

August 2023

# APTMA Management Report



# APTMA MANAGEMENT REPORT

ISSUE – AUGUST 2023

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA) is the premier association of the textile sector and the largest association of Pakistan, representing spinning, weaving and composite mills. APTMA is primarily responsible for protecting and promoting the interests of the textile industry. The association actively works to resolve issues pertaining to trade, commerce and manufacture of textiles, with a particular focus on cotton. The monthly APTMA Management Report is being circulated to share important statistics and information so as to ensure consistency across the textile industry.

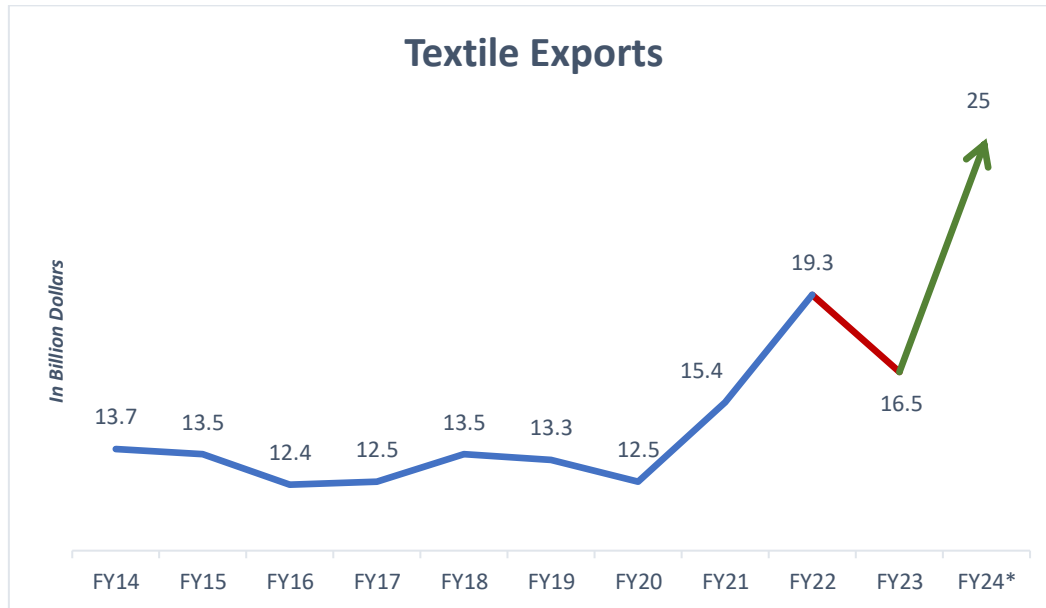
This report highlights key points and figures that provide insight into the functioning of APTMA with respect to its main activities. **Section 1** highlights the major challenges that the industry has faced in the month of August 2023 and provides insights on improving certain policies. **Section 2** provides an economic update of the textile industry, the overall trade and the role it plays in the economic situation in Pakistan. **Section 3** offers insight into APTMA's role in cotton, and the current trends of cotton in the country. **Section 4** brings together the articles published by APTMA in various newspapers and magazines in August 2023. **Section 5** highlights the trends in energy sector in the month of August 2023. and **Section 6** highlights the activities of the HR and Media Department.

## SECTION – I

### INDUSTRY CHALLENGES

#### Strategic Recommendations to Overcome Industry Challenges

APTMA has forwarded its conclusive suggestions to the Secretary of TDAP on behalf of the Yarns and Fabrics Council. These recommendations aim to bolster exports and achieve the ambitious export target of \$25 billion in the Fiscal Year 2024. The key areas of focus are outlined below.



- **Lowering Operational Expenses**
  - **Weighted Average Cost (WACOG):** APTMA advocates for the implementation of Weighted Average Cost of Gas (WACOG) to standardize energy costs and ensure a uniform playing field for the industrial sector nationwide.
- **Ensuring Competitive Energy Rates**
  - **Provision of Competitive Electricity Tariffs:** To maintain competitiveness across the country and international, cost of service tariffs (excluding stranded costs, distribution losses and cross subsidies) for the export sector must be announced and RCET for EOUs located in Industrial estates must be provided.
  - **Wheeling B2B Contracts for Competitively Priced Electricity:** APTMA proposes that extraneous costs such as stranded costs and reservation of power charges should be excluded from open access/wheeling charges. Additionally, the Hybrid Bulk Power Consumers (BPC) framework should be recognized for both Business-to-Business (B2B) and grid supply.
- **Solar Energy Incentives**
  - **Enhanced Solar Capacity:** Industrial users should have their solar capacity limits increased from the current 1MW to 5MW, potentially contributing an additional 5000MW of energy without necessitating any initial investment or guarantees from the government.

- **Streamlining Imports**
  - **Import of Raw materials and Intermediate Goods:** APTMA recommends that export-focused sectors should have the ability to open Letters of Credit (L/Cs) for essential raw materials and machinery parts to maintain industry supply lines. Additionally, the removal of import duties and anti-dumping measures on Polyester Staple Fiber (PSF) is crucial to maintaining international competitiveness.
- **Efficiency in Trade Processes**
  - **Reduction in Trade Costs:** For export-oriented firms, all tax and customs related procedures must be simplified, under a single window operation, to reduce associated time and monetary costs. Transport and logistics bottlenecks in ports and inland transportation networks must be identified through a study and its finding must be implemented to ease these problems.
- **Financial Liquidity**
  - **Debt Moratorium and Working Capital:** Given the decline in exports and liquidity constraints, a temporary suspension of debt obligations is crucial. Adequate working capital should be made available to export-oriented sectors through targeted refinancing schemes. The restoration of zero-rating (under SRO 1125) for textile value chains is also advised, with sales tax being collected only at the point of sale. Lastly, timely refunds of sales tax, tuff, and other outstanding dues are essential. Refund of sales tax, tuff and other dues as mentioned below:

Working Capital Stuck in Refund Regime	
Sales Tax (FASTER)	Rs. 56 billion
Sales Tax (Deferred)	Rs. 100 billion
Income Tax	Rs. 30 billion
Provincial Tax	Rs. 20 billion
Duty Drawback	Rs. 20 billion
<b>Rs24.5 bn (ready for payment) pending on account of textile policy incentives</b>	
DDT	Rs. 15 billion
TUF	Rs. 4.5 billion
Mark-up support	Rs. 3.5billion
<b>Unpaid differential of electricity RCET Rs 13 billion</b> For EOUs entitled but located in LEIDA industrial estates	

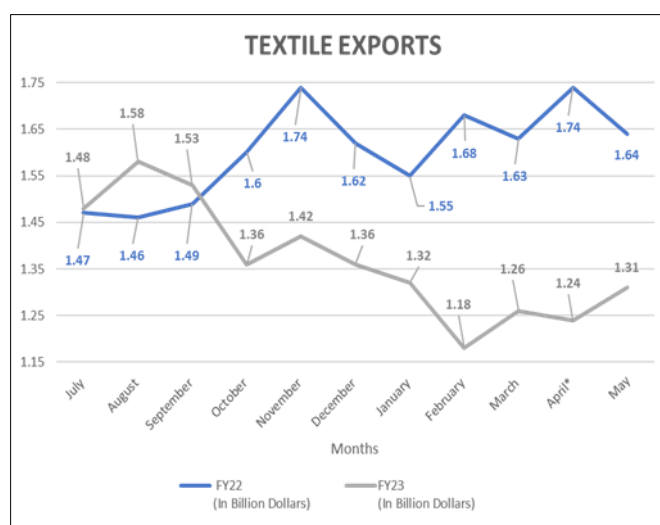
### **Restructuring Power Tariffs**

APTMA pushed for changes in the electricity pricing structure to benefit exporters. The textile sector is a key contributor, making up over 60% of the country's total exports, making its performance crucial. However, exports were disappointing at \$16.1 billion last fiscal year, falling short of the \$25 billion capacity and the \$19.5 billion achieved in FY22. Without corrective measures, a further drop to around

\$12 billion is predicted next year. This decline is due to high energy costs, with Pakistan's rates almost double those of competitors, causing uncertainty and loss of clients to other countries.

Efforts to resolve this involved a Business-to-Business (B2B) model, enabling industrial use of power plants without subsidies, but delays and challenges have arisen. An alternative strategy suggests creating a Special Tariff Category exclusively for exports, sidestepping complexities and risks. This aligns with IMF subsidy principles. The Ministry of Commerce was asked to present a proposal for this to the Economic Coordination Committee (ECC). The current electricity tariff includes cross-subsidies and stranded costs of over Rs. 15 per unit, burdening export-focused industries and hampering competitiveness.

A similar approach is adopted by the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA), granting tariff classification for export industries. The government is proposed to consider broader tariff reforms for economic transformation, urging NEPRA to quickly establish a distinct tariff category, eliminating cross-subsidies, stranded costs, and additional T&D losses.



### **Special Electricity Tariff:**

The proposition of establishing a distinct power tariff category for exporters was discussed in the meeting convened on July 10th, 2023, with Federal Secretary Commerce. Following this meeting, the matter was also raised during a subsequent gathering with Mr. Ishaq Dar on the evening of July 10th, 2023, during which a commitment to endorse this initiative was expressed.

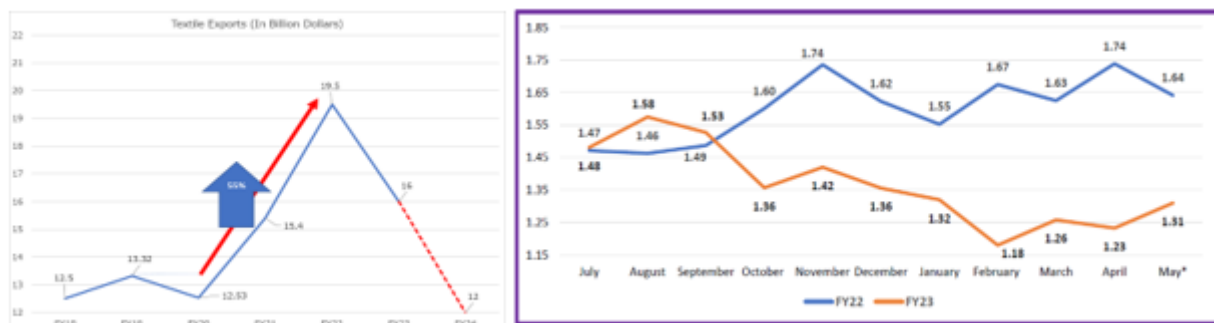
In alignment with the discussions held, APTMA has formulated an extensive proposal (**Annex A**) outlining the intricacies and advantages of introducing this dedicated power tariff category, which is appended herewith. The envisaged implementation of this specialized power tariff category is anticipated to furnish crucial support to exporters, thereby fostering heightened competitiveness in international markets. The collaborative endeavors undertaken aim to stimulate economic growth and prosperity across the spectrum of stakeholders involved. The overarching goal is to reclaim the ground lost in the preceding year and endeavor to elevate textile exports to a substantial \$50 billion within a span of four years.

