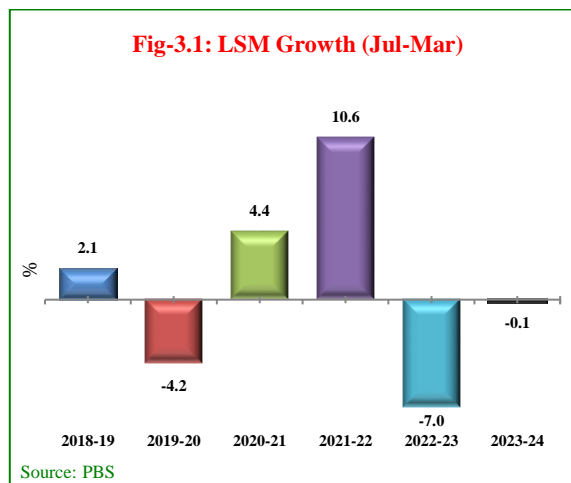


global supply disruptions have further strained the sector. Political and economic uncertainty also hindered the economic situation before the election. Economic activity began to rebound in the second half of FY 2024, driven by improved confidence and recovery in various sectors, although the pace of growth remains below the necessary threshold. Global demand slump, currency devaluation, and a widening current account deficit severely limited the government's flexibility, particularly in maintaining fiscal discipline amidst stringent financial conditions. It's important to note that increasing exports without substantial products to export is futile. The dependency on imports is evident in sectors like automobiles, where a considerable portion of auto parts is sourced from abroad due to the absence of domestic fabrication. This reliance on costly imports depletes a substantial portion of our foreign reserves and poses a significant hurdle in our national economy.

In FY 2024, the Textile, Non-metallic mineral products, Iron & steel products, Automobiles, and Tobacco industries were the main contributors to the decline in the LSM sector. However, some export-oriented sectors, such as apparel, furniture, leather, and football, saw increased production during the same period. As mentioned, the LSM sector encountered a downturn in FY2024 due to domestic and external challenges.

During July-March FY2024, the growth performance of LSM was in the negative territory, at 0.1 percent, against the negative

growth of 7.0 percent in the corresponding period last year. During the period, 11 sectors witnessed positive growth, including Food, Wearing apparel, Leather products, Wood products, Coke & petroleum products, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Rubber products, Machinery and equipment, Furniture, and Other manufacturing (Football). The sectors that recorded negative growth are Beverages, Tobacco, Textile, Paper & Board, Nonmetallic mineral products, Iron & Steel products, Fabricated metal, Computers, electronics & optical products, Electrical equipment, Automobiles, and Other transport equipment.



On a year-on-year (YoY) basis, LSM's growth was 2.0 percent in March 2024, compared to decline of 26.4 percent in the same month last year. Meanwhile, on a month-on-month (MoM) basis, LSM's growth declined by 9.4 percent in March 2024, compared to 3.1 percent decline in February 2024.

Table 3.1: Group-wise growth for Jul-Mar 2022-23 vs Jul-Mar 2023-24

S.No.	Manufacturing Items	Weight	% Change Jul-Mar		(%) Point Contribution (Jul-Mar)	
			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
1	Food	10.69	-8.86	1.69	-1.86	0.31
2	Beverages	3.84	-2.79	-3.43	-0.13	-0.14
3	Tobacco	2.07	-23.78	-33.59	-0.64	-0.66
4	Textile	18.16	-16.04	-8.27	-3.57	-1.47
5	Wearing Apparel	6.08	42.15	5.41	4.42	0.77
6	Leather Products	1.23	2.49	5.32	0.02	0.04
7	Wood Products	0.18	-66.22	12.09	-0.05	0.00
8	Paper & Board	1.63	-5.06	-1.96	-0.13	-0.05
9	Coke & Petroleum Products	6.66	-10.24	4.85	-0.77	0.31
10	Chemicals	6.48	-6.09	7.95	-0.51	0.60
	- Chemicals Products	2.55	-1.00	-3.45	-0.03	-0.11
	- Fertilizers	3.93	-9.54	16.40	-0.48	0.71

Table 3.1: Group-wise growth for Jul-Mar 2022-23 vs Jul-Mar 2023-24

S.No.	Manufacturing Items	Weight	% Change Jul-Mar		(% Point Contribution (Jul-Mar))	
			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
11	Pharmaceuticals	5.15	-23.06	23.19	-1.47	1.08
12	Rubber Products	0.24	-8.08	3.60	-0.02	0.01
13	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	5.01	-10.54	-3.89	-0.84	-0.27
14	Iron & Steel Products	3.45	-4.02	-2.20	-0.21	-0.11
15	Fabricated Metal	0.42	-13.83	-5.42	-0.07	-0.02
16	Computer, electronics, and Optical products	0.03	-26.52	-15.99	0.00	0.00
17	Electrical Equipment	2.05	-11.15	-7.47	-0.42	-0.24
18	Machinery and Equipment	0.39	-45.74	61.54	-0.29	0.20
19	Automobiles	3.10	-42.18	-37.41	-2.08	-1.01
20	Other transport Equipment	0.69	-39.01	-10.00	-0.33	-0.05
21	Furniture	0.51	55.51	23.13	0.97	0.60
22	Other Manufacturing (Football)	0.32	30.58	1.34	0.11	0.01

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

The food group recorded a growth of 1.7 percent against a contraction of 8.9 percent during July-March FY2023. Cooking oil, Tea blended, Starch-related products, and sugar bakery products & chocolates came up with significant growth of 17.0 percent, 9.4 percent, 1.2 percent, and 1.7 percent, respectively. Production of wheat & rice milling contracted by 2.5 percent and vegetable ghee by 3.7 percent. The decline in wheat and rice milling was significantly less during the current period, mainly due to better crop harvests. Additionally, despite lower output and delays in starting sugarcane crushing, sugar production slightly increased during the review period. The main factor contributing to this increase was a higher sucrose recovery rate.

