



The Bulletin

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For Information & Feedback

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Comparison of Export for the Month of September 2022 & September 2023

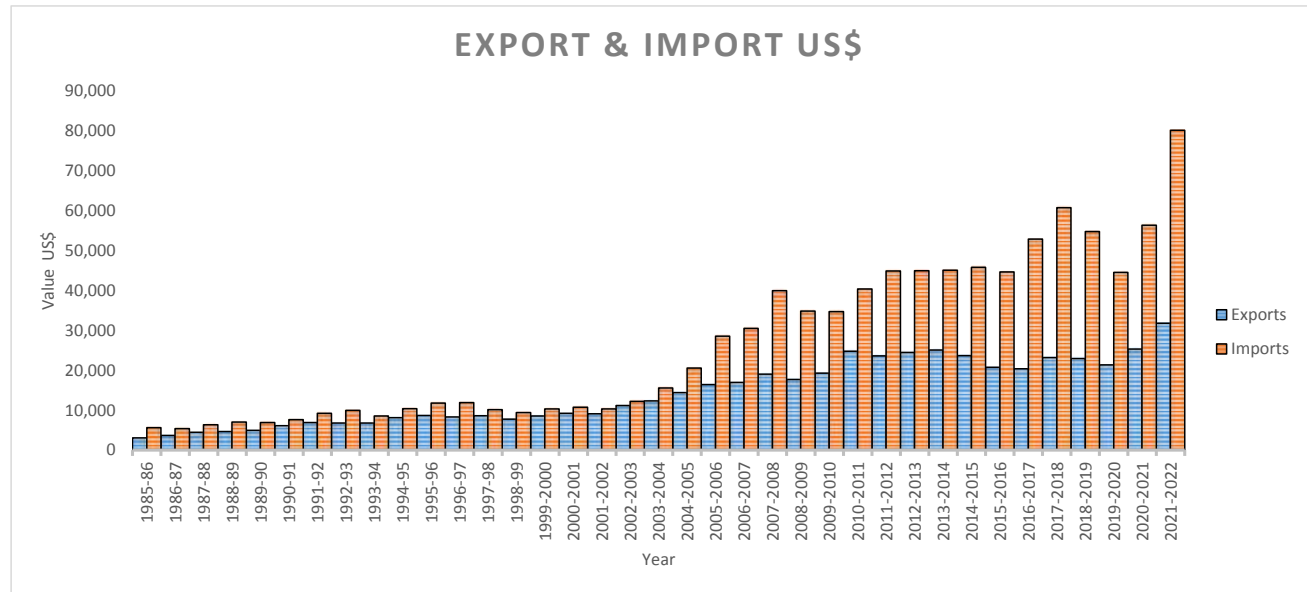
S.#	COMMODITIES	UNIT	September 2022			September 2023			Unit Price	Change in Qty	% Change in Qty	Change in Value	% Change in Value
			QTY	VALUE		QTY	VALUE						
				IN US\$ (000')	Unit Price		IN US\$ (000')	Unit Price					
1	Raw Cotton & Cotton Carded OR Combed	M.T.	148	347	2.34	2,156	3,548	1.65	2008	1356.76	3201	922.48	
2	Cotton Yarn	M.T.	21,508	75,809	3.52	41,563	113,567	2.73	20055	93.24	37758	49.81	
3	Cotton Cloth	TH.SQM.	33,586	203,149	6.05	33,296	174,274	5.23	-290	-0.86	-28875	-14.21	
4	Cotton Carded OR Combed	M.T.	73	134	1.84	60	103	1.72	-13	-17.81	-31	-23.13	
5	Yarn Other Than Cotton	M.T.	1,051	4,101	3.90	1,096	3,443	3.14	45	4.28	-658	-16.04	
6	Knitwear	TH.DOZ.	18,383	436,422	23.74	18,970	346,022	18.24	587	3.19	-90400	-20.71	
7	Bed Wear	M.T.	39,326	267,415	6.80	38,900	232,521	5.98	-426	-1.08	-34894	-13.05	
8	Towels	M.T.	16,264	87,279	5.37	18,401	84,350	4.58	2137	13.14	-2929	-3.36	
9	Tent, Canvas & Tarpulin	M.T.	2,656	10,557	3.97	2,945	8,395	2.85	289	10.88	-2162	-20.48	
10	Readymade Garment	TH.DOZ.	5,012	276,922	55.25	7,415	250,568	33.79	2403	47.94	-26354	-9.52	
11	Art-Silk & Synthetic Textile	TH.SQM.	7,509	37,432	4.98	6,435	28,223	4.39	-1074	-14.30	-9209	-24.60	
12	Made-ups (Other Textiles)	-		64,062			56,834						
13	Other Textile Products	-		63,442			59,057						
TOTAL			145,516	1,527,071		171,237	1,360,905						



Comparison of Export Year wise of July-September 2022-23 & July-September 2023-24

