

IN THIS BULLETIN

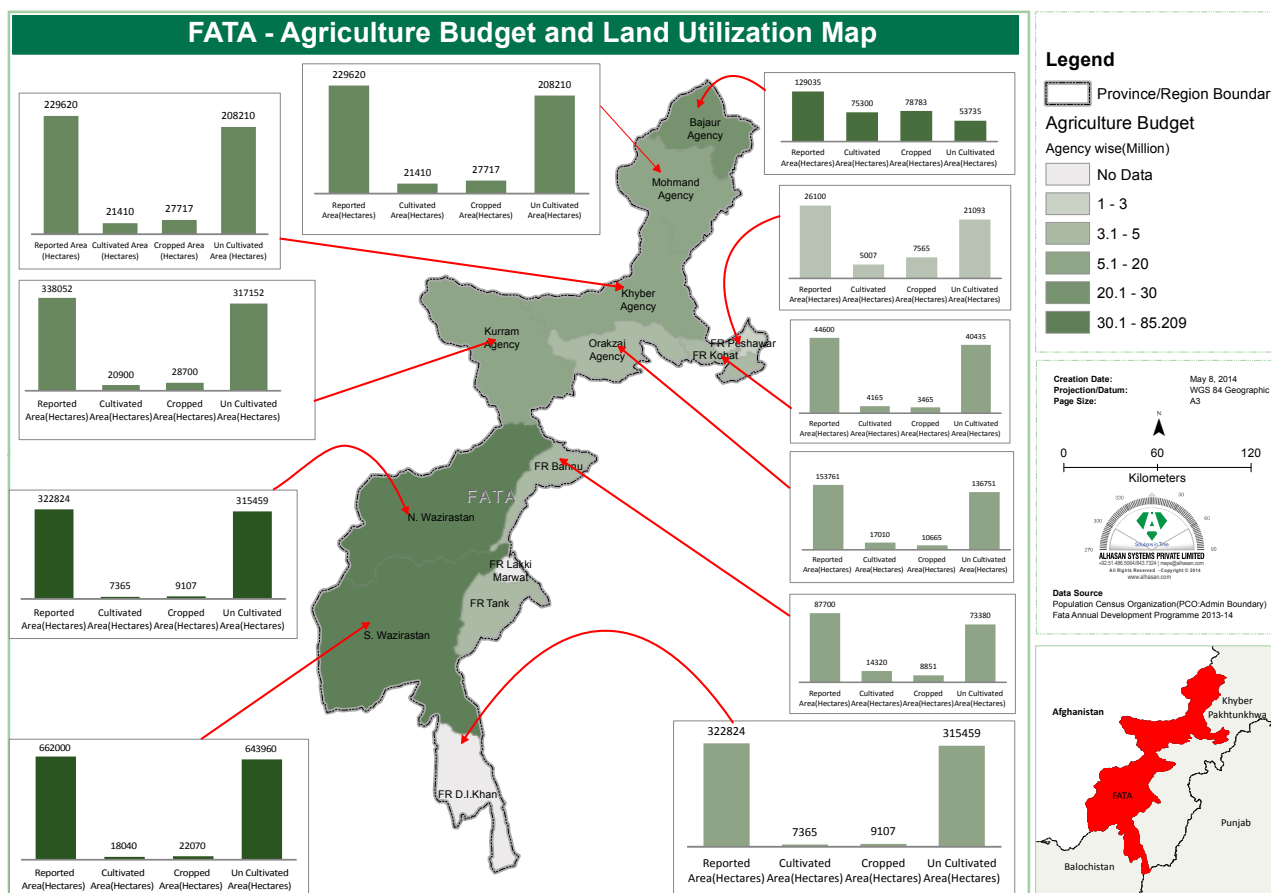
English News	2-14
Humanitarian Organizations' Interventions	15
Prices Index - April 2014	16
Economic Profile - Kurram Agency	17-19
Articles	21,23
Maps	20,22,24,26
Urdu News	25-32
Economic Directory	33-38

HIGHLIGHTS:

Government borrowing: Domestic debt reaches a staggering Rs10.8trillion	02
Banks disburse Rs255bn to farmers in nine months	03
EIB financed Euro 223.6 mn for five projects in Pakistan	03
Foreign companies repatriation up by 29pc to \$823.4 million	03
ADB approves \$400 million loan for energy sector	04
High Potato Prices Hits export	04
Wheat priced at Rs.33	05
Japan to give loan worth 5bn yen	05
Enigmatic Pakistan Afghanistan trade	06
Textile exports up 7.99pc in 3 quarters	06
Country to earn \$1.1bn through 3G auction: PTA	07
Banks invest Rs1.52 trillion in PIBs	07
Pakistan net foreign investment rise 6 percent	08
Punjab govt considering to increase support price	08
Pakistan's public debt to rise in 2014: World Bank	09
IMF sees rising revenues, falling fiscal deficits in Pakistan	10
Rs 200bn tax recovered during seven months	11

MAPS

- FATA - AGRICULTURE BUDGET AND LAND UTILIZATION MAP
- PERSONS EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE AND ABROAD- FATA
- FATA RECEIVING REMITTANCES FROM PAKISTAN AND ABROAD
- CHILD LABOR BY AGENCY - FATA



Solutions in Time
www.alhasan.com



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

205-C 2nd Floor, Evacuee Trust Complex, Sector F-5/1, Islamabad, Pakistan. +92.51.835.9288. bulletins@alhasan.com



Because Information Matters
www.immap.org

COMMON OPERATING PICTURE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

www.immap.org



Humanitarian Informatics, Training, Information Management, GIS,
Disaster Management, Coordination, Communications &
Reporting, Information Analysis



www.drrpakistan.pk www.srfpakistan.pk www.nocpakistan.pk www.geopakistani.pk www.oasispakistan.pk
www.himpakistan.pk www.dearsir.pk

<http://www.facebook.com/immap.org>

NEWS HEADLINES

Government borrowing: Domestic debt reaches a staggering Rs10.8t

Express Tribune, 30th April 2014

Surge in Foreign Debt

Daily Dawn, 29th April 2014

DETAILS

KARACHI: After increasing by a whopping 22.9% in just one year, domestic debt of the central government reached Rs10.8 trillion at the end of March, data released by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) shows. Domestic debt now equals 42% of gross domestic product (GDP) after increasing by as much as Rs2 trillion since March 2013 when it totaled Rs8.8 trillion, or 38% of GDP. Interestingly, data shows the bulk of the increase in domestic debt (Rs1.74 trillion) has taken place since the new government came into power in June 2013.

"The sharp build-up in debt is to finance the large fiscal deficit of the government. Data indicates that the fiscal deficit is likely to remain higher than the target," a commercial banker The pace of increase in domestic debt is alarming. In the first nine months of the current fiscal year, it increased by 20% year-on-year versus a 17% rise in the same period of the last fiscal year," he said. Total central government debt, including external debt, stood at Rs15.3 trillion at the end of March, up 15.2% from a year ago. External debt of the central government – which excludes IMF loans for balance of payment support – stood at Rs4.4 trillion at the end of March, registering little change over the preceding one year.

Under the Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act 2005, the government was required to bring public debt under 60% of GDP by June 2013, and further reduce it by 2.5% of GDP every year afterwards. However, SBP data until December 2013 shows the debt-to-GDP ratio stands at 63.3% of GDP. Central government's domestic debt can be divided into long and short terms. The short-term debt component stood at Rs5.4 trillion, up 13.7% on a year-on-year basis. While government's borrowing through market treasury bills (MTBs) declined 18.2% during the year-long period, the overall bump in the short-term debt was due to "MTBs for replenishment of cash." Instruments created to enable government borrowing from the SBP, MTBs for replenishment of cash accounted for more than half of the central government's total short-term domestic debt. They amounted to Rs2.7 trillion at the end of March, up 51.8% year-on-year. Central government long-term domestic debt – which is divided into permanent debt, unfunded debt and foreign currency loans – increased 33.8% to Rs5.3 trillion during the period under review. The amount of foreign currency loans remained flat at the negligible level of Rs4.5 billion. However, the amount under the unfunded debt category witnessed an uptick of 9.5% mainly on the back of money borrowed through savings schemes (Rs2.1 trillion). The largest share in the overall increase in domestic debt was recorded in the permanent debt category, which includes loans with maturities of over two years. For example, the size of debt under the Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) ballooned to Rs2.3 trillion at the end of March. This is 111.4% higher than the corresponding period at the end of the third month of 2013. Admittedly, the positive aspect of the change in the borrowing pattern is a reduction in the rollover risk faced by the government. However, it also burdens government finances with long-term debt-servicing costs, the commercial banker noted. "Significant fiscal reforms are required to contain the fiscal deficit and reduce government borrowings," he said.

EXTERNAL debts are growing fast, boosting forex reserves and making the rupee strong. But the ramifications of this development are too many and much complicated, and call for more prudent foreign debt management policies. The country has received over \$6bn in external loans so far this fiscal year, including \$2bn through Eurobonds and \$1.6bn out of a \$6.7bn IMF loan.

This thick inflow of external debt has helped the country retire old external debts; boosted forex reserves to \$11.75bn now from less than \$8bn at end-January; and led to a record rupee appreciation of about 10pc in less than five months. (The rupee closed at 98 per dollar in the interbank market on April 24, against its all-time low of 108.64 per dollar on December 3, 2013). Between now and June, when the fiscal year will close, "there's nothing to worry about the external sector," boasts a senior official of the ministry of finance, citing recently received and incoming forex inflows. "We've just got \$137m from the Islamic Development Bank. We'll get \$400m from the Asian Development Bank next month, and a billion dollars from the World Bank before June. Besides, a few hundreds of millions of dollars will come from the US in the Coalition Support Fund." Except for CSF, all inflows are debts, and would add to \$6.2bn already received in nine months of this fiscal year. Servicing of this new external debt is sure to push the cost of debt servicing. Total public sector external debts, at around \$52bn in 2013, have now reached close to \$55bn, and may be hovering around \$57bn by end-June. Public sector external debt servicing consumed \$4.5bn in 2013 and \$3bn in the first half of this fiscal year. For the entire FY14, spending under this head may exceed \$6bn, officials say.

But they point out that the recent rupee rise would save billions of rupees in budgetary allocations for external debt payments, thereby creating fiscal space. However, in the coming years, high interest payments on the recently launched Eurobonds may necessitate larger budgetary allocations for external debt payments. Out of the \$2bn worth of bonds floated, \$1bn of them carry an annualized return of 7.25pc and the remaining \$1bn 8.25pc.

Finance Minister Ishaq Dar asserts that as plans to diversify the sources of securing forex inflows keep materializing, the issue of rising cost of external debt servicing will not be that problematic. In his reported remarks, he pointed out that the auctioning of 3G and 4G telecom spectrum, which fetched \$1.1bn, as well as double-digit growth in remittances and a moderate rise in exports and foreign direct investment (FDI) would lessen the need for external debts, and help in containing the cost of foreign debt servicing. Besides, the \$1.5bn received recently from Saudi Arabia 'as a gift with no strings attached' has already saved Pakistan from a possible addition of a few hundred million dollars every quarter that it would have had to pay had the same amount been mobilized as a debt. But

Banks disburse Rs255bn to farmers in nine months

The News, 29th April 2014

EIB financed Euro 223.6mn for five projects in Pakistan

Business Recorder, 28th April 2014

Foreign companies repatriation up by 29pc to \$823.4 million

The news, 27th April 2014

finance ministry officials privately admit that the recent growth in external debt has been too huge and too fast. Some even fear that this would make debt management too difficult. "Except for the 3G and 4G licensing auctions, there is not much scope for raising handsome foreign exchange through privatization — at least in the near future," says one of these officials. Keeping such factors in mind, "we should not be much complacent about the recent rupee rise providing a long-lasting cushion for sustainable reduction in the cost of external debt servicing [in rupee terms]," says a treasury official of the state-run National Bank of Pakistan. How soon the rupee may lose some of its shine is debatable. But given the fact that exporters have begun feeling the pinch of the falling rupee, as admitted by the finance minister, "the current exchange rate is bound to swing in favour of the dollar, if not in a few months, maybe in the next few quarters," says the treasurer of another large local bank. "So, the favorable impact of the rupee on external debt servicing is a real prospect, but it is just temporary," he adds. "A key factor affecting the rupee's health will be a sudden rise in imports of machinery in the wake of project-related foreign investment inflows when they start coming in from China and other countries."

KARACHI: Banks disbursed Rs255.7 billion to farmers in the first nine months of the current fiscal year against Rs231 billion during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, showing a growth of 10.7 percent, the central bank reported on Monday. The disbursed amount is 67.3 percent of the annual target of Rs380 billion fixed for banks for FY14, it said. The outstanding portfolio of agricultural loans has increased by Rs39.1 billion, or 16 percent, from Rs241.9 billion to Rs 281 billion at the end of March as compared to the same period last fiscal year, the central bank reported. Five major commercial banks as a group disbursed Rs133.5 billion, or 71 percent, of its annual target, which is higher by eight percent from Rs123.7 billion during the corresponding period last fiscal year. Amongst the major banks MCB Bank achieved 76.7 percent, National Bank of Pakistan 76.2 percent, Habib Bank Limited 73 percent, United Bank Limited 63.2 percent and Allied Bank Limited managed only 56.7 percent of their individual annual targets, the SBP reported. Among specialised banks, Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited achieved 66 percent of its target by disbursing Rs45.9 billion against its annual target of Rs69.5 billion, while PPCBL achieved 54.5 percent of its target of Rs10 billion by disbursing Rs5.4 billion during the period under review. Fourteen domestic private banks collectively achieved 60 percent of their annual targets. However, Sindh Bank achieved 79 percent of its annual target, while Bank Al-Habib achieved 77.2 percent, Bank of Punjab 73.9 percent, Bank Alfalah 64 percent, Soneri Bank 61.6 percent, Faysal Bank 59.9 percent, Bank of Khyber 58.5 percent and Habib Metropolitan Bank 50.5 percent of their annual targets. Furthermore, Silk Bank could achieve only 38 percent, NIB Bank 33.3 percent, Askari Bank 26.9 percent, KASB Bank 21.5 percent and Summit Bank 19.7 percent of their annual targets. Seven microfinance banks as a group disbursed agricultural loans worth Rs16.2 billion, or 75 percent of their annual target of Rs21.6 billion, the SBP reported. Among the microfinance banks, Tameer Microfinance Bank, U Microfinance Bank and Pak-Oman Microfinance Bank had already surpassed their annual targets. Khushhali Bank achieved 87.3 percent, NRSP Microfinance Bank 69.9 percent, and the First Microfinance Bank 55.4 percent of their annual targets; however, Waseela Bank could achieve only 34 percent of its target. Under the category of Islamic banks, three banks collectively achieve 94.6 percent of their annual targets by disbursing Rs503.3 million against the target of Rs532 million during July-March, it reported.

ISLAMABAD: The European Investment Bank (EIB) has financed about Euro 223.6 million for Pakistan's five energy and power projects since 1995 following a framework agreement between the bank and Pakistani government in 1994.

According to official documents, EIB started financing activities in Asia in 1993 and has granted loans worth more than Euro 5.1 billion for projects in Asia, of which Euro 223.6 million in Pakistan, making the country fourth largest recipient country in Asia after China, India and Vietnam. The recent declaratory statement for Euro 100 million for co-financing 128 megawatt (MW) Keyal Khwar Hydropower Project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of the country was also signed last month between Economic Affairs Division and EIB. The Keyal Khwar project, that is scheduled to be completed in four years, will be built in Dasu district of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa on the right tributary of the Indus river. Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) will implement the project while the project consists of a 128 MW run-of-river hydropower plant with a small 1.5 hactor reservoir for daily regulation. The EIB provided Euro 35 million in 2006 for DG Khan Cement Project which envisaged construction and operation of a cement plant on a Greenfield site with a capacity of 2.2 million tons of cement per year to cater to domestic needs. EIB also provided Euro 43.6 million in 2003 for White Oil Pipeline project which consists of construction and operation of a 782 kilometer long oil pipeline for transportation of white oil (refined petroleum) from Karachi to Mahmood Kot near Multan. The bank provided Euro 21 million in 1997 for Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower (b). The project consisted the design, construction and commissioning a run-of-the-river hydropower complex with installed capacity of 1,450 megawatt, generating 6.600GWh of energy per annum. Earlier, the bank had provided Euro 24 million for Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower (a) which consisted design, construction and commissioning a run-of-the-river hydropower complex with installed capacity of 1,450 megawatt, generating 6.600GWh of energy per annum.

KARACHI: Repatriation of profits and dividends from Pakistan rose by 29 percent in the first nine months of the current fiscal year, according to the latest figures issued by the State Bank of Pakistan. Foreign companies repatriated around \$823.4 million in earnings to their home countries during July-March FY14 as compared to \$637.9 million in the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, it showed. During March, profit and dividends repatriated by foreign investors stood at \$91.6 million. The highest increase in the repatriation of profits and dividends of the financial, oil and gas

High Potato Prices Hits export

Daily Dawn, 26th April 2014

ADB approves \$400 million loan for energy sector

The News, 25th April 2014

exploration and the power sectors drove the overall repatriated money of the foreign companies during the period under review. Analysts say that it is positive for the economy that corporate companies are making profits on their investment in the country but such foreign outflows will not bode well for the financial account of the country.

The SBP's data reveals that the amount of corporate cash that drained from the country was larger than the entire foreign direct investment inflows received by the country between July 2013 and March 2014. The foreign direct investment stood at \$669.8 million; however, foreign investors repatriated \$823.4 million in the same period of this fiscal year, the analysts said.

Foreign investors pulled out earnings worth \$187.7 million from financial businesses in July-March FY14 against \$172.1 million sent by companies to their headquarters during the same period of FY13. The financial results of commercial banks show that they have made healthy profits in their corporate books during the first quarter of 2014 that lead to climb in the foreign-held cash of the firms. Repatriation of earnings from the power sector jumped up to \$129.4 million as compared to \$51.8 million last fiscal year.

Oil and gas exploration sector witnessed \$97.7 million repatriation of profits and dividend as of March 31 against \$38 billion a year ago. Food sector saw repatriation of \$56.7 million, while transport and communication sector posted \$37.4 million and \$23 million repatriation of profits and dividends in July-March FY14.

KARACHI: The price hike has forced Pakistani potato exporters to move to Bangladesh to meet their trade commitments. If the country will not benefit from trade, it is for the economic managers to put the house in order if it cares for foreign exchange it is set to lose. The higher prices of potato primarily pushed exporters to operate from Bangladesh to feed the markets in Far East, Middle East and Central Asian states among others.

Waheed Ahmed, Co-chairman of All Pakistan Fruits Exporters, Importers and Merchants Association, confirmed to Dawn on Friday that exporters purchased potato in Bangladesh and shipped it to various destinations. Even some exporters also did the same practice in other neighboring countries, he said, adding "it is not clear whether such exporters fetch any foreign exchange or not." He, however, said that potato exports from Pakistan which started in January 2014 earned around \$9.9 million so far with a shipment of 33,000 tonnes only to the Middle East, Far East etc. However, export target was 350,000 tonnes for 2014 which is all set to be missed miserably. In 2013, potato exports fetched \$60 million with shipment of around 200,000 tonnes. "We will miss the export target this year due to high prices in the country," he added.

He also blamed the vested interest who lifted a sizeable quantity of unripe potato in December 2013 and sold it in the market. "The government should fix a date for potato harvesting to avert price increase in the market," he added. He did not agree with the claim of Finance Minister Ishaq Dar that the country had surplus stocks of 1.1 million tonnes potato. "The minister should tell the media as to where this surplus stocks is kept," he said, adding potato production this year is already 20pc less while around 500,000 tonnes of potato found way to Central Asian States and Afghanistan through informal channel by road which was also one of the reasons of hike in potato prices. He said Pakistan has missed a chance to get higher orders as there was a worldwide shortage of potato crop in countries, like Iran, Afghanistan, Russian, Iraq etc.

"I think that the government has to lower down taxes and duties to bring down potato prices otherwise, its price will touch Rs100 per kg during Ramazan when demand soars," Waheed said. However, growers would definitely oppose move to allow relaxation in duties and taxes on potato imports, he added.

According to figures of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan's overall export of vegetables fell by 12.57 per cent in terms of quantity to 469,377 tonnes (\$167m) in July-March 2013-2014 as compared to 536,846 tonnes (\$171m) in the same period of last fiscal year.

Finance Minister's dream to see the retail price of potato at Rs30 per kg failed to materialize as his deadline for market forces to bring down prices expired on Thursday. Retailers continued to charge Rs50-60 per kg in the markets, blaming higher wholesale prices.

Senior Vice President of Falahi Anjuman Wholesale Vegetable Market Haji Alimuiddin said that wholesale prices dropped to Rs35 on Friday from Rs40 per kg on Thursday, while it was Rs45-50 per kg a week back. He linked the drop in wholesale price to improved arrival from Punjab cold storages as the government had started forcing owners of these storages to release the stocks in the markets.

ISLAMABAD: The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a \$400 million loan to support the government of Pakistan's ongoing reforms to tackle the country's chronic energy crisis. "Under this loan program, Pakistan will undertake different reforms in power sector, including tariff rationalization, avoiding accumulation of circular debt and improving governance in this sector," official sources confirmed to The News on Thursday.

The full program is expected to total \$1.2 billion, with future amount subject to further discussion between the ADB and the government, said the official sources.

The loan is part of an assistance program, which will underwrite reforms needed to make the energy sector affordable, reliable, and sustainable and secure," said Klaus Gerhaeusser, the director general of ADB's Department of Central and Western Asia, in a news release. "This in turn will accelerate industrial activity needed to boost economic growth and help create jobs, which are key to reducing

Licence auction fetches \$1.12bn

Daily Dawn, 24th April 2014

Wheat priced at Rs33

The News, 23rd April 2014

Japan to give loan worth 5bn yen

The News, 23rd April 2014

poverty levels." The power shortages are estimated to have slowed gross domestic product's growth by at least two percentage points a year, said the news release. It said private investment has been sharply reduced and power sector subsidies have caused high fiscal deficits and elevated public debt. The government is implementing the National Power Policy, which was approved in July 2013 to resolve these problems.

Building on the firm commitment of the government to reforms exemplified in this policy, ADB, Japan and the World Bank have worked with the government to develop a five-year plan and set milestones to implement the policy, said the release.

The ADB is the lead development organisation in Pakistan's energy sector, supporting energy efficiency, transmission, distribution, cross-border natural gas pipelines, power generation, and renewable energy projects. The sustainable energy sector reform program will support the overhaul of existing tariffs and subsidies as the government moves to eliminate subsidies by 2016, except for low income customers. It will also back reforms to reduce power losses and encourage more sector involvement from the private sector and improving transparency and accountability. The full program is expected to total \$1.2 billion, with future amounts subject to further discussions between ADB and the government. For the first sub-program, co-financing from Japan of \$49 million and the World Bank of \$600 million is expected. The full program is due for completion by June 2018. Established in 1966, the ADB is owned by 67 members – 48 from the region. In 2013, ADB assistance totaled \$21 billion, including co-financing of \$6.6 billion.

ISLAMABAD: The auction of 3G and 4G licences has made Pakistan nearly \$1.12 billion or Rs111 billion richer, putting it very close to the expected \$1.2 billion target the government had set for itself in the budget for FY2013-14. The government had expected to make Rs120 billion and was counting on revenue from the telecom auction to balance the budget, instead of focusing on revenue generation through widening the tax net.

Finance Minister Ishaq Dar managed to ensure inflows of foreign exchange through the auction of next-generation mobile technology to keep the budget deficit at its projected target of 6.3 per cent for the year 2013-14. The government is set to receive half of the proceeds from this auction as an upfront payment of nearly \$556 million, which is expected to be deposited in the national kitty by next month. The remaining amount will be recovered in five equal instalments in five years with interest rate of three per cent LIBOR plus. Following the auction, Mr Dar said the final bidding price was in line with initial estimates and far higher than those projected by previous governments. Pakistan has been waiting nearly a decade to reap the benefits of high-speed mobile internet. In 2010, revenue from such an auction was projected to be Rs50 billion. In 2011, the projection went up to Rs75 billion and then Rs79 billion in the year 2012-13. But none of these projections could materialise because the government of the day failed to auction the 3G and 4G licenses. Next door neighbour Afghanistan, despite having a weaker economy and a similarly fragile security situation, has been 3G-equipped since 2012. The technology is prevalent in nearly 150 countries worldwide. As per the break-up announced by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA), the auction of four 3G licences — two in the 10MHz category and two in the 5MHz category — fetched \$902.82 million. Zong's acquisition of a 4G licence added another \$210 million. A PTA official told Dawn that Zong offered \$306.920 million, the highest bid, for 10 MHz 3G and a 4G licence. Following the bidding, Mr Dar said at a press conference that one 4G licence was still up for grabs and would be auctioned later. He stressed that future auctions would also be held in a transparent manner.

With a fresh increase of 50 paise, the price of wheat has surged by a total of Rs2 per kilogram in the wholesale market in the last 10 days to Rs33 per kilogram on Tuesday, a trader said. "The 10 days of increase in price are those in which the supply of wheat remained controlled from farms located in interior Sindh to traders in Karachi. And the provincial government increased wheat support price by Rs1.25 per kilogram to Rs31.25 per kilogram," a trader at Jodia Bazaar said. "If the Sindh Food Department does not allow free movement of wheat to Karachi, a crisis may take place in the city in the next three to four days," he said.

He said that the department should strictly check alleged corruption, as its officials are demanding bribe to clear wheat trucks from check-posts on the way to the city. "Denial of bribe is resulting in no wheat supply to the city." When asked as flourmills were on shutter down strike and how could the crisis in wheat market takes place, he replied that a couple of the total 85 factories are still operating in the city.

ISLAMABAD: Japan will soon announce a loan programme worth five billion yen for the energy sector reforms in Pakistan, a statement said on Tuesday. This has been stated by Hiroshi Inomata, ambassador of Japan to Pakistan, in a meeting with Finance Minister Ishaq Dar, it said. The Japanese ambassador assured the minister that Japan fully supports the reforms programme and economic policies undertaken by the present government and looks forward to renew its economic relations with Pakistan. The ambassador congratulated the finance minister on the successful roadshows and the launch of Eurobonds worth \$2 billion in the international financial market, which is the result of hard work and confidence-building measures adopted by the present government, the statement said. The ambassador appreciated that all the economic indicators of the country are showing positive development and are a sign that the country is moving fast on the road to prosperity, it said.

Dar informed the ambassador that as a result of structural reforms and measures introduced by the present government, the economy has started showing positive results. The tax collection, GDP

Textile exports up 7.99pc in 3 quarters

Business Recorder, 22nd April 2014

growth rate and foreign exchange reserves are moving up and the rate of inflation is going down, he said, adding that Pakistan is working on a model where private sector takes the lead and it is high time for the friendly countries such as Japan to get benefit from investor-friendly atmosphere of Pakistan. The finance minister also said that there is a huge potential in the energy and communications sectors for foreign investment.

ISLAMABAD: Exports of textile products from the country witnessed positive growth of 7.99 percent during the first nine months of the current fiscal year when compared to the corresponding period of last year. The overall textile exports from the country were recorded at \$10.385 billion during July-March (2013-14) as compared to the exports of \$9.616 billion during July-March (2012-13), according to the latest data of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).