The textile sector witnessed a dip of 8.3 percent during July-March of 2024, compared to a contraction of 16.0 percent in the same period last year. The significant decline seen in cotton yarn is 12.2 percent, and cotton cloth is 7.3 percent, which accounts for more than 80 percent of the textile sector. The leading cause of reduced production was the drop in the unit value of exports amidst weak external demand for textiles, coupled with intensified competition from China. Additionally, increased power tariffs following the removal of energy subsidies for export-oriented sectors, the high cost of imported raw materials, the phasing out of the Export Finance Scheme, and high interest rates were among the significant factors affecting textile output.

Coke and Petroleum products recorded a growth

of 4.9 percent in July-March FY2024, against a contraction of 10.2 percent in the same period last year. Diesel oil increased 27.2 percent, furnace oil increased 11.4 percent, jet fuel declined 12.2 percent, and kerosene oil declined 4.4 percent.

Growth of the automobile sector plunged by 37.4 percent against a contraction of 42.2 percent growth last year. Import restrictions on Completely Knocked Down (CKD) and Semi Knocked Down (SKD) automobile kits have further reduced automobile production during the review period. The significant decline witnessed in LCVs, Trucks, Buses, and Jeeps & cars decreased by 60.5 percent, 44.4 percent, 40.0 percent, and 36.7 percent, respectively. The automotive industry grapples with a myriad of challenges, including a decline in demand, exacerbated by factors such as rising car prices due to inflation and currency fluctuations. Moreover, non-enticing auto financing options offered by banks further dampen consumer interest. Economic and political instability add to the industry's woes, creating an uncertain operating environment and impeding growth prospects.

Iron & Steel production declined 2.2 percent during the period under review against the negative growth of 4.0 percent in the same period last year. Billets/Ingots, mainly used in the construction industry, experience a negative growth of 2.3 percent, indicating a lower demand from construction-related sectors. Similarly, H/C.R. Sheets / Strips / Coils / plates negatively

grew by 2.1 percent. The steel industry faces multifaceted challenges, including high energy costs, heavy reliance on imported raw materials, competition with sub-standard products due to insufficient regulation, and the threat of dumped imported products. The sluggish demand from complementary industries such as automobiles, electrical equipment, heavy machinery, sewing machines, and sugarcane machines resulted in low utilization of flat steel.

Non-metallic mineral products contracted by 3.9 percent, compared to a 10.5 percent decrease last year. Higher financial costs, lower real incomes, and a reduction in the Federal Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) have continued to impact construction activities. Tight monetary conditions and political uncertainty have also affected construction activities and house-building finance. However, subdued domestic demand and increased coal prices somewhat dented cement production.

Chemicals are subdivided into chemical products and fertilizers, with a total weight of 6.5 in QIM. The chemical products showed a contraction of 3.5 percent against a 1.0 percent decline observed previously, while fertilizer

production stood at 16.4 percent, which jacks up the overall chemical growth to 8.0 percent.

Pharmaceuticals witnessed an encouraging growth of 23.2 percent during July-March FY2024, against a contraction of 23.1 percent last year, due to the significant increase observed in Liquids/Syrups, 47.4 percent, and Tablets, 3.8 percent. Pharmaceutical production increased due to the timely availability of imported medicinal raw materials. Additionally, the Drug Regulation Authority of Pakistan (DRAP) allowed retail prices of both general and essential medicines to rise, which also helped boost production. Electrical equipment declined by 7.5 percent compared to a dip of 11.2 percent in the same period last year. The smuggling of products is the primary reason for the decline.

The furniture group's performance remained outstanding, with a growth of 23.1 percent during July-March FY2024. Leather products grew by 5.3 percent compared to 2.5 percent last year. The production of footballs increased by 1.3 percent during the period under review. The production of selected LSM items is shown in Table 3.2.

