (**Figure 9**).

Figure 9 : Deposits Bifurcation - by Share



Source: SBP

Liquidity

The liquidity position of IBIs remained broadly stable during the review period. The Liquid Assets to Total Assets ratio recorded a marginal increase to 53.7 percent, while the Liquid Assets to Total Deposits ratio also edged up slightly to 69.7 percent, reflecting an overall comfortable liquidity standing.

Meanwhile, the Net Financing to Deposits Ratio declined marginally to 49.4 percent by end-March 2026, suggesting a relatively cautious financing approach adopted by IBIs during the quarter. (**Table 5**).

Table-5: Liquidity Ratios (%)

Ratios	Mar-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Overall Banking Industry
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	49.9	52.2	53.7	67.7
Liquid Assets to Total Deposits	68.2	68.4	69.7	108.7
Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)	47.8	51.2	49.4	36.8
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)*	238.0	197.7	217.3	213.0
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)*	205.4	182.3	188.7	167.0

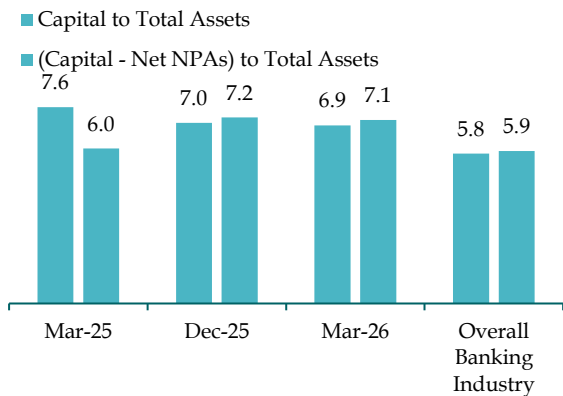
*The ratios represent full-fledged Islamic banks only

Capital

During the review quarter, capital ratios of IBIs witnessed a marginally declining trend. The Capital to Total Assets ratio edged down slightly to 6.9 percent, indicating a relative increase in the share of assets financed through liabilities. Similarly, the (Capital – Net NPAs) to Total Assets ratio declined modestly to 7.1 percent from 7.2 percent in the preceding quarter (**Figure**

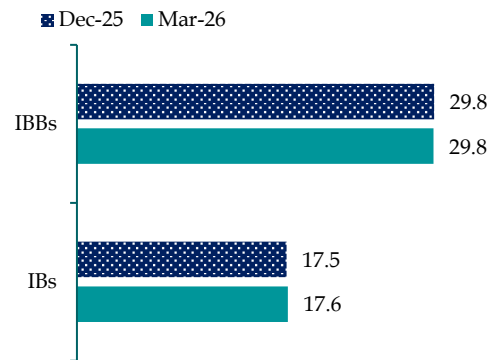
10). Meanwhile, the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for IBs improved slightly to 17.6 percent from 17.5 percent, while for IBBs, it remained stable at 29.8 percent (Figure 11).

Figure 10 - Capital Ratios (%)



Source: SBP

Figure 11 - Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)



Source: SBP

Profitability

The profitability of IBIs increased comparatively, with profit before tax improving to PKR 120.1 billion by the end of March 2026 in contrast to March 2025. However, Return on Assets (ROA) slightly reduced to 3.3 percent while Return on Equity (ROE) was recorded at 47.7 percent. Further, the operating cost also increased, with the ‘Operating Expense to Gross Income’ ratio recorded at 49.8 percent. This suggests that managing operational efficiency for IBIs remains key to sustaining long-term growth and competitiveness.

Table-6: Profitability Ratios (%)

Particulars	Mar-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Overall Banking Industry
Profit before Tax (PKR Billion)	105.2	419.9	120.1	409.0
ROA before Tax	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.6
ROE before Tax	48.0	45.3	47.7	42.4
Operating Expense to Gross Income	42.4	45.5	49.8	49.3

SBP Regulated Islamic Financial Institutions (Other than Commercial Banks)

At present, four Microfinance Banks are offering Islamic Microfinance products. Moreover, two Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) are offering Shariah-compliant products.

