



The Bulletin

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For Information & Feedback

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Comparison of Export for the Month of January 2024 & January 2025

S.#	COMMODITIES	UNIT	January 2024			January 2025			Unit Price	Change in Qty	% Change in Qty	Change in Value	% Change in Value
			QTY	VALUE		QTY	VALUE						
				IN US\$ (000')	Unit Price		IN US\$ (000')	Unit Price					
1	Raw Cotton & Cotton Carded OR Combed	M.T.	332	616	1.86								
2	Cotton Yarn	M.T.	22,990	62,766	2.73	24,695	65,099	2.64	1705	7.42	2333	3.72	
3	Cotton Cloth	TH.SQM.	28,185	148,812	5.28	31,599	165,067	5.22	3414	12.11	16255	10.92	
4	Cotton Carded OR Combed	M.T.											
5	Yarn Other Than Cotton	M.T.	1,234	3,078	2.49	1,109	2,933	2.64	-125	-10.13	-145	-4.71	
6	Knitwear	TH.DOZ.	20,343	391,704	19.25	24,253	468,314	19.31	3910	19.22	76610	19.56	
7	Bed Wear	M.T.	41,317	256,192	6.20	46,897	288,691	6.16	5580	13.51	32499	12.69	
8	Towels	M.T.	18,044	88,262	4.89	22,534	101,970	4.53	4490	24.88	13708	15.53	
9	Tent, Canvas & Tarpulin	M.T.	4,146	13,540	3.27	5,384	16,778	3.12	1238	29.86	3238	23.91	
10	Readymade Garment	TH.DOZ.	6,342	357,042	56.30	7,014	396,985	56.60	672	10.60	39943	11.19	
11	Art-Silk & Synthetic Textile	TH.SQM.	8,009	38,129	4.76	7,988	37,265	4.67	-21	-0.26	-864	-2.27	
12	Made-ups (Other Textiles)	-	-	58,972		-	74,463						
13	Other Textile Products	-	-	58,187		-	68,343						
TOTAL			150,942	1,477,300		171,473	1,685,908						



Comparison of Export Year wise of July-January 2023-24 & July-January 2024-25

S.#	COMMODITIES	UNIT	July-January 2023-2024			July-January 2024-2025			Change in Qty	% Change in Qty	Change in Value	% Change in Value
			QTY	VALUE		QTY	VALUE					
				IN US\$ (000')	Unit Price		IN US\$ (000')	Unit Price				
1	Raw Cotton & Cotton Carded OR Combed	M.T.	30,852	55,752	1.81	332	616	1.86	-30520	-98.92	-55136	-98.90
2	Cotton Yarn	M.T.	249,533	669,825	2.68	159,580	430,230	2.70	-89953	-36.05	-239595	-35.77
3	Cotton Cloth	TH.SQ M.	212,804	1,086,396	5.11	209,746	1,129,728	5.39	-3058	-1.44	43332	3.99
4	Cotton Carded OR Combed	M.T.	332	595	1.79	2	6	3.00	-330	-99.40	-589	-98.99
5	Yarn Other Than Cotton	M.T.	7,501	21,658	2.89	7,326	20,343	2.78	-175	-2.33	-1315	-6.07
6	Knitwear	TH.DOZ.	134,882	2,567,576	19.04	148,071	3,033,951	20.49	13189	9.78	466375	18.16
7	Bed Wear	M.T.	269,967	1,629,185	6.03	307,861	1,868,894	6.07	37894	14.04	239709	14.71
8	Towels	M.T.	126,395	596,203	4.72	134,824	631,973	4.69	8429	6.67	35770	6.00
9	Tent, Canvas & Tarpulin	M.T.	23,178	70,256	3.03	28,068	83,539	2.98	4890	21.10	13283	18.91
10	Readymade Garment	TH.DOZ.	42,899	2,022,662	47.15	46,643	2,441,304	52.34	3744	8.73	418642	20.70
11	Art-Silk & Synthetic Textile	TH.SQM	47,039	209,722	4.46	50,022	236,799	4.73	2983	6.34	27077	12.91
12	Made-ups (Other Textiles)	-		414,788			460,331					
13	Other Textile Products	-		413,924			432,758					
TOTAL			1,145,382	9,758,542		1,092,475	10,770,472					

HS CODE 63026010		Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton (excluding floorcloths, polishing cloths, dishcloths and dusters):															
Month	Jul/23	Aug/23	Sep/23	Oct/23	Nov/23	Dec/23	Jan/24	Total (23-24)	Jul/24	Aug/24	Sep/24	Oct/24	Nov/24	Dec/24	Jan/25	Total (24-25)	Variance +/- %
Country	US\$ (Mn)																
Total	66.39	78.56	76.26	84.59	68.78	80.81	89.52	544.90	64.16	92.32	83.81	88.25	79.83	83.66	95.20	587.23	7.77
United States	21.49	31.60	29.66	30.84	27.30	28.01	30.97	199.86	24.03	35.62	26.62	34.79	28.52	26.04	29.22	204.84	2.49
United Kingdom	8.40	7.40	8.48	8.59	5.91	8.42	10.11	57.30	4.86	8.76	9.41	9.39	8.86	11.45	9.64	62.37	8.84
Netherlands	4.81	5.47	4.63	8.73	6.67	9.13	7.95	47.41	4.85	7.82	7.33	8.59	7.64	9.29	9.68	55.21	16.45
Italy	4.12	4.18	4.69	5.92	2.92	3.84	7.59	33.25	3.23	4.48	4.89	4.13	2.99	3.75	7.85	31.32	(5.81)
Spain	3.92	4.09	3.67	3.18	2.96	3.72	6.40	27.93	4.04	4.39	4.36	4.70	4.34	4.12	7.31	33.27	19.09
Germany	2.77	3.92	2.78	4.55	3.18	4.53	2.93	24.68	4.14	2.90	4.54	3.14	3.87	3.61	4.34	26.54	7.54
France	2.84	2.05	2.40	2.15	1.69	3.57	3.28	17.98	1.64	2.43	3.32	1.84	3.13	3.36	3.81	19.53	8.58
Poland	1.51	2.17	2.09	2.21	1.40	1.90	1.66	12.95	1.81	2.82	2.47	2.06	2.08	2.28	2.15	15.67	20.97
Greece	1.55	1.22	1.69	1.59	0.94	2.00	2.17	11.16	1.43	1.64	1.60	0.82	2.22	0.98	2.32	11.00	(1.40)
United Arab Emirates	1.13	1.59	1.03	1.50	1.08	1.44	1.32	9.09	1.51	1.92	1.79	1.64	1.24	1.68	1.92	11.70	28.72
Belgium	1.07	1.22	1.43	1.59	1.91	1.27	1.43	9.92	0.85	1.77	1.45	1.31	1.30	1.20	1.21	9.08	(8.46)
South Africa	1.19	1.06	1.53	1.59	1.13	1.01	1.13	8.64	1.05	1.21	1.67	1.17	1.22	1.46	1.12	8.91	3.10
Ireland	0.83	0.95	0.59	0.82	0.90	0.59	0.68	5.36	0.69	1.40	0.87	0.70	1.04	0.86	0.87	6.43	19.93
Saudi Arabia	0.83	0.34	0.69	0.74	0.97	0.72	1.00	5.29	0.26	0.86	1.19	0.82	0.77	0.53	0.60	5.04	(4.75)
Canada	1.06	1.23	0.59	0.87	0.71	0.99	0.96	6.41	0.63	1.56	1.02	1.54	0.92	0.88	0.97	7.53	17.35
Denmark	0.66	0.92	0.44	0.72	0.71	0.55	1.21	5.22	0.87	0.68	0.89	0.58	0.46	0.88	0.79	5.16	(1.08)
Slovenia	0.45	0.29	0.54	0.51	0.51	0.32	0.77	3.40	0.48	0.60	0.70	0.33	0.47	0.73	1.22	4.53	33.38
Australia	0.34	0.49	0.70	1.07	0.71	0.50	0.75	4.56	0.43	0.62	0.73	0.91	0.74	0.42	0.45	4.30	(5.66)
Malaysia	0.22	0.33	0.57	0.63	0.48	0.62	0.37	3.23	0.30	0.40	0.53	0.67	0.44	0.53	0.36	3.23	0.06
Sweden	0.17	0.87	0.51	0.61	0.47	0.87	0.33	3.81	0.48	0.47	0.44	0.30	0.31	0.36	0.33	2.70	(29.22)
Romania	0.61	0.82	0.66	0.84	0.82	0.41	0.53	4.69	1.06	0.73	1.15	1.22	0.88	0.57	1.32	6.92	47.73
Portugal	0.43	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.24	0.52	0.53	2.21	0.11	0.40	0.24	0.27	0.48	0.56	0.83	2.89	30.36
New Zealand	0.10	0.38	0.44	0.15	0.37	0.43	0.28	2.14	0.39	0.30	0.39	0.32	0.20	0.27	0.16	2.04	(4.64)
Ghana	0.39	0.50	0.57	0.32	0.37	0.47	0.31	2.93	0.01	1.47	0.45	0.77	0.61	0.99	0.66	4.95	68.97
Panama	0.18	0.35	0.37	0.23	0.32	0.31	0.16	1.94	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.49	0.21	0.18	0.43	1.73	(11.14)
Bulgaria	0.12	0.36	0.42	0.18	0.52	0.41	0.23	2.24	0.15	0.39	0.31	0.18	0.43	0.31	0.43	2.20	(1.72)
Senegal	0.22	0.13	0.24	0.12	0.16	0.01	0.25	1.13	0.09	0.59	0.17	0.41	0.14	0.47	0.31	2.18	93.41
Norway	0.26	0.28	0.04	0.18	0.06	0.42	0.26	1.50	0.28	0.36	0.39	0.30	0.21	0.52	0.49	2.56	70.77
Kenya	0.21	0.25	0.17	0.33	0.26	0.14	0.22	1.58	0.27	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.48	0.05	0.18	1.83	16.07
Brazil	0.48	0.34	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.49	0.10	1.79	0.49	1.17	0.47	0.54	0.40	0.16	0.22	3.45	92.40
Belize								-				0.04			0.12	0.16	#DIV/0!
Chile	0.04	0.23		0.13	0.23	0.28	0.25	1.15	0.40	0.28	0.30	0.10	0.23	0.11	0.11	1.53	32.47
Croatia	0.22	0.05	0.24	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.50	1.54	0.23	0.19	0.27	0.29	0.57	0.90	0.52	2.97	93.27
Tanzania, United Republic Of	0.17	0.38	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.00	1.09	0.03	0.20	0.40	0.33	0.27	0.60	0.04	1.88	72.50
Hungary	0.50	0.29	0.65	0.45	0.14	0.41	0.30	2.74	0.35	0.32	0.28	0.47	0.14	0.31	0.35	2.21	(19.17)
Cyprus	0.19	0.22	0.35	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.09	1.20	0.13	0.12	0.03	0.19	0.05	0.16	0.15	0.84	(30.10)
Japan	0.23	0.28	0.17	0.30	0.39	0.24	0.09	1.69	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.50	(70.38)
Ivory Coast / Cote D'Ivoire	0.09		0.01		0.05			0.15			0.07					0.07	(55.33)
Kuwait	0.23	0.15	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.72	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.23	0.07	0.07	0.66	(7.86)
								Page # 3								-	#VALUE!

