Chapter 3

MANUFACTURING AND MINING

Manufacturing holds a dominant position within Pakistan's industrial sector, contributing 12.01 percent to the country's GDP. Pakistan's national accounts divides manufacturing sector into three main categories: Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM), Small Scale Manufacturing (SSM), and Slaughtering. LSM is comprised of businesses with ten or more employees and accounts for 78.4 percent of the Quantum Index of Manufacturing (QIM), which measures LSM performance. The QIM is derived from the Census of Manufacturing Industries conducted in 2015-16. SSM information is based on a survey conducted in 2015 and covers both industrial and household units engaged in manufacturing with fewer than ten employees. Slaughtering sector performance is calculated using a method that measures the value added of the sector's output. The mining and quarrying sector contributes around 1.6 percent of GDP and includes activities related to the extraction of natural resources and construction materials.

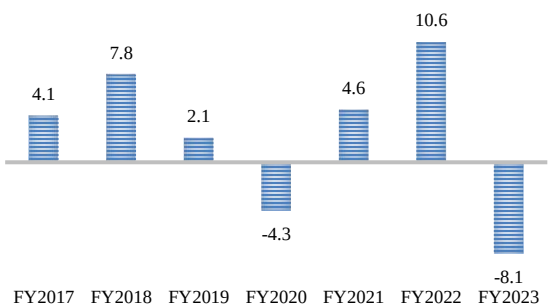
3.1 Performance of Large-Scale Manufacturing

The global economy was recovering well until the Russia-Ukraine conflict began in February 2022, which has disrupted the restoration of global supply chains that were earlier impeded by lockdowns and limited trade traffic. The conflict caused the prices of essential commodities to rise sharply, strengthening inflationary pressures triggered by the global economic recovery backed by massive fiscal and monetary policies in 2020. The central banks initially overlooked these pressures but eventually realized the need for a robust monetary policy response. This response being crucial in nature as in one side, it drove capital to the US markets, leading to the US dollar appreciating and widening current account deficits in net importing economies. On the other end, it dampened the overall economic activities.

Pakistan being among the frontier economies suffered the most, because with weak global demand, the country faced a triple whammy of higher inflation, currency depreciation, and widened current account deficit in the start of FY2023. These factors left the government with limited room for maneuver on account of tight financial conditions while aiming for fiscal discipline. Complicating matters further, the flash flood further exacerbated the existing challenges and resulted in supply disruptions and significant losses of crucial crops. The year was marked by tumultuous events and challenges, making it a turbulent year for Pakistan.

The proliferation of risks, including global economic slowdown and flood damages, coupled with the SBP's restrictive policies to correct the balance of payments and control inflation, such as high interest rates, import restrictions, and closure of LCs, have created headwinds for business and consumer confidence, as well as investment. Thus, the industry of Pakistan weighed down by various domestic and external factors leading to slowdown in its performance in FY2023. (Fig-3.1).

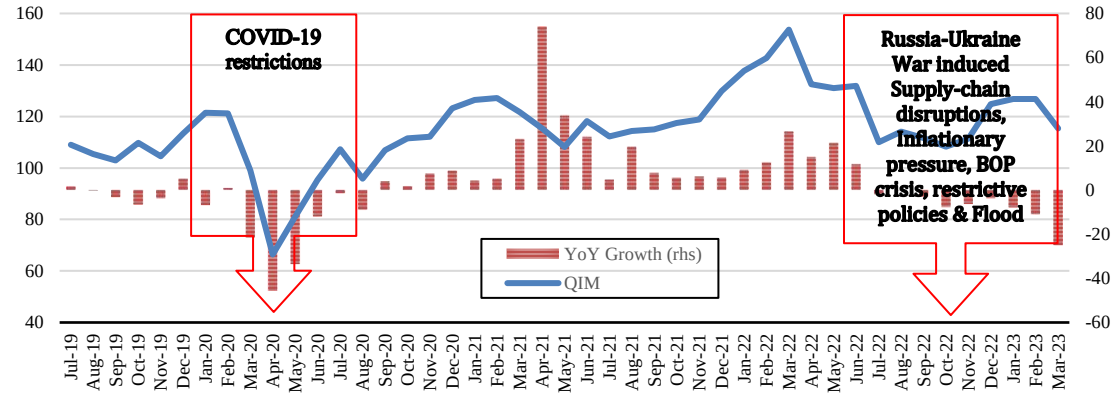
Fig-3.1: LSM Growth (%) July-March



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

During July-March FY2023, the growth performance of LSM was in the negative territory, at 8.11 percent against the growth of 10.61 percent in the corresponding period last year. During the period, 4 sectors witnessed positive growth which includes, Wearing apparel, Leather Products, Furniture, and others (Football). The main contributors towards overall negative growth of 8.11 percent are, Food (-1.62), Tobacco (-0.57), Textile (-3.16), Garments (2.94), Petroleum Products (-0.68), Cement (-0.85), Pharmaceuticals (-1.30), and Automobiles (-1.85).

Fig-3.2:Quantum Index of Manufacturing



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

On year-on-year (Y-o-Y) basis, the growth of LSM contracted by 24.99 percent in March 2023 against 26.29 percent growth in the same month last year (Fig. 3.2). While, on Month-on-Month (M-o-M) basis, the growth of LSM declined by 9.09 percent in March 2023 as compared to growth of 0.06 percent in February 2023.

3.2 Group-wise Analysis of LSM

Group-wise growth of LSM during July-March FY2023 is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Group wise growth of LSM

S#	Groups	Weights	% Change (Jul-Mar)	
			2021-22	2022-23
1	Food	10.69	11.21	-8.71
2	Beverages	3.84	0.54	-3.39
3	Tobacco	2.07	16.69	-23.78
4	Textile	18.16	3.23	-16.03
5	Wearing Apparel	6.08	33.92	31.68
6	Leather Products	1.23	2.16	2.47
7	Wood Products	0.18	151.85	-66.22
8	Paper & Board	1.63	17.00	-5.42
9	Coke & Petroleum Products	6.66	1.82	-10.24
10	Chemicals	6.48	8.02	-6.29
	Chemicals Products	2.55	15.86	-1.49
	Fertilizers	3.93	3.29	-9.54
11	Pharmaceuticals	5.15	-0.42	-23.20
12	Rubber Products	0.24	-20.57	-8.08
13	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	5.01	1.08	-10.75
14	Iron & Steel Products	3.45	16.55	-4.02

Table 3.1: Group wise growth of LSM

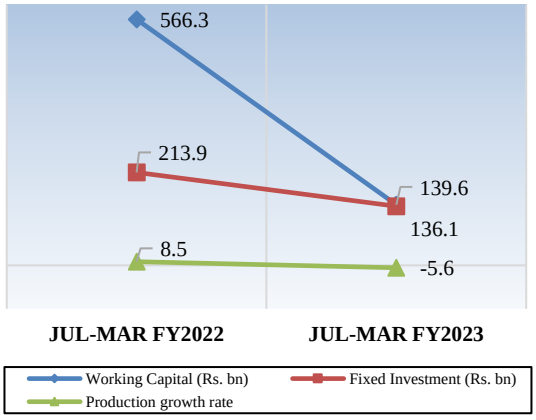
S#	Groups	Weights	% Change (Jul-Mar)	
			2021-22	2022-23
15	Fabricated Metal	0.42	-6.56	-13.83
16	Computer, electronics and Optical products	0.03	0.77	-26.52
17	Electrical Equipment	2.05	-0.84	-11.15
18	Machinery and Equipment	0.39	13.51	-46.01
19	Automobiles	3.10	53.77	-42.48
20	Other transport Equipment	0.69	-10.81	-38.91
21	Furniture	0.51	282.11	48.26
22	Other Manufacturing (Football)	0.32	38.43	34.82

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

It can be seen from the table 3.1 that textile sector witnessed a dip of 16.03 percent during July-March FY2023 as compared to 3.23 percent growth in the same period last year. The decline in Pakistan's textile sector can be attributed to multiple factors. Firstly, a global economic slowdown has decreased the demand for Pakistani textile products. Secondly, flood damages have resulted in losses for the cotton industry[1], which constitutes half of the industry's required cotton input. Finally, the contractionary policy stance, including higher policy rate, increased energy charges, and restrictions on the import of raw materials and machinery has made it harder for businesses to operate and export. Further, reduction in the spread between the policy rate and subsidized financing rates (such as Export Financing Scheme & Long Term Financing Facility) has discouraged industrialists who heavily rely on such financing facilities to meet their working capital needs (Fig-3.3). Major growth originated from woolen segment production with a significant surge of 65.9 percent in woolen & carpet yarn, and 17.2 percent in woolen & worsted cloth. Production of yarn, cloth, towels, and woolen blankets showed the negative growth of 19.5, 10.7, 13.1, and 45.1 percent, respectively.