The textile products that witnessed positive growth in trade included raw cotton, exports of which increased by 43.48 percent by surging from \$126.774 million last year to \$181.895 million during current year. The exports of cotton cloths increased from \$1.986 billion last year to \$ 2.125 billion during current year, showing an increase of 6.99 percent while the exports of yarn (other than cotton yarn) increased by 10.03 percent by going up from \$30.619 million to \$33.691 million. Exports of knitwear increased by 10.21 million by surging from \$1.513 million last year to \$1.667 million this year, while the exports of bed wear increased from \$1.318 million to \$1.6 million, showing increase of 21.39 percent. Exports of readymade garments increased from \$1.308 billion to \$1.43 billion, an increase of 9.36 while exports of art, silk and synthetic textile increased from \$277.268 million to \$288.955 million, showing increase of 4.22 million. The other textile that witnessed increase in trade included made-up articles (excluding towels and bead wear), exports of which increased by 17.94 percent by going up from \$433.653 million to \$511.439 million. The textile products that witnessed negative growth in trade during the period under review included cotton yarn, exports of which decreased from \$1.668 billion to \$1.569 billion, showing decrease of 5.93 percent.

Similarly, the exports of cotton carded or combed decreased by 42.53 percent by reducing from \$5.711 million to \$3.282 million, exports of towels decreased by 2.55 percent by falling from \$576.076 billion last year to \$561.412 million this year whereas the exports of tents, canvas and tarpulin decreased by 23.84 percent by going down from \$82.834 million to \$63.088 million, the data revealed. Meanwhile, on year-on-year basis the textile exports increased by 6.39 percent to \$1.235 billion in March 2014 when compared to the exports of \$1.16 billion in March 2013. On the other hand, on month-on-month basis, the textile exports witnessed positive growth of 9.19 percent in March 2014 when compared to the exports of \$1.131 billion in February 2013, the data revealed. Pakistan's trade deficit narrowed by 5.49 percent during first three quarters of current fiscal year as exports expanded by 6.06 percent while imports witnessing slight growth of 0.86 percent as compared to the same period of last year.

Enigmatic Pakistan Afghanistan trade

Daily Dawn, 21st April 2014

PAKISTAN has not been able to forge economic ties with Afghanistan deep enough to weather changes on the political scene in that country. Stakeholders concede that the future of this relationship will depend on the nature of the next government in Kabul. While opinions diverge on most trade-related issues, many will like to see Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai, an economist, lead Afghanistan out of the dark patches and onto the path of growth and development. Thus far, Abdullah Abdullah is ahead of all other candidates, with Ghani trailing behind. There is a possibility of a runoff vote if results are not decisive in the first round. According to optimists, the right set of policies can push our bilateral trade with Afghanistan to cross \$5bn from the current \$2.3bn in two years. If Kabul allows transit facility for Pakistan to access Central Asian states, new trade vistas can open up for the country. The stakeholders, however, believe that the potential for closer trade ties can't be realized fully as long as the thrust of economic relations is clouded by political developments. The business communities in the two countries blame corruption and ineffective trade policy for the low volume of bilateral trade, besides security and logistic problems. The switch from rupee to dollar as a medium of transactions from the current month for all trade, including low-value consignments, has also been identified as an irritant hampering two-way flow of merchandise. Officials in the federal ministry of commerce, foreign affairs and the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) were reluctant to offer formal comments at a stage they described 'too sensitive'. They discussed different post-election scenarios and concluded that much would depend on the ability of the next government to deal with governance and security challenges, and on the international support it can muster. "It is not enough to announce that we support a stable, strong Afghanistan, irrespective of who governs that country after elections. We should have had an effective trade framework geared to assist and facilitate businesses. That could have initiated a process on either side for making reversal difficult," says a trade technocrat not too happy with the current state of Islamabad's economic diplomacy in the region. A meeting of finance ministers of the two countries, Ishaq Dar and Dr Hazrat Omar Zakhailwal, was held in Kabul in February to warm up economic relations. It was, however, perceived to be a routine affair, despite the inauguration of the work on dualisation of the 75km Torkham-Jalalabad road. Commenting on the meeting, a business leader from Peshawar said, "There was not much besides handshakes. No major headway was made in improving the framework or terms of trade that currently favour India more than Pakistan". "The ball is in their court. There is resistance in Afghanistan despite the \$500 million worth of support in cash and kind from our side. We have gone out of our way to accommodate them," a frustrated officer of the commerce ministry told Dawn from Islamabad over phone. He added that "the Joint Economic Commission to remove trade irritants has also been active for the past many years, but efforts from Pakistan's side have not been reciprocated from the other side". However, businessmen in Peshawar, Quetta and Kabul contested the official view. "Pakistan can't dictate to Afghanistan. Being a Pashtoon, I understand their resentment," a businessman

**Country to earn \$1.1bn
through 3G auction: PTA**
The News, 20th April 2014

commented. Businessmen in Kabul reached over phone were not comfortable talking to a Pakistani journalist, and declined to formally comment. "The high participation in elections is a vote for peace in Afghanistan. Let the peace return; stability and development will follow," an importer responded quickly before hanging up.

Usman Bilour, President KP Chamber of Commerce and Industry, feels anxiety about future of trade with Afghanistan is misplaced. "The future of the two countries, and not just trade, is in the hands of their leaders. It is, however, premature to comment, as the next government has yet to emerge. I am hopeful. Today, businesses on the two sides have direct contacts, and we intend to build on mutually beneficial relationships," Bilour told Dawn over phone.

Zubair Motiwala, co-president of the Pakistan Afghanistan Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry, believes much will depend on the post-election scenario in terms of law and order situation in Afghanistan. "Uncertainty is killing business. Two-way trade is already down by 50pc. People are in waiting mode. We wish and hope that Afghanistan holds itself after the withdrawal of foreign forces, and that out trade ties grow deeper," he says. Commenting on landlocked Afghanistan's dependence on Pakistan for trade, he says we should stop living in a fool's paradise. "They have developed alternatives. Today, no more than 32pc of its imports pass through Pakistan. According to numbers at the top of my head, they are importing as much as 25pc through Iran and 19pc through Central Asian states."

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan will earn at least \$1.1 billion through the upcoming spectrum auction of 3G and 4G, Chairman Pakistan Telecommunication Authority Dr Ismail Shah said on Saturday.

"I can guarantee that this upcoming auction of 3G and 4G will fetch at least \$1.1 billion," he said while briefing newsmen about the process of upcoming auction in Islamabad. "In case of selling out all offered spectrum of 50 MHzs through auctioning of five licenses, the revenue can go beyond \$1.3 billion." Flanked by the whole team of telecom regulators, the Chairman PTA said that they had devised proper security apparatus to defend against any attack by hackers on the web-based auction process. Giving reasons for offering 3G/4G licenses simultaneously, he said that in the last mobile sector policy it was written that 3G would be sold out in three years but 10 years passed and it could not be yet done. The web-based auction, scheduled to be held on April 23, 2014, will be conducted through Simultaneous Multiple Round Ascending (SMRA) mechanism. The parties participating would give their bids by sitting in their offices knowing only the offered price, but not how much the other party was offering for this spectrum.

The bidding process might continue for two days in Pakistan as in India it had continued for more than 30 days because it was done on regional basis.

Dr. Shah said for 3G auctions the spectrum lot was distributed into four lots including 10MHz, 5 MHz, 5MGHz and 10MGHz. Every bidding party will apply for 10MGHz and then can also apply for 5 MHz in this process. He said that after detailed deliberations, method of auction was put in place. This was keeping in view experience gained after the Bangladesh where 3G license was given at the price of \$100 million. But in the case of Pakistan's offered 50MHz, he said, there would be no collusion among the bidding parties because their demand was excess to the supply. Dr. Shah added, if there would have been no increased demand then the stage of bidding could not have come.

The Chairman PTA said an international consultant was asked by the Finance Minister, Ministry of IT and PTA to ascertain that by how much revenues would be increased by conducting a study if auction of 4G spectrum was done after one year. He added that the consultant found that there would be no substantial increase by delaying its auction for one year. The 4G equipment's and deployment of network, Dr Shah said, was expensive and that's why its base price was less than the price of 3G. On a question regarding demands of bidding cellular operators, the Chairman PTA said that they did not accept demands of operators for relaxing payments terms by extending it up to 15 to 20 years. The PTA, Dr Shah said, had bound the winning bidders to pay 50 percent amount upfront while remaining 50 percent would be paid in five years. In order to ensure quality of services after auction of 3G and 4G, he said that the PTA purchased a Nino Software for monitoring performance with the objective to improve quality. To another query regarding Warid's plan for using 3G service, the Chairman PTA said that all licenses given in Pakistan were technology neutral but there were certain key performance indicators (KPIs) which needed to be implemented before moving towards running this high spectrum on its network. He said that they were asking the companies to provide 3G services into the hall when the bidding process starts on of April 23, 2014.

**Banks invest Rs1.52trn in
PIBs**
The News, 19th April 2014

KARACHI: The investments of banks in Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) climbed staggering 105 percent to Rs1.52 trillion in the first quarter of this calendar year (Jan-Mar 2014), showed the data by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) on Friday. This reflects in the rising interest of banks in the government's long-term securities. In the preceding quarter ended December 2013, the banks parked Rs744 billion in PIBs, revealed the data. Of the Rs. 986 billions of PIBs issued in the quarter, banks' subscription rose to 79 percent as compared to 54 percent as of December 31, 2013. "The growing investments in the government bonds will boost significantly the net interest income and the earnings of banks over the next few years," said Ahmed Hanif, an analyst at KASB Securities. And, this will be at the expense of treasury bills (T-bills) and advances, he said. The banks are cutting their investment in T-bills and keeping advances flat to fund PIBs. This makes sense for the banks from a yield's perspective since PIBs are more attractive than T-bills and corporate lending at the moment, analysts said. The SBP data shows, in the quarter under review, banking investment in T-bills declined to Rs432 billion, while advances remained flat and grew by a mere Rs28 billion. "The trend of hefty

3G and 4G auction to yield \$1.3bn, says Dar
Daily Dawn, 18th April 2014

Pakistan net foreign investment rise 6 percent
Business Recorder, 17th April 2014

Punjab govt considering to increase support price
The News, 16th April 2014

Strong rupee cuts exporters' revenue
Daily Dawn, 15th April 2014

investments in PIBs is expected to continue for another quarter particularly from banks, who have maintained smaller position in the government bonds compared to their peers," Hanif said.

The upturn in investments in PIBs is attributable to their historic auction on March 26, 2014. Besides, market participants have started stipulating an interest rate cut of up to two percent on the back of a stronger rupee, which could result in great capital gains on PIBs for banks," said Eman Khan of Aerari.

ISLAMABAD: The auction of next generation 3G and 4G licenses is expected to fetch the national exchequer \$1.3 billion and create employment opportunities for about 100,000 people, Finance Minister Ishaq Dar said on Wednesday. "We are satisfied by the response from cellular service providers," the finance minister said a press briefing convened to discuss his visit to Washington DC and the successful launch of Eurobond. In the budget for financial year 2013-14, Dar said the government had expected to raise \$1.2bn from the auction. Three 10 MHz 3G licenses and two 10 MHz 4G licenses will be auctioned on April 23. There was no bidding for the unused license of the now-defunct Instaphone. "We may offer this for bidding at a later stage," the minister said. He said the base price of the five licenses was expected to be over \$1.3bn, as opposed to the previous government's attempts to auction them at a base price of \$750 million to \$800m. In addition, Dar claimed, the license fee would also be recovered from successful bidders far more quickly. Each license will be valid for 15 years, but the licensing fee will have to be paid by successful bidders within five years. Moreover, a minimum upfront payment of 50 per cent is mandatory for each licensee, while the rest will be paid in five equal instalments, spread over five years with interest rate at KIBOR plus. The base price for 3G licenses is set at \$295m and that for a 4G license is \$210m. The minister explained that 3G licensees could also acquire 4G licenses in the future after paying an add-on fee, since 4G is more state-of-the-art. The finance minister heads the Spectrum Auction Advisory committee constituted to carry out groundwork for the auction. "I have written to the prime minister asking for the dissolution of the committee", the minister said, adding that it had nothing to do with the auction anymore. "It is now the responsibility of the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) to hold the auction in a transparent manner," he said. Meanwhile, a sub-committee of the Senate Standing Committee on Information Technology will meet on Thursday to report on the ruling of the main committee, which had already recommended the government to halt the auction of 3G and 4G licenses until all PTA members had been appointed. Last week, the committee chairman, Mohammad Idrees Khan Safi, asked the information technology ministry to appoint a Member Compliance and Enforcement. He believed that any action/activity carried out without filling the post first would be 'illegal'. However, the recommendations of this sub-committee are non-binding for the government.

KARACHI: Pakistan received \$669.8 million in foreign direct investment in the first nine Month of the current 2013/14 fiscal year compared with \$631 million received during the same period a year earlier. Foreign direct investment rose by 6 percent during July-March, according to the State Bank of Pakistan. In March 2014, foreign direct investment rose to \$63.5 million. Net foreign direct investment in the fiscal year of 2012/13, which ended in June, was \$1.456 billion.

LAHORE: The Punjab government is actively considering increase in wheat support price by Rs50 per maund or 40kg, while target to purchase grain may be enhanced from 3.5 million to four million tonnes, said an official on Tuesday. The move to increase wheat support price ahead of official procurement campaign is being taken, following a similar decision taken by Sindh government recently. As wheat price is higher in other provinces due to administrative or other factors, it is anticipated that flow of wheat from Punjab would be a challenge for authorities. Therefore, an official, on condition of anonymity said, there is a need to increase the wheat support price to Rs1, 250 per maund from Rs1,200. However, increase in wheat support price at this time of the year is not a prudent decision, since it lost the efficacy of encouraging farmers. Had the same decision been taken before sowing, said sources, farmers would have definitely showed more interest in cultivating wheat and used more inputs. Nevertheless, in the post-harvest scenario, increasing wheat support price is essential to deal with the emerging market realities, said officials. They were of the view that decision in this regard would be announced after getting approval from the higher ups. Besides administrative fallout, the political repercussion of wheat support price is a vital factor, which is also being weighed by the provincial government, said officials. In response to a query, an official said that Punjab has lately arranged gunny bags for the additional procurement of 0.5 million tonnes. "We are in the market to procure 3.5 million tonnes, as announced by the provincial government a few days ago. However, keeping in view a good crop this year and subsequent arrival of grains in the market," he said, procurement target could be increased to four million tonnes.

LAHORE: The value-added textile industry on Monday demanded government support to offset the adverse effects of sudden appreciation of the exchange rate on their revenues. It said the sudden 12 per cent revaluation of the rupee from Rs108 a dollar to Rs96 would wreak the value-added exports. In a statement, Tahir Jahangir, chairman of the Towel Manufacturers Association of Pakistan, said, "On the cost side the benefits may begin to trickle in six months later. These benefits are nowhere more than 2-3pc at best. An immediate loss of 12pc on turnover will ruin the industry in six months. While the losses are clear and need no explanation the benefits are not so easy to quantify." He said yarn prices had fallen 4-5pc and a number of spinning mills were thinking of shutting down or shifting to polyester from cotton. On energy prices, he said the government should reduce the price of electricity, gas and oils by 12pc and interest rate to help reduce the financial burden on exporters. He said China had refused to appreciate its currency drastically despite demand from its trading partners. Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association (PRGMEA) leader Ijaz

Sindh increases wheat support price

The News, 13th April 2014

Khokhar also called for putting in place a mechanism to shield the exporters from the negative impact of rupee revaluation on their tight liquidity

KARACHI: Sindh Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah on Saturday approved the increase in wheat support price by Rs1.25 per kilogram to Rs31.25 per kilogram to discourage movement of wheat to other provinces and prevent smuggling to Afghanistan, a notification said. As per the notification, Shah has approved a summary for increase in supporting price of wheat. Now it has increased from Rs1,200 per 40 kilogram to Rs1,250 per kilogram. Moreover, Minister for Food, Jam Mehtab Hussain Dahar has said that the increase in supporting price of wheat will benefit the growers and discourage illegal movement of wheat to other provinces and smuggling of wheat to Afghanistan and beyond. Market forces, however, linked the increase in price with the Sindh Food Department's aim to make smooth procurement of 1.3 million tonnes for the year. "Farmers prefer to sell the grain to private parties over the government, as traders in the private sector clear dues earlier than the government officials," a trader said. However, officials of the food department were not allowing traders to buy wheat from farmers these days. He said that the minimum (support) price of wheat is announced every year before farmers begin sowing in November. But this year, the price has been announced at a time when the food department is making all out efforts to procure as much wheat as it has set target for. "Last year, the department had missed its procurement target," he said. A wheat trader at Jodia Bazaar said that traders had stopped selling wheat on Saturday on reports of increase in the support price by the government. "Wholesalers sold not a single grain of wheat on Saturday, hoping that the increase in support price will result in a price surge of the grain in open markets as well," he said. "On Friday, wholesalers started selling wheat at Jodia Bazaar at Rs31.25 per kilogram in the morning and closed the selling at Rs31.75 per kilogram."

Chaudhry Muhammad Younus, Chairman of Pakistan Flour Mills Association (Sindh-Chapter), said: "The increase in the support price is made to please the feudal." The increase was aimed at making the poor, poorer. He said that increase in support price may result in a price hike for flour. And when flour millers will increase the price of flour, then government would ask them to justify the increase or withdraw it.

Syed Mehmood Nawaz Shah, VC of Sindh Abadgar Board, however, rejected outright the increase in the price. "The increase is meagre." Shah informed, "We had proposed the government to increase the price by Rs200 per 40 kilogram, which minister for agriculture had accepted in principle." He said that the prices of input ingredients of agriculture products have increased manifold in the last two-three years, and in accordance with that, the price of wheat should have been increased by close to Rs200 per 40 kilogram.

Credit cards business declining: State Bank

Daily Dawn, 12th April 2014

KARACHI: The business of credit cards has been declining in Pakistan as their holdings dropped significantly during the last quarter (October-December) of the previous calendar year, said a State Bank report issued on Friday. "The number of plastic cards (Debit, Credit and ATM Only Cards) reached 22.38 million showing a decline of 4.2 per cent compared with that in the previous quarter," said the SBP in its report on 'Payment Systems Review' for the quarter. "The credit cards showed a significant drop of 11.4pc compared to the last quarter," said the report. Banks have been identifying that the credit cards are limited to a particular segment of society. In fact, banks do not offer credit cards to the general public, and getting a credit card has been made difficult. "In contribution of Plastic Cards, Debit Cards have the highest share of 89.6pc," it said. The volume of e-banking transactions in Pakistan has grown considerably over the years. During October-December 2013, the volume and value of overall e-banking transactions grew by 5.1pc and 8.7pc compared with the previous quarter (July-September 2013), and by 22.7pc and 10pc when compared with the October-December period of 2012. Further, in the composition of total e-banking transactions, ATM has the highest share of 63.3pc in Volume and 7.6pc share in value of transactions. Real-time online banking (RTOB) has the highest share of 89.9pc in value with 25.2pc share in volume of transactions. The number of transactions through ATMs reached over 61.7m in the quarter under review. As on 31st December 2013, for every 100,000 people there were 4.2 ATMs in the country and Rs635 billion was transacted using this channel during the period. The number of online branches is 10,596 which accounts for around 95pc of the total bank branches in the country; around 24.5m transactions amounting to Rs7.48 trillion were performed via this channel during the three-month period.

Pakistan's public debt to rise in 2014: World Bank

The News, 11th April 2014

The cap on Pakistan's public debt — currently at 60 percent of GDP — will be breached again by end of 2014, a World Bank (WB) report available with the News revealed on Thursday. "In line with the expectations of accelerating though moderate growth, near-double-digit inflation, and a lower but still large fiscal deficit for the ongoing fiscal year, the public debt-to-GDP ratio looks likely to be breached again in FY14," the WB predicted. According to Pakistan Development Update report for 2014 released by the WB, public debt continues to exceed the cap of 60 percent GDP set by the Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act for security reasons. Over the last two years, the report says, the public debt to GDP ratio remained well above the threshold of 60 percent limit specified by the act 2005 Act. "Large fiscal deficits and their monetary financing coupled with negligible foreign debt-creating flows fuelled this trend as well as the increasing share of domestic debt over the years" the WB states. During the first half of FY14, the public debt-to-GDP ratio stood at about 58.9 percent. This is almost the same level as of December 2012. Domestic debt creation has become increasingly skewed towards short-term instruments, primarily MRTBs. It increased to Rs10.2 trillion by end-December 2013, up by almost Rs 1.9 trillion from Rs9.5 trillion at end-December 2012. Floating debt constituted more than two-third of this addition. Within this category, central bank borrowing gained prominence despite the SBP Amendment Act 2012 being in place. At least Rs1.3 trillion (or 89

Sugar mills cause loss of Rs30 billion to exchequer
The News, 11th April 2014

IMF sees rising revenues, falling fiscal deficits in Pakistan
Daily Dawn, 10th April 2014

percent of the floating debt) on aggregate has been borrowed from the SBP via MRTBs during this period to finance the budgetary deficit. "This clearly implies that the government is utilizing fortnightly auctions to roll over the existing stock of treasury bills", says the report. Refinancing risk remains heightened especially for domestic debt. The redemption profile on domestic debt is frontloaded with more than Rs 6 trillion of domestic debt maturing in FY14, representing 64.2 percent of the domestic debt portfolio. The refinancing risk on domestic debt is further aggravated by the put option embedded in NSS instruments giving investors the right of early redemption. This redemption profile translates in an average time to maturity (ATM) of 1.8 years. In contrast, the redemption profile on external debt is significantly smoother and exhibits an ATM of 10.1 years, indicating limited exposure to refinancing risk.

LAHORE: The steel melting units installed by sugar mills in Punjab have caused an over Rs3 billion loss to the national exchequer through tax evasion since their inception. As per sources in the steel melting and sugar industries, around 10 sugar mills in Punjab had installed steel furnaces in their premises, with the melting capacity of 5 to 30 tons. The trend started with a sugar mill in Faisalabad that installed a steel melting furnace with a 30-tonne capacity about four years ago. Following its success due to tax evasion, during the last three years, some other sugar mills also started the business. The steel melting capacity of these mills varies from 5 million tons to 15 million tons. According to steel melting industry officials, 800 electricity units are consumed for the production of one ton of steel. A 15-tonne capacity steel melting furnace produces 150 million metric tons steel if it operates 24 hours a day. A legal steel melting unit of the steel melting industry that operates on electricity supplied by Wapda pays Rs3,200 tax against production of one ton of steel. On the other hand, the oldest steel melting unit owned by the sugar mill with an installed capacity of 30 tons produces 300 tons of steel daily. One-day tax evasion of this unit alone is Rs960,000; Rs28.80 million per month and Rs345.6 million a year. Since the steel melting units are operating in this sugar mill for the last four years, thus the tax evasion reaches Rs1.3824 billion. After including 17 percent sales tax in this amount, the tax evasion approximately reaches Rs2 billion for this unit alone. The other units that were installed later also indulge in the same activity. Steel melting units installed by the sugar mills are operating on electricity generated through bagasse (sugarcane waste), said the sources. Thus, there is no account of the number of units produced by the sugar mills or the amount consumed for melting in their steel furnaces. Similarly, billets/ingots manufactured by sugar mills are also manufactured on a 24-hour basis as these units are not affected by load shedding compared to those run by the steel melting industry. This results in further tax evasion on part of sugar mills, as the sales tax is calculated on the basis of electricity consumed by steel melting units in the melting industry. Other than evading sales tax, the sugar mills are also evading income tax on the income earned from their steel melting units. In fact, their income from the steel melting units might be undeclared, sources implied. An official of the steel melting industry said that panel capacity and transformer capacity tax should be levied from the date of production on these steel melting units of sugar mills, while sales tax should also be imposed on them from the date of commencement of production in order to provide equal prospects for all, and recovering the loss incurred by the national exchequer.

The International Monetary Fund is expecting increasing revenues and declining fiscal deficits and debt ratios in Pakistan over the next few years. In its Fiscal Monitor launched in Washington on Tuesday, the IMF said the debt ratio was expected to fall in the short term from relatively high levels over the past few years and general government deficit was on the decline. The IMF said the government revenue in Pakistan was expected to increase from 13.2 per cent of GDP in 2013 to 14.9pc in 2014, 15pc in 2015 and 15.4pc in 2016-17, and come down to 15.3pc in 2018-19. The government expenditure at 21pc of GDP was estimated to fall to 20.2pc in 2014 and reach 18.6pc till 2019. It said the gross government debt was expected to decline from a peak of 63.8pc of GDP in 2012 to 63.7pc in 2014, going down steadily to 54.3pc in 2019. But the net debt was estimated to go up from 60.3pc in 2013 to 61.2pc during the current year and fall to 60.2pc in 2015 before touching 52.9pc by 2019. The IMF projected general government deficit at 5.3pc in 2014, 4.2pc in 2015 and 3.3pc in 2016. It will stabilize at 3.2pc till 2019. It said Pakistan's maturing debt in 2014 was estimated at 30.2pc of GDP and budget deficit at 5.3pc of GDP and hence there would be a financing need of about 35.5pc of GDP. But in 2015, maturing debt was estimated down at 29.4pc and budget deficit at 4.2pc and total financing needs narrowing down slightly to 33.6pc of GDP. According to the IMF, the global fiscal risks were now abating somewhat, but remain elevated in advanced economies. In emerging market economies and low-income countries, fiscal vulnerabilities are rising, although at moderate levels.

For example, the average fiscal deficit in advanced economies has nearly halved since the crisis peak and now stood at around 3.5pc of GDP. Fiscal consolidation will continue in 2014 but at a more gradual pace, with a lesser drag on growth. The exception to this picture is Japan where fiscal consolidation measures are starting this year, notably with the recent first stage of the consumption tax rate increase that took place last week. The environment faced by emerging economies has turned more challenging. In some economies, financial vulnerabilities and changes in market sentiment will likely compound the fiscal challenges. For example, those economies with higher non-resident holdings may see sharper increases in interest rates as liquidity conditions in advanced economies tighten. The IMF advised the advanced economies to continue with fiscal consolidation at a steady and gradual pace to lower debt ratios to prudent levels. The design and implementation of well-articulated, credible medium-term consolidation plans can help in this regard, but these plans are still lacking in some countries, most notably the United States and Japan. Those emerging market economies with large debt and deficits like Pakistan and most vulnerable to market volatility should

Rs 200bn tax recovered during seven months

Business Recorder, 9th April 2014

Pakistan to seek greater Saudi investment

The News, 8th April 2014

TDAP eyes \$50bn exports in next 2 or 3 years

Business Recorder, 7th April 2014

Islamic finance good alternative: SBP

Daily Dawn, 6th April 2014

start to rein in deficits now. In other emerging market economies, fiscal reforms are still needed, even if with less urgency. It said that any spending reform must ensure the sustainability of the major budget items, particularly the government wage bill and social benefits because these constitute major part of the total spending. Also, the expenditure reforms should seek to achieve efficiency gains, while preserving equity through social programmes.

BAHAWALPUR: Minister of State for Education and Interior Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman here Wednesday said that government has recovered Rs 200 billion tax during first seven months. Talking to APP he said that China will invest 4.5 billion dollars per annum for five years in various sectors of Pakistan. He told that stock exchange has improved and value of dollar has decreased which shows strengthening of the economy. Replying to a question, he said that CM Punjab, Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif has allocated more than Rs 250 billion for the development projects in the area and 250 cusec water will also be supplied to Cholistan.