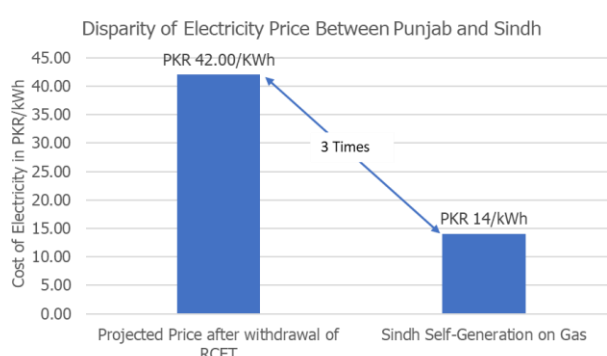
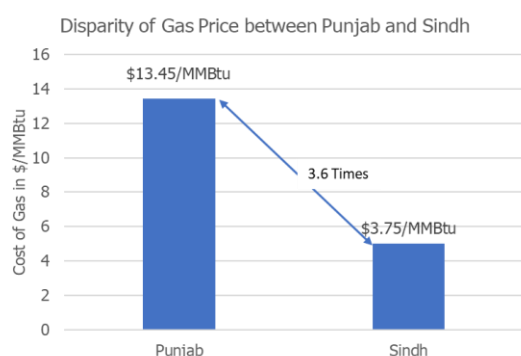
### **Intervention Request Regarding the Petitions Filed by Ex WAPDA DISCOs for the Determination of Use of System Charges:**

An advertisement dated May 12, 2023, was issued to solicit comments from interested and/or affected parties concerning petitions and a cost-of-service study for fiscal year 2023. These submissions were made by all Ex-WAPDA DISCOs (DISCOs) under Regulation 7 of the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority Open Access (Interconnection and Wheeling of Electric Power) Regulations, 2022 (the Regulations). APTMA has expressed its intent to actively engage in this matter of considerable public significance. Accordingly, APTMA has formally submitted the Intervention Request alongside relevant documentation pertinent to the aforementioned subject. At present, the situation remains pending. Nevertheless, there is an optimistic outlook that with the anticipated assumption of the new chairman of NEPRA, the proceedings for this hearing will be promptly initiated and overseen.

### **Withdrawal of Competitive Energy Tariff of \$9/MMbtu for Gas/RLNG**

The Prime Minister of Pakistan was addressed regarding the request to reinstate the Regional Competitive Energy Tariff (RCET) in the upcoming budget. APTMA emphasized the urgent need for the inclusion of an appropriate budget to provide competitive energy tariffs for the export industry. The consequences of not providing competitive tariffs could be severe, resulting in significant closures in the industrial sector, widespread unemployment, and a further decline in vital export revenue. APTMA highlighted the remarkable growth experienced by the textile industry in recent years due to the implementation of competitive energy tariffs, with textile exports increasing by over 55% from FY 2020 to FY 2022. This growth was directly attributed to the competitive energy tariffs, enhancing the industry's global competitiveness. However, the withdrawal of RCET, along with energy supply shortages and liquidity issues, has reversed this momentum, leading to a shortfall of over \$3 billion in exports for the current year. If urgent measures are not taken to reinstate the RCET, this deficit is projected to increase by an additional \$4-5 billion in the coming fiscal year. APTMA emphasized that the perception of RCET as a subsidy is a misnomer, as it represents the cost of service incurred without cross-subsidies. The Punjab-based industry is most affected by energy prices and supply shortfalls, leading to widespread closures and a staggering price differential compared to industries in Sindh. APTMA urged the government to recognize the significance of reinstating the RCET to prevent detrimental consequences for the export-oriented industry and the economy as a whole. They emphasized the need to refrain from imposing excessive energy tariffs through cross-subsidization and suggested exploring alternative social programs for providing subsidies to specific sectors. APTMA urgently requested the immediate reinstatement of the RCET for gas at a rate of \$8/MMBtu and for electricity at a rate of 9 cents/kWh in the upcoming budget to safeguard exports, employment opportunities, and prevent deindustrialization in Punjab. The letter expressed appreciation for the Prime Minister's dedication to serving the people of Pakistan and confidence in his commitment to the nation's prosperity and growth.





		FY 2022
Total Cost of Electricity Generation	US ¢/kWh	8.1
CPP	US ¢/kWh	3.3
EPP	US ¢/kWh	4.8
Transmission and Distribution Cost	US ¢/kWh	1.2
Average Cost of Service (for all consumer categories)	US ¢/kWh	9.3
Cost of Service for B3/B4 *	US ¢/kWh	8.2
Cost of Service for B3/B4 **	PKR/kWh	23.17

### Export Potential This Year

Director Textile, Ministry of Commerce (Textile division) was addressed regarding the export potential in FY24. It was emphasized that exports have the potential to reach approximately \$20 billion this year and could rise to \$25 billion in the following year, based on consultations with textile exporters. Realizing this potential is contingent upon resolving liquidity and energy challenges within the textile sector. Additionally, with optimal cotton production and an expected harvest of 12 million bales this year, these targets are attainable. Several recommendations were put forth, including the need for a competitive gas/RLNG price (WACOG), ensuring uninterrupted nationwide energy supply, substantial increases in working capital (which can only be achieved by reducing borrowing costs, currently at an unaffordable 24%), and the elimination of cross subsidies for exporters in electricity tariffs.

### Increasing the Solar Net Metering Cap to 5 MW

Chairman of the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) was addressed regarding the request for suo-moto action to reduce the effective cost of electricity for the export industry by increasing the solar net metering cap to 5 MW. The letter expressed concern over the high cost of grid electricity, which adversely affects the export sector's ability to compete in international markets. Referring to NEPRA's landmark decision dated February 10, 2023, which acknowledges the economic benefits of net metering, the request was made to consider raising the existing solar net metering cap for the export industry from 1 MW to 5 MW. This increase would help reduce the effective electricity cost without additional burden on the grid. The proposal highlighted that higher size solar installations without net-metering result in significantly higher effective costs due to the mismatch between consumption and solar generation. Textile industry members indicated that higher size solar plants become viable only



with net-metering and a higher cap, allowing them to supply excess electricity to the grid during the day and consume it in the evening or at night. The initiative was presented as an opportunity to increase renewable energy usage, enhance product acceptability globally, and contribute to the government's commitments under the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. NEPRA was urged to evaluate the merits of raising the solar net metering cap to 5 MW on a take-and-pay basis and to take suo-moto notice to amend existing regulations, accordingly, demonstrating the authority's commitment to renewable energy promotion and providing relief to the export sector.

### **Gas supply interruptions**

The Federal Minister for commerce and Industries, Ministry of Commerce was addressed regarding the request for uninterrupted gas supply to Sohail Textile Mills. The mill is regularly facing gas shut down at least two times a day. These shutdowns are causing not just financial losses but also are a major hindrance in meeting the export potential of the country. Historically, they were supplied gas through a captive gas connection and due to their heavy reliance on captive gas connection, immediate measures must be taken to ameliorate the situation. The issue has risen recently while other textile units in the same vicinity on Sargodha Road Sheikhpura are getting uninterrupted gas supply. The letter urged that the matter be referred to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources for early and positive resolution.

### **Cotton Related Project Proposals by APTMA:**

The Executive Director of the Export Development Fund (EDF), was requested to contemplate of project proposals submitted by the APTMA, focusing on initiatives concerning cotton and traceability. The enclosed projects, totaling four, were presented through the EDF portal, intended to foster advancement within the textile export sector of Pakistan.

- 1) The first project proposal, titled "**Establishment of Digital Traceability System in Pakistan for Textile Exporters,**" outlines an investment of 123,000,000 PKR over a duration of 3 years. This project, designed to address industry challenges, aims to create a comprehensive digital traceability system tailored to the textile sector. Through this implementation, supply chain transparency and accountability shall be enhanced, thereby fostering responsible manufacturing practices and bolstering the sector's competitive prowess. Adoption of this technology-driven solution is envisioned to cater to growing market expectations pertaining to traceability and sustainability.
- 2) Secondly, the proposal titled "**Establishment of DNA-Based Testing Laboratory for Cotton Traceability**" seeks funding amounting to 314,056,697 PKR for a project spanning 3 years. The pivotal role of this initiative revolves around the establishment of a DNA-based testing laboratory intended to ensure the genuineness and quality of locally produced cotton. By leveraging advanced genetic testing methodologies, this project aspires to authenticate the origin and attributes of cotton, ultimately heightening credibility and enabling adherence to international benchmarks. The outcomes are predicted to enhance trust among cotton buyers, thereby facilitating amplified exports.
- 3) The third proposal, "**Production of Certified Cotton Seed through Cluster Farming,**" requests financial allocation of 151,145,000 PKR for a 5-year endeavor. Focusing on the significance of certified cotton seeds in sustaining cotton production, this project is centered on producing high-quality seeds through cluster farming initiatives. The endeavor encompasses equipping farmers with top-tier seeds, training, and technical assistance to elevate crop yields, diminish pest-related challenges, and maintain consistency in cotton quality. As a consequence, the broader textile value chain stands to benefit from a dependable and sustainable source of cotton.
- 4) Lastly, the project titled "**Digital Crop Advisory for Cotton Growers**" outlines an investment of 51,000,000 PKR over a span of 3 years. This initiative underscores the pivotal role of effective



advisory services in supporting cotton growers. By proposing the development of a digital crop advisory system harnessing technology, the project aims to furnish timely and precise guidance to cotton farmers. The amalgamation of weather data, pest forecasts, and optimal farming practices shall empower farmers to make informed choices, amplify crop yield, and optimize resource utilization. The intended outcomes are closely aligned with the overarching objective of augmenting the productivity and profitability of cotton cultivation in Pakistan.

### **Cotton Support Price and Sales Tax on Cotton Seed Banola**

A meeting was held with Mr. Mohammad Ishaq Dar, Minister of Finance concerning the Cotton Support Price and Sales Tax on Cotton Seed\_Banola. It was conveyed that the Minimum Support Price (M.S.P) for cotton had been established at Rs. 8,500 per maund for Phutti. Regrettably, due to ambiguity surrounding Sales Tax on Banola, Phutti prices have been suppressed to a level below Rs. 8,500, despite international benchmarks supporting a Phutti price of Rs. 8,500. This situation has consequently dissuaded farmers from implementing necessary fertilizer and spray applications, posing a potential threat to the health of the crop. The expeditious resolution of this issue was deemed imperative, given the potential repercussions on the forthcoming cotton crop's yield, and its substantial impact on Pakistan's endeavor to alleviate the Balance of Payment deficit. It was agreed informally that mills would be exempted from taxes; however, formal notification could not be issued due to stringent IMF constraints.