Month	Jul/23	Aug/23	Sep/23	Oct/23	Nov/23	Dec/23	Jan/24	Total (23-24)	Jul/24	Aug/24	Sep/24	Oct/24	Nov/24	Dec/24	Jan/25	Total (24-25)	Varianc +/- %
Switzerland			0.00	0.00			0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00			0.05	81.09
French Polynesia						0.08		0.08							0.11	0.11	43.06
Austria			0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00		0.09	0.04	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.58	579.69
Uruguay		0.01			0.00	0.05		0.07	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.04		0.03	0.05	0.24	252.45
Argentina	0.03							0.03			0.01	0.04		0.04		0.09	258.55
Martinique	0.04			0.04				0.07				0.04				0.04	(38.50)
Trinidad And Tobago	0.02		0.01					0.03								-	(100.00)
Bahrain/Kingdom Of Bahrain	0.02	0.02	0.00		0.01	0.02		0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02		0.07	(8.28)
Seychelles			0.02	0.01				0.03							0.01	0.01	(59.73)
Botswana								-								-	#DIV/0!
Tunisia		0.02				0.01		0.03								-	(100.00)
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic		0.03						0.03								-	(100.00)
Costa Rica	0.03		0.03		0.08			0.15	0.16		0.02	0.17		0.12		0.48	228.68
Indonesia								-					0.00			0.00	#DIV/0!
Iraq					0.03			0.03					0.02			0.02	(22.76)
Angola		0.01						0.01					0.02			0.02	69.63
Guadeloupe								-						0.01		0.01	#DIV/0!
Libyan Arab Jamhriya								-								-	#DIV/0!
Azerbaijan								-								-	#DIV/0!
Maldives			0.02	0.01			0.02	0.05	0.00			0.00		0.01		0.01	(73.23)
Honduras		0.10		0.12	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.32			0.05					0.05	(83.52)
Congo, Democratic Republic Of		0.00			0.00			0.01	0.00		0.00					0.00	(88.13)
Malawi	0.01	0.01						0.02					0.07			0.07	237.51
Barbados				0.02				0.02		0.01					0.00	0.01	(36.05)
Lebanon		0.05						0.05								-	(100.00)
Fiji		0.03						0.03			0.06					0.06	98.63
Afghanistan	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	114.05
Guinea				0.01				0.01		0.04		0.01				0.05	353.71
Nicaragua								-				0.03				0.03	#DIV/0!
Thailand	0.01			0.03				0.03								-	(100.00)
Georgia	0.01					0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01		0.08				0.03	0.12	126.78
New Caledonia			0.02					0.02							0.02	0.02	(4.18)
Kazakhstan	0.00	0.01		0.01	0.00	0.00		0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01			0.07	0.09	312.60	
Benin	0.06							0.06								-	(100.00)
Slovakia		0.01	0.09		0.02			0.12	0.00	0.02			0.00	0.19	0.21	74.10	
Mayotte								-								-	#DIV/0!
Liberia								-								-	#DIV/0!
Jamaica	0.05	0.01					0.10	0.16						0.03		0.03	(81.77)
Cameroon						0.09		0.09			0.02					0.02	(79.22)
Korea (South)	0.02	0.01					0.02	0.05		0.00			0.07			0.07	59.97
Taiwan/Sep Customs Territory O	0.06						0.06	0.11								-	(100.00)
Aruba	0.09			0.07				0.17				0.03	0.12			0.15	(10.31)
								Page # 5								-	#VALUE!

Month	Jul/23	Aug/23	Sep/23	Oct/23	Nov/23	Dec/23	Jan/24	Total (23-24)	Jul/24	Aug/24	Sep/24	Oct/24	Nov/24	Dec/24	Jan/25	Total (24-25)	Varianc +/- %
Curacao								-				0.01				0.01	#DIV/0!
Djibouti				0.02	0.00			0.02						0.00		0.00	(97.49)
Macau, China								-								-	#DIV/0!
Uganda								-								-	#DIV/0!
Guyana								-								-	#DIV/0!
Kyrgyzstan								-								-	#DIV/0!
Brunei Darussalam								-								-	#DIV/0!
Egypt								-								-	#DIV/0!
El Salvador			0.19					0.19								-	(100.00)
Hong Kong, china								-								-	#DIV/0!
Kazakistan							0.01	0.01								-	(100.00)
Montenegro								-								-	#DIV/0!
Paraguay				0.08				0.08	0.08	0.10						0.18	138.37
Russian Fedration								-								-	#DIV/0!
Serbia						0.00	0.01	0.01								-	(100.00)
Sierra Leone								-								-	#DIV/0!
Ukrainian						0.04		0.04								-	(100.00)
Viet Nam			0.00					0.00								-	(100.00)
								-								-	#DIV/0!

HS Code: 63026020		Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton (excluding floorcloths, polishing cloths, dishcloths and dusters): towels of cotton, hand loom															
Month	Jul/23	Aug/23	Sep/23	Oct/23	Nov/23	Dec/23	Jan/24	Total	Jul/24	Aug/24	Sep/24	Oct/24	Nov/24	Dec/24	Jan/25	Total	Variance +/- %
Country	US\$ (Mn)																
Total	1.00	2.75	1.35	1.79	1.03	1.28	1.52	10.72	3.74	3.51	2.68	2.37	1.83	2.30	1.39	17.81	66.22
Poland	0.02				0.07	0.23	0.32	0.64	0.44	0.41	0.40	0.34	0.22	0.25	0.15	2.22	249.20
Hungary					0.09	0.24	0.33	0.66	0.52	0.47	0.43	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.07	1.85	177.99
Slovenia								0.00		0.01					0.01	0.02	#DIV/0!
United Arab Emirates	0.20	0.70	0.11	0.21	0.07	0.03	0.02	1.34	0.03		0.00			0.02	0.00	0.06	(95.23)
Ghana	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.34	0.23		1.11	0.30			0.09				0.38	(65.49)
Romania						0.13	0.18	0.31	0.14	0.18	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.07	0.92	199.88
Puerto Rico								0.00	0.01							0.01	#DIV/0!
Qatar								0.00			0.01					0.01	#DIV/0!
Saudi Arabia	0.41	0.47	0.24	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.05	1.26	0.01	0.06	0.01		0.09			0.17	(86.68)
Total								0.00	1.87	1.75	1.34	1.18	0.92	1.15	0.69	8.91	#DIV/0!
United States	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.33	0.62	0.02	0.25	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.27	0.18	1.04	66.24
Malaysia	0.05	0.22	0.12	0.25	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.76		0.02	0.01	0.03			0.01	0.07	(90.64)
Ivory Coast / Cote D'Ivoire		0.46		0.17				0.63	0.17							0.17	(73.62)
Lesotho		0.16	0.32	0.10				0.58								0.00	(100.00)
Senegal		0.13		0.39				0.52								0.00	(100.00)
South Africa		0.12	0.12	0.24				0.48	0.20							0.20	(59.61)
United Kingdom	0.01	0.00			0.01	0.16	0.13	0.30	0.00	0.13	0.10	0.32	0.12	0.16	0.01	0.83	173.21
Kenya			0.16		0.15			0.31								0.00	(100.00)
Togo		0.00	0.00	0.17	0.06			0.23								0.00	(100.00)
Nigeria	0.01			0.17	0.02			0.20								0.00	(100.00)
Canada	0.05						0.04	0.09			0.00			0.03		0.03	(65.88)
Spain						0.03	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.47	613.42
Gambia	0.02	0.04			0.03			0.09								0.00	(100.00)
Tanzania, United Republic Of	0.00	0.01	0.01					0.02								0.00	(100.00)
Italy	0.03					0.03		0.06			0.05	0.04			0.03	0.12	100.33
Oman		0.09						0.09								0.00	(100.00)
Jordan		0.08						0.08								0.00	(100.00)
Singapore				0.03		0.03		0.06								0.00	(100.00)
France			0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.06		0.03				0.03	0.02	0.08	25.94
Turkey							0.04	0.04								0.00	(100.00)
Sri Lanka	0.01							0.01								0.00	(100.00)
Belgium								0.00								0.00	#DIV/0!
Denmark								0.00					0.01	0.03	0.02	0.06	#DIV/0!
Netherlands								0.00								0.00	#DIV/0!
Kuwait		0.01	0.01					0.02								0.00	(100.00)
Croatia	0.02							0.02								0.00	(100.00)
Hong Kong		0.01			0.01			0.02								0.00	(100.00)
Georgia					0.01	0.00		0.01								0.00	(100.00)
Greece								0.00								0.00	#DIV/0!
Azerbaijan		0.01						0.01								0.00	(100.00)
								Page # 7								0.01	#DIV/0!

Month	Jul/23	Aug/23	Sep/23	Oct/23	Nov/23	Dec/23	Jan/24	Total	Jul/24	Aug/24	Sep/24	Oct/24	Nov/24	Dec/24	Jan/25	Total	Variance +/- %
Hong Kong, china								0.00						0.01		0.01	#DIV/0!
Ireland								0.00			0.03			0.01		0.04	#DIV/0!
Mozambique							0.01	0.01					0.04			0.04	673.39
Germany		0.00						0.00	0.00	0.02						0.02	801.02
Somalia							0.00	0.00								0.00	(100.00)
Switzerland								0.00								0.00	#DIV/0!
Djibouti					0.00			0.00								0.00	(100.00)
Mexico		0.00						0.00								0.00	(100.00)
Lithuania								0.00			0.01					0.01	#DIV/0!
Mauritius								0.00		0.05						0.05	#DIV/0!
Australia								0.00				0.02	0.00		0.00	0.02	#DIV/0!
Chile								0.00								0.00	#DIV/0!
Czech Republic								0.00								0.00	#DIV/0!
Reunion								0.00								0.00	#DIV/0!
Saint Lucia								0.00								0.00	#DIV/0!
Sweden								0.00					0.01			0.01	#DIV/0!

