PAKISTAN TRADE PROJECT

QUARTERLY TRADE BULLETIN
FY 2011 (JANUARY – MARCH 2011)

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APCMA	All Pakistan Cement Manufacturers Association
APTTA	Afghan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FY	Fiscal Year
GoP	Government of Pakistan
ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
KPK	Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa
LSM	Large Scale Manufacturing
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
NHA	National Highway Authority
NTICP	The National Trade Corridor Improvement Program
PFVA	All Pakistan Fruit & Vegetable Exporters, Importers & Merchants Association
PGJDC	Pakistan Gems and Jewelry Development Company
PIAF	Pakistan Industrial and Traders Associations Front
PITAD	Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development
PTP	Pakistan Trade Project
ROZ	Reconstruction Opportunity Zones
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
TRTA	The Trade Related Technical Assistance
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia-Pacific
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization
YoY	Year on Year

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT BACKGROUND

In response to Pakistan's worsening trade situation as indicated by declining exports and low ranking (84 out of 118 countries) in the 2008 Global Enabling Trade Report Index, the USAID launched the USAID Pakistan TRADE Project (PTP) on June 22, 2009 with three key aims: 1) to improve Pakistan's overall trade environment through improved regulations, policies, systems and capacity; (2) to increase cross-border trade with Pakistan's neighbors, especially with Afghanistan through implementation of the Afghan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement; and (3) to support the implementation of sustainable and competitive Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and the Reconstruction Opportunity Zones (ROZs) program.

HOW THIS REPORT IS STRUCTURED

The present report's structure begins with the introduction, a brief overview of macroeconomic outlook, export/import of goods, export/import markets, and introduction of trade related projects other than the USAID. This report also includes a series of data tables collected from different sources, primarily the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS). In addition, various news sources such as the Business Recorder, Dawn, The News, etc. have also been used for acquiring background information. The report is required as part of the project work plan to make available up-to-date market information and a current trade scenario in the country to all relevant stakeholders.

MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK

In the period under review (Jan-Mar FY 2011), Pakistan's economy showed remarkable progress despite confronting multiple challenges and is gradually moving in the right direction, as suggested by most economic indicators. Pakistan's exports rose above $20 billion over a period of 10 months in FY 2011 (July-Apr). The period saw an increase in export of both traditional and non-traditional commodities. The Trade Development Authority of Pakistan is taking steps to ensure that the $24 billion export target is achieved by the end of this financial year.[1] In Jan-Mar FY2011 exports almost touched the $7 billion figure, witnessing an increase of 40.4 percent in comparison to the same period last year.

In addition to export of commodities, services exports also witnessed a 55.7 percent increase during the first seven months of current financial year as compared to the same period in the last year. The services that played a major part in pushing up exports include transportation, travel, communication, construction, insurance and information technology.[2]

The State Bank of Pakistan has predicted that inflation for the current Financial Year 2011 ending June 30 will be around 14.5-15.5 percent.[3] The government aims to keep the fiscal deficit below 5.5 percent of GDP in the current financial year, and reduce it to 4.5 percent of the GDP in the next financial year. In the period under review (Jan-Mar FY 2011), the country's current account deficit decreased significantly, owing to impressive growth of exports and limited increase in imports.

According to latest revised GDP growth rate forecasts by the SBP, provisional figures for FY2011 (July-June) are now forecasted to be about 2.4 percent, which is even lower than the previously downgraded GDP growth rate of 2.8 percent. The initial GDP growth rate target for FY2011 (July-June) was 4.5 percent, which was later revised to 2.8 percent in the wake up of last year's devastating floods.[4] Other than the floods, the low growth rate figure can also be attributed to the ongoing energy crisis, security situation and rising inflationary pressures faced by the economy.

SN	Indicator	FY10 (Jan-Mar)	FY11 (Jan-Mar)
1.	Consumer Price Index % (12mma)	13.42	13.21
2.	Current Account Deficit (% of GDP)	-2.40%	-1.66%
3.	Exports (fob) US$ billion	4.97	6.98
4.	Imports (cif) US$ billion	9.11	9.91
5.	GDP growth rate (%)	4.12 (FY 10)	2.4 (FY 11) 1
6.	Average Forex Reserves (US$ billion)	14,751	17,498
7.	Foreign Direct Investment	535.1	246.9
8.	Remittances (US$ billion)	2.021	2.725

Source: FBS/SB
1. Estimated for FY2011

The country's average foreign exchange reserves for FY2011 (Jan-Mar) were 18.6 percent higher than those recorded in the same period of the last financial year. It is also worth mentioning that Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves hit an all-time high of $18.0 billion during the week that ended March 26, 2011.[5] Factors responsible for pushing the country's foreign exchange reserves up include the release of funds under the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) loan program, growing remittances sent home by overseas Pakistanis, and the release of over $633 million under the Coalition Support Fund in January by the US government for Pakistan's battle against terrorism.[6]