## SECTION – II

### ECONOMIC UPDATE

#### 1) Import and Export

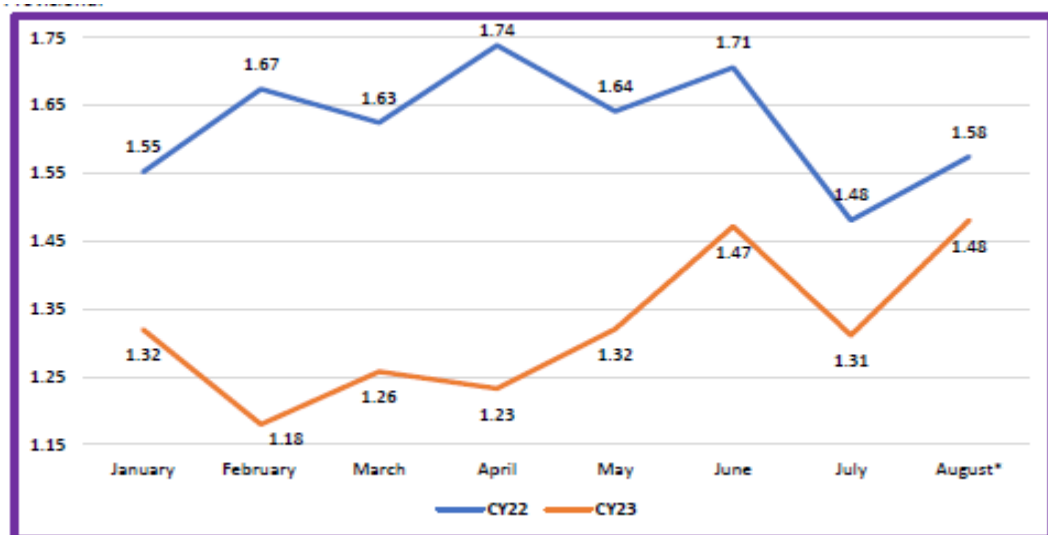
In August, exports witnessed an **increase** of 14.27%, amounting to \$2.36 billion compared to July 2023's \$2.06 billion. Imports also **increased** by 21.16%, reaching \$4.48 billion in comparison to July 2023's \$3.70 billion. The **trade deficit** for August reached \$2.12 billion, marking an increase of approximately 29.86% from July 2023's \$1.63 billion. Remittances inflow reduced from \$2.51 billion in June 2023 to \$2.02 billion in July 2023. The average monthly remittances for FY23 were recorded at \$2.25 billion, contrasting with FY22's \$2.60 billion.



Source: APTMA

### TEXTILE EXPORTS OF PAKISTAN

2023 vs 2022 -(JAN-AUG)			
In Billion Dollars			
Month	CY22	CY23	% Change
January	1.55	1.32	-15%
February	1.67	1.18	-30%
March	1.63	1.26	-23%
April	1.74	1.23	-29%
May	1.64	1.32	-20%
June	1.71	1.47	-14%
July	1.48	1.31	-11%
August*	1.58	1.48	-6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>-19%</b>

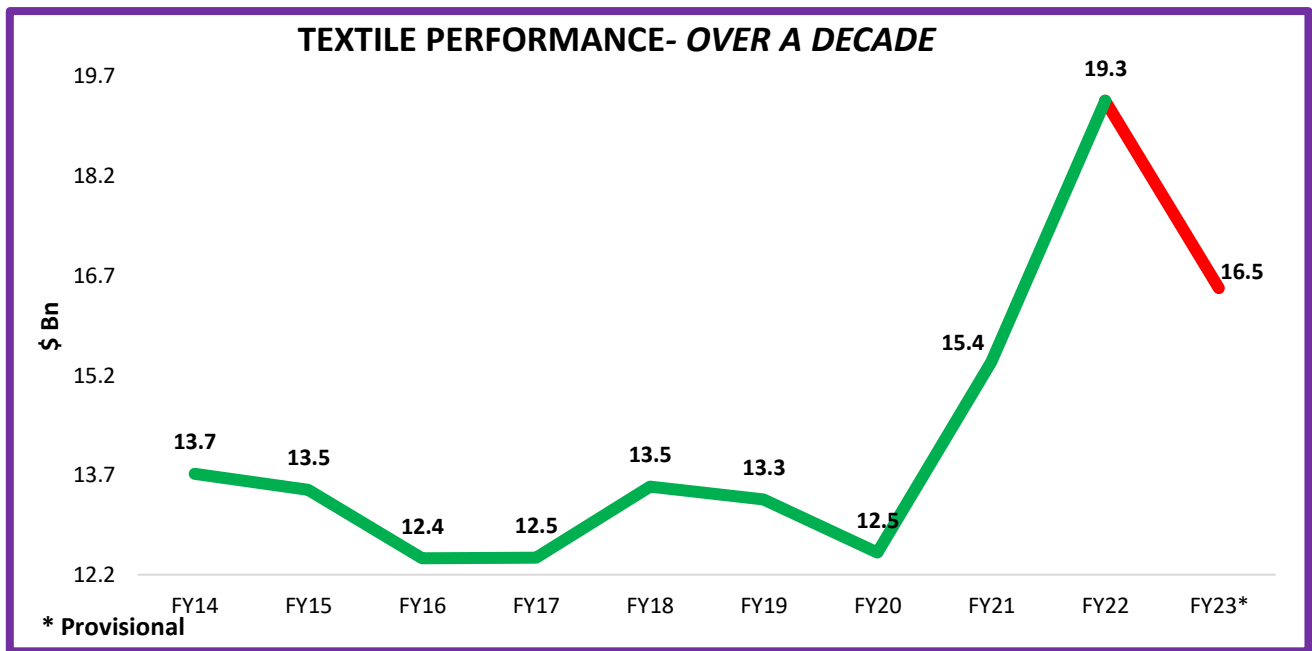


**6%** decrease in Textile exports in August 2023 as compared to July 2022  
Textile Exports decreased by **19%** in 8MCY23 as compared to 8MCY22.

Source: Research Department - APTMA

### TEXTILE PERFORMANCE- OVER A DECADE

YEAR	TEXTILE EXPORTS
FY14	13.7
FY15	13.5
FY16	12.4
FY17	12.5
FY18	13.5
FY19	13.3
FY20	12.5
FY21	15.4
FY22	19.3
FY23	16.5

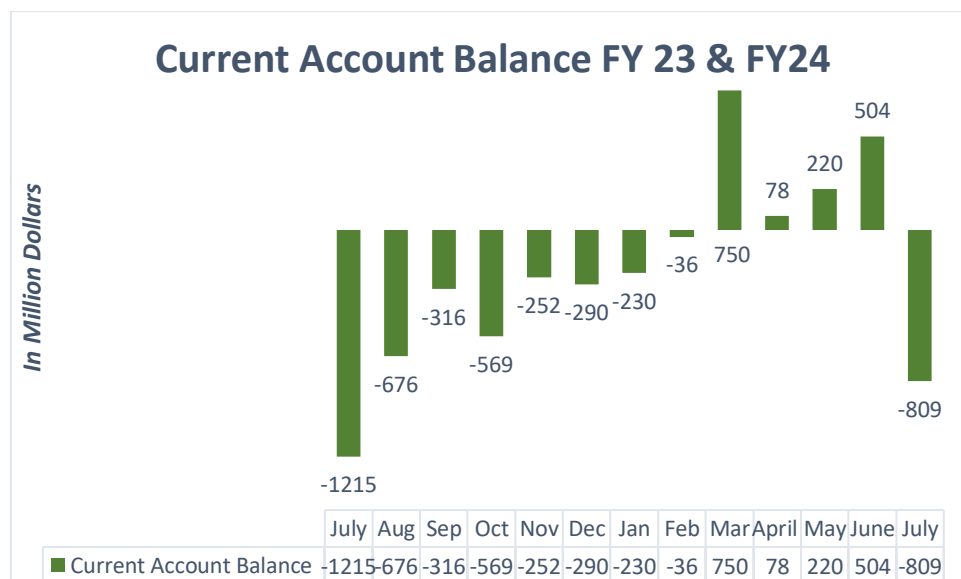


*Pakistan's textile exports decreased by **\$2.8 billion (15%)** in FY23 compared to FY22.*

**Source: Research Department-APTMA**

## 2) Current Account Balance

In July 2023, Pakistan experienced a current account deficit of \$809 million, making the first deficit in four months. This represented a substantial year-on-year (YoY) decrease of 36%. On a month-on-month (MoM) basis, total imports saw a decline of 12.18%, while exports and remittances both experienced declines of 12.23% and 7% respectively. These combined factors were key contributors to the expansion of the current account deficit.



**Source: APTMA**

There has been a significant decrease in the balance of trade in goods, dropping from -1058 to -2104. Additionally, the balance of trade in services has also decreased from -125 million US\$ to -273 million US\$. This has led to an overall decline in the balance of trade in goods and services. On the positive side, the balance of primary income has improved, improving from -682 million US\$ in June 2023 to -578 million US\$ in July 2023. However, the balance of secondary income has slightly worsened. Moreover, remittances have experienced a 7% decline compared to the previous month.

(Million US\$)

Items	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jun 23
<b>Exports</b>	2068	2280	2359
<b>Imports</b>	3705	5348	4219
<b>Balance on Trade in Goods</b>	(2104)	(3300)	(1058)
<b>Balance on Trade in Services</b>	(273)	(32)	(125)
<b>Balance on Trade in Goods and Services</b>	(2377)	(3332)	(1183)
<b>Balance on Primary Income</b>	(578)	(462)	(682)
<b>Balance on Secondary Income</b>	2146	2533	(2369)
<b>Balance on Income</b>	1568	(1261)	1687
<b>Remittances</b>	2027	2524	2183
<b>Current Account Balance</b>	(809)	(1261)	504

Source: APTMA

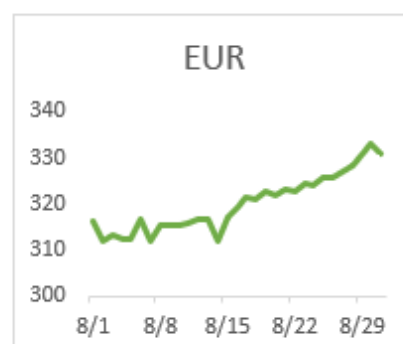
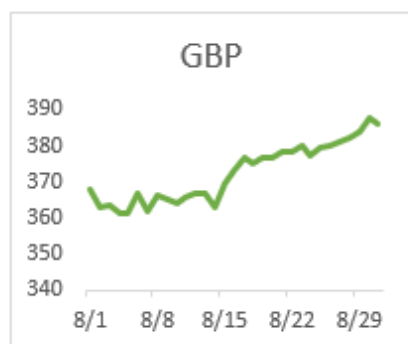
### Exchange Rate

Throughout the month of August, PKR experienced notable pressure against the USD, with a particularly significant depreciation occurring after mid-August. This consistent depreciation trend has been observed since the change in government, culminating in a historic exchange rate of Rs304 against the USD. The relaxation of import restrictions played a role in this rupee depreciation as the demand for dollars surged in the market. Market sentiment has been shaken, potentially leading to further depreciation of the rupee against the USD. This sustained depreciation of the rupee could have detrimental consequences for foreign debt servicing, the defense budget, and various other expenditures.