Table-3.2: Production of selected industrial items of Large Scale Manufacturing

S. No.	Name of items	Unit of Quantity	Weight	Production (Jul-Mar)		% change (Jul-Mar)	(%) Point Contribution (Jul-Mar)
				2022-23	2023-24	2023-24	2023-24
1	Deep freezers	Nos.	0.167	83,889	77,014	-8.20	-0.02
2	Jeeps and Cars	Nos.	2.715	112,406	71,173	-36.68	-0.89
3	Refrigerators	Nos.	0.246	723,868	604,652	-16.47	-0.03
4	Upper leather	000 Sq. M	0.398	10,431	10,150	-2.69	-0.01
5	Cement	`000' Tonnes	4.650	31,818	30,502	-4.14	-0.25
6	Liquids/syrups	`000' Litres	1.617	101,948	150,255	47.38	1.04
7	Phos. fertilizers	N. Tonnes	0.501	446,135	557,765	25.02	0.12
8	Tablets	`000' Nos.	2.725	11,379,437	11,809,144	3.78	0.06
9	Cooking oil	Tonnes	1.476	405,258	474,015	16.97	0.39
10	Nit. fertilizers	N. Tonnes	3.429	2,331,445	2,688,369	15.31	0.58
11	Cotton cloth	000 Sq. M	7.294	703,920	652,748	-7.27	-0.52
12	Vegetable ghee	Tonnes	1.375	1,165,625	1,122,827	-3.67	-0.07
13	Cotton yarn	Tonnes	8.882	2,088,900	1,834,338	-12.19	-0.96
14	Sugar	Tonnes	3.427	6,646,437	6,762,257	1.74	0.11
15	Tea blended	Tonnes	0.485	96,251	105,270	9.37	0.05
16	Petroleum Products	`000' Litres	6.658	9,703,925	10,208,738	4.85	0.31
17	Cigarettes	Mil. Nos.	2.072	35,108	23,315	-33.59	-0.66

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

In a nutshell, both supply and demand-side factors have affected LSM output. The contractionary policies squeeze real incomes due to high inflation and a fall in exports, which have considerably reduced demand for manufacturers, especially for durables. On the supply side, reduced availability of raw materials and energy shortages, especially of gas and LNG, as well as high input prices, affected production.

3.2 Textile Industry

Textiles are Pakistan's most critical manufacturing sector. It has the longest production chain, with inherent potential for value addition at each processing stage, from cotton to ginning, spinning, fabric, dyeing and finishing, made-ups, and garments. The sector contributes nearly one-fourth of industrial value-added and employs about 40 percent of the industrial labor force. Barring seasonal and cyclical fluctuations, textile products have maintained an average share of about 54.5 percent in national exports.

Ancillary Textile Industry

The ancillary textile industry includes cotton spinning, cotton cloth, cotton yarn, cotton fabric, fabric processing, home textiles, towels, hosiery, knitwear, and readymade garments. These components are being produced both in the large-scale organized sector and in the unorganized cottage / small and medium units. The performance of these various ancillary textile industries is highlighted below:

i. Cotton Spinning Sector

The spinning sector is the backbone of textile production. It comprises 408 Textile Units (40 Composite and 368 Spinning units), 13.409 million Spindles, and 198,800 rotors installed. 9.70 million spindles and 126,583 rotors are in operation, with capacity utilization of 72.3 percent and 63.7 percent, respectively, during July-March FY 2024.

ii. Cloth Sector

This sector produces comparatively low value-added grey cloth of mostly inferior quality due to poor technology, scarcity of quality yarn, and

lack of institutional financing for its development from an unorganized sector to an organized one. The number of Looms installed in cotton textile mills is 9,084, with 6,398 currently in operation. Production of cloth in the mill sector is reported, whereas the non-mills sector is not reported and taken as estimated. The production of cotton cloth decreased while the exports increased in quantity only, as evident in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Production and Export of Clothing Sector

Production	July-March 2023-24	July-March 2022-23	% Change
Mill Sector (000. Sq. M)	652,748	703,920	-7.27
Non-Mill Sector (000. Sq. M)	5,245,782	5,540,82	-5.32
Total	5,898,530	6,244,74	-5.54
Cotton Cloth Exports			
Quantity (Million. Sq. Meter)*	278.626	239.483	16.34
Value (M.US\$)*	1422.882	1538.032	-7.49

Source: Textile Commissioner's Organization

*: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

iii. Textile Made-Up Sector

As a value-added segment of the textile industry, the made-up sector comprises different subgroups: towels, tents and canvas, cotton bags, bedwear, hosiery, knitwear and readymade garments, and fashion apparel. The table below compares the made-up sector's export performance from July to March FY2024 against the same period last year.

Table 3.4: Export of Textile Made-Ups

	Jul-Mar 2023-24	Jul-Mar 2022-23	% Change
Hosiery Knitwear			
Quantity (M.DoZ)	179.694	127.121	41.36
Value (M.US\$)	3240.272	3390.332	-4.43
Readymade Garments			
Quantity (M.DoZ)	55.942	57.748	-3.13
Value (M.US\$)	2596.926	2657.265	-2.27
Towels			
Quantity (M Kgs)	166.400	144.580	15.09
Value (M.US\$)	783.799	745.288	5.17
Tents/Canvas			
Quantity (M Kgs)	28.287	28.357	-0.25
Value (M.US\$)	87.254	102.766	-15.09
Bed Wears			
Quantity (000 MT)	348.737	302.774	15.18
Value (M.US\$)	2088.267	2031.740	2.78
Other Made up			
Value (M.US\$)	535.662	534.764	0.17

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

The garment industry is also a good source of employment opportunities for many people at meager capital investment. It mainly uses locally produced raw materials. The readymade garment industry has emerged as one of the essential small-scale industries in Pakistan. This industry almost meets the local requirements for readymade garments.

iv. Synthetic Textile Fabrics

There are currently five major producers of synthetic fibers in Pakistan, with a total capacity of 636,000 tonnes per annum. Table 3.5 shows the exports of synthetic textile fabrics during the period July-March FY 2024.