Inflation for the period under review (FY2011 Jan-Mar) stood at 13.2 percent; slightly lower in comparison to 13.4 percent in the same period last year. While inflation still remains high, it has fallen from its peak in the latter half of 2010 (See Appendix, Figure A). Still, in the coming future it does not seem that it will be easy for the government to contain inflation in the country, especially at a time when the government increased prices of petroleum products in the range of 4.8-11.8 percent on 1st May 2011. This is in addition to a 9 to 13 percent hike in petroleum prices already carried out on 1st April 2011.[7] It is worth mentioning that the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia-Pacific (UN ESCAP) has estimated in its 2011 survey that as a result of rising inflation as many as 42 million additional people may slip below the poverty line in the Asia-Pacific region.[8] In addition, it is expected that the government may extend the GST to new products in the upcoming budget,[9] and impose a 10 percent levy on natural gas in the upcoming budget, to generate additional revenue of over Rs. 50 billion.[10] These measures are likely to further increase inflation in the country.

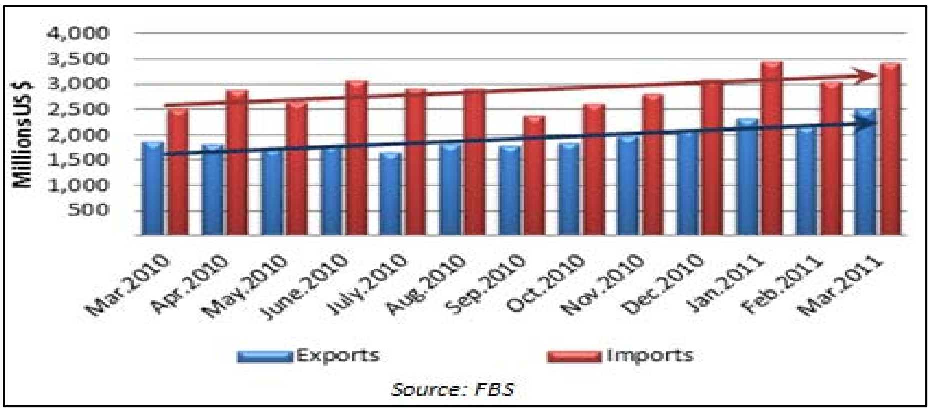
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country continued to decline. In Jan-March FY 2011, Net FDI fell nearly 54 percent in comparison to the same period last year. Sectors which experienced a significant slump in FDI include Telecommunications, IT, and Oil & Gas explorations, The ongoing energy crisis, security situation, and terrorism are the main factors that are keeping foreign investors away. The country also has a relatively low Tax-to-GDP ratio of 9 percent at present; however, the government plans to increase the figure to 15 percent by 2015 as part of revenue collection maximization measures.[11]

The energy crisis has taken a severe toll on the local industry, it is estimated that the textile sector alone is losing out US $13.4 billion each year due to unavailability of adequate energy supply.[12] In May 2011, the power shortfall in the country climbed up to 7200MW.[13]

Month	Export (Thousands US$)			Import (Thousands US$)		
	FY 2010	FY 2011	Growth	FY 2010	FY 2011	Growth
Jan	1,684,820	2,328,794	38%	3,320,893	3,444,334	4%
Feb	1,519,000	2,158,000	42%	2,505,000	3,053,000	22%
Mar	1,770,000	2,497,000	41%	3,287,000	3,417,000	4%
Total	**4,973,820**	**6,983,794**	**40.41%**	**9,112,893**	**9,914,334**	**9%**

Source: FBS

Nevertheless, exports surged 40.4 percent reaching almost US $7 billion in the period under review. The export growth rate outpaced import growth rate by a considerable 31.4 percent. The phenomenal growth in exports was significantly propelled by the textile sector.[14] As a result, the trade deficit of Pakistan in Jan-Mar FY2011 stood at US $2.9 billion, which is a 29.2 percent lower than the US $4.1 billion figure recorded in the same period last year.



EXPORT OF GOODS

Table 1 below shows Pakistan's top export commodities for the period under review. Textile products still constitute a major chunk of the country's export; hence, the low level of diversification. The recovering global economy has helped increase the demand for Pakistani commodities in the international market.

Exports of textile products were helped by rising price of cotton in the international market, as well as production issues in other cotton producing countries such as China, India and Brazil.[15] It is still impressive to see that these record high textile export figures come at a time when flash floods in August 2010 lowered the cotton output estimates for the current fiscal year from 14 million bales to 11.7 million bales.[16] Major textile exports products include knitwear, cotton cloth, cotton yarn, bed wear, towels and readymade garments. The major recipients of Pakistani textile products include the US and EU.

