

ECONOMIC BULLETIN

October, 2014 - Volume: 2, Issue: 10

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

S. #	Description	Unit	Islamabad اسلام آباد	Rawalpindi راولپنڈی	Gujranwala گجرات والا	Sialkot سیالکوٹ	Lahore لاہور	Faisalabad فیصل آباد	Sargodha سرگودھا	Multan ملتان	Bahawalpur بہاولپور	Karachi کراچی	Hyderabad حیدرآباد	Sukkur سکڑ	Larkana لارکانہ	Peshawar پشاور	Bannu بانو	Quetta کوئٹہ	Khuzdar خضدار	Average Prices Aug 14 Jul 14 Aug 13	%change Aug 14 over Jul 14 Aug 13			
1	Wheat گندم، کھیر	10 Kg	360.00	360.00	337.50	357.50	348.75	335.63	336.25	339.88	338.13	340.00	352.50	340.00	312.50	367.50	352.50	385.00	400.00	350.63	351.21	362.27	-0.17	-3.21
2	Wheat Flour, Bag گندم، کھیر، بگ	10 Kg	408.44	408.33	400.00	400.00	399.00	388.75	382.50	392.50	380.00	443.08	420.00	385.00	378.75	408.65	405.00	410.00	440.00	404.12	401.60	407.33	0.63	-0.79
3	Rice Basmati Broken, (AQ) چلو، برساتی، (اوسط)	1 Kg	86.25	80.83	70.63	70.00	79.29	81.25	67.50	77.50	62.50	76.54	77.50	75.00	80.00	78.33	52.13	87.50	60.00	74.28	74.14	74.21	0.19	0.09
4	Rice Irri-6 (Punjab/Sindh) چلو، برساتی، (اوسط)	1 Kg	62.50	60.83	50.00	52.50	65.32	65.00	52.50	41.00	52.50	59.04	50.00	52.50	35.00	49.17	70.63	45.00	55.00	54.03	54.47	53.89	-0.81	0.26
5	Bread Plain, Medium Size نان، پختی، میڈیم سائز	Each	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	44.00	50.00	40.00	35.00	38.75	35.00	40.75	40.66	37.78	0.22	7.86	
6	Beef With Bone, (AQ) گوشت، بھینس، (اوسط)	1 Kg	321.25	317.50	280.00	280.00	328.57	276.25	275.00	293.33	265.00	346.15	300.00	290.00	290.00	273.33	270.00	400.00	315.00	301.26	298.54	280.13	0.91	7.54
7	Mutton, Average Quality گوشت، بھینس، (اوسط)	1 Kg	658.75	658.33	600.00	600.00	667.41	600.00	550.00	593.33	562.50	659.23	575.00	535.00	580.00	585.83	480.00	600.00	515.00	589.43	585.69	551.30	0.64	6.92
8	Chicken Farm, Broiler, Live چکن، فارم، برویلر، لائیو	1 Kg	140.10	123.88	118.25	119.75	114.36	122.88	122.50	126.25	118.00	136.62	141.88	149.50	140.00	138.00	158.75	157.50	128.75	138.00	158.57	148.81	-12.93	-7.22
9	Milk, Fresh, Unboiled دودھ، تازہ، ابھیلا	1 Ltr	87.50	83.33	77.50	70.00	68.04	70.00	60.00	70.58	80.00	80.00	80.00	75.00	80.00	72.50	90.00	80.00	80.00	75.61	75.43	68.43	0.24	10.49
10	Curd (Dahi) دھن، (دھن)	1 Kg	102.50	93.75	88.50	80.00	79.29	80.00	74.00	85.00	70.00	120.00	106.00	90.00	95.00	80.00	82.50	100.00	90.00	89.21	88.43	80.50	0.88	10.82
11	Powdered Milk, Nido, Polybag دودھ، پائوڈر، نیدو، پولیباگ	400 gm	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	348.82	347.87	294.26	0.27	18.54
12	Eggs Hen, Farm انڈے، ہن، فارم	Dozen	108.16	102.13	108.75	108.13	102.04	106.38	104.25	103.75	101.75	112.97	112.75	112.00	100.63	99.44	107.50	118.75	90.00	105.85	103.02	98.28	2.75	7.70
13	Mustard Oil, Average Quality سیرن، کھیر، اوسط	1 Kg	240.00	232.50	150.00	160.00	186.07	193.75	190.00	172.50	160.00	176.54	160.00	146.25	200.00	221.67	180.00	190.00	190.00	185.25	185.48	183.59	-0.12	0.90
14	Cooking Oil, Tin, (SN) کھیر، تین، (سن)	2.5 Ltr	530.00	530.00	545.00	545.00	535.00	545.00	520.00	540.00	540.00	545.00	545.00	545.00	530.00	540.00	540.00	540.00	550.00	539.12	540.29	537.35	-0.22	0.33
15	Vegetable Ghee, Tin, (SN) کھیر، تین، (سن)	2.5 Kg	507.50	507.50	505.00	505.00	505.00	510.00	502.50	510.00	508.75	505.00	505.00	525.00	520.00	508.75	510.00	510.00	550.00	511.47	511.76	510.29	-0.06	0.23
16	Vegetable Ghee (Loose) کھیر، تین، (لووس)	1 Kg	165.00	160.25	145.00	158.21	145.50	146.00	146.00	155.75	160.00	161.54	160.00	157.50	145.00	160.94	151.88	190.00	170.00	157.80	158.94	157.68	-0.65	0.08
17	Bananas بانا، نا	Dozen	172.51	132.81	76.25	72.50	81.21	55.00	52.50	79.17	70.00	55.58	55.47	58.75	64.38	62.92	79.38	78.75	85.00	78.36	89.15	61.31	-12.10	27.81
18	Pulse Masoor, Washed پلس، مسور، واشڈ	1 Kg	141.25	128.54	143.75	120.00	152.32	135.00	128.75	125.00	120.00	126.54	118.44	130.00	113.38	125.42	122.50	133.75	115.00	128.80	128.66	112.36	0.11	14.63
19	Pulse Moong, Washed پلس، مونگ، واشڈ	1 Kg	168.13	161.72	153.75	155.00	155.71	145.00	140.00	132.50	145.00	169.33	157.50	155.00	140.00	144.17	142.50	147.50	140.00	150.17	152.02	122.89	-1.22	22.20
20	Pulse Mash, Washed پلس، ماش، واشڈ	1 Kg	169.38	160.73	166.25	168.75	176.02	160.00	157.50	152.50	160.00	143.08	143.13	150.00	146.25	152.50	152.50	173.75	140.00	157.20	155.03	128.61	1.40	22.23
21	Pulse Gram, Washed پلس، گرام، واشڈ	1 Kg	85.16	75.17	66.25	65.63	66.07	68.94	63.75	67.50	70.00	78.08	72.50	75.00	66.88	76.67	70.00	100.00	85.00	73.68	74.01	73.44	-0.45	0.33
22	Potatoes پوٹو، ٹیو	1 Kg	80.32	76.25	78.75	65.00	76.43	77.50	75.00	60.00	61.54	51.54	52.97	52.50	58.75	71.67	62.50	50.00	57.50	66.00	68.60	34.71	-3.79	90.15
23	Onions ونین، ٹیو	1 Kg	57.19	52.08	45.63	47.50	50.36	44.69	38.75	38.88	40.00	39.81	37.35	36.88	38.13	43.12	38.13	30.00	27.50	41.53	41.24	47.17	0.70	-11.96
24	Tomatoes ٹماٹو، ٹیو	1 Kg	81.88	73.86	75.00	76.25	81.07	75.63	71.47	70.63	70.58	71.25	56.25	76.25	51.67	53.44	41.25	32.50	66.04	47.78	54.48	38.22	2.43	
25	Sugar, Refined شکر، ریفائنڈ	1 Kg	64.44	62.61	60.00	60.00	61.42	60.00	59.50	59.25	60.00	61.62	59.25	58.50	59.75	61.83	60.13	61.00	59.00	60.49	57.83	53.84	4.60	12.35
26	Gur, Average Quality گور، اوسط	1 Kg	105.00	90.83	87.50	83.13	88.93	83.13	75.00	77.50	70.00	96.54	78.91	75.00	73.75	94.79	88.13	85.00	80.00	84.30	82.17	89.88	2.59	-6.21
27	Salt Powder, Loose سولٹ پائوڈر، لووس	1 Kg	11.00	10.83	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.25	10.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	9.92	9.87	9.15	0.51	8.42	
28	Red Chilly Powder, Loose ریڈ چلی پائوڈر، لووس	1 Kg	296.25	279.17	280.00	250.00	260.71	211.88	250.00	243.34	210.00	307.69	280.00	250.00	225.00	208.75	273.75	290.00	200.00	253.91	251.42	216.85	0.99	17.09
29	Garlic گاریک	1 Kg	173.75	152.50	130.00	120.00	155.00	102.00	117.00	116.25	118.00	125.00	115.00	102.50	149.38	148.75	140.00	165.00	133.87	133.91	124.85	-1.50	7.22	
30	Tea, Upton Yellow Label, Packet ٹیا، یپٹن یلو لیبل، پاکٹ	200 gm	127.37	127.37	124.21	124.21	126.32	126.32	127.41	127.37	126.32	124.21	127.37	124.21	124.21	127.37	125.82	124.21	124.21	125.79	124.21	127.13	1.27	-26.92
31	Cooked Beef, Average Hotel کوکڈ بیف، اوسط ہوٹل	Plate	83.75	81.25	60.00	62.50	78.04	75.00	95.00	70.00	65.00	71.54	61.88	60.00	70.00	112.50	90.00	80.00	140.00	82.14	82.00	75.49	0.17	8.81
32	Cooked Daal, Average Hotel کوکڈ ڈال، اوسط ہوٹل	Plate	56.25	50.83	35.00	32.50	51.07	42.50	40.00	32.50	37.50	53.08	40.00	60.00	60.00	47.50	60.00	60.00	47.57	47.48	44.99	0.19	5.73	
33	Tea Prepared, Average Hotel ٹیا پریپارڈ، اوسط ہوٹل	Cup	20.00	20.00	17.50	15.00	19.93	20.00	18.50	20.00	15.00	16.54	20.00	20.00	22.50	15.00	15.00	21.00	20.00	18.59	18.48	16.34	0.60	13.77
34	Cigarettes, K-2, 20's سیگریٹ، ک-2، 20's	Packet	45.00	45.00	45.00	50.00	45.00	41.25	48.00	43.00	45.00	45.00	46.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	40.00	45.19	45.12	37.59	0.16	20.22	
35	Long Chloa لنچ، کھیر	1 mtr	185.00	175.00	137.50	135.00	247.14	237.50	225.00	250.00	180.00	170.00	210.00	230.00	200.00	300.00	147.50	170.00	190.00	199.39	199.39	171.14	0.00	16.51
36	Shirting شرٹنگ	1 mtr	172.50	165.00	175.00	175.00	118.57	125.00	140.00	210.00	115.00	138.08	130.00	120.00	130.00	270.83	130.00	160.00	190.00	156.76	156.18	141.01	0.37	11.17
37	Lawn لارن	1 mtr	227.50	210.00	205.00	205.00	261.07	240.00	360.00	150.00	146.50	360.00	215.00	280.00	333.00	360.00	167.50	180.00	165.00	239.15	239.15	189.80	0.00	26.00
38	Georgette جارجیٹ	1 mtr	155.00	152.50	132.50	130.00	110.54	160.00	150.00	105.00	110.00	114.62	110.00	125.00	130.00	110.00	97.50	105.00	95.00	123.10	121.63	110.29	1.21	11.61
39	Sandal Bata (Gents) سینڈل باتا (جنٹس)	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	699.00	0.00	7.70
40	Chappal Spunone Bata (Gents) چپال سپونون باتا (جنٹس)	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) سینڈل باتا (لڈیز)	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	Elec. Charges, Upto 50 Units الیکٹریک چارجز، یپٹو 50 یونٹس	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 گیس چارجز یپٹو 3.3719 ممبرٹیو	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	124.18	0.00	0.00
44	Kerosene Oil کیروسین آئل	40 Kg	762.50	683.33	700.00	600.00	703.21	600.00	475.00	545.00	565.00	513.08	400.00	400.00	400.00	656.25	490.00	525.00	400.00	554.02	554.39	517.38	-0.07	7.08
45	Energy Saver (14 watts) انرجی سیور (14 واٹس)	Each	167.50	167.50	155.00	155.00	165.00	162.50	167.50	165.00	175.00	170.00	160.00	155.00	175.00	180.00	160.00	180.00	150.00	165.29	165.15	161.47		



Making Case for Electronic Voting System in Pakistan

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Why Millions of Children are out of School ..

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Energy Profile Islamabad Capital Territory

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MAPS

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- BROADBAND COVERAGE MAP PAKISTAN
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- TOTAL PER CAPITA HEALTH EXPENDITURE-PAKISTAN AND INDIA
- RENEWABLE INTERNAL FRESHWATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA (CUBIC METERS)
- PAKISTAN LINGUISTIC MAP
- COMMUNITY MAP (SAIDPUR VILLAGE) ISLAMABAD

METADATA

- Monthly Price Indices for October, 2013
- Monthly Advance releases on Foreign Trade Statistics for September, 2013

Both reports are available at
<http://pbs.gov.pk>

INFOGRAPH

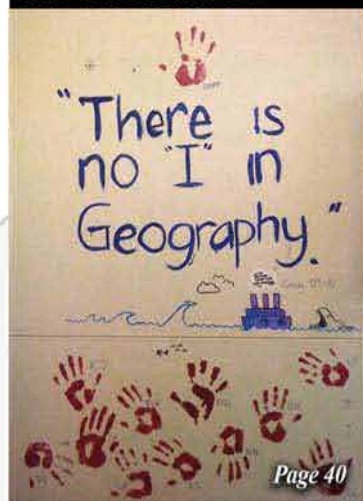
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- Energy Infograph Islamabad Capital Territory

APPLIED RESEARCH

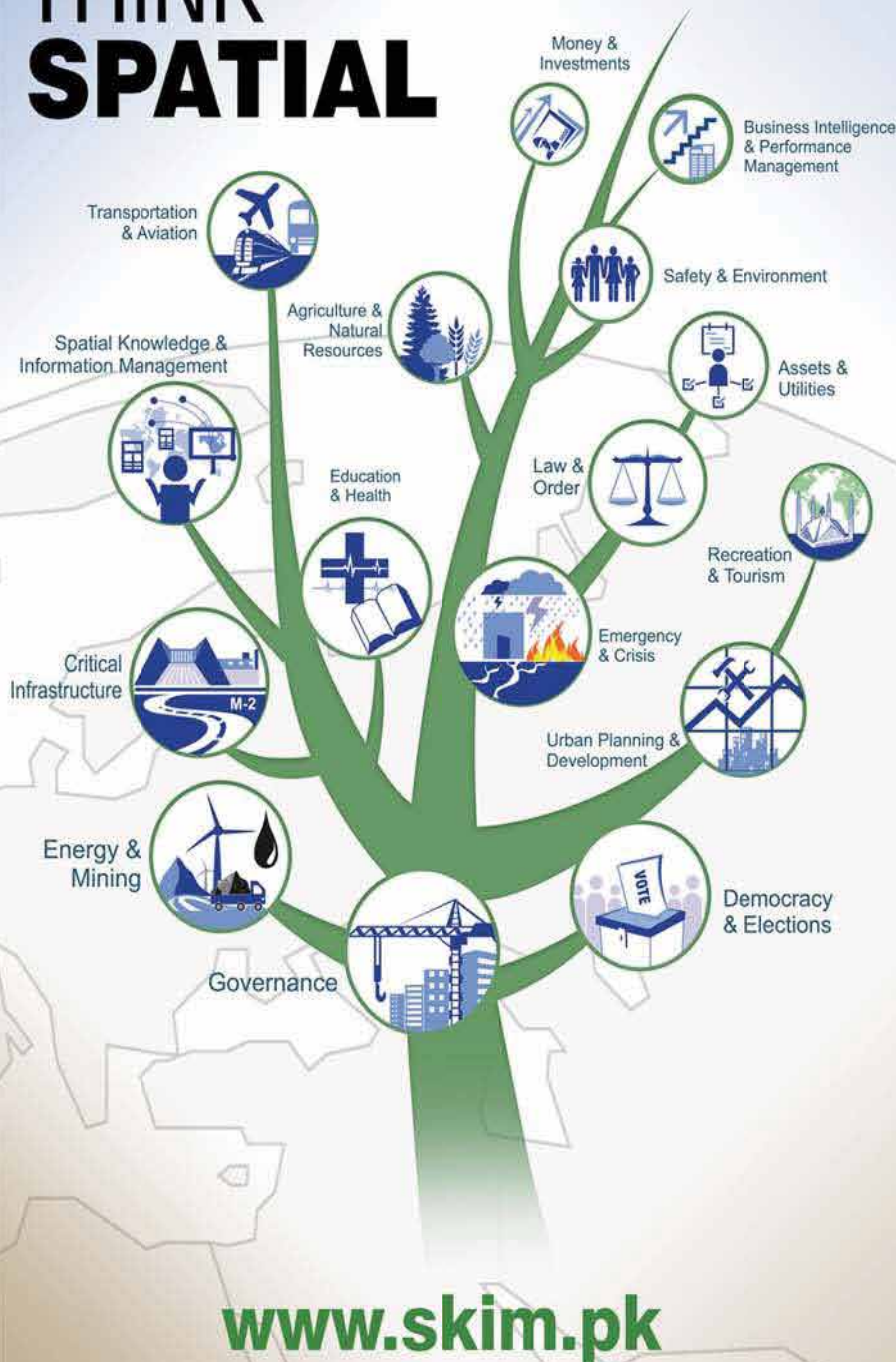
- Language policy, multilingualism and language vitality in Pakistan *Page 34*
- Word Disaster Report *Page 42*

INFOTAINMENT



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THINK SPATIAL



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NEWS HEADLINES

Pakistan, China investment: Sindh plays host to \$130m wind power project

Express Tribune, 30th September 2014

Overstated GDP losses

Daily Dawn, 29th September 2014

DETAILS

KARACHI: An investment of \$130 million is being made for setting up a 50-megawatt wind power project near Gharo, Sindh. Two private companies – HydroChina and Dawood Power Limited – are working on the project as part of a joint venture.

A state-owned Chinese bank will handle finances for the clean energy project while the Sindh government has allocated 1,720 acres of land. Dawood Power has got a Letter of Intent from the Alternative Energy Development Board. The investors have acquired a no-objection certificate based on the Initial Environment Examination report from the Sindh Environmental Protection Agency, along with a generation license and upfront tariff from the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority. They have also entered into an energy purchase agreement with the National Transmission and Dispatch Company. The financial close of the project is expected to be achieved by the end of 2014 and development work is scheduled to begin from January next year. It will be completed in 18 months and commercial operation will start before July 2016. This project, which will generate employment opportunities, is a high priority for the Pakistan-China Economic Corridor.

Sindh Chief Minister Qaim Ali Shah, while speaking at a sub-lease (land) signing ceremony at the CM House here, said Sindh had a lot of potential to utilise wind energy to its maximum. "The government has developed a comprehensive energy policy to meet growing energy needs through cheap domestic resources, especially wind and coal," said Shah. "The government of Sindh highly appreciates the Chinese investment for exploitation and exploration of resources." Officials of the provincial energy department said more than 40 companies were engaged in the province to produce 3,000MW from the wind corridor. They said another 50MW project was being executed by China Three Gorges Company, which would start supplying electricity to the national grid in two months.

WHEN the government project-ed the economic growth rate for the current year at 5.1pc in June against last year's 4.14pc, it had not anticipated the devastating floods and the political agitation of Imran Khan and Tahirul Qadri. Within the first quarter of this fiscal, both events struck the political nerve centre and food basket in Punjab, raising fears among a few economists that nothing less than 2.5pc of economic growth may be compromised. As the dust settles, these doomsday scenarios seem to be exaggerated, although it would require a comprehensive field study over the next few months for conclusive estimates.

As of September 25, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) had reported that crops were affected in 2.4m acres of land and less than 8,700 cattle perished during the two-week-long natural disaster, affecting 26 of Punjab's 36 districts. Sindh, another major contributor to GDP, faced negligible damage to crops and cattle. The infrastructure, like roads, pipelines, power plants and industrial units, remained safe.

As economists seem divided over the losses arising out of the flood, they are almost unanimous over the negligible impact of the dharnas of Imran Khan and Tahirul Qadri on this year's GDP, notwithstanding the substantial immediate financial impact and long-term investor confidence loss. Former principal economic adviser to the finance ministry Sakib Sherani, who now runs Macro Economic Insights (a consultancy), said the impact of the recent floods on GDP could be no more than 0.2-0.3pc, while the impact on balance of payments could be around \$380m. These are software-generated estimates on the basis of actual data available as of September 25 on flood damages.

Mr Sherani explained that about 300,000 acres of cotton area had been affected, much less than previous estimates of 700,000-800,000 acres. The total area affected by floods have peaked at 2.4m acres. Against this, the super floods of 2010 had inundated more than 5m acres of crop area. The livestock loss was also substantial, and even then, the impact was less than 2pc of GDP. He said because of latest estimates, the unit price in the cotton market had peaked around September 11-12 when fears were high, but the prices have since collapsed with the realisation that the negative impact was not that much. He said even the government's estimates of Rs1.1trn loss caused by the political agitation was an overstatement, although the psychological impact on perceptions about potential investment was quite high, but unquantifiable. While the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has noted security and political concerns and effects of floods as downside risks, it, in fact, upgraded Pakistan's growth estimate to 4.2pc for this fiscal on September 25, up from its previous estimate of 3.9pc. And although multilaterals are generally conservative in their estimates, the ADB noted easing fiscal consolidation, increased public sector development allocation, continuing reforms and improving security environment as reasons behind the improved growth prospects, subject to easing of energy shortages.

The fears of excessive damages to the national economy were raised by former finance minister Dr Hafeez Pasha, who estimated last week that floods in Punjab and Sindh could shrink economic growth by as much as 2.5pc. "The severe blow dealt to agriculture by floods, particularly in Punjab and Sindh, may send the country's GDP growth, envisaged at 5.1pc, to below 2.5pc," he said. Former economic adviser to the finance ministry and now Dean of the business school at the National University of Science and Technology (NUST) Dr Ashfaq Hassan Khan put his weight behind Dr Pasha, though for some other reasons. He said floods have negatively affected agriculture and livestock, which, coupled with its spin over to textile and exports, could impact the growth rate by 2.5pc. "The GDP growth rate this year would be somewhere between 2.5pc and 3pc," he said, and blamed the PML-N government for the economic deterioration. "The vehicle remains the same, only the driver has changed." He added that the industrial sector had already been slowing down after the first six months of the current year because the euphoria about economic improvement and

SBP intervenes to keep dollar below Rs103

Daily Dawn, 28th September 2014

Foreigners repatriate \$116m

The News, 27th September 2014

Outlook: ADB projects 4.2% growth for Pakistan

Express Tribune, 26th September 2014

polymaking had evaporated.

Dr Ashfaq said large-scale manufacturing (LSM) output in July-August last year stood at 4.3pc, which was artificially jacked up to 11pc in September, followed by an average of 3.7pc in October and November, and then artificially improved to 11pc by the government. Between January-June 2014, the growth rate averaged 1.7pc and slumped to 1.1pc in July. This means LSM had already collapsed, with floods only contributing to this, he said. He added that exports, tax collection and balance of payments would be badly affected. He, however, ruled out any negative impact of the prolonged political sit-in in front of parliament house on GDP, except for the loss of investor confidence in a weakening political government. Finance Minister Ishaq Dar has decided to engage multilaterals for on-ground loss estimation for credibility purposes to seek donor support for rehabilitation.

KARACHI: The rupee has strong support of the State Bank that is said to be pressurising the banks to keep the dollar below Rs103, said bankers and currency dealers in the inter-bank market. For more than a week the dollar is hovering around Rs102.80 but could not cross the barrier of Rs103 despite factors loaded against it. "Keeping itself behind the scene the central bank is using all kinds of pressure and influence to force the banks not to let the dollar cross Rs103," said Atif Ahmed, a currency dealer in the inter-bank market.

The local currency came under pressure with beginning of political crisis which ultimately delayed release of fifth tranche by the IMF, the key source of dollar inflows for the country, the rupee started slipping unable to hold the position below Rs100 to a US greenback.

Bankers said the declining foreign exchange reserves of both the State Bank and scheduled banks was more concerning, which has softened the confidence over local currency thus shifting the trust more on the US currency. Currency dealers said the central bank was not allowing big banks to come and trade in the currency market. No bank was allowed to trade at a rate above Rs102.84 on Friday. "I believe when the market will open on Monday the price could be around Rs102.75-78. This is the way market is being controlled," said a senior banker. He said that actual dollar price was higher than the current controlled prices; however, he declined to identify the possible price of dollar if the central bank stops influencing the currency market.

In the last couple of months the dollar gained about 5 per cent against the local currency while showing all potential to gain further if the gets out of influence of the central bank. The government did a miracle in the second half of the FY14 by bringing back dollar from Rs109-10 to below Rs98 and it sustained for a substantially long period. "If the IMF releases tranche it will certainly help boost the market sentiment and it will receive as an indication that things are moving in the right direction," said Atif Ahmed. It is believed that that with the release of IMF tranche, the export proceeds held by the exporters could see a fast landing. It was also observed that last week the banks were short of liquidity which compelled many dollar holders to sell their holdings for generating rupee liquidity. The State Bank on Friday injected Rs94bn to supply liquidity for the banks facing a drought.

Bankers said the most the banks were out of dollar reserves in their foreign branches. The banks used to keep dollars in their foreign branches that help them to make quick payments against a business deal.

KARACHI: The repatriation of profit by foreign investors having exposure in Pakistan declined by four percent to \$116.6 million in July-August, as the political standoff impacted the overall business environment. According to the numbers issued by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), the repatriation of dividend on foreign direct investment (FDI) stood at \$100 million, while profits of \$16.6 million on investment in the equity market were repatriated in these two months.

Analysts said improved economic activities increased the profitability of local and multinational companies last year, but the political instability and the energy shortages in the current fiscal year impacted the businesses. The highest repatriation was witnessed in the financial business where investors send home \$45.7 million; followed by the petrochemicals sector, repatriating \$13.6 million in July-August.

ISLAMABAD: The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has projected a 4.2% economic growth rate for this year but warned that increasing security concerns, political demonstrations and effects of recent floods pose downside risks to the Pakistani economy. The Manila-based lending agency's growth projection is around 1% less than the target the government has set for itself. The 4.2% projection is also half than the pace the country needs to create jobs for thousands of people every year. The projections were made in the Asian Development Outlook (ADO) Updated – its flagship annual report. The continuation of economic reforms and efforts to improve the security environment would help business confidence and revive private investment, it added. The report stated that the government's Vision 2025 also underlines that long-term development is not possible without political stability, security, and the rule of law. The ADB said several years of concerted national commitment would be required to eliminate electricity shortages and affect the structural reforms necessary to achieve high and inclusive growth. The report argued that the projected 4.2% growth rate in the current fiscal year reflects some easing of fiscal consolidation and increased allocations for public sector development spending. But continuing reforms and a better security environment would further boost business confidence and foster private investment. It cautioned that the prospects of strong growth in manufacturing depend on further progress in easing energy shortages. The updates came at a time when the government is struggling to cope with the challenges posed by protesters and the aftermath of floods. Due to increasing political pressure, the government has already started backtracking from committed reforms.