Wearing apparel has gained traction local as well as in international market as garments production grew at 31.68 percent during the period. The export of garments also escalated with 33.9 percent growth in terms of quantity during July-March FY2022.

Fig-3.3: Production and Credit



The performance of food group remained subdued with the negative growth of 8.71 percent during the period under review against the growth of 11.21 percent same period last year. Cooking oil, vegetable ghee, and starch related products came up with significant growth of 12.4, 8.7, and 5.7 percent, respectively. Production of wheat & rice milling sharply contracted by 12.7 percent, mainly triggered by a hefty decline of 21.5 percent in the production of rice owing to the flood. The flood impacted the production activities especially sugar, bakery products and chocolate & sugar confectionery as it witnessed a drop of 14.3 percent.

Coke and Petroleum products down by 10.24 percent in July-March FY2023 against the growth of 1.82 percent same period last year. Economic meltdown, high global energy prices

[1] As the production of cotton declined by 41.1 percent due to flash flood.

amid second and third round effect of exchange rate depreciation depressed the overall growth momentum except for jet fuel oil and petroleum (n.o.s.) which grew by 15.8 and 13.8 percent, respectively.

Growth of automobile sector plunged by 42.48 percent during July-March FY2023 against 53.77 percent growth last year. The drop in production was because of the shortage of components and completely knocked-down (CKD) kits due to regulated imports. Also, consecutive price hikes on account of higher inflation, persistent depreciation and limited financing are the biggest deterrents to growth going forward.

Iron & Steel production nosedived by 4.02 percent during the period under review against the growth of 16.55 percent in the same period last year. Billets/Ingots, mainly used in construction industry, experiences a negative growth of 14.3 percent indicating a lower demand from construction related industries. However, and H/C.R.Sheets/Strips/Coils/plates grew by 2.7 percent. Non-metallic Mineral Products contracted by 10.75 percent as compared to 1.08 percent increase last year.

Chemicals is subdivided into two components i.e., chemical products and fertilizers with the total weight of 6.48 in QIM. The chemical products showed the contraction of 6.29 percent against 8.02 percent growth seen previously, while fertilizers production dived down by 9.54 percent.

Pharmaceuticals witnessed a dip of 23.2 percent during July-March FY2023, against 0.42 percent last year, triggered by hefty decline observed in Liquids/syrups, injections, tablets and galenicals. Electrical equipment declined by 11.15 percent as compared to a dip of 0.84 percent same period last year.

The performance of furniture group remained outstanding with a growth of 48.26 percent during July-March FY2023. Leather products grew by 2.47 percent against 2.16 percent last year.

Other manufacturing particularly footballs production substantially increased by 34.82 percent during the period under review. The sector picked up the growth by pent-up demand in international market and marked a growth of 36.47 percent in exports quantity.

Production of selected items of LSM is given in Table 3.2.

Table-3.2: Production of Selected Industrial items of LSM

S#	Items	Unit	Weights	July-March		% Change	% Point Contri-bution
				2021-22	2022-23		
1	Deep freezers	(Nos.)	0.167	87,070	83,889	-3.65	-0.01
2	Jeeps and Cars	(Nos.)	2.715	198,969	111,751	-43.83	-1.76
3	Refrigerators	(Nos.)	0.246	1,027,947	723,868	-29.58	-0.07
4	Upper leather	(000 sq.m.)	0.398	11,149	10,424	-6.50	-0.02
5	Cement	(000 tonnes)	4.650	36,543	31,733	-13.16	-0.85
6	Liquids/syrups	(000 Litres)	1.617	144,574	101,595	-29.73	-0.86
7	Phos. fertilizers	(N tonnes)	0.501	601,184	446,135	-25.79	-0.16
8	Tablets	(000 Nos.)	2.725	14,690,798	11,379,437	-22.54	-0.44
9	Cooking oil	(tonnes)	1.476	362,882	407,791	12.38	0.23
10	Nit. fertilizers	(N tonnes)	3.429	2,505,757	2,331,445	-6.96	-0.27
11	Cotton cloth	(000 sq.m.)	7.294	788,285	703,920	-10.70	-0.79
12	Vegetable ghee	(tonnes)	1.375	1,068,734	1,161,833	8.71	0.14
13	Cotton yarn	(tonnes)	8.882	2,594,690	2,088,900	-19.49	-1.77
14	Sugar	(tonnes)	3.427	7,759,825	6,646,437	-14.35	-1.00
15	Tea blended	(tonnes)	0.485	112,544	95,851	-14.83	-0.08
16	Petroleum Products	(000 Litres)	6.658	10,716,258	9,703,925	-10.24	0.02
17	Cigarettes	(Million No)	2.072	46,063	35,108	-23.78	-0.57

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)

3.3 Textile Industry

The manufacturing industry of Pakistan primarily relies on textiles and has the most extended production chain. This sector holds immense potential for value addition at every stage of processing, starting from cotton to ginning, spinning, fabric, dyeing, finishing, made-ups, and garments. Roughly 25 percent of industrial value-added is contributed by this industry. Despite seasonal and cyclical changes, textile products continue to maintain an average share of around 59.53 percent in national exports.

3.3.1 Ancillary Textile Industry

The ancillary textile industry encompasses various components, including cotton spinning, cotton cloth, cotton yarn, cotton fabric, fabric processing, home textiles, towels, hosiery and knitwear, and readymade garments. These commodities are produced both at the large-scale organized sectors as well as at the unorganized cottage/small and medium units. The performance of the ancillary textile industries is highlighted below:

i. Cotton Spinning Sector

The spinning sector is a crucial part of textile production. According to Textile Commissioner's Organization records, it currently consists of 408 textile units, including 40 composite units and 368 spinning units. These units have a total of 13.414 million spindles and 140,000 rotors installed, with 9.5 million spindles and 112,600 rotors in operation, and a capacity utilization of 69.33 percent and 71 percent, respectively, during July-March FY2023.

ii. Cloth Sector

The sector is mainly producing low-value grey cloth of inferior quality, and its problems stem from poor technology, a scarcity of quality yarn, and a lack of institutional financing for its development. The number of looms installed in Cotton Textile Mills is 9084, with 6384 currently in operation. Production of cotton cloth by mill sector has substantially decreased by 10.7 percent, while non-mills performance remained subdued and recorded negative growth of 9.2 percent during July-March FY2023. Exports in term of quantity and value both suffered badly and declined by 25.4 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively. Data pertaining to production and export of clothing sector is presented in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Production and Export of Clothing Sector

Production	July-March 2022-23	July-March 2021-22	% Change
Mill Sector (000. Sq. Mtrs.)	703,920	788,285	-10.70
Non Mill Sector (000. Sq. Mtrs.)	5,540,820	6,103,340	-9.22
Total	6,244,740	6,891,625	-9.39
Cotton Cloth Exports			
Quantity (M.SqMtr.)	256.506	343.753	-25.38
Value (M.US$)	1,538.031	1,795.458	-14.34