Table 3.5: Export of Synthetic Textile

	Jul-Mar 2023-24	Jul-Mar 2022-23	% Change
Quantity (Thousand.Sq.Mtrs)	61.739	49.763	24.07
Value(M.US\$)	273.659	309.432	-11.56

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

v. Woolen Industry

The main products manufactured by the woolen industry are carpets and rugs. The exports of carpet during the period July-March FY 2024 are given in Table 3.6:

Table 3.6: Exports of Carpets and Rugs (Woolen)

	Jul-Mar 2023-24	Jul-Mar 2022-23	% Change
Quantity (Th.Sq.Mtrs)	2,500	2,032	23.03
Value (M.US\$)	44,640	56,618	-21.61

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

vi. Jute Industry

The main products the jute industries manufacture are jute sacks and hessian cloth, which are used for packing and handling wheat, rice, and food grains. Table 3.7 gives the installed and working capacity with production details of the jute industry.

Table 3.7: Installed and Working Capacity of Jute

	Jul-Mar 2023-24	Jul-Mar 2022-23	% Change
Total No. of Units	10	10	0
Spindles Installed	25060	25060	0
Spindles Worked	16815	18344	-8.34
Looms Installed	1186	1186	0
Looms Worked	763	819	-6.84

Source: Textile Commissioner's Organization

3.3 Automobile Industry

During July-March FY in 2024, compared to the same period last year, there was a massive decline in all auto sectors except for farm tractors. Total tractor production during the period under review was 36,133 units, compared to 22,626 units produced last year, showing an increase of 59.7 percent.

Passenger car production was down 36.7 percent during July-March FY 2024, with 55,670 units compared to 87,820 units produced during the same period last year. The fall in production has been in almost all passenger car segments due to persisting import restrictions and import quota restrictions tied to the new mandatory export requirements. Higher inflation and persisting higher policy rates have suppressed the bank leasing of local automobiles.

The production of heavy commercial vehicles, i.e., buses and trucks, has registered a negative growth of 51 percent and 43.9 percent, respectively, during the period under review. Bus productions were 297 units during July-March FY 2024 compared to 606 units produced during the same period last year. In the case of trucks, 1,502 units were produced during July-March FY 2024 compared to 2,677 units during the same period the previous year. This fall is attributed to a combination of factors, from stunted demand due to high policy rates and depressed economic conditions in the country. Tractor production has significantly risen, underscoring the growing interest among farmers and agricultural stakeholders in adopting machinery. This trend reflects a broader shift towards mechanization in agriculture, driven by the need for increased efficiency, productivity, and sustainability in farming practices.

In the two/three-wheelers sector, 842,905 units were produced compared to 925,943 units produced during Jul-March FY2023, showing a decline of 9.0 percent. The continuous negative growth in the two / three wheeler sector is due to supply constraints of parts due to import restrictions. Inflation is also contributing as middle and lower-income groups were the principal buyers of these autos. The two/three

wheelers offer the most economical public transport alternative for lower income groups.

However, at the same time, they are remarkably price-sensitive.

Table 3.8: Production of Automobiles

Category	Installed Capacity	No. of Units		
		2022-23 (July-March)	2023-24 (July-March)	% Change
Car	341,000	87,820	55,670	-36.6
LCV/Jeeps/SUV/Pickup	52,000	26,439	14,544	-45.0
Bus	5,000	606	297	-51.0
Truck	29,000	2,677	1,502	-43.9
Tractor	100,000	22,626	36,133	59.7
2/3 Wheelers	2,500,000	925,943	842,905	-9.0

Source: Pakistan Automotive Manufacturer Association (PAMA)

3.4 Fertilizer Industry

The fertilizer industry has a pivotal role in our agrarian economy. The government has provided substantial support to the fertilizer industry in the shape of cheap gas, tax holidays, waiving off import duties on machinery, etc., during the last 4-5 decades.

There are ten urea manufacturing plants, one DAP, two Nitro Phos, four SSP (out of which one plant is idle), two CAN, two plants of blended NPKs, and one plant of SOP, having a total production capacity of 9,417 thousand product tonnes per annum. Fertilizer production during July-March FY2024 was 7,171 thousand tonnes, which was 16.6 percent more than the corresponding time frame of the last year. Similarly, fertilizer production in nutrient terms was 3,253 thousand tonnes, 17.3 percent higher than last year.

Urea, the main fertilizer, has a 71.7 percent share in total production capacity. Domestic demand for urea can be met through local production. However, two SNGPL-based plants remained shut down for three months (January to March 2023), resulting in a production loss of 210 thousand tonnes. Similarly, FFBL received low gas supplies, which caused a production loss of around 220 thousand tonnes. Resultantly, the supply & demand gap had to be filled through imports (220 thousand tonnes). Urea's offtake during the first nine months of the current fiscal year was 5,368 thousand tonnes, showing an increase of 7.5 percent compared to last year.

DAP is the second most widely used fertilizer, having a share of 16 percent in total fertilizer

intake. Its production was 601 thousand tonnes, 33 percent more than the previous year. DAP imports were 597 thousand tonnes compared to 360 thousand tonnes the prior year, which increased by 65.8 percent. DAP offtake was 1,365 thousand tonnes, which increased by 56 percent compared to last year. DAP offtake seems high due to extraordinarily low offtake during the previous year due to the flood's occurrence. Nutrient offtake during July-March FY 2024 was 3,957 thousand tonnes, 18.7 percent more than the corresponding period of the last year. Nitrogen and Phosphate offtake was 3,086 and 834 thousand tonnes, respectively, whereas Potash offtake was 38 thousand tonnes. During July-March FY2024, nitrogen, phosphate, and potash offtake increased by 11.8 percent, 51.5 percent, and 54.9 percent, respectively, compared to the same period last year.