LAHORE: Pakistan will ask Saudi Arabia to enhance direct investment in infrastructure development, commerce, trade, banking, the capital market, ICT and telecommunication in the meeting of the Tenth Session of the Pakistani-Saudi Joint Ministerial Commission in Riyadh on April 15 and 16. According to a document released by the Economic Affairs Division, Pakistan will ask for Saudi support for its candidate in elections for membership in the council of the International Telecommunication Union. Saudi Investment in next-generation mobile services, ICT (information and communication technology), infrastructure, and establishment of research and development centers in Pakistan. Pakistan will discuss with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency the signing of an MoU with the State Bank of Pakistan for cooperation in the area of banking supervision. Another MoU is expected to be signed between the Saudi monetary agency and the Saudi banking, insurance and lease finance regulator and the Security and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. The document said the meeting will discuss and finalise decisions for joint ventures with Saudi companies for exploration of offshore and inshore sites in Pakistan, Saudi investment for exploration of shale gas. The meeting is likely to finalise a security cooperation agreement and result in the signing of an MoU on joint efforts against the illegal trade in narcotics, including their smuggling, according to the document.

KARACHI: Trade Development Authority (TDAP) is taking various practical measures to increase Pakistan's exports to 50 billion dollars in next two or three years. Last year, the total exports of the country amounted dollars 24 billion. This year till date, Pakistan have made eight percent more exports against the last year's total exports. This was informed to media by Chief Executive Officer TDAP, S.M. Muneer after chairing a meeting with representatives of fruit and vegetable exporters association, fruit growers, plant protection department and fruit processing units, here in his office on Monday. He said that besides re-structuring of TDAP, the competent and committed Commercial Counselors would be appointed who can deliver to the country by helping get more share in regional and international markets. "I have suggested for appointment of very good Commercial Counselors. They should stay on the posts only on the basis of their performance," he remarked. TDAP's CEO informed the media that he has formed a five-member committee to find the ways and means for increasing mango export in the existing markets along with searching new markets as Pakistani mango has big demand in the world. It would also suggest the preventive steps for protection of mango trees from various diseases damaging the crop, he said. This committee would submit its detailed report to the CEO of TDAP within next 10 to 15 days, he said. The committee comprises representatives of the above mentioned stakeholders and a senior officer of TDAP. "We want to grow our mango export to its potential and demand in the world. There is big market in Hongkong also," he said.

To question, S.M. Muneer said that TDAP's hot water treatment plant stuck up with the Customs at Karachi Port Trust (KPT) for last couple of years would be cleared soon and set up in Karachi even on a plot on rent. In Karachi, there are three such plants. One is as a joint venture of M/s Durrani's Pak Hortifresh and Federal Ministry of Commerce. Other two are run by M/s Durrani separately. S.M. Muneer, who is a big exporter of leather and yarn exporter, said Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif has posed a trust on him and he would try his best to deliver by significantly increasing the country's exports.

KARACHI: The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) believes that Islamic finance is a better alternative to the conventional banking and is one of the fastest growing segments of the global as well as domestic financial sector. Speaking in an event to mark 10 successful years of 'Raast Islamic Banking' programme of Bank of Khyber on Saturday, Deputy Governor SBP Saeed Ahmad said, "Given its global outreach, growing recognition as a prudent and stable system and ability to provide financial solutions for all business needs, Islamic finance is all set to establish itself as a better alternative to the conventional financial system having capacity to ensure financial stability and inclusive economic growth," he said. He said that global financial crisis in 2008-09 made western financial experts to look for an alternative under which the international financial system could overcome the weaknesses of the conventional system based on fixed predetermined return in the form of interest. The search was for a system which leads to equitable treatment of all stakeholders under all circumstances. A lot of attention was focused on solutions which are not far from the Islamic financing where system allows fairness of return, sharing of risk and reducing income inequalities, he said. Pakistan was amongst the first few countries that undertook the ambitious aim of Islamizing the banking system. Significant efforts towards this end were made during the 1980s. However, it went through a rough ride until some 12 years ago when the SBP allowed three types of Islamic banking institutions i.e. full-fledged Islamic banks; Islamic banking subsidiaries of conventional banks; and

Govt to launch \$500 million Eurobond in NY next week

The News, 5th April 2014

Islamic banking branches (IBBs) of conventional banks. Moreover, conventional banks having Islamic banking branches were also allowed to have Islamic banking windows in their conventional branches. "Islamic banking industry, starting from almost a scratch in 2001, has acquired over 10 per cent share in the country's banks branch system with over 1,300 branches across the country. Based on deposits, IBI's share has increased to 12pc," Mr Ahmad said. He said the industry is growing at an impressive rate of over 30pc annually for last five years and the prospects of further strengthening this growth momentum in the near future are very bright. He told the audience that last year the SBP allowed 3 more conventional banks to initiate Islamic banking operations, whereas two conventional banks had recently announced conversion into full-fledged Islamic banks over the next two to three. "These highly positive market sentiments give me optimism that the industry would easily surpass the strategic plan target of 20pc by 2020," he added. "We are also exploring the possibility and feasibility of establishing a Centre of Excellence for Islamic Banking and Finance in Karachi, and I will be discussing this proposal in my meeting with the heads of business and economics schools."

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan will launch Eurobond worth \$500 million next week in New York after a pause of several years with the expectation of oversubscription of the bond paper, keeping in view the increasing interest of foreign investors; official sources told The News on Friday.

With this upcoming transaction of Eurobond on April 9, restoration of programme loans from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank and possibility of receiving outstanding amount from Etisalat, it is expected that Islamabad will be able to meet the benchmark envisaged by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for jacking up the country's foreign exchange reserves up to \$13.5 billion with the reserves held by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) at \$9.5 billion by the end of the current fiscal year (June 30, 2014), the officials said. "Around \$4 billion in the reserves held by the SBP are going to be increased during the last quarter (April-June) period of the current fiscal year," a senior government official said. The country's foreign exchange reserves, he said, will go up to \$16 billion by the end of December 2014. At present, the country's forex reserves touched \$10 billion mark on March 31, whereas the reserves held by the SBP stood at around \$5 billion. "The transaction of Eurobond will be commenced from April 7 and will be accomplished on April 9, the official said. "We expect that the upcoming paper will be oversubscribed but the real issue will be attractive rate of interest for this upcoming bond, as Islamabad will enter into the global bond market after a pause of seven years," senior officials of the Finance Ministry confirmed to The News. The government, according to the officials, has constituted two high-powered committees for conducting road shows at different international destinations. "Finance Minister Ishaq Dar has himself conducted road shows in Dubai and London for luring investors," the officials said. The second team led by Finance Secretary Dr Waqar Masood had conducted road shows in Singapore and another destination this week and finally he would hold another road show in Los Angeles on Monday, the officials said. When contacted, Adviser to the Finance Ministry, Rana Assad Amin, said that Pakistan's economy is performing well and different multilateral donors have posed their confidence so it is the right time to put the country on the radar screen of international investors. "Our teams are conducting road shows and investors are showing their interest in our paper," he said, adding that the transaction of Eurobond would end on April 9. However, the officials said that the government's performance will be gauged with the interest rates being offered by the investors on their investment on Pakistani paper.

WB, SBP start work on new strategy

Daily Dawn, 4th April 2014

KARACHI: The State Bank of Pakistan and the World Bank have started work on a national financial inclusion strategy for Pakistan to improve access to savings, credits, remittances and insurance services. The World Bank's initial scoping mission team held discussions with State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and leading private sector stakeholders in Karachi on Thursday. In the next week, the World Bank team will visit Islamabad to hold meetings with relevant government departments and agencies and other stakeholders, including donors and financial sector players. Following the initial scoping work, SBP and WB teams will conduct detailed consultations for the national financial inclusion strategy. The development of a national financial inclusion strategy would help identify factors, policies and market interventions, along with an action plan with clear roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder for a follow-up and monitoring of implementation of action plan. The strategy would also help set up a national platform for all stakeholders from both public and private sectors for consultation and implementation of reforms and various initiatives for financial inclusion. The strategy would be launched through a national event by the prime minister. SBP deputy governor Saeed Ahmed, who chaired the meeting of World Bank and SBP team in Karachi on Thursday, said that financial inclusion is a core component of SBP's financial sector development strategy to improve services for the excluded population in the country. He said that Pakistan had seen an accelerated transformation and turnaround in the banking industry as a result of banking sector reforms which were supported by market-oriented policies. "Yet, due to a late start, financial penetration remains quite low with over 6 million borrowers and 35m deposit accounts in the country of 180m people." There are a number of reasons for the high incidence of financial exclusion in Pakistan which would be addressed through the strategy, he said. In the meeting, it was explained that the strategy will take stock of the both demand and supply side issues and help tackle financial exclusion in an integrated and sustained manner which is currently lacking at the national level.

WEF ranks Pakistan 114th in enabling trade index

The News, 3rd April 2014

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan is ranked 114th among 138 countries in the Global Enabling Trade Index of the World Economic Forum (WEF), which gauges performance on market access, border administration, infrastructure and operating environment, revealed the report on Wednesday. The Global Enabling Trade Report 2014 noted there are a number of challenges in Pakistan's economy, affecting its performance on global enabling trade index. However, despite challenging environment, Pakistan offers relatively efficient border administration systems for enabling trade. Pakistan is ranked

Govt giving importance to agri sector: minister

Business Recorder, 3rd April 2014

\$109m paid to IMF

Daily Dawn, 2nd April 2014

FBR realizes Rs 1,575bn tax revenues till March 31: FBR

Business Recorder, 2nd April 2014

Pakistan becomes exporter of solar panels

The News, 1st April 2014

128th on market access, 71st on border administration, 95th on the transport and communications infrastructure and 123rd on the business environment, said Amir Jahangir, chief executive officer of Mishal Pakistan, a country partner institute of the WEF. "We believe the report's unique measurements will help leaders to identify successful policies and areas for improvement," said Espen Barth Eide, managing director of the WEF. Among the Saarc (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) countries, Pakistan outperformed Bangladesh (115th) and Nepal (116th) on the index but lagged behind Sri Lanka (84th), India (96th) and Bhutan (107th).

China, the world's largest exporter, ranks 54th, a few notches ahead of South Africa (59th), Brazil (86th), India (96th) and the Russian Federation (105th). Turkey was on 56th position, ahead of Indonesia (58th) and Mexico (61st). Nigeria (124th) was near the bottom. Common barriers to trade in the developing and emerging world include red tape at borders, corruption, inadequate infrastructure and low levels of security. Among advanced economies, Switzerland, Norway and EU members have complex tariff regimes that are hard to navigate. The good news is that some of these barriers, such as inefficiencies related to border clearance, can be removed relatively quickly, at a low cost, according to the report. It pointed to a number of success stories, such as Chile (8th), Malaysia (25th) and Mauritius (29th) that have been able to improve their standing considerably through targeted reforms and investments. The report put Singapore, Hong Kong and the Netherlands in the list of successful countries because of enabling trade.

LAHORE: Punjab Agriculture Minister Dr Farrukh Javed Tuesday said that ultra-modern techniques were being introduced in agriculture sector to obtain better yield. "Provincial government is pursuing a comprehensive agenda to raise living standard of farmers," he told APP. The minister said that the government was attaching high importance to the promotion of agriculture, livestock and oil seeds sectors. He said, since Punjab was considered as food basket, latest machineries were being imported to double the agri yield. The minister said, big chunk of Punjab budget was being spent on the promotion of agriculture sector. He said, under the directive of Chief Minister Punjab agriculture research had been given modern shape and now our research was aiming at discovery and interpretation of facts relating our own realities and requirements. He said, Pakistan was largely dependent on agricultural economy, it was the time to shift agriculture on modern trends to turn it a food sufficient country. He said, special incentives package was being offered to improve financial condition of the farming community.

KARACHI: Pakistan on Tuesday paid 30th installment amounting SDR71 million equivalent to US\$109 million to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under its standby arrangement (SBA) facility. State Bank spokesperson said a total of SDR4.591 billion (\$7.010bn) has so far been repaid to the IMF since July 2011. Of this amount \$6.066bn was under the SBA facility, the spokesperson added. The country has to pay remaining SDR958 million until Sept 2015 due under the SBA facility.

ISLAMABAD: The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) has collected Rs.1575 billion till March 31, 2014 which is 16 percent higher than the tax collected in the same period of the Fiscal year. "We have collected Rs.1575 billion till March, 31, 2014 compared to Rs.1354 billion collected in the same period of the last fiscal year which is 16 percent higher than previous year", Shahid Hussain Asad Member Inland Revenue Policy and Spokesperson of the FBR told APP here on Wednesday.

To a question, he said that this year's 0.9 million taxpayers have filed their tax returns.

Shahid Hussain Asad also disclosed that 75000 notices have been issued to the non-filers of the tax. He expressed the hope that the tax revenue target of Rs.2475 billion for current financial (2013-14) would be achieved if the current ratio of 16 percent increase in the tax revenue continues. Spokesman of Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) Shahid Hussain Asad said that the government is committed to broadening the tax net for strengthening of the national economy and to enhance tax to GDP ratio in the country. Shahid Hussain Asad said that FBR was aiming to issue the notices to those non-compliant persons, who have not returned their tax files, he added. The FBR Spokesman said the government directed all Chief Commissioners of the regional tax office to accelerate their efforts in the broadening of tax base for the prosperity of the country. Replying to a question, he said that Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif had announced the tax incentive package for non-tax payers and they were given special relaxations in tax returns. He expressed the hope that the business community would have benefitted from these facilities extended by the government and it should have filed tax returns for economic growth and stability of the country.

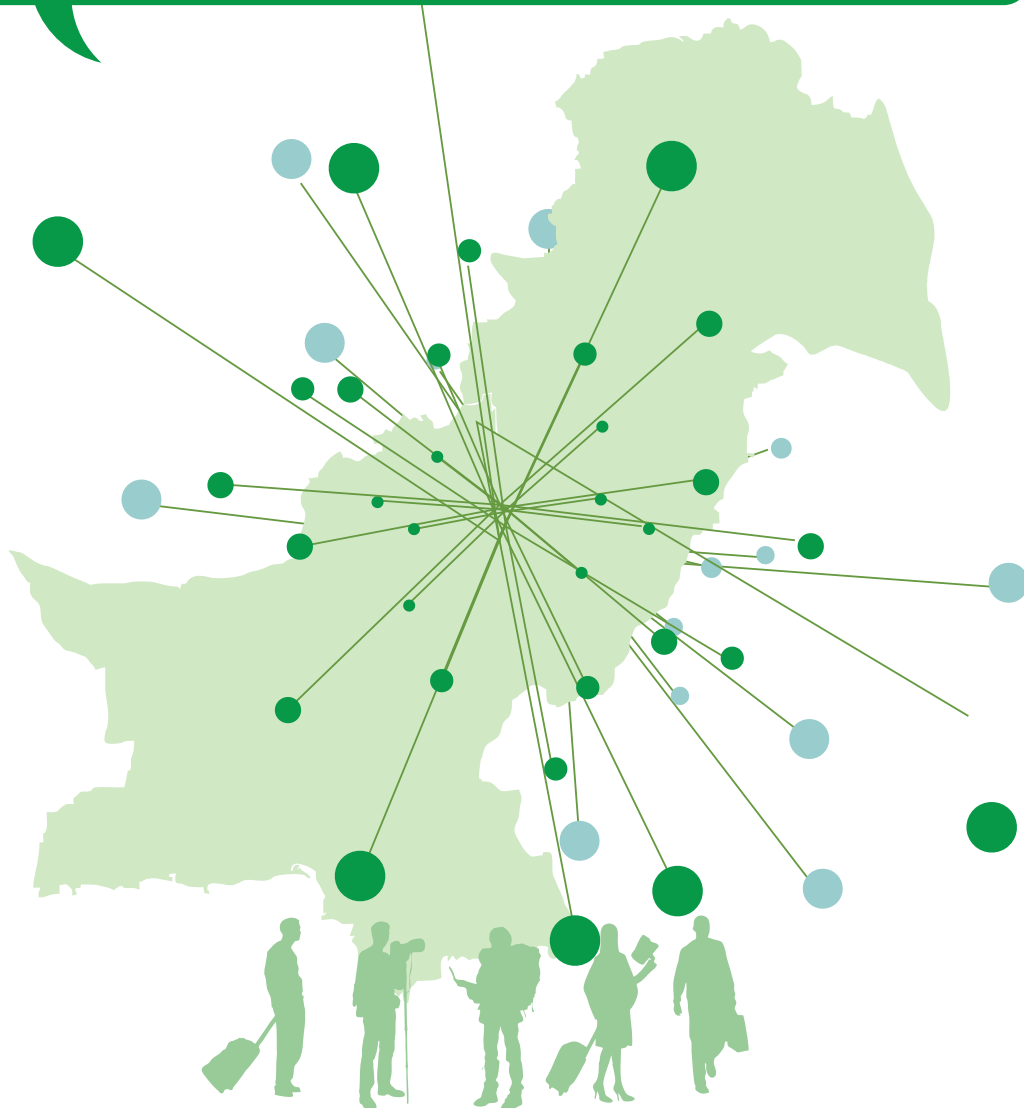
KARACHI: Pakistan has now joined the list of solar panel exporting countries, the News learnt on Monday.

Talking to the News, Pervaiz Lodhie of Shaan Technologies explained how his company was a pioneer in this business. He said that they had started manufacturing solar panels in Karachi two years back and were exporting high quality solar panels to USA. "We are also tapping regional markets and we are hopeful that sooner our panels would start going to Afghanistan," Lodhie said. He said that China had flooded the market with low cost and low quality solar panels, which had the tough competition. "So far, we are catering to the made-to-order custom voltage demand and about half a million dollar worth of products are exported to US a year," Lodhie said. To a question, he said that Pakistan itself was the biggest market for solar panels and the authorities must harness this precious resource to meet its energy demands. "Small scale solar farms should be set up in different localities and cottage industrial zones. So that, the energy so generated could be transferred into the grids, which will save additional costs," Lodhie said. He said that solar panels were not that expensive anymore, adding that though the upfront cost was high but it was economical in the long run. "Only

converting the lighting and fans on solar power can reduce a household's electricity by 25 percent," Lodhie informed.

Talking about the alternate energy, Lodhie said that Pakistan was not quite suitable for wind energy, which was the reason that the wind energy could not meet a success. "Pakistan is ideal for harnessing solar energy. With the installation of small solar farms, Pakistan can generate over 10,000 megawatts in less than three years," Lodhie observed. Speaking of health hazards associated with the fluorescent lights and energy savers, he said that a number of countries were discouraging such lights and energy savers because of their harmful impact on health. "LED lighting is the solution for efficient lighting and this should be promoted in the country," Lodhie concluded.

SPONSOR'S MESSAGE



**TO SHARE YOUR MESSAGE WITH THOUSANDS OF
ECONOMIC INDUSTRY PROFESSIONALS**

HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS

Pakistan Microfinance Network (PMN)

PMN is a member driven network with a vision to expand access to formal financial services in Pakistan. PMN issues its quarterly report namely Micro Watch. According to issue 29, quarter 4th of 2013, the total number of branches is 2,157 in 94 districts. The penetration rate is 10.34% with 2,832,715 active borrowers. The gross loan portfolio is 52,092 million (PKR). The total number of loans disbursed is 829,013 with total disbursement of 23,940. PMN offers an average loan size of 26,838 (PKR). The network has a strength of 5,977,426 savers with the total worth of 34,784 million (PKR) of saving. The average saving balance is 5,819 (PKR). The total number of policy holders of the PMN are 3,264,832 and the sum insured is 44,182 million (PKR).

AKHUWAT

Progress Report as of February 2014

PROGRESS INDICATOR	TOTAL
Total Benefiting Families	478,500
Loans Utilized by Males Entrepreneurs	118,289
Loans Utilized by Females Entrepreneurs	180,105
Amount Disbursed	PKR 7,487,742,842
Percentage Recovery	99.83%
Active Loans	211,523
Outstanding Loan Portfolio	PKR 2,217,365,771
Number of Branches	260
Number of Cities and Towns	136

USAID

KARACHI – The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) organized an Industry Conference on Hand Embellished Fabrics today in Karachi to promote the economic development of women micro-entrepreneurs in the hand embellished fabrics subsector in Pakistan and to showcase the importance that US Government places on women's economic empowerment. The USAID's Entrepreneurs Project is implemented by the Mennonite Economic Development Associates (MEDA). The project assists 75,000 rural women entrepreneurs' in hand embellished fabrics, dairy, honey and medicinal and aromatic plants industries develop linkages to new markets for their goods.

Citizen Damage Compensation Program (CDCP)

Government of Pakistan, in collaboration with the Provincial Governments, set up a Citizens' Damage Compensation Program (CDCP) to support and provide financial relief to the affected households of the worst floods of 2010 and 2011. As of 30th April, 2014 CDCP has processed 1,208,303 households and distributed a cash amount of 46,523,640,000.

The province and region wise breakdown is given below

- AJK: Case Processed 14,309 with amount disbursed 570,000,000
- GB: Case Processed 12,445 with amount disbursed 496,720,000
- KP: Case Processed 302,314 with amount disbursed 12,050,060,000
- Baluchistan: Case Processed 117,295 with amount disbursed 3,415,100,000
- Punjab: Case Processed 345,859 with amount disbursed 13,813,760,000
- Sindh: Case Processed 416,081 with amount disbursed 16,178,000,000

ASASAHNAMA

INTEREST FREE LOAN FOR FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

Asasah has launched a very unique Microfinance product for consumption purpose which is offered to meet household expenses. The purpose is to provide Food security to the poor households. Here the food items are provided in the form of a package to the families without any additional cost. The amount ranges from 18,000 to Rs. 72,000 in the form of food stuff for a period of one year. This product is primarily for the daily wage or weekly wage workers and is returned in the form of weekly installment.

Average Monthly Prices of 53 Essential Items for the month of April 2014

S. No.	Description	Unit	Islam-abad	Rawal-pindi	Gujran-wala	Sialkot	Lahore	Faisal-abad	Sar-godha	Multan	Bahawalpur	Karachi	Hyder-abad	Sukkur	Larkana	Peshawar	Bannu	Quetta	Khuz-dar	Average Prices Apr 14 Mar 14	%change Apr 14 over Mar 14 Apr 13			
1	Wheat	10 kg	397.50	397.50	386.20	385.50	375.50	335.15	372.50	346.50	328.13	374.00	338.00	361.00	372.50	404.00	376.00	440.00	412.00	376.59	334.79	-6.79	12.49	
2	Wheat Flour, Bag	10 kg	399.13	399.73	395.50	394.00	396.50	396.50	396.50	396.50	411.80	443.08	419.42	411.00	399.50	427.33	437.00	475.00	468.00	416.11	435.57	366.15	-4.47	13.64
3	Rice Basmati Broken, Average Quality	1 kg	86.25	80.83	69.50	70.00	76.79	81.25	67.50	77.50	62.50	76.54	75.79	75.00	80.00	78.33	52.50	90.00	60.00	74.13	74.01	70.53	0.16	5.10
4	Rice Irri (Punjab/Sindh)	1 kg	62.50	60.83	52.50	52.50	63.07	65.00	55.00	61.00	52.50	57.54	50.00	52.50	32.50	48.44	77.50	45.00	55.00	54.32	54.26	50.87	0.11	6.78
5	Bread Plain, Medium Size	Each	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	43.20	50.00	38.00	35.00	35.00	37.50	35.00	40.51	40.32	35.46	0.47	14.24
6	Beef With Bone, Average quality	1 kg	310.00	300.00	280.00	280.00	318.93	275.00	265.00	275.00	265.00	329.23	293.16	290.00	280.00	270.00	264.00	310.00	300.00	288.55	288.27	268.99	0.10	7.27
7	Mutton, Average Quality	1 kg	641.50	626.67	600.00	600.00	640.36	600.00	500.00	570.00	562.50	629.23	550.00	510.00	565.00	581.33	480.00	550.00	500.00	570.98	568.14	520.59	0.50	9.68
8	Chicken Farm, Broiler, Live	1 kg	168.58	157.88	152.20	157.00	149.16	155.00	157.00	161.50	155.60	194.77	184.67	178.00	173.00	168.40	172.60	215.00	215.00	169.14	166.19	130.46	1.78	29.65
9	Milk, Fresh, Unboiled	1 Ltr	84.38	76.88	71.00	60.00	60.54	67.50	60.00	70.83	60.00	80.58	77.74	70.00	80.00	66.75	70.00	85.00	80.00	71.84	69.44	65.60	3.46	9.51
10	Curd (Dahi)	1 kg	98.13	84.50	81.00	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00	80.00	66.00	110.83	101.54	80.00	95.00	77.34	80.00	100.00	80.00	83.49	81.79	75.85	2.08	10.07
11	Powdered Milk, Nido, Polybag	400 gm	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	325.00	324.71	290.00	0.09	12.07
12	Eggs Hen, Farm	Dozen	84.28	77.57	82.50	82.00	75.89	84.60	77.60	78.50	76.00	77.92	80.20	82.00	96.00	88.97	90.00	105.00	133.00	86.65	114.73	88.61	-24.47	-2.21
13	Mustard Oil, Average Quality	1 kg	240.00	232.50	160.00	156.00	188.93	187.50	190.00	172.50	166.00	173.08	160.00	139.00	200.00	221.67	177.00	190.00	190.00	184.95	187.36	187.06	-1.29	-1.33
14	Cooking Oil, Tin, Specify Name	2.5 Ltr	540.00	540.00	545.00	545.00	535.00	535.00	545.00	540.00	540.00	535.00	505.00	525.00	520.00	510.00	510.00	530.00	550.00	540.29	540.15	527.79	0.03	2.37
15	Vegetable Ghee, Tin, Specify Name	2.5 kg	510.00	510.00	505.00	505.00	505.00	505.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	520.00	505.00	525.00	520.00	510.00	530.00	550.00	514.12	514.12	505.00	0.00	1.81
16	Vegetable Ghee (Loose)	1 kg	168.75	163.08	154.00	154.00	162.86	153.35	155.40	167.20	167.50	161.54	160.00	160.00	145.00	173.75	157.50	200.00	170.00	163.17	165.00	157.88	-1.11	3.35
17	Bananas	Dozen	159.13	114.83	82.50	86.00	83.32	58.25	55.00	82.50	59.50	65.69	51.58	39.00	43.00	70.33	68.00	65.00	69.50	73.71	68.25	62.84	8.00	17.30
18	Pulse Masoor, Washed	1 kg	141.25	131.28	150.00	122.00	157.32	147.20	139.00	119.00	118.00	116.08	115.33	130.00	104.00	113.63	120.00	132.50	105.00	127.15	128.23	100.42	-0.84	26.62
19	Pulse Moong, Washed	1 kg	163.13	149.25	140.00	150.00	157.75	147.20	145.00	151.67	155.00	155.08	154.75	155.00	150.50	132.75	136.00	154.00	139.00	149.18	146.50	114.12	1.83	30.72
20	Pulse Mash, Washed	1 kg	150.00	136.04	150.00	148.00	143.57	143.75	133.00	122.50	125.00	125.08	121.33	135.00	118.50	121.00	122.50	150.00	134.00	134.07	133.95	130.74	0.09	2.55
21	Pulse Gram, Washed	1 kg	88.75	75.83	67.50	64.80	67.16	66.75	61.40	68.77	69.50	76.54	72.67	75.00	76.00	76.33	70.00	104.00	100.00	75.35	76.60	95.52	-1.63	-21.12
22	Potatoes	1 kg	66.88	62.91	57.00	62.50	58.00	57.00	54.50	55.23	52.40	53.08	55.50	50.00	52.00	61.17	57.50	51.00	55.00	56.57	43.20	20.77	30.95	172.36
23	Onions	1 kg	52.94	47.67	33.00	46.00	40.07	35.50	32.50	29.83	32.50	34.08	31.58	29.50	30.00	44.17	31.50	38.00	35.00	36.70	33.15	44.15	10.71	-16.87
24	Tomatoes	1 kg	59.13	50.08	43.50	45.00	41.75	39.75	34.50	32.30	32.50	29.77	20.38	25.50	27.00	41.41	32.50	39.00	40.90	37.35	53.43	56.18	-30.10	-33.52
25	Sugar, Refined	1 kg	59.13	53.85	52.00	52.60	54.26	52.25	51.70	51.10	50.80	54.22	51.80	50.00	50.80	53.51	52.20	52.00	51.20	52.60	53.35	52.71	-1.41	-0.21
26	Gur, Average Quality	1 kg	105.00	90.83	78.20	77.50	78.93	77.50	73.00	67.50	65.50	88.08	75.34	62.50	64.50	84.33	81.50	85.00	84.00	78.78	78.43	72.42	0.45	8.78
27	Salt Powder, Loose, Lahori	1 kg	10.00	9.75	10.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	7.80	10.00	10.00	9.65	9.51	8.90	1.47	8.43
28	Red Chilly Powder, Loose	1 kg	248.75	233.33	200.00	216.00	207.86	215.00	220.00	230.00	190.00	292.15	240.00	230.00	191.00	201.67	215.00	290.00	200.00	224.75	223.24	232.51	0.68	-3.34
29	Garlic	1 kg	178.25	155.75	108.50	135.00	144.78	121.50	108.00	127.33	128.00	142.00	124.00	124.00	117.00	135.50	143.00	148.00	125.00	134.75	145.66	136.90	-7.49	-1.57
30	Tea, Lipton Yellow Label, Packet	200 gm	138.11	138.11	138.11	138.11	147.37	138.11	138.11	147.37	138.11	147.37	145.90	147.37	145.90	138.11	145.90	147.37	147.37	142.75	147.37	156.19	-3.13	-8.60
31	Cooked Beef, Average Hotel	Plate	83.75	81.25	60.00	62.50	78.04	75.00	80.00	70.00	65.00	69.54	61.59	100.00	70.00	104.67	84.00	80.00	140.00	80.31	79.61	70.64	0.88	13.69
32	Cooked Daal, Average Hotel	Plate	56.25	50.83	35.00	32.50	51.07	42.50	40.00	32.50	32.50	48.62	40.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	45.00	60.00	50.00	46.28	46.16	40.55	0.26	14.13
33	Tea Prepared, Average Hotel	Cup	20.00	20.00	17.50	15.00	16.82	18.50	18.00	20.00	15.00	15.92	15.00	20.00	22.50	15.00	15.00	20.00	17.50	17.78	17.38	15.37	2.30	15.68
34	Cigarettes, K-2, 20's	Packet	39.00	39.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	36.00	36.00	38.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	40.00	38.65	38.65	32.32	0.00	19.59
35	Long Cloth	1 mtr	167.00	157.00	127.50	125.00	247.14	125.00	190.00	245.00	165.00	148.00	210.00	230.00	200.00	250.00	147.50	160.00	190.00	181.42	177.48	155.10	2.22	16.97
36	Shirting	1 mtr	155.50	150.00	175.00	165.00	118.57	125.00	140.00	208.00	115.00	119.69	120.00	120.00	130.00	225.00	130.00	150.00	190.00	149.22	146.60	128.99	1.79	15.68
37	Lawn	1 mtr	191.50	175.00	177.50	177.50	261.07	150.00	360.00	146.00	140.90	240.00	210.00	280.00	250.00	300.00	167.50	170.00	165.00	209.53	198.76	169.17	5.42	23.86
38	Georgette	1 mtr	141.00	138.50	125.00	120.00	110.54	95.00	140.00	102.00	110.00	99.62	110.00	125.00	130.00	110.00	97.50	100.00	95.00	114.66	112.87	104.23	1.59	10.01
39	Sandal Bata (Gents)	Pair	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	699.00	599.00	0.00	16.69
40	Chappal Spounge Bata (Gents)	Pair	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	0.00	0.00
41	Sandal Bata (Ladies)	Pair	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.00	0.00	0.00
42	Electricity Charges, Upto 50 Units	Unit	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
43	Gas Charges, Upto 3.3719 MMBTU	MMBTU	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	124.18	123.12	0.00	0.86
44	Kerosene Oil	1 Ltr	127.50	127.50	124.50	125.00	112.50	111.20	110.00	119.00	122.00	126.54	125.00	117.50	130.00	116.83	128.00	111.00	125.00	121.12	126.68	118.56	-4.39	2.16
45	Firewood Whole	40 kg	762.50	683.33	700.00	625.00	703.21	600.00	475.00	545.00	565.00	513.08	400.00	394.00	400.00	670.83	480.00	525.00	400.00	555.41	556.64	505.41	-0.22	9.89
46	Energy Saver (14 watts)	Each	167.50	167.50	155.00	155.00	165.00	162.50	155.00	165.00	175.00	155.00	160.00	155.00	175.00	185.00	160.00	180.00	150.00	163.97	163.82	155.58	0.09	5.39
47	Washing Soap, 200-250 g, Specify Name	Cake	22.50	22.50	16.00	20.00	40.00																	