Source: Textile Commissioner's Organization

iii. Textile Made-Up Sector

The made-up sector, which is a value-added segment of the textile industry, includes various sub-groups such as towels, tents and canvas, cotton bags, bed-wear, hosiery, knitwear, and ready-made garments, including fashion apparel. Export performance of made-up sector during July-March FY2023 is presented in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Export of Textile Made-Ups

	(July-March) 2022-23	(July-March) 2021-22	% Change
Hosiery Knitwear			
Quantity (M.Doz)	133.197	120.415	10.61
Value (M.US$)	3,390.335	3,729.682	-9.10

Table 3.5: Export of Textile Made-Ups			
	(July-March) 2022-23	(July-March) 2021-22	% Change
Readymade Garments			
Quantity (M.Doz)	58.47	37.291	56.79
Value (M.US$)	2,657.265	2,863.567	-7.20
Towels			
Quantity (M Kgs)	144.855	166.809	-13.16
Value (M.US$)	745.288	819.589	-9.07
Tents/Canvas			
Quantity (M Kgs)	28.654	28.399	0.90
Value (M.US$)	102.766	82.145	25.10
Bed Wears			
Quantity (000 MT)	302.825	394.824	-23.30
Value (M.US$)	2,031.741	2,448.86	-17.03
Other Made up			
Value (M.US$)	534.761	627.006	-14.71

Source: Textile Commissioner's Organization

Knitwear exports, including knitted and processed fabrics, garments, bed sheets, and socks, account for the largest share (16.55 percent) of the nation's textile exports. The export of knitwear increased by 10.6 percent in quantity terms, while it decreased by 9.1 percent in terms of value during the period under review.

The readymade garments sector has become a significant small-scale industry in Pakistan, catering to considerable demand both domestically and internationally. Owing to huge potential and demand, its exports show a massive growth of 56.8 percent in quantity, while in terms of value it declined by 7.2 percent during the review period. The performance of canvas slightly improved in terms of quantity which increased by 0.9 percent while in terms of value it grew by almost 25 percent.

iv. Synthetic Textile Fabrics

Artificial silk such as Synthetic fibers Nylon, Polyester, Acrylic and Polyolefin dominate the market. There are currently five major producers of synthetic fibers in Pakistan, with a total capacity of 636,000 tons per annum. Synthetic textile fabrics worth US$ 309.4 million were exported as compared to US$ 343.6 million last year which is showing a fall of 9.9 percent. In quantitative terms, the exports of synthetic textile decreased by 31.3 percent.

v. Woolen Industry

The main products manufactured by the woolen industry are carpets and rugs. The exports of carpets during July-March FY2023 are given in the Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Exports of Carpets and Rugs (Woolen)			
	(July-March) 2022-2023	(July-March) 2021-22	% Change
Quantity (Th.Sq.Mtrs)	1.91	1.794	6.47
Value (M.US$)	56.618	60.992	-7.17

Source: Textile Commissioner's Organization

vi. Jute Industry

The main products manufactured by the jute industries are jute sacks and hessian cloth, which are used for packing and handling of wheat, rice and food grains. The installed and working capacity of jute industry is given in the Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Installed and Working Capacity of Jute			
	(July-March) 2022-23	(July-March) 2021-22	% Change
Total No. of Units	10	10	0.0
Spindles Installed	25,060	25,060	0.0
Spindles Worked	18,344	16,973	8.1
Looms Installed	1,186	1,134	4.6
Looms Worked	819	737	11.1

Source: Textile Commissioner's Organization

3.4 Other Industries

3.4.1 Automobile Industry

With the exception of Buses, there has been a significant decline in the productivity of all sectors of the automobile industry during July-March FY2023 as compared to the same period in FY2022. The decline in growth was primarily attributed to the import restrictions on the automobile industry, considering automobiles as luxury items, with the aim of reducing the current account deficit. In May 2022, the SBP imposed restrictions on the auto industry, requiring prior permission for the import of raw materials and crucial parts (CKDs) needed for local manufacturing of automobile parts. The government initially allowed the industry to operate at about 50 percent of production capacity until foreign exchange constraints eased. However, with the deteriorating situation of Pak-rupee exchange rate the restrictions on auto imports persisted, which in turn severely impacting the growth of the industry. As a result, the industry's size almost halved resulting in substantial revenue loss for the government and significant job losses in society.

There were additional contributing factors as well. The policy rate, which was at 10 percent one year ago, gradually increased to 21 percent. During this time, value of the Pakistani rupee significantly declined, and inflation continued to soar. As a result, auto financing became more expensive, and inflation also drove up the prices of automobiles, dampening demand in the market due to reduced disposable incomes. Furthermore, the industry faced challenges due to the upward revision of sales tax, capital value tax, and withholding tax rates.

As evident from the provided table 3.8, with the exception of buses, there has been a substantial decline in the local auto industry during July-March FY2023 as compared to same period last year. The growth in the case of buses was an anomaly, primarily due to existing demand and available reserve stocks of parts and CKDs for buses. Next to buses, heavy commercial vehicles, particularly trucks, also experienced a decline of 39.8 percent as demand diminished.

The production and sales of passenger cars saw a significant decline during July-March FY2023, with production down by 47.3 percent to 87,820 units and sales down by 50 percent to 85,776 units, compared to 166,768 units and 172,612 units produced and sold during July-March FY2022, respectively. This decline in production and sales was observed across all segments of passenger cars, and was primarily attributed to import restrictions that resulted in intermittent non-production days, leading to a loss in growth for the industry. Despite the addition of two new products, Cherry Tiggo and Sazgar Haval, the production and sales of light commercial vehicles (LCV) and sport utility vehicle (SUVs) also experienced a decline of 20 percent and 25 percent, respectively, due to import restrictions.

The farm tractor sector experienced a significant decline during the period with production and sales tend to decline by 46 percent and 49 percent, respectively. Sales amounted to 21,233 units, compared to 41,603 units sold in the corresponding period of the previous year. This sharp decline can be attributed to various factors, including constraints on the import of raw materials and critical parts, which have impacted the overall productivity of farm tractor sector. Additionally, the industry has been grappling with a persistent tax anomaly, where billions of rupees are locked up in refunds, hindering the natural growth of the industry.

The two/three wheelers sector experienced a significant and unprecedented decline in production and sales, with a decrease of 33.3 percent and 33.0 percent, respectively. Notably, all units within the two/three wheeler sector showed negative growth during the period, as they faced supply constraints of crucial parts due to import restrictions. Two/three wheelers are known to offer a cost-effective mode of public transportation for the lower income group, but at the same time, they are highly price-sensitive. The massive exchange rate losses during July-March FY2023 resulted in rampant inflationary conditions, leading to inevitable price increases, which in turn reduced demand in the market for two/three wheelers. Table 3.8 summarizes the category-wise production of automobiles.

Table 3.8: Production of Automobiles

Category	Installed Capacity	No. of Units		
		2021-22 (July-March)	2022-23 (July-March)	% Change
Car	341,000	166,768	87,820	-47.3
LCV/Jeeps/SUV/Pickup	52,000	32,341	25,938	-19.8
Bus	5,000	459	606	32.0
Truck	29,000	4,445	2,677	-39.8
Tractor	100,000	41,872	22,626	-46.0
2/3 Wheelers	2,500,000	1,389,027	925,943	-33.3

Source: Pakistan Automotive Manufacturer Association (PAMA)

The automobile sector in the country contributes approximately 4 percent to the GDP and constitutes around 15 percent of the LSM sector, making it a significant contributor to industrial output and capable of meeting domestic automobile demands. It is also a major revenue generator and job multiplier. Over the past four decades, the country has developed a strong engineering base with investments from international brands and technology transfers.