TABLE 1: Top 10 Export commodities (by value)

Top 10 Export commodities (by value)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)		% Increase
	FY2010	FY2011	
Knitwear	477,780	691,542	44.74%
Cotton Cloth	456,314	627,636	37.54%
Cotton Yarn	340,522	539,316	58.38%
Bed Wear	397,261	495,585	24.75%
Petroleum Products	260,483	409,516	57.21%
Rice - Basmati	380,961	291,169	-23.57%
Readymade Garments	224,496	273,616	21.88%
Rice - Non Basmati	276,952	257,472	-7.03%
Wheat	0	219,587	-
Art, Silk & Synthetic Textile	93,139	154,654	66.05%

Source: SBP

Cotton prices may decline in the future on prospect of increased global production and lower consumption from countries such as China. According to the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) worldwide cotton cultivation area is expected to increase 7 percent in 2011-12 to 36 million hectares due to record high prices in 2010-11.[17] Furthermore, as per a study conducted by Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development (PITAD), one third of Pakistan's textile exports are under threat due to increasing competition from other regional players.[18]

Export of petroleum products also increased by nearly 60 percent in the period under review, with Afghanistan continuing to be the top destination of the country's petroleum exports. The rise can be attributed to the fact that average oil prices in Jan-Mar FY2011 stood at $99.7/barrel, which is almost 30 percent higher in comparison to $77.0/barrel in Jan-Mar FY2010. This factor has certainly played a major role in pushing petroleum exports higher.[19]

Wheat exports also resumed in the period under review after the government lifted a ban on wheat exports late last year.[20] Pakistani exporters have also benefitted from India's ban of exports of wheat and non-basmati rice from the country. [21] However, rice exports have declined in the period under consideration. Major reasons for lower rice exports include lower output as a result of last year's floods, and the recent unrest in the Middle East which remains the major market for Pakistani rice.[22] Rice is Pakistan's major crop and contributes about 1.6 percent to the country's GDP.[23]

Besides wheat (which saw a sudden resumption of exports due to removal of government restrictions) textile products witnessed the highest value increase in exports.

Export of vegetables also saw an impressive increase. Particularly, the export of potatoes increased almost 62 percent in the past four months to US $48 million. Potato exports have been greatly helped by rising demand for Pakistani potatoes in the Russian Federation.[24] It is still important to mention here that according to All Pakistan Fruit and Vegetable Exporters, Importers and Merchants Association, (PFVA), Pakistan is still quite far from reaching its maximum export potential due to lack of cold storage facilities in the country, which is causing a huge amount of wastage. Pakistani onion exporters are also facing increased competition from other players lately, especially after India's resumption of onion exports.

TABLE 2: Top 10 Rising Export commodities (by value)

Top 10 Rising Export commodities (by value)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $) FY2010	FY2011	Increase in value	% Increase
Wheat	0	219,587	219,587	-
Knitwear	477,780	691,542	213,762	44.74%
Cotton Yarn	340,522	539,316	198,794	58.38%
Cotton Cloth	456,314	627,636	171,322	37.54%
Petroleum Products	260,483	409,516	149,033	57.21%
Bed Wear	397,261	495,585	98,324	24.75%
Art, Silk & Synthetic Textile	93,139	154,654	61,515	66.05%
Solid Fuel including Naphtha	45,728	105,676	59,948	131.10%
Readymade Garments	224,496	273,616	49,120	21.88%
Vegetables/Leguminous Vegetables	36,438	75,791	39,353	108.00%

Source: SBP

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Experts also believe there is considerable potential for Pakistan in the export of bananas. At present, Pakistan exports bananas to Afghanistan and Iran in small quantities. Owing to poor variety selection, crop management and post-harvest fruit handling, Pakistani bananas are unable to command a good price in the international market. [26]

Tobacco exports, while still making up only a small percentage of exports, have increased more than 300 percent in the Jan-Mar FY2011 in comparison to Jan-Mar FY2010 as shown in Table 3. Pakistan exports tobacco products to several countries, with the major recipient being Philippines.[27]

TABLE 3: Top 10 Rising Export commodities (by % increase)

Top 10 Rising Export commodities (by % increase)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $) FY2010	FY2011	Increase in value	% Increase
Tobacco	2,520	10,472	7,951	315.49%
Solid Fuel including Naptha	45,728	105,676	59,948	131.10%
Machinery Specialized	9,632	22,213	12,581	130.62%
Vegetables/Leguminous Vegetables	36,438	75,791	39,353	108.00%
Yarn Other than Cotton Yarn	9,790	19,457	9,667	98.74%
Cotton Carded or Combed	24,709	44,102	19,394	78.49%
Auto Parts	2,818	4,953	2,136	75.79%
Jewelry	34,912	59,597	24,685	70.71%
Art, Silk & Synthetic Textile	93,139	154,654	61,515	66.05%
Leather Garments	38,596	63,641	25,045	64.89%

