CHAPTER 23

MANUFACTURING AND MINERAL SECTOR

The manufacturing sector is one of the main sources of economic growth of any country besides agriculture and services sectors. Main industries of the country are textile, cement, agriculture, fertilizer, steel, tobacco, edible oil, pharmaceuticals, construction materials, automotive industry, sugar, food processing, chemicals and machinery etc. It is an historical fact that countries with strong and robust industrial sector have showed more economic growth and resultantly higher national income and better living standard of their population. Unfortunately, due to divergent reasons, the global demand for our industrial products is unstable, and resultantly, we are losing our share in the international market.

In order to be competitive at the international level, the Vision 2025 and 11th Five Year Plan envisage fundamental improvements for the manufacturing sector. Some salient features of the Vision for industrial sector are: strengthening institutions; removing infrastructure bottlenecks; promoting public private partnership; encouraging investment; developing skills and building knowledge economy; easing of doing business; increasing labour market efficiency; using of ICT; and tapping large domestic and regional markets. The strategy of 11th Five Year Plan includes: sufficient availability as well as an easy access to finance for entrepreneurial activities; business development services; strategic initiatives and infrastructure development, like industrial estates, parks, industrial zones, trade corridors, and others; and institution building and networking.

Performance review 2014-15

Generally industrial growth is influenced by availability of energy, raw material, skilled manpower and market forces. Market forces are oriented around profitability, consistency and continuity in policies, etc., therefore Government can perform an important role in creating conducive environment to foster private sector investment and increase growth. During the current fiscal year 2014-15, the overall Large Scale Manufacturing Sector has shown growth of 2.49per cent for the period of July-March 2014-15 when compared with the same period of last year which was 4.63per cent. The sectors showing growth and decline during July-March 2014-15 compared to July-March, 2013-14 are given at Annexure-I.

According to the National Accounts Committee (NAC) in fiscal year 2014-15 industrial sector grew at the rate of 3.62 per cent against targeted rate of 6.8per cent, manufacturing sector by 3.17 per cent against targeted rate of 6.9 per cent, LSM by 2.38 per cent against targeted rate of seven per cent, while SME grew at the rate of 8.24 per cent against targeted rate of 8.4 per cent. These growth rates are provisional and final figures for full year will be determined later. The main growing industries in 2015-16 would be textile, chemicals, automobile, pharmaceuticals, electronics, leather products, paper and boards, cement and non-metallic minerals.

As far as allocations and releases are concerned, Rs1148.367 million has been allocated for twenty seven (27) development projects of Industries and Production Division in PSDP 2014-15, against which Rs540.398 million is released up-till April 17, 2015. Similarly, Rs329.330 million has been allocated for five development projects of the Textile Industry Division in the PSDP 2014-15, against which Rs101.580 million has been released till April 17, 2015.

Outlook for 2015-16

During 2015-16, the strategic focus of the manufacturing sector will be on the following areas:

- Innovation and efficiency
- Build high skilled human capacity through skills development programmes
- Provide technology through technological up-gradation; provision of sophisticated machines, equipment, tools and spares in Common Facility Centres and machine pools; CAD/CAM facilities
- Infra-structure development
- Research and development activities
- SMEs development to boost employment and reduce poverty
- Encourage exports by meeting demands of competition, technology and higher labour productivity
- Promote and develop sub-contracting
- Revival of sick industries by restructuring its management
- Privatization of Government owned entities

Table 9.1: Sector-wise allocation in PSDP 2014-15 and 2015-16

(Rs million)

Sector	PSDP 2014-15		Proposed allocation 2015-16
	Allocation	Releases	
Ministry of Industries and Production	1,148.34	6,96.24 (May 22, 2015)	790.9
Ministry of Textile Industry	329.330	115.380 (April 17, 2015)	165