3.4.2 Fertilizer Industry

Fertilizer, one of the key inputs in determining the crop productivity, contributes on an average 30 to 50 percent towards crop's yield. Share of fertilizer in cost of production of major crops in Pakistan is 10-15 percent. Urea and Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) are the major fertilizers used in Pakistan. Other fertilizers in use are Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN), Nitrophos (NP), Mono-Ammonium Phosphate (MAP), Single Super Phosphate (SSP), Ammonium Sulfate (AS), NPKs, Sulfate of Potash (SOP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP). There are nine urea manufacturing plants: one DAP, two CAN and NP each, four SSP and one SOP in the country.

Overall domestic production of fertilizers during July-March 2023 decreased by 8.3 percent over the same period of previous fiscal year. The decree in fertilizer production was attributed to closure of two urea manufacturing plants (Fatimafert and Agritech) during January to 29th March, 2023 due to non-availability of gas and interrupted supply of gas to the Fuji Fertilizer Bin Qasim Limited plant.

Import of fertilizer also decreased by 26.2 percent, therefore, total availability of fertilizer decreased by 11.2 percent during first nine months of current fiscal year. Total offtake of fertilizer nutrients has witnessed decrease by 15 percent. Reduction in fertilizers offtake is due to high prices of phosphatic and potash fertilizers in international / domestic market and floods during August-September, 2023.

Total availability of urea during Kharif 2022 was 3,460 thousand tonnes, comprising of 200 thousand tonnes of opening inventory, 3,158 thousand of domestic production and 103 thousand of imported supply. Total offtake was 3,137 thousand tonnes, leaving inventory of 294 thousand tonnes for Rabi 2022-23. Availability of DAP was 912 thousand tonnes comprising 276 thousand of opening inventory, 451 thousand tonnes of local production and 185 thousand tonnes of imported supplies. DAP offtake was 490 thousand tonnes leaving an inventory of 460 thousand tonnes for upcoming Rabi 2022-23.

Rabi 2022-23 started with opening inventory of 294 thousand tonnes of urea. Domestic production during Rabi 2022-23 is estimated around 2,928 thousand tonnes and 298 thousand tonnes of imports. Thus total availability will be 3,520 thousand tonnes. Offtake is around 3,470 thousand tonnes leaving a closing balance of 67 thousand tonnes for upcoming Kharif 2023. DAP availability during Rabi 2022-23 is estimated about 988 thousand tonnes, which includes 460 thousand tonnes of opening inventory, 302 thousand tonnes of imported supplies and domestic production of 226

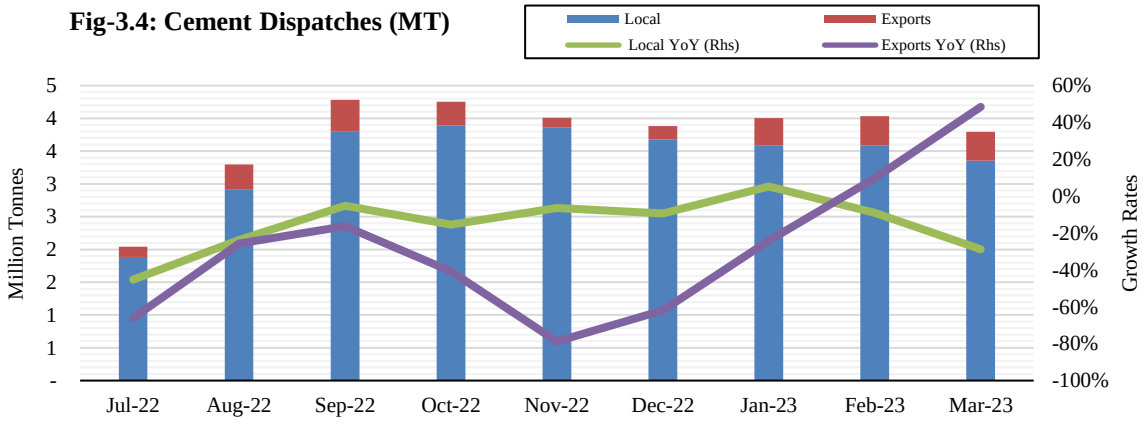
thousand tonnes. Offtake of DAP during Rabi season is around 702 thousand tonnes, leaving a balance of 284 thousand tonnes for next season.

3.4.3 Cement Industry

Cement industry in Pakistan has faced significant challenges in recent months, including a decrease in demand due to the impact of floods on infrastructure and construction slowdown caused by political uncertainty. The government's fiscal constraints and limited foreign aid have delayed rehabilitation efforts, further affecting cement demand. Additionally, the economic slowdown in global markets has resulted in lower cement exports, with countries like Sri Lanka and Bangladesh facing foreign exchange crises. Besides, the industry has also been impacted by the massive increase in prices of construction materials. Despite being one of the top cement producers in the world, the cement sector in Pakistan is currently facing various challenges, which have affected its progress and sales in recent months.

Cement industry showed a hefty decline of 24.2 percent in March FY2023 on Y-o-Y basis due to massive decline in exports. Total cement dispatches stood at 3.80 million tonnes (mt) as against 5.01 mt last year. Domestic consumption suffered a contraction of 28.7 percent and reached to 3.36 mt as compared to 4.71 mt in March FY2022. Despite the challenges, there was a positive aspect with an uptick in export shipments, which surged by 48.5 percent from 0.30 mt to 0.44 mt over the same timeframe. The launch of two developmental projects by the World Bank in Afghanistan, resulting in the construction of concrete roads and streets, has created a surge in the demand for cement in Afghanistan. As a result, the exports of cement from Pakistan to Afghanistan have increased significantly in last two months.

Fig-3.4: Cement Dispatches (MT)



Source: All Pakistan Cement Manufacturer Association

Northern Region

Domestic consumption in the north recorded at 2.72 mt in March FY2023 as compared to 3.85 mt dispatches in the same month last year thus showing a negative growth of 29.3 percent. Exports from north grew by 24.6 percent and stood at 0.10 mt during the period as compared to 0.08 mt same period last year.

Southern Region

Domestic consumption in the south decreased by 26.2 percent and reached to 0.64 mt in March FY2023 as compared to 0.86 mt in March FY2022. While exports from the region increased by 57.4 percent, from 0.21 mt to 0.34 mt in March FY2023.

Cumulative Dispatches

Total local dispatches during July-March FY2023 dipped by 15.5 percent to 30.56 mt from 36.17 mt last year. Additionally, total exports during the same period amounted to 3.04 mt, reflecting a decline of 34.5 percent as compared to 4.64 mt in the corresponding period of the previous year. Dispatches in the northern region experienced a significant decline of 16.3 percent, whereas the southern region witnessed a notable drop of 10.9 percent in local dispatches. Exports

from the north surged by 14.6 percent, while south witnessed fall of 43.1 percent during the period.

Cumulative dispatches (local & exports) posted a decline of 17.6 percent and reached 33.6 mt during July-March FY2023 against 40.8 mt in the corresponding period. Data related to cement production capacity and dispatches is reported in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Cement Production Capacity & Dispatches **(Million Tonnes)**

Years	Production Capacity	Capacity Utilization (%)	Local Dispatches	Exports	Total Dispatches
2015-16	45.62	85.21	33.00	5.87	38.87
2016-17	46.39	86.90	35.65	4.66	40.32
2017-18	48.66	94.31	41.15	4.75	45.89
2018-19	59.74	78.48	40.34	6.54	46.88
2019-20	63.63	75.14	39.97	7.85	47.81
2020-21	69.92	82.15	48.12	9.31	57.43
2021-22	69.92	75.65	47.64	5.26	52.89
July-March					
2021-22	51.94	78.58	36.17	4.64	40.82
2022-23	74.24	60.34	30.56	3.04	33.60

Source: All Pakistan Cement Manufacturers Association (APCMA)

3.5 Small and Medium Enterprises

Globally, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are recognized as a critical pillar for poverty alleviation, as they generate employment opportunities, increase living standards, and promote equitable income distribution. Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) is a government agency in Pakistan that is responsible for promoting the development of SMEs in the country. It has a comprehensive mandate to promote the growth of the SME sector in order to support their role in economic development, with initiatives that include business development services, infrastructure development, industry support, human capital development, and partnerships with national and international development organizations. Key activities/achievements of SMEDA during July-March FY2023.