Source: SBP

Jewelry exports in the period under review also grew significantly, registering an increase of 70.7 percent in comparison to the same period last year. The rise in Gems and Jewelry exports over the past few years can be attributed to increased efforts made by the Pakistan Gems and Jewelry Development Company (PGJDC). In the past few years training projects related to gems and jewelry manufacturing have been launched across the country by the organization to make Pakistani gems and jewelry more merchantable in the international market. In addition, gem labs were opened in different cities across the country.[28]

IMPORT OF GOODS

Table 4 below shows the country's top imports for Jan-Mar FY2011 sorted by value. Petroleum products were the most imported commodity once again. In terms of value, petroleum imports increased nearly 46 percent. However, it is important to consider the fact that petroleum prices in the international market were significantly higher in Jan-Mar FY2011 in comparison to Jan-Mar FY2010. As mentioned earlier, average crude oil prices in the period under consideration were 30 percent higher than in the same period last year.

Additionally, since Pakistan increasingly relys on oil imported from the international market to run its electricity plants, rising energy demands in the country are subsequently pushing up the need for petroleum imports. It is now critical for Pakistan to consider exploration and utilization of other sources of energy, including coal, so that the country is not dependent on crude oil, which is becoming increasingly expensive.

TABLE 4: Top 10 Import commodities (by value)

Top 10 Import commodities (by value)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $) FY2010	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $) FY2011	Difference	% Increase
Petroleum Products	1,444,987	2,108,640	663,653	45.93%
Petroleum Crude	864,222	1,258,341	394,119	45.60%
Palm Oil	335,759	453,439	117,680	35.05%
Raw Cotton	190,359	449,210	258,850	135.98%
Plastic Materials	305,974	371,174	65,201	21.31%
Iron and Steel	322,247	281,614	-40,633	-12.61%
Synthetic Fiber	89,179	160,310	71,131	79.76%
Synthetic & Artificial Silk Yarn	93,160	142,485	49,326	52.95%
Power Generating Machinery	200,512	131,947	-68,565	-34.20%
Aircrafts, Ships and Boats	172,870	127,335	-45,535	-26.34%
Source: SBP				

Recently Pakistan's Ministry of Commerce has also proposed that Pakistan should move towards facilitating import of Indian petroleum products in exchange for facilitation of Pakistan cement and chemical exports to India.[29] It may be noted that according to All Pakistan Cement Manufacturers Association (APCMA) while cement exports to Afghanistan have increased, cement exports to India have slumped to 0.46 million tons in July-Apr 2011 from 0.56 million tons recorded in July-Apr 2010.[30] Raw cotton imports increased in the period as well due to rising prices of cotton in the international market, and due to demand of high quality cotton by the local textile industry for producing export quality products.

The trend of growing palm oil imports also continued due to rising price of palm oil in the international market, and increasing demand in the local market. It is expected that annual imports of edible oil would increase two fold by 2015 owing to its rapidly rising demand.[31] It is worth mentioning here that Pakistan at present has no local production of palm oil and relies on imports to meet the rising demand. However, recently Pakistan has begun exploring local palm oil plantation and extraction opportunities with Malaysian assistance. [32] Malaysia is also the largest supplier of palm oil to Pakistan, followed by Singapore and Indonesia.[33]

A decline was observed in iron and steel imports during the period, and prices in the international and the local market witnessed an increase as well.[34] Sugar imports also saw a massive surge (See Appendix, Table C) after the government withdrew 25 percent duty on raw sugar to compensate for low local production due to damages caused by the recent floods. However, sugar imports may decline in the future as it is expected that Pakistan's sugar production is likely to increase.[35] [36]

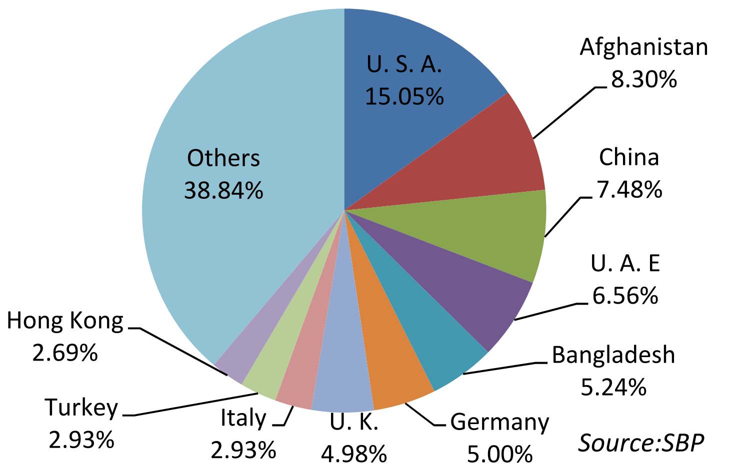
In the period under review, import of paper and paperboard increased by over 70 percent also (See Appendix, Table C). Major suppliers of paper products to Pakistan include Indonesia, China, and the Russia Federation.[37] The Pakistan Industrial and Traders Associations Front (PIAF) has requested that the government allow duty-free import of paper owing to the important role it plays in the education sector.[38]