HS Code: 63026090 Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton (excluding floorcloths, polishing cloths, dishcloths and dusters): other

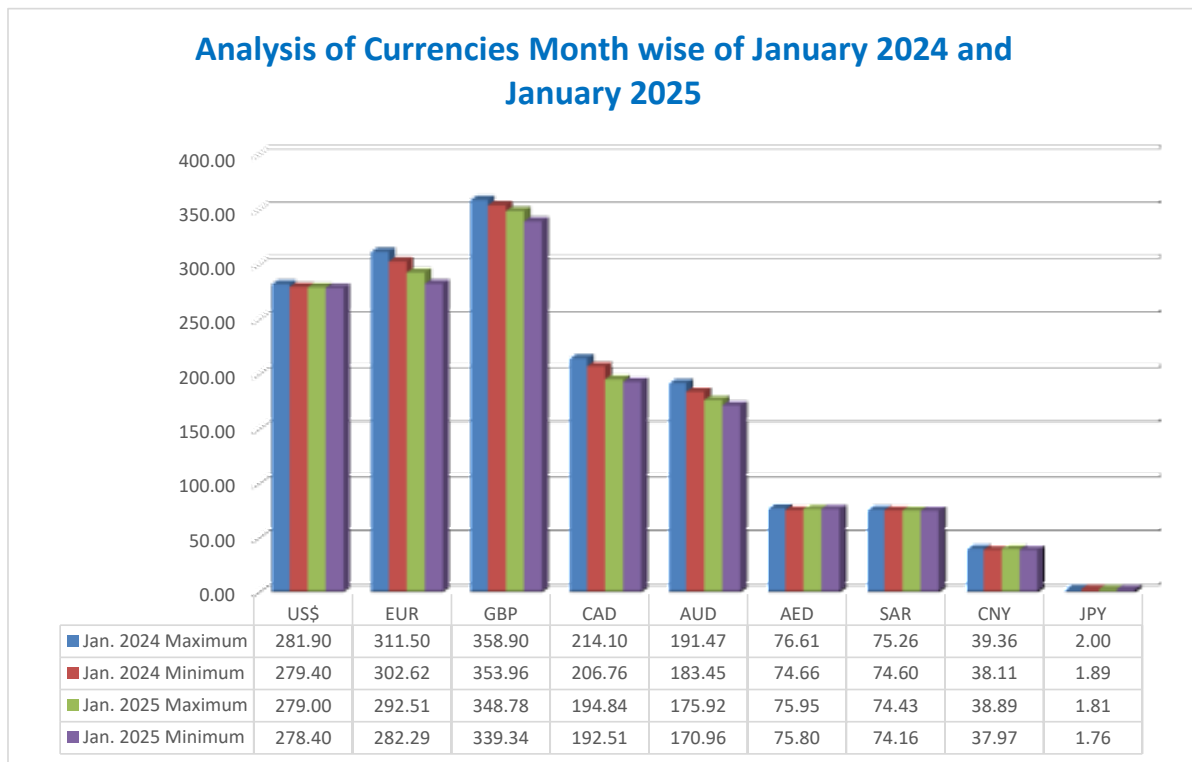
Month	Jul/23	Aug/23	Sep/23	Oct/23	Nov/23	Dec/23	Jan/24	Total	Jul/24	Aug/24	Sep/24	Oct/24	Nov/24	Dec/24	Jan/25	Total	Variance +/-%
Country	US\$ (Mn)																
Total	4.94	6.91	5.89	6.38	5.10	5.20	4.74	39.16	4.08	6.64	5.36	5.72	4.57	3.51	6.07	35.94	(8.22)
United States	1.28	2.12	1.46	2.63	2.30	2.44	1.90	14.14	1.58	2.64	2.18	2.89	1.88	1.47	1.96	14.60	3.30
France	1.65	1.51	0.59	0.26	0.35	0.64	0.42	5.43	0.13	0.56	0.56	0.22	0.61	0.39	0.68	3.15	(41.97)
Netherlands	0.40	0.75	1.82	0.79	0.35	0.29	0.32	4.73	0.29	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.18	0.39	0.39	2.41	(48.96)
United Kingdom	0.38	0.66	0.19	0.56	0.43	0.41	0.80	3.43	0.42	0.42	0.23	0.46	0.39	0.27	0.77	2.96	(13.59)
Germany	0.31	0.56	0.29	0.41	0.33	0.42	0.48	2.79	0.62	0.44	0.59	0.66	0.37	0.12	0.25	3.05	9.00
Italy	0.11	0.40	0.37	0.29	0.19	0.35	0.22	1.91	0.29	0.33	0.41	0.12	0.08	0.18	0.29	1.70	(11.03)
South Africa	0.32	0.07	0.44	0.18		0.06		1.07	0.00	0.42	0.16	0.00	0.07	0.16		0.82	(23.16)
Spain	0.08	0.28	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.17	0.74	0.16	0.21	0.03	0.14	0.29	0.05	0.17	1.05	41.65
Poland	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.14	0.36			0.59	0.02		0.04				0.15	0.21	(65.19)
Belgium	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.18	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.39	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.57	45.11
Greece	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.09		0.24		0.02	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.17	0.32	0.67	175.70
United Arab Emirates	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.35	0.10	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.47	36.16
Portugal				0.04	0.04		0.09	0.17	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.02	0.26	0.81	371.58
Hungary			0.06	0.10	0.21	0.03	0.00	0.40				0.04			0.03	0.07	(83.18)
Romania	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.19	0.01		0.44				0.02			0.02	0.04	(90.01)
Malaysia	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.30	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.02			0.01	0.26	(13.11)
Kuwait		0.02	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.14		0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.10	(29.20)
Denmark	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.18	0.28	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		0.05	0.09	0.19	(33.07)
Kenya	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.02			0.25		0.02		0.02			0.02	0.06	(77.01)
Puerto Rico				0.07		0.03		0.10			0.08	0.08			0.08	0.24	133.20
Panama	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.01			0.20				0.01				0.01	(97.03)
Czech Republic		0.00		0.04			0.02	0.05			0.00	0.05		0.03	0.01	0.09	61.21
Guadeloupe								-						0.00		0.00	#DIV/0!
Ireland	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03		0.01		0.12		0.02			0.02			0.04	(63.53)
Croatia		0.01	0.00	0.00		0.02	0.02	0.07			0.04		0.02		0.03	0.09	36.87
Senegal								-		0.26		0.01	0.01		0.04	0.32	#DIV/0!
Canada	0.02	0.01	0.02		0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.17	0.05	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.46	621.37
Saudi Arabia		0.02	0.00		0.03	0.00	0.03	0.08		0.02	0.00	0.02		0.03		0.08	(6.54)
Sweden				0.02				0.02			0.02			0.01	0.02	0.05	206.22
Cyprus	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08		0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	(84.23)
Uzbekistan								-							0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
Norway	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.12		0.01		0.01			0.00	0.02	(84.70)
Malta						0.05		0.05								-	(100.00)
Australia		0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01		0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.29	620.92

Month	Jul/23	Aug/23	Sep/23	Oct/23	Nov/23	Dec/23	Jan/24	Total	Jul/24	Aug/24	Sep/24	Oct/24	Nov/24	Dec/24	Jan/25	Total	Variance +/--%
Slovenia					0.06			0.06					0.03		0.02	0.04	(32.05)
Azerbaijan	0.01	0.01		0.02				0.04								-	(100.00)
Ecuador								-		0.05						0.05	#DIV/0!
Argentina								-			0.01				0.03	0.04	#DIV/0!
Slovakia								-						0.02	0.02	0.02	#DIV/0!
Mozambique								-	0.02							0.02	#DIV/0!
New Zealand	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02				0.03					0.00	0.00		0.01	(74.70)
Sri Lanka			0.03	0.01			0.01	0.05	0.00			0.04				0.05	(1.35)
Saint Lucia						0.04		0.04								-	(100.00)
Kingdom Of Bahrain					0.02			0.02								-	(100.00)
Kazakhstan								-						0.01		0.01	#DIV/0!
Latvia								-					0.00			0.00	#DIV/0!
Philippines								-					0.03			0.03	#DIV/0!
Qatar						0.00		0.00		0.00						0.00	(18.98)
Mauritius		0.00		0.00		0.01		0.01			0.01	0.00	0.07	0.00		0.08	546.29
Finland								-								-	#DIV/0!
Oman	0.00		0.02		0.00			0.02		0.01	0.01		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.09	268.84
Brazil			0.01					0.01					0.01		0.01	0.02	241.63
Turkey			0.02					0.02								-	(100.00)
Colombia				0.02				0.02								-	(100.00)
Austria								-							0.06	0.06	#DIV/0!
Costa Rica								-				0.00				0.00	#DIV/0!
Trinidad And Tobago						0.01		0.01								-	(100.00)
Mexico								-					0.01			0.01	#DIV/0!
Morocco		0.01						0.01					0.00			0.00	(94.42)
Angola								-								-	#DIV/0!
Ghana								-	0.00	0.18	0.18				0.02	0.39	#DIV/0!
Maldives			0.00	0.00				0.00								-	(100.00)
Uruguay						0.00		0.00								-	(100.00)
Estonia								-					0.00			0.00	#DIV/0!
Afghanistan	0.00	0.00				0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00			0.00	61.84
Singapore				0.00				0.00	0.01							0.01	273.35
Somalia	0.00							0.00								-	(100.00)
Nigeria								-								-	#DIV/0!
Reunion								-								-	#DIV/0!
Lithuania		0.00						0.00	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00				0.10	5860.61
Jordan				0.00				0.00					0.00			0.00	(88.89)



Analysis of Currencies Month wise of January 2024 and January 2025

Month	Indicator	US\$	EUR	GBP	CAD	AUD	AED	SAR	CNY	JPY
Jan. 2024	Maximum	281.90	311.50	358.90	214.10	191.47	76.61	75.26	39.36	2.00
	Minimum	279.40	302.62	353.96	206.76	183.45	74.66	74.60	38.11	1.89
Jan. 2025	Maximum	279.00	292.51	348.78	194.84	175.92	75.95	74.43	38.89	1.81
	Minimum	278.40	282.29	339.34	192.51	170.96	75.80	74.16	37.97	1.76