National SME Policy 2021

During the FY2023, significant progress was made in implementing the National SME Policy 2021 in Pakistan. In terms of the regulatory and tax environment, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa simplified regulations by eliminating the need for non-hazardous structure NOCs, reducing NOC timelines, exempting small traders from trade license fees, and introducing an E-Challan System for regulatory compliance. Efforts were made to support entrepreneurship, innovation, and incubation through the proposal for adopting the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2017. Women entrepreneurship development initiatives included a consultative meeting and a diagnostic study, while market access was enhanced through plans for an SME Export Readiness & E-Commerce Support Program and the launch of an E-Commerce Initiative. Additionally, the establishment of the SME Registration Portal (SMERP) allowed for the registration of 324 SMEs, with 236 SMEs receiving SME Size Certificates.

National Business Development Program for SMEs (NBDP)

The NBDP is a government-funded project that provides start-up support and business improvement services to SMEs. The program offers Business Development Services (BDS) such as marketing, technology, incubation,

research & development, and organizational development services. Its goal is to facilitate the growth of 314,901 SMEs over five years with a total budget of Rs 1954.978 million. In FY 2023, Rs 282.104 million has been allocated. The program has provided formalization and management information to 115,650 SMEs and capacity-building support to 53,018 SMEs. Additionally, grant programs have been launched, including 122 early-stage start-up grants, growth-stage start-up matching grants, and 50 organizational grants disbursed to SMEs to support the development of their internal infrastructure and systems.

1000 Industrial Stitching Units, All Over Pakistan

SMEDA is executing a government-sponsored PSDP project aimed at promoting value addition in the field of textile garments. The project seeks to establish industrial stitching units across the country by providing financial assistance through matching grants. Under the project, 60 percent of the grant in the form of machinery is funded by the project while the owner/entrepreneur of the stitching unit bears the remaining 40 percent of the cost. The total cost of the project is Rs 350.54 million, with Rs 80 million allocated for FY 2022-23. The plan is to establish 40 units in the current fiscal year, and 156 applications were received and validated between July-March FY 2023.

Institutional Strengthening & Stakeholders Networking

SMEDA has signed a MoU with HEC and 5 Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) to implement a pilot project called National Idea Lab (NIL) aimed at improving the country's entrepreneurial ecosystem. The universities include NUST Islamabad, NTU Faisalabad, IMS Peshawar, NEDUET Karachi, and BUITEMS Quetta. Awareness seminars on SMEDA and NIL were conducted at NUST, NTU Faisalabad, and IMS-Peshawar during the period under review.

NBDP has introduced an E-Commerce Awareness, Training & Incubation Support activity in Pakistan to encourage and promote E-commerce business startups and link SMEs with local and international markets. Two Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs), Extreme Commerce and Enablers Insight Pvt. Limited, have been engaged through a competitive process. The initiative has two components: Online Awareness, Training and Amazon Private Label Bootcamp for SMEs Program on E-commerce, and E-commerce Business Development Support through Incubation Centers.

SMEDA ONE WINDOW (SOW) – A Step towards Creating a Hassle-Free Business Environment for SMEs

SMEDA has launched the One Window (SOW) program to link SMEs and startups with regulatory authorities for compliance with regulations. The program aims to simplify the process of starting and running a business by consolidating federal and provincial government procedures. It offers subsidies in service fees and provides guidance on requirements based on business ownership structure. During July-March FY 2023, 109 applications were received and 84 Letters of Intent (LOI) issued. The program aims to benefit smaller enterprises, which suffer disproportionately from the burden of compliance.

Technology Up-gradation, Common Facility Centers & Business Facilitation Centers

The Federal Government is supporting the development of SMEs through initiatives such as building skills, providing access to technology, and developing modern business infrastructure. SMEDA is implementing several PSDP funded projects from July-March FY 2023, including establishing a product development center for composites based sports goods, running a SME business facilitation center, establishing business skill development centers for women, implementing skill training programs in Batik and Screen Printing, establishing agro food processing facilities, identifying land for the project and hiring personnel, and providing research, regulatory insight, and advocacy assistance for SMEs. Additionally, following over the counter services are shown in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10: SMEDA Over the Counter Services

Sr. No.	Initiatives	July-March FY2023
1.	SME Facilitation	1,501
2.	Pre-feasibility Studies Development (New & Updated)	16
3.	Investment Facilitation (Rs million)	27.5
4.	Business Plans	1
5.	Training Programs	108
6.	Theme Specific Helpdesks	36
7.	Cluster / District Profiles (New and Updated), Diagnostic / Value Chain Studies	6
8.	Trade Analysis	3
9.	Translation of Urdu prefeasibility study	4
10.	SMEDA Web Portal (Download Statistics)	71,724
11.	SME Observer	1 Issue
12.	SMEDA Newsletter	3 Issues

Source: SMEDA

Special Projects with International Development Partners

SMEDA is working with international development partners on two projects. The first is the SMEDA Industrial Support Program, which provides technical assistance to SMEs to improve productivity, quality, and energy efficiency. During July-March 2023, the program introduced Japanese productivity improvement tools, conducted training programs, performed energy audits, provided technical assistance for Photovoltaic (PV) system installation, implemented Internet of Things (IoT) solutions, and developed technical guides. The second project is called GRASP and aims to boost the competitiveness of small-scale firms in the livestock and horticulture sectors in Sindh and Balochistan provinces. During the same period, SMEDA supported the project by procuring office equipment, acquiring office spaces, conducting need assessments, and organizing training programs. Additionally, new businesses were registered in Sindh and Balochistan.

3.6 Mining and Quarrying

The mining and quarrying sector contributes around 1.6 percent of Pakistan's GDP and employs around 200,000 people directly. The sector includes activities related to the extraction of natural resources such as minerals, coal, and precious stones from the earth. It also includes the production of fuels such as coal and petroleum, which are used for energy production. Additionally, the sector includes quarrying activities, which involve the extraction of construction materials such as sand, gravel, and limestone used in various construction projects. The sector provides essential raw materials to various industries, including cement, construction, and steel. However, the sector faces challenges such as outdated mining practices, lack of investment, and inadequate government policies and regulations. The sector posted a negative growth of 4.4 percent during FY2023 against the contraction of 7.0 percent last year.

3.6.1 Minerals

Pakistan possesses abundant reserves of various minerals including coal, copper, gold, chromite, mineral salt, and bauxite among others, owing to its distinctive geological features. However, the development of the mining sector in Pakistan has been hindered by inadequate infrastructure, lacking technology, and insufficient financial resources.

During July-March FY2023, production of major minerals such as Coal, Dolomite, Barytes, Lime Stone, Rock Salt and Ocher witnessed the growth of 17.6, 42.2, 53.6, 10.6, 12.4 and 15.4 percent, respectively. Further details of the extraction of principal minerals are given in the Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Extraction of Principal Minerals

Minerals	Unit of Quantity	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	July-March		%Change FY23/FY22
					2021-22	2022-23*	
Coal	000 M.T	8,428	9,229	9,677	7,365	8,661	17.60
Natural Gas	000 M.CU.Mtr	37.29	36.22	37.03	28.2	25.58	-9.29
Crude Oil	M.Barrels	28.09	27.56	28.09	21.70	19.48	-10.23
Chromite	000 M.T	121	140	195	127	111	-12.60
Magnesite	000 M.T	16	15	6	6	3	-50.00
Dolomite	000 M.T	302	388	487	325	462	42.15
Gypsum	000 M.T	2,150	2,527	2,325	1,232	1,170	-5.03
Lime Stone	000 M.T	65,810	76,632	58,362	39,581	43,793	10.64
Rock Salt	000 M.T	3,369	3,366	2,716	2,037	2,289	12.37
Sulphur	000 M.T	20	19	16	12	9	-25.00
Barytes	000 M.T	55	52	128	84	129	53.57
Iron Ore	000 M.T	574	806	717	620	300	-51.61
Soap Stone	000 M.T	150	289	301	259	147	-43.24
Marble	000 M.T	5,797	7,917	6,626	4,781	4,401	-7.95
Ocher	000 M.T	132	107	91	65	75	15.38

*: Provisional
Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)

Each province has its own Mines and Minerals Department which is responsible for exploration, exploitation, and investment promotion of mineral endowments in the provinces. Efforts are being made for scientific exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources in all provinces. The provincial government has given prompt attention towards the development of minerals. Following initiatives have been taken during the period of July-March FY 2023.