Programme

The federal government has initiated various projects for the revival and boosting-up of industrial growth in Pakistan. The basic objective of these projects is the provision of various facilities to investors like developed infrastructure, skilled workers, marketing facilities, and common facility centres. Detail of some of the PSDP 2015-16 projects are discussed as under: Peshawar Light Engineering Support Centre, Peshawar (Rs230.5 million); Hyderabad Engineering Support Centre, Hyderabad (Rs223.5 million); Water Supply Scheme for Hub Industrial Trading Estate Phase-II (Rs373.20 million); Establishment of Chromite Beneficiation Plant at Muslim Bagh, District Killa Saifullah, Balochistan (Rs104.3 million); Establishment of Bostan Industrial Estate Phase-I (Rs400.5 million); Provision of Infra-structure in Quetta

Industrial Estate (Phase-IV) (Rs126.9 million); Establishment of Turbines and Power Plants Equipment Manufacturing Facilities at HMC, Taxila (Rs21,543.00 million); and Establishment of Gems and Jewellery Training and Processing Centre in Muzaffarabad, AJK (Rs59.90 million); and Development and Installation of Sun-tracked Solar Collectors for Industrial Processes (Rs55.33 million).

In fiscal year 2015-16, the Federal government is going to initiate a new project namely 'Value Addition in Industry – Cluster Development based Industrial Development Plan – V2025' with a total cost of Rs1,000 million. Similarly a new initiative for the skill development of the youth in textile industry will also be initiated. It will train nearly 120,000 people.

Recently the government of Pakistan and the Peoples Republic of China has agreed on multi-sectoral developments under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). This Corridor will create new economic opportunities for the people of Pakistan as there will be established industrial and export processing zones along with the corridor which will boost up our industrial growth.

Commerce sector

This sector is one of the vital sectors of the economy. It contributes towards the national economy through trade facilitation, by improving export competitiveness and persistently trying to reduce the cost of doing business so as to achieve higher market access for Pakistani products in the international market. Pursuing the exports enhancement in the global trade, Pakistan achieved the Generalized Scheme of Preferences GSP Plus status from the European Union from January 1st, 2014. This status is one of the major achievements of this Government and is likely to open EU markets through duty free import of GSP-eligible products. The extension of the European Union's GSP preferences to Pakistan will certainly boost its competitiveness, but success in accessing the EU market in greater quantities will certainly depend on Pakistan's capacity to meet EU consumer's demand both in terms of quantity and quality, increasing its production efficiency, investment in technology and manpower development, and to withstand its competitor's defensive and offensive actions.

The Global Competitiveness Report 2014 by World Bank indicates that Pakistan's global ranking in terms of ease of doing business stood at 110/189 and in ranking of global competitiveness it appeared as 133/149. Similarly cost of production is also at higher side. This reflection is primarily due to the prevalent power crises. Therefore minimization of taxation at the investments stage and reducing power crises can help to reduce cost of doing business.

Commerce and industry both are interdependent sectors therefore to achieve high GDP growth rate the industrial sector needs to be revived. By investing in technology we will shift from producing low value added products to high value products. Engineering Development Board, PTA, PCSIR and other research and technology institutions will play a key role in modernization and indigenization of technologies.

The government in accordance with the Vision 2025 will help to access regional markets. It will also help drive sector expansion by supporting the growth of economic cluster's facilitating access to technology, expanding the capital market and improving its efficiency, disseminating knowledge of markets, upgrading labour's technical skills, ensuring adequate incentives for research and development and encouraging movement up the value chain. A Corporate Synergy Development Centre comprising of industrial experts and professionals in the government will implement the manufacturing / industry component of Vision 2025. Furthermore Planning Commission is working on smoothing and bringing in similarity in procedures regarding "Ease of doing business in Pakistan". In this regard a high level seminar under the title of Governance reform 2014 has been conducted with the participation of all the stakeholders from public/ private sector to have a clear view for way forward.