Check and balance: Trade imbalance alarming

Express Tribune, 24th September 2014

Sports goods exports post 8.3pc increase in two months

Business Recorder, 23rd September 2014

Petroleum group exports up by 53.53pc in two months

Business Recorder, 22nd September 2014

The ADB said Pakistan's ability to achieve current fiscal year's budget deficit target of 4.9% also hinges on reforms in the energy and taxation areas. While in most major categories of spending is projected to be increased by double digits, the report added that the government is expecting large savings from a 37% drop in subsidies, which is equal to 0.6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It added the savings have been anticipated mainly by cutting untargeted power subsidies. "Containing subsidies will be a challenge given overruns in recent years, and success will depend on implementing power sector reforms to raise tariffs enough to meet costs, improve collection, reduce leakage and invest in generation, transmission, and distribution systems", it observed. Contrary to its commitment to the International Monetary Fund, the government has already announced freezing increase in power tariffs due to fear of public backlash. The ADB report stated that the significant power tariff increase in the previous fiscal year helped reduce subsidies, but savings were partly offset to cover improved supply. The ADB has projected that average inflation is expected to slow down to 8.2% in this fiscal, slightly down from 8.6% in the previous fiscal year. The ADB also revised its economic growth projection to 4.1% for the last fiscal year, up from its earlier estimates. It said the upturn came from improved industrial performance: a pickup in construction by 11.3%, continued growth in large-scale manufacturing at 4%, and electricity supply improved by 3.7%, owing largely to the government's clearance of intra-industry debt. However, it highlighted areas the government ignored in its first year. The contribution of investment was low by 0.2%. The ratio of fixed investment-to-GDP continued to decline falling to 12.4% in last fiscal year compared with 12.6% of fiscal year 2013. The private and public enterprise investment in the various production sectors slipped to 9.9% of GDP. Net exports turned negative, subtracting 0.7% from GDP as import growth outpaced export.

KARACHI: The Union of Small and Medium Enterprises (Unisame) invited Finance Minister Ishaq Dar's attention towards the increase in trade deficit by 28% within two months of the current fiscal year. Pakistan's trade imbalance was recorded at \$4.243 billion during July and August of financial year 2014-15 as against \$3.308 billion of the corresponding period of the previous year, showing a rise of 28.3 percent.

"Due to the World Trade Organizations (WTO) promotion of free trade regulations, the government cannot ban import of any item and place it on the negative list but it can check the imports made from undisclosed money," said Unisame President Zulfikar Thaver, lamenting the unnecessary imports of soft drinks, confectionary, clothing and leather goods. Merchants import goods to distribute throughout the country and pass it across the borders.

ISLAMABAD: Sports goods exports from the country registered an increase of 8.30 percent during the first two months of current financial year as compared to the same period last year. During the period from July-August, 2014, sports goods worth US\$ 55.013 million were exported as compared to US\$ 50.79 million exports of the corresponding period of last financial year. According to the data of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), about 617 thousand dozen footballs valuing US\$ 27.957 million were exported during the period under review. The exports of footballs were recorded at 458 thousand dozens in first two months of last financial year, the data revealed.

During the last two months of current financial year country earned US\$ 19.762 million by exporting about 371 thousand dozen gloves as against the last year's exports of 444 thousand dozens gloves valuing US\$ 21.77 million. However, during the period under review other sports goods exports remained on down track and registered negative growth of 44.40 percent in their exports as other sports goods exports reached at US\$ 7.294 million which were recorded at US\$ 13.11 million in corresponding period last year. The data revealed that footwear exports posted 21.55 percent increase and about 2,061 thousand pairs of footwear worth US\$ 25.710 million were exported during the first two months of current financial year as compared to 2,446 thousand pairs valuing US\$ 21.152 million of same period last year. The exports of leather footwear increased by 28.71 percent and about 1,511 thousand pairs of leather footwear worth US\$ 23.57 million were exported as compared to the exports of 1,190 thousand pairs costing US\$ 18.314 million of same period last year. According to the data exports of canvas footwear registered 100 percent decrease in first two months which were recorded at 9 thousand pairs valuing US\$ 0.040 million in same period last financial year.

ISLAMABAD: Petroleum group and coal exports from the country during the first two months of current financial year registered an increase of 53.53 percent as compared to the same period of last year. Petroleum products worth US\$ 194.982 million exported during the period from July-August, 2014 as compared to the exports of US\$ 127.00 million of corresponding period of last year, said the data of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).

During the period under review about 66,864 metric tons of petroleum crude worth US\$ 53.728 million exported which was recorded 100 percent increase when it compared with the same period of last year. Meanwhile, the petroleum products witnessed increase of 185.76 percent as petroleum products exports reached at US\$ 15.388 million as against exports of US\$ 5.385 million of same period of last year. During the period under review, exports of petroleum top NAPHTHA increased by 3.50 percent as about 127,500 metric tons of the above mention commodity worth US\$ 125.866 million exported as compared to the same period of last year. The data revealed that petroleum top NAPHTHA exports during the first two months of last financial year were recorded at 139,700 metric tons valuing US\$ 121.607 million. However, exports of solid fuels (coal) remained on down track as its exports decreased by 100 percent during the first two months which was recorded at 45 metric tons.

According the provisional figures of PBS for the month of July-August, the exports of pharma products recorded 0.14 percent increase and about 1,821 metric tons of pharma products valuing US\$ 26.24 million exported as compared to exports of US\$ 26.40 million of same period last year.

Political crisis, floods threat to economy: SBP

The News, 21st September 2014

Current account deficit widens by 136pc to \$1.3 billion

The News, 20th September 2014

MDBs deliver \$24bn in climate change financing in 2013

Business Recorder, 19th September 2014

KARACHI: The State Bank of Pakistan on Saturday said that the current political crisis and devastating floods in the country are a threat to the economy. In a policy statement, the central bank expects the floods, which killed hundreds of people and submerged vast agriculture lands in Sindh and Punjab, to temporarily disrupt the supply chain.

"Besides having implications for economic growth, the floods can also create macroeconomic imbalances by putting pressures on the fiscal and external sector," it added. The central bank's Monetary Policy Committee also noted festering risks to the economic outlook of the country, saying the ongoing political impasse, delay in the finalization of the fourth IMF review, and the current heavy rains and floods, which have engulfed central and southern Punjab, threaten the nascent recovery in economic activity.

Pakistan and the IMF held inconclusive talks to conclude the fourth review last month. Finance Minister Ishaq Dar at the news briefing, along with the Asian Development Bank president, said the country would miss its growth target as floods and political turmoil have hit GDP growth. The headline inflation declined to 7 percent in August, which is its lowest level since June 2013, but the SBP warned that inflation could increase in future that can raise the prices of commodities. The central bank said actual low inflation might weigh positively on market sentiments but "it is the future path of inflation that matters for monetary policy decisions."

KARACHI: Pakistan's current account deficit widened sharply in the first two months of the current fiscal year, underlining the pressures on the economy as declining goods prices are denting income from exports, analysts said on Friday. The country's current account deficit was bigger than expected in July-August, 2014, surged 136 percent to \$1.372 billion as a prolonged protests hit exports and increased imports, the central bank said. It was recorded at \$580 million in July-August period of 2013. Despite the larger deficit in July-August, the current account gap as percentage of GDP remained stable at 2.8 percent.

Analysts said the rupee fell to its lowest in nearly six months against the dollar in August, hinting at rising import price pressures which could allow the central bank to revisit its policy monetary stance in coming months. Imports surged by 14.8 percent to \$7.908 billion during the two months under review, showed the SBP data. "Significant increase in the trade in goods deficit is likely to be short term in nature as the data from PBS (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics) does not show that much deficits, as per PBS, trade in goods deficit increased by 28.3 percent in 2MFY14 to \$3.3 billion," said Zeeshan Afzal, an analyst at Topline Securities. "There could be some old payments (could be oil or other payments) being settled now while rupee depreciation also triggers exporter to defer inflows," he added. Afzal said increase in the deficit was mainly caused by 55 percent higher trade in goods deficit to \$4.2bn, while during the period, exports declined by 11 percent to \$3.7bn and imports increased by 15 billion to \$7.9bn. "However, support came from 13 percent higher remittances to \$3.0bn and 31 percent lower deficits on trade in services \$0.41bn," he said.

In July-August fiscal year 2014-15, petroleum, agriculture and chemicals and machinery group were the major imports sending \$3.052 billion, \$1.132 billion and \$883 million, respectively from the country. In the two months of this fiscal year, exports fell to \$3.749 billion from \$4.209 billion in the comparable period. Exports of all major heads witnessed a downward trend in the period under review over the same months last year. Textile exports were registered at \$2.261 billion as compared to \$2.336 billion, according to the SBP's data. This was despite the tall claims of the government of increasing exports after the grant of Generalized System of Preferences Plus status by the European Union, said Muzammil Aslam at Emerging Economic Research.

Ahsan Mehanti at Arif Habib Corp said exports were on the lower side because of the political uncertainty and energy crisis. A textile exporter said utility crisis and security situation in the country were the main reasons behind lowering exports, while government policies encouraging imports adversely affected the trade balance. Aslam said the deficit could have been wider had there been no foreign aids and higher remittance inflows. The rise in remittance inflows lent support to the balance of payments position. In the period under review, the workers' remittances went up by 12.6 percent to \$2.978 billion because of Eid-ul-Azha and Hajj factors, suggested the SBP's data. However, the country observed a steep decline in foreign direct investment – to \$87 million in July-August 2014 from \$138 million in July-August 2013. Similarly, there was a net outflow in portfolio investment of \$108 million as against \$77 million a year ago. Aslam said the situation is likely to get worst in the wake of floods, which have destroyed the cotton crops.

ISLAMABAD: Six leading multilateral development banks (MDBs) provided almost \$24 billion worldwide in financing in 2013 for projects in developing and emerging economies that address the challenges of climate change, according to the third annual joint MDB report on climate finance. The report that was released on Friday demonstrates the shared engagement expressed by the six MDBs last week to reinforce transparency of their financing in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The report has been prepared by the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank Group. The new report analyses the financial commitments from the institutions to support climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the information provided has been expanded to include both a more detailed sector based breakdown and a split between public and private operations, as well as a regional breakdown of MDB financing.

From the total \$24 billion in climate finance provided in 2013, 80 percent, or \$19 billion, was dedicated to mitigation and 20 percent, or nearly \$5 billion, to adaptation. Of the total commitments, 9 percent, or \$2 billion, came from external resources, such as bilateral or multilateral donors. The regional coverage for 2013 is quite balanced with two regions (East Asia and the Pacific, Non-

Economy may shrink by 50 percent after devastating floods

The news, 18th September

European Union Europe and Central Asia) each receiving roughly 20 percent of total climate finance provided, and four regions (South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, European Union New Member States) 10 percent-15 percent each. Concerning investment in different sectors, 22 percent of adaptation finance supported coastal and riverine infrastructure including built flood protection infrastructure, and 30 percent went to the category comprising energy, transport, and other built environment and infrastructure. In mitigation finance, renewable energy still takes by far the largest share, with 25 percent of the total.

ISLAMABAD: Floods inundating Punjab and Sindh provinces may shrink economic growth as much as 2.5 percent, a former finance minister said on Wednesday — the largest estimate yet for the potential damage.

Hafiz Pasha, former finance minister and renowned economist, said the country's GDP growth is likely to decline by 50 percent in the current fiscal year, causing a minimum loss of Rs 500 billion to the exchequer. The estimates, he said, were based on recently conducted field research. "The severe blow dealt to agriculture by the floods particularly in Punjab and Sindh, may send the country's GDP growth, envisaged at 5.1 percent, to below 2.5 percent," he added. This will result in expected losses between Rs 500-600 billion, and will result in the government revising its macro-economic targets — such as the growth rate, trade deficit, inflation and foreign debt — downwards. The GDP for 2014-15 was originally forecast at 5.1 percent based on gains from agriculture (3.3 percent) and industry (6.8 percent). While agriculture will be severely affected by the floods, Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) growth also slowed to just 1.2 percent on average during March-June period 2014 as against 6.4 percent in the comparable period of 2013.

Inflation, which had been brought down to single digit and stood at 7 percent in August 2014, might also now rebound and move towards double digits. Accompanied by fiscal constraints on the economy, this may result in the PML (N) led government being left with no other option but to divert resources from Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) to the flood affected areas of the country. Based on ground data, Pasha said cotton and rice should be considered fragile crops in the aftermath of the devastating floods. "The cotton belt has been impact severely and rough estimates suggest that Pakistan is going to face huge direct and indirect losses," he added. As the floods enter Sindh, Dr Pasha said it will be premature to give any exact numbers as the destruction is likely to rise in the coming days. He added though that in the Punjab, which is the food basket for the entire country and contributes 54 percent in its overall GDP growth, the floods have caused huge losses to the economy. Taking them into account, Pasha said he expected GDP growth to settle between 2 to 2.5 percent against the envisaged target of 5.1 percent. "I pray that the GDP growth should not dwindle below 2 percent of GDP for the current fiscal year," he added.

Pakistan has an envisaged target of 14.5 million bales of cotton and the loss of one million bales can negatively impact one percent of GDP. In addition, the sowing of wheat will start by next month in October, and if the water does not start to recede by then, every week's delay in sowing of wheat can cause losses of up to one million tons. Pasha said Pakistan had to import cotton and sugar worth \$1 billion because of the last floods, so any pressure on the import bill at this point of time would have devastating effects for the country's economy. According to him, the exports were already dwindling, while the import bill has surged up to unprecedented levels. Further pressures on the import bill would increase the economic woes of the country, Pasha concluded.

It should be mentioned that exports contracted by 4.5 percent in March-July period of 2014 as against increase of 2.8 percent in same period of the last fiscal year. Pakistan also registered lowest ever exports in the last quarter in 2013-14 since 2011. The country's exports of \$1.9 billion are the lowest on month to month basis in last six years. On fiscal side, the economic experts said that the government will have to divert resources from the PSDP to flood affected areas of the country. According to them, the government will have to provide huge compensation for the losses of precious human lives, housing units, other infrastructure, agriculture crops and live stocks which will further aggravate fiscal pressures on cash starved country.

Political uncertainty deprives country of \$2.4b

The Nation, 17th September 2014

ISLAMABAD: Finance Minister Senator Ishaq Dar on Tuesday said that country has been deprived of \$2.4 billion foreign exchange due to the political uncertainty that delayed three important transactions; issuing of Sukuk bond, divestment of OGDCL shares and IMF tranche. Finance Minister made these remarks in a meeting with President Asian Development Bank Takehiko Nakao who called on him. Ishaq Dar said government has failed to complete three transactions on time due to the political uncertainty in the country that included issuing of Sukuk, divestment of OGDCL shares and IMF next release. But we would solve the issue amicably as we had already constituted a committee on electoral reforms, he added.

Earlier, the Minister while greeting President ADB, said: "We welcome our esteemed guest on his first visit to Pakistan and appreciate our long standing and trust-worthy relation with our development partner". The Minister also thanked President ADB for condolences extended by him on the deaths and losses of infrastructure caused by the recent floods.

Briefing President ADB on the economic condition of the country, the Finance Minister said, "we have been following a pro-development macro-economic agenda and improvements can be seen in revenue collection (16.44pc), decrease in budget deficit (5.7pc), growth in foreign remittances (13.7pc), growth in large scale manufacturing (4.2pc) and the increase in the disbursement of agricultural credit (15.91pc). Our government has also increased the spending on the social safety net, the allocation has increased from a mere Rs.40 billion to Rs118 billion in the last fourteen months of our tenure. We ensured that no cuts were made in the Public Sector Development Programme allocations." The Minister said that we would need the support of the ADB on Diamer Bhasha Dam

Prices of vegetable witness upward trend

Business Recorder, 16th September 2014

Horticulture exports can be boosted with integrated quality system: Jawad

Pakistan Today, 14th September 2014

because solving the energy crisis is the priority of our Government. World Bank is going to hold a Business Opportunity Conference in Washington on October 8 and we are going to discuss Diamer Bhasha Dam Project in the conference because it has vital importance for generating energy as well as water conservation. We also want to proceed with the projects of TAPI and CASA 1000 for fulfilling the energy needs of the country in near future.

Chairman National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Major General M. Saeed Aleem, also gave a brief presentation to the ADB President on the recent flood damages in Punjab, AJK and Gilgit Baltistan.

Nakao thanked the Finance Minister on extending such a warm welcome to him. He said it is his first trip to Pakistan though he knew about the Gandhara civilization in the area from his school days. He further said that he has great sympathies for the flood affectees and would like to assist in their rehabilitation process. He said, "ADB helped the people in Philippines affected by the typhoon Yolanda and in 2005, we also helped the people affected by the earth quake." He further said, "we are happy to know that the Government of Pakistan has immediately started the relief work in the flood hit areas". Nakao said that though they could lend only \$1 billion to any country for the development projects, yet they would continue supporting Pakistan in projects like renewable energy, Jamshuro and projects of regional connectivity. We would like Pakistan to mobilise its domestic resources for development, he added. Pakistan has a vast potential, it could turn itself into a success story in Asia. We also support TAPI, which is an important project for Pakistan. Diamer Bhasha is also an important project for managing water resources in Pakistan and we would help to the extent possible. As far as the rehabilitation of IDPs is concerned we would gladly extend our expertise for the reconstruction work, the ADB President remarked.

The Finance Minister thanked Nakao for his visit and appreciated his resolve to help the flood affectees and Internally Displaced people. The meeting was attended by Governor, State Bank of Pakistan, Secretary, Petroleum and Natural Resources, Secretary National Food Security and Research, Secretary Finance, Secretary Water & Power, Secretary Planning, Development & Reform, Secretary Communication, Secretary Economic Affairs Division, Chairman WAPDA, Chairman Federal Board of Revenue, Chairman National Highway Authority, from the Asian Development Bank team Naoya Jinda, Chief Advisor to the President ADB, Klaus Gerhaeusser, Director General, Central West Asia Department, ADB, Werner Liepach, Country Director, ADB Pakistan Resident Mission, Saad Paracha, Country Programmes Officer, ADB Pakistan Resident Mission.

ISLAMABAD: The prices of vegetable have been witnessing upward trend in the federal capital as a result of flash floods in various parts of Punjab province. According to price list issued by Directorate of Municipal

Administration (DMA), Capital Development Authority (CDA) for Tuesday H-9 bazaar, the prices of vegetables have shown increase. The H-9 bazaar officials said that the increase is due to flood situation in various parts of Punjab, adding that in various areas, standing crops have badly affected due to high floods. As per price list issued by DMA, the prices of potato (Peka) was Rs 324 per five kg, potato white Rs 250 per five kg, onion Rs 200 per five kg, Ginger Rs 240 per five kg, tomato Rs 56 per kg, green Tori (Zucchini) Rs 50 per kg, black 'Tori' Rs 50 per kg, 'Tinda' desi Rs 60 per kg, Butter Squash (Kadu) Rs 36 per kg, Bitter gourd Rs 40 per kg, Peas Rs 130 per kg, green chili Rs 40 per kg, Shimla Mirch Rs 50 per kg, lemon Rs 140 per kg, Turnip Rs 38 per kg, Carrot Rs 60 per kg, Cabbage Rs 36 per kg, Okra Rs 44 per kg and beetroot Rs 36 per kg. The prices of fruits were Apple Rs 100 per kg, Amrud Rs 60 per kg, Banana Rs 80 per dozen, Mango Rs 100 per kg, Grapes Rs 100 to 200 per kg, Peach Rs 100 per kg, Pomegranate Rs 100 per kg, sarda Rs 70 per kg and garma Rs 70 per kg. According to the rate list, the prices of eggs Rs 104 per dozen and eggs (desi) Rs 120 per dozen. While, the prices of river fish Rs 200 per kg, sea fish Rs 250 per kg, simon fish Rs 300 per kg.

Director Harvest Tradings Ahmad Jawad said that Pakistani agriculture products are the best in the world, yet the sector has not excelled to its true potential. He said the focus of untrained people in the horticulture field had been on increasing production rather than on improving the quality of the product.

Talking to Upper Reach GM, Ms Paulina Gallardo, he said Pakistan enjoyed its place as the fifth largest producer of mangoes, fourth largest producer of dates and 13th largest producer of citrus and 10th largest in apples, but the lack of post-harvest and cold chain infrastructure was seriously hampering Pakistan's horticulture export potential. As every year, 2.2 million tons of vegetables and 2.8-3 million tons of fruits go waste during and after harvest. This is a big loss roughly 30 per cent of Pakistan's total vegetable production and about 40 per cent of fruits are being wasted. However quality-conscious foreign buyers want every exporting country to align their supply chains as per international standards in order to expand its share in the international market, but unfortunately, lack of awareness among Pakistani exporters regarding global food safety standards, cohesive supply chains, and marketing systems are to blame for keeping the volume of the country's produce export low.

Jawad said the reality was clear: horticulture exports could only be boosted if they could develop an integrated quality system. "If the emerging problem is not resolved on priority basis, country exports may not move as fast, largely because of international sensitivity to quality issues," added Jawad. There is, therefore, a need for public-private initiatives to invest in technologies to enhance the shelf life of the produce and boost export prices. Educational training needs to be given to the producers to ensure that fruit quality is improved and post-harvest handling is perfected. He also urged the government and foreign institutions need to lend financial support to Pakistan's horticulture sector, since it has been striving for the last couple of years.

Total debts surge by 11.63 percent in 12 months to July 2014

The News, 13th September 2014

KARACHI: Pakistan gross domestic and foreign debt rose 11.63 percent to Rs15.807 trillion in the last twelve months to July 2014 as the country tapped more funds to finance its fiscal deficit, central bank statistics showed on Friday. The government's total debt was Rs14.16 trillion as on July 31, 2013. Its borrowing increased by a meager 0.11 percent compared with Rs15.789 trillion as on June 30, 2014. The figures showed that the gross net domestic debt surged by 14.7 percent to Rs10.946 trillion at the end of July 2014 from Rs9.538 trillion at the end of July 2013. Public debt has grown steadily since 2008 as the country increasingly resorted to domestic borrowing to finance rising government spending and subsidies, and pay for a higher energy import bill, issuing more Treasury bills and long-term bonds. The economy is expected to grow by 5.1 percent in the current fiscal. The government aims to trim its fiscal deficit to 4.9 percent of GDP from 5.8 percent in the last fiscal year. The government borrowed as much as Rs2.023 trillion through long-term Pakistan Investment Bonds (PIBs) in last 12 months, which took its overall borrowing through PIBs to Rs3.613 trillion as on July 31, 2014. The short term floating debt was reduced by 13.4 percent to 4.553 trillion in the last 12 months. Foreign debt, mostly to major Western donors and international financial institutions including the International Monetary Fund, rose by 5.19 percent to Rs4.861 trillion at the end of July 2014 against Rs4.622 trillion at the end of July 2013, the data showed. The ratio of public debt to gross domestic product remained flat at 64.3 percent. However it's still breached the Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act of 2005, which require the government to take measures to reduce total public debt and maintain it within prudent limits of 60 percent of the GDP. Analyst Asif Qureshi expressed concern about the debt profile, as its composition has witnessed a sharp shift towards the longer tenor. "Mobilizing over two trillion rupees through PIBs in just last nine months is alarming," Qureshi said. Qureshi said the higher return on the risk-free government papers attracted huge investment from the banks but also increased interest payment to almost Rs50 billion/year.

Sarah Mazhar at KASB Securities said the government's plan to privatize at least six enterprises and float an eurobond and Sukuk imply greater reliance on external financing. "Any delay in materialization of these plans will need to be compensated by increased pressure on domestic sources of financing (namely SBP, banks, and NSS)," she added. "Potential slippages in fiscal targets on the back of ongoing South Waziristan operation expenses, potential revenue loss from abandonment and reimbursement of GIDC (a tax deemed unconstitutional by the Supreme Court), possible misses in revenue collection and relief expenditure in ongoing floods, also warrant attention," Mazhar said.

Both fiscal balances and the foreign reserve position began improving in 2013, when the Pakistan Muslim League-led came to power, in contrast to a widening fiscal deficit through the tenure of the Pakistan Peoples' Party, led by Asif Ali Zardari. Analysts, however, said current political wrangling in the aid-dependent Pakistan is hampering the government's ability to focus on economic issues and poses risk to ongoing structural reforms.

Trade deficit shoots up by 28pc in Jul-Aug

The Nation, 12th September 2014

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan's trade deficit has shoot up by 28 percent in first couple of the months (July-August) of the ongoing fiscal year 2014-15 due to the massive increase in imports and continuous decline in exports of the country. The country's trade imbalance has recorded at \$4.243 billion during July-August period of the financial year 2014-15 as against \$3.308 billion of the corresponding period of the previous year showing a decline of 28.26 percent, according to the data released by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). The trade deficit has widened because imports have outpaced the exports during the first two months of the current fiscal year.

According to the PBS, exports have went down by 5.84 percent in first couple of months, as country has exported goods worth of \$1.91 billion in July-August 2014-15 as against \$1.98 billion of the same period of previous year. Meanwhile, the imports have shown growth of 9.44 percent, as country imported goods worth of \$4.718 billion in July-August 2014-15 as against \$3.572 billion. Therefore, the country's trade imbalance has recorded at \$4.243 billion during July-August period of the financial year 2014-15 as against \$3.308 billion of the corresponding period of the previous year. It should be matter of concern for the government that exports are continuously decreasing despite country had received GSP plus status from European Union in January this year and government had announced an incentives package in the budget 2014-15 for export promotion, effective from July 1. However, the Commerce Minister did not give any satisfactory answers to the media other day when he was asked about the constant decline in exports from last several months. "The exports have shown mix response in last few months, as it remained in the range of \$1.9-\$2.2 billion a month", said Commerce Minister Engineer Khurram Dastgir Khan. He made it clear that exports could enhance when industrials units would receive interrupted electricity and gas supply apart from conducive law and order situation of the country. Later, he informed The Nation that government is working on a comprehensive plan to increase the exports to \$50b by 2018. He informed that government would announce the Trade Policy 2015-18 in next year wherein the country's exports target would be estimated at \$50 billion from existing \$25 billion. However, the industrialists believed that exports are continuously declining from last few months mainly due to worse power shortage that cripple the production of the industries. Even, the rupee depreciation against the US dollar did not pull the declining exports in the previous month of August. The rupee has lost it value by 4-5 level during August due to the political uncertainty emerged after the sit-ins of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) and Pakistan Awami Tehreek (PAT) in Federal capital. Normally, exports enhance due to the rupee depreciation.

According to the PBS data, exports have registered a decline of 0.98 percent, as country exported goods worth of \$1.911 billion in August 2014 as against \$1.93 billion of its previous month of July 2014. However, the imports have recorded massive growth of 40.25 percent, imports stood at \$4.718 billion in August 2014 as compared to \$3.364 billion of the July 2014. Therefore, the trade deficit has

China to invest \$50bn in development projects in Pakistan

Business Recorder, 11th September 2014

shown huge increase of 95 percent, as it recorded at \$2.807 billion in August 2014 as against \$1.434 billion of July 2014. Meanwhile, the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics suggested that exports went down by 3.63 percent in August 2014 as against exports of the same month of the previous year. Exports have recorded at \$1.91 billion in August 2014 compared to \$1.98 billion of August 2013. However, the imports have recorded massive increase of 32.08 percent, as it registered at \$4.718 billion in August 2014 against \$3.572 billion of August 2013. Therefore, the trade imbalance has recorded at \$2.807 billion in August 2014 compared to \$1.589 billion of August 2014, showing an increase of 76.65 percent.

ISLAMABAD: China intends to invest as many as \$50 billion by 2017 in various sectors of Pakistan's economy, particularly in energy sector to help the country overcome power crisis and help sustainable economic growth, President Pak-China Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry Shah Faisal Afridi said. "China has planned to replicate the model of Shanghai Free Trade Zone (SFTZ) by investing \$50 billion into a number of projects including coal, solar and wind energy till 2017 under Early Harvest Programme," Faisal said. These projects would enable Gwadar to create a nexus between Pakistan, Iran, China and Central Asian States that would ultimately generate billions of dollars in revenues along with huge job opportunities in the region. Afridi said that SFTZ is a perfect model to be implemented at Gwadar, asserting, the SFTZ was first used as a testing ground for a number of economic sectors. The zone, he said, incorporated numerous relaxations in different sectors, under the FTZ's new capital registration system, foreign investors were no longer required to contribute 15 percent capital within three months and full capital within two years of the establishment of a foreign invested enterprise (FIE).

Meanwhile, official sources said that in addition to invest in power projects, China was also interested in already working in various projects of motorways and railways. On energy front, Pakistan has been already working to generate about 10400 megawatt electricity with the help of Chinese investment and several projects were already underway to overcome energy crisis.

Beijing has designated three banks including Exim Bank that will provide loans to Chinese companies for investment in power, railway and transport sectors in Pakistan. Federal government has given advertisements for investment in Gaddani power projects and a competitive bidding process will be initiated for upcoming power plants. The successful bidders would have to show project feasibility reports to Chinese banks to qualify for the loans, sources said adding Pakistan government would not give any sovereign guarantees to Chinese investors who would install power plants in public-private partnership mode.