Kurram Agency – Economic Profile

There are few livelihood opportunities available to the people of Kurram Agency. The local economy is chiefly pastoral, with agriculture practiced in a few fertile valleys. Most households are engaged in primary-level activities such as subsistence agriculture and livestock rearing, or small-scale business conducted locally. Others are involved in trade within the tribal belt or with down-country markets. Women take active part in agricultural activities, collect fuel wood and fetch water. Those who are able to travel find work in cities across Pakistan as well as in the Middle East, using their earnings to support families at home. The most important sources of income are remittances by people working abroad and agriculture. Following are the main sources of income in Kurram agency.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation of the tribesmen and they support themselves by extensive cultivation of their lands in the plains, riverbeds and mountains. In Upper and Lower Kurram, wheat is the major crop. Rice and Maize hold roughly equal importance as Rabi Crops but vegetables such as tomatoes and onions are gaining ground. The annual production of wheat and rice, over the period 2008-09, was 21.9 thousand Tonnes and 8.2 thousand Tonnes respectively and that of maize was 2.7 thousand Tonnes. Details are given in table.

Crops Cultivated in Kurram Agency

Crop	Area Sown (Hectares)	Production(Tonnes)	Yield Per Hectares(Kg)
Maize	2,195	2,798	1,293
Rice	5,550	8,200	1,477
Wheat	11,520	21,930	1,904
Barley	461	471	812
Vegetable	1,372	10,987	15,412

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)

Land Utilization in Kurram Agency

Unit	Hectares
Total Area	338,052
Annual Cropped Area	28,700
Cultivated Area	20,900
Un Cultivated Area	317,152
Forest Area	12,710
Not Available For cultivation	300,294

Source: Director Agriculture Statistics, KPK, Peshawar

Industry

Kurram Agency is an under-developed area. Continuous wars and military operations are the main factors for poor socio economic development in the agency. The industrial base in the agency is not diversified. Alongside perpetual emergency situation, frequent power breakdowns and low voltage has also adversely affected the Industrial activity. According to FATA Development Authority Industry Department, there are 193 Industrial units in FATA. Out of these, 18 units are located in Kurram Agency having 150 employees. According to industries directorate, most of the employees in the industrial sectors are unskilled and in-experienced and receive on-the job training.

Livestock

Livestock is one of the major sources of livelihood in Kurram Agency. 74.1% of households keep livestock. Livestock plays a vital role in the coping strategies of households. People in Kurram Agency rear Livestock in primitive ways. Below table show number of livestock in Kurram agency.

Animal	Number
Cattle	121,457
Buffaloes	3,171
Sheep	766,698
Goats	113,580
Camels	47
Horses	673
Mules	901
Asses	3,966

Source: Pakistan Census livestock, 2006

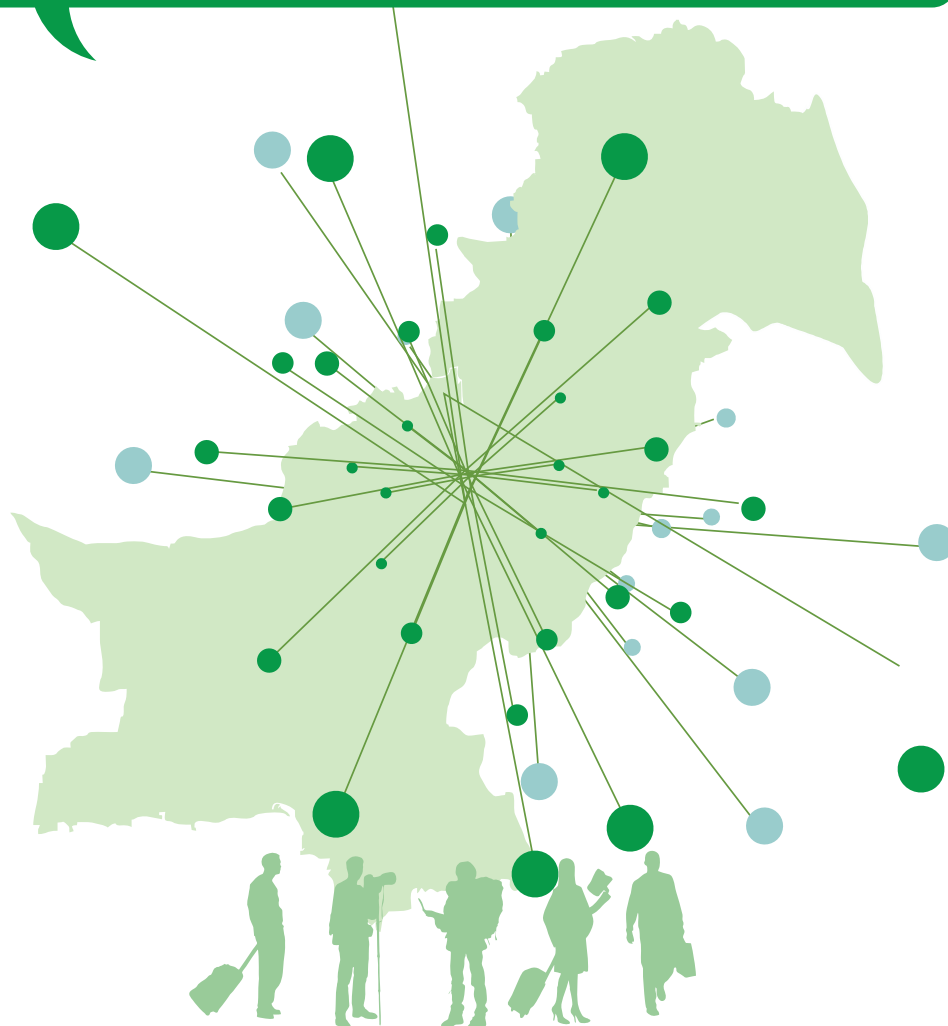
Minerals

There are several minerals found in Kurram Agency. The major minerals found in Kurram agency are, Coal, Soapstone, Marble, Magnesite, Barite, Iron Ore and Lead. Following are the production of different minerals in Kurram agency in year 2009.

Minerals	Production (Tonnes)
Coal	34,805
Soap Stone	30
Chrominate	190

Source: FATA Development Authority Mineral Department Peshawar

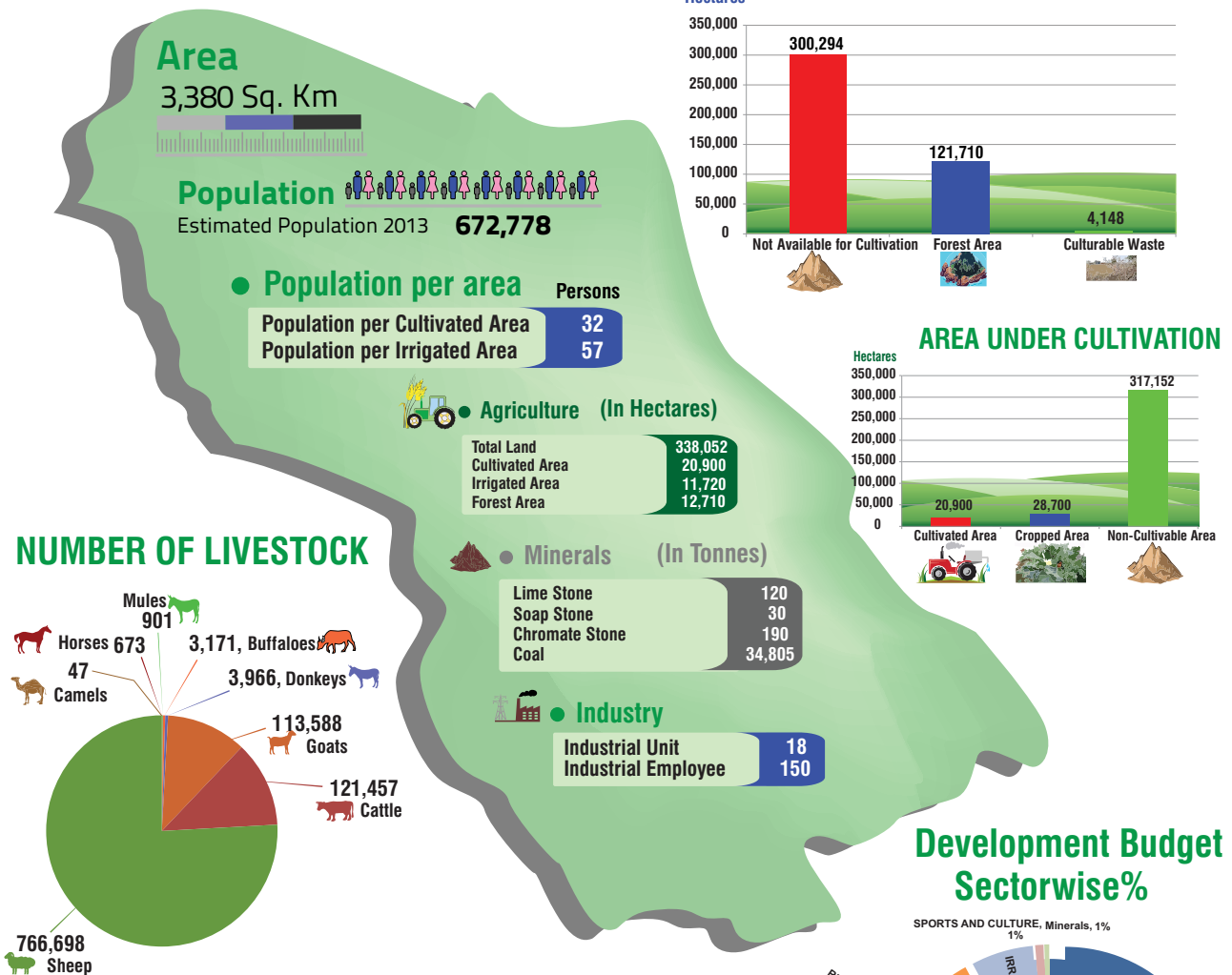
SPONSOR'S MESSAGE



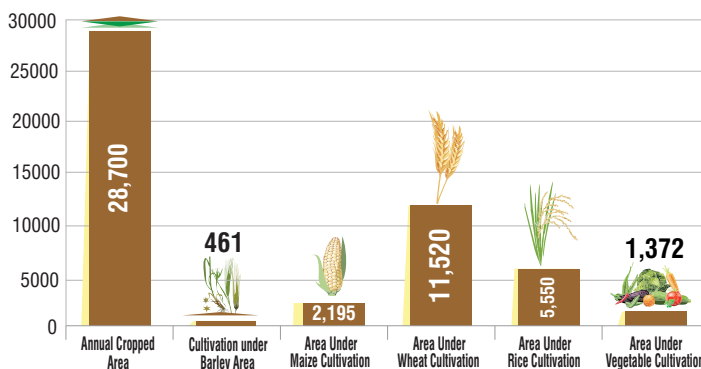
**TO SHARE YOUR MESSAGE WITH THOUSANDS OF
ECONOMIC INDUSTRY PROFESSIONALS**

Kurram Agency - Economic Infographic

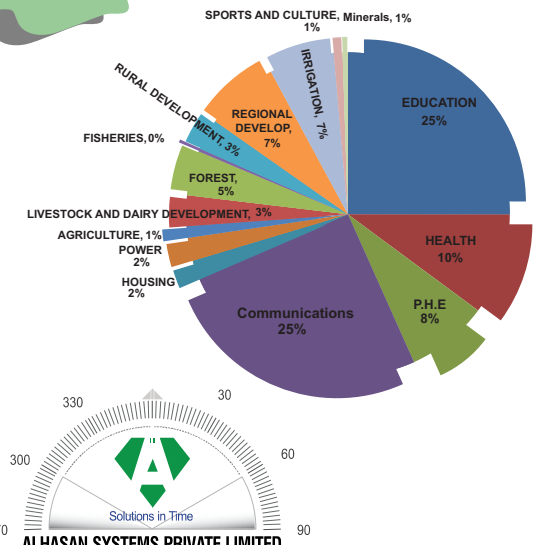
Annual Budget 2013-14
Rs. 1,570.74 Million



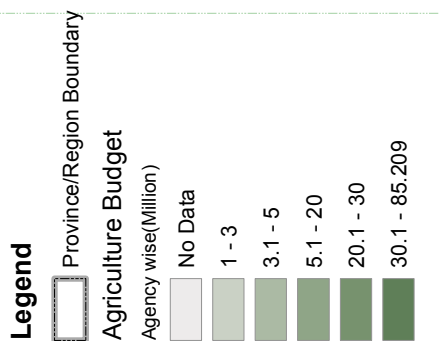
ANNUAL CROP AREA Hectares



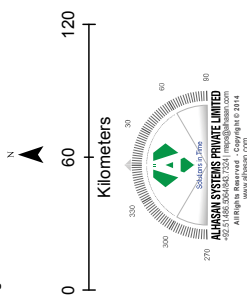
Development Budget Sectorwise%



FATA - Agriculture Budget and Land Utilization Map

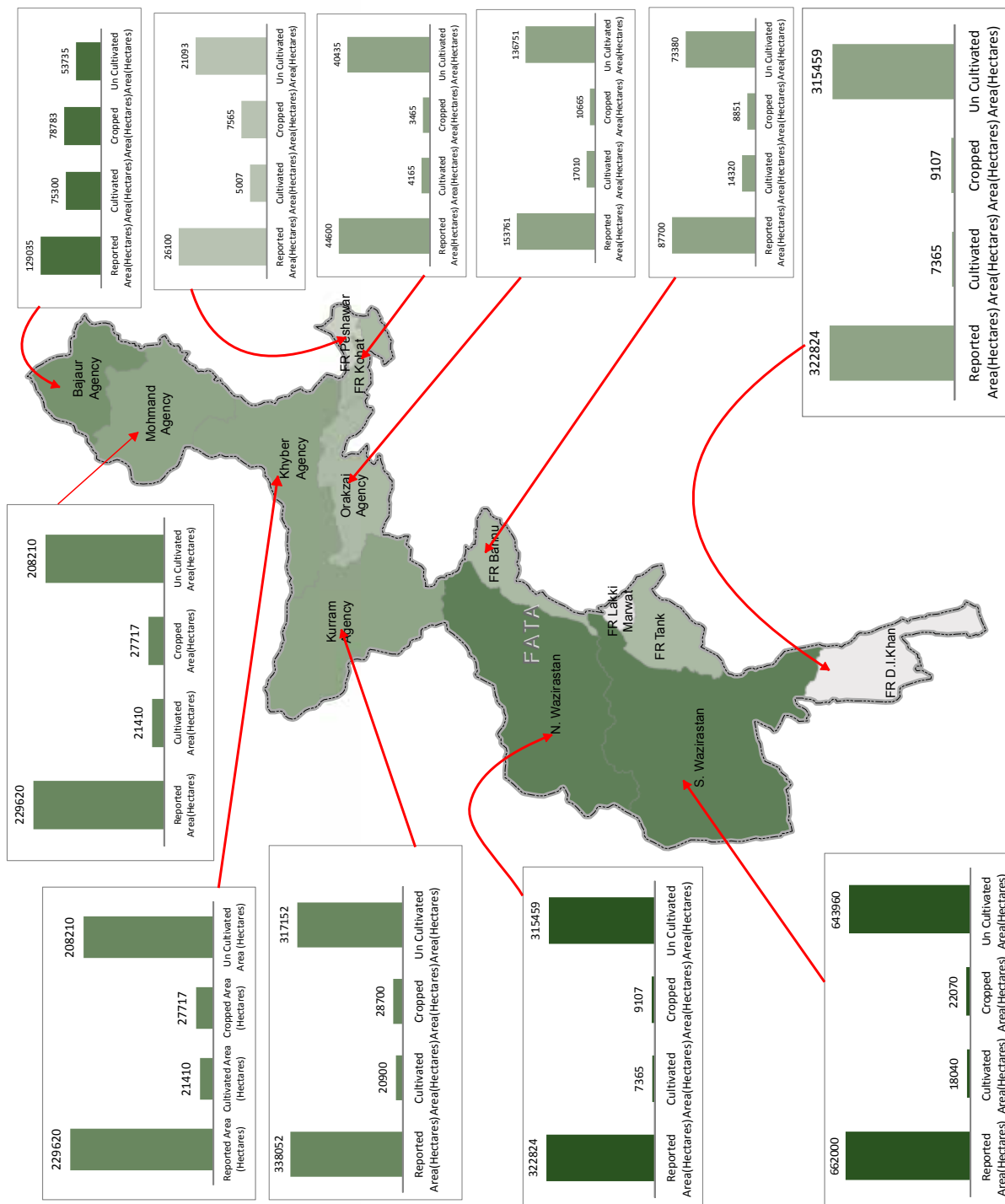
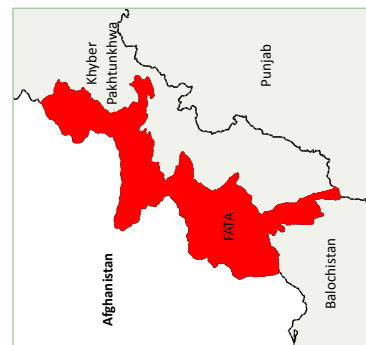


Creation Date: May 8, 2014
Projection: Datum: WGS 84 Geographic
Page Size: A3



Data Source

Population Census Organization (PCO Admin Boundary)
Fata Annual Development Programme 2013-14



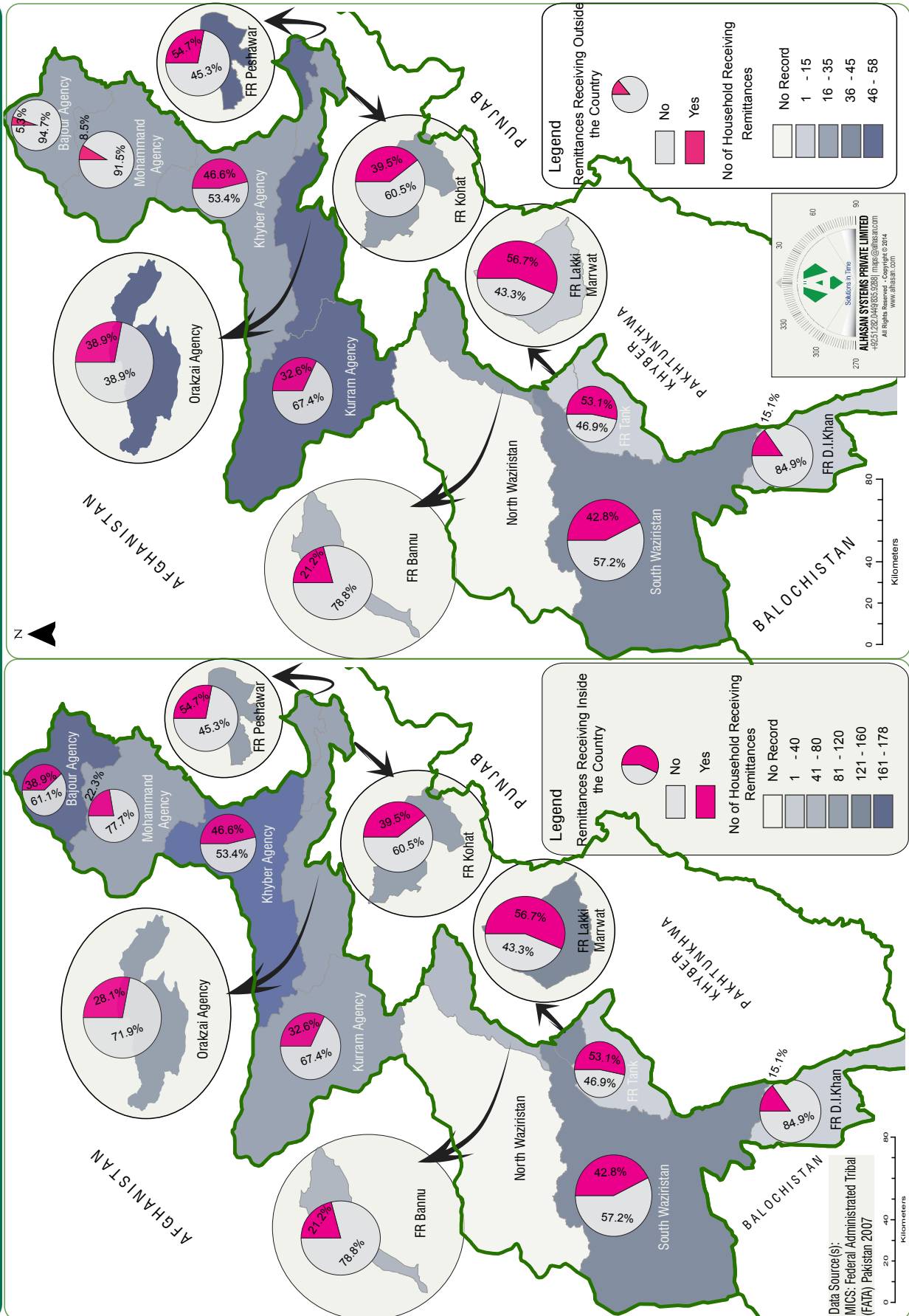
RUPEE APPRECIATION

By HAMMAD SIDDIQUI 3rd April 2014 Daily Dawn

SOMETHING quite remarkable has been witnessed of late: the dollar has depreciated significantly against the rupee. As this has been a highly noticeable and largely unexpected event, it has raised a plethora of questions in the minds of citizens, and conspiracy theories have done the rounds. Yet dollar depreciation against the rupee is not as mysterious as it would appear if one understands the role of foreign currency reserves in deflating speculative sentiments. Why do we need to hold foreign currency reserves in the first place? The short answer is that we need to defend the currency from speculators who bet that the currency will fall in value. An easy way to do that is to sell the currency in forward contracts. Once a major player starts selling, word would quickly spread in the inter-bank and the open market, prompting more speculators to do the same. If there is no major buyer with pockets deep enough, the currency will crash, with depressing implications. Imports, that include essentials such as cooking oil, would become very expensive, further adding fuel to the already high inflationary fire, and pushing more people towards poverty. Holding sufficient foreign currency reserves means that the central bank can become a buyer with deep pockets. The larger the reserves, the deeper the pockets, and the higher the hurdle that speculators need to cross. If speculators know that the country has sufficient reserves, they are likely to realize that they will not succeed in lowering the value of the currency further via selling pressures in forward trades. So, the primary function of holding foreign currency reserves is to deter speculators from attacking the currency. Countries typically hold reserves in some other country's currency for this purpose, and for obvious reasons they prefer to hold the currency of a larger country with deep and highly liquid markets. Hence, the dollar is the currency of choice across the globe. Naturally, if a country gets a large, unexpected boost, as in Pakistan's case recently, to its reserves, it deflates the speculative sentiment. So, the recent dollar depreciation comes as no surprise once we take into account the relatively large unexpected inflow. But what do we do with foreign currency reserves lying idle? There are obvious opportunity costs of having large sums of money

tied up in a foreign currency as this money cannot be used for more productive purposes. The country has to pay this cost if it wants to avoid speculative attacks on its currency. However, it should attempt to minimize this cost. Currently, we are holding all of our reserves in dollars and these reserves are invested in US Treasury debt that pays a very low interest rate because the US dollar is the most popular reserve currency globally, with reportedly over 60pc of all reserves across the globe in US dollars. These countries mostly buy US Treasury debt with their reserves — the demand for US treasury debt is very high. Consequently, the US Treasury needs to pay very little return on the amount borrowed. It is true that the US Treasury debt market is the most liquid market in the world, and countries can quickly sell dollar-denominated debt and make dollars available to defend their respective currencies. However, Pakistan is a relatively small country and markets in the euro or pound sterling should be deep enough for us in our time of need. We should be able to sell euro- or pound sterling-denominated debt quickly, access these foreign currencies, and defend the rupee if such a need arises. Hence, we should consider diversifying into other foreign currencies, in particular if the return on the euro or pound sterling-denominated debt is higher than the dollar-denominated debt. As we are a poor country, intelligently managing our reserves by investing in a number of major currencies will minimize the opportunity cost of holding reserves. Furthermore, in recent history, the US has had a budget crisis, a debt ceiling crisis, and a credit-rating downgrade. So, the US market is not as attractive as it used to be from the safety standpoint. Hence, diversifying foreign currency holdings makes sense both from the risk as well as the return perspective. You may have heard that there are no free lunches in economics. If you lower risk, you lower the return as well. However, for a country like Pakistan with a small economy, such a free lunch is possible. Diversifying foreign currency holdings could improve the return while lowering the risk. The writer is a research fellow at the Risk and Sustainable Management Group, University of Queensland, and an associate professor of economics at LUMS.