3.5 Cement Industry

The cement industry in Pakistan has faced multiple challenges. The government's fiscal constraints and limited foreign aid have delayed rehabilitation efforts in flood-affected areas and caused the overall slowdown of the construction sector. Additionally, the economic slowdown in global markets has resulted in lower cement exports to significant export destinations like Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, which have foreign exchange crises. Besides, the industry has also been impacted by the massive increase in prices of construction materials.

Currently, Pakistan's cement industry exports its cement and clinker to Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Djibouti, Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya,

Uganda, Mozambique, South Africa, Madagascar, Comoros, Seychelles, Iraq, Ethiopia, Qatar, and the USA.

Northern Region

Domestic consumption in the north was recorded at 26.178 million tonnes during the first ten months of the current fiscal year, compared to 27.156 million tonnes dispatched in the same month last year, thus showing a negative growth of 3.6 percent. Exports from the north grew by 37.5 percent and stood at 1.186 million tonnes during the period, compared to 0.863 million tonnes during the same period last year.

Southern Region

Domestic consumption in the south decreased by 6.5 percent and reached 5.553 million tonnes during the first ten months of the current fiscal

year, compared to 5.938 million tonnes last year. Exports from the region increased by 74.9 percent, from 2.593 million tonnes to 4.528 million tonnes last year.

Cumulative

During July-April FY 2024, the Cement industry grew by 2.4 percent due to a massive export increase. Total cement dispatches stood at 37.446 million tonnes against 36.551 million tonnes last year. Domestic consumption contracted by 4.1 percent and reached 31.731 million tonnes compared to 33.094 million tonnes last year. Despite the challenges, there was a positive aspect with an uptick in export shipments, which surged by 65.4 percent from 3.456 million tonnes to 5.715 million tonnes over the same period.

Table 3.9: Cement Production Capacity & Dispatches Million Tonnes

Years	Production Capacity	Local Dispatches	Exports	Total Dispatches	Capacity Utilization% age
2015-16	45.62	33.00	5.87	38.87	85.21
2016-17	46.75	35.65	4.66	40.32	86.23
2017-18	48.61	41.15	4.75	45.89	94.40
2018-19	55.90	40.34	6.54	46.88	83.88
2019-20	63.53	39.97	7.85	47.81	75.26
2020-21	69.14	48.12	9.31	57.43	83.07
2021-22	69.29	47.64	5.26	52.89	76.33
2022-23	72.24	40.01	4.57	44.58	61.71
2023-24 (July-April)	82.25	31.73	5.72	37.45	54.64

Source: All Pakistan Cement Manufacturers Association (APCMA)

3.6 Small and Medium Enterprises

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) are recognized as a crucial force in poverty reduction, contributing to job creation, elevating living standards, and playing a pivotal role in ensuring fair income distribution. Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) has collaborated with Revenue Mobilization Investment Trade (ReMIT), which is a four-year project (June 2020-June 2024) that aims to promote and enhance the international trade competitiveness of Pakistan. To disseminate and build the capacity of government officials, two capacity development programs/training of trainers were organized for the SMEDA team to create a pool of master

trainers. The trainers will assist SMEs in exploring their products, potential markets, product diversification, and generating new export-related activities. SMEDA has also engaged the Urban Unit, a public sector company of the government of Punjab, to develop comprehensive SME data based on a survey of five districts in Punjab in Phase I. The SME database will provide reliable and updated information on the SME sector in Pakistan, which is vital for policy-making, planning, and development. During July-March FY2024, a field survey of Multan, Sialkot, and Gujranwala districts has been completed. Sample surveys of SMEs in districts Faisalabad and Rawalpindi are being processed.

Table 3.10: SMEDA Over the Counter (OTC) Services

Sr. No.	Initiatives	Achievements
		(July–March FY2024)
1	SME Facilitation	1946
2	Pre-feasibility Studies Development (New & Updated)	55
3	Training Programs	114
4	Cluster / Sector/ District Economic Profiles and OTC Products	33
5	SMEDA Web Portal (Download Statistics)	144,257
7	SMEDA News letter	Three issues
8	SME Observer	1 Issue
9	SMEDA Annual Report 2022-23	Published
10	Video Tutorials Developed	02

Source: SMEDA

To empower SMEs to fulfill their significant role in economic development, SMEDA has undertaken a range of initiatives.