China was quite cognizant on the energy problems of Pakistan and that is why it has agreed to invest \$34 billion in the energy sector of the country, which is highest Chinese investment in any country. The Chinese investment would include several projects in Sindh province including transmission of electricity from Thar to Jamshoro after setting up Mitari transmission line. In addition imported coal would be utilized in power plants in coastal areas whereas local coal would be utilized for running power plants in Punjab province. Sources said that vast coal reserves were available in Thar, however due to some quality issues coal would be imported for independent power producers. For this purpose coal would be imported from South Africa, New Zealand and Indonesia.

Textile sector attracts Rs55.64bn investment in first half 2014

The News, 10th September 2014

LAHORE: Investment in Pakistan's dominant textile sector remained Rs55.64 billion during January-July 2014, though value added apparel sector attracted only 2.48 percent or Rs1.38 billion rupees during the period, government data said. Highest investment of 38.8 percent, or Rs21.2 billion, was made in spinning sector while 29.15 percent or Rs16.22 billion was invested in weaving during the first six months of current calendar year, a recent data released by the State Bank of Pakistan revealed.

"Basic textile have faced periodic setbacks in the past as well, but have emerged stronger every time" said Gohar Ejaz, group leader of All Pakistan Textile Mills Association. He said the sector is operating without government support for more than two decades. "The basic textile sector came under pressure either due to the government's tinkering with the free market or due to recession in global market," he said. "This time around it has faced crisis due to the short power supply and gas and recession in China – the largest buyer of our basic textile products." Ejaz said the sector is now more efficient and has gone for alternate energy solutions besides conserving energy through professional energy audits. "The basic textile industry regularly goes for balancing and modernization. The investment, he added, remained stalled for years, but now it was inevitable to further delay it.

According to the SPB, a total of Rs.1.7 trillion was disbursed to the textile sector during Jan-July 2014 by the commercial banks, out of this Rs1.468 trillion was for working capital on market based mark up while Rs.131.8 billion was disbursed through subsidized markup export finance support. The project loans under long-term financing scheme of the central bank amounted to Rs.10.173 billion while project loans outside long-term financing were worth Rs45.47 billion. The remaining disbursement of around Rs.45 billion was availed for other purposes including land building etcetera. A working capital of Rs.1.265 billion was disbursed to spinning, weaving and finishing sectors of textiles on normal markup. The readymade garments and other apparel sectors were sanctioned working capital loans worth Rs63.5 billion, while manufacturers of made-up textiles like bed linen, knitwear and towels received Rs53.50 billion working capital loans. The Export Financing Scheme (EFS) loans working capital loans were more evenly distributed. The basic textile sector, as a whole, got Rs71.98 billion under EFS, while value added textiles including bed linen and towels were disbursed Rs37.4 billion working capital under ESF. Industry experts said that textile players in Pakistan still rate basic textiles comprising of spinning, weaving and finishing as the main strength of the sector. Despite facing a hard time in the last 12 months, they continue to invest in these areas of the industry. Further

Remittances up 13pc to \$2.9b in July-Aug

Pakistan Today, 10th September 2014

Mobile phone imports up 8.24pc in July

Business Recorder, 9th September 2014

More investment to cut market crisis

The nation, 8th September 2014

explaining low investment in apparel project, leading knitwear exporter M.I Khurram said that the apparel sector was already sitting on a huge idle capacity when the GSP-Plus status was granted to Pakistan. He said the smaller units that contained over 40 percent of the knitting or stitching equipment were totally wiped out of the market. "Those medium sized units depending on one foreign buyer also went out of production when the buyers opted out of Pakistani market," he said. Khurram said the surviving apparel units found it more economical to acquire the machines from the closed units instead of going for new investment. He said some apparel units have doubled their capacities by buying out closed units. "Several bigger units that shut down have leased out their equipment and premises to the successful units instead of entirely disposing them off." "They hope to make a comeback as soon as they find some stable and sizable buyer" he added. Khurram believes that knitwear and readymade garment exports have doubled in the last seven years without further addition of machines. "We expect to go on a buying spree soon after the recent surge in orders not only from European Union but also United States," he said. Khurram said the textile millers are also entering in the value-added apparel field. Many of them enjoy the advantage of operating composite units having spinning, weaving and finishing facilities. Apparel production, he said, was the only missing link in their operations. "You will see much higher import of stitching units from now onwards."

Overseas Pakistanis remitted an amount of \$2978.10 million in first two months of current fiscal year (FY15). This, the central bank said, shows an impressive growth of 12.61 per cent compared with \$2644.53 million received during the same period of the last fiscal year (FY14). The inflow of remittances during August from Saudi Arabia, UAE, USA, UK, GCC countries (including Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman) and EU countries amounted to \$396.90 million, \$284.90 million, \$199.01 million, \$172.71 million, \$152.17 million and \$33.14 million, respectively. Last year, overseas Pakistanis from above destinations had remitted \$321.86 million, \$256.01 million, \$217.87 million, \$198.53 million, \$134.46 million and \$36.75 million, respectively. The remittances received from Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Japan and other countries during the last month amounted to \$89.88 million as against \$74.66 million received in the same month of the last fiscal year (FY14).

ISLAMABAD: The mobile phone imports into the country increased by 8.24 percent during the first month of the year 2014-15 over the same period of last year. The imports of mobile phone into the country during the month of July (2014-15) were recorded at \$48.362 million against the imports of \$44.679 million during July (2013-14), according to the data of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). On month on month basis, the mobile phone imports into the country during July also surged by 5.22 percent when compared to the imports in June 2014. Similarly, the overall telecom imports also increased by 22.55 percent during the period under review over the same period of last year. The imports of telecom in to the country during the month of July 2014, were recorded at \$125.398 million against the imports of \$102.327 million in July 2013. On month on month basis, the telecom imports during July 2014 decreased by 36.83 per cent from \$198.511 million in June 2014 to \$125.398 million. It may be mentioned here that country's trade deficit narrowed by 16.58 percent during the first month of the ongoing fiscal year (2014-15) compared to the same month of last year, mainly owing to decline in imports into the country. The imports into the country decreased by 11.80 percent in July 2014 compared to the imports of July 2013. The imports into the country were recorded at \$3.364 billion in July 2014 compared to the imports of \$3.814 billion in July 2013, the PBS data revealed. Exports from the country, however, also decreased by 7.88 percent by going down from \$2.095 billion in July 2013 to \$1.930 billion in July 2014.

KARACHI: Capital markets play a vital role in the economy of any country which mostly comprises over the private-public companies. Number of participants of capital market is the main force which supports the bourse in any crisis. Pakistan have a very low number of investors either they are direct or indirect as compared to other countries of the region, expert observed while talking to The Nation here on Sunday.

Mohammad Shahid Naseer Senior Manager at Institute of Capital Market while talking to The Nation informed that the total number of investors in Pakistani capital market are very low, comparatively the neighbouring country Bangladesh having a large number of participants in its capital markets which is around 4500,000 while the participants of capital markets in Pakistan are 280,000, he added. He said that increase in direct investments is the only way to reduce the risk factor of capital market, high number of stakeholders creates depth which supports the bourse at the time of fluctuation, he added. There is no hurdles to register a new company in stock exchange compared to the international markets, the main issue is the lack of awareness of investors about the capital market, he added while commenting over the query about the tough rules of Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan for new companies registration. Shahid said there is no government fund for investor awareness in Pakistan and we haven't seen a long term planning to scale up the opportunities in capital markets, he added and said most of the developing countries investing millions of dollar to further expand their equity markets through investor awareness programme specially Malaysia and Singapore.

Through, Independent Financial Advisory at various points like micro banks outlets in many parts of the country which successfully cater the Pakistani market, we can give a better start to over society that provides an easy access to a common man as an investor to capital market. He informed that new reforms in regulatory frame work gives the new edge to capital market including technical growth like video conferencing and other initiatives reduced the delay tactics in market.

Nadeem Maulvi Director MM Securities while talking to The Nation said mostly short time investors facing trouble in equity market and the main reason of that was lack of awareness, he added and said study of market is very important for an investor. He also condemned investors who shake the market performance especially during such situations which demands a supportive role from their

About 15.1mn cotton bales production expected

Business Recorder, 8th September 2014

Pakistan's political turmoil 'credit negative': Moody's

The News, 6th September 2014

FBR sets Rs252b revenue collection target for Sept

The Nation, 5th September 2014

stakeholders. Talking over the current scenario he said most of the investor suffering from loss but if seen over the international investor performance, they played carefully with calculation and start buying at low prices and wait for good results. Nadeem said through the registration of new companies in equity markets we can accelerate the economic activity in the country that gives good results in term of profit as compared to the banks. He shows concern over the role of SECP and said the tighten rules are the major hurdle in development of this sector.

ISLAMABAD: About 15.1 million cotton bales production is expected during the current crop season as cotton sowing witnessed 4.5 percent increase in Punjab and 5.8 percent in Sindh Province. The Punjab Province had achieved over 94 percent of crop sowing target set for the current crop season, said Cotton Commissioner in the Ministry of Textile Industry, Dr. Khalid Abdullah. Talking to APP here on Monday, he said that the crop was cultivated over 5.68 million acres as against the set targets of 6 million acres which was up by 4.5 percent as compared to the sowing of same period last year. He said that cotton production in Punjab is expected to reach over 10.5 million bales as the area under crop production has registered significant increase. Meanwhile, in Sindh Province crop production is expected to reach 4.5 million bales as the province has achieved 92 percent of the set sowing targets, he added. Crop had been cultivated about 1.48 million acres of land as against the set targets of 1.6 million acres for the recent crop season, he added. Cotton Commissioner said that filed formations has reported 25-30 maund crop output per acre in Sindh Province due to favorable weather conditions which was indicating a healthy crop. He said that crop position in Faisalabad, Multan, Sahiwal, Rahimyar Khan regions of Punjab was satisfactory and upto the mark where plant population also increased with better development and less Cotton leave curl attacks. Dr. Abdullah said that Gothki, Sarkand and Mirpur Khas regions of the Sindh Province has also witnessed better crop out-put during the recent season. Cotton Commissioner said that fortunately up to now, cotton crop was not affected from the recent rains and floods as no any untoward situation was recorded in cotton growing areas.

KARACHI: Moody's Investors Service said on Friday that Pakistan's two weeks long political standoff, which has threatened the structural reform process, is "credit negative", raising the risk of a sovereign rating downgrade. "Despite ... indications that the situation is calming, the latest political strife is credit negative," the rating agency said in a report. The strife has continued since demonstrations were launched on August 14 by opposition parties led by cricketer-turned politician Imran Khan and firebrand cleric Tahir ul Qadri, seeking the ouster of the government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. Khan claims the May 2013 election that swept Sharif to power in a landslide was rigged, while Qadri has called the current political system corrupt and said it must be swept away entirely. Both the leaders are now in talks with the government for a political solution to end the crisis. Moody's said the protests threatened promises on reforms that the country made in return for an International Monetary Fund (IMF) bailout program. "It threatens progress on structural reforms since a weakened government will be less able to implement meaningful policies to address pressing domestic challenges," Moody's said. Moody's said the current political upheaval within the administration could also disrupt Pakistan's relations with the IMF, with whom it has an ongoing program. "Disbursements from this program and linked multilateral funding are crucial to maintaining the country's external liquidity position, a key factor driving its credit worthiness," it added.

Pakistan has been broadly on track to achieve reforms prescribed under its Extended Fund Facility (EFF) with the IMF, successfully completing three reviews and meeting 10 of 21 benchmarks. The IMF saved the country from possible default last September by agreeing to lend \$6.7 billion over three years. A recent statement by the IMF recognized improvements in Pakistan's economic performance. Successful completion of the fourth review and approval by the IMF's management board would allow the release of \$545 million this month, taking cumulative disbursements under the 36-month scheme to \$2.8 billion. Moody's said pending reforms include bolstering revenues by trimming tax concessions, privatizing public sector enterprises, which may prove politically difficult, and addressing energy shortages. "A stabilizing external liquidity position was a key driver behind our decision in July to revise the sovereign's rating outlook to stable from negative in July," it said. Moody's said funding from the Government of Saudi Arabia, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank and a successful Eurobond issuance have helped buoy Pakistan's financial account, resulting in foreign reserves of \$9.6 billion in early July, before they edged down to \$8.6 billion as of August 22. It said the political willingness to push ahead with difficult reforms will be crucial to maintain external support from the IMF and others, which would bolster the sovereign's credit profile. "The fragile nature of Pakistan's democracy and its history of military coups make the reform process particularly susceptible to derailment by domestic politics," Moody's said.

The investors' agency also said stronger fiscal performance and external liquidity are correlated with periods of political stability. Both fiscal balances and the foreign reserve position began improving in 2013, when the Sharif government came to power, in contrast to a widening fiscal deficit through the tenure of the Pakistan Peoples' Party (PPP), led by Asif Ali Zardari. Foreign reserves swung sharply during the previous two governments," it added. Credit ratings agency Standard & Poor's (S&P) also said last week that it is watching the events unfolding in Islamabad. S&P, said structural reform may largely continue despite the political turmoil, but added: "If there are signs these programs will be dislocated, we could review the rating." S&P currently has a B- sovereign rating for Pakistan.

ISLAMABAD: After achieving its targets in first couple of months (July and August) of the ongoing financial year 2014-15, the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) has set revenue collection target of Rs 252 billion for the ongoing month of September. "The FBR's target for the current month of September is around Rs 252 billion", said an official of the FBR while talking to The Nation. Meanwhile, he added that tax collection target for the first quarter (July and September) of the

Pakistan ranked 15th from bottom in Global Competitiveness Report

Pakistan Today, 3rd September 2014

ongoing fiscal year is Rs 569 billion. He informed that FBR has achieved the tax collection targets of the first two months, as it collected Rs 138 billion in July 2014 against the target of Rs 137 billion and accumulated Rs 185 billion in August as compared to the target of Rs 180 billion. "Despite slowdown in economy and ongoing political situation of the country, the tax machinery has been able to achieve the assigned revenue collection targets for the last two months of July and August 2014", he informed. Source informed that tax collection has enhanced in the first couple of months of the FY 2014 mainly due to the heavy taxation introduced in the last budget. Therefore, he was optimistic that tax department would achieve the target in the third consecutive month of the present fiscal year.

Meanwhile, the FBR had collected Rs 323 billion during first two months (July and August) of the ongoing financial year 2014-15, which is 11.5 percent of the overall revenue collection target. The government had set a mammoth revenue collection target of Rs 2.81 trillion for the current fiscal year, which is 24 percent higher than the accumulation of the previous year that was Rs 2.26 trillion. The government had introduced fresh taxation measures worth of Rs 231 billion in the budget, as it eliminates tax exemption worth of Rs 103 billion and new taxes worth of Rs 128 billion. Meanwhile, the FBR had divided the annual target of Rs 2.81 trillion for the current fiscal year in four quarterly targets, as tax collection target first for the first quarter (July-September) is Rs 569 billion, for the second quarter (October-December) Rs 677 billion, for the third quarter (January-March) Rs 681 billion and for the fourth quarter (April-June) is Rs 883 billion.

Report says Pakistan is third least safe country after Yemen and Libya and ranked 142 out of 144 for basic necessities; female participation in labour force being fifth lowest and infant mortality being close to Sub-Saharan Africa Pakistan has been ranked at 129 out of the 144 economies around the world in the World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) 2014 – 2015, released Wednesday in Geneva.

The GCR assesses the competitiveness landscape of 144 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity, innovation and prosperity. The report findings show that Switzerland tops the overall rankings in the Global Competitiveness Report for the fifth consecutive year. Singapore remains in second position, the United States in third position, and Finland ranked at 4th, Germany 5, Japan 6, Hong Kong 7, Netherlands 8, the United Kingdom 9 and Sweden ranked at 10. The report evaluates that among the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Pakistan is at the last among the SAARC member countries at 129, whereas India is at 71, Sri Lanka at 73, Nepal at 102, Bhutan at 103, Bangladesh at 109. Afghanistan and Maldives have not been included in the report this year. However India and Sri Lanka both lost 11 and 8 points respectively as compared to last year. "Although Pakistan has shown slight improvements on the Global Competitiveness Index, it is still passing through a difficult time," said Mishal Pakistan Chief Executive Officer Amir Jahangir, the country partner institute of the Global Competitiveness and Benchmarking Network of the World Economic Forum. He further said, "Pakistan is facing serious challenges on the economic management side; with a double-digit inflation, very low savings rate of 13.2% of the GDP, general government debt at 63.1% of GDP and the 8% budget deficit gives little room for government to create socio-economic dividends for its citizens. Pakistan needs to make competitiveness as part of its growth and stabilization strategy for sustainable development across all factors of economy." This year report consists of three main indexes and 12 pillars. Among 144 economies, Pakistan ranked in basic requirements at 142, in efficiency enhancers at 104 and in innovation and sophistication factors ranked at 78. All the 12 pillars included into the report ranks Pakistan as follows: Institutions are ranked at 123, infrastructure at 121, macroeconomic environment at 145, health and primary education at 128, higher education and training at 129, goods market efficiency at 103, labor market efficiency at 138, financial market development at 67, technological readiness at 118, market size at 30, business sophistication at 85 and innovation at 77. After two consecutive years of steep decline, Pakistan (129th) remains essentially stable since last year. The country obtains low marks in the most critical and basic areas of competitiveness. Its public institutions (125th) are constrained by red tape, corruption, patronage, and lack of property rights protection. Its security situation remains alarming (142nd). Pakistan is the third least safe countries covered, behind only Yemen and Libya. Thanks to a lower inflation rate and a smaller budget deficit, the country's macroeconomic situation improves slightly but nevertheless remains dismissal (137th). Pakistan's infrastructure (119th) particularly for electricity (133rd) is underdeveloped. Moreover, the country's performance in terms of health and education is among the worst of all the countries covered. Infant mortality (137th) is the highest outside sub-Saharan Africa, and with one of the lowest enrolment rates in the world (132nd) is the estimated that almost a quarter of children do not go to primary school.

Pakistan's competitiveness is further penalized by the many rigidities and inefficiencies of its labour market (132nd, up six). Female participation in the labor force is the world's fifth lowest (140th). The potential for ICTs is not sufficiently leveraged and access to ICTs remain low (114th). On a slightly more positive note, Pakistan does comparatively better in the more advanced areas captured by the Global Competitiveness Index ranking 72nd in the financial development pillar and 81st on the business sophistication pillar. The most problematic areas in doing business in Pakistan stipulated in the report include corruption as the leading factor, along with, policy instability, access to financing, inefficient government bureaucracy, inflation, inadequate supply of infrastructure, government instability/coups, crime rates, inadequately educated workforce, tax rates, tax regulations, poor public health and insufficient capacity to innovate. The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report is the most influential ranking of a country's economic competitiveness and it affects Pakistan's image in the world among business, governments and financial leaders. The Report series remains the most comprehensive assessment of national competitiveness worldwide.

LAHORE: Apparel exports to the European Union (EU) countries surged by 25.18 percent in value

Apparel exports to EU up

25.18 percent in Jan-June

The News, 2nd September 2014

Govt releases Rs28.32 billion for development projects so far

The Nation, 1st September 2014

and 26.17 percent in volume during January to June 2014 as the country netted export worth 865.962 million Euro, industry officials said on Monday. Though Pakistan posted highest growth in apparel exports to the EU during January-June 2014 compared with all other major exporters, it's per kg value at 10.66 Euro for garments and knitwear remained lowest amongst its major competitors, they added. Knitwear exporter M I Khurram said the Pakistani exporters were facing stiff competition from neighboring India. "The Indian exporters were able to lower their per unit rates in 2014 because the Indian government provided them addition rebates and incentives after Pakistan was granted GSP plus status by the EU," Khurram said. He said Pakistan should go for higher value addition in garments and knitwear by upgrading their stitching quality as well as the quality of fabric that is used by the exporters in Tunisia and Morocco. "If we achieved the value addition of Tunisian textiles we could fetch 2.30 billion euro from the same volume of exports," Khurram said.

Gohar Ejaz of All Pakistan Textile Mills Association said local manufactures were only using cotton based products while the global demand is predominantly for apparel made from blended fabrics. "That the key reason for low value addition in Pakistan's apparel exports," he added. He said the ratio of cotton to manmade fiber use in Pakistan is 75:25 while the world average is reverse. Ejaz said textile industry of Pakistan was kept out of blended textiles because of the huge protection that the government provided to the first PTA plant and subsequent polyester fiber plants in the country. "Value addition in Pakistan would continue to suffer until the domestic industry is provided level playing field in manmade fiber as provided in cotton," he added. He said Pakistan exports textiles worth \$13.85 billion by consuming 2,395 million tons of cotton. "Bangladesh on the other hand consumes 738,000 ton of cotton to export textiles worth \$23 billion," Ejaz said. "On more micro level the global textile data on cotton use and exports indicates that China generates textile export of \$14.7 from one pound of cotton, Bangladesh \$13.31, India \$2.96 and Pakistan only \$2.46. This needs to be changed."

ISLAMABAD: The government has so far released over Rs.28.327 billion under Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) for various projects against total allocations of Rs 525 billion for the fiscal year 2014-15. According to the latest data of Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms, Rs 9015.6 million have been released for various projects of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, out of its total allocations of Rs 51,475 million, earmarked under PSDP for FY 2014-15. The government released 7,483.200 million for Railways Division for which Rs.29,566 million have been earmarked in the PSDP of FY 2014-15. An amount of Rs.807.123 has been released for Cabinet Division, out of its total allocations of Rs.2077.587 million whereas Rs.18.226 million have been released for Communications Division out of Rs.191.130 million. A sum of Rs.72.600 million have been released for Commerce Division, out of its total allocations of Rs.363 million whereas out of the total allocations of Rs.11,061 million allocated for Finance Division, the government has so far released Rs.206.950 million.

According to the data, the government also released Rs.581.371 million for Interior Division for which Rs.3900.168 million have been earmarked in the budget of current year. Similarly, Rs.148.032 million have been released for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination Division out of its total allocations of Rs.27,014 million. A sum of Rs.17.983 million have been released for Planning, Development and Reform Division out of Rs.32,878.379 million, the data revealed. The government also released Rs.2090 million for AJK (Block and other projects) out of its allocations of Rs.12,127.410 million and Rs.3416 million for SAFRON/FATA out of its Rs.19100 million. Rs.500 million have been released for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), out of its total allocations of Rs.5000 million. The Planning Commission of Pakistan has been following a proper mechanism for the release of funds and accordingly funds are released as per given mechanism. The Commission releases 20 per cent of funds in first quarter (July-September), 20 per cent in second quarter (October-December), 30 per cent third quarter (January-March) and 30 per cent in fourth quarter (April-June).

HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS IN ECONOMIC SECTOR

Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping Unit (VAM)

According to the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit of World Food Program (WFP). Following are the highlights of their Pakistan price bulletin for the month of July 2014.

- The average retail prices of wheat and wheat flour in July observed an increase of two percent each compared to the previous month; thus indicating a change from declining price trends seen in the last few months;
- Most non-cereal food commodities also registered increase in prices in July;
- Estimates for global wheat production was raised to a record high, while the international wheat prices continued their declining trend since past few months;
- The purchasing capacity of low income earners in Pakistan observed a small decline due to worsening in terms-of-trade as a result of the rise in wheat flour price;
- The headline and food inflation, based on Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased by 7.9 and 7 percent respectively on a yearly basis; while on a monthly basis, these increased by 1.7 and 2.7 percent respectively.

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 32, quarter 2nd of 2014, the total number of branches is 2,389 in 94 districts. The penetration rate is 11.47% with 3,144,199 active borrowers. The gross loan portfolio is 61,193million (PKR). The total number of loans disbursed is 897,309with total disbursement of 25,373(Million). PMN offers an average loan size of 28,277 (PKR). The network has a strength of 7,323,609savers with the total worth of 37,880million (PKR) of saving. The average saving balance is 5,172 (PKR). The total number of policy holders of the PMN are 3,313,800and the sum insured is 45,370million (PKR).

AKHUWAT

Progress Report as of August 2014

PROGRESS INDICATOR	TOTAL
Total Benefiting Families	607,526
Active Loans Utilized by Males Entrepreneurs	373,298
Active Loans Utilized by Females Entrepreneurs	234,228
Amount Disbursed	PKR 9,827,251,842
Percentage Recovery	99.87%
Active Loans	259,947
Outstanding Loan Portfolio	PKR 2,751,249,115
Number of Branches	272
Number of Cities and Towns	186

KASHF FOUNDATION

General Loan and Outreach

Active Clients and Portfolio

	Jan – March 2014	Oct – Dec 2013
Total Kashf Clients	336,243	323,8200
Cumulative Portfolio	4,396,104,758	4,026,530,363
Cumulative Loans in Quarter		
	Jan – March 2014	Oct – Dec 2013
Cumulative Loans	1,761,164	1,696,311
Amount Disbursed	1,823,854,000	1,691,772,000
Loans Disbursed	63,581	60,988
Average Loan Size	Rs. 28,123	Rs. 27,557

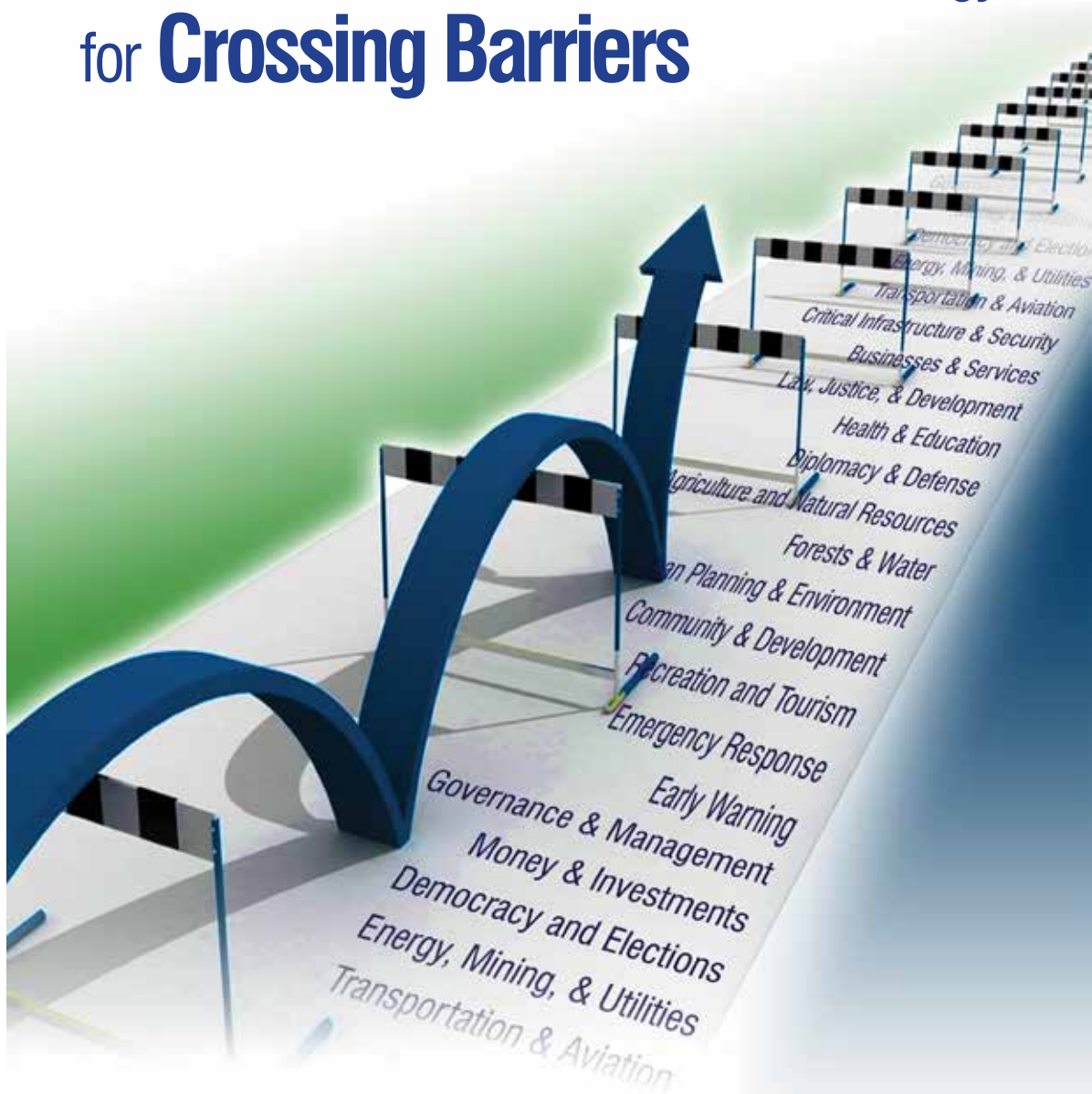
Association for Gender Awareness & Human Empowerment (AGAHE)

Credit & Enterprise Development Loan (CED)

Number of target districts: 02
 Number of target tehsils: 03
 Number of target UCs: 36
 Number of field units: 04

Number of villages: 129
 Number of COs formed: 842
 Total Clients: 7,887
 Number of active clients: 3,825
 Amount disbursed: PKR 133,758,000
 Outstanding Loan Portfolio: PKR 125,905,000
 Recovery Rate: 100%
 OSS: 127.29%

Information & Communication Technology for **Crossing Barriers**



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ECONOMY PROFILE – DISTRICT NEELUM

Neelum have diverse sources of livelihood. Farming, forestry and livestock rearing are the main occupations, particularly among rural households. The majority of the rural population depends on forestry, livestock, agriculture and non-formal employment. Employment in government offices and in the army as well as overseas employment is quite common. National average per capita income has been estimated to be US\$ 13681. Unemployment ranges from 9.0 to 13%. Growth rate of Neelum is 2.80% which is slightly higher than the growth rate of AJK which is 2.40%. The farm area of Neelum is 22,219 hectares out of which Area under cultivation is around 7,682 hectares, which is almost 34% of the total farm area. 92 % of the total cultivable area is rain-fed. About 89% households have very small land holdings i.e. between one to two acres. Major crops are Maize, Wheat & Rice Grams, Pulses (red kidney beans), Vegetables and Oil-seeds are also grown here. Major fruits produced in AJK are Apples, Pears, Apricots and Walnuts. Agriculture and livestock income ranges between 30-40% of the household earnings. The remaining share comes from other sources including employment, businesses and remittances received from abroad.