S.#	COMMODITIES	UNIT	July-September 2022-2023			July-September 2023-2024			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.	4,387	5,908	1.35	4,089	6,621	1.62	-298	-6.79	713	12.07
2	Cotton Yarn	M.T.	73,209	236,263	3.23	114,818	315,404	2.75	41609	56.84	79141	33.50
3	Cotton Cloth	TH.SQ M.	100,371	580,524	5.78	92,845	475,187	5.12	-7526	-7.50	-105337	-18.15
4	Cotton Carded OR Combed	M.T.	180	213	1.18	301	454	1.51	121	67.22	241	113.15
5	Yarn Other Than Cotton	M.T.	3,682	11,808	3.21	3,426	10,096	2.95	-256	-6.95	-1712	-14.50
6	Knitwear	TH.DOZ.	45,388	1,320,895	29.10	60,884	1,111,820	18.26	15496	34.14	-209075	-15.83
7	Bed Wear	M.T.	113,867	779,704	6.85	115,446	701,571	6.08	1579	1.39	-78133	-10.02
8	Towels	M.T.	44,945	237,280	5.28	52,242	244,134	4.67	7297	16.24	6854	2.89
9	Tent, Canvas & Tarpulin	M.T.	8,334	29,766	3.57	8,381	27,312	3.26	47	0.56	-2454	-8.24
10	Readymade Garment	TH.DOZ.	20,966	911,515	43.48	22,694	809,320	35.66	1728	8.24	-102195	-11.21
11	Art-Silk & Synthetic Textile	TH.SQM.	19,929	108,320	5.44	19,015	83,325	4.38	-914	-4.59	-24995	-23.08
12	Made-ups (Other Textiles)	-		180,167			170,422					
13	Other Textile Products	-		181,657			172,124					
TOTAL			435,258	4,584,020		494,141	4,127,790					

Exports & Imports of Pakistan				
Value in Million U.S.\$				
Years	Exports	Imports	Difference	%age
1985-86	3,070	5,634	(2,564)	(83.52)
1986-87	3,686	5,380	(1,694)	(45.96)
1987-88	4,455	6,391	(1,936)	(43.46)
1988-89	4,661	7,034	(2,373)	(50.91)
1989-90	4,954	6,935	(1,981)	(39.99)
1990-91	6,131	7,619	(1,488)	(24.27)
1991-92	6,904	9,252	(2,348)	(34.01)
1992-93	6,813	9,941	(3,128)	(45.91)
1993-94	6,803	8,564	(1,761)	(25.89)
1994-95	8,137	10,394	(2,257)	(27.74)
1995-96	8,707	11,805	(3,098)	(35.58)
1996-97	8,320	11,894	(3,574)	(42.96)
1997-98	8,628	10,118	(1,490)	(17.27)
1998-99	7,779	9,432	(1,653)	(21.25)
1999-2000	8,569	10,309	(1,740)	(20.31)
2000-2001	9,202	10,729	(1,527)	(16.59)
2001-2002	9,135	10,340	(1,205)	(13.19)
2002-2003	11,160	12,220	(1,060)	(9.50)
2003-2004	12,313	15,592	(3,279)	(26.63)
2004-2005	14,391	20,598	(6,207)	(43.13)
2005-2006	16,451	28,581	(12,130)	(73.73)
2006-2007	16,976	30,540	(13,564)	(79.90)
2007-2008	19,052	39,966	(20,914)	(109.77)
2008-2009	17,688	34,822	(17,134)	(96.87)
2009-2010	19,290	34,710	(15,420)	(79.94)
2010-2011	24,810	40,414	(15,604)	(62.89)
2011-2012	23,624	44,912	(21,288)	(90.11)
2012-2013	24,460	44,950	(20,490)	(83.77)
2013-2014	25,110	45,073	(19,963)	(79.50)
2014-2015	23,667	45,826	(22,159)	(93.63)
2015-2016	20,787	44,685	(23,898)	(114.97)
2016-2017	20,422	52,910	(32,488)	(159.08)
2017-2018	23,212	60,795	(37,583)	(161.91)
2018-2019	22,958	54,763	(31,805)	(138.54)
2019-2020	21,394	44,553	(23,159)	(108.25)
2020-2021	25,304	56,380	(31,076)	(122.81)
2021-2022	31,782	80,136	(48,354)	(152.14)



