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Pakistan is located in Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the East, Iran and Afghanistan on the West and China in the North. Pakistan maintains a trade deficit due to high imports of energy products including fuel, machinery equipment and chemicals. Main import partners are the United Arab Emirates and China. Textiles account for most of Pakistan’s export earnings. Pakistan is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).
# 2. People and Economy

## 2.1 People

| Total population (growth rates per annum) | 167,008,083 in 2012 with growth rates of 1.8% p.a during 2008-2012 |
| Population density (people per sq. km of land area) | 217 in 2012 |
| Female population | 48.6% in 2012 |
| Population below 15 years of age | 34.3% in 2008 ; 36.5% in 2012 |
| Urban population | 35.3% in 2012 |
| Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP) | 21.0% in 2012 |
| Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI) | 146 out of 186 in 2012 |

![Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)](image)

Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators

Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme ([http://hdr.undp.org](http://hdr.undp.org)) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition.

| Health | Life expectancy at birth (years) (66); Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (85.9) in 2012 |
| Education | Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (145 out of 191) in 2012 |
| Income level | GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international $) (2,609) in 2012 |
| Inequality | Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (98 out of 191) in 2012 |
| Poverty | Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank) (33 out of 191) in 2012 |
| Gender | Gender inequality index (rank) (26 out of 191) in 2012 |
| Sustainability | NA |
2.2 Economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector added value</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US $</td>
<td>%GDP</td>
<td>US $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>20,232</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>32,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>24,613</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>42,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,676</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>31,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>46,357</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>83,943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value is US$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US$, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"

Evolution of GDP (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

Evolution of GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI
### Aid Dependency
(Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Remittance ($ millions)</th>
<th>Remittance (% GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>3,945</td>
<td>402.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>7,039</td>
<td>429.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on World Bank WDI, IMF BOP statistics, and "6,976 to be read 6’976"
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

![Graph showing the evolution of total import and export of goods of Pakistan from 2009 to 2013. The data is presented in bar charts for each year, with the total import and export values highlighted.]  

3.1.4 Trade Map

![Map of countries importing products from Pakistan in 2013, with a list of importing markets and the percentage of imports from each country.]
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

Prospects for market diversification for a product exported by Pakistan in 2013
Product: TOTAL - All products

Share of partner countries in Pakistan’s exports, 2013, %

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import

Prospects for market diversification for a product imported by Pakistan in 2013
Product: TOTAL - All products

Share of partner countries in Pakistan’s exports, 2013, %
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

![Graph: Pakistan’s exports by region of destination]

Note: ITC Trade Data.

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import

![Graph: Pakistan’s imports by region of origin]

Note: ITC Trade Data.
3.1.9 Total Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC's Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country's export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC's Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country's export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US$ thousands.
3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export

List of services exported by Pakistan

![Chart showing the composition of trade in services export.]

Source: ITC Trade Map.

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Pakistan

![Chart showing the composition of trade in services import.]

Source: ITC Trade Map.
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

![Graph showing the Evolution of FDI inflow in Pakistan as % of GDP.](image)

Source: ITC based on World Bank WDI.
### 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