The Strategic Trade Policy Framework 2012-15 aims to achieve export target of $95 billion in three years, that is, 2012-15. The Strategic Trade Policy Framework has set export targets of $31 billion for 2014-15. While exports remained $25.2billion against the target of $27 billion and imports were reported to be $41.8 billion against the target of $44.2 billion in 2013-14 as per the State Bank of Pakistan's annual report 2013-14. The reasons behind decrease in exports are as under:-

Decrease in international prices of commodities:-There has been a global trend of decrease in prices of cotton and rice. These commodities have seminal importance in Pakistan's exports and the decrease in prices has adversely affected Pakistan's exports. The average unit price (AUP) of non-basmati rice, which constitutes 70 per cent of Pakistan's rice exports by value, declined by two per cent, similarly, the AUP of cotton and yarn have declined by 78 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.[1]

Increase in cost of production: While the prices of agricultural commodities have declined, the cost of production in Pakistan has increased due to increased energy and other input costs. Pakistan's ranking in Global Competitiveness Index decreased from 128th in 2013-14 to 129th in 2014-15.[2]

Depreciation of dollar and Euro against Pak Rupee: The appreciation of Pak Rupee during the period Jul-Jan of the current financial year as compared to the corresponding period of previous year, has made Pakistan's exports less competitive. The average exchange rate of $ vis-à-vis PKR, during the period July 2014 to January 2015, remained Rs100.183 as compared to Rs104.076 during the corresponding period of the previous year.[3]Consequently, the 3.73 per cent decrease in exports in dollar terms during the first 7 months translates into 7.3 per cent decline in rupee terms. The impact of PKR appreciation was compounded by six per cent depreciation of Euro vis-à-vis international currencies during the period July 2014 to January 2015 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Energy crises: The energy deficit and the bias in energy distribution policy in favour of domestic consumers vis-à-vis industrial consumers are seriously affecting the supply capacities of exporting enterprises.

Lack of funding to implement STPF initiatives and EDF projects: Short releases to Export Development Fund and initiatives of Strategic Trade Policy Framework have affected the implementation of export development policy initiatives.

Lack of research and development: Research and development has traditionally been a low priority both in the public and private sectors. For instance, there is near absence of development of new high yielding varieties of cotton and rice.

[1]Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
[2] The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-15 by World Economic Forum
[3]Source: www.oanda.com

Performance review 2014-15

During this year, the Ministry of Commerce has been allocated an amount of Rs363 million for the development of Commerce Sector and likely to be utilized till June 2015 indicating 100 per cent utilization. Major projects envisaged as a result of Trade Policy initiatives aims at creating trained and qualified manpower in the field of fashion and design, textile, furniture, gems and jewellery and footwear to strengthen export base of the country by providing state of the art products in world market, restructuring of Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development to serve as a centre of excellence for training and research in international trade and commerce for simplification of trade and transport procedures. Important projects executed during the year under review include 'Enhancement in Exhibition Halls and additional Technology work, (Expo Centre Lahore phase-II' (Costing Rs955 million) showed financial and physical progress of 100 per cent and 95 per cent respectively. 'Purchase of equipments, furnishing, curriculum Development and Training of Pakistan institute of Fashion Design Lahore' (Costing Rs.755.747 million) reflected 8.41 per cent financial progress, while the physical progress remained 49.7 per cent and the project 'Restructuring of Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development' showed 79.5 per cent financial progress while physical progress remained 75 per cent.

The wholesale and retail trade is the largest component, which shows the trading margins of commercial activities. The growth in this subsector was 5.2 percent during financial year 2013-14, as compared to the 2.5 per cent in the year 2012-13.This high growth is mainly on the back of higher growth in major crops and the real increase in imports. (As per State Bank of Pakistan's Annual Report 2013-14)

Outlook 2015-16

Approach to be followed for the improvement of the Commerce Sector include development of resourceful and approachable markets along with better competitiveness of our products through enhancement of productivity and demand driven value addition. Tariff and non-tariff trade barriers are the main hurdles in the way of expansion of trade therefore efforts would be applied to eliminate these barriers and trade fairs and expos will be organized frequently to capture attractive markets for expanding the trade sphere and to protect the interests of consumers/ producers. There is need to strengthen consumer protection committees with the Government intervention. Trade with neighbouring countries will be strengthened. GSP plus trade concessions from European Union for ten years is quite optimistic, which could prove to be quite helpful in increasing exports if the basic inputs like electricity and gas availability are ensured for timely response of orders.