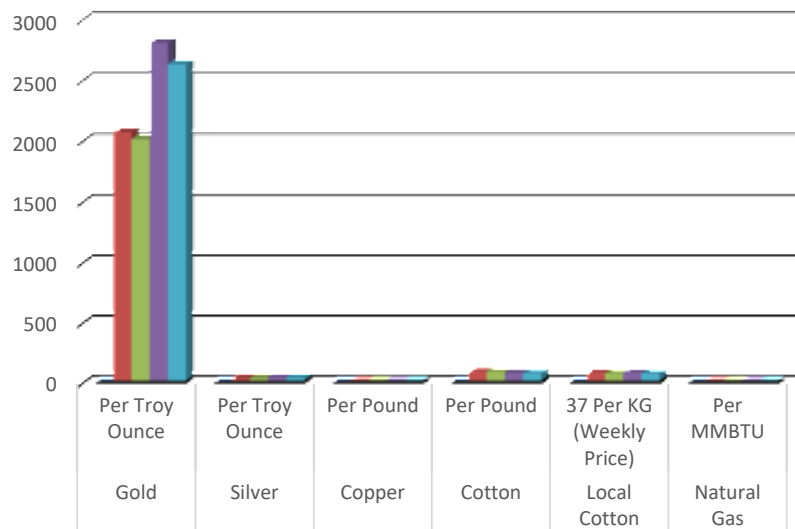




Analysis of Commodities Month wise of January 2024 and January 2025

		Gold	Silver	Copper	Cotton	Local Cotton	Natural Gas
		Per Troy Ounce	Per Troy Ounce	Per Pound	Per Pound	37 Per KG (Weekly Price)	Per MMBTU
Month	Indicator	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Jan. 2024	Maximum	2,062.59	23.76	3.91	85.76	75.23	3.31
	Minimum	2,005.72	22.08	3.74	79.94	64.92	2.05
Jan. 2025	Maximum	2,801.00	31.67	4.41	68.68	70.00	4.26
	Minimum	2,623.80	28.87	4.04	65.88	63.81	3.05

Analysis of Commodities Month wise of January 2024 and January 2025



Month Indicator	Gold	Silver	Copper	Cotton	Local Cotton	Natural Gas
Jan. 2024 Maximum	2,062.59	23.76	3.91	85.76	75.23	3.31
Jan. 2024 Minimum	2,005.72	22.08	3.74	79.94	64.92	2.05
Jan. 2025 Maximum	2,801.00	31.67	4.41	68.68	70.00	4.26
Jan. 2025 Minimum	2,623.80	28.87	4.04	65.88	63.81	3.05



TMA delegation met Federal Ministers, Secretaries, Chairman FBR

TMA delegation led by Mr. Ather Bari, along with Mr. Aamir Lari, Mr. Kashif Mehtab, Mr. Haroon Shamsi, Mr. Farooq Ehsan, Mr. Muzzammil Husain met with Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb Finance Minister, Mr. Jam Kamal Khan, Commerce Minister, Rana Tanveer Hussain Minister Industries, Mr. Mussaddik Malik Minister Petroleum, Mr. Awais Laghari Minister for Energy, Mr. Jawad Paul Secretary Commerce, Mr. Rashid Langrial Chairman FBR, on February 18, 2025 at offices of the Federal Secretariat in Islamabad.

TMA delegation highlighted the key issues and suggested important suggestions for the growth and export industry of Pakistan. Mr. Aurangzeb, Mr. Jam Kamal including the other ministers and secretaries assured full support to resolve the issues and will support TMA for the growth of Trade and Industry of Pakistan. The key issues were included :

1. EFS (Export Finance Scheme) Continuance: We are informed regarding its possible continuation with additional controls, with a possibility of restoring EFS on domestic raw materials.
2. Taxation Policy: While FTR (Final Tax Regime) has ended, there will be relaxations under NTR (Normal Tax Regime) to facilitate exporters and ease business operations.
3. Suspension Notices: Concerns regarding unjustified suspension notices have been well acknowledged, and necessary corrections are expected.
4. DLTL (Drawback of Local Taxes and Levies) Refunds: The process is in motion, with clearances expected by 2025.
5. Utility Rate Reduction: A reduction in utility costs is under review and is expected to reflect positively in the upcoming budget.
6. Close Coordination with Ministries: Each ministry has committed to maintaining direct communication and ensuring smooth facilitation for exporters.









TOWEL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
FEDERAL BUDGET 2025-2026
PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

BY

Ather Bari
CHAIRMAN
Aamir Hassan Lari
Vice Chairman

TOWEL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN

77-A Sindhi Muslim Co-operative Housing Society, Karachi

Phone: (021) 34382801-4 Fax: (021) 34551628

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Tax-to-GDP Ratio

The tax-to-GDP ratio should be viewed as an outcome of a robust fiscal policy rather than an objective in itself. A well-designed fiscal policy promotes investment, job creation, export growth, and reduces import dependence, ultimately leading to sustainable and equitable GDP growth.

Towel Manufacturers Association of Pakistan

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Key Strategic Imperatives for a Robust Fiscal Policy Framework

- 1. Tax-to-GDP Ratio** The tax-to-GDP ratio should be viewed as an outcome of a robust fiscal policy rather than an objective in itself. A well-designed fiscal policy promotes investment, job creation, export growth, and reduces import dependence, ultimately leading to sustainable and equitable GDP growth.
- 2. Business Growth for Revenue** Focus on growing businesses to increase tax revenue, thereby supporting both economic and social objectives.
- 3. Equitable Tax Distribution:** Ensure an equitable distribution of the tax burden across different sectors and income groups
- 4. Competitive Tax Rates** Implement tax rates that are competitive to attract investment and stimulate economic activity.
- 5. Policy Predictability:** Provide long-term policy predictability to create a stable environment for businesses and investors.
- 6. FTR based taxation and not NTR:** FTR base taxation specially from exporters / indirect exporters encourage business growth and reinvestment as well exporters focus on market rather on taxation.
- 7. Simplified Tax Processes:** unify, harmonize, and digitize tax returns to reduce compliance costs and improve efficiency.
- 8. Minimize Cash Flow Impact:** Minimize the impact of taxation on the cash flow of businesses to enhance their financial stability.

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ZERO RATING OF 5 SECTOR

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
Sales Tax on 5 Zero rated sector has been levied during 2019 on a pretext that a huge quantity of raw material used by domestic consumer is untaxed by creating FASTER System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓It is proposed that all 5 zero rated sector be again placed in Zero rated so that their liquidity and other issue may be resolved for the sake of export target of 25 Bln US\$ as FASTER system not working as announce. ✓No one listening differed case ➢ SMEs and irregular exporters be facility on FASTER system ✓ The officer will be given task for new enrolment of tax payer which is still dodging department. 	From the below table it is clear that about 31% of total raw materials are consumed by domestic people while 69% are exported. Out of these about 15% Branded store and other store exist in the shopping Mall are already taxed hence, the quantum may further decrease to 15%. Means Govt twisting exporters to recover 15% of domestic.

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EFS SCHEME

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
Export Facilitation Scheme (EFS) designed to promote exports by allowing duty-free import / Zero rated local supplies of inputs for manufacturing goods meant for export. Now Zero rated local supply withdrawn in budget 2024-25	Withdrawn section of EFS on local supply should be restored so that cost of doing business become less as well as our local industry may flourish	This will decrease cost of doing business and justice in the eyes of law.

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FREQUENT CHANGES IN INPUT ADJUSTMENT

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
Conflicting policy statements on sales tax and frequent changes in procedures. Frequent issuance of SRO's complicating most important tax of the future	Frequent changes and policy announcements be stopped to avoid confusion. Clear policy and procedures be defined covering each sector in a single manual. Changes in law and procedure be consulted with stakeholders before implementation	Establish GST as the main revenue generating tax regime, promoting healthy tax culture. Promote trust between tax collector and tax payer. Better business environment

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INPUT ADJUSTMENT U/S-21 BLACK LISTING

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
(3) During the period of suspension of registration, the invoices issued by such person are not being entertained for the purposes of sales Tax refund or input tax credit, and once such person is black listed, the refund or input tax credit claimed against the invoices issued by him ,whether prior or after such black listing, are being rejected through a self-speaking appealable order and after affording an opportunity of being heard to such person.]	Input claim should be allowed to all registered persons who purchase goods on valid sales tax invoices & full filled all the required conditions of the S.T. Act, 1990 and the seller was active at the time of such purchases.	This penalizes a registered buyer who claims input adjustment on legitimate purchases with sales tax payment, but both registered buyer and seller are made to suffer for failure of the sales tax department to record tax payment in their data base or any the seller willfully avoid to deposit the payment of GST collected from the purchaser..

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PENALTY OF RS.50,000 FOR NON-SUBMISSION U/S 33

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
A very harsh penalty on registered person levied who Fails to produce record on 1 st Notice.	The penalty be made in line with the default in submission of monthly return viz., linked with KIBOR.	This will improve confidence of tax payer with tax collector.

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SECTION 26(3) REVISED RETURN

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
A registered person may, subject to approval of the 9[Commissioner Inland Revenue] having jurisdiction, file a revised return within 120[one hundred and twenty] days of the filing of return under sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, sub-section (2), 11[or under clause (a) or clause (b) of section 27], to correct any omission or wrong declaration made therein.]	It is proposed that a new provision of section 221 of the income tax ordinance 2001, and the custom act 1969 may be inserted in the sales tax act to allow the tax payers to revise his return as and when required.	In income tax a return can be revised at any time without any approval even after receipt of notice without penalty as past practice.

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SECTION 57 CORRECTION OF ERRORS

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
(1) The officer of Inland Revenue, Commissioner, the Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal may, by an order in writing, amend any order passed by him to rectify any mistake apparent from the record on his or its own motion or any mistake brought to his or its notice by a taxpayer or, in the case of the Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal, the Commissioner.	It is proposed that general mistake can be corrected any time by collectorate on the application of tax payer.	In income tax & Federal excise a tax payer can rectify even on mistake apparent on records as per past practice.

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8B. Adjustable Input Tax

Restriction of Input Sales Tax at 90% of Output Sales Tax. :-

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
By virtue of amendment through SRO 154 of 28 th Feb 2013 and subsequently through SRO 1125 OF 31 st December 2011 Zero Rating for Sales Tax converted into a reduced sales tax regime. Consequently those who were falling under SRO 647(I) dated 27 th June 2007 does not qualify to adjust input tax of 90% of output tax.	<u>Option I</u> Clarification on "Zero Rated" F.B.R at serial # 07 of the SRO 647 of 2007 needs clarification from F.B.R on reduced rate on supplies. <u>Option II</u> Serial No. 07 of the SRO 647 of 2007 to "7. Person making Zero Rated or <u>reduced-rated</u> supplies provided value of such supplies <u>in aggregated</u> exceeds 50% of value of all taxable supplies in a tax period."	Tax Payer may be allowed to claim input Sales Tax credit at an early date so that their funds are not blocked resulting to unnecessary refund.