Major Initiatives of Punjab:

- New policies for rock salt and limestone mining to promote sustainable and value-added opportunities,
- Competitive bidding for prospecting licenses and mining leases for all minerals in Schedule 3,
- Issuance of exploration licenses for cement plants, coal, and iron ore areas,
- Establishment of a Citizen Contact Center for public access to information and services, and
- Redrafting of Punjab Mining Concession Rules and new Mines & Minerals Regulation Act 2022 in progress.

Major Initiatives of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

- Deployment of Mining Cadastre System, allowing investors to access mineral title information and manage their granted mineral titles,
- Granting of 1,968 Prospecting Licenses, conversion of 245 Prospecting Licenses into Mining Lease, and renewal of 30 Mining Leases,
- Establishment of regional offices in newly merged districts with a One Window facilitation Centre, and
- Signing of an agreement with Geological Survey of Pakistan for Geological Mapping of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to identify new mineral investment potential zones.

Major Initiatives of Sindh

- Strengthening of Directorate General Mines and Mineral Development (M&MD): The Directorate General M&MD in Karachi is undergoing construction and renovation to create a comfortable work environment for officials to improve work performance and service delivery. The project includes the establishment of a Mineral Testing Lab, purchasing hardware/furniture/fixtures, geological/lab equipment for exploration activity, and vehicles for field monitoring and officers.
- Profile Study for Identified Minerals for Reserves Estimation in Province of Sindh: The objective of the study is to determine the quantity, quality, and search for new minerals in the province, attracting foreign/local investments and generating economic and employment opportunities.

The data collected will be made available to the public and private investors, and the study will promote activities in public and private sectors while introducing modern mining methods to minimize wastage of minerals.

Major Initiatives of Balochistan

- The Reko-Diq dispute has been settled, and mineral agreements have been reached, bringing in US$7 billion investment and 7000+ jobs. Investor's confidence is increasing, leading to more interest in the province's mineral resources.
- The Government of Balochistan has established two companies to explore and mine mineral resources in the province. Balochistan Mineral Resources Company Limited (BMRL) and Balochistan Mineral Exploration Company (BMEC) have initiated exploration work and joint ventures with international investors to increase revenue and establish indigenous human resources in modern mining.
- A financial consultant has been hired to analyze the fiscal regime of the Mines & Minerals Development Department and explore possibilities of enhancing revenue from the mineral sector.
- The automation of the licensing regime, royalty management, and inspection on sites has been initiated with the project "Institutional Strengthening Automation of Royalty Regime in Mining Sector." Most modules of the software development have been completed, and data digitization has been carried out.
- The Exploration Promotion Division of DGMM is managing the project to generate mineral resource data of Balochistan using drone-held magnetometers for mineral reconnaissance, aiming to attract mining sector investors from all over the world.
- The integrated development of mining sites has been initiated to enhance labour welfare and safety measures, with the provision of scholarships, safety equipment for inspectorate of mines, and other measures.
- The government is constructing and strengthening check posts and installing digital weighbridges to curb pilferage and ensure proper record keeping.
- The department is exploring the possibility of establishing a mineral testing laboratory under PPP mode to attract several investors, as Balochistan lacks testing laboratories despite its rich potential of mineral resources.

3.7 Conclusion and Outlook

The fiscal year 2023 has been a challenging one for Pakistan's economy, as the country faced multiple headwinds from both external and internal factors. This resulted in muted performance of LSM as industrial production is mainly dependent on global prospects, import of capital goods, and subsidized financing. Thus, the future prospects of industrial sector are moderate as the strength and duration of the recovery in commodity prices will be a function of many factors, such as the supply chain resilience, and the pace of global economic recovery.

Looking at the upside, once the global shocks of the war in Ukraine, supply chain disruptions, and the resultant spike in commodity prices fade away, the road to global growth and trade prospects would be smoother. Further, china's reopening may provide fresh impetus. Concurrently, on the domestic front, government stabilization measures started reaping its benefits in the form of controlled current account and fiscal deficits, resultantly the policy stance may shift to normalization after gaining full stability in balance of payments. Accommodative policies may give impetus to the stagnant industrial growth will have widespread spillover benefits to other sectors of the economy.

In addition, the government has implemented various initiatives to foster the growth of the industrial sector. Firstly, the government is ensuring a reliable energy supply to export-oriented sectors, particularly the textile industry, by exempting industrial feeders from load-shedding. Additionally, tariff headings for the industrial and manufacturing sectors have been rationalized. Furthermore, sales tax exemptions have been granted for the import and local

supply of solar panels, encouraging the adoption of renewable energy sources.

Moreover, the government has approved the "Greenfield Industrial Policy" aimed at promoting the adoption of new and efficient technologies in the industry. As part of this policy, custom duties are waived on the import of plant and machinery, reducing costs for industrial development.

In the medium term, the government is actively working to address energy-related issues. Initiatives such as the Solar Policy and Power Sector Indigenization Plan (PSIP) are being pursued to generate sufficient energy and promote the localization of electrical power equipment under the National Electricity Policy. Additionally, the government is considering policy measures, including an improved tariff structure, to create a favorable environment for investors interested in establishing local petrochemical production plants.

Furthermore, the government is implementing reforms under the Pakistan Regulatory Modernization Initiative (PRMI) to reduce regulatory burdens on businesses, particularly SMEs). Efforts are underway to support the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to promote industrialization. Online Investment Facilitation Services are being introduced to streamline processes such as work visa issuance, security clearance, and entry passes for investors. Additionally, a projects portal has been created to provide information and support to potential investors.

TABLE 3.1 A

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

Minerals in 000 tonnes	Antimony (tonnes)	Argonite/ Marble (000 tonnes)	China Clay (000 tonnes)	Chromite (000 tonnes)	Coal (000 tonnes)	Dolomite (tonnes)	Fire Clay (000 tonnes)	Fullers Earth (000 tonnes)	Gypsum Anhydrite (000 tonnes)	Lime Stone (000 tonnes)
Years										
2011-12	**12**	**1,751**	**22**	**179**	**3,179**	**198,392**	**408**	**7**	**1,260**	**35,016**
2012-13	**89**	**2,360**	**23**	**136**	**2,813**	**335,819**	**455**	**4**	**1,250**	**38,932**
2013-14	**979**	**2,920**	**16**	**86**	**3,340**	**720,633**	**465**	**6**	**1,326**	**38,787**
2014-15	**114**	**2,874**	**19**	**102**	**3,408**	**222,378**	**405**	**8**	**1,417**	**40,470**
2015-16	**21**	**4,747**	**21**	**69**	**3,749**	**669,920**	**551**	**14**	**1,872**	**46,123**
2016-17	**65**	**4,906**	**29**	**105**	**3,954**	**301,124**	**584**	**18**	**2,080**	**52,149**
2017-18	**-**	**8,813**	**19**	**97**	**4,478**	**488,825**	**842**	**9**	**2,476**	**70,819**
2018-19	**-**	**7,736**	**21**	**138**	**5,407**	**472,474**	**671**	**11**	**2,518**	**75,596**
2019-20	**-**	**5,797**	**15**	**121**	**8,428**	**302,045**	**884**	**3**	**2,150**	**65,810**
2020-21	**-**	**7,917**	**12**	**140**	**9,229**	**388,038**	**1,010**	**2**	**2,527**	**76,632**
2021-22 R	**-**	**6626**	**17**	**195**	**9,677**	**487,151**	**675**	**2**	**2,325**	**58,362**
Jul-Mar										
2021-22	**-**	**4,781**	**16**	**127**	**7,365**	**324,654**	**491**	**2**	**1,232**	**39,581**
2022-23 P	**-**	**4,401**	**14**	**111**	**8,661**	**462,251**	**616**	**1**	**1,170**	**43,793**