Agriculture

Total farm area in district Neelum is 22,219 hectares. The average farm size is 1.78 hectares. Area under cultivation is around 7,682 hectares, which is almost 34% of the total farm area. 92 % of the total cultivable area is rain-fed.

Total Farm Area

Unit	Total Farm Area	Farm Area per Family	Farm Area per Capita
Hectares	22,219	1.78	0.21
Acres	54,903	4.41	0.53

Source: Agriculture Department Muzaffarabad

Area Under Cultivation

Unit	Total Farm Area	Farm Area per Family	Cultivated Area per Capita
Hectares	7,682	0.36	0.04
Acres	18,982	0.89	0.11

Source: Agriculture Department Muzaffarabad

Area Cultivated for Different Crops

Unit	Hectares	Acres
Annual Cropped Area	7,741	19,127
Un-irrigated Area	3,115	7,698
Irrigated Area	4,567	11,284
Area under Maize Cultivation	5,148	12,720
Area under Wheat Cultivation	218	540
Area under Rice Cultivation	41	100
Area under Vegetable	621	1,534

Source: Agriculture Department Muzaffarabad

Livestock

Livestock is one of the major sub-sector of agriculture and back bone of Pakistan's economy. Its main by-products including hides and skins have substantial potential as semi-finished products. A considerable growth in Livestock products such as milk, meat, beef, mutton, poultry and eggs have been noticed since many years in district Muzaffarabad.

Livestock's in District Neelum

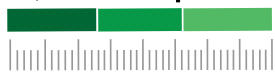
Animal	Number
Cattle	47,090
Buffaloes	1,258
Sheep	49,325
Goats	64,896
Horses	3,452
Mules	1,796
Asses	1,052
Poultry	158,285

Source: Livestock Department, Muzaffarabad 2012

District Neelum - Economic Infographic

Area

3,621 Sq. Km

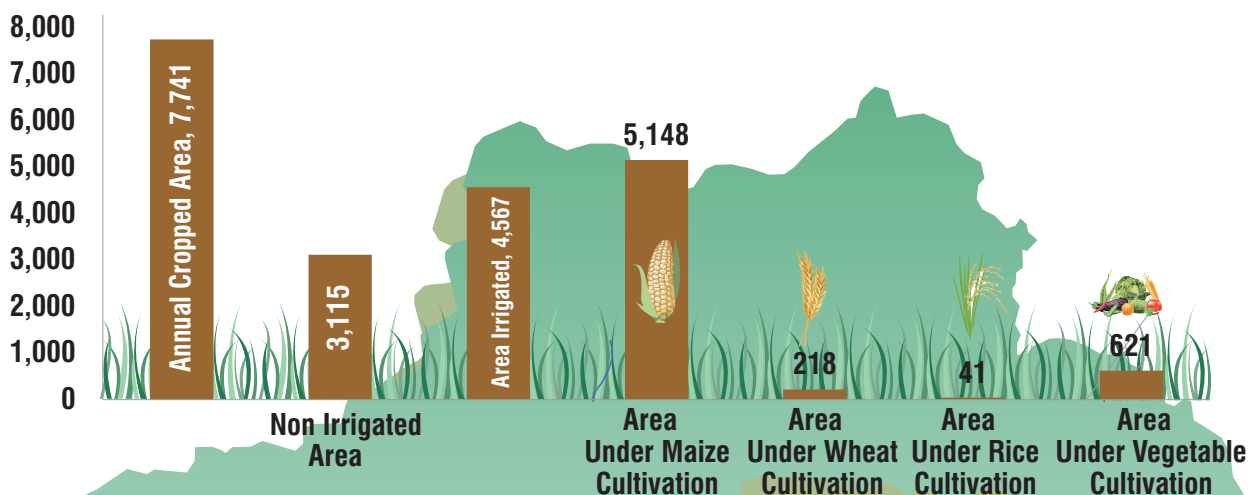


Population

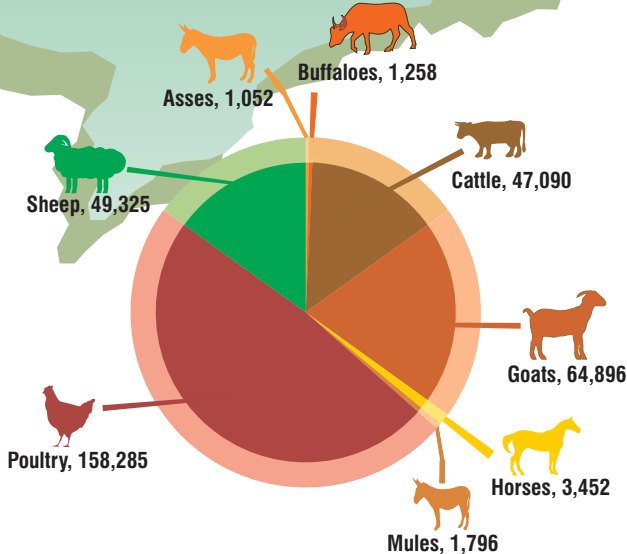
Estimated Population **1,91,000**



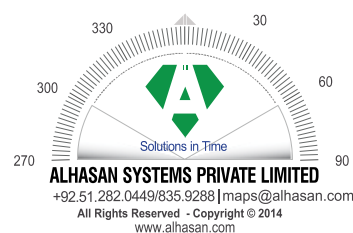
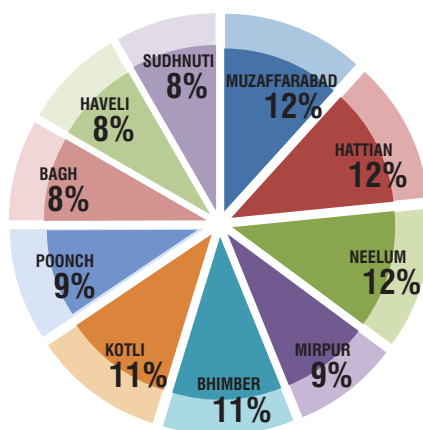
ANNUAL CROP AREA Hectares



Number of Livestocks



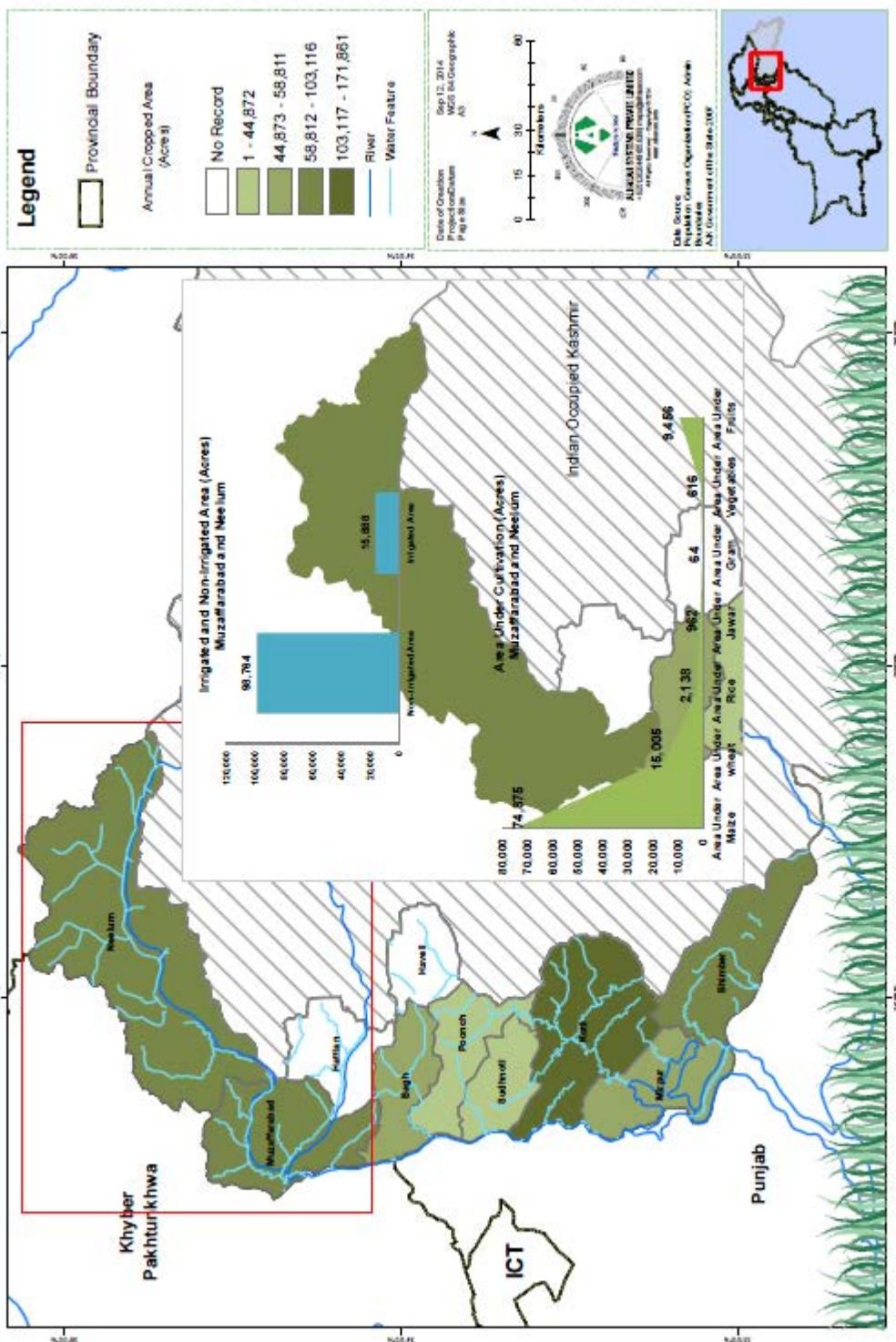
Annual Growth Rate %



100



CROPPED AREA STATISTICS - AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR



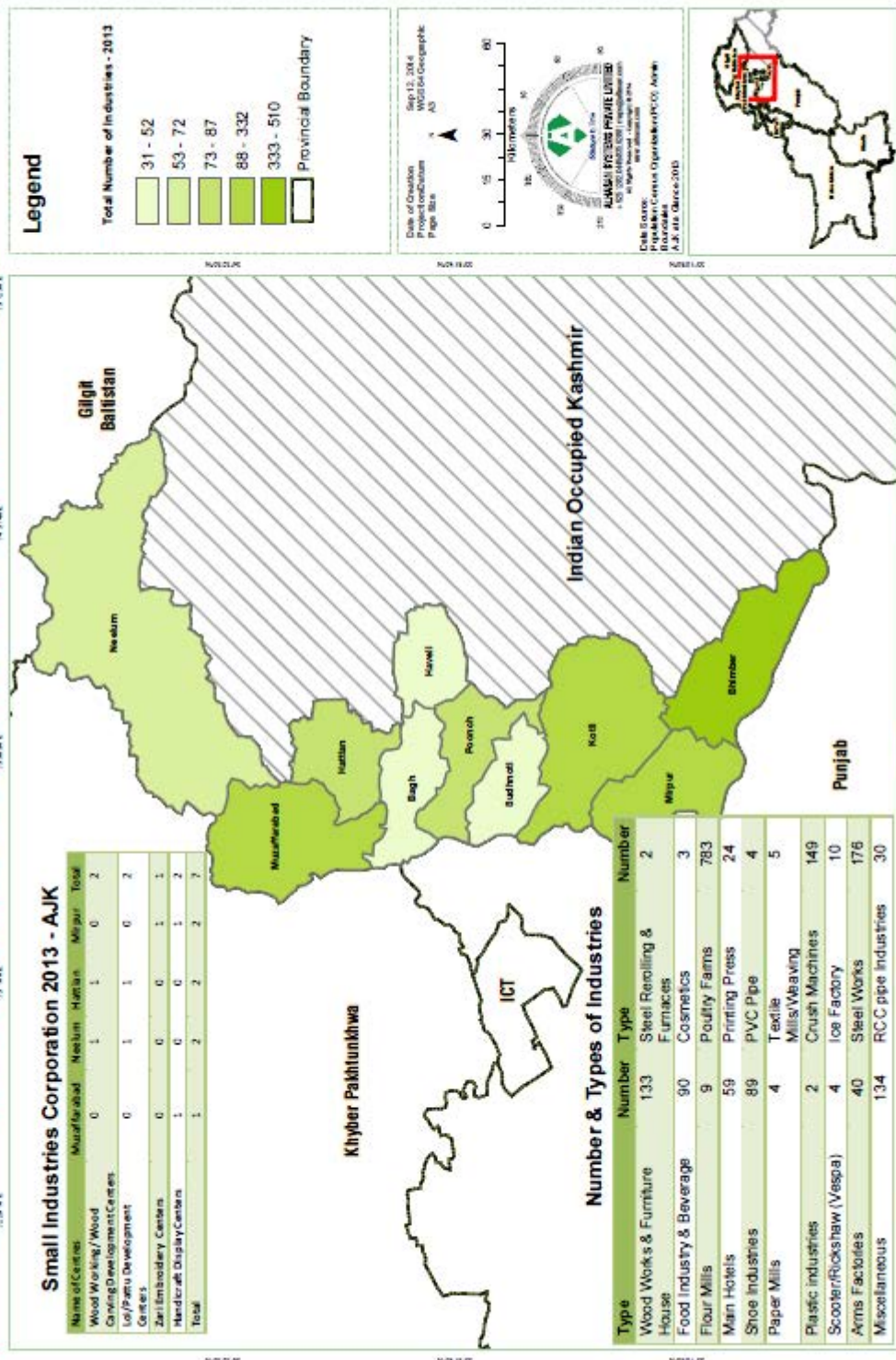
INDUSTRIAL UNIT BY DISTRICT - AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR

Small Industries Corporation 2013 - AJK

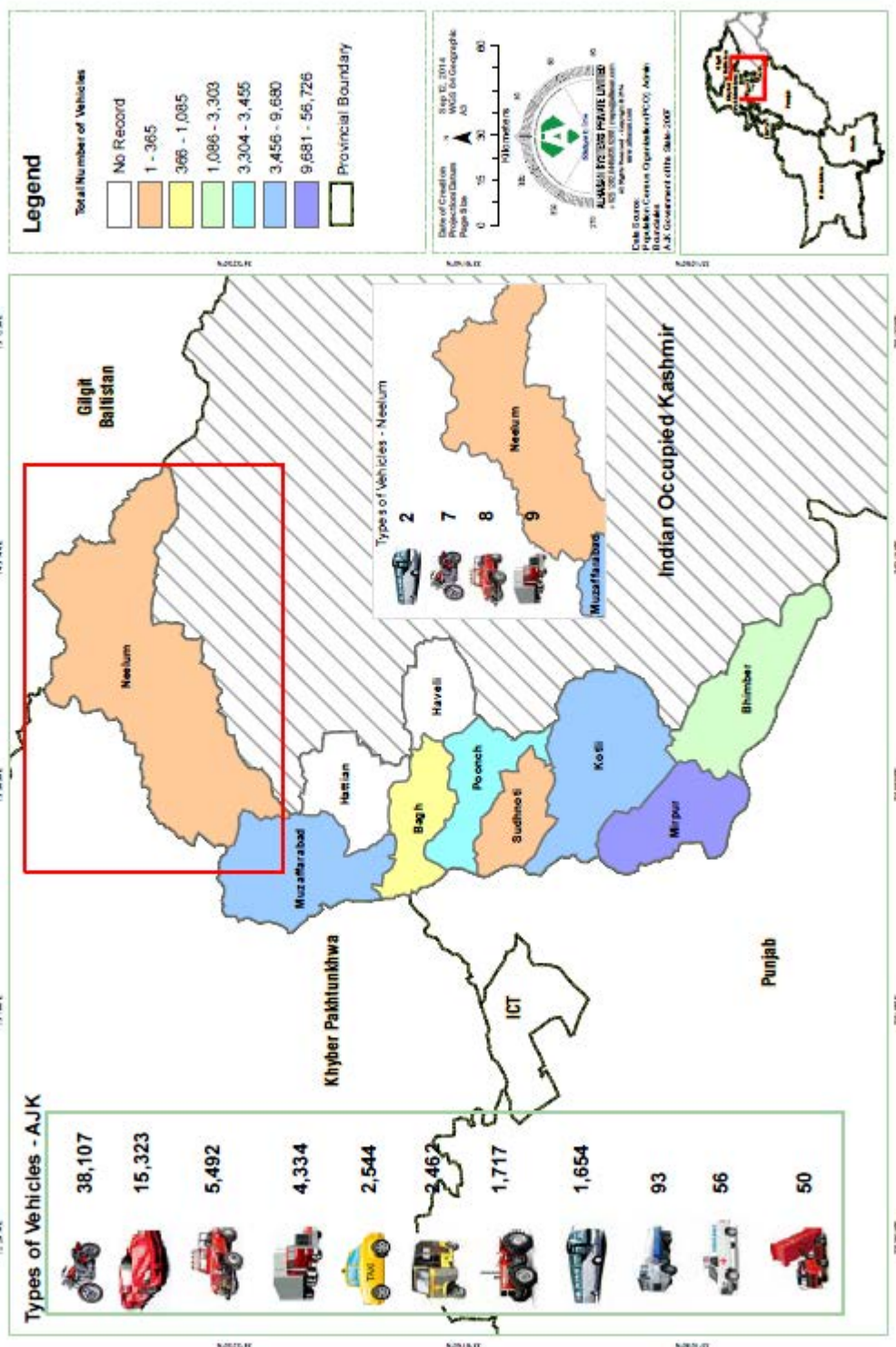
Name of Centres	Muzaffargarh	Neelum	Harian	Mirpur	Total
Wood Working/Wood	0	1	1	0	2
Canning/Development Centres	0	1	1	0	2
Leather Development	0	1	1	0	2
Centres	0	0	0	0	1
Zerlin/Industrial Centres	1	0	0	1	2
Handicraft Display Centres	1	2	2	2	7
Total	2	5	4	1	12

Number & Types of Industries

Type	Number	Type	Number
Wood Works & Furniture	133	Steel Rolling & Furnaces	2
House	90	Cosmetics	3
Food Industry & Beverage	9	Poultry Farms	783
Flour Mills	59	Printing Press	24
Main Hotels	89	PVC Pipe	4
Shoe Industries	4	Textile	5
Paper Mills	2	Mills/Weaving	149
Plastic Industries	4	Crush Machines	10
Scooter/Rickshaw (Vespa)	40	Ice Factory	176
Arms Factories	134	Steel Works	30
Miscellaneous		RCC pipe Industries	



MOTOR VEHICLES (ON ROAD) BY DISTRICT - AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR



ECONOMY PROFILE – DISTRICT ABBOTTABAD

Agriculture/Livestock and industry is the dominating sectors in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to the official statistics, in 2007, there were 159,792 employed people in district Abbottabad. Agriculture sector is the highest employer with 50 percent of the total employment followed by personal business 17% and construction 10%. Thus the reported statistics indicates that people of Abbottabad have mostly focused on their agriculture and personal business i.e. 67% of the employed population. Women participation in employment has been low as only 1% of the female population is employed.

Mouzas Reporting Sources of Employment

Gender	Quantification	Service	Agri-culture	Trade	Industry	Personal business	Overseas employment	Labour
MALE	MOSTLY	6	136	1	-	1	3	96
	SOME	325	190	186	49	243	249	235
	NONE	7	12	151	289	94	86	7
FEMALE	MOSTLY	-	43	-	-	133	-	9
	SOME	171	107	5	2	10	15	101
	NONE	167	188	333	336	195	323	228

Source: KPK Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, Government of Pakistan

The categories under which these Mouzas have reported their population against different livelihood sources are:

- Mostly: population of 50 percent and above
- Some: population between 1 percent and 50 percent
- None: less than or equal to 1 percent

The above mentioned table shows that out of 338 rural mouzas, for male population, 136 mouzas reported agriculture as their source of livelihood while for most female population, 43 mouzas reported agriculture. But in the category of some, services, personal business and labor dominate as sources of employment in this district.

Agriculture

The total reported area of district Abbottabad is 178,401 hectares, out of which 55,835 hectares (31%) is under cultivation. The majority of this land is under dry farm cultivation, relying entirely on rain. Only 7,000 hectares (12%) of farmland is irrigated. As a result of the area's overwhelming dependence on rain and the relatively small size of average landholdings, the district's agriculture indicators are discouraging. Despite the odds, the district has shown positive growth in maize and wheat production. However, total output is marred by water shortages and erratic land allocation, and Abbottabad is expected to remain dependent on imports to meet its burgeoning needs for staple cereals in the near future.

A significant factor contributing to low yields in the district is the absence of a widespread network of irrigation. Except for the anomalous situation in the case of potatoes, the per-hectare yield for irrigated land is significantly higher than that for un-irrigated land. Water in availability emerges as a key issue in the context of future development of the agriculture sector in this district.

The cool, temperate climate is ideally suited to fruit production as well as floriculture. From an area of 674 hectares allocated to horticulture, the district produces 5,537 tons of fruit. Of this quantity, 4,575 tons (83%) of the crop consists of apples which are grown on 560 hectares. Other fruit and nut crops cultivated in Abbottabad include apricot, fig, pear, persimmon, plum and walnut. The district is also rich in medicinal herbs, with 43 varieties found in the area. Besides apples and potatoes, few other fruit and vegetable varieties are grown in the district. Cash crops such as sugar cane and tobacco are not cultivated in the district.

Land Utilization of District Abbottabad

Unit	Hectares
Total Geographical Area	178,401
Cultivated Area	47,000
Cropped Area	58,000
Un Cultivated Area	131,113
Forest Area	55,000
Not Available For cultivation	560,20
Culturable waste	20,500

Source: Agriculture Statistics Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2012,13

Crop production in District Abbotabbad 2012-13

Crop	Area (Hectares 000)	Production (Tonnes 000)
Wheat	14.47	22.90
Maize	14.47	20.85
Vegetable	0.66	1.25

Source: Development Statistics KPK, 2014

Livestock

Livestock plays an important role in the economy of Pakistan. It provides job opportunities to majority of the rural population and contributes 9% share to the GDP and 37% to the Agriculture sector. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provides for 23% of the total livestock production of Pakistan. Asses, buffaloes, cattle, goats, horses, mules and sheep are found in the district. There are also several poultry farms in the district

Livestock in District Abbottabad

Animal	Number
Cattle	111,415
Buffaloes	104,582
Sheep	13,109
Goats	245,060
Camel	712
Horses	935
Asses	9,930
Mules	1,079
Poultry	773,095

Source: Directorate of Livestock & Dairy Development Deptt, NWFP, Peshawar

Industry

Abbottabad district is poorly positioned in terms of employment opportunities while the workforce by and large lacks the skills required in today's market. The challenge for Abbottabad lies in developing enterprise, creating employment opportunities and diversifying the rural economy to encompass productive, value-added activities. The main sources of employment in the district are agriculture, construction, trade, transport, and the seasonal hotel and restaurant business. With few manufacturing industries in operation and meager prospects for agricultural expansion, the economic future of the district is not promising. According to official statistics, there are 98 industrial units established in this district. Most of these industries produce food and beverages; while industries for wood and wood products and mineral products are also prevalent in this district.