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Section 8A & 8(1) (ca)

Joint and several liability of registered persons in supply chain where tax unpaid :-

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
Section 8A & 8(1) (CA) if a registered person getting taxable supply from another registered person feels that part or all the tax payable with regard to supply of the goods supplied would go unpaid than both the parties shall be jointly and severally liable for payment of such unpaid tax.	Both these condition be removed in the light of Judgment C.P.No.D-2273 of 2011 and SOP be prepared as per direction provided in the Judgment.	F.B.R be made responsible for disallowing a registered person to claim input tax if registered vendor of FBR become Black Listed or Inactive

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Input Sales Tax to be allowed to Sales Registered Persons on Building Material, Office Equipment, Office Furniture, Vehicles and other goods & service used for business purposes

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
Input Sales Tax on above items are restricted virtue of clauses 1 (h) & (i) off section 8 introduced through Finance Act 2014 and either through SRO 490 (I)/ 2004. In order to promote purchases from documented sector and encourage sales tax registration, the same should be allowed. Adequate protection is already there in the law to avoid misuse of input sales tax on above items not related to taxable supplies vide disallowance under clause (f) and (g) of section 8, thereby only allowing input sales tax for registered taxpayers using vehicles for their taxable activity.	Clause 1(h) & (i) of section 8 should be deleted. Further, in Clause (a), (e) (f), (g) and (h) to SRO 490(I)/2004 should be deleted.	The registered sector will be beneficiary over un registered sector and ultimately un registered sector will get inspire from the registered sector and ultimately unregistered sector get themselves registered. "Filer and Non Filer concept was introduced in Finance Act 2014.

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Sales Tax on Service SRB Vs FBR)

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
As per SRB 2 nd Schedule to the Sindh Sales Tax Act 2011 vide Tariff Heading # 9830.0000 Sales Tax Chargeable by SRB on Services provided in the matter of manufacturing or processing for others on toll basis. While as per FBR Manufacture' or 'produce' includes - (a) any process in which an article singly or in combination with other articles, materials, components, is either converted into another distinct article or product or is so changed, transformed or reshaped that it becomes capable of being put to use differently or distinctly and includes any process incidental or ancillary to the completion of a manufactured product;	SRB should be instructed to withdraw Tariff Heading # 9830.000 so that manufacturers of ancillary textiles could be defined as per FBR parameter and remain in one domain instead of two domain.	This will reduced extra burden on crippling export oriented sector as well as reduced multi registration and maintenance.

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TAX ON TAX SEC.148 (9) OF I.TAX ORD.

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
<p>All with-holding tax on imports is calculated on the basis of import value after addition of sales tax.</p> <p>This is <u>tax-on-tax</u> which is unjust and unfair to the tax-payer. This has been declared illegal by the Supreme Court of Pakistan.</p> <p>It also increases the cost of industrial raw materials subjected.</p>	<p>WHT should be calculated on the value of goods excluding sales tax at customs stage and not the duty paid value by amending section 148(9) of income tax ordinance</p>	<p>This will decrease cost of doing business and justice in the eyes of law.</p>

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Reduction in the rate of advance tax imports under section 148- Manufacturers Importing Raw Materials :

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
<p>According to clause (9A) of part II of the second schedule of Income Tax Ordinance Import of Raw Material/Capital Goods for use in own unit was subjected to tax at source @ 3% but in fiscal year 2013 this was raised to 5% and through finance act 2015 it was further increased to 5.5% which created cash flow issue for manufacturers and resulted in generation of income tax refunds</p>	<p>The rate of advance tax on imports under section 148 for manufacturers importing raw material & capital goods be decreased to 1%</p>	<p>Manufactures importing raw material are facing cash flow situation due to their delayed refunds.</p> <p>This situation become more critical for those compare having brought forward losses tax credits have to pay only minimum turnover tax.</p>

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Section 153(2) Tax on Manufacturers

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
<p>Every Exporter or Export House deducts Tax on payments in respect of services of stitching, dying, printing etc. received/provided @2% at the time of making payment by exporters or export House.</p> <p>Division IV (Para-3) of Part-III of 1st Schedule</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tax rate is very high and due to this section SME'S are disturbed needs to rationalization @ 0.5% 2. Previously tax deducted at source was final but after implementation of Finance Act 2020 , become minimum. 	<p>This will increase investments in SME's sector other wise SME'S in Pakistan may become dream.</p>

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Section 154 Tax on Export proceeds

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
<p>Tax to be deducted on the value of export proceeds at the time of export on realization of export proceeds on account of exports of goods @ 2% .</p>	<p>Withholding Tax on Exporters under Income Tax Ordinance 2001 be reduced from 1% to 0.5% and same be recovered from imports of luxurious items. This will not only balance the revenue earning of the government but will increase revenue tremendously as imports are 50% more than exports. We in fact recommend that withholding tax on luxury goods be increased by 2%</p> <p>On import of luxuries and consumer goods not only affect local industry but as well as engulfing precious Foreign Exchange of country. We recommend that withholding tax on luxury consumer goods be increased by 2%</p>	<p>Tax rate is too high keeping in view exchange rate / market abnormality and non-availability of utilities as desired</p>

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Section 154(3)

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
<p>On realization of proceeds on account of sale of goods to an exporter under inland back to back LC or any other arrangement as may be prescribed by FBR @ 2%.</p>	<p>Withholding Tax on Exporters under Income Tax Ordinance 2001 be reduced from 1% to 0.5% and same be increased proportionally on importers. This will not only balance the revenue earning of the government but will increase revenue tremendously as imports are 50% more than exports. We in fact recommend that withholding tax on luxury goods be increased by 2%</p> <p>On import of luxuries and consumer goods not only effecting local industry but as well as engulfing precious Foreign Exchange of country. We recommend that withholding tax on luxury consumer goods be increased by 2%.</p>	<p>This will increase documentation in supply chain</p>

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Section 11 Export Development Surcharge

CURRENT POSITION	CHANGE PROPOSED	BASIS FOR CHANGE
EDS to be deducted on the value of export proceeds at the time of export on realization of export proceeds on account of exports of goods @ 0.25% .	EDS must be abolished and government should find alternate of this collection, but not from exporters. Proposed is Trade Development surcharge on import of luxury/finished goods except raw materials – machinery and machinery parts	0.25% export development surcharge deducted from export proceed is Burden on exports

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BRIEF ABOUT INDIRECT TAXES

Although these Indirect Taxes seem nominal / insignificant and does not come on the limelight due to the nominal percentage being imposed at different stages of business but their overall accumulated impact on the overall cost of doing business is very significant. Therefore it erodes the competitiveness of the exports in the International market. Resultantly, Pakistani products become uncompetitive due to the incidence of these taxes. Whereas, our competitors like India, China, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are zero-rated from all these taxes. In addition to that, the Pakistani exporters are also facing very high duties at exporting destinations as compared to India, China particularly Bangladesh. Resultantly the exporters are losing their orders / market share in the international market due to very tough competition at bidding stage.

As per below table it is appearing 12% of FOB Value of Exports which needs to be refunded to exporters.

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IMPACT OF INCIDENCE OF INDIRECT TAXES ON COST OF DOING BUSINESS

S.No.	PARTICULARS	Incidence	Cumulative
1	1% Withholding tax on Raw Cotton (See Worksheet-1)	0.10%	0.10%
2	Cotton Cess (See Worksheet-2)	0.07%	0.17%
3	Turnover Tax on Yarn (See Worksheet-3)	1.82%	1.99%
4	Turnover Tax on Export	1.00%	2.99%
5	Turnover Tax on Weaving (See Worksheet-4)	0.10%	3.09%
6	Turnover Tax on Processing (See Worksheet-5)	0.09%	3.18%
7	Turnover Tax on Stitching (See Worksheet-6)	0.01%	3.19%
8	Withholding Tax on Dyes & Chemicals (See Worksheet-7)	0.12%	3.31%
9	Withholding Tax on Cash Withdrawal (See Worksheet-8)	0.06%	3.37%
10	Export Development Surcharge (See Worksheet-9)	0.25%	3.62%
11	FED on Insurance (See Worksheets-10-11)	0.24%	3.86%
12	Stamp Duty on Exports (See Worksheet-12)	0.30%	4.16%

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IMPACT OF INCIDENCE OF INDIRECT TAXES ON COST OF DOING BUSINESS

S.No.	Particulars	Incidence	Cumulative
	Cumulative Incidence B/F From Previous Sheet		4.16%
13	FED on Commission of Non-Funded Finance (see worksheet 13)	0.04%	4.20%
14	Import Duty on Machinery (see worksheet 14)	0.12%	4.32%
15	Import Duty & WHT on Stores & Spares (see worksheet 15)	0.73%	5.05%
16	Withholding tax on Telephone bills (see worksheet 16)	0.05%	5.10%
17	FED on Telephone bills (see worksheet 17)	0.11%	5.21%
18	Withholding Tax on Electric Bills (see worksheet 18B)	0.75%	5.96%
19	Electricity Duty on Electric Bills (see worksheet 19)	0.21%	6.17%
20	Electricity Duty on Self Generation (see worksheet 20)	0.03%	6.20%
21	Levies on Fuel on Self Generation (see worksheet 21)	2.72%	8.92%
22	Gas Subsidy on Textile Sector (see worksheet 22)	0.99%	9.91%
23	Total Incidence of Labour Related Taxes in %age terms (see worksheet 23C)	0.83%	10.74%
24	Cost of Money on Holding of Exporters Funds about 250 Bln Rs.	1.46%	12.20%

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Value Added Industry Is Facing 3 Main Problems:

- Default in bank loans, easy part to resolve
- Shortage of working capital, which it has lost due to persistent losses since 2007 (emanating from political, law and order, global economic melt down, high financial cost, and raw material –availability/price crises)
- Lack of gas and electricity due to which its operating days have been reduced by almost 65% .
- Hold of liquid money of exporters by Government in different shapes e.g. Refund of Sales Tax, Duty Draw back, DLT, RND, Export Finance Scheme.
- Non refund of indirect taxes which is about 12% of Export Value

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Proposals For Effective Solutions

- **Provision of working capital.** Special working capital funds be established with National Bank of Pakistan, to disbursement of working capital based upon export orders, to the companies which are qualified as "Revivable Entities".
- Threshold for value added textile industries (woven and knit) to be qualified for revival should be the ones with minimum US\$1 million annual export potential
- Minimum 3 times of export turnover in a year for working capital finance should be the bench mark
- Working capital finance should not carry more that 5% annual markup
- **Export Refinance Linkup with 5% Overdue bill should be withheld.**

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PRIORITY

- ❑ **Restore SRO 1125(I)/2011** to minimize corruption and streamline tax procedures. This measure will foster transparency and boost confidence in the economic system.
- ❑ **Restore the Export Facilitation Scheme (EFS)** on local purchases to stimulate the growth of local industries. This initiative will encourage domestic production and contribute to the overall economic development.
- ❑ **Transitioning from Normal Tax Regime (NTR) to Final Tax Regime (FTR)** with a 1% final tax for exporters and indirect exporters. This policy aims to reduce the tax burden on exporters, allowing them to concentrate on expanding their export activities rather than dealing with complex taxation issues
- ❑ **Refund:** Long pending Duty draw back, Sales Tax etc. need earlier action.
- ❑ **EDF:** EDS collected from export but never disclose where going. Fund must be provided to each sector for export promotions.