EXPORT DATA
TOP 20 TH COUNTRIES WISE
COMPARISON FOR THE YEAR 2022-2023 V/S. 2023-2024

Sr #	Countries	Fy' 2022-23			Fy' 2023-24		
		July	August	Total	July	August	Total
1	United States	24,410,356	21,689,272	46,099,628	21,490,440	31,599,188	53,089,627
2	United Kingdom	8,787,426	6,905,736	15,693,163	8,398,223	7,401,479	15,799,702
3	Netherlands	5,971,776	5,646,837	11,618,613	4,813,455	5,473,592	10,287,047
4	Germany	3,850,872	2,806,410	6,657,282	2,774,883	3,923,103	6,697,986
5	Italy	3,841,648	3,803,731	7,645,379	4,124,913	4,175,430	8,300,343
6	Spain	3,055,184	4,172,616	7,227,800	3,916,530	4,089,641	8,006,171
7	Poland	2,639,510	1,815,529	4,455,039	1,508,484	2,172,316	3,680,800
8	France	2,266,327	3,650,473	5,916,800	2,842,590	2,045,711	4,888,300
9	South Africa	1,503,584	1,407,454	2,911,038	1,190,057	1,060,707	2,250,765
10	United Arab Emirates	1,334,139	1,625,052	2,959,191	1,127,910	1,594,620	2,722,529
11	Ireland	1,217,046	427,315	1,644,361	831,451	947,454	1,778,905
12	Slovenia	903,067	970,652	1,873,718	446,746	293,559	740,306
13	Greece	880,944	1,191,845	2,072,789	1,548,063	1,218,932	2,766,995
14	Belgium	801,645	789,199	1,590,844	1,069,247	1,221,495	2,290,741
15	Australia	791,621	983,489	1,775,110	340,559	488,959	829,518
16	Saudi Arabia	771,286	425,025	1,196,311	827,908	344,081	1,171,989
17	Denmark	712,761	975,828	1,688,590	657,138	919,945	1,577,082
18	Canada	487,628	890,286	1,377,914	1,058,861	1,230,359	2,289,220
19	Portugal	453,716	318,742	772,458	433,793	205,354	639,147
20	Bulgaria	429,778	147,580	577,358	116,430	356,887	473,316



SUMMARY Report – Study Tour on EU Green Deal

15th October 2023 to 21st Oct 2023

By

M. Muzzammil Husain

With the courtesy of TextILES, GIZ and the Ministry of Commerce jointly prepared a delegation to conduct a **study on the EU Green Deal**. The programme is divided into two phases.

Phase-1: Discussion held at Bonn, Germany at GIZ office.

Phase-2: Discussion held on KREAB office and EU Parliament at Brussels.

Phase-1: Addressing key industry requirements and developing approaches for public and private sector stakeholders for the adoption of international labour and environmental standards. This included supporting the Ministry of Commerce directly with the improvement of GSP Plus processes.

Phase-2: TextILES II will be starting in January 2024. The focus was on the EU Green Deal and relevant EU legislation and trade requirements that will have implications for the textile and fashion industry of Pakistan going forward. It would also focus on promoting circular business practices and circularity principles in Pakistan's textile and fashion industry.

Following participated

S/N	Name	Designation
1	Mr Fasih Ahmad	Joint Secretary, WTO Wing
2	Mr Muhammad Irfan	Director General, Trade Policy Wing
3	Mr Mudassar Raza Siddiqui	Director General, Textile Wing
4	Mr Salman Ahmad Choudry	Deputy Secretary, Exim Wing
5	Mr Atif Aziz	Joint Secretary, Trade Diplomacy Wing
6	Mr Muhammad Suleman Mahsud	Joint Secretary, Trade Diplomacy Wing
7	Mr Fawad Hassan	Director to Secretary Commerce
8	Mr Ahmad Ali,	Trade Development Authority
9	Mr Muhammad Muzzammil Hussain	Secretary General, Towel Manufacturers Association
10	Mr Azizullah Goheer	Secretary General, Pakistan Textile Exporters Association
11	Mr Muhammad Iqbal Sheikh	CEO, Pakistan Textile Council
12	Mr Muhammad Aasim Syed	Chairman, All Pakistan Bedsheets and Upholstery Manufacturers Association



13	Mr Shoaib Sultan	Chairman, Marble, Granite and Mineral's Council
14	Mr Khadim Rasool	Secretary General, PHMA
15	Dr Tanveer Hussain	Rector, National Textile University
16	Ms. Noreen Akhtar	Research Associate, APTMA
17	Mr. Imran Salahudin	Managing Director Faaz International
18	Mr Abdul Rauf Anjum	Technical Advisor, Governance GIZ
19	Al Assad, Muhammad Ammar Faisal	Managing Director, South Asian Sourcing Pvt. Ltd.
20	Mr Noor Khan	Component Manager, GIZ
21	Mr Muhammad Hassan Hameed Khan	Technical Advisor, Policy Reform
22	Yulia Bazhenova	Project Manager Textiles

The aim of the study tour was to build an understanding of the EU Green Deal, its various legislations, directives and related strategies leading towards the identification of priority areas for policy development and support interventions for the textile industry of Pakistan.

The focus was given on the following list of legislation as part of the EU Green Deal as they currently have implications for the textile industry or are expected to affect the textile industry in the near future. These may include implications for the competitiveness of Pakistan's textile industry and access to the EU single market.

- Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)
 - Understanding the EU Emissions Trading System and the Carbon Pricing Model
- EU Strategy on Sustainable and Circular Textiles
 - EU eco-design for Sustainability Products Regulation
 - EU Microplastics Regulation
 - EU textile regulation
- EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive

The expected outcome of the study trip is that the delegation members will be able to define priority areas and develop an action plan that will be taken up with the agreement of relevant stakeholders.