10-Year Plan on Cluster-Based Development of SME Sector: SMEDA was entrusted with developing a comprehensive 10-Year Plan for Cluster-based Development of key SME Sectors (10YPCBD) by the 5Es framework of the Government of Pakistan. In this regard, comprehensive reports on five selected clusters have been prepared and submitted to the Planning Commission of Pakistan. The following reports provide a comprehensive analysis of each cluster, including their current state, potential growth opportunities, and suggested strategies to stimulate development:

- Pharmaceutical Cluster
- Fruits & Vegetables Processing – Potato Cluster
- Marble and Granite Cluster
- Sea Foods Cluster
- E-bikes Cluster

SME Business Facilitation Center (SMEBFC), Multan: SMEBFC aims to facilitate SMEs through SMEDA services within the region. The Progress of SMEBFC Multan for the period of July – March FY 2024 is as follows:

- a. 69 Training Programs were conducted
- b. SME profiling and BDS Need Assessment of 184 SMEs conducted
- c. Facilitated 62 SMEs
- d. 03 Over the Counter (OTC) documents developed

- e. Data from six Business Development Services Providers (BDSPs), including individuals and firms, collected

Business Skill Development Centers for Women at Dera Ismail Khan: Establishing a Business Skill Development Center aims to promote an entrepreneurial culture among women in Dera Ismail Khan. The business incubation center seeks to provide hand-holding and facilitation services to around 3000 skilled women artisans and 150 women in businesses by the end of 2025.

Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress (GRASP): GRASP is a project funded by the European Union and implemented by the International Trade Centre (ITC), a joint agency of the United Nations (UN) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). It is a five-and-a-half-year project to support livestock and horticulture sectors in the Sindh and Balochistan provinces. The project encompasses activities related to the institutional and policy environment for small firms, supporting small-scale farmers and producers to boost the competitiveness of small-scale firms. SMEDA, the leading stakeholder in the Sindh and Balochistan regions, has been providing implementation support to ITC. Following were the achievements during July – March FY 2024:

- One-to-one consultancy has been provided to SMEs in 8 districts for business registration and compliance
- 291 plus SMEs have been registered in FBR
- Conducted pitching session for applying for grants in Thatta, Sajawal, Shahdadpur,

Sanghar, Nawabshah, Khairpur Miras, Mithi, Matiari, Tando Allahyar and Mirpurkhas

- Assessment has been done for 32 enterprises by the consultants

3.7 Performance of Mining and Quarrying

During July-March FY2024, the production of

major minerals such as Coal, Chromite, Magnesium, Gypsum, Rock Salt, and Marble increased by 37.7 percent, 36.9 percent, 34.4 percent, 27.8 percent, 10.5 percent, and 23.2 percent, respectively. Table 3.11 gives further details of the extraction of principal minerals.

Table 3.11: Extraction of Principal Minerals

Minerals	Unit of Quantity	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	%Change FY2024/FY2023
Coal	000 M.T	9,678	15,069	20,754	37.7
Natural Gas	000 MMCFT	1,308	1,190	1,166	-2.0
Crude Oil	M.Barrels	28.1	25.4	25.7	1.5
Chromite	000 M.T	195.0	155.6	213.0	36.9
Magnesite	000 M.T	5.9	5.0	6.7	34.4
Dolomite	000 M.T	487.2	544.3	532.7	-2.1
Gypsum	000 M.T	2,325.4	1,639.7	2,094.9	27.8
Lime Stone	000 M.T	58,362.3	58,941.3	63,628.9	8.0
Rock Salt	000 M.T	2,716.2	2,907.4	3,212.4	10.5
Sulphur	000 M.T	16.3	11.7	9.3	-20.3
Barytes	000 M.T	127.6	141.0	125.6	-10.9
Iron Ore	000 M.T	717.3	377.0	617.8	63.9
Soap Stone	000 M.T	301.4	164.2	212.3	29.3
Marble	000 M.T	6,625.9	5,714.4	7,041.3	23.2
Ocher	000 M.T	90.7	92.0	69.2	-24.8

*: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Each province has its own Mines and Minerals Department tasked with overseeing the exploration and promotion of investments in their mineral resources. These departments play a crucial role in harnessing the mineral endowments within their respective provinces, ensuring that the resources are utilized efficiently and sustainably. In recent years, there has been a concerted effort across all provinces to adopt scientific methods for exploring and exploiting mineral resources. The following initiatives have been taken during the period of July-March FY 2024.

i. Major Initiatives of Punjab:

- Efforts are underway to evaluate the potential of placer gold in the River Indus at district Attock, alongside ongoing assessments of coal, iron ore, limestone, and other industrial minerals in the Koh-e-Suleman range, Dera Ghazi Khan Division. These initiatives are part of a broader strategy to harness the region's mineral

resources and promote economic development.

- The provincial government is actively promoting investment in the mineral sector by upgrading traditional survey and mapping techniques. This initiative aims to attract more investors by providing accurate, detailed, and up-to-date geological information.
- A techno-economic feasibility study of rock salt deposits in Punjab province's salt range areas is underway. This study evaluates the potential for economically viable extraction and utilization of rock salt resources in the region.

ii. Major Initiatives of the Sindh

- To attract foreign and local investors, the provincial government is undertaking comprehensive measures to determine the quantity and quality of available minerals and explore new mineral deposits in the province.