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THANKS

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TOWEL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
NATIONAL TARIFF POLICY 2025-26
PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
BY

Ather Bari
CHAIRMAN

**TOWEL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF
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SUMMARY National Tariff Policy 2019-24: Empowering Pakistan's Trade and Industry

This presentation outlines the key objectives, principles, and implementation strategies of Pakistan's National Tariff Policy 2019-24, emphasizing its role in bolstering the country's trade and industrial landscape. The presentation will explore the policy's impact on the textile sector and propose key strategies for its full implementation.



Objectives and Principles

Objectives

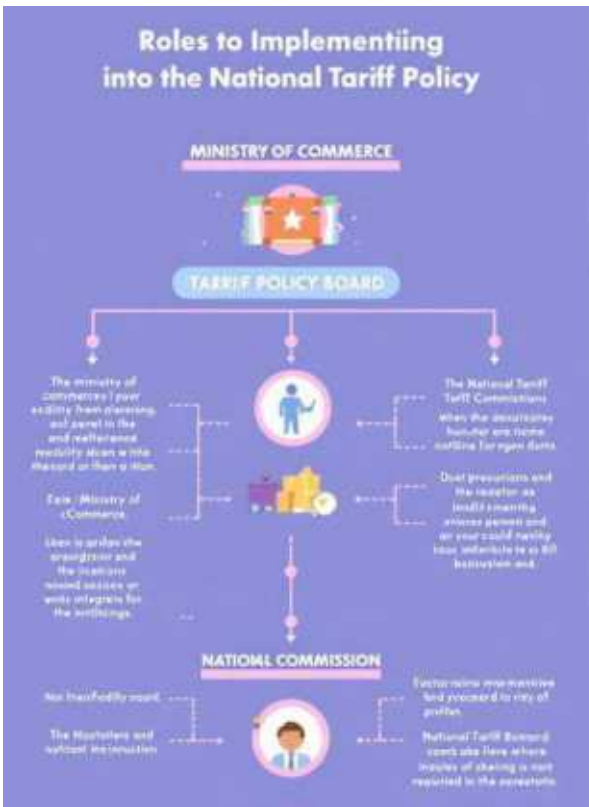
The policy aims to eliminate discrepancies in the tariff structure, stimulate export growth, and enhance competitiveness through duty-free access to imported raw materials.

Principles

The policy promotes using tariffs for trade policy rather than revenue generation, ensuring vertical consistency in tariff structures, providing time-bound protection for emerging industries, and fostering competitive import substitution.



Roles to Implementing into the National Tariff Policy



Implementation Structure

- 1 Tariff Policy Board (TPB)**
Chaired by the Commerce Minister/Advisor, the TPB oversees the policy's implementation.
- 2 National Tariff Commission (NTC)**
The NTC engages in consultations with stakeholders and analyzes proposals.



Key Policy Measures

Simplified Tariff Slabs

The policy simplifies tariff slabs based on the principle of cascading, gradually reducing tariffs on raw materials, intermediate, and capital goods, and eliminating the difference in tariff rates for commercial importers and industrial users.

Protection for Nascent Industries

Time-bound protection will be provided to nascent industries to cover their payback period.

IMPLEMENTED AND ITS BENEFITS

The National Textile Policy 2019-24 has seen a 5% level of implementation. Despite this, the policy has brought several benefits to Pakistan's textile sector:

Even on low level implementation These benefits have helped the textile sector to sustain its presence in global markets and explore new business avenues



Textile Sector Benefits



Increased Exports

The policy has contributed to a surge in textile exports, with record-high exports achieved in fiscal year 2020-21.



Cost Reduction

By rationalizing import duties on raw materials, the policy has helped reduce the cost of doing business for textile manufacturers.



Investment Growth

The policy has incentivized investments in the textile sector, leading to modernization and expansion of manufacturing infrastructure.



Employment

The growth in the textile sector has created more job opportunities, contributing to nationwide employment.



To achieve at least 90% implementation of the National Textile Policy 2025-26

Several strategic proposals could be considered which is as under

Raw Material used in Manufacturing of Terry Towels and Madeups

S.#	Description of Raw Materials	H.S.Code No.	Custom Duty (%)	ACD	I TAX	S TAX	RD
1	ANTIMIGRANT	1302.3900	16%	4%	12%	18%	
2	DESIZING ENZYME	3507.9000	3%	2%	12%	18%	
3	DISPERSE DYE FOR POLYESTER	3204.1100	16%	2%	12%	18%	
4	DYE FIXING AGENT	3809.9190	16%	4%	12%	18%	
5	F.B.A.	3204.2000	20%	6%	12%	18%	
6	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	2847.0000	11%	2%	12%	18%	5%
7	MERCERIZING ASSISTANT	3402.9000	20%	6%	12%	18%	15%
8	ANTI SCALING COMPOUND	3824.9940	16%	4%	12%	18%	
9	POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE	5903.2010	11%	2%	12%	18%	
10	POLYTHENE SHEET(FOR PACKING)	3921.9090	20%	6%	12%	18%	
11	REACTIVE DYE	3204.1600	16%	4%	12%	18%	
12	SEQUESTERING AGENT	3809.9190	16%	4%	12%	18%	
13	SOFTNER	3809.9190	16%	4%	12%	18%	
14	SOLVENT EMULSION	3402.4190	20%	6%	12%	18%	
15	WETTING AGENT	3403.9190	16%	4%	12%	18%	
16	SILICONE SOFTNER	3910.0000	0%	2%	12%	18%	
17	NE 80/1 PVA YARN	5402.5200	11%	2%	12%	18%	5%
18	POLYESTER DTY	5805.0000	11%	2%	12%	18%	
19	VAT DYES	3204.1590	16%	4%	12%	18%	
20	PIGMENT DYES	3204.1720	11%	2%	12%	18%	
21	NON IONIC	3402.4200	16%	4%	12%	18%	
22	SENSITISING EMULSIONS	3707.1000	0%	2%	12%	18%	
23	PIGMENT THICKNER	3906.9030	3%	2%	12%	18%	
24	ALGINIC ACIDS	3913.1000	3%	2%	12%	18%	
25	BOTH SIDE COARDED ART BOARD	4810.2900	20%	6%	12%	18%	
26	24/1 DE COTTON KNITTING YARN	5205.1200	11%	2%	12%	18%	
27	100% POLYESTER DTY	5402.3300	11%	2%	12%	18%	5%
28	MICROFIBER DYED	5407.5200	16%	4%	12%	18%	
29	MICROFIBER PRINTED	5407.5400	16%	4%	12%	18%	
30	POLYESTER VALVET FABRIC	6005.2200	11%	2%	12%	18%	

National Tarrif Policy Implementation



Path to Full Implementation

- 1 — Increase Domestic Cotton Production
Implement policies to boost cotton production, such as reducing input costs and providing advanced seeds to farmers. Exploring new arable areas for cotton cultivation can also help.
- 2 — Transfer Administrative Control
Transfer the administrative control of the Pakistan Central Cotton Committee (PCCC) from the Ministry of National Food Security and Research to the Ministry of Textiles.
- 3 — Remove Irrational Customs Duties
Eliminate customs duties on essential raw materials to reduce the cost of doing business.



Continued Implementation Strategies

- 1 — Revive Energy Subsidies
Restore energy subsidies, such as the Regional Competitive Energy Tariff (RCET), to ensure competitive electricity prices for the textile sector.
- 2 — Improve Refund Mechanisms
Streamline the refund process for sales tax and other levies to improve cash flow for exporters.
- 3 — Enhance Infrastructure
Invest in modernizing and expanding manufacturing infrastructure to increase production capacity.
- 4 — Skill Development Programs
Initiate mass-level training programs to enhance the skills of the workforce.

Towards a Thriving Textile Industry

- Reduce Gas Price Disparity
Address the disparity in gas prices between different regions to ensure uniform availability and pricing.
- Establish Export Facilitation Desk
Set up an export facilitation desk to assist exporters with compliance and logistics.
- Promote Product Diversification
Focus on diversifying the product range to include high-value-added products.

Implementing these proposals could significantly enhance the implementation of the policy and boost the textile sectors grow





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Jan 30, 2025

Mr. Umer Farooq
Section Officer (Textiles)
Ministry of Commerce (Textile Wing)
Government of Pakistan
Islamabad

Dear Mr. Umer Farooq

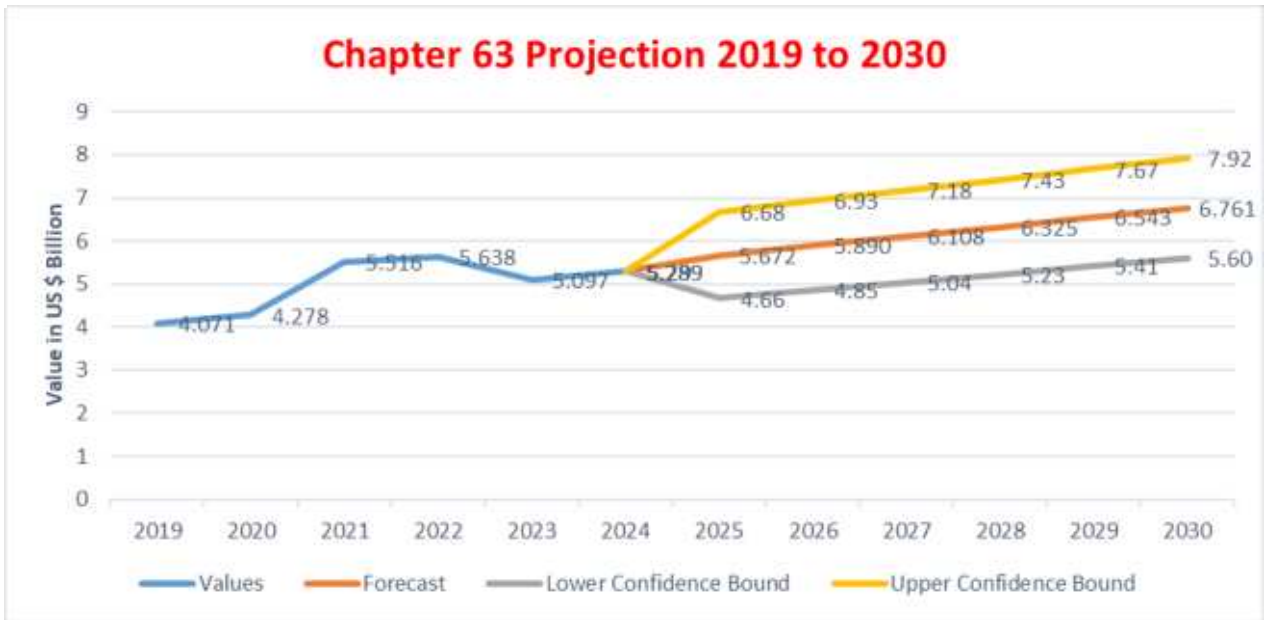
EXPORT PROJECTION **CHAPTER 63, TERRY TOWEL (6302.6010) & MADEUPS (6302.6090)**