Carbon Border Adjustments (CBAM)

The EU ETS covers approximately 10,000 installations in EU

- Electricity and heat generation
- Energy intensifying industrial sector (oil refinery, iron, Steel, cement, aluminium, metal, glass, lime, ceramics, pulp, paper, acids, bulk organic chemicals.
- Commercial aviation



Confrontational and adaptation major economics

China, India, Vietnam, Cambodia, USA, USSR and many others criticize CBAM. However, they started working e.g. China considered a life cycle assessment policy; India started the development of guidelines for emission monitoring, reporting and verification systems and established the development of a Road Map for green steel production.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ✓ The transition period with reporting requirements is ongoing. The full implementation including the obligation to purchase CBAM certificates will begin in 2026. The key framework will likely study the same for the coming years

Now Question arises

- ❖ Are exporters from Pakistan aware of this time schedule and their potential obligations in each phase? Where does Pakistan stand in terms of both the public and private sectors being able to measure, monitor, report and verify emissions?
- ✓ The Carbon price to be paid to the EU ultimately depends on the carbon content of the goods and the carbon price paid by the country of Origin.

Now Question arises

- ❖ What would be CBAM? How does the carbon intensity of Pakistan’s exports compare to its competitors? What role do carbon prices play in domestic industries?
- ✓ CBAM will initially apply to six sectors. The inclusion of Textiles is unlikely before 2030.

CALCULATION METHODS AND DEFAULT VALUES (CBAM)

Simple Goods : $SEE_g = AttrEm_g / Al_g$

Complex Goods: $SEE_g = AttrEm_g + EE_{InpMat} / Al_g$

Whereas:

SEE _g	Embedded emission of one tone of goods expressed in tones of CO2e Emissions per tones of goods
AttrEm _g	Attributed emissions due to the production of process of goods during the Reporting period. Consists of direct and indirect emissions.
AL _g	Activity level of goods, meaning the quantity of goods produced in the reporting period of the installation.
EE _{inpmat}	Embedded emissions of the input materials consumed when producing a good.



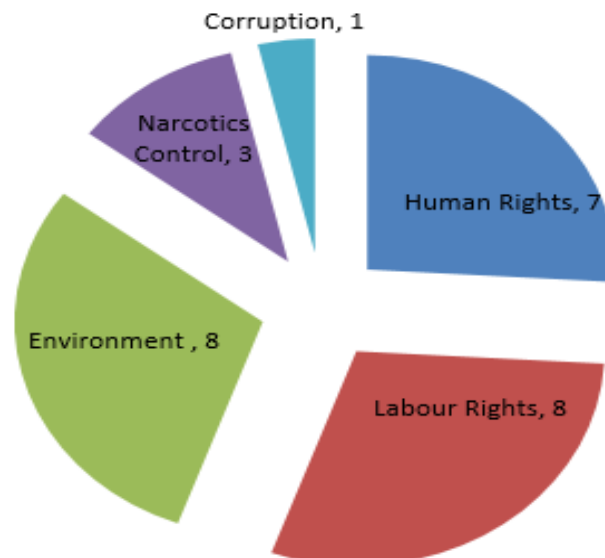
Date: 3rd October 2023

Dear Member

Anex below **LIST OF 27 CONVENTION INCLUDING 6 NEW CONVENTION TO THAT MUST BE RETIFIED TO GET BENEFIT OF GSP+** .Member may go through and ask your concerned person to check short coming and possible ratification.

➤ **MAIN COMPONENTS OF 27 CONVENTIONS ARE AS UNDER:**

Human Rights	07
Labour Rights	08
Environment	08
Narcotics Control	03
Corruption	01





➤ **Details of all 27 Conventions are as under:**

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948)
2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965)
3. International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
4. International Convention on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)
6. Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)
7. Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
8. Forced Labour Convention, No. 29 (1930)
9. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (# 87)
10. Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
11. Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
12. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
13. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
14. Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
15. Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
16. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973)
17. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987)
18. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989)
19. Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
20. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
21. Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety (2000)
22. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001)
23. Kyoto Protocol to be United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1998)
24. United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)
25. United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)



26. United Nations Convention against illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)

27. United Nations Convention against Corruption (2004)

➤ **INDUSTRIES HAVE TO IMPLEMENT 10 CONVENTIONS WHICH ARE AS UNDER:**

1. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
2. Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
3. Forced Labour Convention, No. 29 (1930)
4. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
5. Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
6. Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
7. Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
8. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
9. Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)
10. Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)

➤ **HERE IS A LIST OF THE SIX NEW CONVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED EFFECTIVE AFTER 2024.**

1. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
2. Convention on the Rights of the Child
3. Convention on Biological Diversity
4. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
5. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
6. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

M. Muzzammil Husain
Secretary General



REPORT

MEETING ON GSP+

BY



ON

27TH SEPTEMBER 2023

AT

ISLAMABAD





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I attended meeting on GSP+ organized by ILO where Secretary Labor from all provinces including Trade Association and Employer Federation of Pakistan also present. Presentation given by ILO and others highlighted the importance of GSP+ for Pakistan as under.