- The data and information collected through these comprehensive studies will be available to public and private investors to facilitate informed decision-making and attract investment in the mineral sector.
- Maximizing revenue from the extraction, marketing, and royalties on the minerals in the area and generating employment opportunities for the local population are critical objectives of these initiatives.
- Enhancing the capacity of small mining operators and introducing modern mining methods are essential to attract more investment in the mineral sector and measures taken to minimize the wastage of minerals.

iii. Major Initiatives of Balochistan

- **Solar Salt Project at District Gwadar:** A Solar Salt project has been planned with the help of the Balochistan Public Private Partnership Authority (BPPPA) in District Gwadar. Reconnaissance Licenses for Solar Salt have been granted to the Government of Balochistan-owned Balochistan Mineral Resources Limited (BMRL).
- **Negotiations with international investors on areas granted to BMEC and BMRL:** Given the Reko Diq settlement and reinitiating of the project, focus has been given to Large-scale Mining. Several Large Scale Exploration Licenses (ELs) for Copper, Gold, and associated minerals have been granted to Private and Public Sector Companies. Among them, 5 ELs have been granted to the Government of Balochistan-owned companies Balochistan Mineral Resources Limited (BMRL) and 4 ELs to Balochistan Mineral Exploration Company (BMEC). These companies negotiate with international investors to explore and develop these granted areas.
- **Grant of Exploration License for Lithium:** Exploration License for Lithium has been granted for the first time in the province. EL-250 was granted to M/S Shaanxi Atlas International Mining Private Limited over 417 SqKm km in Hamun-e-Mashkel district Chagai in September 2023.

The company has started the initial survey and drilling.

- **Grant of Exploration Licenses for Copper and Gold to privately owned companies:** To speed up exploration in the potential district of Chagai, Exploration Licenses (ELS) for Copper, Gold, and associated minerals have also been granted to private companies. Among them, 3 ELs were granted in favor of Degan Exploration, 3 ELs were in favor of MPCL, and one EL was granted in favor of National Resources Limited (NRL). These companies have started initial studies and surveys over the granted areas.
- **Reko Diq Project Feasibility Update:** Reko Diq Mining Company (RDMC) has started work on the feasibility study update. The feasibility study update is expected to be completed by 2024. In line with the agreement, a second installment of advance payment for royalty was received in December 2023 for \$ 2.5 million.
- **Grant of Exploration Licenses for Chromite:** Chromite has been mined for years from Muslim Bagh (District Qila Saifullah) and Khanozai (District Pishin) on a small scale. State-Owned Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) has now submitted applications for Chromite's large-scale Exploration Licenses (ELs) in District Qila Saifullah and Zhob. Accordingly, two large-scale exploration licenses have been granted to M/S PMDC for chromite.

iv. Major Initiatives of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

- **Geological Mapping of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** To explore the mineral potential of the province, the department, through a geological mapping project, has created 48 maps covering different districts of the province. The project is expected to be completed in June 2025.
- **Lithium Project:** Based on the geological map of district Chitral, a project for lithium exploration is proposed in ADP 2024-25, which will cost Rs. 500 million.
- **Upgradation of Mineral Testing Laboratory:** The department upgraded the

laboratory through the ADP project to facilitate mineral testing. All the equipment was advertised, and work orders for the supply of the equipment were successfully placed.

- **Project to control illegal mining:** To control unauthorized mining in the province, the department launched a project, i.e., “Establishment of mines monitoring & Surveillance units in mineral bearing areas of KP,” in the financial year 2023-24, so far, 683 FIRS are registered.
- **Profit sharing/ joint venture project:** KP Mines & minerals profit sharing rules-2023 under Section-10 of KP Mines & Mineral Act-2017 were notified on 05/12/2023 to attract the international mineral sector investors on a profit sharing basis. This will increase revenue and bring a social-economic uplift to KP's far-flung and backward areas. Accordingly, more than 100 profit-sharing proposals have been submitted to this department, which is under process as per Section 10 of the act *ibid*.
- **Renewal and Conversion of PL and ML:** To generate revenue for the province, about 233 Prospecting Licenses (PLs) have been granted to mineral title holders. Further, 54 prospecting licenses have been converted into Mining Leases (MLs), while 36 mining leases have been renewed.
- **Areas reserved for auction:** A total of 11 areas reserved have been auctioned successfully and granted to different mineral title holders under Section 62 of the KP Mines & Minerals Act 2017.

- **Enhancement of Royalty and fees:** The province has increased annual rent and fees to increase its revenue. Further, the royalty rates of different minerals are being enhanced.

Concluding Remarks

Pakistan's Large-Scale Manufacturing (LSM) sector has faced various challenges and initiatives during the first nine months of the current fiscal year. This occurred amidst domestic reforms and international uncertainties. Political stability and necessary macroeconomic policy-making and reform efforts will be crucial for stabilization. However, potential supply chain disruptions from the escalating conflict in the Middle East pose a risk to the economy on the external front. Moreover, IMF support for a medium-term reform agenda would significantly improve market sentiment and catalyze affordable external financing from other sources. Additionally, the Government has established the Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) to improve business processes through a cooperative and collaborative approach involving all stakeholders. The goal is to tap into Pakistan's potential in defense production, agriculture, mining, information technology (IT), and energy by attracting domestic and foreign investments. The SFIC aims to enhance the country's business environment by providing a platform that supports foreign businesses and addresses obstacles that international companies may encounter, thereby facilitating their progress. These initiatives will help revitalize the manufacturing and mining sector and contribute to accelerate performance in the medium term.

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	-	6,626	17	195	9,678	487,151	675	2	2,325	58,362
2022-23	78	5,714	14	156	15,070	544,298	747	1	1,640	58,941
Jul-Mar										
2022-23	-	4,401	14	111	8,661	462,251	616	1	1,170	43,793
2023-24 P	10	5,442	8	199	14,591	412,135	1,126	2	1,644	47,974

P: Provisional

(Contd.)