The maximum and minimum exchange rate of USD, EUR, GBP against PKR is given in the table below:

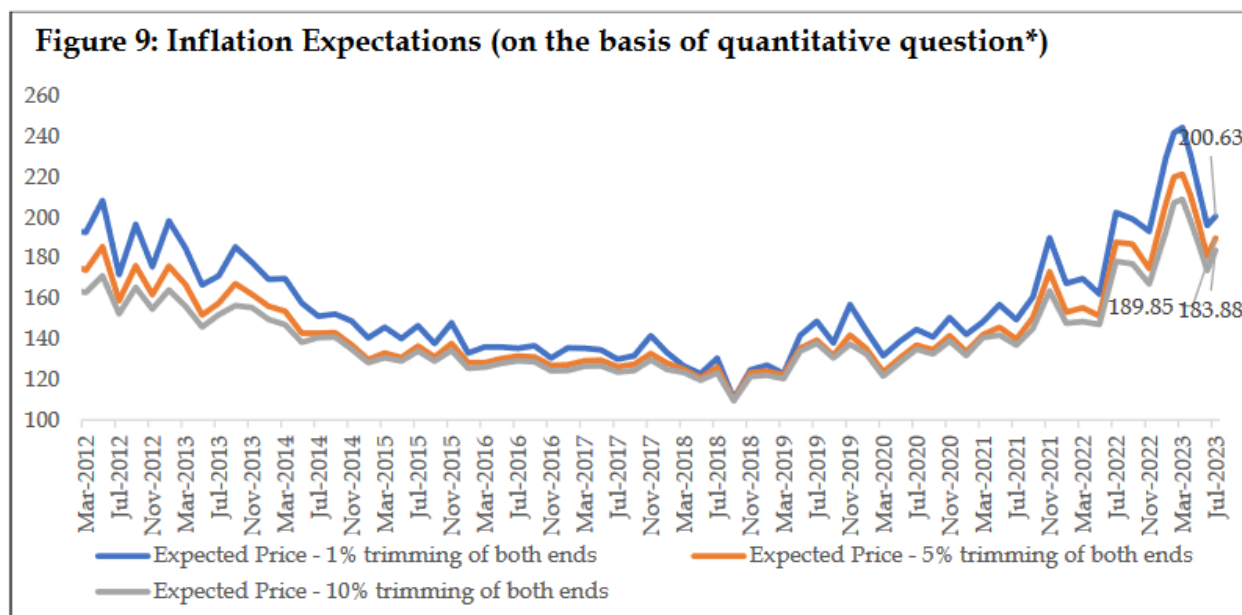
Currency	Min	Max
USD	283.2	304.3
GBP	361	387.5
EUR	311.8	332.8

The monthly trend is given in the figures below:



## Monetary Policy

Following the August meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee, the policy rate was maintained at 22% since a further increase is not expected to reduce demand any further below its current levels. The MPC noted that YoY inflation will continue on a downward path. Inflation expectations adopted a downward trend during FY23Q4 but following the IMF SBA, a slight uptick was observed. The MPC has stressed on maintaining a tight monetary policy stance to keep inflation expectations on downward path and projects a positive outlook for inflation ranging between 20-22% in FY24.



Source: SBP



## SECTION - III

### COTTON

PAKISTAN COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION															
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COTTON ARRIVALS IN FACTORIES OF PAKISTAN AS ON: 31ST AUGUST 2023.															
(DATA COLLECTED WITH JOINT COOPERATION OF PCGA, APTMA & KCA)															
Cir: 04/D/R/2023-24 Dated: 03-Sep-2023															
E-mail: pcga.mails@gmail.com															
S. No.	NAME OF DISTRICTS	ARRIVALS IN BALES	PRESSING IN BALES	NUMBER OF BALES SOLD TO:			TOTAL B/S SOLD	STOCK OF UNSOLD B/S	STOCK OF UNGINNED B/S	ARRIVALS AS ON: 31.08.2022	DIFFERENCE FROM LAST YEARS		THIS YEAR'S MONTHLY FLOW	Phys. Opt.	
				T.C.P.	EXP/TRADE	TEXTILES					ARRIVALS IN BALES	PERCENTAGE (%)			
1	MULTAN	17,182	15,332	0	2,200	11,800	13,800	1,532	1,830	13,510	3,852	INCREASE	27.03%	7,720	8
2	LODHRAW	32,676	31,761	0	800	30,663	31,463	298	915	15,442	17,234	INCREASE	111.60%	12,142	7
3	KHANEWAL	135,614	130,149	0	2,200	121,060	123,260	6,859	5,465	131,878	3,736	INCREASE	2.83%	31,660	33
4	MUZAFFAR GARH	25,354	23,404	0	800	21,004	21,804	1,600	1,950	14,613	10,741	INCREASE	73.50%	10,222	10
5	DERA GHAZI KHAN	68,058	60,566	0	11,200	42,985	54,185	6,381	7,492	29,759	38,299	INCREASE	128.70%	35,184	28
6	RAJANPUR	12,400	11,600	0	3,000	8,280	11,280	320	800	4,400	8,000	INCREASE	181.82%	4,300	2
7	LAYYAH	89,820	85,070	0	24,826	58,326	84,126	1,944	4,750	30,600	59,320	INCREASE	164.46%	28,080	12
8	VEHARI	129,011	124,471	0	3,600	118,453	122,053	2,418	4,540	103,267	25,754	INCREASE	24.94%	32,581	25
9	SAHIWAL	86,248	84,307	0	1,800	90,450	92,250	2,057	1,941	98,321	(2,073)	(SHORT)	(2.11%)	26,484	18
10	PAKPATTAN	3,000	2,800	0	0	2,800	2,800	0	200	5,000	(2,000)	(SHORT)	(40.00%)	1,000	1
11	OKARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	(700)	(SHORT)	700.00%	0	0
12	QASUR	2,700	2,600	0	400	2,200	2,600	0	100	2,600	100	INCREASE	3.85%	1,300	1
13	T. T. SINGH	54,350	53,210	0	2,700	50,300	53,000	210	1,140	65,368	(11,048)	(SHORT)	(16.89%)	11,416	11
14	FAISALABAD	17,440	17,140	0	0	17,140	17,140	0	300	21,197	(3,757)	(SHORT)	(17.72%)	940	3
15	JHANG	12,495	12,325	0	1,800	10,700	12,300	25	170	3,631	8,864	INCREASE	244.12%	3,162	4
16	MIANWALI	2,038	1,401	0	0	800	800	601	637	0	2,038	INCREASE	2,038.00%	2,038	4
17	BHAKKAR	2,800	2,500	0	0	2,500	2,500	0	400	620	2,280	INCREASE	367.74%	2,800	1
18	SARGODHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	RAHIM YAR KHAN	52,581	41,945	0	4,200	31,064	35,264	6,681	10,636	24,797	27,784	INCREASE	112.05%	28,974	38
20	BAHAWALPUR	117,849	107,099	0	14,500	88,150	102,650	4,449	10,750	40,150	77,899	INCREASE	193.52%	48,019	35
21	BAHAWALNAGAR	197,100	175,650	0	13,500	159,600	173,100	2,550	21,450	98,220	98,880	INCREASE	100.67%	143,391	53
TOTAL OF PUNJAB:		1,068,796	993,330	0	87,326	868,079	955,405	37,925	75,466	703,993	364,803	INCREASE	51.82%	432,112	292
LAST YEAR'S TOTAL:		703,993	647,934	0	0	593,666	593,666	54,208	58,059	545,343	158,650	INCREASE	29.00%	209	209
1	HYDERABAD	131,756	127,406	0	5,800	121,110	126,910	498	4,350	53,559	78,197	INCREASE	146.00%	29,156	16
2	MIRPUR KHAS (THAR)	90,255	87,780	0	5,800	80,969	86,769	1,011	2,475	36,354	53,901	INCREASE	148.27%	16,555	10
3	SANGHAR	1,184,243	1,146,803	0	35,300	1,104,497	1,139,797	7,008	37,440	612,056	572,187	INCREASE	93.46%	203,331	104
4	NAWABSHAH	128,859	122,237	0	10,200	108,100	119,300	3,937	6,922	35,883	92,976	INCREASE	259.11%	29,828	27
5	NAUSHERO FEROZE	63,650	55,538	0	1,400	76,400	77,800	7,738	8,112	10,000	83,650	INCREASE	836.50%	38,743	16
6	KHAIRPUR	72,300	60,584	0	1,000	52,200	53,200	7,384	11,716	2,919	89,381	INCREASE	2,376.88%	44,700	11
7	GHOTKI	4,100	2,800	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,800	1,300	0	4,100	INCREASE	4,100.00%	3,100	2
8	SUKKUR	129,600	103,474	0	2,800	94,200	97,000	6,474	28,026	17,174	112,326	INCREASE	654.05%	64,400	24
9	DADU	7,600	6,350	0	0	5,400	5,400	950	1,250	0	7,600	INCREASE	7,600.00%	3,750	5
10	JAMSHORO	51,981	49,381	0	2,800	45,500	48,300	1,081	2,600	27,782	24,199	INCREASE	87.10%	10,581	7
11	BADEN	7,464	7,323	0	800	6,416	7,016	307	141	6,045	1,419	INCREASE	23.47%	1,564	3
12	BALUCHISTAN	70,600	68,100	0	15,700	51,400	67,100	1,000	2,500	33,945	36,655	INCREASE	107.95%	17,850	11
TOTAL OF SINDH		1,972,308	1,867,776	0	81,400	1,747,192	1,828,592	39,184	104,532	835,717	1,136,591	INCREASE	136.00%	493,559	236
LAST YEAR'S TOTAL:		835,717	756,320	0	0	731,093	731,093	25,227	79,397	1,245,782	(410,065)	(SHORT)	(32.92%)	183	183
TOTAL OF PAKISTAN:		3,041,104	2,861,106	0	168,726	2,615,271	2,783,997	77,109	179,998	1,539,710	1,501,394	INCREASE	97.51%	925,671	528
LAST YEAR'S TOTAL:		1,539,710	1,404,254	0	0	1,324,759	1,324,759	79,495	135,456	1,791,125	(251,415)	(SHORT)	(14.20%)	183	183
This Year's Monthly Flow		925,671					TOTAL UNSOLD STOCK:	257,107							
Last Year's Flow		1,539,710					LAST YEAR UNSOLD STOCK:	214,551							