Imports of cars in CKD (Completely Knocked Down) form for local assembling also increased considerably (See Appendix, Table C) due to rising sales of locally manufactured cars. It is impressive to see that the local auto industry is showing good sales despite rising prices and adoption of a more liberal used car import policy by the government.[39]

IMPORT/EXPORT MARKETS

In the period under review, overall pattern of Pakistan's export destinations remained the same. Yet once again the top recipient of Pakistan's exports is the United States; which accounts for 15.1 percent of the country's total exports. In comparison to the Jan-Mar FY2010, exports to the United States increased by an impressive 18.2 percent. Higher exports of textile products have significantly contributed to this increase. Pakistan's trade surplus with the US seems to be showing a rise over time, and has increased almost 9 percent in the period under review, in comparison to the Jan-Mar FY2010. Exports to the US are largely dominated by textile products.

Figure 1; Share in Exports (Jan-Mar/ FY2011)



Source:SBP

At present, the country's top 10 export destinations comprise 61.2 percent of the country's total exports. Exports still seem to be largely concentrated around a few traditional markets. Efforts should be undertaken so that Pakistan can tap into new markets. A similar scenario in terms of commodities is also painted in Table 1, which shows Pakistan's export commodity mix to be largely textile centric. Clearly, this shows a dire need for diversification, not just in terms of the markets Pakistan exports to, but also in terms of the different commodities it exports. Diversification can play an important role in long term economic development as it allows the smaller less developed segments of the industry to flourish, and improve the country's ability to overcome export instability.

Table 5: Pakistan's Top 10 Export Destinations (by value)

Pakistan's Top 10 Export destinations (by value)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $) FY2010	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $) FY2011	Difference	% Increase
U. S. A.	830,087	980,709	150,622	18.15%
Afghanistan	292,886	540,561	247,676	84.56%
China	332,647	487,025	154,378	46.41%
U. A. E	391,649	427,370	35,722	9.12%
Bangladesh	117,921	341,708	223,787	189.78%
Germany	214,021	325,843	111,822	52.25%
U. K.	269,035	324,322	55,287	20.55%
Italy	156,117	191,190	35,073	22.47%
Turkey	122,340	190,686	68,346	55.87%
Hong Kong	115,247	175,369	60,122	52.17%
Source: SBP				

Exports to Afghanistan saw a significant increase. Pakistan presently exports a wide range of commodities to Afghanistan, with the major ones being petroleum products, animal/vegetable fats and oils, cement, rice, iron/steel products, etc. Since Afghanistan has a largely underdeveloped industry, the country is very dependent on imports.

While exports to China witnessed a healthy increase, imports from that country increased even more, as a result Pakistan's long running trade deficit with China grew by 4.1 percent. Bilateral trade between Pakistan and China has been considerably rising over time, standing at US $8.7 billion in 2010[40], and is expected to touch US $15 billion by 2015.[41] China was also Pakistan's third largest import partner in the period under review (See Appendix, Table J).

In the period under review (Jan-Mar FY2011), UAE topped the list as Pakistan's largest import partner, followed by Saudi Arabia (See Appendix, Table J). As oil and petroleum products constitute the bulk of imports from these countries, higher global oil prices played a key part in increasing the import figure relating to these two countries. Other major import partners include China, Kuwait, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, USA, and Germany.

TRADE RELATED PROJECTS IN PAKISTAN BY INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN THE USAID

1 European Union (EU) - Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA)

The Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA) is being provided by the EU in the amount of €13 million with the objective to build capacity of the relevant stakeholders to benefit fully from County's participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO), improving quality, metrology, standards and accreditation systems of Pakistan and strengthening the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) systems in country. Status - A follow-on project is being prepared. The follow on project in the amount of €4.5 million, focuses on providing technical assistance to selected exporters in Sindh and Punjab. The Ministry of Commerce with assistance from the European Union (EU) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is currently working on a Co-operation program on Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA II). The TRTA II program started implementation on 01 January 2010. The initial period of 6 months was devoted to elaboration of the Inception Report, which was successfully accomplished. ***(Status – Active)***