Programmes

In 2015-16, an allocation of Rs875.62 million has been allocated for the development projects of the Commerce Division. Prominent projects, which will continue during financial Year 2014-15 include 'Restructuring of Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development (PITAD) Islamabad' (Rs508.44 million), 'Purchase and Equipment, Furnishing, Curriculum development and Training of Pakistan Institute of Fashion Design' (Rs755.747 million). In the year 2015-16, the Peshawar Expo Centre, costing Rs2,500 million, has been planned by the Ministry of Commerce.

Mineral sector

Pakistan has tremendous mineral potential including precious metals, dimension stones, industrial minerals, rock salt, coal, etc., but the potential has not been developed accordingly. Inadequate facilities are behind the inadequate exploration and production of mineral resources. Poor infrastructure, poor management and non availability of obsolete technology are the main hurdles. Government of Pakistan has taken various steps to overcome these hurdles. Mismatch primarily is due to capital intensive nature of investment. These natural resources play great role in economic growth of the country. Energy and minerals such as coal, oil, gas, copper, gold, limestone, marble, precious gemstones and others, estimated figure of copper reserves 1.9[1] billion tones and 11.2 million ounces of gold. Similarly, coal reserves of 185 billion tons are going to be utilized. Currently, minerals contribution to the GDP is less than 1 per cent but it has a vast potential of increasing up to 5 to 6 per cent. In the year 2013-14,production of important minerals like rock salt, limestone and coal remained 2034 thousand ton,32308 thousand ton and 2667 thousand tons respectively.

Pakistan has a good scope for the gems and jewellery sector, the accessibility of gemstone as raw material is in huge quantity as well as have the additional advantage of low cost of production, able, energetic, and diligent artisans are the major promising features for investment. The value addition at source by gem processing can be in the interest of investors as the raw material will be readily available and processing can be made comparatively at lower cost. Investment in mineral sector has growth prospective in the following lines.

The Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) offers joint ventures in following projects:

- Gold and Base Metals Exploration in the Northern Areas of Pakistan
- Coal Briquetting Plan
- Coal mining for small thermal power plants
- Production of Ultra Refined Salt.

The Geological Survey of Pakistan is striving hard to strengthen natural resources of the country so that due share from the natural resources of the country could be utilized for the uplifting of the economy of the country, well being of its population and increasing reserves of the foreign exchange. Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) collects and provides detailed information about the natural resources of the country. It is the national department which is responsible to exploit and utilize the earth's resources. The GSP's performance review as well as its plans for achieving goals in accordance with the Vision 2025 are elaborated below:

Performance review

I. Appraisal of newly-discovered coal resources of the Badin Coal Field and its adjoining areas of Southern Sindh

- Drilling of two bore hole have been completed at the depth of 381.46 meters and 423 meters, encountered coal seams at different depths from 342.54 m to 380.24 m, with a cumulative thickness of coal, 6.17 meters and 5.00 meters, respectively.
- Core samples collected and their chemical analysis have been completed.
- Geological logging has been completed to the drilled depth.

II. Exploration of the Tertiary coal and iron ore in the Central Salt Range, Punjab

- A large quantity of iron ore and other minerals have been located in Chiniot and large quantity of coal in Rajana.
- Survey carried out for selection of suitable sites for establishment of camp and other logistic arrangements including water supply for carrying out drilling.
- Field parties have been started “Reconnaissance Survey” to establish base for conducting detailed geological and geochemical exploration.
- Geological Mapping over 160 square kilometre area on 1:10000 scales has been completed.
- 67 samples have been collected from project area.
- Section measurement completed at 05 sites.
- Potential sites have been selected for drilling.
- 25 samples collected and their chemical analysis have been completed.
- Tenders to purchase drilling accessories for drilling rigs have been published in the local newspapers.