ARRIVAL FIGURES CAN ALSO BE SEEN ON OUR WEB SITE: [www.pcga.org](http://www.pcga.org)

Deputy Secretary

Secretary General

## WEEKLY COTTON CROP SITUATION REPORT BY APTMA

### INSECT PEST, DISEASE AND CROP HEALTH STATUS

#### SUMMARY:

APTMA Cotton experts recently conducted visits to 28 locations in Multan and Bahawalpur divisions to assess the situation of the cotton crop. Overall, the performance of the crop was satisfactory, which having good number of bolls and picking (18-25 mounds/acre) has been started. However, during the visits, it was observed that **15 spots in Multan and Bahawalpur were severely affected by infestations of Jassid (9), Thrips (2) and whitefly (4)**. Low infestation of Dusky Cotton Bug, Pink Boll worm, Mealy Bug and Army Worm were found at fewspots in surveyed area. All of these pests pose a significant threat to the cotton crop and require immediate control measures to prevent further damage. After conducting pest scouting, the experts provided recommendations to the farmers on how to effectively control these pests and mitigate their impact on the crop. Overall, the infestation of Thrips is towards decline while due to the favorable weather conditions fruiting of crop is satisfactory.

#### AGRONOMIC PRACTICES AND CROP SITUATION:

The number of plants for overall crop was 14650 per acre with an average height 108.1 cm. Immature fruiting parts were 16.94 per plant and the mature green bolls were 14.14 per plant. At few spots of Multan and Bahawalpur crop was observed in stress because of lack of agronomic practices. Most of the

farmers are using the fertilizers where needed. Overall crop was interminating phase having micro-nutrients deficiency problem. In Cholistan overall crop is seasonal sown after wheat, crop fruiting is excellent but there is a management issues that is why crop is towards terminating phase. Farmers are dependent on third party (Brokers), as they are controlling their crop inputs from sowing to harvest.

## **PEST SITUATION:**

### **INSECT PESTS**

Whitefly, Jassid and thrips were below the ETL in visited areas except at **11 spots of Multan and 4 spots in Bahawalpur**. Whitefly was above ETL (5/leaf) in DG khan region with highest intensity of 6.1/ leaf at Multan region. Whereas Jassid intensity was highest in Bahawalpur (2.3/leaf as ETL is 1/ leaf) as compared to Multan. Thrips was also highest in Multan region (18.3/L where ETL is 8-10/L) In Multan and Bahawalpur few spots of Dusky and Cotton Mealy Bugs was found in patches while low infestation of AW and PBW was also observed in visited Spots. The situation of natural enemies is satisfactory. However, Insecticides are being used in three divisions.

### **DISEASES**

CLCV have been found in seasonal sown crops while its intensity is higher in Multan.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 1 Use of micro-nutrients (i.e B, Zn, S and Mg) at crop fruiting phase.
- 2 Farmers should immediately spray their crops with pesticides that are effective against jassid and whitefly. Some chemicals were recommended to the farmers.
- 3 They should also monitor their crops closely for signs of further infestation.
- 4 If the infestation is severe, they may need to spray their crops multiple times.
- 5 For spots below ETL, no insecticide application is necessary at early stages because due the natural enemies are increasing and performed well to control sucking pests.
- 6 Inter culturing practices, irrigation and fertilizer application must continue to overcome the virus intensity.
- 7 Sprays of specific insecticides against the PBW and insect pests should be applied where the crop is early sown and mature fruiting bearing has been started.
- 8 Use of potash 5 litters/acre at 85-95 days crop.
- 9 Specific insecticides were advised to the farmers by APTMA team where whitefly and thrips conditions are alarming.
- 10 During picking use cloth sheets only to ensure the quality of cotton.

Overall Cotton Crop Health Status					
Crop Growth Status	NPK	Weeds Situation	Disease Situation	Availability of Inputs	Overall Crop Condition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seasonal sown crops are on picking stage</li> <li>Early sown crops are towards termination.</li> <li>Boll formation</li> <li>Picking under process</li> <li>18-25 mounds per acre yield</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ammonium fertilizer applications</li> <li>Use of nitrogen fertilizer where needed</li> <li>Use of micronutrients (Zn, B, S and Mg)</li> <li>Potassium application Under process (5 liters/acre)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall weeds are under control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CLCV in Multan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of Boran (300g/acre) and Zn sulphate (200g/acre) foliar application.</li> <li>Potassium Nitrate (300g/acre) and 2 kg urea foliar application</li> <li>Use of bio-fertilizers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop condition is satisfactory.</li> <li>Due to South to north winds growth enhanced.</li> <li>South to North winds helps in insects' control in Bahawalpur deserts</li> </ul>

Insect Pest Situation														
District	No. of Farmers	Sucking Insect Pests Above ETL (No Spots)							Bollworm Above ETL (No Spots)			CLCV		
		W.fly (5/leaf)	Thrips (8-10/leaf)	Jassid (1/leaf)	Mites (As appeared)	Aphid (12/leaf)	M.bug (As appeared)	Dusky C.Bug (appeared)	PBW (5%)	ABW (3/25 plants)	SBW (3/25 plants)	A	B	C
Multan	11	4	2	5	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bahawalpur	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0



## PICTORIAL VIEW OF FIELD SURVEY



## SECTION – IV

### APTMA PUBLICATIONS

The following articles and knowledge briefs were published by the APTMA Team during the month of August 2023:

Authors	Title	Publisher
Mr. Shahid Sattar	Economy Needs Stimulus	<a href="#">Business Recorder</a>
Mr. Shahid Sattar & Mr. Absar Ali	Fiscal Discipline Key to Reforms	<a href="#">Business Recorder</a>
Mr. Shahid Satter & Ms. Amna Urooj	Cotton Crisis: Challenges, Opportunities, and the Way Forward for Pakistan's Rural Economy	<a href="#">Business Recorder - I</a> <a href="#">Business Recorder - II</a>
Mr. Shahid Sattar, Mr. Absar Ali & Mr. Muhammad Mubasal	Pakistan Fiscal Sector Report: Trends, Challenges and the Way Forward	<a href="#">APTMA</a>
Mr. Shahid Sattar, Mr. Absar Ali & Mr. Muhammad Mubasal	Overview of the Government of Pakistan's Commitments under the IMF Stand-By-Arrangement	<a href="#">APTMA</a>

## SECTION - V

### ENERGY INSIGHTS

#### News

#### **Gulf Allies are Exploring Investment Opportunities in Pakistan's Mining and Energy Projects**

Pakistan is seeking investment in its mining, energy, agriculture, and logistics sectors, with Saudi Arabia and the UAE showing interest. Pakistan has been grappling with an economic crisis exacerbated by energy price spikes and power shortages. Saudi Arabia and the UAE, both oil giants, have expressed intentions to invest in Pakistan's energy and mining sectors. They are also interested in copper mining projects, clean energy, logistics, and agriculture in the country. Saudi Arabia's Public Investment Fund (PIF) and state mining company Maaden have explored investment in Barrick Gold's Reko Diq copper mining project, while a large refinery deal in Gwadar is also under consideration. Such investments could help Pakistan's economy, while providing Gulf nations with access to critical resources and refining capacity.

#### **Industrial Consumers (B4): PALSP Appeals to Nepra for Easier Integration of Renewable Energy into the Grid**

The Pakistan Association of Large Steel Producers (PALSP) has requested the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) to enable the integration of renewable energy into the grid for industrial consumers categorized as B4. This would encourage industries to invest further in renewables and make use of surplus green energy. Many steel companies and plants in Pakistan fall under the B4 consumer category and have invested in renewable energy PV solar plants. However, due to economic conditions, the utilization of these solar plants remains low, resulting in wasted renewable energy. PALSP proposes that the government and relevant authorities take policy measures to integrate surplus renewable energy into the national grid, aligning with environmental protection and cost-effective power generation goals. This integration requires no additional interconnection costs and minimal transmission and distribution losses. PALSP suggests amending regulations to facilitate this integration through programs like Net Metering or a straightforward framework for direct Power Purchase (Feed-in Tariff). This move would contribute to achieving Pakistan's target of 30% renewable energy generation in the grid by 2030.

#### **Pakistan Faces Rising LNP prices, Struggling to Compete in the Market**

Pakistan has dropped its plans to procure LNG cargoes for next year as the tender process attracted only two offers, both of which carried a 30% premium to market prices. This decision comes as prices in the LNG market are on the rise again. Last year, Pakistan faced energy shortages due to the high cost of LNG imports. While prices have somewhat stabilized this year, the recent premium offered for LNG deliveries to Pakistan signals expectations for a strong price increase in the coming months, driven by increased demand in Asia and Europe. This situation makes Pakistan's energy supply vulnerable, as it grapples with power shortages and rationing. By reducing FO usage and maximizing indigenous resources, Pakistan is working towards greater energy security, reduced reliance on expensive imports, and addressing its economic challenges.



## **Empowering Pakistan's Economy: Harnessing Energy Conservation for Billions in Savings**

Pakistan has the potential to save over \$6.4 billion annually through energy conservation and efficiency measures, according to the National Energy Efficiency & Conservation Authority (NEECA). The NEECA has developed a National Energy Efficiency & Conservation (NEEC) Policy 2023 and a National Action Plan 2023, which have been approved by the Federal Cabinet. The policy focuses on key areas such as the power sector, building codes, transport, and agriculture. It includes regulatory measures such as compliance with energy performance standards, labeling for appliances, energy conservation building codes, mandatory energy audits, and the procurement of energy-efficient equipment in public procurements. The policy aims to reduce the burden on the national exchequer, support climate mitigation, and benefit consumers by lowering utility bills. A public awareness campaign will be launched to inform the public about the policy, and efforts will be made to encourage investments in energy efficiency and conservation. Analysis of the NEEC 2023-2030 policy for the industry is given below and for the petroleum and power sector is attached **below**.

### **Analysis of National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy 2023-2030 (Industry)**

#### **Technical Analysis:**

- **Energy Intensity Comparison:**

The technical analysis highlights that the industrial sector in Pakistan is highly energy-intensive compared to Europe. The energy intensity of 0.117 kgoe/\$GDP(PPP) is significantly higher than the 0.08 kgoe/\$GDP in Europe. This indicates that the industrial processes in Pakistan are less energy-efficient, leading to higher energy consumption per unit of economic output.