2 The World Bank - National Trade Corridor Improvement Program (NTCIP)

The National Trade Corridor Improvement Program (NTCIP) aims to enhance export competitiveness and industrialization in the country. The program has a budget of US $6-10 billion, which includes an investment program and reform/restructuring financing. The program focuses on improving infrastructure and services (incl. highways, road transport, ports and shipping, civil aviation, railways, customs and trade logistics) to develop the trade corridor linking Pakistan's major ports in the south with its major cities in the North. The NTCIP aims to provide technical assistance worth US $19 million over four years as well. ***(Status – The project remains on hold but its resumption is planned)***

3 The World Bank - Trade & Transport Facilitation Program (TTFP-2)

The Trade & Transport Facilitation Program (TTFP-2) with a total funding of US $25 million to improve Pakistan's international competitiveness through simplified export and import documentary procedures, modernization of related legislation and creation of a national capacity to solve potential problems between the transport users and providers. The project is planned to continue operating till the end of 2013. (Status – Active)

4 Asian Development Bank (ADB) – National Highway Sector Development Program

The National Highway Sector Development Program with the 2nd tranche of US $230 million aims at reduction of transport costs for goods and passengers and to improve the regional connectivity to the country's main economic centers. It will lead to the improvement of road sector efficiency on the main transport corridor in Pakistan and institutional capacity building of National Highway Authority (NHA). ***(Status – Active)***

APPENDIX: GENERAL TRADE RELATED FIGURES OF PAKISTAN

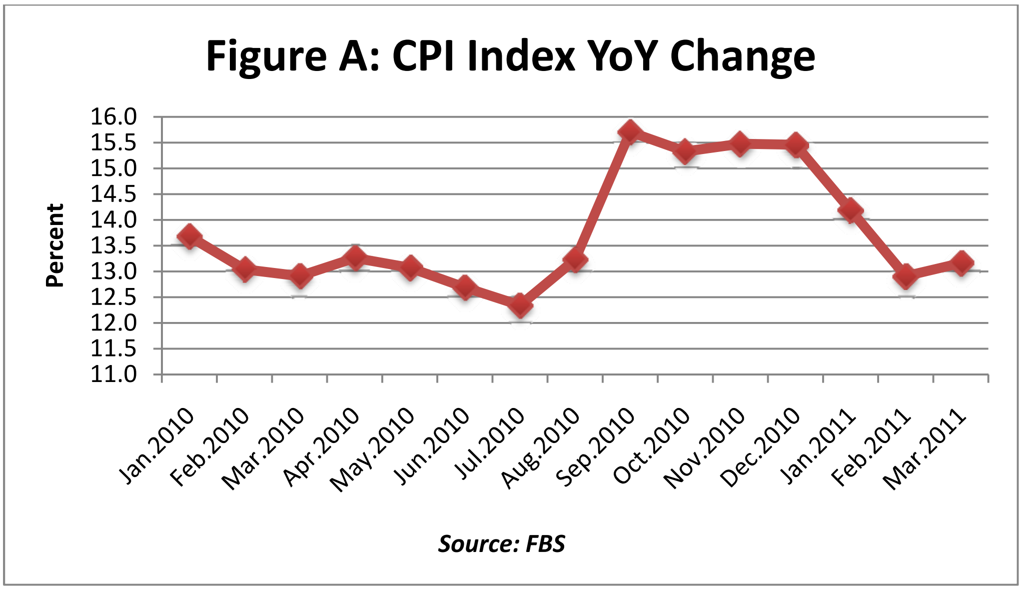


TABLE A: Declining Export Commodities (by % decrease)				
Top 10 Declining export commodities (by % decrease)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $) FY2010	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $) FY2011	Decrease in value	% Decrease
Canvas Footwear	943	104	-839	-88.94%
Molasses	16,558	9,381	-7,177	-43.34%
Gems	1,222	699	-523	-42.81%
Handicrafts	252	175	-77	-30.64%
Rice - Basmati	380,961	291,169	-89,792	-23.57%
Tents, Canvas & Tarpulin	25,457	23,232	-2,226	-8.74%
Pharmaceutical Product	28,985	26,821	-2,164	-7.47%
Rice - Non Basmati	276,952	257,472	-19,479	-7.03%
Oil Seeds, Nuts and Kernals	4,997	4,663	-334	-6.68%
Furniture	1,758	1,670	-89	-5.04%

Source: SBP

TABLE B: Declining Export Commodities (by value)				
Top 10 Declining export commodities (by value)	**Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)**		**Decrease in value**	**% Decrease**
	FY2010	**FY2011**		
Rice - Basmati	380,961	291,169	-89,792	-23.57%
Rice - Non Basmati	276,952	257,472	-19,479	-7.03%
Molasses	16,558	9,381	-7,177	-43.34%
Cement	117,129	114,366	-2,764	-2.36%
Tents, Canvas & Tarpulin	25,457	23,232	-2,226	-8.74%
Pharmaceutical Product	28,985	26,821	-2,164	-7.47%
Carpets, Rugs & Mats	38,133	37,219	-913	-2.39%
Canvas Footwear	943	104	-839	-88.94%
Gems	1,222	699	-523	-42.81%
Oil Seeds, Nuts and Kernals	4,997	4,663	-334	-6.68%