- The GSP is like a special deal that lets some countries, including Pakistan, sell things to Europe without paying high taxes.
- Pakistan's sales to Europe have gone up because of this deal.
- To keep this special deal, Pakistan needs to make sure workers are treated well and have rights like not being forced to work.
- There are still some problems, like not knowing for sure if everything is going well at work.
- Some good news is that fewer kids are working, and the gap between what men and women earn is getting smaller.

HOWEVER, THERE ARE STILL MANY PEOPLE IN TOUGH JOBS.

- Government are working to make the rules better and make sure everyone follows them.
- The EU might keep this special deal with Pakistan for a longer time to give them more chances to do better.
- The EU is considering extending the trade deal until 2027 to give Pakistan more time to follow the rules.

In short, GSP+ helps Pakistan sell goods to the EU, but there are challenges in making sure everyone is treated fairly at work. Efforts are being made to improve laws and how they are enforced.

DURING DISCUSSION SESSION I HIGHLIGHTED AS UNDER

- Exporters are 100% compliance on labor laws as well as 20-30% of their suppliers are compliance.
- The SME's are unable to make achievement due to financial involvements. If government or ILO may help, SME's of Textiles sector also become compliance.
- Book launched by ILO available in TMA Head Office. Member may get benefit by reading this book. As soon as Soft copy of this book available will be placed on our website for member review.

M. Muzzammil Husain
Secretary General



Affiliated with the Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry





Europe matters, because together Go green

M. Muzzammil Husain

together.eu for democracy



Mr. Muzzammil Husain along with the delegation of the members participated on EU Green Deal at European Union Parliament



**BUSINESS
RECORDER**
Founded by M.A. Zuberi
October 25, 2023

Towel exporters demand payment of sales tax refunds

KARACHI: Syed Usman Ali, the Senior Vice Chairman of the Towel Manufacturers Association of Pakistan, has voiced significant apprehension regarding the substantial amount of money that is currently stuck up within the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) of the exporters. This situation is giving rise to substantial challenges and difficulties for exporters, and it has raised deep concerns within the industry. It is essential for the export-oriented sectors to get back their own sales tax money timely as prescribed in the sales tax rules i.e. refund of pending sales tax amounts within 72 hours as per Rule 39F of Sales Tax Rules 2006.

He further added that the exporters are also facing huge problems in getting their duty drawback claims timely. Exporters are in deep trouble because they are unable to use their own money & forced to take loans at hefty interest rates, which is one of the main factors to increase the cost of doing business. Unfortunately, the exporters' refund of the duty drawback has been pending since August 2023 which is also having negative impact on our exports.

The Textile Exporters are highly perturbed over excessive and unreasonable delays in GST refunds which have been causing liquidity problems for the Exporters of this country. Since July 2019, GST was imposed despite stiff resistance from Five Zero-Rated Export sectors. Unfortunately, the FBR is taking a threshold of 12% while the percentage of Sales Tax enhanced from 17% to 18%. We are unable to understand why FBR fixed the threshold at 12%. The FBR should revisit the threshold percentage because it is different from sector to sector. It is a very surprising situation for the exporters that they are paying 18% GST while they are entitled to refund of only 12%.

This is creating mental fatigue for the exporters because already billions of rupees are stuck up with the FBR of the five Zero Rated Sectors. This critical situation is one of the main reasons for the decline in our exports.



He further said that from time to time the different Export Oriented Associations have demanded to the Government that the government must support the Textile industry according to genuine considerations to their appeal for the restoration of the Zero-Rating status “No Payment No Refund system”.

The Exporters of this country are never interested in paying Sales Tax to the government of Pakistan and then begging for refunds which have the exporter’s own money. For the refund of GST amount, they are wasting their own resources i.e. established sales tax refund department, lot of paperwork, huge investment on the equipment etc., as well as stuck up their own money for several months which creates a financial crunch and paying high interest rate to the banks for borrowing money to fulfil their export orders timely.

Syed Usman Ali further said that after the abolition of SRO 1125(I)/ 2011, the export sectors always insisted on “no payment no refund system of Sales Tax” which was very supportive of the growth of export of this country as well as exporters were very comfortable and focused on completing their export orders well before time. The Export Sectors are demanded from the Government to restore the SRO 1125(I) /2011 in its true spirit. It will be a huge relief for the exporters as well and the tax authority can focus on new taxpayers for the collection of Taxes for the national exchequer.