FATA RECEIVING REMITTANCES FROM PAKISTAN AND ABROAD



PROMOTING ISLAMIC FINANCE

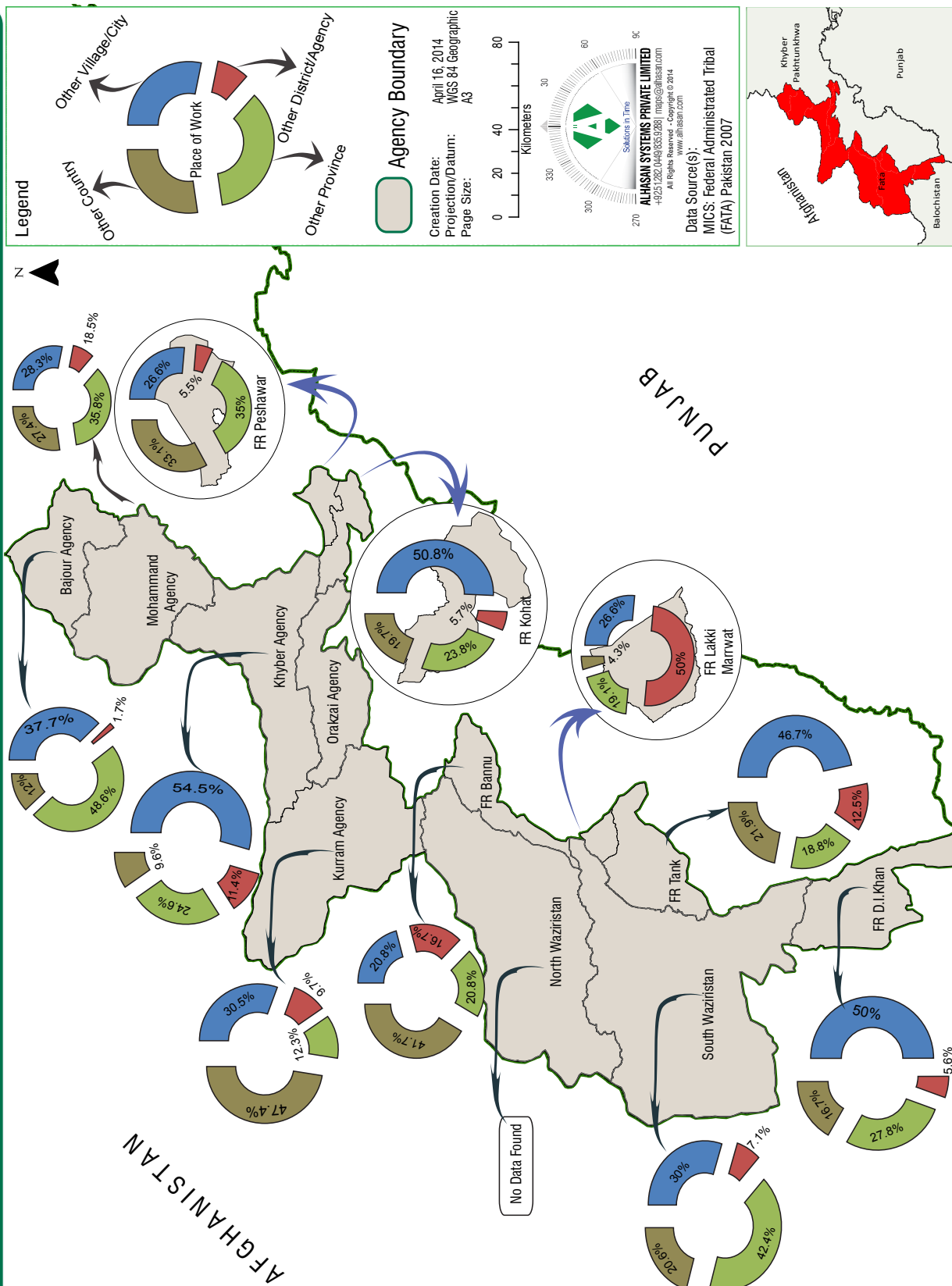
By ISHRAT HUSAIN (The writer is a former governor of the State Bank of Pakistan) in Daily Dawn 12 April 2014

The government recently formed a high-powered committee to examine the current state of Islamic finance and suggest measures for future development. The share of Islamic banks, introduced in Pakistan in parallel to the conventional banking system in 2001, has risen to 10pc of the banking assets in the country. This achievement is not at all unimpressive considering that the growth rate of Islamic banking here is twice that of conventional banking. Why is Islamic finance becoming popular worldwide and not only in Muslim countries? Muslims may be shifting towards it for reasons of faith but it is also receiving attention in the UK, Europe, Singapore, Hong Kong, etc. The UK government has committed itself to making London the global hub of Islamic finance, and the UK treasury is issuing a Sukuk worth £200 million, becoming the first sovereign state outside the Muslim world to issue an Islamic bond. The 2008-09 financial crisis has led to greater scrutiny of Islamic finance as an alternative to the global financial system because it offers itself as a source of stability, reducing fragility and volatility. During the crisis, Islamic banks didn't suffer as much as conventional banks because they did not deal in exotic derivatives or artificial money-creation instruments such as collateralized debt obligations. Every transaction in Islamic financing must be backed by real assets i.e. buildings, structures, factories, machinery etc. The risk characteristics of Islamic finance are different both on the liability and asset sides. Profit-sharing rather than a fixed pre-determined rate of return on deposits (investment accounts) insulates Islamic banking from volatility and abrupt movements. On the asset side, Islamic banks take ownership stakes in the businesses of borrowers and offer different products and services that are not feasible under conventional banking. As a partner in the borrower's business, the bank has to monitor and ensure proper utilization of financing. Thus credit appraisal and risk management are much stronger. There is a growing trend to shun unethically or socially irresponsible investment funds and businesses. Islamic banking prohibits financing of anti-social and unethical businesses such as gambling, prostitution, alcohol, nightclubs and narcotics. In this respect, it is clearly ahead of the recent surge in ethical finance and socially responsible investment that are becoming popular in the West. Islamic finance's other distinguishing feature is its emphasis on poverty alleviation and reducing income inequalities. In a world where such inequalities with their pernicious effect on social cohesion are a source of major concern, Islamic finance appears as an attractive candidate to address this concern. Inequality's origins can be traced to the nature of conventional banking where the risk is concentrated solely in the borrower and the fruits of

good fortune or adversity are borne by the individual or firms that have borrowed the money. Should the business fail, the underlying collateral is forcibly realized by the bank. The cause of many bankruptcies, business collapses and financial insolvency lies in this inbuilt characteristic of conventional banking. In Islamic finance, the supplier of funds or the investor demands returns on investment after the business transaction has produced the outcome. As the risk is shared between the supplier and user of funds, returns on investment, whether positive or negative, are shared equitably between the two parties in the proportion they had agreed upon. The burden of adversity does not fall on the borrower only — the winner i.e. the bank does not take it all while the loser i.e. the borrower does not become financially insolvent. Despite its many attractive features the unfinished agenda of promoting Islamic finance is quite long. First, there's a need to raise awareness and educate the public as there is hardly any common or shared understanding about the objectives, underlying principles, mechanics, mode of operation and outcomes of Islamic finance. Second, there is a lack of new products and services. Islamic banks in Pakistan have been too obsessed with making conventional banking products Sharia-compliant. To critics, this is nothing more than bells and whistles wrapped around existing products. Third, deposit mobilization has picked up speed but asset deployment has not kept pace. The ratio of financing to deposits is dismally low. Fourth, sectors such as agriculture, agribusiness, small and medium enterprises, low-cost housing, etc neglected by conventional banks but forming the core of Islamic financing haven't been covered. Fifth, the proliferation of Sharia boards at the level of individual financial institutions has added to uncertainty and raises questions about the nature and legal force behind these boards. Are they part of the governance structure or decision-making process?

Sixth, the lack of standardization of Islamic products has made transaction costs relatively higher, and the issuance of transaction-based fatwas by Sharia boards leads to lack of transparency and unpredictability. Seventh, investment account holders are neither shareholders nor passive depositors. They are, however, not represented on the governance of the institutions and thus do not have much of a voice. Eighth, the human resource base is becoming a major constraint in the expansion of Islamic banking. Individuals who are trained and competent in basic banking as well as Islamic jurisprudence are limited in supply. The committee, therefore, has a challenging task ahead to address some of these issues and problems that can remove the hurdles in the way of rapid growth of Islamic finance.

PERSONS EMPLOYED OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE AND ABROAD- FATA



سرخیاں

بھنگائی کے مارے عوام کے لئے خوشخبری، ایل پی جی کی قیمت میں 15 روپے فی کلو کی

ایکپریس نیوز

30 اپریل 2014

وزارت خزانہ نے پیٹرولیم مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں کمی کی منظوری دیدی

جنگ نیوز

30 اپریل 2014

یورپی یونین کی جانب سے پابندی کا

خدشہ، قرنطینہ ڈپارٹمنٹ نے سبزیوں کی

برآمد پر غیر اعلانیہ پابندی عائد کر دی

ایکپریس نیوز

28 اپریل 2014

ولیبو ایڈڈ ٹیکسٹائل برآمدات 2 ارب ڈالر

سالانہ بڑھانے کی پلاننگ کر لی، وفاقی

وزیر ٹیکسٹائل

ایکپریس نیوز

27 اپریل 2014

بھارت سے تجارت، 9 ماہ میں ایک ارب

4 کروڑ 82 لاکھ 38 ہزار ڈالر خسارہ

نوائے وقت

تفصیلات

لاہور: مائع گیس کی تقسیم کار کمپنیوں نے ایل پی جی کی قیمت میں 15 روپے فی کلو تک کمی کر دی ہے جس کے بعد کراچی سمیت ملک کے بعض علاقوں میں اس کی قیمت 90 روپے فی کلو کی سطح پر آگئی ہے۔ ایل پی جی ڈسٹری بیوشن ایسوسی ایشن کے صدر عرفان کھوکھر کے مطابق عالمی مارکیٹ میں مائع گیس کی قیمتوں میں کمی اور ملک میں کھپت کے پیش نظر ایل پی جی کی قیمت میں 15 روپے کمی کر دی گئی ہے جس کے نتیجے میں گھریلو سلنڈر 177 روپے جبکہ کمرشل سلنڈر 681 روپے سستا ہو گیا۔ ایل پی جی کی قیمتوں میں حالیہ کمی کے بعد کراچی سمیت سندھ اور بلوچستان کے مختلف علاقوں میں اس کی قیمت 90 روپے فی کلو گرام پر آگئی ہے جبکہ دیگر علاقوں میں فی کلو گرام مائع گیس 100 سے 120 روپے میں صارفین کو دستیاب ہوگی۔

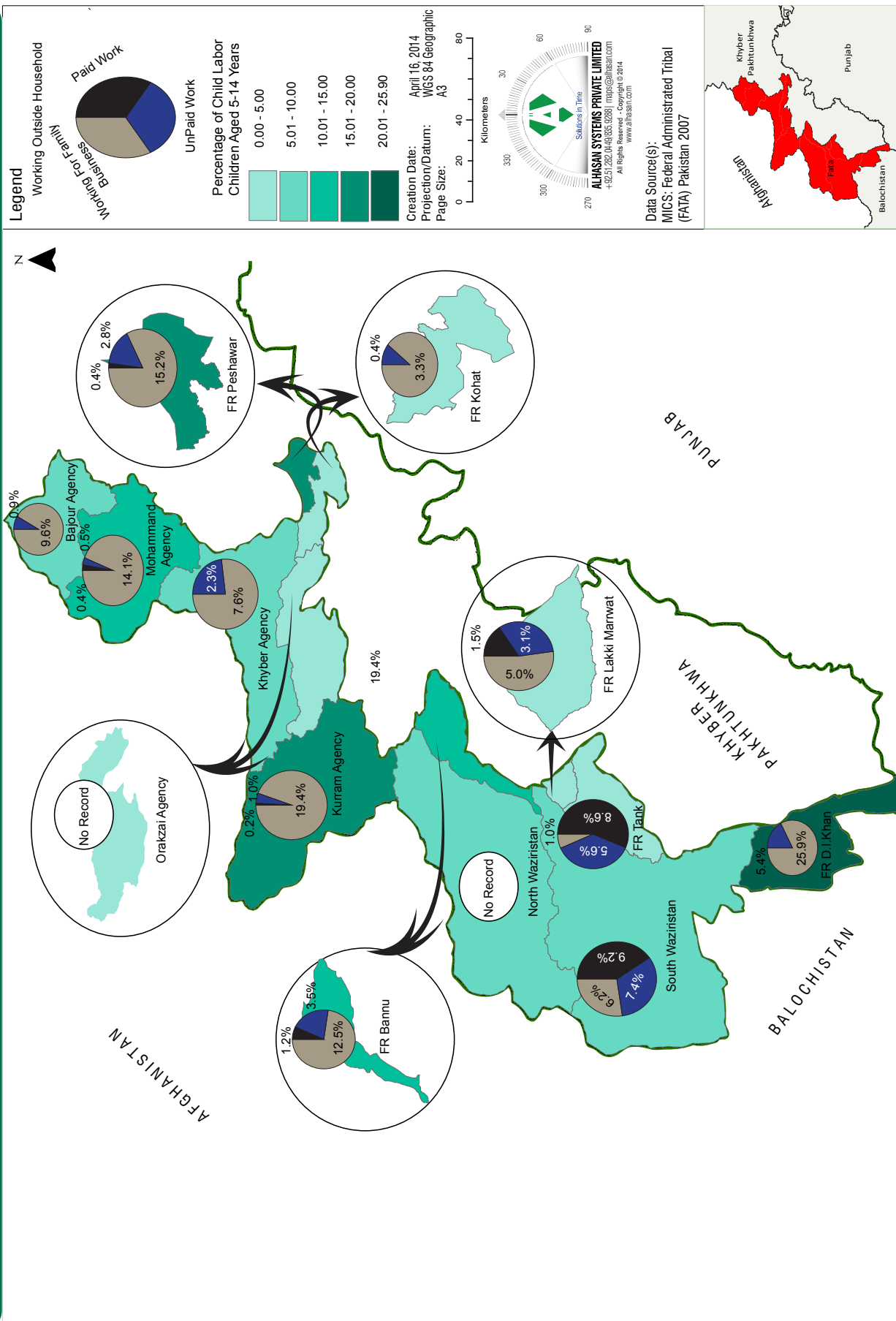
اسلام آباد: وزارت خزانہ نے پیٹرولیم مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں کمی کی منظوری دے دی۔ پیٹرول 34 پیسے، ڈیزل 4 روپے 51 پیسے اور مٹی کا تیل 3 روپے 8 پیسے فی لیٹر سستا کر دیا گیا۔ ذرائع نے جونیوز کو بتایا ہے کہ وزارت خزانہ نے پیٹرولیم مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں کمی کی سمری منظوری کر لی ہے، پیٹرول کی قیمت میں 34 پیسے، ڈیزل کی قیمت میں 4 روپے 51 پیسے، مٹی کے تیل کی قیمت میں 3 روپے 8 پیسے فی لٹر کی منظوری دی ہے۔ لائٹ ڈیزل کی قیمت میں 93 پیسے، ایچ او بی سی کی قیمت میں ایک روپیہ 94 پیسے فی لٹر کی بھی منظوری دی گئی ہے۔ پیٹرول کی نئی قیمت 107 روپے 97 پیسے، ڈیزل کی نئی قیمت 109 روپے 34 پیسے، مٹی کے تیل کی نئی قیمت 98 روپے 7 لائٹ ڈیزل کی نئی قیمت 94 روپے 13 پیسے فی لٹر مقرر کر دی گئی ہے۔ ایچ او بی سی کی نئی قیمت 134 روپے 63 پیسے فی لٹر مقرر کی گئی ہے، نئی قیمتوں کا تعین یکم مئی 2014 سے ہو گا۔

کراچی: پاکستانی قرنطینہ ڈپارٹمنٹ نے یورپی یونین کی پابندی کے خدشے کے پیش نظر تمام قسم کی سبزیوں کی ایکسپورٹ پر اخذ پابندی عائد کر دی ہے۔ ذرائع کے مطابق یورپی یونین کی جانب سے آم، امرود، کرلیے، بیگن، مین فروٹ فلائیز اور پھلوں کا خدشہ ظاہر کیا گیا ہے تاہم پاکستانی پلانٹ پروٹیکشن ڈپارٹمنٹ نے ہر قسم کی سبزیوں کی کنسائنمنٹ کو کلیئر کرنے سے انکار کر دیا ہے جس سے یورپی یونین کو پاکستان سے سبزیوں کی برآمد معطل ہو گئی ہے۔ ذرائع نے بتایا کہ وفاقی وزارت خوراک اور نیٹشل فوڈ سکیورٹی نے تاحال کوئی پالیسی جاری نہیں کی تاہم پلانٹ پروٹیکشن ڈپارٹمنٹ نے اخذ حفظ مقدم کے طور پر ہر قسم کی سبزیوں کی کلیئر انس روک دی ہے۔ قرنطینہ ڈپارٹمنٹ کے اس اقدام سے ایکسپورٹرز میں بے چینی پھیل گئی ہے اور ان کا کہنا ہے کہ پلانٹ پروٹیکشن ڈپارٹمنٹ کی جانب سے کلیئر انس نہ دینے کا اقدام بلاوجہ ہے ابھی تک یورپی یونین کی جانب سے پاکستان پر باضابطہ اعتراض نہیں اٹھایا گیا، خدشے کے پیش نظر آم کی ایکسپورٹ کے لیے وفاقی وزارت خوراک و نیٹشل فوڈ سکیورٹی ایک پروٹوکول تیار کر رہی ہے تاہم اس پروٹوکول کے نوٹیفکیشن کا انتظار کیے بغیر ہی ہر قسم کی سبزیوں کی ایکسپورٹ بند کر دی گئی ہے جس سے پاکستان سے سبزیوں کی برآمد میں کمی کا سامنا ہے۔ اس ضمن میں آج پیر کو ڈائریکٹر جنرل پلانٹ پروٹیکشن اور آل پاکستان فروٹ اینڈ ویکٹیبیل ایکسپورٹرز ایسوسی ایشن نے وفاقی وزارت خوراک و نیٹشل فوڈ سکیورٹی کے نمائندوں کے درمیان خصوصی ملاقات ہوگی جس میں یورپی یونین کے لیے آم کی ایکسپورٹ کے پروٹوکول سمیت قرنطینہ ڈپارٹمنٹ کی جانب سے سبزیوں کی برآمد کی کلیئر انس روکنے کے معاملے پر غور کیا جائے گا۔

کراچی: وزارت ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری نے روٹی کی ویلیو ایڈیشن کو فروغ دینے اور ویلیو ایڈڈ مصنوعات کی تعداد بڑھانے کے لیے باقاعدہ منصوبہ بندی کر لی ہے جس کے ذریعے پاکستان سے ویلیو ایڈڈ ٹیکسٹائل مصنوعات کی برآمدات کو سالانہ بنیاد پر 2 ارب ڈالر بڑھایا جائے گا۔ وفاقی وزیر ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری عباس خان آفریدی نے ”ایکپریس“ سے خصوصی بات کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ مقامی ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری بدقسمتی سے صرف چند روایتی ویلیو ایڈڈ مصنوعات کی مینوفیکچرنگ تک محدود ہے جبکہ پاکستان کے حریف ممالک کی ویلیو ایڈڈ انڈسٹری کا ٹکن کی ویلیو ایڈیشن کو ترجیح دیتے ہوئے نت نئی پروڈکٹس عالمی منڈیوں میں متعارف کر کے نہ صرف کثیر قیمتی زر مبادلہ کما رہے ہیں بلکہ بین الاقوامی تجارت میں اپنا حصہ بھی بڑھا رہے ہیں۔ عباس آفریدی نے بتایا کہ وزارت ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری کی جانب سے ویلیو ایڈڈ ٹیکسٹائل مصنوعات کی تعداد اور برآمدات بڑھانے سمیت دیگر معاملات پر منصوبہ بندی کا باقاعدہ مسودہ مرتب کیا جا رہا ہے جسے جلد ہی وفاقی وزیر خزانہ اسحاق ڈار کے ساتھ مشاورت کے بعد منظوری کے لیے وزیراعظم نواز شریف کو پیش کر دیا جائے گا۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ حکومت ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری کو درپیش انفراسٹرکچرل مسائل کے حل کو ترجیح دے رہی ہے جبکہ مشترکہ حکمت عملی کے تحت امریکی ڈالر کی قدر کو بھی کنٹرول کر لیا گیا ہے جس سے آنے والے دنوں میں ٹیکسٹائل سمیت دیگر شعبوں کے برآمد کنندگان کو ہونے والے نقصانات کا ازالہ ممکن ہو سکے گا جبکہ انکی پیداواری لاگت میں بھی نمایاں کمی واقع ہوگی۔ ایک سوال پر وزیر ٹیکسٹائل نے بتایا کہ ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی برائے 2015 تا 2019 کے لیے وزارت متحرک ہے اور اس ضمن میں متعلقہ اسٹیک ہولڈرز اور ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کی ایسوسی ایشن سے مئی کے اختتام تک تجاویز طلب کی گئی ہیں۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ اس بار زمینی حقائق کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے ایسی نئی ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی مرتب کی جائے گی جس پر عمل درآمد یقینی ہو اور مطلوبہ نتائج بھی برآمد ہو سکیں۔

لاہور: (احسن صدیق) پاکستان کو رواں مالی سال 2013-14ء میں جولائی سے مارچ (9 ماہ) کے دوران بھارت سے تجارت کے نتیجے میں ایک ارب 4 کروڑ 82 لاکھ 38 ہزار ڈالر کا تجارتی خسارہ پہنچا ہے جو گزشتہ مالی سال 2012-13ء میں اتنی مدت کے دوران بھارت سے تجارت کے نتیجے میں پاکستان کو پہنچنے والے 1 ارب 4 کروڑ 76 لاکھ 19 ہزار ڈالر کے تجارتی خسارے کے مقابلے میں 6 لاکھ 29 ہزار ڈالر زائد ہے۔ وفاقی وزارت تجارت کے ذرائع کے مطابق رواں مالی سال کے پہلے 9 ماہ کے دوران

CHILD LABOR BY AGENCY - FATA



26 اپریل 2014

پاکستان نے بھارت کو 30 کروڑ 61 لاکھ 19 ہزار ڈالر کی مصنوعات برآمد کیں جبکہ جتنی ہی مدت میں پاکستان نے بھارت سے ایک ارب 35 کروڑ 43 لاکھ 57 ہزار ڈالر کی مصنوعات درآمد کیں۔ اقتصادی ماہرین نے پاکستان کو بھارت سے تجارت کے نتیجے میں پہنچنے والے تجارتی خسارے پر کہا ہے کہ پاکستان نے بھارت کے ساتھ تجارت کے حوالے سے بھارت پر ٹیرف نان ٹیرف پابندیاں عائد نہیں کیں جبکہ بھارت نے پاکستان پر ٹیرف نان ٹیرف پابندیاں بدستور عائد کر رکھی ہیں۔ یہی پابندیاں بھارت میں پاکستانی مصنوعات کی برآمدات میں اضافہ نہیں کرنے دے رہی ہیں۔

تھری جی، فور جی نیلامی: 10 لاکھ افراد کو روزگار ملے گا، اسحاق ڈار

جنگ نیوز

25 اپریل 2014

صوبوں نے صوبائی سلیزنگس کی شرح کم کرنیکی تجویز ماننے سے انکار کر دیا

ایکسپریس نیوز

24 اپریل 2014

اسلام آباد... وزیراعظم نواز شریف سے وزیر خزانہ نے ملاقات کی ہے، اسحاق ڈار کہتے ہیں کہ تھری جی اور فور جی کی نیلامی سے ٹیکنالوجی سیکٹر میں 10 لاکھ افراد کو روزگار ملے گا۔ وزیراعظم کا کہنا تھا کہ تعلیم، زراعت اور ہیلتھ کے شعبوں میں انقلاب آئے گا۔ وزیراعظم ہاؤس میں ہونے والی ملاقات میں وزیر خزانہ اسحاق ڈار نے تھری جی اور فور جی کی کامیاب نیلامی بارے وزیراعظم کو آگاہ کیا، وزیراعظم نے وزیر خزانہ اسحاق ڈار کی انتھک کوششوں کو سراہا، اس موقع پر وزیر مملکت برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی انوشہ رحمان بھی موجود تھیں۔ وزیراعظم نواز شریف کا کہنا تھا کہ تھری جی اور فور جی کی نیلامی میں شفافیت کو یقینی بنانا قابل تعریف ہے۔