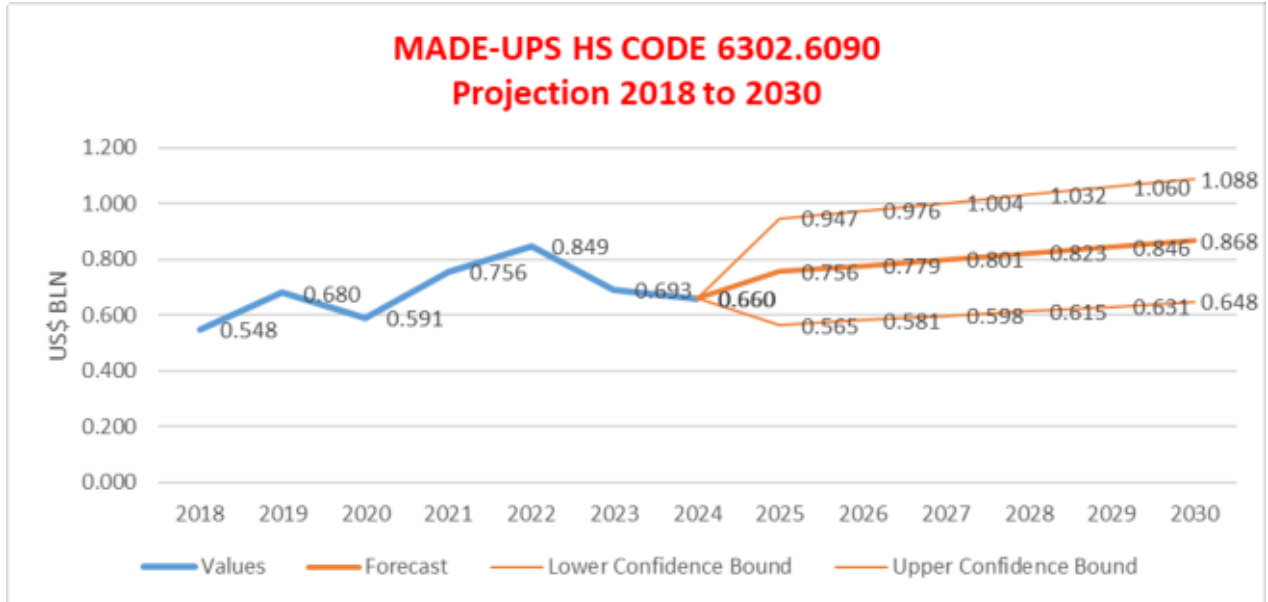
We refer your letter on subjected matter and like to Project in detail as well as recommendation how to increase in our products **CHAPTER 63, TERRY TOWEL (6302.6010) & MADEUPS (6302.6090)**. Our projection based on most suited linear method keeping value US\$ Billion.

Sub Sector	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Remarks
Chapter 63	5.672	5.890	6.108	6.325	6.543	6.761	If Condition remain unchanged
	4.664	4.850	5.037	5.225	5.413	5.602	If Condition detour ate frequent changes in Policy
	6.681	6.930	7.178	7.426	7.673	7.919	If our advice taken into considerations
Towel 6302.6010	1.159	1.216	1.272	1.328	1.385	1.441	If Condition remain unchanged
	0.973	1.028	1.083	1.138	1.193	1.247	If Condition detour ate frequent changes in Policy
	1.345	1.403	1.461	1.519	1.577	1.635	If our advice taken into considerations
Made-ups 6302.6090	0.756	0.779	0.801	0.823	0.846	0.868	If Condition remain unchanged
	0.565	0.581	0.598	0.615	0.631	0.648	If Condition detour ate frequent changes in Policy
	0.947	0.976	1004	1032	1060	1088	If our advice taken into considerations

To enhance textile exports, invest in modern technology to boost productivity, diversify the product range to target emerging markets, and implement digital marketing strategies to build a strong global brand for Pakistani textiles. We have projected our view; it is now time for the Ministry to decide where they would like to see the future of our exports?







Addressing the Root Causes of Declining Exports:

The downward trend in exports of towels and made-ups has raised significant concerns within the industry. To counteract this decline and enhance export viability, it is imperative to implement strategic solutions that address the root causes behind the challenges faced by manufacturers. At first instance we will look Summary of Textile Policy 2020-25 and its short coming.

SUMMARY OF TEXTILE POLICY 2020-25

Textile Policy 2020-25 aims to boost Pakistan's textile and apparel industry by addressing past challenges and promoting sustainable growth. Here are some key points:

Value Addition: Encourages value addition at every stage of the supply chain, especially in finished products.

Support for Cotton Farmers: Aims to restore profitability for cotton farmers through increased yield, improved quality, and reduced production costs.

Man-Made Fiber (MMF) Sector: Strengthens the MMF sector to make it export-oriented.

Facilitation of Manufacturing: Supports manufacturing through temporary importation schemes and regulatory organization roles.

Export Competitiveness: Provides a level playing field to enhance export competitiveness and increase the sector's share in the domestic market.





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Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs): Prioritizes SMEs for infrastructure, compliance, energy efficiency, quality assurance, productivity, and e-commerce-related projects.

Incentive Schemes and Financing: Includes various incentive schemes and financing measures such as the Long Term Financing Facility (LTFF) and Export Financing Scheme (EFS).

Taxation System: Implements a taxation framework with income tax, minimum tax, sales tax, and additional taxes on imports and exports.

Government Initiatives: Launches vocational training programs and establishes institutes like the Pak Korea Garment Technology Institute.

The policy aims to achieve an export target of \$25.3 billion by 2025 and create a conducive business environment for the textile industry.

SHORT COMING

The Textile Policy 2020-25 has been generally well-received, but there are some criticisms and challenges noted by industry and exporters.

Implementation Challenges: Some critics argue that the policy's ambitious targets may be difficult to achieve due to past failures and the complexity of the textile industry's challenges.

High Cost of Doing Business: Despite efforts to reduce costs, the high cost of doing business in Pakistan remains a significant barrier.

Regulatory and Compliance Issues: The policy aims to simplify regulations, but the current regulatory environment is still seen as cumbersome and unpredictable.

Limited Focus on Product Diversification: There is a need for greater emphasis on product and geographic diversification to enhance export competitiveness.

Logistical Costs: High logistic costs continue to be a concern for the industry.

Energy Tariffs: While the policy aims to provide consistent electricity and gas tariffs, fluctuations in energy prices can still impact the industry.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs): SMEs are most neglected sector. Due to which a good number of SMEs either fighting for survival or their life ended.

Incentive Schemes and Financing: EFS launched but unfortunately before maturing it was almost ended.





Taxation System: After issuance of policy manufacturers and exporters are worked hard for betterment of our country foreign exchange but unfortunately FBR action lost all endeavor.

Taking export policy short coming we will like to further addition in new textile Policy 2025-30 which is as under:

Ensuring Uninterrupted Gas Supply:

Gas availability must be ensured 24/7 without interruptions or low-pressure days. This requires proactive measures by relevant authorities to address infrastructure shortcomings and streamline distribution networks.

Long-Term Stability in Energy Tariffs:

Implementing a long-term energy tariff structure reviewed annually or bi-annually, provides stability and predictability for manufacturers and exporters. This enables better planning and investment decisions, fostering a conducive environment for export growth.

Competitiveness in Utility Charges:

Conducting a comparative analysis of utility charges with neighbouring countries, helps identify areas where adjustments are necessary to enhance competitiveness.

Streamlining Labour Laws:

Simplifying and consolidating labour laws into federal and provincial regulations under the National Coordination Committee (NCC) framework enhances clarity and compliance for SMEs.

Through comprehensive reform, eliminate redundant or conflicting provisions to facilitate smoother operations and promote focus on product development and innovation.

Promoting Value Addition and Innovation:

Suspend countervailing and antidumping duties on materials like microfiber and vegetable fibre, encouraging SMEs to adopt innovative techniques and value-added production processes.

Changes Made in Sales Tax, Income Tax

Budgetary changes have shifted withholding tax from the Final Tax Regime (FTR) to the Normal Tax Regime (NTR) and withdrawn sales tax zero-rating for the export-oriented sector, including the EFS Scheme. It is evident that where revenue is involved, corruption tends to emerge automatically.

Conclusion:

By implementing the proposed solutions, stakeholders can address the root causes of declining exports in Chapter 63, specifically towels and made-ups (HS Code 6302.6010 and 6302.6090), fostering a conducive environment for industry growth and revitalization.





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Through collaborative efforts and proactive measures, the industry can regain its competitive edge in the global market, leading to sustained export growth and economic prosperity at the higher end of the spectrum rather than the lower.

With best wishes

Ather Bari
Chairman

Copy to:

1. Director to Secretary, Ministry of Commerce Islamabad
2. APS to Director General (Textiles), Textile Wing, Ministry of Commerce Islamabad
3. President FPCCI
4. President all Chamber of Commerce & Industry
5. Chairman all Trade Associations



PROPOSAL FOR STPF 2025-30

Before going to develop new proposal we have to 1st check our previous STPF 2020-25 and its outcome. As a business association we noted complete flaws of STPF 2009-12, 2012-15, 2015-18 clearly shows lack of coordination in Government to successfully implement the Policy. Keeping all negative STPF 2020-25 launch with base of analysis of past policies which Summary is as under:-

Summary STPF 2020-25

The Strategic Trade Policy Framework (STPF) 2020-25 indeed lays out an ambitious vision for Pakistan's economic future. By focusing on enhancing export competitiveness, it seeks to address various facets of the value chain, from production to market access. Initiatives such as improving infrastructure, adopting technology, and encouraging innovation are key components. The ultimate goal is to create a resilient, diversified economy that's well-integrated into the global market.

It's a comprehensive plan, aiming not just for growth but for sustainable, inclusive growth.