- **Emission Reduction Targets:**

The policy sets a target of saving 2.3 MTOE of energy, which will result in an emission reduction of 8.97 MTCO<sub>2</sub> by 2030. This is a commendable goal as it aligns with international efforts to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate climate change. However, the success of achieving these targets depends on the effective implementation of the proposed sectoral measures.

- **Ban on Motors and Efficiency Improvement:**

The policy proposes a ban on the manufacture, sale, and import of motors that do not meet the International Efficiency Class 2 (IE2) standard by 2027. This measure aims to promote the use of more energy-efficient motors in industrial processes. Similarly, the tune-up, retrofitting, and replacement of inefficient boilers and furnaces by 2026 and 2028, respectively, are crucial steps toward improving energy efficiency in the industrial sector.

- **Mandatory Energy Audits and Energy Management System:**

The policy calls for mandatory energy audits of designated consumers in the industrial sector by 2026. This is a positive step as it will help identify energy-saving opportunities and formulate effective energy management plans. Furthermore, the placement of energy managers and deployment of Energy Management Systems (EnMS) across designated consumers can facilitate continuous monitoring and optimization of energy consumption.

#### **Gaps and Challenges:**

- **Phased Implementation:**

While the policy outlines several important measures, it does not provide a clear timeline for the phased implementation of these actions. A well-defined timeline is crucial to ensure that the objectives are met within the specified timeframe.

- **Lack of Specific Targets:**

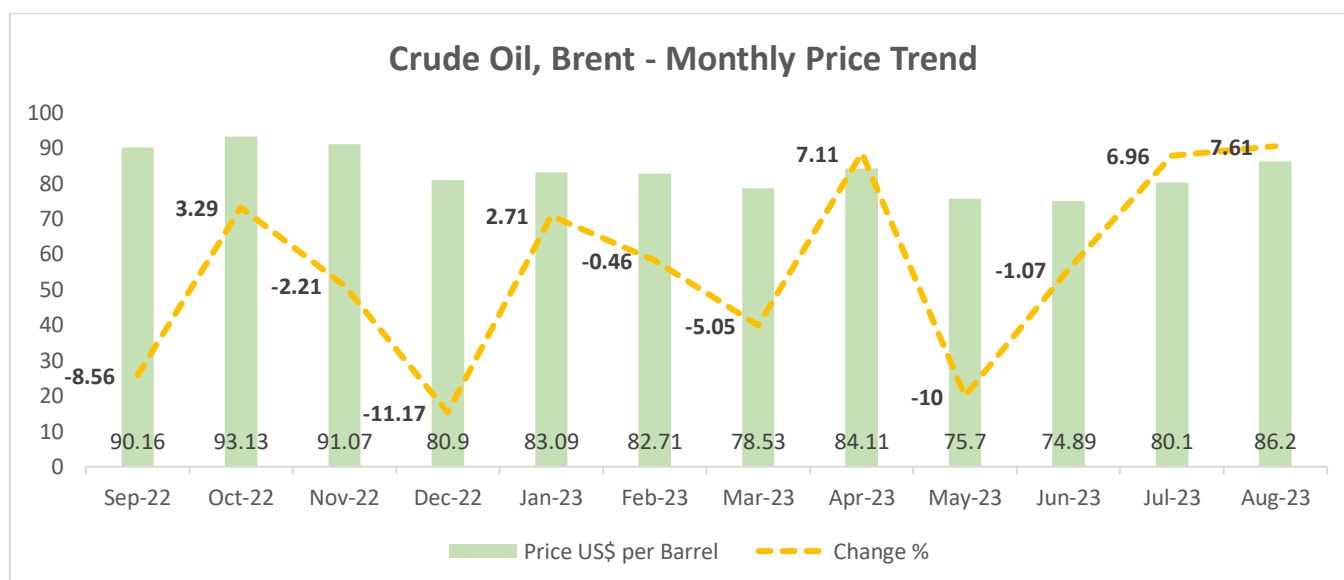
The policy sets an overall energy-saving target of 2.3 MTOE and an emission reduction target of 8.97 MTCO<sub>2</sub>. However, it lacks specific sector-wise targets, which are essential for tracking progress and holding stakeholders accountable.

### Fuel Prices and Trends:

#### Crude Oil; Dated Brent - Monthly Price

Month	Price US\$ per barrel	Change %
September-22	90.16	-8.56%
October-22	93.13	3.29%
November-22	91.07	-2.21%
December-22	80.9	-11.17%
January-23	83.09	2.71%
February-23	82.71	-0.46%
March-23	78.53	-5.05%
April-23	84.11	7.11%
May-23	75.7	-10.00%
June-23	74.89	-1.07%
Jul-23	80.1	6.96%
Aug-23	86.2	7.61%

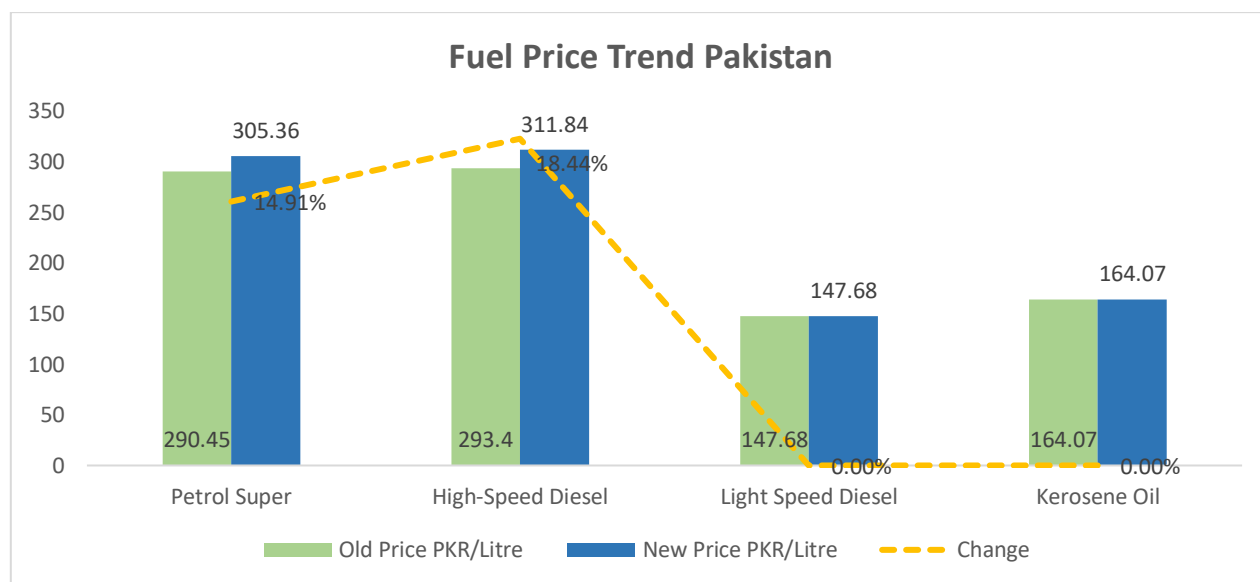
Source: World Bank Commodity Price Data



**Figure 1**Crude Oil, Brent - Monthly Price - Price Trend in US\$ per barrel

**Local Fuel Prices:**

Petrol Super	253	272.95	7.9%
High-Speed Diesel	260.5	273.4	5.0%
Light Speed Diesel	147.68	147.68	0.0%
Kerosene Oil	164.07	164.07	0.0%



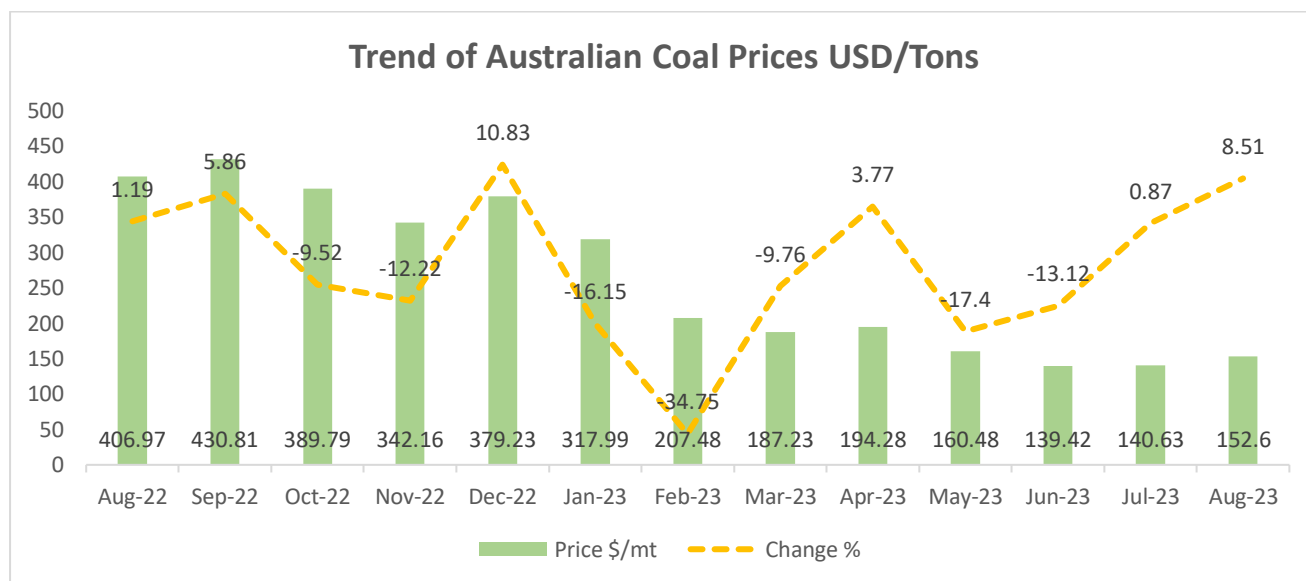
**Figure 2 Local Fuel Price variation trend as of September 2023**

## Coal

### Australian Coal Prices Month

	Price (\$/mt)	Change
July-22	402.2	-
August-22	406.97	1.19%
September-22	430.81	5.86%
October-22	389.79	-9.52%
November-22	342.16	-12.22%
December-22	379.23	10.83%
January-23	317.99	-16.15%
February-23	207.48	-34.75%
March-23	187.23	-9.76%
April-23	194.28	3.77%
May-23	160.48	-17.40%
June-23	139.42	-13.12%
July-23	140.63	0.87%
Aug-23	152.6	8.51%