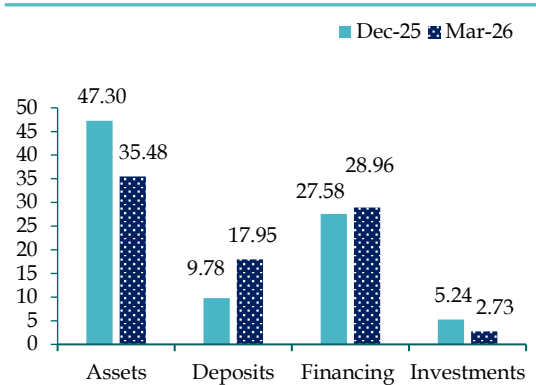
Microfinance Banks having Islamic Operations

The Islamic microfinance sector is playing its due role in bringing Islamic finance products and services to underserved areas. A total of four Microfinance Banks, including NRSP Microfinance Bank Limited, U Microfinance Bank Limited, Mobilink Microfinance Bank Limited and LOLC Microfinance Bank Limited, are currently providing Islamic financial services. In addition, three Microfinance Banks, including HBL Microfinance Bank Limited, Sindh Microfinance Bank Limited and ASA Microfinance Bank (Pakistan) Limited have been given in-principle approval to provide Islamic financial services. By the end of March 2026, the

Islamic microfinance banking network remained stable at 118 branches and 23 Islamic banking windows, reinforcing its outreach to far settled communities.

The industry's asset base showed a decrease, reaching PKR 35.48 billion, with a quarterly decline of PKR 11.82 billion (25.0 percent). However, the deposits witnessed an increase of PKR 8.16 billion (83.4 percent) in the review quarter to stand at PKR 17.95 billion. Moreover, financing experienced a slight increase of 5.0 percent and investments recorded a sharp decrease of 47.9 percent, reaching PKR 28.96 billion and 2.73 billion respectively during the quarter (Figure 12).

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

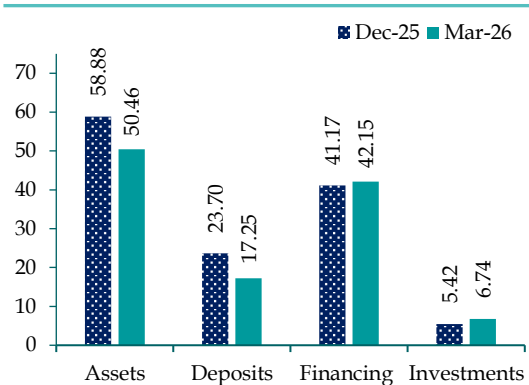


Source:SBP

Development Finance Institutions having Islamic Operations

Two Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) namely, Pakistan Mortgage Refinance Company Limited and Pak Kuwait Investment Company Limited are currently offering Shariah-compliant financial services. Whereas two DFIs including Pak Libya Investment Company Limited and Pak Oman Investment Company Limited has been granted in-principle approval for Islamic operations. This continued participation of DFIs in the Islamic finance space reflects the sustained demand for Shariah-compliant financial products and services across this segment.

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



Source:SBP

As of March 2026, the combined Islamic asset base of these institutions decreased slightly to reach at PKR 50.46 billion compared to PKR 58.88 as of December 2025. Financing activities remained stable, amounting to PKR 41.2 billion, which reflects their sustained commitment to providing long-term, development-oriented financing (Figure 13). DFIs continue to support the role of Islamic finance in Pakistan's economic development.



EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS



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

❖ Young Islamic Banking Professionals (Y-IBP), Awareness for Academic Faculty in Islamic Banking Program (AAF-IBP) and other Awareness Programs at Universities

In collaboration with SBPBSC, Islamic Finance Development Department (IFDD) arranged nine (9) iterations of Y-IBP and AAF-IBP each engaging over 1000 participants. These programs act as a pivotal gateway to create awareness of Islamic banking among the leaders and professionals of tomorrow, and among the faculty members as well. These programs provide a brief academic/theological background of the core principles, products, and operational frameworks



of Islamic banking. These programs were held in University of Central Punjab- Bahawalpur, University of Central Punjab- Gujranwala, University of Sufism and Modern Sciences- Bhitshah, Post Graduate College- Muzaffarabad, COMSATS University- Lahore, Qurtuba University- D.I.Khan, Grand Asian University- Sialkot, National Textile University- Faisalabad etc.

❖ Capacity Building Program on Islamic Finance for Government Officials

A one-day Capacity Building Program on Islamic Finance for government officials was conducted on January 1, 2026, for the trainees of Civil Servants Academy CIP-51 at the National Institute of Banking & Finance Pakistan (NIBAF-P), Islamabad.



The training was organized with the objective of enhancing participants' understanding of Islamic finance and its application in the public sector.