III. Exploration and evaluation of coal in Raghni area, Tehsil Shahrig, Balochistan

- Study of the maps, toposheets, aerial photographs and satellite imageries of the area.
- Transferred data from aerial photographs and satellite imageries to topographic maps.
- Arranged the parties for drilling operation, geophysical and geological logging / mapping.
- Maintained the technical equipments and vehicles for the project.
- Arrangements for camping at project area.
- Selection of suitable outcrop areas from the point of view of availability of coal in the project area.
- Finalisation of specifications of required items and invitation of tenders / quotations for procurement.
- Tenders published in the local press for procurement of office equipments, drilling accessories and repair of drilling rigs/mud pumps etc.
- Complete the process of bids and comparative statement for award of contracts to the selected bidders.

IV. Regional geological mapping on 1:50,000 scales

- The regional geological mapping of total area of 6,400 sq. km on 1:50,000 scales were completed in different parts of the country. The geological mapping included the coverage of 2,560 sq. km. area in Balochistan (including 1,280 sq. km. under ‘accelerated geological mapping of chemical exploration of the out crop area of Pakistan’ (AGM Project), 640 sq. km. in Punjab, 1280 sq. km. area in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), 640 sq. km. in Northern Areas and Gilgit-Baltistan.
- Collection of the data, geological maps, toposheets and compiled the geology and digitized the maps of 35N/16, 1, 2, 3 and 15 of 35N, Dadu and Jamshoro Districts, Sindh

Pakistan. Preparation of Geological Map of Gilgit-Baltistan was undertaken by the GSP Northern Areas Office, Islamabad, on 1:25,000 scales.

V. Maps on 1:50,000 scales

- Geological Map of Samer Bagh Quadrangle, Toposheet No 38 N / 9, District Dir Lower, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Geological Map of Timergara Quadrangle, Toposheet No 38 N / 13, District Dir Lower, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Geological Map of Pulwai Area, Quadrangle No. 43-J/9, District Neelum, Azad Kashmir.
- Geological Map of Gharo, Toposheet 35 P/9, District Thatta, Sindh.
- Geological Map of Nooriabad, Toposheet 35/12 District Dadu, Sindh
- Geological Map of Band Murad, Toposheet 35 O/4, District Hub, Balochistan.
- Geological Map of Sindh on 1: 600,000

VI. Exploration and evaluation of Durbanchah Copper Deposits, District Chagai, Balochistan, Pakistan (GSP-SML, Joint Project)

- Induced Polarization (IP) and Magnetic Surveys in Durbanchah Area, Chagai are being carried out over an area of about 7525.066 sq.km.
- Economic geology
- During this period investigations were carried out for the following Economic Geology projects:

VII. Economic prospect of the Thar Desert Eolian Sand Block, Sindh

- 44 samples collected from the Thar Desert; locations marked on satellite image and sent to Geosciences Lab, GSP Islamabad for XRF and XRD analysis. Results of samples awaited as the next strategy will be developed on the basis of Lab report.
- Soapstone deposit of the Golengol area, Chitral District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Carbonatite occurrences in the Koga area with reference to Rare Earth Elements study District Buner, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

VIII. International and national collaborative projects

- During this period investigations were carried out under the following International/National Collaborative projects:
- Survey for Geo-hazards and their preventions and management in Earthquake hit areas (Neelum and Kaghan valleys, North Pakistan) in collaboration with the Federal Institute of Geosciences and Natural Resources, (BGR), Hanover, Germany.
- Survey of Hazardous sites in AJK, KPK and Gilgit-Baltistan on the request of Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

IX. First-ever geological map of Sindh at 1:600,000 scales

- The Geological Survey of Pakistan has published First Ever Geological map of Sindh on 1:600,000 scales. Since the discovery of Thar coal field, several areas of Sindh had attained a significant importance in their stratigraphic settings and natural resources potential such as bentonite, granite and celestite etc. It was quite difficult in the past to have a quick and easy access to these sources of information, mainly because of absence of a reliable data base. Now, that the GSP has come up with this monumental work of research by compilation and updating of the previous work, the problem has been resolved to some extent. A reliable data base is pre-requisite to attract investment in the mineral sector. This latest map provides a solid foundation for such a data base.