- : Not available

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	42.3
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	15,120	3,366	466	106,704	19,398	289	52	1,085,913	805,696	27.56	36.22
2021-22	5,886	2,716	637	90,731	16,288	301	128	514,164	717,281	28.09	37.03
2022-23	4,954	2,907	734	92,002	11,692	164	141	627,202	376,970	25.36	33.68
<u>Jul-Mar</u>											
2022-23	2,895	2,289	724	74,741	9,406	147	129	528,476	299,558	19.48	25.58
2023-24 P	1,039	2,477	453	47,067	7,096	174	94	676,906	577,242	19.64	24.54

P: Provisional

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	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	128.0
2022-23	120.7	114.8
<u>July-March</u>		
2022-23	116.0	116.6
2023-24 P	133.1	117.9

P: Provisional

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	Loom	Consump-	Total	Surplus	Total Pro-
		Spindles	Looms	Spindles	Looms	Hours	Hours	tion of	Yarn Pro-	Yarn	duction
		(000 Nos)	(000 Nos)	(000 Nos)	(000 Nos)	Worked	Worked	Cotton	duced	(000	of Cloth
					(million)	(million)	(bln. kg)	(mln. kg)	tonnes)	(mln. sqmtr.)	
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	30.2	2,743.1	3,441.6	3,324.7	969.8
2021-22	408	13,409	9	11,338	6	82,685	34.6	2,743.5	3,445.8	3,328.9	1,050.7
2022-23	408	13,409	9	11,338	6	69,487	29.6	2,138.6	2,694.8	2,609.6	920.6
2023-24 P	408	13,409	9	9,700	6	50,614	17.1	1,455.7	1,834.3	1,531.9	652.8

P: Provisional (Jul-Mar)

Source: Textile Commissioner Organization

TABLE 3.4

PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS, VEGETABLE GHEE, SUGAR AND CEMENT

(000 tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					Vegetable		
	Urea	Super Phosphate	Ammonium Nitrate	Dia-Ammonium phosphate	Nitro Phosphate	Ghee	Sugar	Cement
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	1,403	7,921	48,011
2022-23	5,993.7	70.7	819.9	635.3	740.8	1,559	6,709	41,448
<u>Jul-Mar</u>								
2022-23	4,413.9	49.0	600.9	451.0	559.2	1,166	6,646	31,818
2023-24 P	5,108.2	65.9	674.1	597.8	615.0	1,123	6,762	30,502

P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 3.5

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Year	Food and Tobacco		Jute	Rubber			
	Beverages (Million liters)	Cigarettes (Million Nos)	Textiles (000 tonnes)	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	3,385	59,695	58	7,906	22,391	3,846	7,030
2022-23	3,424	42,766	63	7,587	22,927	3,974	6,728
<u>Jul-Mar</u>							
2022-23	2,410	35,108	48	5,437	17,154	2,955	5,396
2023-24 P	2,246	23,315	30	5,627	17,605	3,174	4,928

P: Provisional

(Contd.)

TABLE 3.5

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Year	Chemicals						Transport, Machinery & Electrical Appliances		
	Soda Ash	Sulphuric Acid	Caustic Soda	Chlorine Gas	Paints & Varnishes	Polishes & Creams for Footwear	Bicycles	Sewing Machines	Total TV Sets
	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(tonnes)	(mln. grams)	(000 Nos.)	(000 Nos.)	(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	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
2022-23	736.7	71.5	475.7	20.5	86,455	1,056.5	146.5	4.0	151.3
<u>Jul-Mar</u>									
2022-23	547.3	54.1	346.2	15.5	65,245	731.1	110.6	3.2	118.0
2023-24 P	564.2	49.4	379.7	13.6	66,292	738.4	117.7	2.3	99.1

P: Provisional

(Contd.)

TABLE 3.5

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Year	Electrical Appliances		Paper & Board		Steel Products		
	Electric Bulbs	Electric Tubes	Paper Board	Paper (All Types)	Coke	Pig Iron	Billets
	(Mln.Nos)	(000 metres)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)
2010-11	79.6	1,180	206.1	228.7	301.7	433.1	1,628.9
2011-12	79.0	1,266	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	46.6	-	544.1	322.5	0.0	0.0	6,358.0
2022-23	25.9	-	438.0	353.7	0.0	0.0	5,338.0
<u>Jul-Mar</u>							
2022-23	7.3	-	343.4	270.7	0.0	0.0	4,058.0
2023-24 P	6.6	-	322.4	279.7	0.0	0.0	3,964.0

P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

-: Not available

TABLE 3.6

PERCENT GROWTH OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

(in %)										
Year	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	12.47	12.19	7.33	0.01	11.81	7.41	27.29	7.93	15.10	16.66
2021-22	0.50	0.22	(17.38)	(3.55)	15.85	2.73	(3.59)	9.59	2.79	39.11
2022-23	(22.09)	(12.39)	9.88	11.13	(28.36)	(9.00)	(13.67)	13.11	17.41	(15.31)
<u>Jul-Mar</u>										
2022-23	(19.49)	(10.70)	8.94	9.07	(23.78)	(9.54)	(12.93)	12.65	16.86	(14.35)
2023-24 P	(12.19)	(7.27)	(36.67)	(3.67)	(33.59)	16.40	(4.14)	3.07	9.70	1.74

P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent negative growth