- : Not available **P: Provisional** **R: Revised** **(Contd.)**

TABLE 3.1 B

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

Minerals in 000 tonnes	Magne-site (tonnes)	Rock Salt (000 tonnes)	Silica Sand (000 tonnes)	Ochre (tonnes)	Sulphur (tonnes)	Soap Stone (000 tonnes)	Baryte (000 tonnes)	Bauxite/ Laterite (tonnes)	Iron Ore (tonnes)	Crude Oil (m. barrels)	Natural Gas (000 m.cu.mtr.)
Years											
2011-12	**5,444**	**2,136**	**270**	**42,107**	**25,560**	**56**	**49**	**323,848**	**384,893**	**24.57**	**44.15**
2012-13	**6,705**	**2,160**	**356**	**37,769**	**20,610**	**93**	**118**	**353,355**	**412,108**	**27.84**	**42.65**
2013-14	**4,130**	**2,220**	**298**	**32,634**	**35,672**	**89**	**134**	**480,054**	**197,074**	**31.58**	**42.30**
2014-15	**4,581**	**2,136**	**268**	**33,909**	**19,730**	**116**	**205**	**451,818**	**328,702**	**34.49**	**41.51**
2015-16	**35,228**	**3,553**	**387**	**68,352**	**14,869**	**126**	**158**	**773,289**	**432,156**	**31.65**	**41.96**
2016-17	**19,656**	**3,534**	**338**	**86,080**	**23,740**	**152**	**92**	**719,030**	**501,664**	**32.27**	**41.68**
2017-18	**23,596**	**3,654**	**376**	**75,939**	**22,040**	**142**	**89**	**995,855**	**677,206**	**32.56**	**41.32**
2018-19	**42,996**	**3,799**	**805**	**81,502**	**20,715**	**157**	**116**	**779,118**	**627,464**	**32.50**	**40.68**
2019-20	**16,165**	**3,369**	**780**	**132,144**	**19,948**	**150**	**55**	**639,890**	**573,695**	**28.09**	**37.29**
2020-21 R	**15,120**	**3,366**	**466**	**106,704**	**19,398**	**289**	**52**	**1,085,913**	**805,696**	**27.56**	**36.22**
2021-22 R	**5,886**	**2,716**	**637**	**90,731**	**16,288**	**301**	**128**	**514,164**	**717,281**	**28.09**	**37.03**
Jul-Mar											
2021-22	**6,409**	**2,037**	**425**	**65,055**	**12,442**	**259**	**84**	**344,753**	**619,957**	**21.70**	**28.20**
2022-23 P	**2,895**	**2,289**	**724**	**74,741**	**9,406**	**147**	**129**	**528,476**	**299,558**	**19.48**	**25.58**

P: Provisional **R: Revised** **Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics**

TABLE 3.2

PRODUCTION INDEX OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING

Year	Mining	Manufacturing
	Base Year 2005-06 = 100	
2010-11	108.0	111.1
2011-12	113.7	112.4
2012-13	115.3	117.4
2013-14	118.5	123.7
2014-15	120.5	127.9
2015-16	121.6	131.9
	Base Year 2015-16 = 100	
2016-17	101.9	104.2
2017-18	108.3	111.5
2018-19	109.4	115.3
2019-20	101.0	102.6
2020-21	104.1	114.5
2021-22	117.4	128.1
Jul-Mar		
2021-22	99.0	126.2
2022-23 P	116.0	116.6

P: Provisional R: Revised Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 3.3

COTTON TEXTILES STATISTICS

Year	No. of Mills	Installed Capacity		Working at the end of the period		Spindle Hours Worked (Million)	Loom Hours Worked (Million)	Consump-tion of Cotton (mln kg)	Total Yarn Pro-duced (mln.kg)	Surplus Yarn (tonnes)	Total Pro-duction of Cloth (mln. sqmtr.)
		No. of Spindles (000)	No. of Looms (000)	No. of Spindles (000)	No. of Looms (000)						
2010-11	524	11,762	7	10,757	5	76,835	23.0	3,405.7	2,939.5	2,851.2	1,020.3
2011-12	212	11,762	7	10,653	5	76,933	23.0	3,427.1	2,954.6	2,857.3	1,023.4
2012-13	526	11,946	8	10,872	5	76,757	23.0	3,539.3	3,060.0	2,960.9	1,029.1
2013-14	538	13,269	8	10,999	6	78,207	24.0	3,675.5	3,323.7	2,669.5	1,036.1
2014-15	411	13,184	8	11,058	5	79,184	24.0	2,732.7	3,360.0	3,256.2	1,037.0
2015-16	408	13,142	8	11,263	5	78,548	28.0	2,732.5	3,405.6	3,301.6	1,039.2
2016-17	408	13,409	9	11,338	6	77,213	30.0	2,733.1	3,428.1	3,315.3	1,043.3
2017-18	408	13,409	9	11,313	6	51,280	19.0	1,825.0	3,430.1	2,190.3	1,043.7
2018-19	408	13,409	9	11,338	6	86,871	29.6	2,735.2	3,431.4	3,314.4	1,046.0
2019-20	408	13,409	9	11,338	6	19,897	9.0	2,467.3	3,059.9	2,945.6	934.5
2020-21	408	13,409	9	11,338	6	80,315	30.15	2,743.1	3,441.6	3,324.7	969.8
2021-22	408	13,409	9	11,338	6	82,685	34.56	2,743.5	3,445.8	3,328.9	1,050.7
2022-23 P	408	13,409	9	9,500	6	34,639	14.01	962.4	2,088.9	1,482.9	703.9

P: Provisional (Jul-Mar) Source: Textile Commissioner Organization

TABLE 3.4

PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS, VEGETABLE GHEE, SUGAR AND CEMENT

(000 tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					Vegetable Ghee	Sugar	Cement
	Urea	Super Phosphate	Ammonium Nitrate	Dia-Ammonium phosphate	Nitro Phosphate			
2010-11	4,552.1	173.3	275.1	663.8	252.3	1,092	4,169	28,716
2011-12	4,470.7	114.7	432.3	622.6	337.6	1,103	4,634	29,557
2012-13	4,215.1	79.3	401.3	729.9	291.9	1,139	5,074	31,055
2013-14	4,930.3	87.8	519.1	693.1	447.2	1,185	5,582	31,418
2014-15	5,073.1	63.6	569.2	754.9	501.9	1,185	5,150	32,185
2015-16	5,846.9	89.5	647.4	787.6	594.6	1,241	5,115	35,432
2016-17	5,912.7	81.6	664.7	802.4	630.2	1,280	7,049	37,022
2017-18	5,405.2	65.2	518.9	758.4	471.4	1,347	6,566	41,148
2018-19	5,957.9	78.1	448.9	785.1	443.9	1,392	5,260	39,924
2019-20	6,159.8	55.8	545.7	737.7	602.7	1,454	4,881	39,121
2020-21	6,294.9	104.6	786.1	788.7	876.4	1,455	5,694	49,797
2021-22	6,442.4	97.6	827.9	896.6	835.7	1,401	7,921	48,011
Jul-Mar								
2021-22 R	4,753.7	73.5	615.5	670.2	618.7	956	5,778	31,938
2022-23 P	4,413.9	70.4	600.9	451.0	559.2	1,024	6,107	28,163