The following table shows the list of industrial units in district Abbottabad:

List of Industries by Type in District Abbottabad

S.No	Nature of Industry	Total No. of Units
	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	38
	Textile, Wearing Apparel & Leather Products	8
	Wood & Wood Products	15
	Paper & Paper Products	-
	Chemical, Petroleum, Rubber & Plastic Good	9
	Mineral Products	15
	Metal & Metal Products	9
	Other Manufacturing Industries	4
	Total	98

Source: Development Statistics KPK, 2014

District Abbottabad - Economic Infographic

Area

1,756 Sq. Km

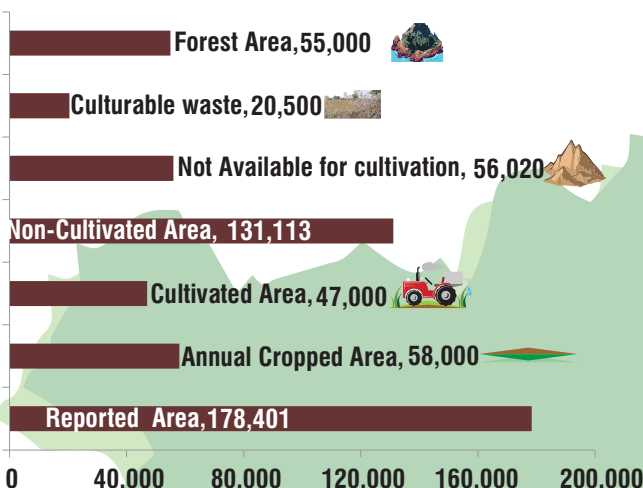


Population

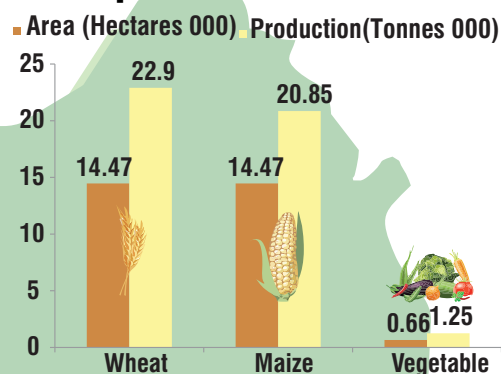


Estimated Population **1,154,271**

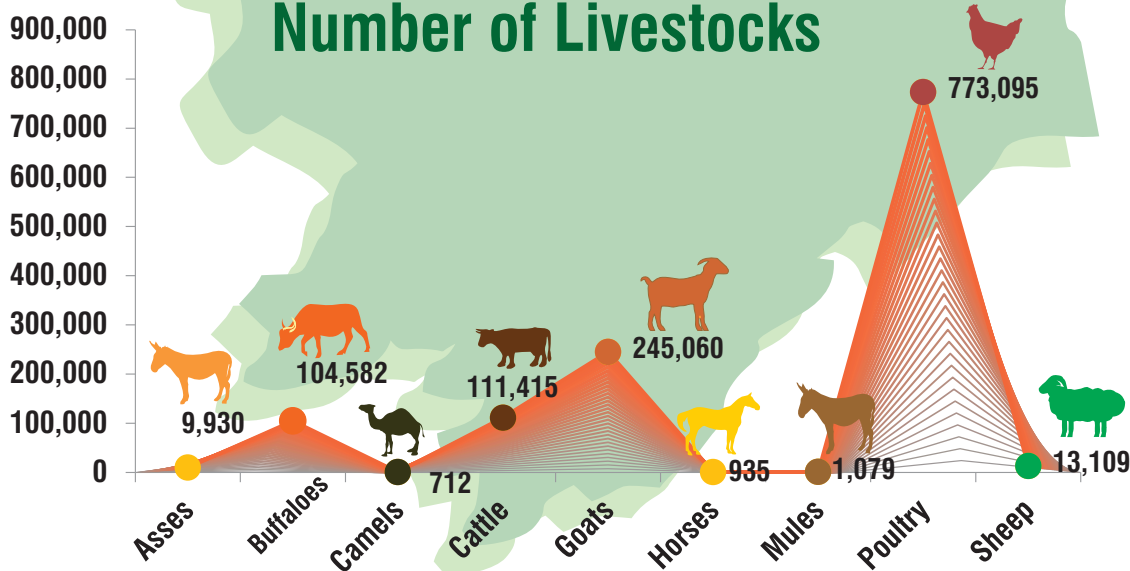
Land Utilization ■ Hectares



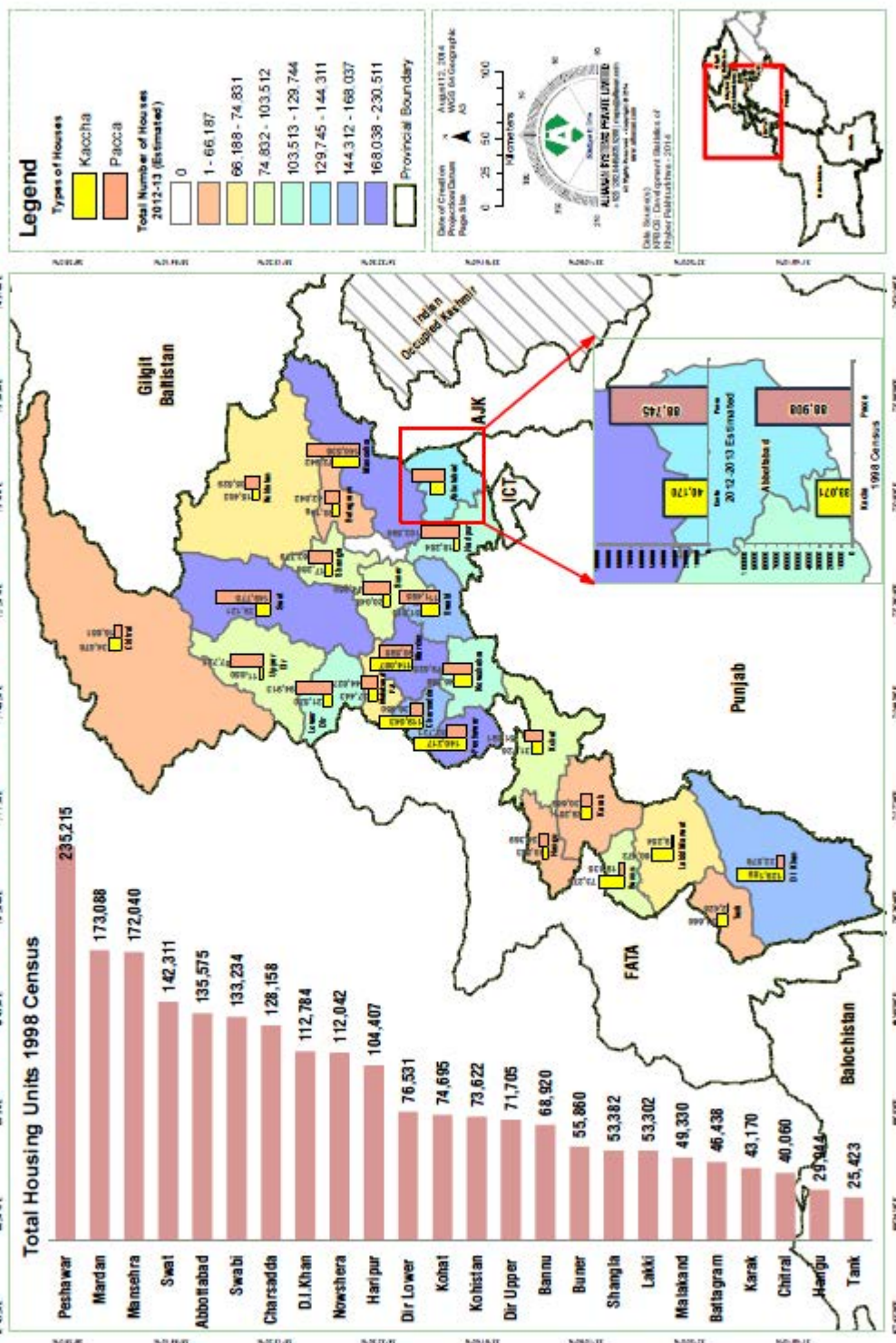
Crop Production



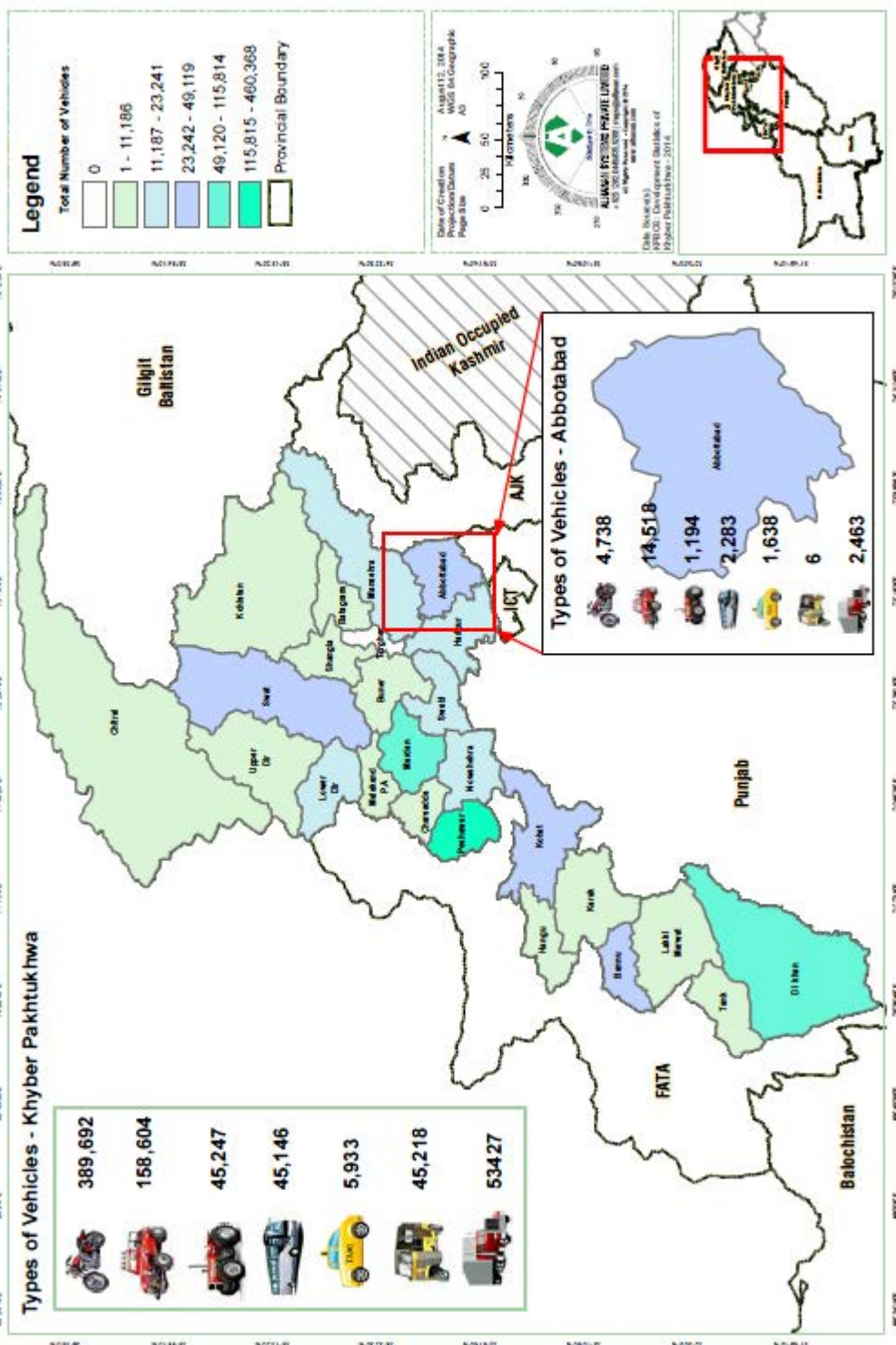
Number of Livestocks



TYPES OF HOUSES BY DISTRICT - KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



MOTOR VEHICLES (ON ROAD) BY DISTRICT - KHYBER PAKHTUKHWA



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

S. #	Description تفصیلات	Unit	Islam- abad اسلام آباد	Rawal- pindi راولپنڈی	Gujran- wala گجرانوالا	Sialkot سیالکوٹ	Lahore لاہور	Faisal- abad فیصل آباد	Sar- godha سرگودھا	Multan ملتان	Baha- walpur بہاولپور	Karachi کراچی	Hyder- abad حیدر آباد	Sukkur سکھر	Larkana لاڑکانہ	Pesha- war پشاور	Bannu بنوں	Quetta کوئٹہ	Khuz- dar خضدار	Average Prices			%change Aug 14 over	
																				Aug 14	Jul 14	Aug 13	Jul 14	Aug 13
1	Wheat گندم	10 Kg	360.00	360.00	337.50	357.50	348.75	335.63	336.25	336.88	338.13	340.00	352.50	340.00	312.50	367.50	352.50	385.00	400.00	350.63	351.21	362.27	-0.17	-3.21
2	Wheat Flour, Bag گندم کا آٹا، بیگ	10 Kg	408.44	408.33	400.00	400.00	399.00	388.75	382.50	392.50	400.00	443.08	420.00	385.00	378.75	408.65	405.00	410.00	440.00	404.12	401.60	407.33	0.63	-0.79
3	Rice Basmati Broken, (AQ) *بستی چاول	1 Kg	86.25	80.83	70.63	70.00	79.29	81.25	67.50	77.50	62.50	76.54	77.50	75.00	80.00	78.33	52.13	87.50	60.00	74.28	74.14	74.21	0.19	0.09
4	Rice Irri-6 (Punjab/Sindh)	1 Kg	62.50	60.83	50.00	52.50	65.32	65.00	52.50	41.00	52.50	59.04	50.00	52.50	35.00	49.17	70.63	45.00	55.00	54.03	54.47	53.89	-0.81	0.26
5	Bread Plain, Medium Size سادی	Each	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	44.00	50.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	38.75	35.00	40.75	40.66	37.78	0.22	7.86
6	Beef With Bone, (AQ) بڑی والا گوشت	1 Kg	321.25	317.50	280.00	280.00	328.57	276.25	275.00	293.33	265.00	346.15	300.00	290.00	290.00	273.33	270.00	400.00	315.00	301.26	298.54	280.13	0.91	7.54
7	Mutton, Average Quality من	1 Kg	658.75	658.33	600.00	600.00	667.41	600.00	550.00	593.33	562.50	659.23	575.00	535.00	580.00	585.83	480.00	600.00	515.00	589.43	585.69	551.30	0.64	6.92
8	Chicken Farm, Broiler, Live مارکر ÷ تیز	1 Kg	140.10	123.88	118.25	119.75	114.36	122.88	122.50	126.25	118.00	136.62	141.88	149.50	140.00	138.00	158.75	157.50	218.75	138.06	158.57	148.81	-12.93	-7.22
9	Milk, Fresh, Unboiled *زودودھ	1 Ltr	87.50	83.33	77.50	70.00	68.04	70.00	60.00	75.00	60.00	84.00	80.00	75.00	80.00	72.50	72.50	90.00	80.00	75.61	75.43	68.43	0.24	10.49
10	Curd (Dahi) دہی	1 Kg	102.50	93.75	88.50	80.00	79.29	80.00	74.00	85.00	70.00	120.00	106.00	90.00	95.00	80.00	82.50	100.00	90.00	89.21	88.43	80.50	0.88	10.82
11	Powdered Milk, Nido, Polybag سوکھا دودھ	400 gm	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	342.50	337.50	350.00	348.82	347.87	294.26	0.27	18.54
12	Eggs Hen, Farm فارمی	Dozen	108.16	102.13	108.75	108.13	102.04	106.38	104.25	103.75	101.75	112.97	112.75	112.00	100.63	99.44	107.50	118.75	90.00	105.85	103.02	98.28	2.75	7.70
13	Mustard Oil, Average Quality سرسوں کا تیل	1 Kg	240.00	232.50	150.00	160.00	186.07	193.75	190.00	172.50	160.00	176.54	160.00	146.25	200.00	221.67	180.00	190.00	190.00	185.25	185.48	183.59	-0.12	0.90
14	Cooking Oil, Tin, (SN) کھانے کا تیل	2.5 Ltr	530.00	530.00	545.00	545.00	535.00	545.00	520.00	540.00	540.00	545.00	545.00	545.00	530.00	540.00	540.00	540.00	550.00	539.12	540.29	537.35	-0.22	0.33
15	Vegetable Ghee, Tin, (SN) سبز یوں کا تیل	2.5 Kg	507.50	507.50	505.00	505.00	505.00	510.00	502.50	510.00	508.75	505.00	505.00	525.00	520.00	508.75	510.00	510.00	550.00	511.47	511.76	510.29	-0.06	0.23
16	Vegetable Ghee (Loose) کھانا سبز یوں کا تیل	1 Kg	165.00	160.25	145.00	150.00	158.21	145.50	146.00	155.75	160.00	161.54	160.00	157.50	145.00	160.94	151.88	190.00	170.00	157.80	158.84	157.68	-0.65	0.08
17	Bananas کیلے	Dozen	172.51	132.81	76.25	72.50	81.21	55.00	52.50	79.17	70.00	55.58	55.47	58.75	64.38	62.92	79.38	78.75	85.00	78.36	89.15	61.31	-12.10	27.81
18	Pulse Masoor, Washed مصو کی دال	1 Kg	141.25	128.54	143.75	120.00	152.32	135.00	138.75	125.00	120.00	126.54	118.44	130.00	113.38	125.42	122.50	133.75	115.00	128.80	128.66	112.36	0.11	14.63
19	Pulse Moong, Washed مو کی دال	1 Kg	168.13	161.72	153.75	155.00	155.71	145.00	140.00	132.50	145.00	169.33	157.50	155.00	140.00	144.17	142.50	147.50	140.00	150.17	152.02	122.89	-1.22	22.20
20	Pulse Mash, Washed ماش کی دال	1 Kg	169.38	160.73	166.25	168.75	176.02	160.00	157.50	152.50	160.00	143.08	143.13	150.00	146.25	152.50	152.50	173.75	140.00	157.20	155.03	128.61	1.40	22.23
21	Pulse Gram, Washed چنے کی دال	1 Kg	85.16	75.17	66.25	65.63	66.07	68.94	63.75	67.50	70.00	78.08	72.50	75.00	66.88	76.67	70.00	100.00	85.00	73.68	74.01	73.44	-0.45	0.33
22	Potatoes آلو	1 Kg	80.32	76.25	78.75	65.00	76.43	77.50	70.00	75.00	60.31	51.54	57.97	52.50	58.75	71.67	62.50	50.00	57.50	66.00	68.60	34.71	-3.79	90.15
23	Onions پیاز	1 Kg	57.19	52.08	45.63	47.50	50.36	44.69	38.75	38.88	40.00	39.81	37.35	36.88	38.13	43.12	38.13	30.00	27.50	41.53	41.24	47.17	0.70	-11.96
24	Tomatoes ٹماٹر	1 Kg	81.88	73.86	75.00	76.25	81.07	75.63	63.75	71.46	70.63	70.58	71.25	56.25	76.25	51.67	53.44	41.25	32.50	66.04	47.78	64.48	38.22	2.42
25	Sugar, Refined چینی	1 Kg	64.44	62.61	60.00	60.00	61.42	60.00	59.50	59.25	60.00	61.62	59.25	58.50	59.75	61.83	60.13	61.00	59.00	60.49	57.83	53.84	4.60	12.35
26	Gur, Average Quality گڑھ	1 Kg	105.00	90.83	87.50	83.13	88.93	83.13	75.00	77.50	70.00	96.54	78.91	75.00	73.75	94.79	88.13	85.00	80.00	84.30	82.17	89.88	2.59	-6.21
27	Salt Powder, Loose, Lahori کھانے کا لہوری	1 Kg	11.00	10.83	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.25	10.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	9.92	9.87	9.15	0.51	8.42
28	Red Chilly Powder, Loose لال مرچ	1 Kg	296.25	279.17	280.00	250.00	260.71	211.88	250.00	243.34	210.00	307.69	280.00	250.00	225.00	208.75	273.75	290.00	200.00	253.91	251.42	216.85	0.99	17.09
29	Garlic ادرک	1 Kg	173.75	152.50	130.00	120.00	155.00	107.50	120.00	117.08	116.25	138.08	125.00	115.00	102.50	149.38	148.75	140.00	165.00	133.87	135.91	124.85	-1.50	7.22
30	Tea, Lipton Yellow Label, Packet چائے	200 gm	127.37	127.37	124.21	124.21	126.32	126.32	127.41	127.37	126.32	124.21	127.37	124.21	124.21	127.37	125.82							

MOUNTING ECONOMIC WORRIES

By M Zia uddin : September 24, 2014
Published in Express Tribune

The official claim that the dharnas have so far cost the national economy around Rs600 billion appears to be rather exaggerated. The Constitution Avenue and the D-Chowk where the sit-ins are being staged are not known for being commercial or industrial hubs. The only commercial activity you see on the Constitution Avenue is the not-so-busy petrol pump located across the road in front of the Foreign Office. The D-Chowk, if not in use by some kind of a sit-in, is a cool corner of what is known as the Blue Area, but located at a respectable distance from its busy shopping malls.

The Imran-Qadri live shows broadcast nationwide on a daily basis by most of our mainstream TV channels start well past working hours hardly interfering with the commercial and industrial activities across the country. In fact, during evening hours the two sit-in spots turn into a lively marketplace with all kinds of vendors doing roaring business and the amount of unaccounted cash that the organisers of the two sit-ins are estimated to be spending for making the dharnas as comfortable as possible both for the audience and the leaders must be adding some tens of millions to our parallel economy.

Of course, the month long dharnas showing no sign of coming to a close any time soon certainly seem to have adversely affected the investment climate. Foreign investors seem to have gone into a wait-and-watch mode as the deafening noise bursting forth from the dharnas every evening has seemingly rendered it almost impossible to separate fact from fiction.

True enough, in the first week or so of the long march and the sit-in at Aabpara and Kashmir Highway a certain degree of economic disruption was evident at least along the GT Road patch extending from Lahore to Islamabad. But since then, most of the cost to the national economy seems to have come in the form of budgetary expenditure on law and order — the upkeep of around 30 to 40,000 strong police force, tear gas shells and rubber bullets. The large number of containers (belonging to private goods transport

companies) used to stop the long marchers reaching their ultimate goals would also have cost the government a packet. However, this expenditure (one would like to know the amount to date) miserably failed to do the needful as the long marchers are now sitting at the very site the government had tried its level best to stop them from entering. Now it seems the dharnas have become part of everyday life at least for the inhabitants of Islamabad. Late September and October normally are very pleasant months in the capital weather-wise. And while many across the country sitting in their drawing rooms enjoy the entertainment and information being blared out from the top of the two containers, D-Chowk has become a place for family outings in the evening.

While one would like to believe that the dharnas are not costing much to the national economy (unless proven wrong by irrefutable statistics), one is certainly worried out of one's wits how a resource-short nation like us is going to cope with the escalating financial burden of the ongoing war — Zarb-e-Azb. The responsibility of looking after the one million or so Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is also likely to add to this burden hugely. And the still being estimated human and material cost of the devastation caused by the receding floods, too, is expected to be enormous. One expects the government to complete the fourth review of the economy with the IMF under its existing Extended Fund Facility (EFF) programme when the interrupted dialogue with the Fund resumes. However, even with the continuation of a functional EFF programme, the country would still face a balance of payments crisis in the remainder of FY-15 as the current account deficit seems to be widening because of slowing exports and escalating imports. One wonders how, in such a tight situation, the government would be able to implement the promised policy reforms. On the other hand, the mounting burden on the budget because of the war, the IDPs, the floods and the dharna related law and order expenditure the budgetary deficit is not likely to remain within the IMF prescribed ceilings threatening the Fund programme itself.

MONETARY POLICY NON-STATEMENT

By Khurram Hussain

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SO what is “fiscal liberalization” anyway? According to the State Bank’s Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) of September, the term refers to a state of affairs where you have “shrinking budget deficits, contained government borrowings, and improved debt profile”. I always thought the term to describe this was stabilization, but heck, what do I know, I’m just a journalist. If the MPS had been written by a second-year economics student, it would certainly be docked a few points for this liberty with language. After all, words do have specific meanings. But it hasn’t been written by a second-year student. It’s the voice of the country’s central bank we’re talking about, the repository of the country’s economic common sense and the seat of its economics profession. But let’s not nitpick over words. After all, everybody makes mistakes, even central bankers! Let’s take a look at how the State Bank chooses to describe the state of the economy in these complex times. Since at least January, the government has been telling us that a turnaround has been achieved in the country’s economy, which had stagnated in a “low-growth high-inflation equilibrium”, to borrow a phrase from an earlier State Bank pronouncement, since at least 2008. By July, the State Bank was telling us in its third quarterly report that a new growth story had begun in Pakistan as the economy crossed the 4pc growth rate threshold for the first time in years.

Now we have two stories to look at. One: what is the fate of this turnaround the government has been claiming all year? Two: how has it been impacted by the circus under way in Islamabad and the floods? These are separate but linked questions. A close reading of the third quarterly report back issued in July showed that the turnaround was not all that it was being made out to be. Quarterly data reveals a sharp decline in YoY growth of LSM” in the third quarter of last fiscal year, that report had said. A close look at the numbers revealed that much of the growth had been narrowly based, and was deeply connected with the Rs500 billion or so injection into the power sector that the government undertook in its early days. In large-scale manufacturing, where most of the increase in growth had come from, the growth rates had fallen from 6.5pc in the first half to 0.5pc by the third quarter.

In fact, exports and investment and capacity utilization in industry were all falling long before the circus got under way in Islamabad. Even in the crucial matter of the reserves, that rose so fast in April and May that the State Bank wrote “such a sequence of positive developments in the external sector” had not been seen since 2001, the real story was a lot less shiny. “Underlying fundamentals do not show much of an improvement”, it said a few lines down, cautioning

in veiled terms that the growing stock of external debt added greater urgency to augmenting the FX earning capacity of the economy. All of these problems had been flagged, albeit very gingerly, in the third quarterly report back in July. Fact is, the government’s growth story was losing altitude long before the circus got under way in Islamabad, and long before the arrival of the floods. So we were all entitled to ask, where do things stand as of September? We didn’t get an answer in the MPS. In fact, the statement laid the foundations for a different story altogether: things were going fine until the circus and floods came along, and now everything could go pear-shaped. What else do we make of a statement that begins by telling us that the past few months have “continued to witness stable macroeconomic conditions”? And that “real economic activity is expected to continue” throughout the current fiscal year?

The only risks facing the economy now, we are told, are from a delay in the release of the next IMF tranche (a foregone conclusion by now), from the damage wrought by the floods, and from the possibility of an unsuccessful bond floatation

and divestment exercise scheduled in the next few months. Hardly a word is mentioned about the risks from intrinsic weaknesses in the character of last year’s growth, save for an awkwardly constructed phrase on the growing trade deficit which “is going to dominate the composition of external current account deficit”. In another place, a hope is expressed that continuation of the growth momentum” depends crucially on agriculture since large-scale manufacturing, that had driven last year’s growth spurt, “might remain constrained due to continued energy shortages; reduced production capacity of independent power plants; low supply of gas to fertilizer plants; lower domestic and international prices in the sugar sector; and higher inventories and slower exports growth prospects in food and textile sectors, respectively.” Read that sentence again, and you’ll notice it’s actually a pretty long list of weaknesses weighing down on growth, causing it to “remain constrained”. And hardly any of it has anything to do with the circus and the floods. Yet the statement has little more to say on than what you read above. To some extent, this is understandable. The MPS did receive some sensationalist press, which is bound to happen given the times. But the shifting of the emphasis, away from the inherent weaknesses of the growth story towards the circus and the floods appears contrived to satisfy demands coming from Islamabad rather than reflecting the view from the street. One can only hope that in the next MPS, or in the annual report, we’ll get a more comprehensive, and less diluted, view of the problems that continue to plague our economy