اسلام آباد: صوبوں نے وفاقی کی طرف سے سروسز پر فیڈرل ایکسائز ڈیوٹی عائد کرنے کیلئے صوبائی سلیزنگس کی شرح کم کرنے کی تجویز ماننے سے انکار کر دیا ہے تاہم سندھ ریونیو بورڈ کے چئیرمین نے مشروط حمایت کرنے پر آمادگی ظاہر کی ہے۔ اس ضمن میں فیڈرل بورڈ آف ریونیو (ایف بی آر) کے سینئر افسر نے گذشتہ روز ایکسپریس کو بتایا کہ اٹھارویں ترمیم کے بعد سروسز پر سلیزنگس صوبوں کو منتقل ہونے اور صوبائی ریونیو اتھارٹیز کے قیام کے بعد سے وفاق اور صوبوں کے درمیان تنازعہ چلا آ رہا ہے اور سروسز پر صوبائی ریونیو اتھارٹیز کی طرف سے سلیزنگس کے نفاذ کے باوجود ایف بی آر کی طرف سے سروسز پر فیڈرل ایکسائز ڈیوٹی واپس نہیں لی گئی ہے ذرائع کا کہنا ہے کہ آئی ایم ایف نے بھی معاملہ حل کرنے اور انٹیکسٹ سسٹم متعارف کروانے کی تجویز دی ہے جس کیلئے گذشتہ روز (بدھ) ایف بی آر ہاؤس میں چیئرمین ایف بی آر طارق باجوہ کی زیر صدارت اعلیٰ سطح کا اجلاس ہوا جس میں چیئرمین سندھ ریونیو بورڈ، ممبر سندھ ریونیو بورڈ، چیئرمین پنجاب ریونیو اتھارٹی اور چیئرمین خیبر پختونخواہ اتھارٹی کے علاوہ بلوچستان حکومت کے نمائندوں نے شرکت کی۔ ذرائع کے مطابق اجلاس میں فیڈرل بورڈ آف ریونیو (ایف بی آر) نے وفاق اور صوبوں کے درمیان جاری تنازعہ حل کرنے کیلئے صوبوں کو تجویز دی کہ صوبے سروسز پر عائد کردہ سلیزنگس کی شرح کم کر دیں اور اگر صوبے سروسز پر سلیزنگس کی شرح کم کر دیں گے تو جتنی شرح کم کی جائے گی اسی شرح کے حساب سے ایف بی آر کی طرف سے سروسز پر فیڈرل ایکسائز ڈیوٹی نافذ کر دی جائے گی جس سے تنازعہ طے ہو جائیگا۔ ذرائع نے بتایا کہ پنجاب اور پختونخواہ کی ریونیو اتھارٹیز کے حکام نے وفاق کی یہ تجویز ماننے سے انکار کر دیا ہے تاہم سندھ ریونیو بورڈ کے چئیرمین نے مشروط حمایت پر آمادگی ظاہر کی ہے ذرائع کا کہنا ہے کہ سندھ ریونیو بورڈ کے ممبر وفاق کی اس تجویز سے اتفاق نہیں کر رہے تھے مگر سندھ ریونیو بورڈ کے چیئرمین نے کہا کہ اگر وفاق سندھ کے ٹیکس واجبات ادا کر دیتا ہے تو اس صورت میں وفاق کی اس تجویز کو ماننے کا جائزہ لیا جاسکتا ہے تاہم ذرائع کا کہنا ہے کہ اس حوالے سے تاحال وفاق اور صوبوں کے درمیان کسی قسم کا اتفاق رائے نہیں ہو سکا ہے۔

اسلام آباد (آئی این پی): وفاقی وزیر تجارت انجینئر خرم دستگیر نے کہا ہے بھارتی آموں پر پابندی سے یورپی یونین کو آموں کی برآمد کا نیا موقع ابھرا ہے، پاکستانی برآمد کنندگان کو چاہیے اس سے فائدہ اٹھائیں۔ وہ یہاں آموں کی برآمد سے متعلق اعلیٰ سطح کے اجلاس کی صدارت کر رہے تھے۔ اجلاس میں وفاقی وزیر فوڈ سیکوریٹی سکندر حیات بوسن، وفاقی سیکرٹری نے بھی شرکت کی۔ متعلقہ حکام نے بتایا کہ آم کو ہر قسم کے کیڑے اور بیماریوں سے بچانے کیلئے کسانوں میں مخصوص ادویات کے سپرے سے متعلق آگاہی مہم چلائی جا رہی ہے۔ آموں کی پینلنگ اور لیبلنگ پر بھی خاص توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ پینلنگ میں عالمی سٹینڈرڈز کا خیال رکھا جائے تاکہ ناقص پینلنگ کی وجہ سے آم داغ زدہ نہ ہوں۔ اجلاس میں یہ تجویز بھی پیش کی گئی کہ آموں کی فصل کو بیماریوں سے بچانے کیلئے حکومت کے جاری کردہ حفاظتی اقدامات پر عمل کرنے والے باغات کو رجسٹر کیا جائے۔ یہ تجویز بھی پیش کی گئی کہ کمرشل ایکسپورٹرز اپنے آموں کی برآمد سے پہلے ان کی ہاٹ واٹر ٹینٹ کریں۔

کراچی: آٹو انڈسٹری نے مقامی طور پر تیار کردہ کاروں کی فروخت میں اضافہ اور حاصل جمع کرنے کے عمل میں اضافہ کے لیے آٹو صنعت نے حکومت پر زور دیا ہے کہ استعمال شدہ گاڑیاں غیر قانونی طور پر درآمد کرنے والوں کو دی جانے والی ناجائز مراعات کو ختم کیا جائے اور ایس آر او 577 کے تحت طے کردہ ڈیوٹی کی شرح پر نظر ثانی کی جائے۔ ایس آر او 577 کے تحت کی جانے والی ویلوائیشن پر اپنی قیمتوں پر مبنی جو مقامی صنعت کے لیے ناموافق ہے۔ آٹو انڈسٹری نے لوکل گاڑیوں کے مجاز ڈیلرز کے لیے ٹرن اوور ٹیکس موٹر سائیکل ڈیلرز، ایف ایم جی، تقسیم کاروں، فارماسیوٹیکلز، فریڈلائٹرز، تیل کی مصنوعات کی طرح ایک فیصد سے کم کر کے 0.2 فیصد کرنے کی تجویز دی ہے۔ اسی طرح لوکل اسمبلرز کے مجاز ڈیلرز کی فروخت پر عائد 3.5 فیصد وہولڈنگ ٹیکس ختم کرنے کی بھی تجویز دی گئی ہے جس طرح فارماسیوٹیکل سکرپٹ، ٹیکسٹائل کے شعبے، وغیرہ کے تقسیم کاروں کو ایسا کرنے کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔ آٹو صنعت نے حکومت سے اپیل کی ہے کہ وہ 2005 کے خصوصی مگر دقوانوسی ایس آر او 577 کے تحت ڈیوٹی طے کرنے کے بجائے استعمال شدہ کاروں کی درآمد کے سلسلے میں قانون کی روح کے مطابق عمل کرتے ہوئے گاڑیوں کی موجودہ عالمی شرح پر ڈیوٹی عائد کرے۔ انڈسٹری نے تجویز کیا کہ صنعتی منصوبوں کی جانب سے خام مال، پلاٹ اور مشینری کی درآمد پر وہولڈنگ ٹیکس کو 5 فیصد سے کم کرتے ہوئے 1 فی صد کر دینا چاہیے کیوں کہ ایف بی آر کی جانب سے دائمی ری فنڈ کے تحت اربوں روپے کی رقم مینوفیکچررز کے لیے کیش فلو کے مسائل کھڑے کر رہی ہے۔ کشر سلیزنگس کے رجسٹرڈ ایسے مینوفیکچررز کو ایک استثنائی سرٹیفکیٹ بھی جاری کر سکتا ہے جنہیں نصف سال کے لیے ایسا لانا اپنے اوپر پلاٹ اور مشینری کے استعمال کے لیے خام مال کی درآمد کے حوالے سے بڑا ٹیکس ادا کرنے والے یونٹ کے تحت پیشگی ٹیکس ادا کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ انڈسٹری نے ایچ ایس کوڈ 8703 کی گمر کی کے

بھارتی آموں پر پابندی سے پاکستانی برآمد کنندگان فائدہ اٹھائیں: خرم دستگیر

نوائے وقت

22 اپریل 2014

استعمال شدہ گاڑیوں کی درآمدی پالیسی سخت کی جائے، آٹو انڈسٹری کی بجٹ

تجاویز

ایکسپریس نیوز

21 اپریل 2014

تحت مقامی طور پر تیار کی جانے والے گاڑیوں (1800 سی سی یا اس سے اوپر) پر فیڈرل ایکسائز ڈیوٹی سے استثنیٰ دینے یا اسے ختم کرنے کی تجویز دی ہے۔ صنعت نے تجویز کیا ہے کہ ہائی برڈ گاڑیوں پر ڈیوٹی / ٹیکس مراعات سے متعلق میں ترمیم کی جائے تاکہ درآمد اور مراعات دونوں سطحوں پر سیلز ٹیکس میں مراعات دی جاسکیں۔ ”نامکمل دستاویزات رکھنے والے شعبے کو دستیاب ناجائز سہولت کو ختم کرتے ہوئے تمام افراد کے یکساں طور پر ہموار میدان فراہم کیا جانا چاہیے۔ اس طرح تمام مکمل واریٹی اور بعد از فروخت تعاون کے ساتھ نئی ہائی برڈ الیکٹرک گاڑیوں تک زیادہ رسائی ممکن ہو سکے گی اور حکومت کے ہدف کے مطابق ایندھن کی بچت میں بھی اضافہ ممکن ہو سکے گا۔ انڈسٹری نے تجویز کیا کہ بڑا ٹیکس ادا کرنے والے یونٹ کے تحت آنے والے رجسٹرڈ اداروں کی ادا بینگیوں پر وہ ڈولنگ سیلز ٹیکس کو ختم کر دیا جائے یا اس پر استثنیٰ دے دیا جائے۔ تجویز میں مزید کہا گیا کہ ادا بینگی کی رسید پر پہلے سیلز ٹیکس لینے کی بجائے ایشیا کی ڈیلوری پر عائد کیا جائے۔ ٹیکس دہندگان کو اضافی دستاویزی عمل، کریٹ میں تفاوت اور ٹیکس آڈٹس کے لیے غیر ضروری مصاحبتوں اور دیگر عملی مشکلات کا سامنا ہے۔ مزید برآں، ایف بی آر اوقات کے ایک معمولی فرق کے علاوہ کوئی دیگر فائدہ حاصل نہیں کر رہا ہے، جب کہ ٹیکس دہندہ کو غیر ضروری آڈٹس اور قانونی کارروائیوں کے نتیجے میں ڈیٹا کے دو گنا حجم کو برداشت کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔“ سندھ سیلز ٹیکس ایکٹ 2011 کے بارے میں، صنعت نے یہ تجویز دی کہ مینوفیکچرنگ کے لیے ایشیا کے بارے میں علم، تکنیکی جانکاری / معلومات کو ”فراہم سروسز“ کی تعریف میں شامل نہیں کیا جانا چاہیے۔ ”ایسے ٹیکس دہندگان جو ٹیکنالوجی کی منتقلی کی وجہ سے بھی کاروباری لاگت کے اضافے سے متاثر ہو رہے ہیں، انہیں کچھ سکون مل جائے گا۔ اس عمل سے بیرونی سرمایہ کاروں کو بھی ترغیب ملے گی۔“

وزیر خزانہ کی زرعی اجناس کے فروغ

کرنے کے اقدام کی ہدایت

ایکسپریس نیوز

20 اپریل 2014

اسلام آباد: وفاقی وزیر خزانہ سینئر اسحاق ڈار کی زیر صدارت ہفتہ کو وزارت خزانہ میں اعلیٰ سطحی اجلاس کے ملک میں زرعی اجناس کی قیمتوں اور زرعی شعبے کی پیداوار میں اضافے کے معاملات کا جائزہ لیا گیا۔ اجلاس سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے کہا کہ زراعت کا شعبہ پاکستان کی سماجی و اقتصادی ترقی میں نمایاں کردار ادا کر رہا ہے جس کا ملک کی مجموعی قومی پیداوار (جی ڈی پی) میں حصہ 21 فیصد ہے جبکہ زرعی شعبہ ملک کی مجموعی افرادی قوت کے 45 فیصد حصہ کو روڑگار بھی فراہم کرتا ہے۔ وزیر خزانہ نے کہا کہ زراعت کے شعبے کی ترقی کیلئے کھلی اور واضح حکمت عملی کی ضرورت ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ زرعی پالیسی کا مقصد ملک کے چھوٹے کسانوں کے ذریعے غربت کا خاتمہ ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ غربت کے خاتمے کیلئے سوچ میں تبدیلی اور ایجادات کی ضرورت ہے۔ وزیر خزانہ نے کہا کہ زرعی پالیسی کو جلد از جلد تیار کرنے کی ضرورت ہے تاکہ قدرتی وسائل کے زیادہ سے زیادہ استعمال سے ملک کو غذا کے شعبے میں خود کفیل بنایا جاسکے۔ غذائی عدم تحفظ اور غذائیت کی کمی کے مسائل کے خاتمہ کیلئے ضروری ہے کہ زمین کی پیداواریت میں اضافے کیلئے جدید سوچ اپنانے پر خصوصی توجہ دی جائے۔ وزیر خزانہ نے کہا کہ زراعت کے شعبے کی پیداوار میں آڑھتی کے کردار کو کم سے کم کرنا ہو گا جس کیلئے صوبوں سے مشاورت کی جائے گی۔ وفاقی وزیر برائے نیشنل فوڈ سکیورٹی اینڈ ریسرچ سکندر حیات خان بون نے کہا کہ زراعت کی شعبے میں پاکستان میں بہت زیادہ استعداد ہے تاہم زراعت صوبائی حکمہ ہے لیکن قومی معاملات جیسے درآمد و برآمد قیمتوں کا تعین، تحقیق اور صوبائی تعاون کے فروغ سمیت دیگر اہم امور وفاق کے دائرہ کار میں آتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ اس حوالے سے وزارت میں مختلف منصوبوں پر کام کیا جا رہا ہے تاکہ کاشتکاروں کو نئی ایجادات کو متعارف کروانے اور نئی شعبے کی ترقی کیلئے کام کر رہی ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ اس حوالے سے وزارت میں مختلف منصوبوں پر کام کیا جا رہا ہے تاکہ کاشتکاروں کو نئی ایجادات کو متعارف کروانے معاونت فراہم کی جاسکے۔ آلو کی قیمت میں اضافے کے حوالے سے وزیر خزانہ کو بتایا گیا کہ ملک میں 11 لاکھ ٹن آلو کی زائد پیداوار ہے تاہم آلو کی ذخیرہ اندوزی اور قیمتوں پر مناسب کنٹرول صوبوں کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ وزیر خزانہ نے ہدایت کی کہ صوبوں کی معاونت سے قیمتوں میں کمی کیلئے اقدامات کیے جائیں اور اس کا جائزہ لینے کیلئے آئندہ ہفتے دوبارہ اجلاس ہو گا۔ اجلاس میں وزارت نیشنل فوڈ سکیورٹی اینڈ ریسرچ کے سیکریٹری سیرت اصغر جوڑ، چیئر مین پی اے آر سی ڈاکٹر افتخار احمد، وزارت خزانہ کے مشیر رانا اسد امین، وزیر خزانہ کے خصوصی معاون شاہد محمود اور دیگر اعلیٰ حکام نے شرکت کی۔

ڈالر سستا ہو گیا مگر ملکی غیر ملکی الیکٹرک

مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں مزید اضافہ

جنگ نیوز

19 اپریل 2014

کراچی: ڈالر سستا ہو گیا مگر ملکی غیر ملکی الیکٹرک ایک مصنوعات کی قیمتیں کم ہونے کے باوجود مزید بڑھ گئی ہیں۔ فریج، ایئر کنڈیشنڈ، ایئر کولر، جیٹریز، اور پانی ایس کی قیمتوں میں 2 سے 5 ہزار روپے اضافے نے گرمی سے پہلے سے لوگوں کے ہوش اڑا دیے ہیں۔ ملک کا معاشی موسم تبدیل ہو گیا ڈالر سستا ہو گیا، گرمی اور لوڈ شیڈنگ بڑھنے کا موسم بھی آن پہنچا ہے لیکن مہنگائی کا طوفان ہے کہ تھمنے کا نام نہیں لے رہا، دکانداروں کا کہنا ہے کہ گرمی اور لوڈ شیڈنگ سے بچنے کے لئے نہ سہی لیکن بیٹیوں کو جہیز میں دینے کے لئے لوگ یہ اشیاء خریدنے پر مجبور ہیں۔ لوگوں کا کہنا ہے کہ ڈالر سستا ہونے کا ایسا کیا فائدہ؟ جو عوام تک نہ پہنچ سکے۔ ڈالر کی قدر میں مسلسل کمی کے باوجود الیکٹرونک مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ دیکھا جا رہا ہے جس کی روک تھام کے لئے حکومت کو فوری اقدامات کرنے چاہئے تاکہ عوام کو کچھ ریلیف مل سکے۔

پنجاب پر اوٹھل بنک فصل خریف کیلئے

832 ملین کے قرضے فراہم کر رہا ہے

نوائے وقت

18 اپریل 2014

لاہور (کامرس رپورٹر) پنجاب پر اوٹھل کو آپریٹو بینک لمیٹڈ ملتان، بہاولپور اور ڈیرہ غازی خان ڈویژن میں فصل خریف 2014ء کیلئے کو آپریٹو سوسائٹیز کے ذریعہ 832.63 ملین روپے کے قرضے جاری کر رہا ہے۔ جس کا آغاز 15 اپریل 2014ء سے ہو چکا ہے اور یہ 30 جون 2014ء تک جاری کیے جائیں گے تاکہ کاشتکاران قرضہ جات سے استفادہ کر کے اپنی زرعی ضروریات پوری کر سکیں۔ اس کا اظہار جسٹس آر کو آپریٹو پنجاب ہارون رفیق نے مذکورہ ڈویژن کے جائزہ اجلاس میں کیا۔

کراچی: پاکستان میں رواں مالی سال کے پہلے 9 ماہ کے دوران براہ راست غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری 6.1 فیصد اضافے سے 66 کروڑ 98 لاکھ ڈالر رہی۔ اسٹین بینک آف پاکستان کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق جولائی سے مارچ کے دوران براہ راست غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کی آمد (انفلو) 1 ارب 42 کروڑ 45 لاکھ ڈالر اور اخلا (اؤٹ فلو) 75 کروڑ 47 لاکھ ڈالر رہا، اس طرح خالص براہ راست غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری 66 کروڑ 98 لاکھ ڈالر رہی، گزشتہ مالی سال کے اسی عرصے میں براہ راست غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کی مالیت

17 اپریل 2014

63 کروڑ 10 لاکھ ڈالر ریکارڈ کی گئی تھی۔ اعداد و شمار کے مطابق اس عرصے کے دوران مجموعی غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری 5.2 فیصد کی سے 78 کروڑ 26 لاکھ ڈالر رہی، گزشتہ مالی سال کے اسی عرصے میں مجموعی غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری کی مالیت 82 کروڑ 59 لاکھ ڈالر رہی تھی، رواں مالی سال غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری 13.2 فیصد کی سے 82 کروڑ 97 لاکھ ڈالر کے مقابلے میں 72 کروڑ 2 لاکھ ڈالر رہی ہے۔ پورٹ فولیو سرمایہ کاری 74.6 فیصد کی سے 19 کروڑ 87 لاکھ ڈالر کے مقابلے میں 5 کروڑ 4 لاکھ ڈالر رہی، گزشتہ 9 ماہ کے دوران سب سے زیادہ 34 کروڑ 69 لاکھ ڈالر کی براہ راست غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری تیل و گیس کی تلاش کے شعبے میں کی گئی، فنانس بزنس میں 11 کروڑ 87 لاکھ ڈالر، فوڈ سیکٹر میں براہ راست سرمایہ کاری 73 ملین ڈالر رہی، پاور سیکٹر میں 28.7 ملین ڈالر، بیورو بجز کے شعبے میں 23.5 ملین ڈالر، ٹیلیکام سیکٹر میں 55.5 ملین ڈالر، کیمیکلز کے شعبے میں 76 ملین ڈالر، سینٹ میں 15.4 ملین ڈالر، آٹوموبائل سیکٹر میں 20 ملین ڈالر، کنسٹرکشن سیکٹر میں 16 ملین ڈالر کی سرمایہ کاری کی گئی، کمیونٹی کیشن سیکٹر میں سرمایہ کاری منفی 132.5 ملین ڈالر رہی، پٹرولیم ریفائننگ کے شعبے میں ایف ڈی آئی منفی 13.2 ملین ڈالر رہی۔

کراچی: امریکی ڈالر کی قدر میں کمی سے کاشن ایکسپورٹ سست پڑنے اور بھارت سے بڑے پیمانے پر ڈیوٹی فری سوئی دھاگے کی درآمدات کی وجہ سے روٹی کی قیمتیں غیر مستحکم ہو گئی ہیں۔ قیمتیں غیر مستحکم ہونے کی وجہ سے کاشن جنگل انڈسٹری بھی بیچانی کیفیت سے دوچار ہو گئی ہے اور انڈسٹری نے حکومت سے مطالبہ کیا ہے کہ وہ روٹی کی درآمدات پر فوری طور پر 10 فیصد ری بیٹ دے اور بھارت سے سوئی دھاگے کی درآمدات پر فوری پابندی عائد کرے ورنہ جنگل سیکٹر بدترین بحران سے دوچار ہو جائے گا۔ پاکستان کاشن جزیروں کی ایجن (پی سی جی اے) کے سابق ایگزیکٹو ممبر احسان الحق نے بتایا کہ مذکورہ عوامل کے باعث روٹی کی قیمتوں میں ایک ماہ کے دوران 700 روپے فی من سے زائد کی واقع ہوئی جبکہ ٹیکسٹائل ملز مالکان کی طرف سے کاشن جزیروں سے خریدی گئی روٹی کی ادا کیگئیں میں غیر معمولی تاخیر کا سامنا ہے، ساتھ ہی روٹی کی 6 لاکھ سے زائد گانٹھیں فروخت نہیں ہو سکے۔ ان وجوہ کی بنا پر بیشتر کاشن جزیروں کے دیوالیہ ہونے کا خدشہ ہے۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ کچھ عرصہ قبل بھارت نے اپنی کاشن انڈسٹری اور کاشت کاروں کے تحفظ کے لیے پاکستان سے سوئی دھاگے کی درآمد پر 25 فیصد ڈیوٹی جبکہ پاکستان کو سوئی دھاگے کی درآمد پر 5 فیصد اضافی مراعات کا اعلان کیا تھا جس کے باعث بھارت سے بڑے پیمانے پر پاکستان میں سوئی دھاگے کی درآمد کے باعث پاکستانی ٹیکسٹائل ملز مالکان نے مقامی روٹی کی خریداری تقریباً معطل کر دی ہے جبکہ روپے کے مقابلے میں ڈالر کی قیمت کم ہونے سے سوئی دھاگے اور خام روٹی کی درآمدات میں بھی غیر معمولی کمی کا سامنا ہے اور ان عوامل کے باعث روٹی کی قیمتوں میں زبردست کمی کا رجحان ہے۔

ملتان: یورپی ممالک میں بھارت کے آم پر پابندی کے بعد پاکستان کے یٹگو ایکسپورٹرز زیادہ محتاط ہو گئے ہیں۔ بھارت کی چھوڑی گئی منڈی کو قابو کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں تیز کر دی گئی ہیں۔ پاکستان سے بیرون ملک بھیجے جانے والا آم 72 فیصد حصہ ملتان سمیت جنوبی پنجاب کا ہوتا ہے گزشتہ سال آم کی کل ایکسپورٹ ایک لاکھ 60 ہزار ٹن کے قریب ہوئی جس میں سعودی عرب، یو کے اور دیگر ممالک شامل ہیں۔ ہمسایہ ملک بھارت کے آم پر یورپی ممالک کی طرف سے پابندی سے پاکستان کے ایکسپورٹرز میں تشویش کی لہر دوڑ گئی ہے۔ ان کا کہنا ہے کہ اگر آج بھارت پر پابندی عائد کر دی گئی ہے تو کل پاکستانی آم کا معیار ہیلتھ سرٹیفکیٹ کے مطابق ناکارہ نہیں بھی پابندی کا سامنا کرنا پڑ سکتا ہے۔ یٹگو ایکسپورٹرز کے مطابق پاکستان کے آم کی کوالٹی کو مزید بہتر کرنے کے لئے یٹگو گورنرز، پروڈیوسر، تاجر اور ایکسپورٹرز کی چین کو متحرک ہونا ہو گا ایسے میں ہمسایہ ملک کی چھوڑی گئی منڈی کو بھی قابو کرنے کا بہترین موقع بھی مل گیا ہے۔

لاہور (کامرس رپورٹر): بوسنیا کے سفیر نڈیم مارک ایروک نے پاکستانی تاجروں پر زور دیا ہے کہ وہ تجارتی و معاشی مواقعوں اور دوطرفہ تجارت بڑھانے کے امکانات کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے بوسنیا کا دورہ کریں کیونکہ تجارت کا موجودہ حجم بہترین تعلقات اور پوزیشن کی عکاسی نہیں کرتا۔ وہ لاہور چیمبر آف کامرس اینڈ انڈسٹری میں منعقدہ اجلاس سے خطاب کر رہے تھے۔ لاہور چیمبر کے صدر انجینئر سہیل لاشاری نے بوسنیا کے سفیر کو پاکستان کی معاشی صورتحال سے آگاہ کیا جبکہ سینئر نائب صدر میاں طارق مصباح اور نائب صدر کاشف انور نے بھی اس موقع پر خطاب کیا۔ بوسنیا کے سفیر نے کہا کہ دونوں ممالک کے درمیان تجارت بڑھانے کے لیے تجارتی و فوڈ کا تبادلہ بہت ضروری ہے لہذا لاہور چیمبر آف کامرس اینڈ انڈسٹری ایک تجارتی وفد بوسنیا بھجوائے۔ اسلام آباد میں بوسنیا کا سفارتخانہ اس سلسلے میں ہر ممکن تعاون کرے اور وفد کے اراکین کی بوسنیا کے تاجروں سے ملاقاتیں یقینی بنائے گا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ سرمایہ کاری کے حوالے سے بوسنیا کے کلوی، میٹل، سٹیل اور ایلیومینیم کے شعبے بھی بہت اہم ہیں۔ اس موقع پر خطاب کرتے ہوئے لاہور چیمبر آف کامرس اینڈ انڈسٹری کے صدر انجینئر سہیل لاشاری نے کہا کہ لاہور چیمبر کا ایک وفد جولائی میں بوسنیا کا دورہ کر کے کاروباری مواقعوں سے آگاہی حاصل کرے گا۔ دونوں ممالک کے پبلک اور پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کو دوطرفہ تجارت بڑھانے کے لیے ٹھوس اقدامات اٹھانا ہو گئے۔

اسلام آباد: وزارت خزانہ کے ترجمان رانا اسد امین نے کہا ہے کہ ٹیکس کے دائرے میں وسعت کے ذریعے ٹیکس وصولیوں کو بڑھانا موجودہ حکومت کی ترجیح ہے۔ پیر کو جاری ایک بیان میں ترجمان نے کہا کہ ٹیکس کے دائرے کو ان لوگوں کی شمولیت سے وسعت دی جائے گی جو اپنا ٹیکس ادا نہیں کر رہے، محصولات میں اضافے کا مقصد سستی بجلی اور وافر پانی کی دستیابی کے لیے ڈیموں کی تعمیر سمیت ضروری انسانی اور طبعی انفراسٹرکچر میں سرمایہ کاری کرنا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ رواں مالی سال کے پہلے 9 ماہ کے دوران گزشتہ مالی سال کے اسی عرصے کے مقابلے میں ٹیکس وصولیوں میں 17 فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ ترجمان نے کہا کہ حکومت آئندہ مالی سال 2014-15 کے بجٹ میں ٹیکس کی شرح بڑھانے کا کوئی ارادہ نہیں رکھتی۔