In view of the above, the Export Sectors strongly demand the Government review its decision and restore zero rating status for export sectors - No Payment No Refund System – for the growth of the Textile sector. Unfortunately, our Textile exports are already in declining trend and it also negatively impacts economic activities and the national reservoir. Our economic managers should come forward and take positive measures to arrest the declining trend of exports otherwise, the Government will be held completely responsible for the closure of industries, massive unemployment and reduction of the collection of tax for the national exchequer which will not be in the interest of our beloved country, Pakistan.—PR



بدھ 9 ربیع الثانی 1445ھ 25 اکتوبر 2023ء

ٹیکسٹائل کے برآمد کنندگان کا 72 گھنٹوں میں ریفرنڈم کے اجرا کا مطالبہ

سیلز ٹیکس ریفرنڈم اور ڈیوٹی ڈرا ایک نہ ملنے سے برآمد کنندہ صنعتوں کو مشکلات

بھاری شرح سود سے پیداواری لاگت بڑھ رہی ہے، سیکریٹری ٹاول مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن

کراچی (رپورٹ: احتشام مفتی) ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کے برآمد کنندگان نے سیلز ٹیکس رولز 2006 کی شق 39 ایف کے تحت 72 گھنٹوں میں ریفرنڈم کے اجرا کا مطالبہ کرتے ہوئے کہا ہے کہ سیلز ٹیکس ریفرنڈم اور ڈیوٹی ڈرا ایک نہ ملنے سے برآمد کنندہ صنعتوں کو مشکلات اور چیلنجز سے دوچار کر دیا ہے، ٹاول مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن نے ایشن کے سیکریٹری منزل حسین نے ایکسپریس کو بتایا کہ برآمد کنندگان کو سیلز ٹیکس ریفرنڈم کے ساتھ ڈیوٹی ڈرا ایک کلیمز کی بروقت حصول میں بھی مشکلات کا سامنا ہے، انہوں نے بتایا کہ مالیاتی مسائل کی وجہ سے برآمدی صنعتیں بھاری شرح سود پر قرضے حاصل کرنے پر مجبور ہو گئی ہیں، جو برآمدی مصنوعات کی پیداواری لاگت میں اضافے کا باعث بن گئی ہے، انہوں نے بتایا کہ اگست 2023 سے برآمد کنندگان ڈیوٹی ڈرا ایک ریفرنڈم سے محروم ہیں، انہوں نے کہا کہ جولائی 2019 سے پانچ زیرو ریٹیز برآمدی شعبوں کی سخت مزاحمت کے باوجود جی ایس ٹی نافذ کیا گیا، بد قسمتی سے ایف بی آر 12 فیصد کی حد لے رہا ہے جبکہ سیلز ٹیکس کا فیصد 17 فیصد سے بڑھا کر 18 فیصد کر دیا گیا ہے، ہم یہ سمجھنے سے قاصر ہیں کہ ایف بی آر نے 12 فیصد کی حد کیوں مقرر کی، ایف بی آر کو اس حد پر نظر ثانی کی ضرورت ہے، برآمد کنندگان کے لیے یہ انتہائی حیران کن صورتحال ہے کہ وہ 18 فیصد جی ایس ٹی ادا کر رہے ہیں لیکن انہیں صرف 12 فیصد کی واپسی کا حقدار قرار دیا گیا ہے۔



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TMA concerned at ‘exorbitant’ hike in gas tariffs

KARACHI: Syed Usman Ali, Senior Vice Chairman of the Towel Manufacturers Association of Pakistan (TMA) has expressed deep concern over the exorbitant increase in gas tariffs for export-oriented and general industries.

He strongly appealed to the Prime Minister and his cabinet to reject the ECC’s decision of such a significant hike and urged them to set gas tariffs at a level that is sustainable and manageable. This, he emphasised, would ensure the continuous operation of industry in Pakistan.

He said: “We are already paying high gas tariffs in the region; therefore, the export-oriented sector is unable to absorb the hike in gas prices. The biggest victim of the gas tariff-enhance decision would be the SMEs sector because they do not have sufficient resources and they also work on marginal profit. It will be very difficult for this sector to continue their manufacturing activities.

Gas tariff for export-oriented industries has been raised by 86 % to Rs2,050 per MMBtu, while for general industries, it has been enhanced by 117 % to Rs2,600 per MMBtu. If the gas companies also include the blended cost of RLNG, then the gas tariff will further increase for the export-oriented units, as well as, general industries. This would result in a substantial reduction in Pakistan’s exports as it would make our products uncompetitive in global market.

He termed the hike in gas tariffs as “the last nail in the coffin” of export-oriented and general industries in the country. Our beloved country would not be able to bear the shock of gas price hike and industry may close down, resulting in a sharp decline in exports and local production, which is absolutely not a positive sign for the national economy.



He further said that it is impossible for the industry to carry on production activities with such exorbitant gas tariffs. Hence, it is imperative for policymakers to fully grasp the seriousness of the situation and reject the ECC's decision in order to safeguard the industry and prevent the economy from descending into deeper crises, potentially reaching a point of no return.

He said that the government should charge gas tariff according to its cost; it is beyond the understanding of the business community why they are burdened with other front-loading charges such as cross-subsidy, unaccounted for gas (UFG), pilferages, and line losses.