X. Chemical laboratory work

- Sample Preparation: 754 samples
- Thin Section : 172 and 23 ore block
- Chemical lab: 2898 samples
  15424 estimations
- XRD/DTA: 281 samples
- SEM: 111 samples and 404 EDS analysis

Outlook 2015-16:

Projects of the Geological Survey of Pakistan during 2015-16

The Geological Survey of Pakistan is an attached department of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources has designed a number of annual field program/projects to be tasked in the year 2015-16 which include; preparation of plan for minerals investigation, geological mapping, exploration and evaluation of coal, geochemical exploration of precious metals, geo-environmental and ground water studies, exploration of iron ore, geo hazard assessment projects and geochemical analysis, which have been designed and approved by competitive authority. Aforementioned projects are based at various parts of the country. Similarly development projects of the GSP intended to be conceived during the financial year 2015-16 include:

- Appraisal of newly-discovered coal resources of the Badin coal field and its adjoining areas of Southern Sindh
- Total cost Rs170.64 million and the second year Rs52.43 million for 2014-15
- Exploration of the tertiary coal in the Central Salt Range, Punjab
- Total cost Rs43.35 million, and the second year Rs18.50 million for 2014-2015
- Exploration and evaluation of coal in Raghni area, Tehsil Sharig, Balochistan
- Total cost Rs56.78 million and the first year Rs5.60 million for 2014-15.

Similarly the Development Projects of Pakistan Gems and Jewellery Development Company (PGJDC) is an important project for the development of gems and jewellery sector. Total cost of the project is Rs1400 million and financial expenditure is 80 per cent whereas physical progress is 85 per cent. Upon completion of the project, a value based gems and jewellery industry will be created as a result of up-gradation of the local craftsmen. The sector will be able to produce more competitive and demanding products as a result of increased awareness about new technologies, trends and techniques. Skilled manpower and employment generation will be increased and the sector will be shifted from traditional to contemporary design of products making them more presentable and acceptable in international markets. The quality and standard of Pakistani products will be increased building consumer confidence ultimately leading towards bringing good name to Pakistan resulting into rise in exports and earning of foreign exchange for the Government.

Annexure-I

Manufacturing item	Growth / Decline (%)	
	July-March 2013-14	July-March 2014-15
Textile	1.45	0.50
Food Beverages & Tobacco	8.24	-1.03
Coke & Petroleum Products	7.49	4.73
Paper & Board	9.30	-7.26
Pharmaceuticals	-0.37	6.38
Fertilizers	21.64	0.95
Electronics	7.02	8.21
Iron and Steel products	3.38	35.63
Leather Products	12.39	9.62
Chemicals	6.73	5.94
Non Metallic Mineral Products	0.20	2.56
Rubber Products	9.41	-0.56
Wood Products	-8.91	-78.46
Engineering Products	-20.15	-10.68
Automobiles	0.35	17.02

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Data of industrial production