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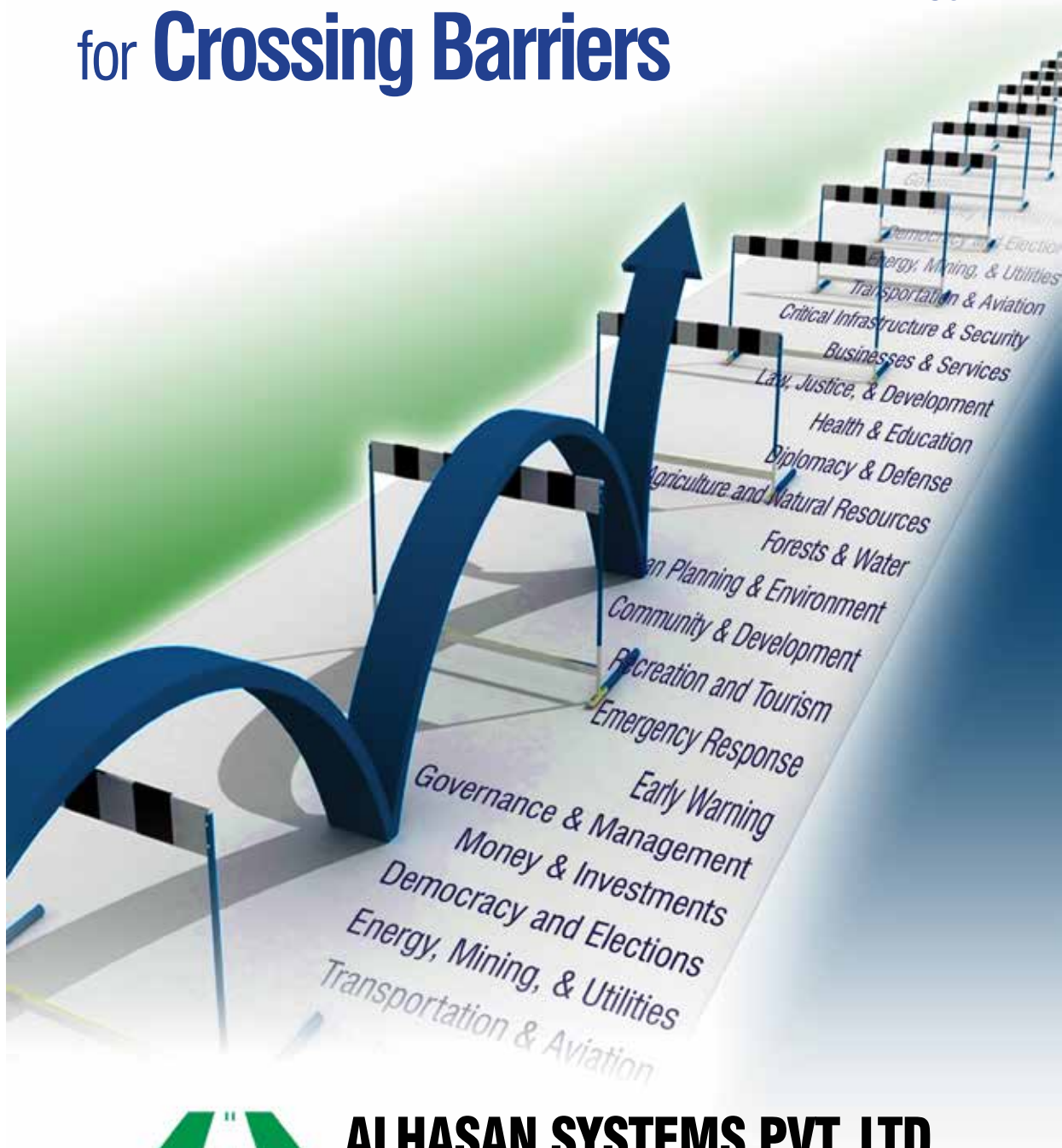
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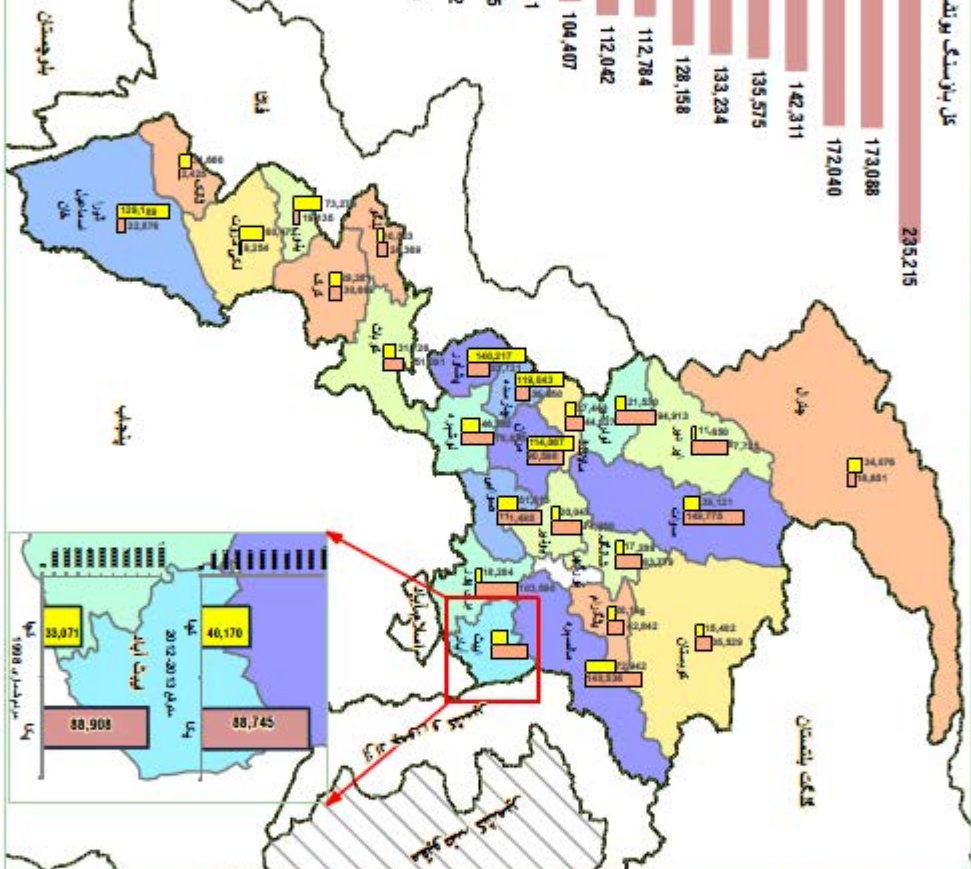
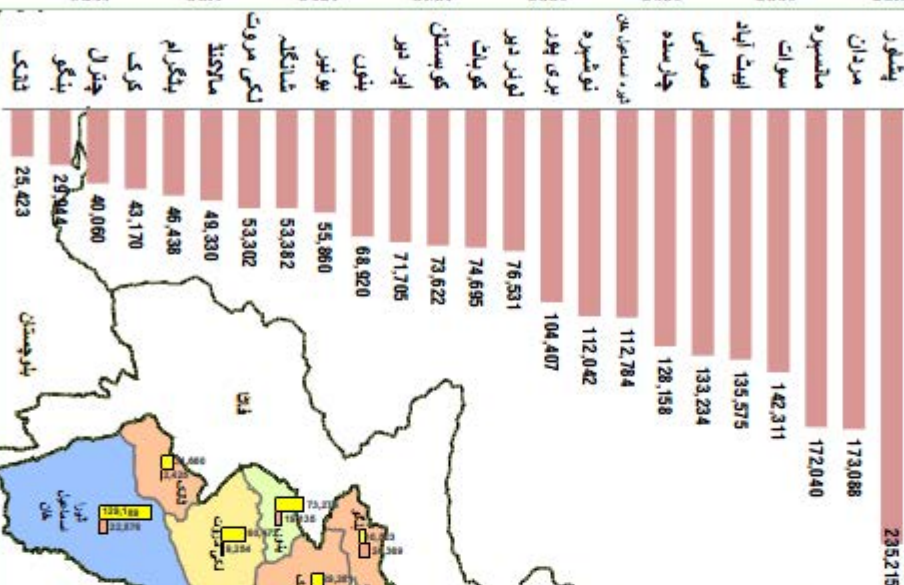
Fax: +92.51.835.9287

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لحاظ ضلع گہروں کی اقسام - خیبر پختونخواہ

کل بارشنگ پوائنٹس 1998 کی مردم شماری



علامات

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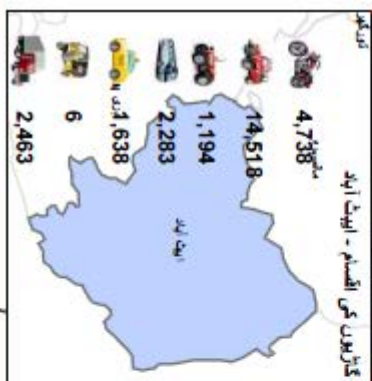
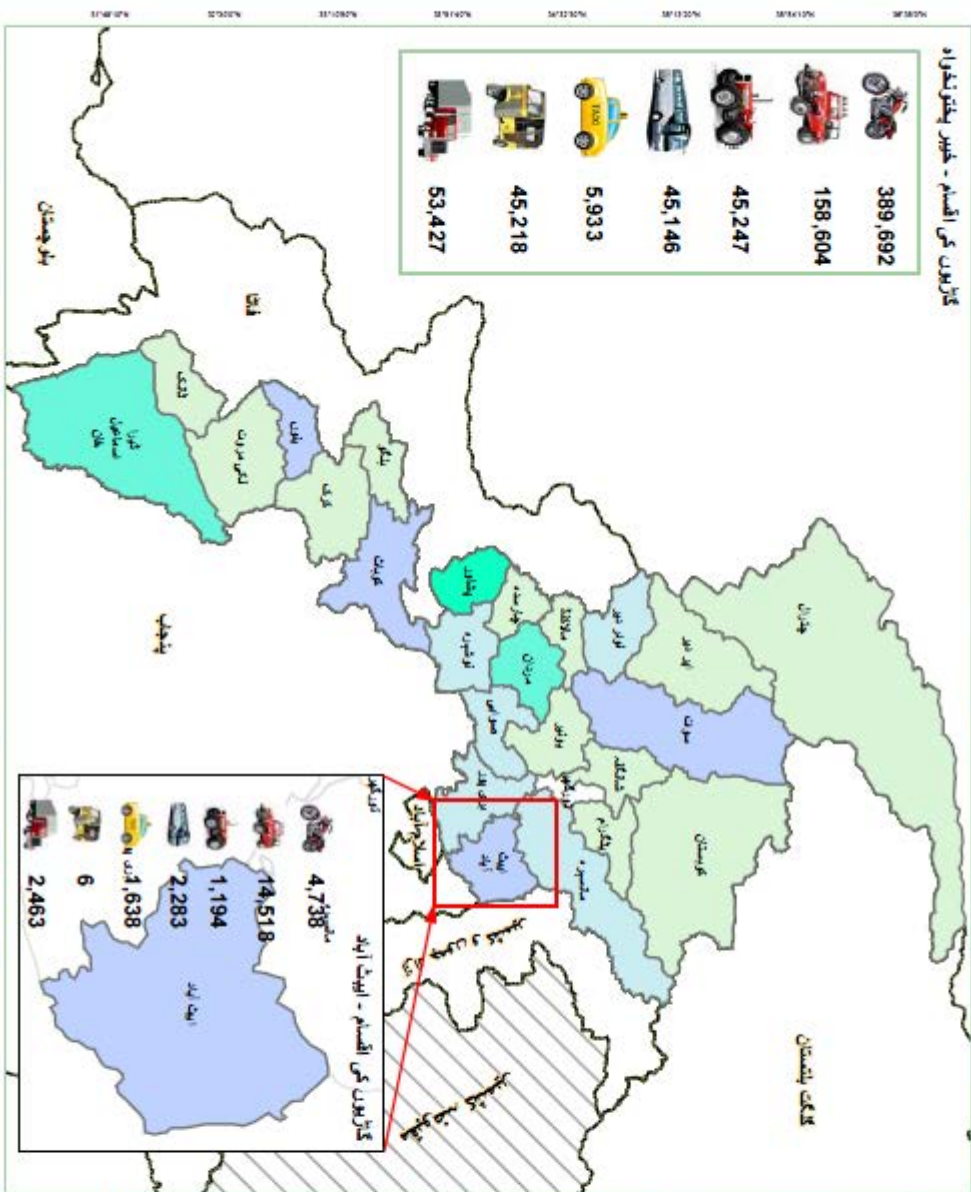
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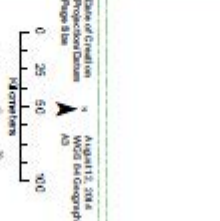
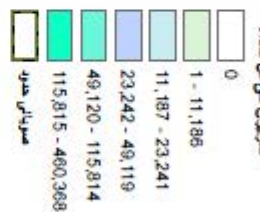
محافظہ ضلع (سرگرم) - موٹر گاڑیاں - غیر پختونخواہ

گاڑیوں کی اقسام - غیر پختونخواہ

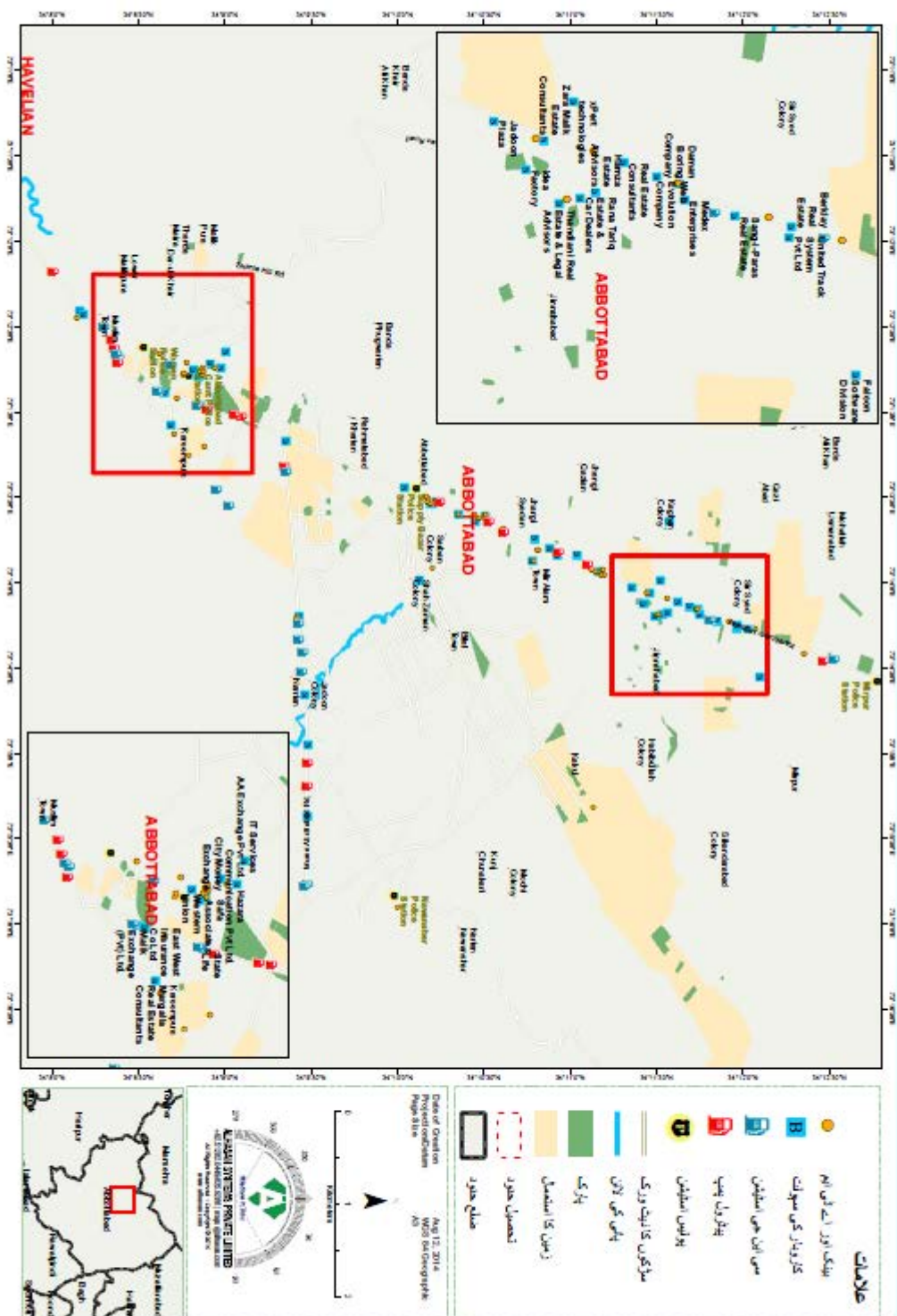


گاڑیوں کی اقسام - ایٹ آباد

علامت

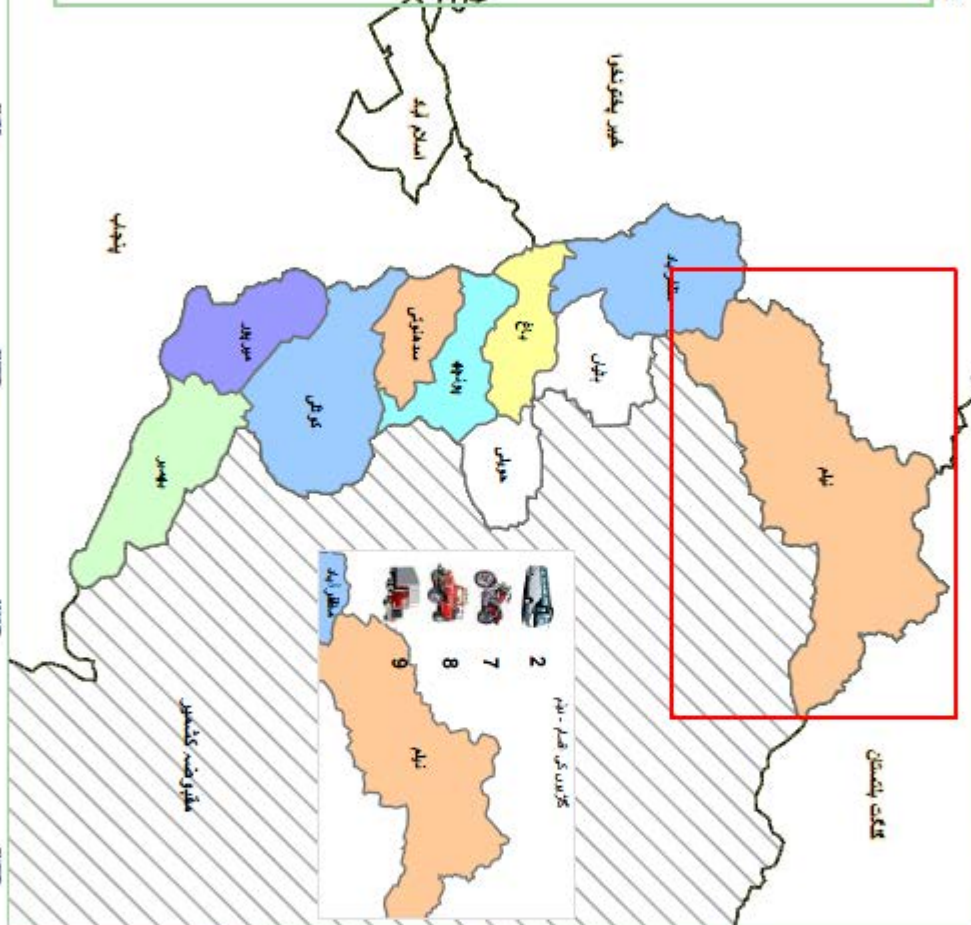
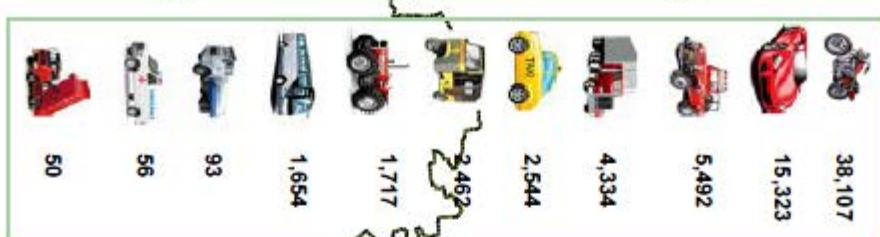


ایٹ آباد کاروباری نقطہ نظر

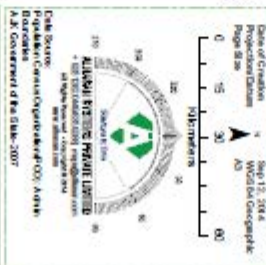
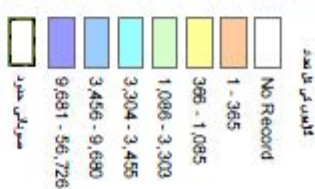


باحتل ضلع سڑک پرومٹر کارپورس - آزاد جموں و کشمیر

کارپورس کی اقسام - آزاد کشمیر



علامات



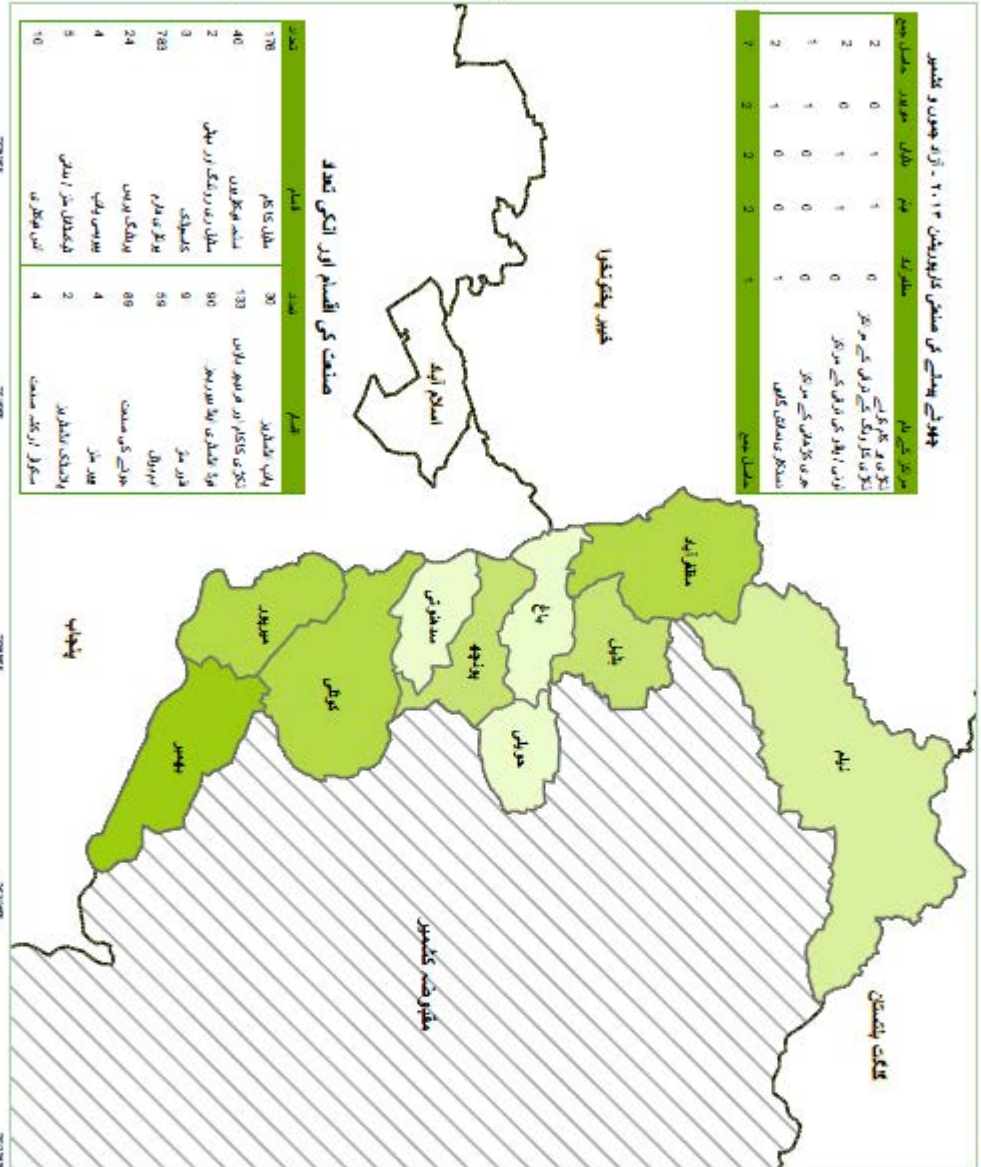
ضلع کی طرف سے صنعتی اگلی - آزاد چوں و کشمیر

چھوٹے پھلتے ہوئے صنعتی کارپوریشن 2013 - آزاد چوں و کشمیر

میں سے نام	میں سے نام	میں سے نام	میں سے نام
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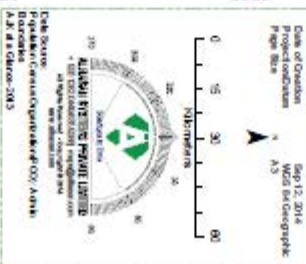
صنعت کی اگلی اور اگلی

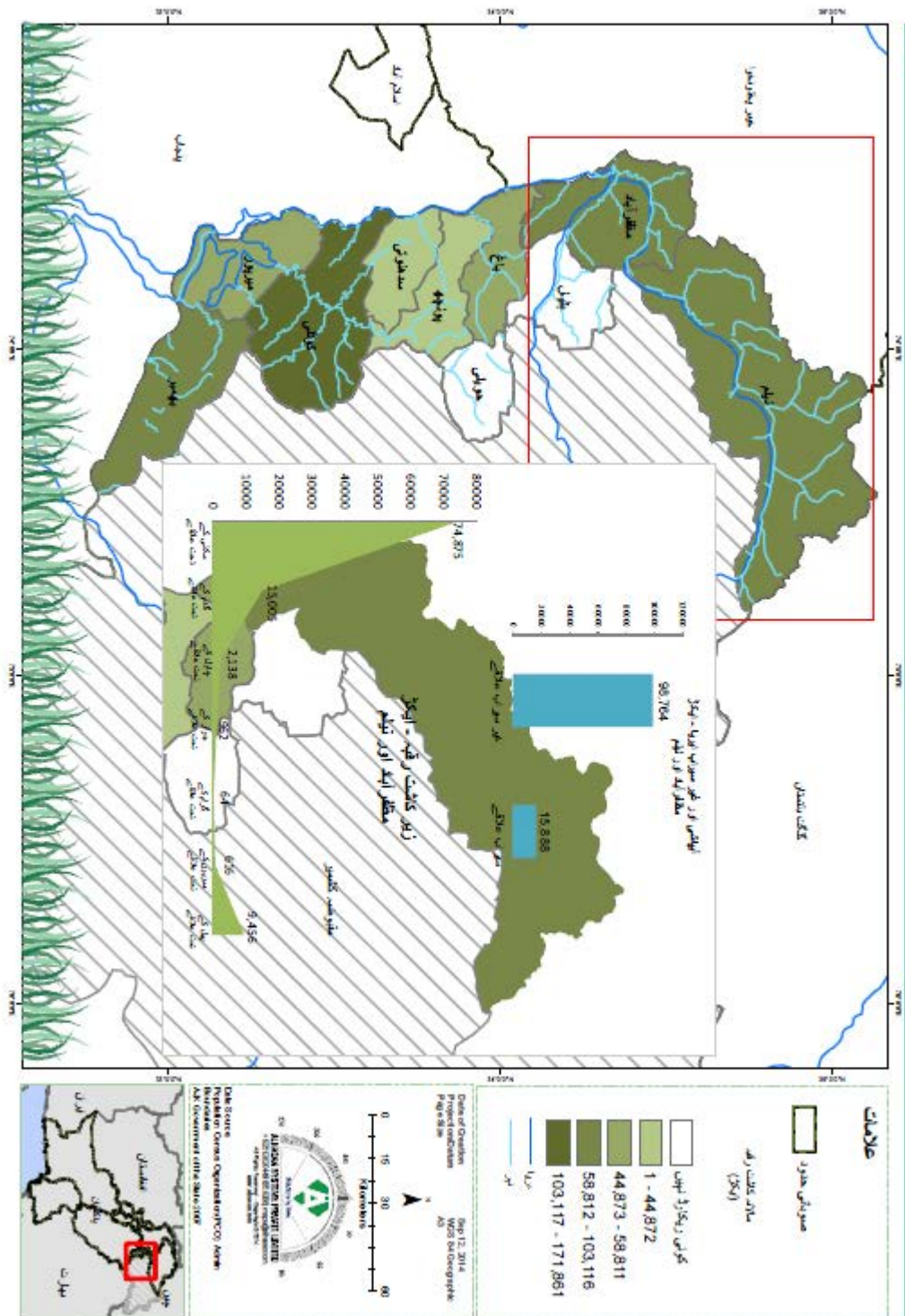
نمبر	نام	نمبر	نام
178	میں سے نام	30	میں سے نام
40	میں سے نام	133	میں سے نام
2	میں سے نام	80	میں سے نام
3	میں سے نام	9	میں سے نام
783	میں سے نام	58	میں سے نام
24	میں سے نام	88	میں سے نام
4	میں سے نام	4	میں سے نام
3	میں سے نام	2	میں سے نام
10	میں سے نام	4	میں سے نام



علامات

صنعت کی اگلی - 2013
31 - 52
53 - 72
73 - 87
88 - 332
333 - 510
میں سے نام





مہنگائی کی شرح 14 ماہ کی کم ترین سطح پر آگئی

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

02 ستمبر 2014

کراچی: ملک میں گزشتہ ماہ صارف قیمتوں کے اشاریے کی بنیاد پر افراط زر کی شرح میں 6.99 فیصد کا سال بہ سال اضافہ ہوا جو گزشتہ 14 ماہ کی کم ترین سطح ہے جبکہ جولائی 2014 میں مہنگائی کی شرح میں 7.88 اور اگست 2013 میں 8.55 فیصد کا اضافہ ہوا تھا۔ پاکستان بیورو شاریات (پی بی ایس) سے جاری ماہانہ رپورٹ کے مطابق گزشتہ ماہ ایشیائی قیمتوں میں ماہانہ بنیادوں پر 0.3 فیصد کا اضافہ ہوا جبکہ جولائی میں قیمتیں 1.7 اور اگست 2013 میں 1.2 فیصد بڑھی تھیں، اس کے علاوہ اگست 2014 میں نان فوڈ نان انرجی (کورا انفلیکشن) کی شرح جولائی 2014 کی 8.3 فیصد کے مقابلے میں 7.9 فیصد رہی جبکہ اگست 2013 میں کورا انفلیکشن کی شرح 8.5 فیصد رہی تھی، گزشتہ ماہ اشیائے خوراک کی قیمتوں میں 5.6 فیصد اور دیگر اشیائے نرخوں میں 8.1 فیصد کا سال بہ سال اضافہ ہوا جبکہ ماہانہ بنیادوں پر خوراک 0.6 اور نان فوڈ اشیاء 0.2 فیصد مہنگی ہوئیں، صارف قیمتوں کے اشاریے میں محدود اضافے کی وجہ جولائی کے مقابلے میں تازہ پھلوں سمیت جلد خراب ہو جانے والی ایشیائی قیمتوں میں 1.79 فیصد کمی ہے۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق رواں مالی سال کے ابتدائی 2 ماہ کے دوران افراط زر کی اوسط شرح 7.43 فیصد رہی جو گزشتہ مالی سال کی اسی مدت میں 8.41 فیصد رہی تھی۔ پی بی ایس کے مطابق ماہانہ بنیادوں پر انڈے 19.48 فیصد، تازہ سبزیاں 12.55 فیصد، پیاز 8.93 فیصد، دال ماش 4.4 فیصد، آٹا 3.51 فیصد، آلو 3.13 فیصد، گندم 2.88 فیصد، چینی 2.02 فیصد، شہد 1.41 فیصد، مرغی 1.19 فیصد، گڑ 1.15 فیصد، ٹماٹر 1.13 فیصد، گوشت 1.03 اور گندم کی مصنوعات 1.02 فیصد مہنگی ہو گئیں جبکہ تازہ پھل 17.54 فیصد، دال مونگ 4.7 فیصد اور مچھلی 2.24 فیصد سستی ہو گئی، اس کے علاوہ نان فوڈ اشیاء میں موٹر وہیکل نرخ 1.94، پرسنل کیئر چارجز 1.08 فیصد اور گھریلو نوکری اجرتوں میں 1.06 فیصد کا اضافہ ہوا۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق سالانہ بنیادوں پر آلو کی قیمتیں 113.80 فیصد، سگریٹ 22.78 فیصد، دال مونگ 21.55، انڈے 19.37 فیصد، دال ماش 16.61 فیصد اور خشک دودھ کی قیمتیں 16.52 فیصد زائد رہیں جبکہ ٹماٹر، پیاز 40.67 فیصد، چائے 25.21 فیصد، چائے 18.23 فیصد اور مرغی کے نرخ 11.45 فیصد کم رہے، نان فوڈ آئٹمز میں موٹر وہیکل ٹیکس 36.71 فیصد، بجلی کے چارجز 15.82 فیصد، تعلیمی اخراجات 15.31 فیصد اور کاٹن کلاتھ کی قیمتیں 15.16 فیصد زائد رہیں۔ ٹاپ لائن سیکورٹیز کے تجزیے کے مطابق ستمبر کے مہینے میں پٹرولیم مصنوعات اور خوردنی اشیاء کی قیمتوں میں کمی کے باوجود کنزیومر پرائس انڈیکس 7 فیصد سے زائد رہنے کی توقع ہے جبکہ سال 2014-15 میں مہنگائی کی شرح اوسطاً 8.5 فیصد تک رہنے کا امکان ہے۔