کراچی: طلائی زیور کے برآمد کنندگان کو سونے کی درآمد پر پابندی کے بعد ایک اور بڑی مشکل کا سامنا ہے۔ ایف بی آر نے گولڈ ایکسپورٹرز کو 150 ارب روپے سے زائد کی

روٹی کی طلب میں کمی، ایک ماہ میں قیمتیں 700 روپے من گرائیں

ایکپریس نیوز

17 اپریل 2014

ملتان: آم کی یورپی ممالک میں درآمدات کے لئے میدان خالی

جنگ نیوز

16 اپریل 2014

حکومت کارواں مالی سال 5 فیصد اقتصادی ترقی کا دعویٰ

نوائے وقت

15 اپریل 2014

بجٹ میں ٹیکس کی شرح نہیں بڑھائی

جائیگ، وزارت خزانہ

ایکپریس نیوز

15 اپریل 2014

سونے کے زیور کی برآمدی صنعت کو

ایک اور جھکا، 50 ارب روپے ڈیوٹی کے

نوٹس جاری

ایکسپریس نیوز

14 اپریل 2014

ڈیوٹی کی وصولی کے نوٹس جاری کر دیے ہیں۔ ملک بھر کے لگ بھگ 55 بڑے ایکسپورٹرز کو پانچ کروڑ سے پانچ ارب روپے تک کے نوٹس جاری کیے گئے ہیں جن میں کہا گیا ہے کہ خام مال کے طور پر درآمد کردہ سونا ایکسپورٹ نہیں کیا گیا جس پر ایکسپورٹرز کو ڈیوٹی اور سیلز ٹیکس ادا کرنا ہوگا۔ یہ نوٹس جولائی 2013 سے جنوری 2014 کے دوران سونے کی ایکسپورٹ پر جاری کیے گئے ہیں۔ نوٹس ملنے کے بعد ایکسپورٹرز کی نمینڈس حرام ہو گئی ہیں۔ گولڈ ایکسپورٹرز نے ایف بی آر کی جانب سے بھیجے گئے نوٹس کو مسترد کرتے ہوئے اسے گولڈ جیولری ایکسپورٹ کے تاہم میں آخری کیل قرار دیا ہے۔ برآمد کنندگان کے مطابق نوٹس کا اجرا کسٹم کے نظام میں تکنیکی خامی کا نتیجہ ہے جس کی نشاندہی ایکسپورٹرز کی جانب سے گزشتہ چار سال سے کی جا رہی ہے۔ خود کسٹم ایف بی آر اور وفاقی وزارت تجارت کے اعلیٰ افسران اس خامی کو تسلیم کر چکے ہیں، تاہم ایکسپورٹرز کے بار بار مطالبے کے باوجود یہ خامی دور نہیں کی گئی۔ برآمد کنندگان کے مطابق ملک سے سونے کے زیور کی ایکسپورٹ کیلئے انٹر سٹ اسکیم کے تحت ایڈوانس گولڈ درآمد کیا جاتا ہے جو خریدار پارٹی ایڈوانس کے طور پر دیتی ہے یہ سونا درآمد کرتے وقت اس کی مکمل مالیت اور وزن گولڈ کلیئریشن پر درج کیا جاتا ہے، اس سونے سے مقامی سطح پر زیورات تیار کرنے کے بعد برآمد کرتے وقت گولڈ ڈیکلریشن پر سونے کا وزن اور ویلیو ایڈیشن کی مالیت درج کی جاتی ہے جو عموماً 12 فیصد تک ہوتی ہے۔ ویلیو ایڈیشن کی قیمت (ذر مبادلہ) اسکیم کے تحت 180 دنوں میں قانونی ذریعے سے وطن واپس لانا ہوتا ہے۔ خام سونا خریدار پارٹی کی جانب سے ایڈوانس دیا جاتا ہے، اس لیے ایف بی آر اور کسٹم حکام کی منظوری سے برآمد کے وقت زیور کی ویلیو کی جگہ ایک ڈالر درج کیا جاتا ہے بصورت دیگر کسٹم کا کمپوٹرائزڈ نظام جی ڈی کو مسترد کرتا ہے۔ ایکسپورٹرز کی جانب سے بار بار کسٹم اور متعلقہ حکام کی توجہ اس جانب مبذول کرانی گئی کہ برآمد کے وقت جی ڈی پر درج سونے مقدار کو مد نظر رکھا جائے، جتنا سونا درآمد کیا جاتا ہے، زیور کی شکل میں اتنا ہی سونا ایکسپورٹ کر دیا جاتا ہے اور صرف ویلیو ایڈیشن کا زرمبادلہ پاکستان لایا جاتا ہے۔ ایف بی آر کی جانب سے ایکسپورٹرز کو ملنے والے حالیہ نوٹس کے ذریعے اس ایڈوانس سونے پر بھی ڈیوٹی اور ٹیکسز طلب کیے گئے ہیں جو زیور کی شکل میں واپس ایکسپورٹ کیا جا چکا ہے۔ ایکسپورٹرز کے مطابق برآمد کے وقت جی ڈی پر سونے کا پورا وزن درج کیا جاتا ہے اور درآمد کردہ سونا زیور کی شکل میں واپس ایکسپورٹ کر دیا جاتا ہے تاہم ایف بی آر نے وزن کو نظر انداز کرتے ہوئے صرف ویلیو کو اہمیت دی ہے جس سے ایکسپورٹ انڈسٹری ایک اور بڑے مسئلے سے دوچار ہو گئی ہے۔ برآمد کنندگان کے مطابق کسٹم ایف بی آر برآمد کردہ زیورات پر 5 فیصد کسٹم ڈیوٹی اور 17 فیصد سیلز ٹیکس کا مطالبہ کر رہا ہے اور 180 روز کی مدت کے اوپر ماہانہ 5 فیصد جرمانہ بھی عائد کیا گیا ہے۔ نوٹس کے اجرا سے سونے کے زیورات کے ایکسپورٹرز میں شدید تشویش پھیل گئی ہے اور انہوں نے وفاقی وزارت تجارت کے ذریعے ایف بی آر اور وزارت خزانہ سے رجوع کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ ایکسپورٹرز کے مطابق سونے کے زیور کی صنعت کے خلاف یک طرفہ فیصلوں اور پابندیوں نے پاکستان سے سونے کے زیور کی صنعت کی دعویٰ منتقلی کی رفتار تیز کر دی ہے۔ کراچی میں امن و امان کے مسائل کے سبب پہلے ہی سونے کے زیور کے متعدد بڑے کارخانے دعویٰ منتقل ہو چکے ہیں تاہم موجودہ حکومت کی جانب سے سونے کی درآمد پر قدغن لگانے پالیسیوں میں یک طرفہ تبدیلیوں اور اب بھاری مالیات کے نوٹس کے اجرا کے بعد مزید ایکسپورٹرز اپنے کارخانے دعویٰ منتقل کرنے کا فیصلہ کر چکے ہیں۔

بھارت سے 6 ماہ میں 87 ارب 70 کروڑ

روپے کی اشیائیں منگوائی گئیں

ایکسپریس نیوز

13 اپریل 2014

زراعت کے شعبے میں پاکستان کے ساتھ

تعاون کو تیار ہیں: آسٹریلیائی کاشتکار

نوائے وقت

12 اپریل 2014

جولائی تا مارچ، برآمدات 19 ارب ڈالر

سے تجاوز، تجارتی خسارہ 5.5 فیصد کم

ہو گیا

ایکسپریس نیوز

11 اپریل 2014

اسلام آباد: پاکستان میں رواں مالی سال کے پہلے 6 ماہ کے دوران بھارت سے 87 ارب 70 کروڑ روپے کی درآمدات کی گئیں۔ پاکستان بیورو شماریات سے جاری کردہ اعداد و شمار کے مطابق جولائی تا دسمبر 2013 کے دوران بھارت سے 87 ارب روپے سے زائد کی درآمدات کی گئیں جن میں مختلف شعبوں کی مصنوعات شامل ہیں جبکہ ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری نے بھارت سے خام روئی کی درآمد بھی شروع کر دی کیونکہ بھارتی روئی سستی ہے اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ بھارت سے خام روئی کی درآمدات بڑھ رہی ہے۔

لاہور (بیورو رپورٹر): زرعی شعبے میں پاکستان اور آسٹریلیا کے درمیان طویل المدت شراکت داری بہت فائدہ مند ہو سکتی ہے۔ یہ بات آسٹریلیا کے ہائی کمشنر پیٹر ہیورڈ نے لاہور جیمبر کے صدر انجینئر سہیل لاشاری سے لاہور جیمبر میں ملاقات کے موقع پر کہی۔ آسٹریلیائی ٹریڈ کمیشن سائوتھ ایشیائی سینٹر ٹریڈ انوٹیشنز کونسل کو لاؤنگسٹن اور لاہور جیمبر کے سابق مینجمنٹ نائب صدر عبدالباظ نے بھی اس موقع پر خطاب کیا۔ چھ رکنی وفد کی قیادت کرتے ہوئے آسٹریلیائی ہائی کمیشن نے پاکستانی کسانوں پر زور دیا کہ وہ زراعت اور لائیو سٹاک کے شعبوں میں آسٹریلیائی مہارت سے فائدہ اٹھا کر پیداوار میں اضافہ کریں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ آسٹریلیائی حکومت اور پرائیویٹ سیکٹر زراعت کے شعبے میں پاکستان تاجروں کے ساتھ مشترکہ منصوبہ سازی کو تیار ہیں۔ پیٹر ہیورڈ نے کہا کہ آسٹریلیا پاکستان کے ڈیری سیکٹر کی پیداوار بڑھانے میں اہم کردار ادا کر رہا ہے، آسٹریلیائی کمپنیاں جانوروں کو نسل کشی اور گوشت کی پیداوار بڑھانے کے لئے پاکستان کی رہنمائی کر سکتی ہیں۔

کراچی: پاکستانی برآمدی شعبے کی مارچ میں بہتر کارکردگی کے باعث رواں مالی سال کے ابتدائی 9 ماہ کی تجارت میں خسارہ 5.49 فیصد سکڑ کر 13 ارب 93 کروڑ 10 لاکھ ڈالر رہ گیا جو مالی سال 2012-13 کی اسی مدت میں 14 ارب 74 کروڑ ڈالر تک پہنچ گیا تھا۔ جولائی سے مارچ 2013 تک پاکستانی برآمدات 19 ارب 10 کروڑ 70 لاکھ ڈالر تک پہنچ گئیں جو گزشتہ مالی سال کے ابتدائی 9 ماہ میں 18 ارب 1 کروڑ 60 لاکھ ڈالر رہی تھیں، اسی طرح گزشتہ 9 ماہ کے دوران برآمدات میں سال بہ سال 6.06 فیصد اضافہ ہوا، اس دوران درآمدات کی مالیت 0.86 فیصد کے اضافے سے 33 ارب 3 کروڑ 80 لاکھ ڈالر رہی جبکہ گزشتہ مالی سال کی اسی مدت میں درآمدات 32 ارب 75 کروڑ 60 لاکھ ڈالر رہی تھیں۔ پاکستان بیورو شماریات سے جاری ماہانہ رپورٹ کے مطابق مارچ 2014 میں پاکستانی ایکسپورٹ 6.04 فیصد کے اضافے سے 26 ارب 26 کروڑ 30 لاکھ ڈالر رہی جو مارچ 2013 میں 26 ارب 13 کروڑ 40 لاکھ ڈالر ریکارڈ کی گئی تھی، اس دوران درآمدی بل 1.55 فیصد کی سال بہ سال کمی سے 3 ارب 63 کروڑ ڈالر رہا جبکہ مارچ 2013 میں درآمدات کی مالیت 3 ارب 68 کروڑ 70 لاکھ ڈالر ریکارڈ کی گئی تھی، اس طرح گزشتہ ماہ 11.98 فیصد کی نمایاں کمی سے تجارتی خسارہ 1 ارب 36 کروڑ 70 لاکھ ڈالر ہو گیا۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق فروری کے مقابلے میں برآمدات 4.43 فیصد اور درآمدات 0.83 فیصد زائد رہیں جبکہ تجارتی خسارے

میں 4.61 فیصد کی کمی آئی، فروری 2014 میں برآمدات 2 ارب 16 کروڑ 70 لاکھ ڈالر درآمدات 3 ارب 60 کروڑ اور تجارتی خسارہ 1 ارب 43 کروڑ 30 لاکھ ڈالر رہا۔ اسلام آباد: عالمی بینک نے کہا ہے کہ پاکستانی معیشت نازک صورتحال سے دوچار ہے، پاکستان میں مہنگائی کی شرح 7.9 فیصد ہے، رواں مالی سال کی پہلی سہ ماہی میں معاشی ترقی کی شرح 5 فیصد رہی ہے۔ بینک کی طرف سے پاکستان کی معاشی کارکردگی کے بارے میں جاری رپورٹ میں کہا گیا کہ پاکستان کی معیشت تاحال نازک صورتحال سے دوچار ہے اور مہنگائی کی شرح ابھی تک 7.9 فیصد ہے جبکہ کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارہ معیشت کے ایک فیصد کے لگ بھگ ہے۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق رواں مالی سال کی پہلی سہ ماہی میں معاشی ترقی کی شرح 5 فیصد رہی جسے مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے پاکستان کا مالیاتی خسارہ 5.8 فیصد رہ سکتا ہے۔

گراہی: عالمی معیارات پر عمل درآمد نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ہر سال پاکستانی آم، کیٹو دیگر مصنوعات کے سیکڑوں کنٹینٹس مسٹر دہوتے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے پاکستان سے کیٹو اور آم کی برآمدات کم ہو رہی ہیں۔ یہ بات یورپی یونین کے تجارت سے متعلق تکنیکی معاونت پروگرام کے نمائندے برنڈو والنزاؤلونی نے ”پاکستانی کیٹو اور آم کی برآمدات کا فروغ“ کے موضوع پر منعقدہ پبلک پرائیویٹ ڈائیلاگ سے خطاب کے دوران کہی۔ انہوں نے انکشاف کیا کہ یورپی یونین نے عالمی معیارات پر پورا نہ اترنے کی وجہ سے پاکستانی برآمد کنندگان کو یلو کارڈز دکھا دیے ہیں جبکہ خدشات دور نہ کیے جانے کی صورت میں پاکستان سے یورپی ممالک میں برآمد ہونے والے کیٹو اور آم پر مکمل پابندی عائد ہو جائیگی۔ ٹریڈ پالیسی انٹارکٹ کی سیکریٹری رابعہ جویری آغا نے کہا کہ ڈی اے پی کو رٹائن ڈپارٹمنٹ سے مسلسل رابطے میں ہے تاکہ وی ایچ ٹی پلانٹ کی تنصیب یقینی بنائی جاسکے۔ بھارتی آم کی برآمدات پر یورپی پابندی سے پاکستان کو اپنی برآمدات بڑھانے کا موقع ملا ہے، اگر اصلاحات نہ کی گئیں اور عالمی معیارات پر پورا نہ اتر گیا تو پاکستانی آم کی منزل بھی وہی ہوگی جو اس وقت بھارت کی ہے، اصلاحات سے یورپی یونین کی ممکنہ پابندیوں سے بچا جاسکتا ہے۔ کراچی چیئرمین کے صدر عبداللہ ذکی نے کیٹو اور آم کی عالمی معیار کے مطابق پروسیجرنگ نہ کرنے پر پابندی کے یورپی انتظام پر تشویش کا اظہار کیا اور حکومت و اسٹیک ہولڈرز پر زور دیا کہ وہ ہارٹی کلچر سیکٹر خصوصاً کیٹو اور آم کی عالمی معیار کے مطابق پروسیجرنگ کو یقینی بنائیں۔ انہوں نے پاکستانی پھلوں کی برآمدات میں اضافے کیلئے تحقیق اور جدید ٹیکنالوجی کے استعمال پر زور دیا اور کہا کہ اعلیٰ معیار کے باوجود پاکستانی کیٹو عالمی مارکیٹ میں اپنا حقیقی شیئر حاصل نہیں کر پایا جس کی بنیادی وجہ کیٹو میں بیج کا ہونا ہے تاہم تحقیق کا عمل جاری رکھتے ہوئے اگر ہم بغیر بیج کے کیٹو پیداوار کریں تو پاکستان عالمی مارکیٹ میں خاطر خواہ شیئر حاصل کرنے میں کامیاب ہوگا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستانی آم کا بڑا پیداواری و برآمدی ملک ہونے کے باوجود ملک میں آم کی صنعت ترقی نہ کر سکی، زرعی ٹیکنیک، پروسیجرنگ اور اسٹوریج کی سہولت کی کمی کے باعث 30 فیصد پیداوار ضائع ہو جاتی ہے۔ پی آئی ٹی اے ڈی کے ڈائریکٹر جنرل ساجد حسین نے بتایا کہ اب تک آئی ٹی سی کے اشتراک سے پاکستان میں 8 پبلک پرائیویٹ ڈائیلاگ منعقد کیے جا چکے ہیں تاکہ حکومت کو پالیسیاں مرتب کرنے میں مدد مل سکے۔ انٹرنیشنل ٹریڈ سینٹر کے پروگرام آفیسر برائے تجارتی پالیسی محمد اویس نے بتایا کہ وزارت تجارت کی منظوری کی بعد پبلک پرائیویٹ اسٹیزنگ کمیٹی قائم کر دی گئی ہے جو پبلک پرائیویٹ ڈائیلاگ کے عمل کو آگے بڑھا رہی ہے۔ انہوں نے اسٹیک ہولڈرز پر زور دیا کہ وہ پالیسی ریفارمز کیلئے تجاویز دیں اور بھرپور طریقے سے ڈائیلاگ میں حصہ لیں۔

لاہور (کامرس رپورٹر) حکومت پنجاب نے رواں مالی سال 2013-14 کے دوران صوبائی محکمہ پلاننگ اینڈ ڈیولپمنٹ کی صوبائی ڈیولپمنٹ ورکنگ پارٹی کے 38 ویں خصوصی اجلاس میں ڈیولپمنٹ سیکٹر کی 22 ترقیاتی سکیموں کو مکمل کرنے کے لیے مجموعی طور پر 34 ارب 3 کروڑ 89 لاکھ 14 ہزار روپے کی منظوری دی ہے۔ صوبائی ڈیولپمنٹ فورم کے اجلاس کی صدارت چیئر مین پلاننگ اینڈ ڈیولپمنٹ پنجاب محمد عرفان الہی نے کی جن 22 ترقیاتی منصوبہ جات کی منظوری دی گئی ان میں مری میں مری آرٹ کونسل کی زیر تعمیر بلڈنگ کی دوبارہ ڈیزائننگ اور بہتری کے لیے 70 لاکھ روپے، سبزہ زار لاہور میں 60 بستر پر مشتمل ہسپتال کی تعمیر 28 کروڑ 75 لاکھ 2 ہزار روپے مختص کئے۔

لندن: خام تیل کی عالمی قیمتوں میں پیر کو کمی ریکارڈ کی گئی، نیویارک آئل ڈبلیو آئی کی قیمت 47 سینٹ گھٹ کر 100.67 ڈالر فی بیرل رہ گئی جبکہ لندن میں برینٹ نار تھ سی خام تیل کی مئی میں تریل کیلئے قیمت 1.14 ڈالر کی کمی سے 105.58 ڈالر فی بیرل رہ گئی۔

اسلام آباد: رواں مالی سال کے دوران ملک کے بیرونی قرضوں میں 14 ارب ڈالر کی کمی واقع ہوئی ہے۔ مالیاتی شعبے کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق گزشتہ مالی سال کے پہلے آٹھ ماہ کے دوران واجب الادا بیرونی قرضوں کا حجم 63 ارب 30 کروڑ ڈالر تھا جو رواں سال کم ہو کر 59 ارب 30 کروڑ ڈالر ہو گیا ہے۔ اقتصادی ماہرین کا کہنا ہے کہ یہ حکومت کی بہتر پالیسی اور مالیاتی کنٹرول کا نتیجہ ہے اور بیرونی قرضوں میں 4 ارب ڈالر کی کمی حوصلہ افزا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ موجودہ حکومت کی کاروبار دوست پالیسیوں کے نتیجے میں ملک میں کاروباری اور صنعتی سرگرمیوں میں نمایاں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

نیویارک (اے پی اے) آئی ایم ایف کے مطابق رواں مالی سال پاکستان میں مہنگائی کی شرح ابتدائی اندازے سے زائد رہے گی۔ موجودہ مالی سال کے اختتام پر یہ شرح 8.8 فیصد رہنے کا امکان ہے۔ جنوری میں عالمی مالیاتی ادارے نے ملک میں افراط زر کی شرح 7.9 فیصد رہنے کی توقع ظاہر کی تھی جبکہ مارچ میں ہی مہنگائی میں اضافے کی شرح 8.5 فیصد پر پہنچ گئی۔ آئی ایم ایف نے اگلے مالی سال کے دوران افراط زر کی شرح 9 فیصد پر رہنے کا امکان ظاہر کیا ہے جس کے بعد آنیوالے برسوں میں مہنگائی کی

پاکستان میں مہنگائی کی شرح 7.9 فیصد

ہے، عالمی بینک

ایکسپریس نیوز

10 اپریل 2014

ناقص معیار، یورپی یونین نے فروٹ

ایکسپورٹرز کو متنبہ کر دیا

ایکسپریس نیوز

10 اپریل 2014

ترقیاتی سکیموں کے لیے 34 ارب 3 کروڑ

89 لاکھ 14 ہزار روپے کی منظوری

نوائے وقت

09 اپریل 2014

خام تیل کی عالمی قیمتوں میں 1.14 ڈالر

فی بیرل تک کمی

ایکسپریس نیوز

08 اپریل 2014

ملک کے بیرونی قرضوں میں 4 ارب ڈالر

کی کمی

ایکسپریس نیوز

06 اپریل 2014

رواں مالی سال پاکستان میں مہنگائی کی

شرح ابتدائی اندازے سے زائد رہے گی:

آئی ایم ایف

شرح میں کمی ہوگی۔ مالی سال 2015-16ء کے دوران یہ شرح 7 فیصد اور 2016-17ء کے دوران 6 فیصد پر رہنے کی توقع ہے۔ ماہرین کے مطابق ضروری نہیں کہ آئی ایم ایف کی پیش گوئیاں درست ثابت ہوں کیونکہ یہ رپورٹیں حکومت کے فراہم کردہ اعداد و شمار پر مبنی ہوتی ہیں جس پر مارکیٹ میں ہونے والی تبدیلیاں بھی اثر انداز ہوتی ہیں۔

اسلام آباد: ملک بھر میں گزشتہ ہفتے حساس قیمتوں کے اشاریے کے لحاظ سے 18 ہزار روپے ماہانہ تک کمانے والوں کے لیے مہنگائی (افراط زر) کی شرح میں 0.09 فیصد تک اضافہ ہوا جبکہ 35 ہزار روپے سے زائد آمدن والے طبقے کے لیے افراط زر کی شرح میں 0.15 فیصد کمی ہوئی۔ پاکستان بیورو شماریات (پی بی ایس) کی طرف سے جاری کردہ ہفتہ وار رپورٹ کے مطابق گزشتہ ہفتے حساس قیمتوں کے اشاریے کے لحاظ سے عمومی طور پر ہفتہ وار بنیادوں پر مہنگائی کی شرح میں 0.03 فیصد کمی ہوئی ہے تاہم سالانہ بنیادوں پر افراط زر کی شرح میں 10.48 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق 13 اپریل 2014 کو ختم ہونے والے ہفتے کے دوران 15 اشیائے ضروریہ کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ اور 14 اشیائے ضروریہ کی قیمتوں میں کمی ہوئی جبکہ 23 اشیائے ضروریہ کی قیمتیں مستحکم رہی ہیں، جن 15 اشیائی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہوا ان میں آلو، پیاز، زرد مرغی، سرخ مرچ پائوڈر، دال ماش، دال مونگ، مٹن، تازہ دودھ اور گڑ سمیت دیگر اشیائے ضروریہ ہیں جبکہ جن 14 اشیائی قیمتوں میں کمی ہوئی ان میں انڈے، ٹماٹر، لہسن، چھٹی، دال مسور، دال چنا، ایل پی جی، پٹرول، مٹی کا تیل، ڈیزل، کھلاؤ بیج ٹیبل گھی اور آٹے سمیت دیگر اشیائے ضروریہ شامل ہیں۔

لاہور (نوائے وقت رپورٹ): سیٹ بینک کے مطابق ملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر میں 74 کروڑ 60 لاکھ ڈالر کا اضافہ ہو گیا جس کے بعد زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر 9 ارب 86 کروڑ ڈالر کی سطح پر پہنچ گئے ہیں۔ سیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے پاس 5 ارب 17 کروڑ 16 لاکھ ڈالر جبکہ دیگر بینکوں کے پاس چار ارب 69 کروڑ 26 لاکھ ڈالر ہیں۔

اسلام آباد: وزیر اعظم نواز شریف نے کہا ہے کہ تھری جی ٹیکنالوجی سے پاکستان انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی کے نئے دور میں داخل جانے کا جب کہ ملکی معیشت کی تیز رفتار ترقی اقتصادی اعشاریوں سے واضح ہے۔ اسلام آباد میں ٹیلی کام شعبے کے وفد سے ملاقات کے دوران وزیر اعظم نواز شریف کا کہنا تھا کہ تھری جی ٹیکنالوجی کے لائسنس کی بولی میں غیر ملکی کمپنیاں بھی حصہ لے سکتی ہیں، پاکستان میں تھری جی ٹیکنالوجی کے آنے کے بعد ملک ایک نئے دور میں داخل ہو جائے گا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستان کی معیشت تیز رفتار سے ترقی کر رہی ہے اور یہ ترقی اقتصادی اعشاریوں سے واضح ہے، معیشت میں بہتری غیر ملکی ڈونرز کے اعتماد کا ثبوت ہے۔ وزیر اعظم نے کہا کہ توانائی بحران پر قابو پانے کے لئے اقدامات کئے جا رہے ہیں اور آئندہ چند سالوں میں شارٹ فال پر قابو پایا جائے گا۔ ڈالر کے مقابلے میں روپیہ مضبوط ہو رہا ہے جب کہ ڈالر کی قیمت میں نمایاں کمی کے بعد اسٹاک ایکس چینج میں بھی بہتری آئی ہے۔ نواز شریف کا مزید کہنا تھا کہ ہم نئے کاری کی پالیسی پر عمل شروع کر دیا ہے جب کہ سرمایہ کاروں کے اعتماد کو بھی بڑھایا، حکومت کو کاروبار نہیں چلانے چاہئیں بلکہ سرمایہ کاروں کو کاروبار چلانے میں سہولت دینی چاہیے۔