Keeping above STPF laid down on 5 Pillars which is as under:

Pillars of STPF 2020-25

The STPF 2020-25 is based on the following pillars:

1. Rendering exports, a national priority and the primary driver of economic growth that is both inclusive and sustainable and is the main viable source of foreign exchange earnings.
2. Enhancement of exports via a collaborative and cohesive national efforts engaging all relevant ministries, department, Government agencies and private sector so as to ensure policy coherence.
3. Introduction of strategic interventions in priority sector under "MAKE IN PAKISTAN" initiative.
4. Alignment of Trade Policy in tandem with macro-economic framework and other national policies such as Taxation, Revenue, Textiles & industrial policy etc.

These pillars are designed to boost Pakistan's exports, create jobs, reduce poverty, and improve the overall standard of living.

Priority Sectors

The policy identifies 18 priority sectors, both emerging and established, including:

Traditional Sectors	Developmental Sectors
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Textile & Apparel 2. Leather 3. Surgical Instruments 4. Sports Goods 5. Carpets 6. Rice 7. Cutlery 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engineering Goods (incl. Auto Parts) 2. Pharmaceutical 3. Marble & Minerals 4. Processed Food & Beverages 5. Footwear 6. Gems & Jewelry 7. Chemicals 8. Meat & Poultry 9. Fruits & Vegetables 10. Sea Food 11. Services Sector (Special focus on IT, Transport, Logistics & Tourism)
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National Priority Sectors Export Strategy (NPSES)

Ten individual sector export strategies were developed under the NPSES to strengthen competitiveness and diversify the export base.

Implementation and Goals

The policy aims to address policy fragmentation and create a unidirectional approach to policy implementation. Key goals include:

- Improving the business environment
- Enhancing technological upgradation
- Reducing the cost of doing business
- Improving the quality of products

Financial Allocation

To implement policy allocates Rs44.72 billion for its next five years. This includes:

- Rs13 billion for improving competitiveness of products
- Rs15.22 billion for integration into the global value chain
- Rs12 billion for export diversification
- Rs2.79 billion for branding
- Rs16.5 billion for developing the export ecosystem, including infrastructure development, institutional strengthening, standards compliance, and social and environmental safeguards.

Export Targets

The STPF projects an ambitious export target of \$57 billion by the end of 2024-25. Sector-wise targets include:

- Value-added textiles: \$30.94 billion by 2024-25
- Leather: \$1.384 billion by 2024-25
- Rice: \$3.098 billion by 2024-25
- Engineering goods: \$265 million by 2024-25
- Pharmaceuticals: \$608 million by 2024-25
- Processed food and beverages: \$1.536 billion by 2024-25
- Fruits and vegetables: \$1.369 billion by 2024-25
- Seafood: \$672 million by 2024-25

Conclusion

The framework acknowledges the challenges faced by Pakistani exporters, such as high production costs and lack of market access. It proposes solutions like reducing the cost of doing business, enhancing product quality, and improving logistics and tracking under the TIR (Transports Internationaux Routiers or International Road Transports) system.

The STPF 2020-25 is designed to improve Pakistani businesses' ability to produce, distribute, and sell goods and services effectively in international markets. The policy aims to enhance export competitiveness, reduce the cost of doing business, and improve the quality of products. However, specific details on the exact implementation status, such as the percentage of allocated funds utilized or the progress towards the export targets, are not readily available in the public domain.

The policy is a dynamic document and undergoes continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure its effectiveness. Unfortunately, it is not being implemented in its true spirit, rather focusing on revenue goals and missing its defined pillars. Before introducing new policies, it is crucial to examine the actions taken by our competing countries to learn from their successes and challenges.

INDIA

India's trade policy, particularly the **Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023-28**, focuses on several key areas to boost exports and enhance trade relations. Here are some highlights:

Key Objectives

- **Increase Exports:** The policy aims to increase India's exports to \$2 trillion by 2030.
- **Ease of Doing Business:** Streamlining processes and reducing transaction costs to make it easier for businesses to operate.
- **Export Promotion:** Encouraging collaboration between exporters, states, districts, and Indian missions.
- **Emerging Areas:** Focusing on e-commerce, developing districts as export hubs, and streamlining SCOMET policy.

Recent Developments

- **Trade Agreements:** India signed a Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) to enhance trade with Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, and Liechtenstein.
- **FDI Policy Amendments:** The policy now allows 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the space sector, including satellite manufacturing, launch vehicles, and spaceports.
- **Sectoral Growth:** Engineering goods, petroleum products, electronic goods, drugs and pharmaceuticals, and organic and inorganic chemicals are major contributors to India's exports.

Financial Performance

- **Exports:** India's merchandise exports stood at \$211.46 billion from April to September 2024.
- **Trade Balance:** Despite a trade deficit, India's trade balance has shown improvement with increased exports and strategic trade agreements.

India's trade policy is dynamic and aims to adapt to emerging global trade trends while fostering stronger economic partnerships.

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh's trade policy has evolved significantly over the years, focusing on enhancing export competitiveness and economic growth. Here are some key points:

Evolution and Current State

- **Current Focus:** The policy now emphasizes trade facilitation, service and FDI liberalization, tariff modernization, and the removal of non-tariff barriers.
- **Export Dependency:** The export basket is heavily reliant on the Ready-Made Garment (RMG) sector, which accounted for 81.8% of export earnings in FY 2022.

Bangladesh's trade policy continues to adapt to global trade trends and aims to foster stronger economic partnerships while addressing internal challenges.

VIETNAM

Vietnam's trade policy has been instrumental in driving the country's economic growth and integration into the global market. Here are some key points:

Trade Agreements

Vietnam is a member of several significant trade agreements, including:

- **ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA):** Vietnam is part of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the ASEAN Free Trade Area.
- **Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP):** Vietnam is one of the 11 countries in this agreement, which took effect in January 2019.
- **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP):** Vietnam joined this partnership in 2022, which includes 15 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Trade Performance

Vietnam's merchandise exports stood at **\$371.3 billion** in 2022, with a trade surplus of **\$27 billion**. Key export items include:

- Telephones and their parts
- Computers and electronic products
- Textiles and garments
- Footwear
- Wood and wooden products

Trade Portal

The Vietnam Trade Information Portal (VTIP) provides comprehensive regulatory information for traders, helping to improve the predictability and transparency of Vietnam's trading laws and processes.

PROPOSE STRTAGIC TRADE POLICY 2025-30

1. The Trade Policy 2020-25 is a well-documented policy, and we advocate for adopting all its clauses in future policies to maintain continuity and build on its strengths.
2. The Trade Policy 2020-25 notably lacks trade agreements with other countries. Despite decades of efforts by our Ministries to secure Trade Agreements with ASEAN countries, Australia, and China, there have been no substantial results beyond meetings. It is imperative to prioritize and expedite these agreements to enhance market access.

3. The absence of a robust Textile Policy has left textile exports in a precarious position. It is crucial to reinstate the previous textile policy, including its financial provisions like the TUF Scheme and DLT, to support this vital sector, especially given that indirect taxation now exceeds 12%.
4. The Ministry should adopt a singular focus: enabling exports through tax policies. This approach would streamline efforts and directly support export growth.
5. While the Trade Portal developed by TDAP was a step in the right direction, it has unfortunately failed to deliver tangible benefits to any sector. A thorough evaluation and revamp of the portal are necessary to make it effective and beneficial.
6. Our Trade Commissioners lack the vibrancy seen in their counterparts from other countries. They often miss out on engaging with genuine importers and securing imports, which hampers our trade opportunities. Enhancing their effectiveness and outreach is crucial for boosting trade relations.

By addressing these issues, we can significantly improve our trade policies and better position Pakistan in the global market.



Towel Manufacturers' Association of Pakistan

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E-Mail: tma@towelassociation.com Web Site : www.towelassociation.com

CIRCULAR

FL-2024-2026/TMA/063

Date 20th January, 2025

To Member of the Association:-

SUBJECT: -ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025-2026

Dear Sir,

We are requesting you to pay your Annual subscription amount of **Rs, 7,500/-** (Rupees Seven Thousand Five Hundred Only) of this association for the year **2025-2026**.

Kindly arrange to remit the amount under your covering letter through only **CHEQUE OR PAY ORDER** in favour of '**Towel Manufacturer's Association of Pakistan**' (**Southern Circle**). The following documents which are essential for renewal of membership be furnished as well.

1. Photo Copy of C.N.I.C of Proprietor/Director(s)/partners as the case may be
2. Income Tax Return for the year **2023-2024**
3. Copy of Sales Tax Return of latest month
4. Valid Email ID and Cell Phone Number of your concerned person.

Please note that as per clause 18 (a) of memorandum & Article of Association of TMA duly approved by Director General Trade Organization, if a member fails to pay Annual Subscription within stipulated period his membership will be terminated and he has to first clear his arrear and apply afresh for membership alongwith all necessary requirements for new membership. Besides, as per clause 14 (c) of Memorandum & Articles of Association, member will have no voting right unless all dues from him on account of subscription have been paid to the Association by the due date.

The last date of sending Annual Subscription is March 31, 2025

Yours faithfully,

M. Muzzammil Husain
Secretary General



Affiliated with the Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry





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CIRCULAR

FL-2024-2026/TMA/063

Date 20th January, 2025

To Members of the Association:-

SUBJECT:-ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025-2026

Dear Sir,

We are requesting you to pay your Annual subscription amount of **Rs, 15,000/-** (Rupees Fifteen Thousand Only) of this association for the year **2025-2026**.

Kindly arrange to remit the amount under your covering letter through only **CHEQUE OR PAY ORDER** in favour of '**Towel Manufacturer's Association of Pakistan**' (**Southern Circle**). The following documents which are essential for renewal of membership be furnished as well.

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3. Copy of Sales Tax Return of latest month
4. Valid E-mail ID and Cell Phone Number of your concerned person.

Please note that as per clause 18 (a) of memorandum & Article of Association of TMA duly approved by Director General Trade Organization, if a member fails to pay Annual Subscription within stipulated period his membership will be terminated and he has to first clear his arrear and apply afresh for membership alongwith all necessary requirements for new membership. Besides, as per clause 14 (c) of Memorandum & Articles of Association, member will have no voting right unless all dues from him on account of subscription have been paid to the Association by the due date.

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CIRCULAR

FL-2024-2026/TMA/063

Date 18th January, 2025

To Members of the Association:-

SUBJECT:-ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025-2026

Dear Sir,

We are requesting you to pay your Annual subscription amount of **Rs, 30,000/-** (Rupees Thirty Thousand Only) of this association for the year **2025-2026**.

Kindly arrange to remit the amount under your covering letter through only **CHEQUE OR PAY ORDER** in favour of '**Towel Manufacturer's Association of Pakistan' (Southern Circle)**. The following documents which are essential for renewal of membership be furnished as well

1. Photo Copy of C.N.I.C of Proprietor/Director(s)/partners as the case may be
2. Income Tax Return for the year **2023-2024**
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