The program covered key topics, including the foundations of Islamic banking, entitlement to profit based on risk-sharing principles, a comparison between Islamic and conventional banking systems, Islamic finance contracts, and Islamic liability products.

❖ **Capacity Building Program for Shariah Scholars**

Two (02) iterations of Capacity Building Program for Shariah Scholars were conducted in Lahore. The first iteration was held on January 28–29, 2026, at Idaara Maarif-e-Islami, Mansoorah, Lahore, and the second iteration was held from January 31 to February 1, 2026, at Jamia Ashrafia, Lahore.

The programs aimed to enhance the professional capacity of Shariah scholars and strengthen their understanding of contemporary Islamic finance practices and Shariah governance frameworks.



The programs focused on key areas, including Shariah governance, practical applications of Islamic finance, and emerging issues faced by the Islamic financial services industry. The initiative supported knowledge enhancement and the professional development of Shariah scholars, contributing to the promotion of effective Shariah-compliant financial systems and the overall growth of the Islamic finance ecosystem.

❖ **Shariah Experts in Islamic Banking Professionals (SE-IBP)**

In collaboration with SBP/BSC, 2 sessions were conducted under the Shariah Experts in Islamic Banking Professionals (SE-IBP) program. The sessions engaged over 250+ Madrasa students. Each session concluded with a quiz to shortlist candidates for complimentary Islamic banking training and internship opportunities, supporting efforts to build capacity and encourage career pathways in Islamic banking and finance.



Annexure I: Islamic Banking Branch Network

Islamic Banking Branch Network (As of Mar 31, 2026)			
Type	Name of Bank	No. of Branches	Windows
Islamic Banks	Meezan Bank Limited	1,115	-
	Faysal Bank Limited	898	-
	BankIslami Pakistan Limited	509	-
	MCB Islamic Bank Limited	321	-
	Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	310	-
	AlBaraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	196	-
	Sub-Total	3,349	-
Conventional Banks having Standalone Islamic Banking Branches	United Bank Limited	775	596
	Habib Bank Limited	609	506
	The Bank of Punjab	210	674
	National Bank of Pakistan	312	399
	Allied Bank Limited	299	396
	Askari Bank Limited	350	343
	Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	244	311
	Bank Alfalah Limited	448	0
	Bank Al Habib Limited	419	0
	The Bank of Khyber	199	55
	Soneri Bank Limited	186	10
	Bank Makarmah Limited	12	81
	Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited	35	55
	Sindh Bank Limited	59	12
	Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	2	35
	Sub-Total	4,159	3,473
	Total Full-Fledged Branches and windows	7,508	3473
Sub-Branches	Askari Bank Limited	66	-
	BankIslami Pakistan Limited	60	-
	The Bank of Khyber	18	-
	United Bank Limited	11	-
	Bank Alfalah Limited	4	-
	Allied Bank Limited	3	-
	Faysal Bank Limited	2	-
	MCB Islamic Bank Limited	2	-
	Total Sub-Branches	166	-
	Grand Total Branches/Sub-Branches/Windows	7,674	3,473

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 March 31, 2026)									
Type	Name of Bank	Azad Kashmir	Baluchistan	Federal Capital	Gilgit-Baltistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Islamic Banks including Sub-Branches	Meezan Bank Limited	15	42	45	7	82	609	315	1,115
	Faysal Bank Limited	15	30	32	8	74	513	228	900
	BankIslami Pakistan Limited	7	34	31	6	47	264	180	569
	MCB Islamic Bank Limited	3	11	18	3	35	172	81	323
	Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	5	8	18	3	21	146	109	310
	AlBaraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	2	4	11	3	18	105	53	196
	Sub-Total		47	129	155	30	277	1,809	966
Conventional Banks having Standalone Islamic Banking Branches including Sub-Branches	United Bank Limited	21	64	28	-	209	299	165	786
	Habib Bank Limited	12	13	25	2	166	259	132	609
	Bank Alfalah Limited	1	8	39	-	42	292	70	452
	Bank Al Habib Limited	5	17	19	1	77	190	110	419
	Askari Bank Limited	5	32	41	6	75	190	67	416
	National Bank of Pakistan	19	11	12	4	63	144	59	312
	Allied Bank Limited	7	4	18	2	63	167	41	302
	Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	5	13	10	1	42	108	65	244
	The Bank of Khyber	1	7	16	-	154	26	13	217
	The Bank of Punjab	5	10	7	2	23	143	20	210
	Soneri Bank Limited	2	3	10	1	42	83	45	186
	Sindh Bank Limited	2	3	-	-	2	30	22	59
	Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited	1	2	1	3	16	10	2	35
	Bank Makarmah Limited	-	-	2	2	1	2	5	12
	Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Sub-Total		86	187	228	24	975	1,944	817	4,261
Grand Total		133	316	383	54	1,252	3,753	1,783	7,674