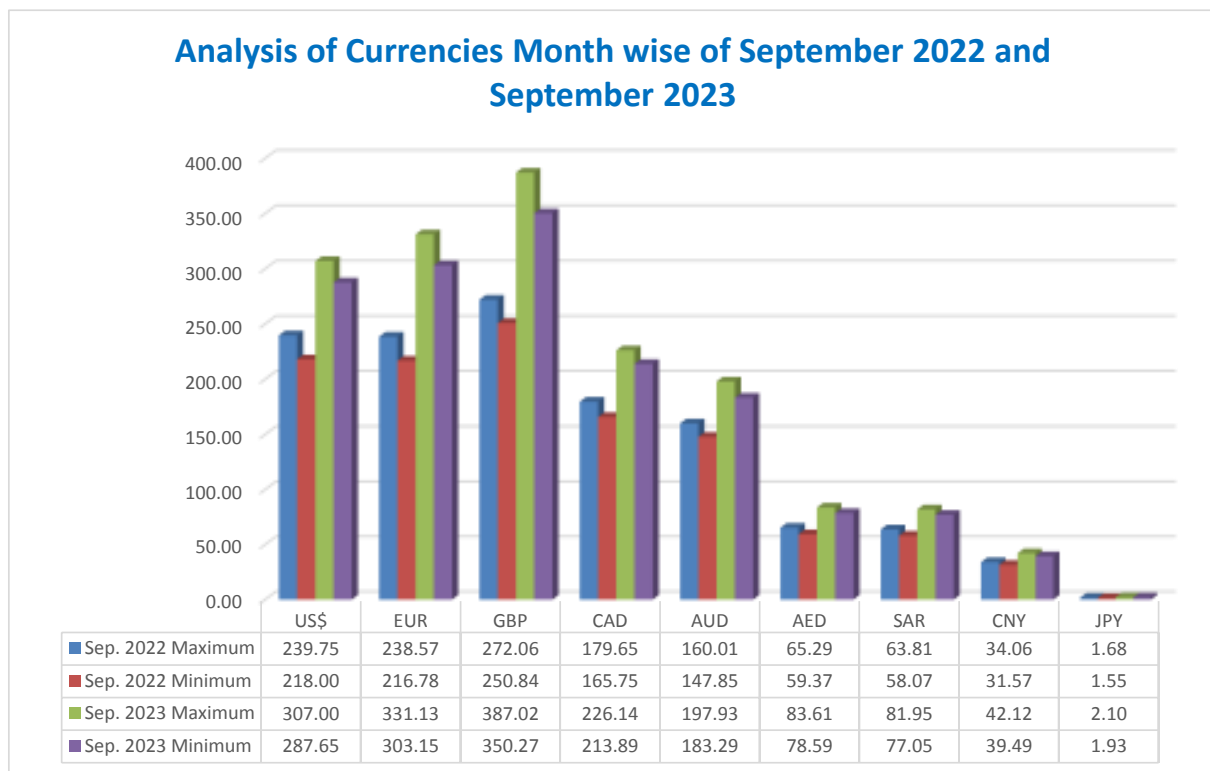
Syed Usman Ali emphasised that export-oriented industries face a huge challenge in passing on the burden of the gas tariff hike from Rs1,150 to Rs2,050 to international buyers of Pakistani goods. Such a substantial increase would deter international buyers from considering our costly products, leading them to swiftly shift their preferences to regional competitors offering similar products at significantly lower prices. Consequently, this portends a grim scenario where Pakistani exporters risk being displaced from the international export market.

He expressed concerns that the alarming situation caused by the increase in energy tariffs could undermine various government initiatives aimed at attracting investment and fostering industrialisation. Hence, the government should revisit their decision of gas tariff hike; otherwise, our exports will further decline that are already in the declining trend. It should be realised by the economic managers that there is no option but to increase the country's exports for a respectful survival in this world.—PR



Analysis of Currencies Month wise of September 2022 and September 2023

Month	Indicator	US\$	EUR	GBP	CAD	AUD	AED	SAR	CNY	JPY
Sep. 2022	Maximum	239.75	238.57	272.06	179.65	160.01	65.29	63.81	34.06	1.68
	Minimum	218.00	216.78	250.84	165.75	147.85	59.37	58.07	31.57	1.55
Sep. 2023	Maximum	307.00	331.13	387.02	226.14	197.93	83.61	81.95	42.12	2.10
	Minimum	287.65	303.15	350.27	213.89	183.29	78.59	77.05	39.49	1.93