P: Provisional - : Not available Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 3.5

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Year	Food and Tobacco		Jute Textiles (000 tonnes)	Rubber			
	Beverages (Million liters)	Cigarettes (Million Nos)		Motor Tyres (000 Nos)	Motor Tubes (000 Nos)	Cycle Tyres (000 Nos)	Cycle Tubes (000 Nos)
2010-11	1,492	65,403	93	9,222	19,108	2,879	6,534
2011-12	1,813	61,954	94	7,011	20,338	3,431	6,846
2012-13	2,079	67,377	103	7,864	20,269	3,429	7,746
2013-14	2,552	64,482	102	8,802	20,825	4,038	8,061
2014-15	2,956	62,667	94	9,058	22,001	4,633	8,391
2015-16	3,137	53,522	55	9,735	24,467	4,205	7,285
2016-17	3,565	34,341	60	9,710	24,635	3,930	7,577
2017-18	3,440	59,058	74	10,392	24,665	3,753	7,717
2018-19	3,459	60,729	67	10,807	25,514	4,584	9,907
2019-20	3,232	46,085	65	11,128	24,550	4,438	9,058
2020-21	3,449	51,527	70	9,458	22,447	3,519	6,795
2021-22	3,417	59,695	58	7,906	22,391	3,846	7,030
Jul-Mar							
2021-22	2,260	46,063	44	5,940	16,793	2,829	5,181
2022-23 P	2,391	35,108	48	5,437	17,154	2,955	5,396

P: Provisional (Contd.)

TABLE 3.5

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Year	Chemicals						Transport, Machinery & Electrical Appliances		
	Soda Ash (000 tonnes)	Sulphuric Acid (000 tonnes)	Caustic Soda (000 tonnes)	Chlorine Gas (000 tonnes)	Paints & Varnishes (tonnes)	Polishes & Creams for Footwear (mln. grams)	Bicycles (000 Nos.)	Sewing Machines (000 Nos.)	Total TV Sets (000 Nos.)
2010-11	378.0	114.8	172.0	15.2	25,673	1,018.6	345.3	47.0	425.6
2011-12	370.7	100.4	179.1	15.8	23,026	1,028.8	262.1	39.6	268.8
2012-13	366.2	89.4	182.9	15.5	28,048	1,039.1	233.0	32.9	462.9
2013-14	409.1	85.3	167.5	15.0	37,236	1,049.5	203.7	19.8	426.6
2014-15	437.1	70.2	184.0	17.4	48,631	975.7	210.9	19.3	428.2
2015-16	468.5	75.1	225.3	16.4	53,651	985.5	199.0	13.5	453.2
2016-17	479.7	56.0	223.9	16.3	49,173	995.3	200.2	18.3	438.9
2017-18	509.8	49.0	270.1	16.6	51,930	1,005.3	200.3	23.4	400.3
2018-19	572.1	49.4	246.6	17.5	52,265	1,015.3	173.5	35.4	380.7
2019-20 R	550.6	40.3	342.4	15.8	51,761	1,025.5	141.1	28.6	282.1
2020-21	594.3	72.5	394.1	17.1	90,166	1,035.7	79.3	20.2	209.7
2021-22	651.3	111.3	405.1	19.1	88,234	1,046.1	141.2	14.7	217.2
Jul-Mar									
2021-22	485.9	80.5	296.2	14.3	65,678	723.8	103.2	12.6	160.5
2022-23 P	547.3	54.1	337.7	15.5	65,302	731.1	110.6	3.2	118.0

P: Provisional R: Revised (Contd.)

TABLE 3.5

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Year	Electrical Appliances		Paper & Board		Steel Products		
	Electric Bulbs (Mln.Nos)	Electric Tubes (000 metres)	Paper Board (000 tonnes)	Paper (All Types) (000 tonnes)	Coke (000 tonnes)	Pig Iron (000 tonnes)	Billets (000 tonnes)
2010-11	79.6	1,180.0	206.1	228.7	301.7	433.1	1,628.9
2011-12	79.0	1,266.0	283.0	246.3	192.9	249.1	1,616.4
2012-13	79.7	-	381.9	232.4	203.4	201.5	1,638.5
2013-14	75.1	-	465.8	218.7	31.9	89.4	2,128.3
2014-15	64.6	-	415.7	204.0	275.8	265.5	2,731.0
2015-16	73.9	-	376.9	233.1	57.4	1.5	3,183.3
2016-17	72.4	-	404.6	263.9	0.0	0.0	4,099.0
2017-18	76.4	-	457.3	273.9	0.0	0.0	5,186.0
2018-19	63.7	-	447.3	256.7	0.0	0.0	3,874.0
2019-20	57.8	-	448.9	257.6	0.0	0.0	3,164.0
2020-21	51.3	-	501.2	229.0	0.0	0.0	4,777.0
2021-22	48.4	-	544.1	308.9	0.0	0.0	6,358.0
Jul-Mar							
2021-22	40.7	-	407.3	239.5	0.0	0.0	4,733.0
2022-23 P	7.3	-	341.9	269.8	0.0	0.0	4,058.0

P: Provisional -: Not available Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 3.6

PERCENT GROWTH OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

(in %)

	Cotton Yarn	Cotton Cloth	Jute Goods	Veg.Ghee	Cigarettes	Fertilizers	Cement	Soda Ash	Caustic Soda	Sugar
2010-11	**5.46**	**1.08**	**(12.30)**	**1.57**	**0.17**	**(8.88)**	**(8.43)**	**(7.70)**	**(5.62)**	**32.62**
2011-12	**0.52**	**0.30**	**0.98**	**1.01**	**(5.27)**	**0.08**	**2.93**	**(1.93)**	**4.11**	**11.16**
2012-13	**3.57**	**0.56**	**9.28**	**3.25**	**8.75**	**(4.02)**	**5.07**	**(1.22)**	**2.11**	**9.48**
2013-14	**8.62**	**0.68**	**(1.07)**	**4.08**	**(4.30)**	**16.50**	**1.17**	**11.72**	**(8.42)**	**10.03**
2014-15	**1.09**	**0.08**	**(7.21)**	**(0.04)**	**(2.81)**	**4.56**	**2.44**	**6.83**	**9.85**	**(7.75)**
2015-16	**1.36**	**0.22**	**(41.33)**	**4.78**	**(14.59)**	**13.87**	**10.09**	**7.18**	**22.45**	**(0.68)**
2016-17	**0.66**	**0.40**	**8.15**	**3.12**	**(35.84)**	**1.68**	**4.49**	**2.39**	**(0.62)**	**37.80**
2017-18	**0.06**	**0.04**	**23.86**	**5.21**	**71.98**	**(9.87)**	**11.14**	**6.26**	**20.67**	**(6.85)**
2018-19	**0.04**	**0.22**	**(9.54)**	**3.34**	**2.83**	**7.59**	**(2.97)**	**12.22**	**(8.70)**	**(19.89)**
2019-20	**(10.83)**	**(10.66)**	**(3.08)**	**4.50**	**(24.11)**	**4.32**	**(2.01)**	**(3.75)**	**38.85**	**(7.20)**
2020-21 R	**12.47**	**12.19**	**7.33**	**0.01**	**11.87**	**7.41**	**27.29**	**7.93**	**15.10**	**16.66**
2021-22	**0.50**	**0.22**	**(17.38)**	**(3.71)**	**15.85**	**2.73**	**(3.59)**	**9.59**	**2.79**	**39.11**
Jul-Mar										
2021-22	**0.66**	**0.29**	**(16.28)**	**(1.76)**	**16.69**	**3.29**	**(2.86)**	**10.57**	**1.44**	**38.10**
2022-23 P	**(19.49)**	**(10.70)**	**8.94**	**8.71**	**(23.78)**	**(9.54)**	**(13.16)**	**12.65**	**13.99**	**(14.35)**

P: Provisional **R: Revised** **Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics**

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent negative growth