اسلام آباد (ان لائن): عالمی بینک نے آئندہ پانچ سال میں پاکستان کے لئے نئی حکمت عملی ترتیب دیتے ہوئے زیادہ رقم فراہم کرنے کی تجویز دی ہے، جس کے تحت رواں ماہ عالمی بینک سے ایک ارب ڈالر ملنے کی توقع ہے۔ وزارت خزانہ ذرائع کے مطابق مالی سال 2010 سے 2014 کے دوران عالمی بینک کا پاکستان کے لئے مالی بکچ 9 ارب ڈالر ہے، جبکہ ورلڈ بینک آئندہ 5 سال کے لئے پاکستان کے لئے نئی حکمت عملی ترتیب دے رہا ہے جس کے تحت اس رقم میں خاطر خواہ اضافے کی تجویز دی گئی ہے۔ وزارت خزانہ کے ذرائع کے مطابق دوست اسلامی ملک سے ڈیڑھ ارب ڈالر ملنے کے بعد عالمی مالیاتی اداروں کی طرف سے رواں ماہ اپریل میں بھاری رقم ملنے کی یقین دہانی کرا دی گئی ہے۔ عالمی بینک کی طرف سے جلد ایک ارب ڈالر ملنے کی توقع ہے جبکہ عالمی بینک نے پاکستان کو آسان شرائط پر ایک ارب 70 کروڑ ڈالر آئندہ ماہ فراہم کرنے پر آمادگی ظاہر کر دی ہے جس میں سے ایک ارب ڈالر کی بجٹ سپورٹ رواں ہفتے ملنے کی توقع ہے جبکہ داسو ہائیڈل منصوبے کیلئے 70 کروڑ ڈالر بھی اسی ماہ ملنے کا قوی امکان ہے۔

اسلام آباد: وزیر خزانہ اسحاق ڈار نے کہا ہے کہ وزیر اعظم نواز شریف کی ہدایت پر ایک اور وعدہ پورا کرتے ہوئے ملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر 10 ارب ڈالر سے زائد کی سطح پر پہنچا دیئے ہیں۔ وزیر خزانہ اسحاق ڈار کا کہنا تھا کہ ہم نے عوام سے کیا ایک اور وعدہ پورا کیا اور اب ملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر 10 ارب ڈالر سے تجاوز کر چکے ہیں، اسٹیٹ بینک کے زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر 5 ارب 36 کروڑ ڈالر جب کہ نجی بینکوں کے زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر 4 ارب 70 کروڑ ڈالر کی سطح پر پہنچ چکے ہیں جس سے ملکی معیشت ترقی کرے گی۔ وزیر خزانہ کا کہنا تھا کہ حکومت نے 45 دنوں میں بجلی گھروں کے 500 ارب کے قرضے واپس کیے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ معیشت مستحکم ہونے کی وجہ سے غیر ملکی سرمایہ کار پاکستان میں سرمایہ کاری میں دلچسپی ظاہر کر رہے ہیں۔

نوائے وقت

06 اپریل 2014

ملک میں گزشتہ ہفتے آلو پیاز سمیت 15

اشیا مہنگی

ایکسپریس نیوز

05 اپریل 2014

ملکی زرمبادلہ ذخائر میں 74 کروڑ 60 لاکھ

ڈالر کا اضافہ

نوائے وقت

04 اپریل 2014

ملکی معیشت کی تیز رفتار ترقی اقتصادی

اعشاریوں سے واضح ہے، وزیر اعظم

ایکسپریس نیوز

03 اپریل 2014

عالمی بینک نے پاکستان کو ایک ارب

70 کروڑ ڈالر دینے پر آمادگی ظاہر کر دی

نوائے وقت

02 اپریل 2014

ملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر 10 ارب ڈالر سے

تجاوز کر گئے، اسحاق ڈار

ایکسپریس نیوز

1 اپریل 2014

ECONOMIC DIRECTORY

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

<p>Economic Affairs Division Government of Pakistan 0092-51-9209769/0092-51-9203215 webmaster@ead.gov.pk www.ead.gov.pk Block C, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad</p>	<p>Ministry Of Finance Government of Pakistan 0092-51-9206382 so_coord1@finance.gov.pk www.finance.gov.pk Room # 514, Block-'Q', Finance Division, Pak. Secretariat. Islamabad</p>
<p>Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform Government of Pakistan 0092-51-9206639 contact@pc.gov.pk www.pc.gov.pk "P" block Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad.</p>	<p>Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Government of Pakistan 0092-51-9106515 chiefstat@pbs.gov.pk www.pbs.gov.pk Plot # 21, Mauve Area, G-9/1, Islamabad, Pakistan</p>
<p>Federal Board of Revenue Government of Pakistan 0092-51-9207540/0092-51-111-227-227 helpline@fbr.gov.pk www.cbr.gov.pk Federal Board of Revenue House, Constitution Avenue, G-5, Islamabad</p>	<p>Board of Investment Government of Pakistan 0092-51-9224101/ 0092-51-111-776-348 chairman@pakboi.gov.pk www.pakboi.gov.pk/ Ataturk Avenue, G-5/1, Islamabad</p>
<p>Ministry of Commerce and Textile Industry Government of Pakistan 0092-51-9205708 mincom@commerce.gov.pk www.commerce.gov.pk Room # 322, Block "A", Pak-Secretariat, Islamabad</p>	<p>National Commission on the Status of Women Govt. of Pakistan 0092-51-9224875 info@ncsw.gov.pk House No. 39, Street No. 56, Sector F-6/4, Islamabad</p>
<p>Privatization commission of Pakistan Government of Pakistan 0092-51-9205146/0092-51-9208525-7 www.privatisation.gov.pk Privatisation Commission 5-A EAC Building Constitution Avenue Islamabad</p>	<p>Planning & Development Department Government of Punjab 0092 42 -9210480 info@pndpunjab.gov.pk www.pndpunjab.gov.pk Planning and Development Department, Civil Secretariat, Lahore</p>
<p>Finance Department Government of Punjab 0092-42-99212223 finance.punjab.gov.pk Finance Department Government of the Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lower Mall, Lahore</p>	<p>Industries Commerce & Investment Department Government of the Punjab 0092-42-99210534-5 icid.punjab.gov.pk 2-Bank Road, Old P&D Building, Civil Secretariat, Lahore</p>
<p>Punjab Board of Investment & Trade (PBIT) Government of Punjab 0092-42-99205201-06 info@pbit.gop.pk www.pbit.gop.pk Punjab Board of Investment & Trade PBIT 23 Aikman Road GOR-I, Lahore Pakistan</p>	<p>Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan Government of Pakistan 0092-51-9207091-4 enquiries@secp.gov.pk http://www.secp.gov.pk/ Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan National Insurance Corporation Building, Jinnah Avenue, Islamabad-44000, Pakistan.</p>
<p>Planning & Development Department Government of Sindh 0092-21-99211921 Room No.335, 2nd Floor, Sindh Secretariat No-2, Karachi</p>	<p>Planning and Development Department of AJK Govt. of Pakistan 0092-5822-921992 Secretary.dev@pndajk.gov.pk Planning and Development Department Muzaffarabad</p>
<p>Industries and Commerce Department Government of Sindh 0092-21-99211290/0092-21-99211197 www.site.com.pk/ Industries and Commerce Department Room# 303 2nd Floor, Tughlaq House,</p>	<p>Finance Department Government of Sindh 0092-21-99222101 www.fdsindh.gov.pk Finance Department, Government of Sindh, Sindh Secretariat No.4-A,</p>

<p>Sindh Secretariat, Karachi</p> <p>Sindh Revenue Board Government of Sindh 0092-21-111-778-000/0092-21-99213944 dc.hqs@srb.gos.pk www.srb.gos.pk Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) Head Office, 9th Floor, Shaheen Complex, M. R. Kiyani Road, Karachi</p> <p>Finance Department Government of Kpk 0092-91-9212614 www.financekpp.gov.pk</p> <p>Finance Department Government of Baluchistan 0092-81-9201272 www.balochistan.gov.pk</p> <p>Revenue, Usher and Zakat, Excise and Taxation and Cooperative Department Government of Gilgit Baltistan 0092-5811-920393 info@gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk www.gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk Gilgit-Baltistan Secretariat, Gilgit</p> <p>Planning and Development Government of Gilgit Baltistan 0092 5811 920214 www.gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk/ Gilgit-Baltistan Secretariat, Gilgit.</p> <p>State Bank of Pakistan Government of Pakistan 0092-21-111-727-111 info@sbp.org.pk www.sbp.org.pk/ Central Directorate I.I. Chundrigar Road Karachi</p>	<p>Court Road,Karachi</p> <p>Sindh Board of Investment Government of Sindh 0092-21-99207512-4 info@sbi.gos.pk www.sbi.gos.pk 1st Floor, Tower B, Finance & Trade Center Shahra-e-Faisal Karachi, Pakistan.</p> <p>The Sarhad chamber of Commerce and Industry Government of Kpk 0092-91-9213313-5 sccip.psh@gmail.com www.kpcci.org.pk Sarhad Chamber of Commerce & Industry G.T Road, Peshawar,Kpk</p> <p>Planning and Development Government of Baluchistan 0092-81-9201052 www.balochistan.gov.pk Block -6, Balochistan Civil Secretariat, Sahara-e- Zargoan, Quetta, Balochistan</p> <p>Finance Department Government of Gilgit Baltistan 0092 5811 920420 www.gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk Gilgit-Baltistan Secretariat, Gilgit</p> <p>SMEDA Government of Pakistan 0092-42-99204701-12 helpdesk@smeda.org.pk www.smeda.org 4th Floor, 3rd Building, Aiwan-e-Iqbal Complex, Egerton Road, Lahore 54000, Pakistan.</p> <p>Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan Government of Pakistan 0092-51-9207091-4 enquiries@secp.gov.pk http://www.secp.gov.pk/ Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan National Insurance Corporation Building, Jinnah Avenue, Islamabad-44000, Pakistan.</p>
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES	
<p>Pakistan Institute of Development Economics 0092 51 9248051 admissions@pide.org.pk Quaid-i-Azam University Campus, P.O. Box. 1091,Islamabad</p> <p>ISRA University 0092 22 2030181-4 info@isra.edu.pk Hala Road,Hyderabad Sindh, Pakistan</p> <p>Lahore School of Economics 0092-42- 35873629 msyed@lahoreschool.edu.pk www.lahoreschoolofeconomics.edu.pk Lahore School of Economics Intersection Main Boulevard Phase VI DHA, Burki Road,Lahore</p> <p>NUST Business School, Islamabad</p>	<p>University of the Punjab 0092-42-35832604 infocell@pu.edu.pk www.pu.edu.pk Canal Bank Road,Lahore</p> <p>Institute of Business Administration Karachi 0092-21-38104700 info@iba.edu.pk www.iba.edu.pk University Road, Karachi-75270</p> <p>Pakistan Institute for Environment-Development Action Research 0092-51-2820359 k.h.qutub@piedar.org www.piedar.org Office No: 3, First Floor, 64-E Masco Plaza, Blue Area, Islamabad</p> <p>School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University,</p>

0092-51-90853000, +92-51-90853001 www.nust.edu.pk mailto:naukhez@gmail.com Principal NBS, National University of Sciences & Technology, H-12, Islamabad.	Islamabad, Pakistan 0092-51-9064-3063 www.qau.edu.pk/economics Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad 45320
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology 0092-21 111-922-478 info@szabist.edu.pk www.szabist.edu.pk SZABIST 90 and 100 Clifton, Karachi 75600, Pakistan	Virtual University of Pakistan, Lahore 0092 42 111 880 880 www.vu.edu.pk Virtual university of pakistan M.A. Jinnah campus, defence road, off raiwind road, Lahore, Pakistan.
Sukkur Institute of Business Administration, Sukkur 0092-71-5630272 www.iba-suk.edu.pk Air Port Road Sukkur, Sindh, PAKISTAN	University of Karachi, Karachi 0092.21.99261300-07 info@uok.edu.pk www.uok.edu.pk Main University Road Karachi - 75270 Sindh, Pakistan
University of Sindh, Jamshoro 0092-22-9213170 dean.cba@usindh.edu.pk www.usindh.edu.pk University of Sindh, Allama I.I.Kazi Campus, Jamshoro-76080, Sindh, Pakistan	Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan 0092-937-9230657-8 www.awkum.edu.pk Nowshera Mardan Road, Mardan
Institute of Management Science, Peshawar (IMS) 0092-91-9217408/9217443 info@imsciences.edu.pk www.imsciences.edu.pk Institute of Management Sciences 1-A, Sector E-5, Phase VII, Hayatabad, Peshawar- Pakistan	Islamia College University, Peshawar 0092-91-9216660 jalaluddin@icp.edu.pk www.icp.edu.pk Islamia College University, Peshawar
University of Peshawar, Peshawar/ Department of Economics 0092-91-9216733 economics@upesh.edu.pk www.upesh.edu.pk University of Peshawar	Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), Lahore 0092 -42 111 115-867 www.lums.edu.pk Lahore University of Management Sciences, D.H.A, Lahore Cantt, 54792
University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir, Muzaffarabad 0092-5822-960466-470 info@ajku.edu.pk www.ajku.edu.pk University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Administration Block, Challa Campus Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir	Imperial College of Business Studies, Lahore 0092-42-35978525-39 www.imperial.edu.pk Behria Chowk/Shakam Chowk Lahore.
Institute of Management Sciences, Lahore 0092-42-111-191-938/ +92 42 35751115-8 info@pakaims.edu.pk www.pakaims.edu.pk 23-E-III, Gulberg-III, 54660 Lahore, Pakistan	National College of Business Administration & Economics, Lahore 0092-42-3575-2716, 19 admission@ncbae.edu.pk www.ncbae.edu.pk/ National College of Business Administration & Economics, 40-E1, Gulberg III, Lahore 54660, Pakistan
University of Management & Technology, Lahore 0092-42-35212801-10 info@umt.edu.pk www.umt.edu.pk University of Management and Technology C-II, Johar Town, Lahore	Commeces Institute of Business & Emerging Sciences, Karachi 0092-21-34320074-6 info@commecsinsitute.edu.pk www.commeccsinstitute.edu.pk 40-B, Block-6, P.E.C.H.S., Shahrah-e-Faisal Karachi-75400, Pakistan
Institute of Business and Technology, Karachi 0092-21-111-428-428 www.biztek.edu.pk Korangi Road Karachi 75190, Pakistan	Karachi Institute of Economics & Technology, Karachi 0092-21-35091114-7 shahid@pafkiet.edu www.pafkiet.edu.pk Korangi Creek, Karachi 75190
Karachi School for Business & Leadership 0092-21-34855382 info@ksbl.edu.pk	Newport Institute of Communications & Economics, Karachi 0092-21-34541067 Info@newports.edu.pk

www.ksbl.edu.pk
National Stadium Road Opp. Liaquat National
Hospital, Karachi

www.newports.edu.pk
159/O, Block-3, Kashmir Road, PECHS, Karachi

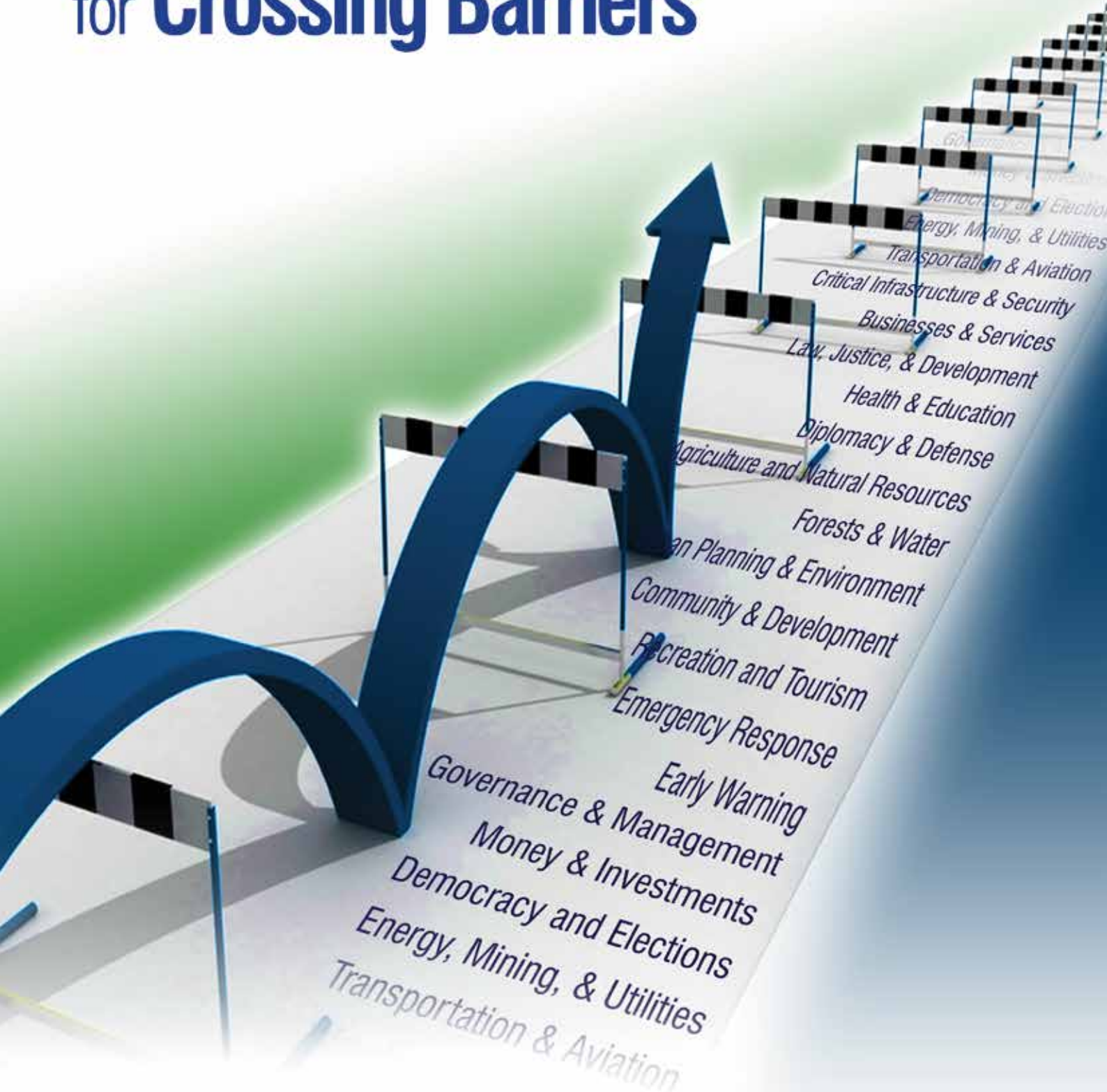
HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION

<p>Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs International NGO 0092-51-2654132, 0092-51-2654172 ksyed@cnfapakistan.org www.cnfa.org/pakistan House no 8 ,Street # 30, F-7/1 Islamabad Islamabad Capital Territory</p>	<p>Community Research and Development Organization Local NGO 0092-91-5852202 info@crdopk.org House No. B-2, New Arbab Colony, Abdara Road, Peshawar</p>
<p>Community Uplift Program Local NGO 0092-51-2256043 info@cup.org.pk House No. 12-A, Street 28, Sector F-8/1, Islamabad</p>	<p>Development Alternatives Inc Local NGO 0092-51-2652891-4 uzair_adil@dai.com House No. 4-A Street No. 42, Sector F-7/1, Islamabad</p>
<p>Karwan Development Organization Local NGO 0092-459-395760 info@karwan.org.pk Behind Telenor Tower, Near Railway Bridge, Kalabagh, Tehsil Isa Khel, Mainwali</p>	<p>Mercy Corps International Pakistan International NGO 0092-51-2878082-84 anoor@pk.mercycorps.org www.mercycorps.org/countries/pakistan House No. 152, Main Margala Road, Sector F-6/3 Islamabad</p>
<p>United Sikhs Local NGO 0092-333-9113230 unitedsikhs-pakistan@unitedsikhs.org Office No.176-A, UG Deans Trade Centre, F.C Chowk, Peshawar</p>	<p>Chenab Development Foundation Local NGO 0092-51-4860974 info@cdf.org.pk House No. 431, West Service Road, Sector: I-8/2 Islamabad</p>
<p>Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum Local NGO 0092-213-5092862/0092-213-4534463 pakistanfisherfolk@hotmail.com Sachall Hall, Ibrahim Hyderi, Bin Qasim Town, Karachi</p>	<p>Participatory Development Initiatives Local NGO 0092-21-35842762 pdi@pdi.org.pk PDI House, 2nd Floor, Plot # 34-C, Street # 10, Badar Commercial, DHA Phase- V, Karachi</p>
<p>Employers' Federation of Pakistan Local NGO 0092-213-2411049 info@efp.org.pk 2nd Floor, State Life Building No. 2, Wallace Road, Off. I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi</p>	<p>Imran Khan Foundation Local NGO 0092-42-35782741-4 yahya.jamil@imrankhanfoundation.org.pk 75-D/1, Gulberg III, Liberty Roundabout, Lahore</p>
<p>Caritas Pakistan International NGO 0092-42-36315584 caritas@caritas.org.pk Caritas Pakistan National Secretariat, 23/3 Race Course Road - Pakistan</p>	<p>Sanjh Foundation Local NGO 0092-345-9997877 sanjh_org@hotmail.com, Sanjh Complex Dinpur Alipur road Muzaffargarh</p>
<p>AAGAH Local NGO 0092-42-37000730 info@aagahi.org.pk 256 /5 -B, PCHF Defence Road , Lahore</p>	<p>Badin Development Organization Local NGO 0092-300-3314695 bdo.bdn@gmail.com Khaskheli Mohalla near Ali Medical Centre Badin</p>
<p>Jahandad Society for Community Development Local NGO 0092 42-35181549, info@jscd.org.pk 100 B, Iqbal Avenue Housing Society (opp. Shaikat Khanum Hospital) Johar Town Lahore</p>	<p>Shah Sachal Sami Welfare Association Local NGO 0092-244-381244 shahsachalsami1live@hotmail.com House No 127, Gulshan Bhattai Colony, Near Mehran Colony Disposal</p>
<p>US Agency for International Development, Pakistan Donors 0092-51-2080000</p>	<p>Helping Hand for Relief and Development Local NGO 0092-051-8438800</p>

infopakistan@usaid.gov.pk USAID Pakistan, American Embassy, Ramna 5, Diplomatic Enclave, Islamabad	fazal.rehman@hhrd.pk HHRD Plaza, Plot #1, Bazar No-7, Street No.38, Umar Market, G-10/4, Islamabad
Focus Humanitarian Assistance Pakistan International NGO 0092-51-111253254 focuspakistan@focushumanitarian.org Serena Bussines Complex Level 9, Khayaban-e- Suharwardy, Islamabad	Balochistan Civil Society Network Local NGO 0092-300-7633573 balochistan.csn@gmail.com Sui Gas Road Murad Colony Dera Allah Yar
Peace Through Prosperity Local NGO 0092-51-8437479 info@bringptp.com House.No.107, Street No. 49, Sector: F-11/3, Islamabad	Coastal Association for Research & Development Local NGO 0092-853-361175 card.org.pk@gmail.com ilyasani Mohalla Dam Bunder P.O Winder
Friedrich Naumann Stiftung International NGO 0092-51-2278896 office13@pakistan.fnst.org, pakistan@fnst.org House No. 19, Street No. 19, Sector F-6/2, Islamabad	Asian Development Bank Donors 0092-51-2600351-69, 0092-51-2087300 adbprrm@adb.org Level 8, North Wing, Serena Business Complex, Khayaban-e- Suhrawardy, Sector G-5, Islamabad
Canadian International Development Agency Donor 0092-51-2279138-41 webmail@cidapsu.org.pk House No. 18, Begum Sarfraz Iqbal Road, Sector G- 6/4, P.O. Box No. 2934, Islamabad	The World Bank Donor 0092-51-9090000 mariamaltaf@worldbank.org 20-A Shahrah-e-Jamhuriat, Sector G-5/1, Islamabad
Japan International Cooperation Agency Donor 0092-51-9244500 -7 4th Floor, Serena Office Complex, Plot No. 17, Ramna 5, Khayaban-e-Suhrawardy, Sector G-5/1, Islamabad	The Asia Foundation Donor 0092-51-2650523 tafpk@asiafound.org House No. 7, Street No. 58, Sector F-7/4, Islamabad
Youth Commission for Human Rights Local NGO 0092-42-6666404 ychr@syberwurx.com F-6, Capri Center, Firdos Market, Gulberg-3 / House No.122, St.3, Officers Colony, Cavalry Ground, Lahore	Human Oriented Poverty and Education Foundation Local NGO 0092-333-5958405 naveed_ps@yahoo.com Block No. 56, 1st Floor, Suit No. 2, INT Center, Sector: G- 10/4, Islamabad
Leadership for Environment and Development International NGO 0092-51-111-511-111 main@lead.org.pk LEAD House, Sector: F-7 Markaz, Islamabad	PAK Education Society/Pakistan Development Network Local NGO 0092-21-34631377 LS-4, ST-23, Qasba Colony, Karachi
Sustainable Development Policy Institute Local NGO 0092-51-2278134, 0092-51-2278136 main@sdpi.org House No. 38 Embassy Road, G - 6/3, Islamabad	Socio Agri Development Forum Local NGO 0092-244-314225 socioagriforum@yahoo.com P.O Shah Pur Jahania Nawabshah
Democratic Commission for Human Development Local NGO 0092-42-35854412 dchd@dchd.org.pk 40 Block D, Model Town, Lahore	Canadian Hunger Foundation International NGO 0092-992 337033 ikhan@chf-partners.ca Canadian Hunger Foundation House No.881 A, Near Pakistan Radio Station Mansra Road, Jhangi.
Semiotcs Consultant (PVT) Limited Privately Held Company 0092-51-2271248 mail@semiotics.pk Semiotics Consultants (Pvt) Limited Flat 6-7, 2nd Floor, Block-13, Pearl Center, Super Market, Islamabad	ShoreBank International Donors 0092-51-2297928-9 contact@sbksbi.com House no,262, Street 5, Sector F 10/3, Islamabad
Association for the Development of Pakistan International NGO volunteer@developpakistan.org	Global Fund for Women International NGO 001-415-2484800

Association for the Development of Pakistan, PO Box 2492, San Francisco, CA 94126 USA	asiapac@globalfundforwomen.org 222 Sutter Street, Suite 500 San Francisco, CA 94108, USA
Islamic Development Bank Donors 0092-51-9222249 www.isdb.org Islamic Development Bank, Field Office, Room 415, C-Block, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad	CIDA's Programme for Advancement of Gender Equality Women Organizations 0092-51-208-6000 isbad@international.gc.ca High Commission of Canada, P. O. Box 1042, Islamabad, Pakistan
Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund Local Ngo 0092-51-111-000-102 www.ppaf.org.pk 1 Hill View Road, Banigala, Islamabad, Pakistan	Rural Community Development Society Local Ngo 0092 -423-7901130 www.rcdspk.org 1st Floor Hajvery Plaza, Khajooranwala Road, Begum Kot Ferozwala District, Sheikhupura
AKHUWAT Local Ngo 0092-42-35122743, 0092-42-35156382 info@akhuwat.org.pk akhuwat.org.pk 19 Civic Center, Opposite Minhaj-ul-Quran University, Township, Lahore	Rural Support Programme Network Local Ngo 0092-51-2829141, 0092-51-2829556 Info@rspn.org.pk www.rspn.org House No.7, Street 49, F-6/4 Islamabad, Pakistan.
Apna Microfinance Bank Microfinance Bank 0092-21-35865352-55 info@apnabank.com.pk www.apnabank.com.pk K-4/3 & 4/4, Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman Road, Gizri, Karachi, Pakistan.	Association for Gender Awareness & Human Empowerment Local Ngo 0092-42-35291211, 0092-42-35957916 info@agahe.org.pk www.agahe.org.pk House No.3, Block A, Lalazar Colony, Phase II, Raiwind Road, Lahore

Information & Communication Technology for **Crossing Barriers**



Solutions in Time

ALHASAN SYSTEMS PVT. LTD.

Landline: +92.51.282.0449/ +92.51.835.9288

Fax: +92.51.835.9287

Email: connect@alhasan.com Website: www.alhasan.com

<http://www.facebook.com/alhasan.com>