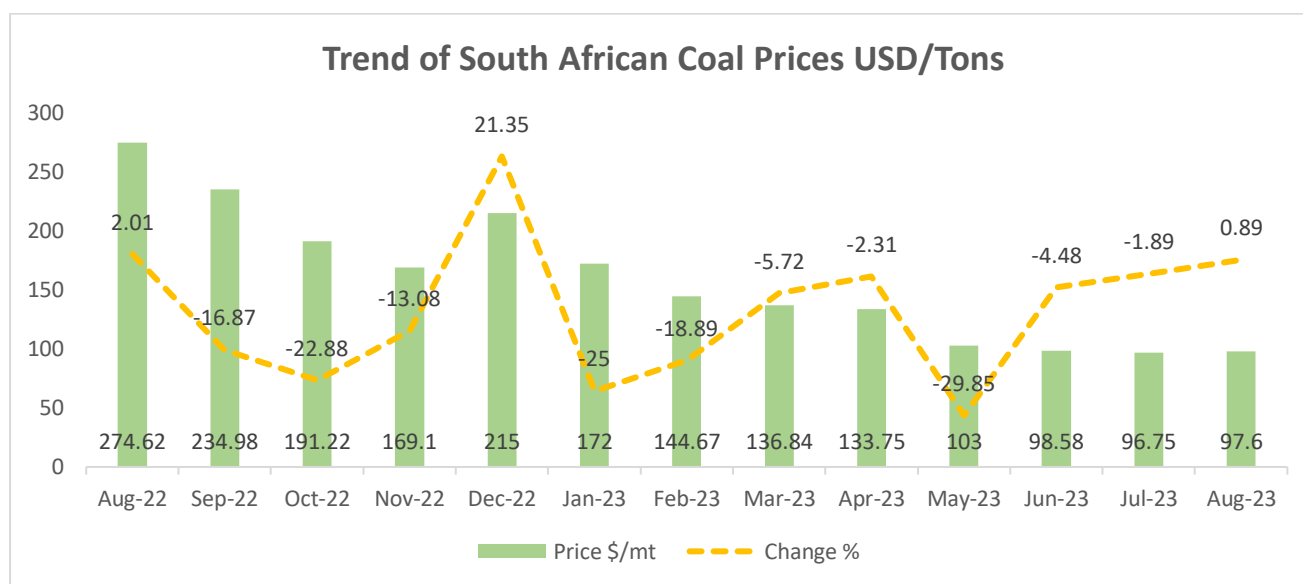
Source: World Bank Commodity Price Data



## South African Coal Prices

Month	Price (\$/mt)	Change
July-22	269.09	-
August-22	274.62	2.01%
September-22	234.98	-16.87%
October-22	191.22	-22.88%
November-22	169.1	-13.08%
December-22	215	21.35%
January-23	172	-25.00%
February-23	144.67	-18.89%
March-23	136.84	-5.72%
April-23	133.75	-2.31%
May-23	103	-29.85%
June-23	98.58	-4.48%
July-23	96.75	-1.89%
Aug-23	97.6	0.89

Source: World Bank Commodity Price Data



## **Analysis of National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy 2023-2030 (Power & Petroleum)**

### **Technical Analysis**

- **Power Sector Losses:**

Pakistan's power sector experiences high distribution losses, with an average of about 20%, and some Distribution Companies (DISCOs) even face losses exceeding 38%. These losses indicate inefficiencies in the distribution network, leading to wastage of energy and increased operational costs.

- **Generation Capacity vs. Demand:**

The installed generation capacity in Pakistan's power sector has reached 41,557 MW, exceeding the maximum total demand of 30,000 MW. However, the transmission and distribution network can only evacuate 22,000 MW, resulting in the operation of inefficient power plants over more efficient ones. This imbalance leads to underutilization of some generation assets and hampers overall energy efficiency.

- **Demand Side Energy Efficiency:**

The NEEC policy rightly focuses on implementing energy efficiency measures on the demand side to address the high distribution losses and improve overall energy conservation. By implementing Demand Side Management (DSM) programs, the power sector can better manage peak demands and reduce wasteful consumption.

- **Heat Rate Assessment and Energy Efficiency Evaluation:**

The policy proposes bi-annual heat rate assessments of Generation Companies (GENCOs) and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to ensure their performance aligns with designed efficiency. Additionally, introducing an evaluation mechanism for energy-efficient appliances during basic load profiling will encourage the use of energy-efficient technologies and practices.

- **Certification and Renewable Portfolio Standards:**

The policy aims to improve energy efficiency by mandating certification for captive power plants through a national energy-saving certification program by 2025. Moreover, the implementation of Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) will encourage the use of renewable energy sources, reducing reliance on conventional fossil fuels and promoting sustainable practices.

### **Gaps:**

- **Specific Loss Reduction Targets:**

While the policy identifies the need for energy efficiency measures in the power sector, it lacks specific targets for reducing distribution losses. Setting quantifiable goals for loss reduction would provide a clear roadmap and accountability for achieving energy conservation.

- **Transmission and Distribution Network Upgrades:**

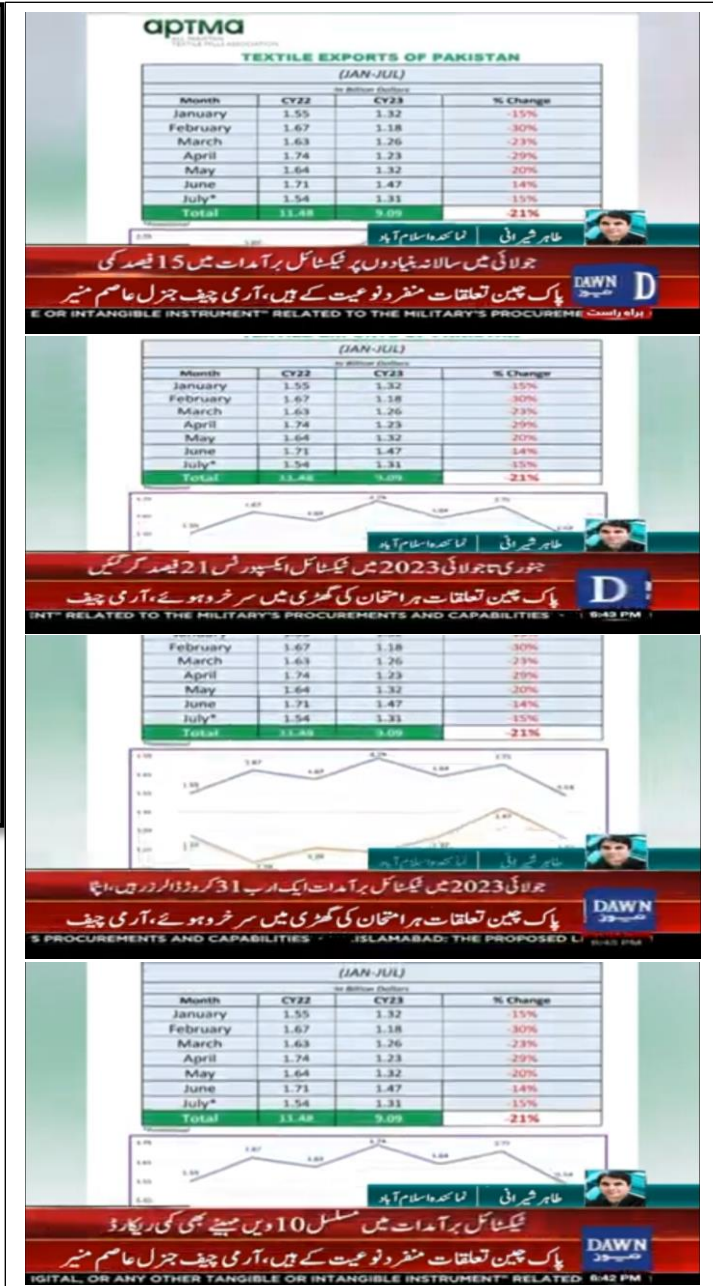
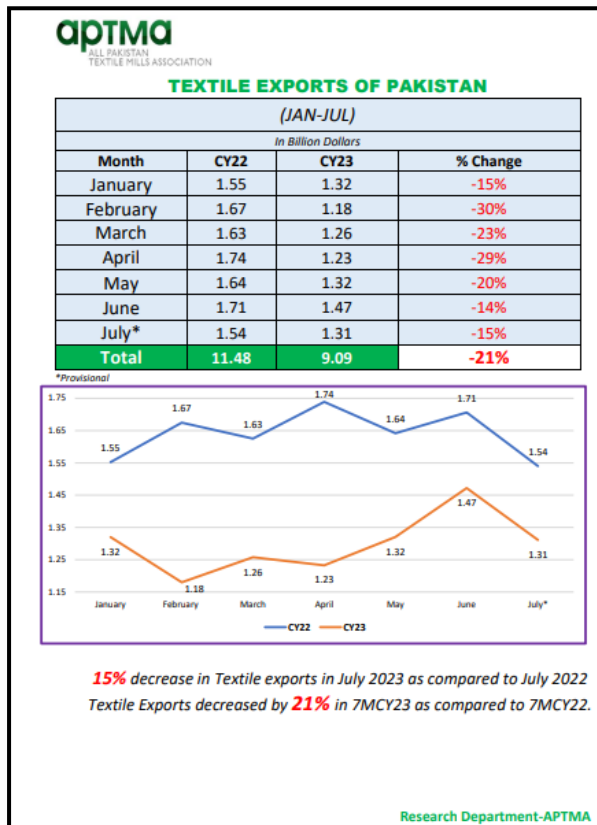
The policy focuses on demand-side measures and efficiency improvements in power generation but does not address the urgent need for upgrading the transmission and distribution network to handle the increasing capacity and reduce transmission losses.

## SECTION - VI

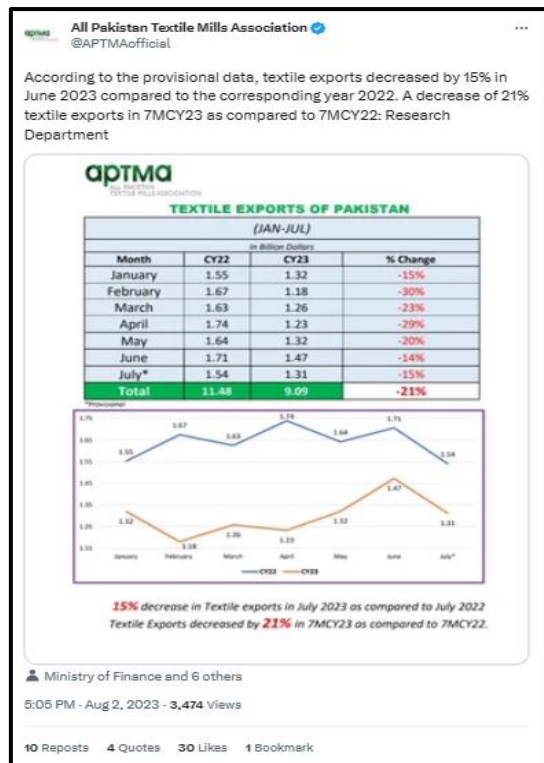
### HR AND MEDIA

#### Official Correspondence, Press Releases & Media Coverage

##### a. Decline in Textile Export on Monthly Basis.







- Coverage on electronic, digital web, social media.