Items Industrial production	Units	2013-14 (Revised) (July 2013 - June 2014)	2014-15 (Provisional) (July 2014 - March 2015)
(Large Scale Manufacturing)			
1 Cotton Yarn	Tonnes	3066030	2304460
2 Vegetable Ghee	Tonnes	1180619	873171
3 Sugar	MT	5582353	4812408
4 Paper & Paper board	MT	681839	463130
5 Nitrogenous Fertilizer	NT	2527352	1940098
6 Phosphate Fertilizer	NT	569997	442164
7 Soda Ash	MT	409148	318973
8 Caustic Soda	MT	167465	128162
9 Paints & Varnish (L)	000Ltr	43908	39136
10 Paints & Varnish (S)	Tonnes	36714	31174
11 Petroleum Products	000Ltr	13428792.36	10244097
12 Cement	000 MT	31304	23428
13 HR/CR Sheets	MT	2641245	2343374
14 Trucks	Nos	2674	2781
15 Buses	Nos	559	410
16 Cars & Jeeps	Nos	117498	106135
17 LCVs	Nos	17477	17521
18 Tractors	Nos	34524	35753
19 Air Conditioners	Nos	320727	145320
20 Refrigerators	Nos	1309906	991254
21 TV Sets	Nos	426374	327670
22 Bicycles	Nos	205448	151554
23 Electric Transformers	Nos	11363	19045
24 Electric Meters	Nos	1101983	1221973
25 Coke	Tonnes	31924	190794
26 Cigarettes	Mln Nos	64482	46789
27 Jute Goods	MT	101722	71670
28 Motor Tyres	000 Nos	8770	6500
29 Motor Tubes	000 Nos	20841	15882
30 Pig Iron / hot Metals	Tonnes	89433	195741
31 Bobbins & Shuttles	000Nos	50	48
32 Electric Motors	Nos	9891	7010
33 Power Looms	Nos	486	585
34 Tea Blended	Tonnes	102352	91950
35 Liquids / Syrups	000Ltr	91238	72743
36 Ointments	000Kg	2577	2140
37 Cooking Oil	Tonnes	371983	267837

Source: *Pakistan Bureau of Statistics*

Annexure-II

Items	Countries production during 2014 - %age change over the previous year 2013							
	Pakistan[1]	China[2]	India[3]	B.Desh[4]	Malaysia[5]	Vietnam[6]	Indonesia[7]	S. Lanka[8]
Textile	0.50	6.7	2.1	11	11.1	16.12	2.35	14.1
Food Beverages & Tobacco	-1.03	7.9	6.2	9.6	7.3	-1.82	7.24	-497.8
Coke & Petroleum Products	4.73	0	1.1	11.2	1.8	n.a	-2.27	-23.5
Paper & Board	-7.26	n.a	2.7	n.a	6.3	4.17	6.15	11
Pharmaceuticals	6.38	12.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.91	n.a	4.4
Fertilizers	0.95	-2	-0.5	n.a	n.a	14	1.27	n.a
Electronics	8.21	n.a	n.a	n.a	10.3	-10.66	n.a	-0.4
Iron and Steel Products	35.63	6.2	1.6	n.a	n.a	2.9	4.21	n.a
Leather Products	9.62	n.a	9.7	6.3	11.1	10.11	2.35	-1.1
Chemicals	5.94	10.3	-1.8	n.a	1.8	-1.91	1.27	15.6
Non Metallic Mineral Products	2.56	9.3	4.5	2.4	4.8	10.22	1.52	0.7
Rubber Products	-0.56	8.6	4.5	5	1.8	-0.82	1.27	0.3
Wood Products	-78.46	n.a	2.3	2.3	6.3	-19.26	7.33	-8.8
Engineering Products	-10.68	n.a	2.9	8.7	8.7	7.20	8.91	n.a
Automobiles	17.02	7.1	1.2	n.a	n.a	4.59	6.05	n.a
Sugar	-6.48	3.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.00	n.a	48.8
Cement	2.66	1.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	4	1.52	-8.35

Source:

[1] *Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and the selected items production period is July – March 2014-15.*
[2] *National Bureau of Statistics of China, and the selected items production period is Jan – December 2014.*
[3] *Central Statistics Office, Govt. of India and the selected items production period is April 2014 to Jan 2015.*
[4] *Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and ADB Report and the selected items production period is July 2013 – June 2014.*
[5] *Department of Statistics, Government of Malaysia and the selected items production period is Jan – December 2014.*
[6] *General Statistics Office of Vietnam and the selected items production period is Jan – December 2013.*
[7] *Statistics Indonesia, Government of Indonesia and the selected items production period is January-December 2014.*
[8] *Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the selected items production period is 2012.*