Source: SBP

TABLE C: Top 10 Rising Import Commodities (by value)				
Top 10 Rising import commodities (by value)	**Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)**		**Increase in Value**	**% Increase**
	FY2010	**FY2011**		
Petroleum Products	1,444,987	2,108,640	663,653	45.93%
Petroleum Crude	864,222	1,258,341	394,119	45.60%
Raw Cotton	190,359	449,210	258,850	135.98%
Palm Oil	335,759	453,439	117,680	35.05%
Synthetic Fibre	89,179	160,310	71,131	79.76%
Sugar	6,861	74,541	67,681	986.50%
Plastic Materials	305,974	371,174	65,201	21.31%
Synthetic & Artificial Silk Yarn	93,160	142,485	49,326	52.95%
Paper & Paper Board & Manf.	61,325	105,113	43,788	71.40%
Motor Cars (CKD)	82,738	117,525	34,788	42.05%

Source: SBP

TABLE D: Top 10 Rising Import commodities (by % increase)				
Top 10 Rising import commodities (by % increase)	**Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)**		**Increase in Value**	**% Increase**
	FY2010	**FY2011**		
Soyabean Oil	310	20,166	19,856	6403.46%
Sugar	6,861	74,541	67,681	986.50%
Wheat Unmilled	4	20	17	426.58%
Raw Cotton	190,359	449,210	258,850	135.98%
Milk and Cream including for Infants	17,410	36,633	19,224	110.42%
Synthetic Fibre	89,179	160,310	71,131	79.76%
Insecticides	31,970	54,915	22,945	71.77%
Paper & Paper Board & Manf.	61,325	105,113	43,788	71.40%
Rubber Crude Incl. Synth/Reclaim	33,326	51,715	18,388	55.18%
Wood & Cork	15,474	23,696	8,222	53.13%

Source: SBP

TABLE E: Top 10 Declining import commodities (by % decrease)				
Top 10 Declining import commodities (by % decrease)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)		Decrease in Value	% Decrease
	FY2010	FY2011		
Office Mach. Incl. Data Pros. Equp.	83,629	39,345	-44,284	-52.95%
Buses, Trucks & Oth. Heavy Vehicle (CKD)	48,325	24,623	-23,702	-49.05%
Agricultural Mach. & Implement	42,263	22,300	-19,963	-47.24%
Power Generating Machinery	200,512	131,947	-68,565	-34.20%
Aircrafts, Ships and Boats	172,870	127,335	-45,535	-26.34%
Telecom Apparatus Other than cellphone	165,698	123,567	-42,131	-25.43%
Buses, Trucks & Oth. Heavy Vehicle (CBU)	4,558	3,468	-1,090	-23.92%
Construction & Mining Machinery	7,843	6,225	-1,618	-20.63%
Medicinal Products	127,916	103,812	-24,104	-18.84%
Road Motor Vehicle Parts	42,019	35,195	-6,824	-16.24%

Source: SBP

TABLE F: Top 10 Declining import commodities (by value)				
Top 10 Declining import commodities (by value)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)		Decrease in Value	% Decrease
	FY2010	FY2011		
Power Generating Machinery	200,512	131,947	-68,565	-34.20%
Aircrafts, Ships and Boats	172,870	127,335	-45,535	-26.34%
Office Mach. Incl. Data Pros. Equip.	83,629	39,345	-44,284	-52.95%
Telecom Apparatus other than cellphone	165,698	123,567	-42,131	-25.43%
Iron and Steel	322,247	281,614	-40,633	-12.61%
Medicinal Products	127,916	103,812	-24,104	-18.84%
Buses, Trucks & Other Heavy Vehicle (CKD)	48,325	24,623	-23,702	-49.05%
Agricultural Mach. & Implement	42,263	22,300	-19,963	-47.24%
Electrical Machinery & Apparatus	139,965	123,058	-16,907	-12.08%
Road Motor Vehicle Parts	42,019	35,195	-6,824	-16.24%

Source: SBP

Table G: Top 10 Rising Export Destinations (by % increase)				
Top 10 Top 10 Rising Export Destinations (by % increase)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)		Increase in Value	% Increase
	FY2010	FY2011		
Antigua & Barbuda	0	149	148	32375.33%
Kyrgyzstan	32	636	604	1913.49%
Chad	10	190	180	1802.75%
Macao	115	1,589	1,473	1279.16%
Belize	92	1,052	960	1046.41%
Montserrat	5	50	45	881.18%
St. Vincent	6	59	52	805.27%
Kazakhstan	780	5,762	4,982	639.08%
Ghana	1,938	13,295	11,358	586.12%
Polynesia	7	47	40	557.06%