#### b. **CM Punjab & APTMA delegation along with Govt official's visit to Uzbekistan.**

Purpose of the visit was to visit Uzbek largest Cotton Cluster Command Center to observe its advanced farming techniques, which will greatly benefit our industry. We delegation met with the General Director of Bukhara Agrocluster LLC, Mr. Sultonov Azamat Akramovich – BUXORO AGRO KLASSTER for a demonstration on crop management system through satellite/ drone & a local jeans manufacturing company working under Bukhara Cotton Cluster for a joint venture agreement in the Region of Bukhara.

Additionally, APTMA signed MOUs including one with the "Center for the Development of Seed Production" in Tashkent under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aiming to revive the cotton industry in Pakistan.

Furthermore, worked out a plan on establishing a base office in Uzbekistan.

The news updates were picked up by the domestic and Uzbek Media.



c. Verification of Twitter handles of our heads & executive officials.



## All Pakistan Textile Mills Association

@APTMAofficial

Premier Association of the Textile Sector of Pakistan.

📁 Commercial & Industrial 📍 Islamabad, Pakistan

🌐 [aptma.org.pk](http://aptma.org.pk) 📅 Born 18 November 1958

📅 Joined January 2020

354 Following 12.3K Followers



## Shahid Sattar

@sattars

Former Member Energy at the Planning Commission  
currently Executive Director APTMA

📍 Islamabad 📅 Born 29 May 1956

📅 Joined October 2009

1,234 Following 2,117 Followers



## Dr Gohar Ejaz

@Gohar\_Ejaz1

Federal Minister for Commerce & Industries, Pakistan. HI, SI (Civ).

📍 Pakistan 🌐 [goharejaz.pk](http://goharejaz.pk) 📅 Joined January 2021

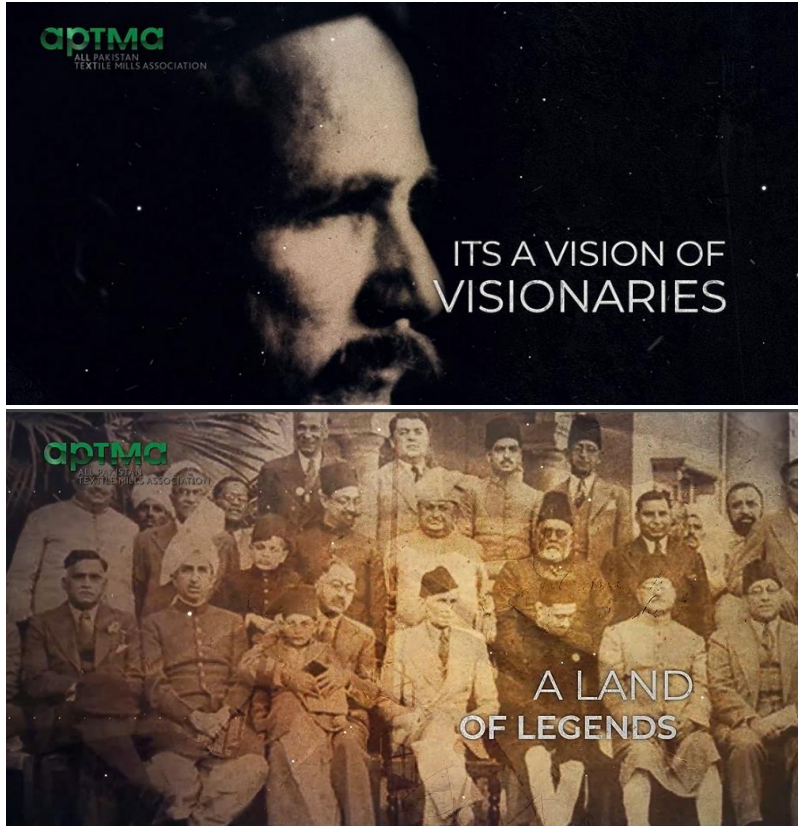
13 Following 2,564 Followers

### d. Economic Plan Proposed by the Patron-in-Chief Dr Gohar Ejaz.

A video package was created highlighting the key measures crucial to contain the ongoing economic crisis and put the country back on track.

The package was aired on Domestic News Channels, whereas paid advertisement and promotion on YouTube and Twitter.





All Pakistan Textile Mills Association   
@APTMAofficial

...

خدا کرے میری ارض پاک پر اترے  
وہ فصلی گل جسے اندیشہ زوال نہ ہو

یہاں جو پھول کھلے وہ کھلا رہے برسوں  
یہاں خزاں کو گزرنے کی بھی مجال نہ ہو

#جشن\_آزادی\_مبارک

[Translate post](#)

The media could not be played.

Reload

 Government of Punjab and 3 others

6:33 PM · Aug 13, 2023 · 1,327 Views



## f. Dr Gohar Ejaz assumes office as the Caretaker Federal Minister for Commerce, Industries & Production.

All Pakistan Textile Mills Association  
@APTMAofficial

DR GOHAR EJAZ; Sitar-i-Imtiaz, Hilal-i-Imtiaz (Civilian)

NOMINATED FEDERAL MINISTER FOR COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Emerging as a dynamic 2nd Gen. business leader, is the son of the late Senator Sheikh Ejaz Ahmed, renowned for business excellence. In the past 14 years, he's leveraged visionary prowess to enhance Pakistan's industrial & export sectors.

His steadfast commitment earned him the esteemed Sitar-i-Imtiaz in 2013, recognizing his substantial contributions to the economy. An Honorary Doctorate from Punjab University in 2021 further acknowledged his economic & societal influence. In 2023, he achieved the pinnacle of recognition with the Hilal-i-Imtiaz, honoring his groundbreaking philanthropy & dedication to societal progress.

Dr. Gohar Ejaz's journey symbolizes unwavering commitment to business, industry, & Pakistan's social advancement.

#PakistanFirst



8:06 PM - Aug 16, 2023 - 9,964 Views

11 19 74 4

DNEWS24TV



Emerging as the dynamic second generation of business and industry leadership, Dr. Gohar Ejaz, is the son of the late Senator Sheikh Ejaz Ahmed, a name synonymous with business excellence.

Dr Gohar Ejaz  
@Gohar\_Ejaz1

ڈاکٹر گوہر اعجاز نے نگران وفاقی وزیر تجارت کے طور پر ذمہ داریاں سنبھال لیں۔ وزیر تجارت کو کامرس ڈویژن اور صنعت کے اہم کاموں اور ذمہ داریوں کے بارے میں جامع بریفنگ۔  
وزیر تجارت کا ملکی ایکسپورٹ کو 80 ارب ڈالر تک بڑھانے کا عزم۔  
1/3

Translate post

2:35 PM - Aug 18, 2023 - 7,782 Views

View post engagements

10 14 50

Post your reply!

Reply

Dr Gohar Ejaz  
@Gohar\_Ejaz1 - Aug 18

ملکی تجارتی اور صنعتی منظر نامے کو نئی جہد دینے کا عزم لے کر آ رہے ہیں۔ وزیر تجارت تجارتی شعبہ جات میں پھندگیوں کو چیلنج سمجھ کر حل کرتا چاہتا ہوں۔ وزیر اس پوزیشن کو خدمت خلق سمجھ کے قبول کیا، ارادہ ہے کہ اس مختصر عرصے میں ریاستی کاروباری اداروں کو منافع بخش بنایا جائے۔ وزیر  
2/3

1 1 10 1,359

Dr Gohar Ejaz  
@Gohar\_Ejaz1 - Aug 18

اسپیشل اکنامک زون میں گارمنٹس کے لیے فلیگ شپ پراجیکٹ لانچ کیے جائیں گے۔ بریفنگ کے دوران وزیر تجارت ڈاکٹر گوہر اعجاز کا ریاستی کاروباری اداروں کو ملے والی سبسڈی پر تشویش کا اظہار اور ختم کرنے کا ارادہ۔  
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- **CSR ACTIVITY**

Aptma took part in a CSR activity — Govt Boys High School, Kanoor, AJK. Empowering minds, addressing the educational requirements of the students to compete with the demands of the academic world.

### **BUILDING FUTURES THROUGH BYTES - APTMA'S CSR JOURNEY TO FACILITATE MODERN EDUCATION**

APTMA donated IT equipment (including CPUs, Screens, and Printer) to boys' high school facility in Kanoor. To aid in spearheading a sustainable community development project under the Akhuwat Virtual Internship program 2023. To impart modern education with technological aspects to bring our children to par with the evolving demands of the academic world. APTMA is fully dedicated towards community development. APTMA and Govt Boys High School joint stride towards modern education. A click towards progress: enabling kanoor's potential for a digital tomorrow.

[Dear... - Chairman Syed Mir Haider Shah Govt Boys High School kanoor | Facebook](#)



## EMPOWERING MINDS, ADDRESSING THE EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE STUDENTS TO COMPETE WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE ACADEMIC WORLD



**BUILDING FUTURES  
THROUGH BYTES -  
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FACILITATE MODERN EDUCATION**

**APTMA AND GOVT BOYS HIGH SCHOOL  
JOINT STRIDE TOWARDS MODERN EDUCATION**





## - KNOWLEDGE BRIEF – MONTHLY SERIES**

ATPMA introduced the Knowledge Brief Series in 2023 to provide policymakers, business leaders and the public at large with concise, critical insights and analysis on key topics related to Pakistan's economy.

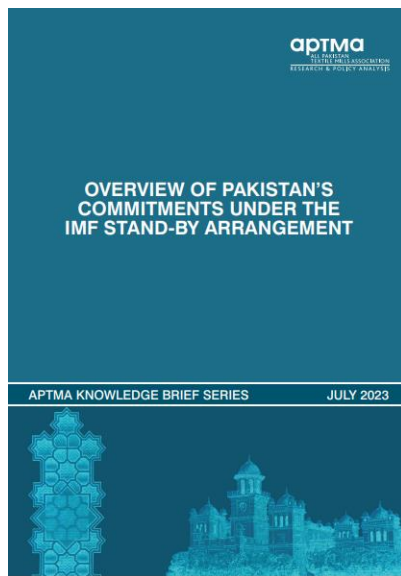
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1. **Overview of the Government of Pakistan's Commitments under the IMF Stand-by Arrangement (July 2023)**



[APTMA Knowledge Brief Aug 18 23](#)

2. **Pakistan Fiscal Sector Report: Trends, Challenges and the Way Forward (August 2023)**



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