جس سے باغبانوں اور فروٹ انکسپورٹرز کو بھاری مالی نقصان کا سامنا کرنا پڑا ہے۔

لاہور: پاکستان دنیا بھر میں کپاس پیدا کرنے والے ممالک میں چوتھے نمبر پر آگیا ہے جبکہ مجموعی ملکی پیداوار کی 80 فیصد کپاس پنجاب سے حاصل ہوتی ہے۔ رواں سال 6 ملین ایکڑ رقبے پر کپاس کی کاشت سے 10.5 ملین گانٹھ کی پیداوار حاصل کی جائے گی تاہم کاشتکار کپاس کو مختلف بیماریوں سے بچانے کے لیے حفاظتی و تدارکی اقدامات یقینی بنائیں۔ ایک ملاقات کے دوران ماہرین زراعت نے بتایا کہ جدید ٹیکنالوجی سے استفادہ نہ کرنے کے باعث پاکستان کی کپاس کی فی ایکڑ اوسط پیداوار دیگر ممالک کے مقابلے میں انتہائی کم ہے جبکہ کیزوں کا حملہ بھی پیداواری لاگت میں اضافے کا باعث بن رہا ہے۔

کراچی: اتحادی سپورٹ فنڈ کی مد میں 37 کروڑ 14 لاکھ ڈالر کی وصولی کے بعد سرکاری زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر میں ایک ہفتے کے دوران 16 کروڑ 42 لاکھ ڈالر کا اضافہ دیکھا گیا تاہم زرمبادلہ کے مجموعی ذخائر میں 39 لاکھ ڈالر کی کمی رہی۔ اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے مطابق 29 اگست کو اختتام پذیر ہونے والے ہفتے کے دوران اسٹیٹ بینک کے ذخائر 16 کروڑ 42 لاکھ ڈالر اضافے سے 8 ارب 55 کروڑ 44 لاکھ ڈالر سے بڑھ کر 8 ارب 71 کروڑ 86 لاکھ ڈالر کی سطح پر ریکارڈ کیے گئے جبکہ کمرشل بینکوں کے ذخائر 16 کروڑ 81 لاکھ ڈالر کی سطح پر 5 ارب 2 کروڑ 72 لاکھ ڈالر کی سطح سے گر کر 4 ارب 85 کروڑ 91 لاکھ ڈالر کی سطح پر آ گئے۔ اسٹیٹ بینک کے مطابق مجموعی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر میں 39 لاکھ ڈالر کی کمی رہی اور مجموعی زرمبادلہ 13 ارب 58 کروڑ 16 لاکھ ڈالر سے کم ہو کر 13 ارب 57 کروڑ 77 لاکھ ڈالر ہو گیا، اس ہفتے کے دوران مرکزی بینک کو اتحادی سپورٹ فنڈ کی مد میں 37 کروڑ 14 لاکھ ڈالر موصول ہوئے جبکہ بینک نے 5 کروڑ 40 لاکھ ڈالر بیرونی ادائیگیوں کی مد میں دیے

کراچی: ورلڈ اکنامک فورم (ڈبلیو ایف) نے پاکستان کی اقتصادی صورتحال میں قدرے بہتری کی نشاندہی کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ پاکستان مسابقت کی عالمگیر فہرست میں 4 درجے ترقی کر کے 133 ویں نمبر سے 129 ویں پوزیشن پر آگیا ہے۔ گزشتہ روز جاری گلوبل کمپٹیٹیو رپورٹ 2014-15 میں ڈبلیو ایف نے کہا کہ 2 سال مسلسل کمی کے بعد گزشتہ سال سے پاکستان کی پوزیشن مستحکم رہی ہے تاہم اس نے مسابقت کے بنیادی اور اہم شعبوں میں انتہائی کم مارکس حاصل کیے یعنی پاکستان کی اہم مسابقتی شعبوں میں کارکردگی مایوس کن رہی۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان کے سرکاری اداروں کی کارکردگی میں سرخ فیتہ، بدعنوانی، پشت پناہی اور حقوق ملکیت دانش کے تحفظ کا فقدان حائل ہے اور 144 ملکوں میں پاکستانی سرکاری اداروں کی پوزیشن 125 رہی ہے۔ رپورٹ میں پاکستان میں سکیورٹی کی صورتحال کا انتہائی ابتر اور بھیانک قرار دیا گیا ہے اور اسے عدم تحفظ کے حوالے سے بین اور لیبیا کے بعد رکھا گیا ہے یعنی 144 ممالک میں سکیورٹی کے حوالے سے پاکستان کو 142 واں نمبر دیا گیا ہے۔ رپورٹ میں کہا گیا کہ افراط زر کی شرح اور بجٹ خسارے میں کمی کی وجہ سے پاکستان کی میکرو اکنامک صورتحال میں معمولی بہتری آئی ہے مگر اب بھی اس کی پوزیشن مایوس کن یعنی 137 ویں ہے، پاکستان کے انفراسٹرکچر کو 119 واں جبکہ بجلی کے ڈھانچے کو 133 واں نمبر دیتے ہوئے پسماندہ قرار دیا گیا جبکہ صحت و تعلیم کے شعبے میں اس کی کارکردگی کو 144 ممالک میں بدترین قرار دیا گیا، نوزائیدہ بچوں کی شرح اموات میں پاکستان کا نمبر 137 واں رہا اور اس کی شرح سب صحاران افریقہ خطے کے علاوہ سب سے زیادہ قرار دی گئی، تعلیمی اداروں میں بچوں کے انرولمنٹ بھی دنیا میں 132 ویں پوزیشن پر رہی۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق تقریباً 25 فیصد پاکستانی بچے پر انمری اسکول بھی نہیں جاتے جبکہ پاکستان کی مسابقت کو لیبر مارکیٹ میں نقصان کی وجہ سے بھی مشکلات کا سامنا ہے جو اس وقت 132 ویں نمبر پر ہے، افرادی قوت میں خواتین کی شمولیت کے حوالے سے پاکستان 140 ویں پوزیشن پر یعنی خواتین کی افرادی قوت میں شمولیت کے حوالے سے صرف 4 ملکوں سے اوپر ہے جبکہ عوام کی انفارمیشن و کمیونیکیشن ٹیکنالوجیز (آئی سی ٹی) تک رسائی کے حوالے سے بھی پاکستان کا نمبر نچلے درجے یعنی 114 پر ہے۔ رپورٹ میں کہا گیا کہ پاکستان نے مالیاتی ترقی اور کاروباری نفاست (جدت) کے حوالے سے بہتر کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا جہاں اس کی پوزیشن بالترتیب 72 ویں اور 81 ویں نمبر پر رہی۔

اسلام آباد: ایف بی آر کی طرف سے اگست کے دوران حاصل کردہ ٹیکس وصولیاں 183 ارب روپے سے تجاوز کر گئی ہیں جو گزشتہ مالی سال کے اسی عرصے کے مقابلے میں 28 فیصد زیادہ ہیں۔ فیڈرل بورڈ آف ریونیو کے عبوری اعداد و شمار کے مطابق گزشتہ ماہ ٹیکس وصولیاں 180.2 ارب روپے کے ہدف سے 2 ارب 80 کروڑ روپے زیادہ رہیں۔ ایف بی آر کے ممبران لینڈ ریونیو شاہد حسین اسد نے ”ایکسپریس“ کو بتایا کہ گزشتہ ماہ ٹیکس ہدف 180.2 ارب روپے مقرر کیا گیا لیکن ٹیکس وصولیاں 183 ارب روپے تک پہنچ گئیں جو ہدف سے زیادہ ہیں۔ انھوں نے بتایا کہ اگست میں 62.6 ارب روپے کا انکم ٹیکس جمع کیا گیا جبکہ سیلز ٹیکس وصولیاں گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت کے مقابلے میں 19 ارب روپے کے اضافے سے 100 ارب روپے، فیڈرل ایکسائز ڈیوٹی کی وصولیاں 11.5 ارب روپے اور کسٹمز ڈیوٹی کی وصولیاں گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت کے مقابلے میں 6.1 فیصد کے اضافے سے 22.6 ارب روپے رہیں۔

کپاس کی پیداوار میں پاکستان چوتھے نمبر پر آگیا

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

08 ستمبر 2014

سرکاری زرمبادلہ ذخائر میں 16 کروڑ 42 لاکھ ڈالر کا اضافہ

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

05 ستمبر 2014

ورلڈ اکنامک فورم نے پاکستانی اقتصادی صورتحال مایوس کن قرار دے دی

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

04 ستمبر 2014

اگست کی ٹیکس وصولیاں 183 ارب روپے سے تجاوز کر گئیں

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

02 ستمبر 2014

شعبے بھی متاثر ہو سکتے ہیں۔ یاد رہے کہ زرعی شعبے کا ملکی جی ڈی پی میں حصہ 21 فیصد جبکہ بڑی فصلوں کا 5.4 فیصد ہے، زرعی شعبے کو نقصان کی صورت میں ملک میں افراط زر کی شرح میں اضافہ ہو سکتا ہے، اس کے علاوہ اس سے مینوفیکچرنگ سیکٹر بھی متاثر ہو گا، انفراسٹرکچر متاثر ہونے سے ٹرانسپورٹیشن شعبہ متاثر ہو گا، سیمنٹ، فریٹلائزر سمیت کئی صنعتوں کی پیداوار کم ہوگی اور کچھ عرصے کے لیے متاثرہ علاقوں میں تعمیراتی سرگرمیاں معطل رہیں گی۔ سیلاب کی وجہ سے ہونے والے نقصانات کے نتیجے میں انشورنس سیکٹر بھی متاثر ہو گا اور زیادہ کلیمز آنے کی صورت میں انشورنس کمپنیوں کے منافع میں کمی ہو جائے گی، اگرچہ اس وقت تیل و گیس تلاش کرنے والی تمام کمپنیوں کی فیلڈز میں کام تسلسل کے ساتھ جاری ہے تاہم جنوبی پنجاب میں سیلاب کی صورت میں آئل اینڈ گیس سیکٹر کی سرگرمیاں بھی متاثر ہونے کا اندیشہ ہے۔

اوصاف ویب ڈیسک: گزشتہ مالی سال کے مقابلہ میں جاری مالی سال کے دوران پٹ سن کی ملکی درآمدات میں 36 لاکھ 20 ہزار ڈالر کی نمایاں کمی واقع ہوئی ہے۔ ادارہ برائے شماریات پاکستان (پی بی ایس) کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق رواں مالی سال میں ماہ جولائی 2014ء کے دوران 28 لاکھ 30 ہزار ڈالر کی پٹ سن درآمد کی گئی جبکہ گزشتہ مالی سال کے اسی عرصہ کے دوران 64 لاکھ 50 ہزار ڈالر کی پٹ سن درآمد کی گئی تھی۔ اس طرح گزشتہ مالی سال کے مقابلہ میں رواں مالی سال کے پہلے ماہ کے دوران پٹ سن کی ملکی درآمدات میں 36 لاکھ ڈالر سے زائد کی نمایاں کمی واقع ہونے سے قیمتی زر مبادلہ کی بچت ہوئی ہے۔

کراچی: پاکستان کو جولائی اور اگست کی تجارت میں 4 ارب 24 کروڑ 30 لاکھ ڈالر کے خسارے کا سامنا کرنا پڑا جو گزشتہ مالی سال کی اسی مدت میں 3 ارب 30 کروڑ 80 لاکھ ڈالر کے خسارے سے 26.28 فیصد زیادہ ہے۔ پاکستان بیورو شماریات (پی بی ایس) سے جاری ماہانہ رپورٹ کے مطابق رواں مالی سال کے ابتدائی 2 ماہ کے دوران برآمدات کی مالیت 5.84 فیصد کی کمی سے 13 ارب 84 کروڑ ڈالر رہی جو گزشتہ مالی سال کی اسی مدت میں 4 ارب 7 کروڑ 80 لاکھ ڈالر رہی تھی، اس دوران درآمدی مل 9.44 فیصد کے اضافے سے 8 ارب 8 کروڑ 30 لاکھ ڈالر ہو گیا جو گزشتہ مالی سال کے ابتدائی 2 ماہ کے دوران 7 ارب 38 کروڑ 60 لاکھ ڈالر رہا تھا۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق گزشتہ ماہ پاکستان کی برآمدات 3.63 فیصد کی سال بہ سال کمی سے 1 ارب 91 کروڑ 10 لاکھ ڈالر رہیں جبکہ اگست 2013 میں 1 ارب 98 کروڑ 30 لاکھ ڈالر کی اشیا برآمد کی گئی تھیں، اگست 2014 میں بیرون ملک سے 32.08 فیصد کے اضافے سے 4 ارب 71 کروڑ 80 لاکھ ڈالر کی اشیا درآمد کی گئیں جبکہ گزشتہ سال کی اسی مدت میں اشیا کی درآمد 3 ارب 57 کروڑ 20 لاکھ ڈالر تک محدود رہی تھی۔ اس طرح اگست میں پاکستانی تجارت کو 76.65 فیصد کے سال بہ سال اضافے سے 2 ارب 80 کروڑ 70 لاکھ ڈالر کے خسارے کا سامنا کرنا پڑا جو گزشتہ سال کی اسی ماہ میں 1 ارب 58 کروڑ 90 لاکھ ڈالر رہا تھا جبکہ جولائی 2014 کے مقابلے میں گزشتہ ماہ تجارتی خسارے میں 95.75 فیصد اور درآمدات میں 40.25 فیصد کا اضافہ ہوا جبکہ برآمدات میں ماہانہ بنیادوں پر 0.98 فیصد کمی ہوئی، جولائی 2014 میں برآمدات 1 ارب 93 کروڑ ڈالر، درآمدات 3 ارب 36 کروڑ 40 لاکھ ڈالر اور تجارتی خسارہ 1 ارب 43 کروڑ 40 لاکھ ڈالر رہا تھا۔

کراچی: بیرون ملک مقیم پاکستانیوں نے رواں مالی سال کے پہلے 2 ماہ کے دوران 2 ارب 98 کروڑ ڈالر کی رقم وطن ارسال کی جو گزشتہ مالی سال کے اسی عرصے میں ارسال کی گئی رقم 2 ارب 64 کروڑ ڈالر کے مقابلے میں 12.61 فیصد زائد ہے۔ اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان کے مطابق اگست 2014 کے دوران سعودی عرب، متحدہ عرب امارات، امریکا، برطانیہ، خلیج تعاون کونسل کے ملکوں (بشمول بحرین، کویت، قطر اور عمان) اور یورپی یونین کے ممالک سے بالترتیب 396.90 ملین ڈالر، 284.90 ملین ڈالر، 199.01 ملین ڈالر، 172.71 ملین ڈالر، 152.17 ملین ڈالر، اور 33.14 ملین ڈالر پاکستان بھجوائے گئے جبکہ اگست 2013 میں ان ممالک سے آنے والی رقم بالترتیب 321.86 ملین ڈالر، 256.01 ملین ڈالر، 217.87 ملین ڈالر، 198.53 ملین ڈالر، 134.46 ملین ڈالر، 36.75 ملین ڈالر تھیں۔ اگست 2014 کے دوران ناروے، سوئزرلینڈ، آسٹریلیا، کینیڈا، جاپان اور دیگر ملکوں سے آنے والی ترسیلات زر مجموعی طور پر 89.88 ملین ڈالر رہیں جبکہ گزشتہ مالی سال اگست میں ان ملکوں سے موصول رقم 74.66 ملین ڈالر تھی۔

اوصاف ویب ڈیسک: پاکستان فروٹ اینڈ ویکٹینیل ایکسپورٹرز ایسوسی ایشن کے ترجمان نے کہا ہے کہ پاکستان سے سعودی عرب، متحدہ عرب امارات، کینیڈا، سنگاپور، روس، افغانستان، ہانگ کانگ، نیدرلینڈ سمیت دیگر یورپی ممالک کو آم کی برآمد 30 اکتوبر تک جاری رکھی جائے گی اور اس دوران زیادہ سے زیادہ آم برآمد کرنے کیلئے اقدامات کئے جائیں گے تاکہ قیمتی زر مبادلہ حاصل کیا جاسکے۔ ایک ملاقات کے دوران انہوں نے بتایا کہ گزشتہ سیزن کے مقابلہ میں رواں سیزن کے دوران ایک کروڑ 95 لاکھ ڈالر مالیت کا اضافی آم برآمد کیا گیا ہے۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ گزشتہ سیزن میں آم کی برآمد ایک لاکھ 18 ہزار ٹن تھی جس سے 3 کروڑ 80 لاکھ ڈالر کمائے گئے جبکہ رواں سیزن میں اب تک ایک لاکھ 70 ہزار ٹن آم برآمد کر کے 5 کروڑ 75 لاکھ ڈالر کا زر مبادلہ حاصل کیا گیا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ جدید ٹریڈسٹ پلانٹ نہ ہونے کے باعث اس بار امریکہ کو مقررہ ہدف کے مطابق آم برآمد نہ کیا جاسکے

رواں مالی سال کے دوران پٹ سن کی

درآمدات میں 36 لاکھ 20 ہزار ڈالر کی

نمایاں کمی

روزنامہ اوصاف

14 ستمبر 2014

برآمدات سکڑا اور درآمدات بڑھ گئیں، تجارتی

خسارے میں جولائی تا اگست 28 فیصد کا اضافہ

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

12 ستمبر 2014

ترسیلات زر 2 ماہ میں 3 ارب ڈالر کے قریب

بچ گئیں

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

11 ستمبر 2014

سعودی عرب، متحدہ عرب امارات، کینیڈا،

سنگاپور اور دیگر ممالک کو آم کی برآمد 30

اکتوبر تک جاری رہے گی۔ ترجمان

روزنامہ اوصاف

09 ستمبر 2014

لاہور (کامرس رپورٹر) حکومت پنجاب نے ڈیولپمنٹ ورکنگ پارٹی کے پندرہویں اجلاس میں ڈیولپمنٹ سیکٹرز کی کل 77 ترقیاتی سکیموں کو مکمل کرنے کے لیے مجموعی طور پر 6 ارب 45 کروڑ 53 لاکھ 73 ہزار روپے کی منظوری دیدی جن میں پنجاب میں بچھیا اور بھیڑ، بکری کی فراہمی کے لئے 4 ارب 22 کروڑ 34 لاکھ روپے بھی شامل ہیں۔

پنجاب میں ترقیاتی منصوبوں کیلئے 6 ارب 45 کروڑ سے زائد کے فنڈ منظور

روزنامہ نوائے وقت

21 ستمبر 2014

نیکسٹل گروپ کی برآمدات 2 ماہ میں 5.24 فیصد گر گئیں

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

21 ستمبر 2014

کراچی: نیکسٹل گروپ کی برآمدات رواں مالی سال کے ابتدائی 2 ماہ میں 5.24 فیصد کمی سے 2 ارب 16 کروڑ 97 لاکھ 13 ہزار ڈالر رہ گئی جو گزشتہ مالی سال کی اسی مدت میں 2 ارب 28 کروڑ 95 لاکھ 91 ہزار ڈالر رہی تھی۔ پاکستان بیورو شماریات (پی بی ایس) سے جاری رپورٹ کے مطابق جولائی اگست 2014 میں خام روئی کی برآمدات 40.59 فیصد گھٹ کر 1 کروڑ 98 لاکھ 16 ہزار ڈالر رہی جو اگست جولائی 2013 میں 3 کروڑ 33 لاکھ 57 ہزار ڈالر رہی تھی، کاٹن یارن کی برآمدات 27 فیصد کمی سے 28 کروڑ 87 لاکھ 66 ہزار ڈالر، کاٹن کاتھ کی برآمدات 13.77 فیصد گھٹ کر 40 کروڑ 15 لاکھ 97 ہزار ڈالر، نٹ ویز کی 9.25 فیصد کمی سے 41 کروڑ 40 لاکھ 86 ہزار ڈالر، بیڈ ویز کی 9 فیصد کمی سے 34 کروڑ 74 لاکھ 90 ہزار ڈالر، ٹاولز کی 2.38 فیصد بڑھ کر 11 کروڑ 34 لاکھ 18 ہزار ڈالر، خیموں کی 82.81 فیصد کمی سے 1 کروڑ 99 لاکھ 14 ہزار ڈالر، ریڈی میڈ گارمنٹس کی 1.38 فیصد بڑھ کر 32 کروڑ 37 لاکھ 43 ہزار ڈالر، سنٹھنک ٹیکسٹائل 13.13 فیصد کمی سے 6 کروڑ 9 لاکھ 64 ہزار ڈالر، میڈ ایس 2.6 فیصد کمی سے 10 کروڑ 46 لاکھ 87 ہزار ڈالر اور دیگر ٹیکسٹائل آئٹمز کی برآمدات 5.88 فیصد گھٹ کر 6 کروڑ 71 لاکھ 71 ہزار ڈالر رہیں۔ علاوہ ازیں اگست میں نیکسٹل گروپ کی برآمدات 8.38 فیصد کمی سے 1 ارب 2 لاکھ 55 ہزار ڈالر رہی۔

کراچی: اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان نے آئندہ دو ماہ کیلئے مانیٹری پالیسی کا اعلان کر دیا ہے، نئی مانیٹری پالیسی کے اعلان کے مطابق بنیادی شرح سود میں کوئی تبدیلی نہ کرتے ہوئے بنیادی شرح سود کو 10 فیصد پر قرار رکھنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے، اسٹیٹ بینک کے اعلامیہ کے مطابق قہری خسارہ کم رکھنے کیلئے ٹیکس اصلاحات ضروری ہیں جس کے تحت دومہ کے لئے بنیادی شرح سود کو 10 فیصد پر قرار رکھنے کا فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے۔ اسٹیٹ بینک نے نومبر 2013 سے شرح سود کو 10 فیصد پر مستحکم رکھا ہوا ہے اور گزشتہ چھ مانیٹری پالیسی سے شرح سود کو 10 فیصد پر رکھا ہوا ہے۔

نئی مانیٹری پالیسی کا اعلان، بنیادی شرح سود 10 فیصد پر برقرار

روزنامہ جنگ

20 ستمبر 2014

کراچی: خدمات کے شعبے کا تجارتی خسارہ جولائی میں 22.96 فیصد بڑھ کر 27 کروڑ 54 لاکھ 20 ہزار ڈالر تک پہنچ گیا جو گزشتہ مالی سال کے اسی ماہ میں 22 کروڑ 39 لاکھ 90 ہزار ڈالر رہا تھا۔ پاکستان بیورو شماریات (پی بی ایس) کے جاری کردہ اعداد و شمار کے مطابق رواں مالی سال کے پہلے ماہ کے دوران خدمات کے شعبے کی برآمدات 3.85 فیصد کمی سے 32 کروڑ 78 لاکھ 40 ہزار ڈالر رہیں جو گزشتہ مالی سال کی اسی مدت میں 34 کروڑ 9 لاکھ 80 ہزار ڈالر تھیں جبکہ جولائی 2014 میں خدمات کی درآمدات 6.78 فیصد کمی سے 60 کروڑ 32 لاکھ 60 ہزار ڈالر تک پہنچ گئیں جو گزشتہ مالی سال کے اسی عرصے کے دوران 56 کروڑ 49 لاکھ 70 ہزار ڈالر رہی تھیں۔ اعداد و شمار کے مطابق جون 2014 کے مقابلے میں جولائی 2014 کے دوران شعبے کا تجارتی خسارہ 18.25 فیصد تک کم رہا، جون میں تجارتی خسارے کی مالیت 33 کروڑ 69 لاکھ 30 ہزار ڈالر رہی تھی۔

خدمات کا تجارتی خسارہ جولائی میں 23 فیصد بڑھ گیا

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

17 ستمبر 2014

کراچی: ملک میں جاری سیاسی تناؤ کے ساتھ سیلاب کی تباہ کاریاں نہ صرف صنعت و تجارت بلکہ زرعی معیشت کے لیے بھی زبردست چیلنج بن گئی ہیں، سیاسی بحران کے بعد زرعی پیداوار میں اہمیت کے حامل علاقوں میں بدترین سیلاب کے منفی اثرات ملک کی مجموعی معاشی صورتحال اور اسٹاک ایکس چینج میں درج کمپنیوں کی مالیاتی کارکردگی پر بھی مرتب ہو رہے ہیں۔ ماہرین کا کہنا ہے کہ سیلاب کی وجہ سے اہم زرعی فصلوں کی پیداوار کے ساتھ پیداواری شعبوں کی سرگرمیاں بھی متاثر ہونے کے خدشات لاحق ہو گئے ہیں جبکہ شعبہ خدمات میں ٹرانسپورٹیشن سیکٹر کی کارکردگی بھی متاثر ہوگی جس کی وجہ سے صنعتوں کی پیداوار متاثر ہو سکتی ہے اور مصنوعات کی قیمتیں بڑھنے کا خدشہ ہے جس کی وجہ سے ملک میں افراط زر کی شرح میں اضافہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ یاد رہے کہ شعبہ خدمات کا ملک کے جی ڈی پی میں 58 فیصد حصہ ہے۔ موجودہ حالات کے تناظر میں تجزیہ کاروں کا خیال ہے کہ رواں مالی سال اقتصادی شرح نمو 4.5 فیصد کے ابتدائی اندازوں سے کم ہو کر 4.2 فیصد رہنے کا اندیشہ ہے جبکہ ملک میں افراط زر کی شرح 7.5 سے 8 فیصد کے درمیان رہ سکتی ہے۔ ٹاپ لائن سکیورٹیز کے تجزیہ کار ڈیٹا ان افیل کا کہنا ہے کہ 7 ستمبر 2014 تک سیلاب سے ہونے والے معاشی نقصانات کا تخمینہ 50 کروڑ ڈالر لگایا گیا ہے تاہم مجموعی نقصانات 1.5 ارب سے 2 ارب ڈالر تک بڑھ سکتے ہیں جو ملکی جی ڈی پی کا 0.6 سے 0.8 فیصد ہے۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ سیلاب کی وجہ سے آئل مارکیٹنگ کمپنیز، ریفریجریٹرز، سینٹس، فریڈائزر اور انشورنس سیکٹرز پر کچھ منفی اثرات مرتب ہو سکتے ہیں۔ نیشنل ڈیزاسٹر منجمنٹ اتھارٹی کی ابتدائی رپورٹ کے مطابق حالیہ سیلاب میں 6 ہزار مکانات اور 30 ہزار ایکڑ پر کھڑی فصلیں متاثر ہوئی ہیں تاہم ابھی سیلاب ختم نہیں ہوئے اور اس کی وجہ سے جنوبی پنجاب اور سندھ کے علاقے بھی متاثر ہونے کا خدشہ ہے، حالیہ سیلاب میں زرعی شعبے کو زیادہ نقصان پہنچنے کا خدشہ ہے تاہم ٹرانسپورٹیشن اور صنعتی