Source: SBP

Table H: Top 10 Rising Export Destinations (by value)				
Top 10 Rising export destinations (by value)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)		Increase in Value	% Increase
	FY2010	FY2011		
Afghanistan	292,886	540,561	247,676	84.56%
Bangladesh	117,921	341,708	223,787	189.78%
China	332,647	487,025	154,378	46.41%
U. S. A.	830,087	980,709	150,622	18.15%
Germany	214,021	325,843	111,822	52.25%
South Korea	49,777	122,850	73,073	146.80%
Turkey	122,340	190,686	68,346	55.87%
Hong Kong	115,247	175,369	60,122	52.17%
U. K.	269,035	324,322	55,287	20.55%
Belgium	88,551	140,433	51,882	58.59%

Source: SBP

Table I: Top 10 Declining Exports Destinations (by value)				
Top 10 Declining export destinations (by value)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)		Decline	% Decrease
	FY2010	FY2011		
Sri Lanka	117,236	85,839	-31,397	-26.78%
Philippines	45,506	24,505	-21,001	-46.15%
Malaysia	69,229	52,646	-16,583	-23.95%
Sudan	21,442	7,553	-13,889	-64.77%
Denmark	34,871	23,216	-11,654	-33.42%
Singapore	66,769	55,313	-11,456	-17.16%
Iran	38,887	28,156	-10,731	-27.60%
Ivory Coast	12,238	1,884	-10,354	-84.61%
Djibouti	7,432	2,696	-4,736	-63.72%
Qatar	22,135	17,412	-4,723	-21.34%

Source: SBP

TABLE J: Top 10 Import Countries (by value)				
Top 10 Import Countries (by value)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)		Difference	% Change
	FY2010	FY2011		
U. A. E	1,046,591	1,399,415	352,824	33.71%
Saudi Arabia	801,040	1,305,815	504,775	63.01%
China	839,836	1,014,878	175,041	20.84%
Kuwait	521,743	785,282	263,539	50.51%
Singapore	531,170	595,560	64,390	12.12%
India	300,403	554,146	253,744	84.47%
Malaysia	356,731	458,734	102,002	28.59%
Japan	254,291	449,631	195,340	76.82%
U. S. A.	219,614	317,541	97,927	44.59%
Germany	240,374	252,460	12,087	5.03%

Source: SBP

TABLE K: Top 10 Rising Import countries (by value)				
Top 10 Rising import countries (by value)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)		Increase in Value	% Increase
	FY2010	FY2011		
Saudi Arabia	801,040	1,305,815	504,775	63.01%
U. A. E	1,046,591	1,399,415	352,824	33.71%
Kuwait	521,743	785,282	263,539	50.51%
India	300,403	554,146	253,744	84.47%
Japan	254,291	449,631	195,340	76.82%
China	839,836	1,014,878	175,041	20.84%
Malaysia	356,731	458,734	102,002	28.59%
Canada	42,533	143,284	100,751	236.88%
U. S. A.	219,614	317,541	97,927	44.59%
Singapore	531,170	595,560	64,390	12.12%

Source: SBP

TABLE L: Top 10 Rising Import countries (by % increase)				
Top 10 Rising Import countries (by % increase)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)		Increase in Value	% Increase
	FY2010	FY2011		
Antigua & Barbuda	0	23	23	9216.67%
Haiti	11	559	548	4881.22%
Malta	2,329	45,599	43,270	1857.98%
Central African Republic	46	841	795	1724.10%
Brunei	190	3,069	2,879	1517.14%
Sao Tome & Principe	114	1,822	1,709	1505.18%
Comoros	24	285	261	1070.02%
French Guinea	11	121	110	1031.20%
Botswana	78	880	802	1030.38%
Dominican Republic	82	867	785	963.31%

Source: SBP

TABLE M: Top 10 Declining import countries (by value)				
Top 10 Declining import countries (by value)	Jan-Mar (Thousand US $)		Decrease in Value	% Decrease
	FY2010	FY2011		
Iran	181,186	23,644	-157,541	-86.95%
Finland	104,947	50,993	-53,954	-51.41%
Australia	130,163	81,161	-49,001	-37.65%
Liberia	37,644	0	-37,644	-100.00%
Turkey	62,218	24,982	-37,237	-59.85%
Austria	53,074	23,763	-29,311	-55.23%
Bahrain	61,835	33,580	-28,255	-45.69%
Belarus	21,315	7,040	-14,275	-66.97%
Belgium	74,912	62,164	-12,748	-17.02%
Mexico	12,849	1,521	-11,328	-88.16%

Source: SBP

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