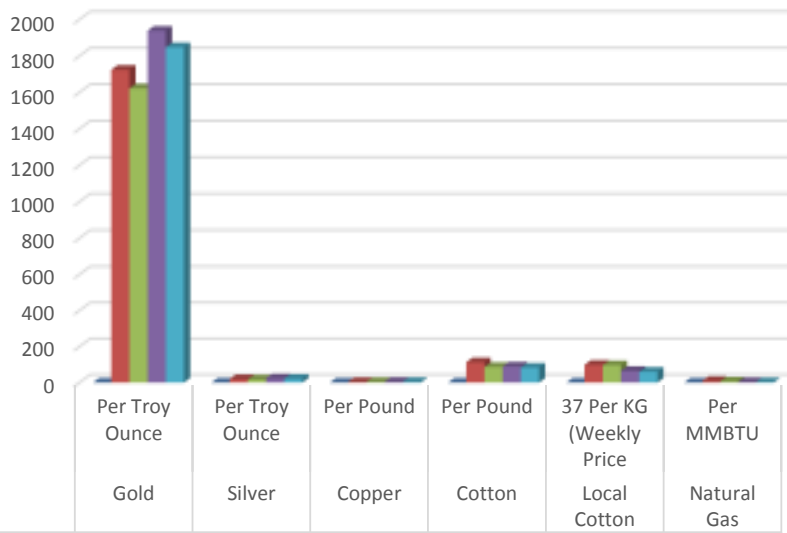




Analysis of Commodities Month wise of September 2022 and September 2023

		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\$
Sep. 2022	Maximum	1,724.07	19.78	3.63	113.29	99.33	9.26
	Minimum	1,622.31	17.85	3.31	87.11	97.15	6.65
Sep. 2023	Maximum	1,938.80	24.16	3.81	89.61	65.37	2.94
	Minimum	1,848.31	22.16	3.62	83.62	60.54	2.51

Analysis of Commodities Month wise of September 2022 and September 2023

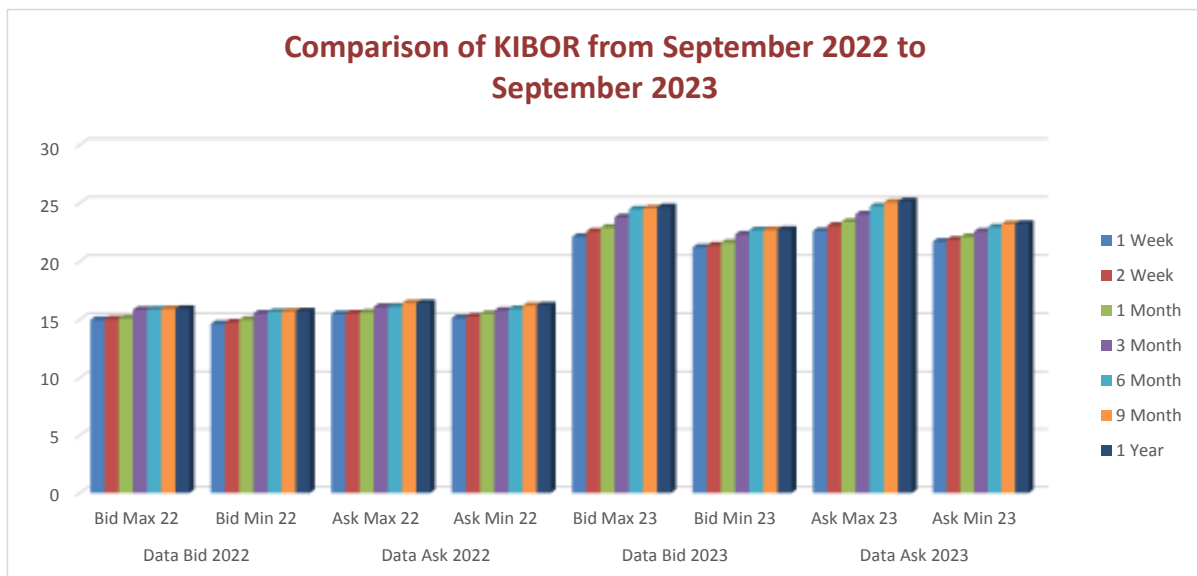


Month Indicator	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sep. 2022 Maximum	1,724.07	19.78	3.63	113.29	99.33	9.26
Sep. 2022 Minimum	1,622.31	17.85	3.31	87.11	97.15	6.65
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Sep. 2023 Minimum	1,848.31	22.16	3.62	83.62	60.54	2.51



Comparison of KIBOR from September 2022 to September 2023

	Data Bid 2022		Data Ask 2022		Data Bid 2023		Data Ask 2023	
	Bid Max 22	Bid Min 22	Ask Max 22	Ask Min 22	Bid Max 23	Bid Min 23	Ask Max 23	Ask Min 23
1 Week	14.97	14.63	15.47	15.13	22.11	21.2	22.61	21.7
2 Week	15.03	14.76	15.53	15.26	22.56	21.36	23.06	21.86
1 Month	15.11	14.99	15.61	15.49	22.89	21.59	23.39	22.09
3 Month	15.84	15.52	16.09	15.77	23.79	22.31	24.04	22.56
6 Month	15.87	15.66	16.12	15.91	24.46	22.67	24.71	22.92
9 Month	15.91	15.69	16.41	16.19	24.55	22.7	25.05	23.2
1 Year	15.92	15.71	16.42	16.21	24.66	22.72	25.16	23.22





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