سیلاب سے معاشی نقصانات 2 ارب ڈالر تک پہنچنے کا اندیشہ

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

16 ستمبر 2014

فروخت ہو رہا ہے۔

حکومت نے مہنگائی کے ممکنہ طوفان کی ذمہ داری دھرنوں، احتجاج اور سیلابوں پر ڈال دی۔ فصلیں تباہ ہونے سے کھانے پینے کی اشیاء مہنگی ہونے کا خدشہ ہے۔ اقتصادی ترقی کا 5.1 فیصد کا ہدف حاصل کرنا مشکل ہو گا۔

اسلام آباد (دنیا نیوز) دھرنوں اور سیلاب سے ملکی معیشت کو ہونے والے نقصان کی سرکاری دستاویزات کے مطابق 2 ارب 50 کروڑ ڈالر کی بیرونی رقم تاخیر کا شکار ہیں جن میں ایک ارب ڈالر کے سکوک بانڈ بھی شامل ہیں۔ وزارت خزانہ کے مطابق سیاسی بحران کی وجہ سے روپے کی قدر کم ہونے سے بیرونی قرضوں میں 210 ارب روپے کا اضافہ ہو چکا ہے جبکہ چینی صدر کا دورہ ملتوی ہونے سے 34 ارب ڈالر کی سرمایہ کاری متاثر ہوئی۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق دھرنوں سے نمٹنے کیلئے وزارت داخلہ کو 35 کروڑ 70 لاکھ کی اضافی گرانٹ جاری کی جا چکی ہے جس سے سالانہ بجٹ خسارے میں اضافہ ہو گا۔ دستاویز کے مطابق ملک میں مجموعی سرمایہ کاری میں 20 فیصد کمی آئی ہے۔ دھرنوں کی وجہ سے تیل کے درآمدی بل میں ابتدائی 30 دن میں 8 ارب جبکہ مجموعی طور پر تقریباً 12 ارب کا اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ بیرونی سرمایہ کاری میں کمی سے تجارتی خسارہ مزید بڑھنے کا خدشہ ہے۔ جولائی سے اگست کے دوران برآمدات میں 5.8 فیصد کمی جبکہ درآمدات میں 9 فیصد اضافہ دیکھنے میں آیا۔ مہنگائی کی صورت میں نجی شعبے کو قرضہ کی فراہمی متاثر ہو گی جبکہ اقتصادی ترقی کا 5.1 فیصد کا ہدف حاصل کرنا مشکل ہو جائے گا۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق سیلاب سے چاول، گنے اور کپاس کی 24 لاکھ 20 ہزار ایکٹر فصل متاثر ہوئی۔ فصلوں اور لائیو سٹاک کو نقصان پہنچنے سے مہنگائی بڑھے گی جبکہ ریلیف اور بحالی کی سرگرمیوں کی وجہ سے بجٹ خسارے میں اضافہ ہونے کا خدشہ ہے۔

اسلام آباد: وفاقی وزیر خزانہ اسحاق ڈار نے کہا ہے کہ تحریک انصاف اور عوامی تحریک کے دھرنوں کا مقصد ملک کو غیر مستحکم کرنا ہے جب کہ بعض قوتیں پاکستان کو مستحکم ہوتا نہیں دیکھنا چاہتیں۔ نیشنل ڈیفنس یونیورسٹی میں خطاب کرتے ہوئے اسحاق ڈار کا کہنا تھا کہ جب بھی ملکی معیشت بہتری کی جانب گامزن ہوتی ہے اور مثبت نتائج دکھانا شروع کرتی ہے تو لانگ مارچ اور دھرنے شروع کر دیے جاتے ہیں، حکومت کا دھرنوں کیخلاف طاقت کے استعمال کا کوئی ارادہ نہیں۔ ان کا کہنا تھا کہ دھرنوں کی وجہ سے معیشت کو نقصان پہنچا ہے جب کہ ایک دھرنے کے رہنما کی جانب سے سول نافرمانی کی تحریک، ٹیکسوں اور یوٹیلیٹی بلز کی عدم ادائیگی کے اعلان اور غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ میں تاخیر سے کاروباری برادری میں غیر یقینی صورتحال پیدا ہوئی ہے۔ دھرنوں کی وجہ سے معاشی نقصانات کے حوالے سے وزیر خزانہ نے کہا کہ ملک کو روپے کی قدر میں 4 فیصد کمی کے نتیجے میں 240 ارب روپے کے نقصان کا سامنا ہے، قیمتوں میں عدم استحکام آیا ہے جب کہ اسٹاک مارکیٹس بھی متاثر ہوئی ہیں۔ انھوں نے کہا کہ گزشتہ مالی سال کے لئے مقرر کردہ 2275 ارب روپے کی ٹیکس وصولیوں کا ہدف تقریباً حاصل کر لیا گیا ہے۔

کراچی: سیاسی افق پر حکومت مخالف جماعتوں کا دوبارہ غلبہ ہونے اور مرکزی بینک کی جانب سے شرح سود کم نہ ہونے سے مایوس سرمایہ کاروں کی سائیڈ لائن پر رہنے کو ترجیح کے باعث کراچی اسٹاک ایکس چینج میں پیر کو بھی حصص کی تجارتی سرگرمیاں متاثر رہیں۔ کاروبار میں اتار چڑھاؤ کے بعد مندی کے اثرات غالب رہے جس سے انڈیکس کی 30000 پوائنٹس کی نفسیاتی حد بھی گر گئی، مندی کے سبب 52 فیصد حصص کی قیمتیں کم ہو گئیں جبکہ سرمایہ کاروں کے 8 ارب 56 کروڑ 54 لاکھ 47 ہزار 327 روپے ڈوب گئے۔ ماہرین اسٹاک و تاجران کا کہنا تھا کہ سیاسی افق پر غیر یقینی صورتحال برقرار رہنے کی وجہ سے سرمایہ کاری کے بیشتر شعبے سائیڈ لائن رہنے کو ترجیح دے رہے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے کاروباری حجم میں بھی کمی کارجان غالب ہو گیا ہے۔ ٹریڈنگ کے دوران غیر ملکیوں، میوچل فنڈز، این بی ایف سیز اور انفرادی سرمایہ کاروں کی جانب سے مجموعی طور پر 29 لاکھ 26 ہزار 51 ڈالر مالیت کی تازہ سرمایہ کاری کے نتیجے میں ایک موقع پر 92.55 پوائنٹس کی تیزی بھی رونما ہوئی لیکن اس دوران مقامی کمپنیوں کی جانب سے 9 لاکھ 92 ہزار 214 ڈالر، بینکوں و مالیاتی اداروں کی جانب سے 14 لاکھ 40 ہزار 163 ڈالر اور دیگر آرگنائزیشنز کی جانب سے 4 لاکھ 94 ہزار 134 ڈالر مالیت کے سرمائے کے انخلاء تیزی کے اثرات کو زائل کرتے ہوئے مارکیٹ کو مندی سے دوچار کر دیا جس کے نتیجے میں کاروبار کے اختتام پر کے ایس ای 100 انڈیکس 21.93 پوائنٹس کی کمی سے 108.88 29993.87 ہو گیا جبکہ کے ایس ای 30 انڈیکس 30.37 پوائنٹس کی کمی سے 20581.62 اور کے ایم آئی 30 انڈیکس 108.88 پوائنٹس کی کمی سے 29993.87 ہو گیا۔ کاروباری حجم گزشتہ جمعہ کی نسبت 23.42 فیصد کم رہا اور مجموعی طور پر 11 کروڑ 50 لاکھ 30 ہزار 870 حصص کے سودے ہوئے جبکہ کاروباری سرگرمیوں کا دائرہ کار 409 کمپنیوں کے حصص تک محدود رہا جن میں 173 کے بھانوں میں اضافہ، 212 کے داموں میں کمی اور 24 کی قیمتوں میں استحکام رہا۔

حکومت نے مہنگائی کی ذمہ داری دھرنوں پر ڈال دی

روزنامہ دنیا نیوز

27 ستمبر 2014

روپے کی قدر میں کمی سے 240 ارب کا

نقصان ہو گا، اسحاق ڈار

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

25 ستمبر 2014

شرح سود کم نہ ہونے پر سرمایہ کار مایوس،
حصص مارکیٹ میں مندی، 30000 کی حد
گر گئی

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

23 ستمبر 2014

سرخیاں

مہنگائی و معاشی بہتری کے بارے میں صارف کا

اعتماد کم ہو گیا

ایکسپریس نیوز

30 ستمبر 2014

تفصیلات

کراچی: مہنگائی اور معاشی بہتری کے بارے میں صارفین کے اعتماد میں 2 ماہ کے دوران نمایاں کمی ہوئی ہے۔ آئی بی اے اور اسٹیٹ بینک کے اشتراک سے ہونے والے صارف اعتماد سروے کے مطابق اگست ستمبر 2014 میں صارفین کے اعتماد میں 8.45 پوائنٹس (5.9 فیصد) کمی ہوئی ہے، کنزیومر کانفیڈنس انڈیکس (سی سی آئی) جولائی کی 142.26 پوائنٹس کی سطح سے کم ہو کر ستمبر میں 133.81 پوائنٹس پر آگیا۔ ستمبر 2014 کی سروے رپورٹ کے مطابق اگست اور ستمبر کے دوران صارفین میں نہ صرف موجودہ معاشی صورتحال بلکہ مستقبل کی توقعات کے لحاظ سے بھی ناامیدی میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ ماہ کے دوران سی سی آئی میں 10.37 پوائنٹس جبکہ ای سی آئی میں 6.76 پوائنٹس کمی ہوئی، جولائی میں سی سی آئی انڈیکس 150.39 پوائنٹس تھا جو ستمبر تک کم ہو کر 140.37 پوائنٹس پر آگیا، اسی طرح ای سی آئی انڈیکس 134.85 سے کم ہو کر 128.09 پوائنٹس پر آگیا، صارفین میں آئندہ 6 ماہ کے دوران کھانے پینے کی اشیاء، بجلی گیس پٹرولیم مصنوعات مہنگی ہونے کے خدشات میں بھی اضافہ ہوا، جولائی کے سروے میں 44.74 فیصد صارفین نے خوردنی اشیاء کی قیمتوں میں اضافے کا خدشہ ظاہر کیا تھا، ستمبر میں 47.32 فیصد صارفین نے کھانے پینے کی اشیاء مہنگی ہونے کا خدشہ ظاہر کیا۔ اسی طرح جولائی کے سروے میں 46.68 فیصد صارفین نے بجلی گیس اور پٹرولیم مصنوعات (توانائی) مہنگی ہونے کا خدشہ ظاہر کیا تھا جو ستمبر کے سروے میں بڑھ کر 48.18 فیصد تک پہنچ گیا تاہم روزمرہ استعمال کی دیگر اشیاء کی قیمت میں اضافے کے خدشات 49.04 فیصد کے مقابلے میں 47.96 فیصد رہے۔ سروے میں بے روزگاری، شرح سود، گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں آمدن کی موجودہ سطح، کنزیومر ڈیورابیل، کار اور مکان کی خریداری سمیت آئندہ 6 ماہ میں معاشی بہتری کے بارے میں بھی رائے جانی گئی جس میں روزگار کے حوالے سے جولائی میں پائی جانے والی 37.51 فیصد ناامیدی ستمبر میں بھی 37.54 فیصد پر برقرار رہی۔ شرح سود کے حوالے سے ناامیدی 16.39 فیصد سے بڑھ کر 18.95 فیصد ہو گئی، 21.27 فیصد نے اپنی موجودہ آمدن کو گزشتہ سال سے بہتر قرار دیا، جولائی میں 18.58 فیصد نے اپنی آمدن کو بہتر قرار دیا تھا، آئندہ 6 ماہ میں کنزیومر ڈیورابیل اور کار کی خریداری کے حوالے سے بالترتیب 33.74 اور 35.72 فیصد صارفین نے نفی میں جواب دیا، مکان کی خریداری کے بارے میں 39.67 فیصد منفی رائے 37.16 فیصد پر آگئی، 15.66 فیصد صارفین نے آئندہ 6 ماہ میں معاشی صورتحال بہتر ہونے کی امید ظاہر کی۔

کراچی (آن لائن) رواں مالی سال کے دوران آئل اینڈ گیس ڈیولپمنٹ کمپنی (اوجی ڈی سی ایل) تیل و گیس کی تلاش کے نئے منصوبوں اور پیداوار میں اضافے کے لیے 85 ارب روپے خرچ کرے گی۔ اوجی ڈی سی ایل حکام کے مطابق دوران سال کمپنی تیل و گیس کی تلاش کے لیے 19 نئے کنویں کھودے گی جبکہ دیگر 15 کنویں کا ترقیاتی کام مکمل کیا جائے گا۔

تیل اور گیس کے نئے منصوبوں کیلئے رواں

سال 85 ارب روپے خرچ کریگا فیصلہ

روزنامہ نوائے وقت

29 ستمبر 2014

جولائی 2014ء: بڑی صنعتوں کی پیداوار

میں 1.14 فیصد اضافہ

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

28 ستمبر 2014

کراچی: بڑی صنعتوں کی پیداوار (ایل ایس ایم) میں رواں مالی سال کے پہلے ماہ کے دوران سال بہ سال 1.14 فیصد اضافہ ہوا تاہم ماہانہ بنیادوں پر اپریل پاکستان بیورو شماریات (پی بی ایس) سے جاری کردہ اعداد و شمار کے مطابق جولائی 2014 میں بڑی صنعتوں کی پیداوار ایس ایم سیکٹر 2.55 فیصد سکڑ گیا۔ میں سالانہ بنیادوں پر اضافے میں اشیاء خورد و مشروبات، فارماسیوٹیکلز اور ٹیکسٹائل کے شعبے نے اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ اس دوران خوراک و مشروبات کی پیداوار میں 7.78 فیصد اضافہ ہوا جبکہ فارماسیوٹیکلز کی پیداوار 7.54 فیصد اور ٹیکسٹائل کے شعبے کی پیداوار 1.51 فیصد بڑھی، مالی سال کے پہلے ماہ میں کوک و پیٹرولیم پروڈکٹس 2.81 فیصد، انجینئرنگ پروڈکٹس 33.04 فیصد، ربر پروڈکٹس 5.51 فیصد، کھاد سیکٹر 5.43 فیصد، الیکٹرونکس 2.80 فیصد، کیمیکلز 8.70 فیصد، لیڈر پروڈکٹس 0.67 اور آئرن و اسٹیل سیکٹر کی پیداوار میں 10.49 فیصد اضافہ ہوا تاہم بعض شعبوں کی کارکردگی میں بہتری نہ آسکی۔ پی بی ایس کے مطابق جولائی 2014 کے دوران غیر دھاتی معدنی مصنوعات کی پیداوار میں جولائی 2013 کے مقابلے میں 13.21 فیصد، لکڑی کی مصنوعات کی پیداوار میں 73.54، آٹو موٹو 9.58 اور پیپر اینڈ بورڈ کی پیداوار میں 1.01 فیصد کمی ہوئی۔

کراچی: عید قربان کیلئے ٹھاکر کی طلب بھارتی ٹھاکر سے پوری کی جا رہی۔ درآمد کنندگان کے مطابق سندھ میں ٹھاکر کی فصل نہ ہونے کے سبب بلوچستان کے ٹھاکر فروخت کیے جا رہے ہیں جبکہ پنجاب کے شہروں کی طلب بھارت سے درآمد شدہ ٹھاکر سے پوری کی جا رہی ہے تاہم عید قربان کے موقع پر ملک بھر میں ٹھاکر کی طلب پوری کرنے کیلئے بھارتی ٹھاکر کی درآمد تیز کر دی گئی ہے، بھارت سے بڑے پیمانے پر ٹھاکر کی درآمد کے سودے ہو چکے ہیں اور آئندہ ہفتے 50 سے 60 ہزار ٹن بھارتی ٹھاکر کی پاکستانی منڈیوں میں آمد متوقع ہے۔ بھارتی ٹھاکر 70 سینٹ فی کلو قیمت پر منگوا جا رہا ہے، عید سے قبل کراچی کی منڈی میں بھی بھارتی ٹھاکر وافر دستیاب ہو گا۔ ٹھاکر کی طرح آلو کی طلب بھی درآمدی آلو سے پوری کی جا رہی ہے تاہم بھارت سے درآمد محدود ہو چکی ہے اور بالینڈ سے بڑے پیمانے پر آلو درآمد کیا جا رہا ہے، بالینڈ کا آلو ڈیمانڈ نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے تھوک سطح پر 38 روپے لاگت کے مقابلے میں 35 روپے فی کلو

عید سے قبل سبزیاں مہنگی، طلب پوری

کرنے کیلئے بھارت سے ٹھاکر کی بڑے پیمانے

پر درآمد

روزنامہ ایکسپریس

27 ستمبر 2014

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اکنامک بلیٹن

اکتوبر 2014، شماره 2، نمبر 10

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

S. #	Description	Unit	Islam-abad	Rawal-pindi	Gujran-wala	Sialkot	Lahore	Faisal-abad	Sargodha	Multan	Bahawalpur	Karachi	Hyderabad	Sukkur	Larkana	Peshawar	Bannu	Quetta	Khuzdar	Average Prices			%Change Aug 14 over		
			اسلام آباد	راولپنڈی	گجراتوالہ	سیالکوٹ	لاہور	فیصل آباد	سرگودھا	ملتان	بہاولپور	کراچی	حیدرآباد	سکھر	لارکانہ	پشاور	بانوں	کوئٹہ	خضدار	Aug 14	Jul 14	Aug 13	Jul 14	Aug 13	
1	Wheat	10 Kg	360.00	360.00	337.50	357.50	348.75	335.63	336.25	336.88	338.13	340.00	352.50	340.00	312.50	367.50	352.50	385.00	400.00	350.63	351.21	362.27	-0.17	-3.21	
2	Wheat Flour, Bag	10 Kg	408.14	408.14	400.00	400.00	399.00	388.75	382.50	392.50	400.00	443.08	385.00	378.75	446.65	405.14	410.00	440.00	404.12	401.60	407.33	0.63	-0.79		
3	Nice Basmati Broken, (AQ)	1 Kg	86.25	80.83	70.63	70.00	79.29	81.25	67.50	77.50	62.50	76.54	77.50	75.00	80.00	78.33	52.13	87.50	60.00	74.28	74.14	74.21	0.19	0.09	
4	Rice Iri-6 (Punjab/Sindh)	1 Kg	62.50	60.83	50.00	50.00	52.50	65.32	65.00	52.50	41.00	52.50	59.04	50.00	52.50	35.00	49.17	70.63	45.00	55.00	54.03	54.47	53.89	-0.81	
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	44.00	50.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	38.75	35.00	40.75	40.66	37.78	0.22	7.86	
6	Beef With Bone, (AQ)	1 Kg	321.25	317.50	280.00	280.00	328.57	276.25	275.00	293.33	265.00	346.15	300.00	290.00	290.00	273.33	270.00	400.00	315.00	301.26	298.54	280.13	0.91	7.54	
7	Mutton, Average Quality	1 Kg	658.75	658.33	600.00	600.00	667.41	600.00	593.33	562.50	659.23	575.00	535.00	580.00	585.83	480.00	600.00	515.00	589.43	585.69	551.30	551.30	0.64	0.64	
8	Chicken Farm, Broiler, Live	1 Kg	140.10	123.88	118.25	119.75	114.36	122.88	122.50	126.25	118.00	136.62	141.88	149.50	140.00	138.00	158.75	157.50	121.87	138.06	158.57	148.81	-12.93	-7.22	
9	Milk, Fresh, Unboiled	1 Ltr	87.50	83.33	77.50	70.00	68.04	70.00	60.00	75.00	60.00	84.00	80.00	75.00	80.00	72.50	90.00	80.00	75.51	75.43	75.43	68.43	0.24	10.49	
10	Curd (Dahi)	1 Kg	102.50	93.75	88.50	80.00	79.29	80.00	74.00	85.00	70.00	120.00	106.00	90.00	95.00	80.00	82.50	100.00	90.00	89.21	88.43	80.50	0.88	10.82	
11	Powdered Milk, Nido, Polybag	400 gm	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	342.50	337.50	350.00	348.82	347.87	294.26	0.27	18.54	
12	Eggs Hen, Farm	Dozen	108.16	102.13	108.75	108.13	102.04	106.38	104.25	103.75	112.97	112.75	112.00	100.63	99.44	107.50	118.75	90.00	105.85	103.02	98.28	2.75	7.70		
13	Mustard Oil, Average Quality	1 Kg	240.00	232.50	150.00	160.00	186.07	193.75	190.00	172.50	160.00	176.54	160.00	146.25	200.00	221.67	180.00	190.00	185.25	185.48	183.59	-0.12	0.90		
14	Cooking Oil, Tin, (SN)	2.5 Ltr	530.00	530.00	545.00	545.00	535.00	545.00	520.00	540.00	540.00	545.00	545.00	545.00	530.00	540.00	540.00	550.00	539.12	540.29	537.35	-0.22	0.33		
15	Vegetable Ghee, Tin, (SN)	2.5 Kg	507.50	507.50	505.00	505.00	505.00	510.00	502.50	510.00	508.75	505.00	505.00	525.00	520.00	508.75	510.00	550.00	511.47	511.76	510.29	-0.06	0.23		
16	Vegetable Ghee (Loose)	1 Kg	165.00	160.25	145.00	150.00	158.21	145.50	146.00	155.75	160.00	161.54	160.00	157.50	145.00	160.94	151.88	190.00	157.80	158.84	157.68	-0.65	0.08		
17	Bananas	Dozen	172.51	138.81	76.25	72.50	81.21	55.00	52.50	79.17	70.00	55.58	55.47	58.75	64.38	62.92	79.38	77.85	88.00	78.36	89.15	61.31	-12.10	27.81	
18	Pulse Masoor, Washed	1 Kg	141.25	128.54	143.75	120.00	152.32	135.00	138.75	125.00	120.00	126.54	118.44	130.00	113.38	125.42	122.50	133.75	115.00	128.80	128.66	112.36	-0.11	14.63	
19	Pulse Moong, Washed	1 Kg	168.13	161.72	153.75	155.00	155.71	145.00	140.00	132.50	145.00	169.33	157.50	155.00	140.00	144.17	142.50	147.50	140.00	150.17	152.02	122.89	-1.22	22.20	
20	Pulse Mash, Washed	1 Kg	169.38	160.73	166.25	168.75	176.02	160.00	157.50	152.50	160.00	143.08	143.13	150.00	146.25	152.50	152.50	173.75	140.00	157.20	155.03	128.61	-0.44	22.23	
21	Pulse Gram, Washed	1 Kg	85.16	75.17	66.25	65.63	66.07	68.94	63.75	67.50	70.00	78.08	72.50	75.00	66.88	76.67	70.00	100.00	85.00	73.68	74.01	73.44	-0.45	0.31	
22	Potatoes	1 Kg	80.32	76.25	78.75	65.00	76.43	77.50	70.00	75.00	60.31	51.54	57.97	52.50	58.75	71.67	62.50	57.50	66.00	68.60	34.71	-3.79	90.15		
23	Onions	1 Kg	57.19	52.08	45.63	47.50	50.36	44.69	38.75	38.88	40.00	39.81	37.35	36.88	38.13	43.12	38.13	30.00	27.94	41.24	47.17	0.70	-11.96		
24	Tomatoes	1 Kg	81.88	73.86	75.00	76.25	81.67	76.63	73.75	71.46	70.63	70.58	71.25	56.25	76.25	51.67	53.44	41.25	32.50	66.04	47.78	64.88	38.22	24.24	
25	Sugar, Refined	1 Kg	64.44	62.61	60.00	60.00	61.42	60.00	59.50	59.25	60.00	61.62	59.25	58.50	59.75	61.83	60.13	59.00	60.49	57.83	53.84	54.40	6.22	12.35	
26	Sur, Average Quality	1 Kg	105.00	90.83	87.50	83.13	88.93	83.13	75.75	77.50	70.00	96.54	78.91	75.00	73.75	94.79	88.13	85.00	80.00	84.30	82.17	89.88	2.59	-6.21	
27	Salt Powder, Loose, Lahori	1 Kg	11.00	10.83	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.25	10.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	10.00	9.92	9.87	9.15	0.51	8.42		
28	Red Chilly Powder, Loose	1 Kg	296.25	279.17	280.00	250.00	260.71	211.88	250.00	243.34	210.00	307.69	280.00	250.00	225.00	208.75	273.75	290.00	253.91	251.42	216.85	0.99	17.80		
29	Garlic	1 Kg	173.75	152.50	130.00	120.00	155.00	107.50	120.00	117.08	116.25	138.08	125.00	115.00	102.50	149.38	148.75	140.00	133.87	135.91	124.85	-1.50	7.22		
30	Tea, Lipton Yellow Label, Packet	200 gm	127.37	127.37	124.21	124.21	126.32	127.41	127.37	126.32	124.21	127.37	124.21	127.37	124.21	127.37	125.82	124.21	124.21	125.79	124.21	127.13	1.27	-26.92	
31	Cooked Beef, Average Hotel	Plate	83.75	81.25	60.00	62.50	78.04	75.00	95.00	70.00	65.00	71.54	61.88	100.00	70.00	112.50	90.00	80.00	140.00	82.14	82.00	75.49	0.17	8.81	
32	Cooked Dahi, Average Hotel	Plate	56.25	50.83	35.00	32.50	51.07	42.50	40.00	32.50	37.50	53.08	40.00	50.00	60.00	47.50	60.00	60.00	47.57	47.48	44.59	0.19	5.73		
33	Tea Prepared, Average Hotel	Cup	20.00	20.00	17.50	15.00	19.93	20.00	18.00	20.00	15.00	16.54	20.00	22.50	15.00	21.00	20.00	18.59	18.48	16.34	0.60	13.77			
34	Cigarettes, K-2, 20's	Packet	45.00	45.00	45.00	50.00	45.00	41.25	48.00	43.00	45.00	45.00	46.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.19	45.12	37.59	0.16	20.21		
35	Long Cloth	1 mtr	185.00	175.00	137.50	135.50	247.14	237.50	225.00	240.00	180.00	170.00	210.00	230.00	200.00	200.00	147.50	170.00	199.39	199.39	171.14	0.00	16.51		
36	Shirting	1 mtr	172.50	165.00	175.00	175.00	118.57	125.00	140.00	210.00	115.00	138.08	130.00	120.00	130.00	270.83	130.00	160.00	156.76	156.18	141.01	0.37	11.32		
37	Lawn	1 mtr	227.50	210.00	205.00	205.00	261.07	240.00	360.00	150.00	146.50	360.00	215.00	280.00	333.00	360.00	167.50	180.00	165.00	239.15	239.15	189.00	0.00	26.00	
38	Georgette	1 mtr	155.00	152.50	132.50	130.00	110.54	160.00	150.00	105.00	110.00	114.62	110.00	125.00	130.00	110.00	97.50	105.00	95.00	123.10	121.63	110.29	1.21	11.61	
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	699.00	0.00	7.70	
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	Elect. Charges, Up to 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, Up to 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	124.18	0.00	0.00	
44	Kerosene Oil	1 Ltr	126.25	126.25	114.50	119.50	109.50	103.00	109.50	115.50	119.00	124.54	125.00	110.25	116.33	122.00	108.00	120.00	117.54	118.58	124.84	-0.88	-5.85		
45	Firewood Whole	40 Kg	762.50	683.33	700.00	600.00	703.21	600.00	475.00	545.00	565.00	513.08	400.00	400.00	400.00	656.25	490.00	525.00	400.00	554.02	554.39	517.38	-0.07	7.08	
46	Energy Saver (14 watts)	Each	167.50	167.50	155.00	155.00	165.00	162.50	167.50	165.00	175.00	170.00	160.00	155.00	175.00	180.00	160.00	180.00	150.00	165.29	165.15	161.47	0.08	2.37	
47	Washing Soap, (Nylon), (SN)	Cake																							