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	383	50	Bajaur	16	101	Kot Addu	7
Islamabad Total		383	51	Shangla	15	102	Murree	4
Balochistan			52	Battagram	13	103	Talagang	2
2	Quetta	138	53	Lower Chitral	13	104	Taunsa Sharif	2
3	Gwadar	17	54	Upper Chitral	12	Punjab Total		3,753
4	Kech	16	55	Kurram	9	Sindh		
5	Loralai	14	56	Lakki Marwat	9	105	Karachi	1374
6	Pishin	13	57	Tank	7	106	Hyderabad	105
7	Killa Abdullah	12	58	Upper Kohistan	6	107	Sukkur	40
8	Killa Saifullah	12	59	North Waziristan	4	108	Mirpur Khas	30
9	Lasbela	12	60	South Waziristan	3	109	Shaheed Benazirabad	30
10	Khuzdar	11	61	Lower Kohistan	2	110	Sanghar	28
11	Jaffarabad	8	62	Orakzai	2	111	Naushahro Feroze	22
12	Zhob	8	63	Torghar	1	112	Khairpur Mirs	19
13	Panjgur	7	KPK Total		1,252	113	Larkana	19
14	Chagai	6	Punjab			114	Badin	13
15	Sibi	6	64	Lahore	908	115	Dadu	13
16	Nasirabad	5	65	Rawalpindi	372	116	Ghotki	11
17	Duki	4	66	Faisalabad	297	117	Jamshoro	11
18	Kalat	4	67	Multan	224	118	Thatta	11
19	Nushki	4	68	Sialkot	203	119	Umerkot	9
20	Ziarat	4	69	Gujranwala	172	120	Matiari	8
21	Mastung	3	70	Gujrat	159	121	Tando Allah Yar	8
22	Harnai	2	71	Sargodha	107	122	Kashmore	6
23	Kachhi (Bolan)	2	72	Rahim Yar Khan	105	123	Shikarpur	6
24	Kharan	2	73	Bahawalpur	101	124	Tando Mohammad Khan	6
25	Sohbatpur	2	74	Sahiwal	81	125	Jacobabad	5
26	Awaran	1	75	Bahawalnagar	69	126	Kambar Shahdadkot	5
27	Barkhan	1	76	Okara	66	127	Sujawal	4
28	Chaman	1	77	Sheikhupura	65	Sindh Total		1,783
29	Musakhel	1	78	Vehari	64	Gilgit Baltistan		
Balochistan Total		316	79	Khanewal	63	128	Gilgit	18
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			80	Attock	60	129	Skardu	13
30	Peshawar	244	81	Toba Tek Singh	57	130	Diامر	9
31	Swat	130	82	Kasur	50	131	Ghizer	5
32	Lower Dir	67	83	Mandi Bahauddin	50	132	Astore	3
33	Mardan	66	84	Jhelum	46	133	Ghanche	3

34	Abbottabad	63	85	Dera Ghazi Khan	45	134	Hunza	2
35	Mansehra	60	86	Muzaffargarh	37	135	Shigar	1
36	Nowshera	59	87	Jhang	36	Gilgit Baltistan Total		54
37	Haripur	53	88	Chakwal	35	Azad Kashmir		
38	Swabi	52	89	Pakpattan	34	136	Mirpur	42
39	Kohat	51	90	Nankana Sahib	29	137	Kotli	19
40	Malakand	47	91	Narowal	26	138	Muzaffarabad	19
41	Charsadda	38	92	Khushab	25	139	Poonch	15
42	Buner	37	93	Layyah	22	140	Bagh	14
43	Upper Dir	32	94	Bhakkar	21	141	Bhimber	14
44	Dera Ismail Khan	31	95	Chiniot	21	142	Sudhanoti	5
45	Bannu	28	96	Hafizabad	20	143	Haveli	3
46	Karak	24	97	Mianwali	19	144	Hattian Bala	1
47	Hangu	22	98	Rajanpur	19	145	Neelum	1
48	Khyber	19	99	Lodhran	18	Azad Kashmir Total		133
49	Mohmand	17	100	Wazirabad	12	Grand Total		7,674