#### 3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's exports 2009</th>
<th>Sector leading exported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Textiles | 36.3 % | 28.2 % | 30.1 % | Cotton yarn. | 19 | 86%
| Clothing | 18.0 % | 34.8 % | 33.4 % | Apparel. | 86
| Fish & fish products | 16.4 % | 39.9 % | 35.0 % | Fish, semi-rolled or wholly rolled, whether or not gutted | 19
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 6.9 % | 66.8 % | 62.6 % | Articles of jewelry & the like of precious metals | 11
| Minerals | 5.0 % | 50.4 % | 75.7 % | Other petroleum oils and preparations | 27
| Basic manufactures | 4.1 % | 63.4 % | 64.6 % | Portland cement | 25
| Chemicals | 4.0 % | 46.5 % | 48.0 % | Ethanol ethyl alcohol of an alcohol strength by vol of 96 % or higher | 36
| Processed food | 3.0 % | 43.3 % | 59.0 % | Refined sugar, in solid form, not refined | 17
| Leather products | 2.5 % | 50.2 % | 59.2 % | Leather further processed after tanning or curing, not further worked | 45
| Non-electronic machinery | 1.0 % | 30.1 % | 42.5 % | Fans, table, wall or other wall fans, etc. | 45
| Wood products | 0.3 % | 30.4 % | 39.6 % | Paper and paperboard, surface coloured, surface-decorated, uncoated, finished. | 20
| Unclassified products | 0.3 % | 91.7 % | 59.4 % | Used or new rags or old textile materials, not sorted | 31
| Transport equipment | 0.3 % | 41.2 % | 39.6 % | Motor vehicle parts | 30
| IT & consumable electronics | 0.2 % | 65.3 % | 61.6 % | Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or other similar products | 61
| Electronic components | 0.2 % | 38.0 % | 61.3 % | Lead-acid accumulators, of a kind used in starting engines | 61

#### 3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's imports 2009</th>
<th>Sector leading imported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Minerals | 35.0 % | 87.0 % | 91.5 % | Other petroleum oils and preparations | 27
| Chemicals | 15.3 % | 71.5 % | 61.1 % | Phosphate | 29
| Non-electronic machinery | 8.7 % | 24.0 % | 9.1 % | Compressors of a kind used in refrigerating equipment | 44
| Processed food | 7.2 % | 71.4 % | 78.1 % | Palm oil and its fractions refined but not chemically modified | 51
| Fresh food | 6.8 % | 42.9 % | 45.5 % | Cotton, not carded or combed | 50
| Basic manufactures | 5.8 % | 18.9 % | 20.1 % | Hot oil ironing | 70
| Transport equipment | 5.1 % | 42.3 % | 58.6 % | Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up | 50
| IT & consumable electronics | 3.3 % | 54.9 % | 60.7 % | Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or other similar products | 61
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 2.8 % | 18.0 % | 52.4 % | Unds postagi, restore stamps, check forms, brake linings, box joint, micro | 49
| Textiles | 2.5 % | 39.9 % | 25.0 % | Textured yarn of polyester filaments, not put up for retail sale | 45
| Electronic components | 2.0 % | 19.7 % | 31.0 % | Photoensitive semiconductor device photovalat, cells & emit diode | 54
| Wood products | 1.6 % | 26.0 % | 27.3 % | Sanitary articles of paper, incl sanitary paper & napkinjpeg | 49
| Unclassified products | 0.8 % | 59.8 % | 39.5 % | Other goods not elsewhere specified | 70
| Leather products | 0.3 % | 50.9 % | 41.8 % | Protective gloves with uppers of leather or composition leather | 61
| Clothing | 0.1 % | 25.5 % | 19.3 % | Clothing accessories not of leather or of composition leather | 45

Note: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's import growth in value (% p.a) 2009-2013</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>30.1 %</td>
<td>61.7 %</td>
<td>61.1 %</td>
<td>Afghanistan - Saudi Arabia; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waxed products</td>
<td>26.7 %</td>
<td>61.7 %</td>
<td>76.6 %</td>
<td>Afghanistan - Saudi Arabia; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>19.6 %</td>
<td>30.6 %</td>
<td>63.6 %</td>
<td>United States of America; Afghanistan - Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>15.6 %</td>
<td>45.1 %</td>
<td>84.7 %</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates; Malaysia; France</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>14.6 %</td>
<td>32.1 %</td>
<td>36.2 %</td>
<td>Afghanistan - Saudi Arabia; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>13.8 %</td>
<td>76.3 %</td>
<td>82.5 %</td>
<td>Afghanistan - Saudi Arabia; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>13.4 %</td>
<td>36.5 %</td>
<td>43.5 %</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>10.5 %</td>
<td>29.3 %</td>
<td>33.3 %</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>9.4 %</td>
<td>37.5 %</td>
<td>40.6 %</td>
<td>United States of America; China; United Kingdom</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>7.8 %</td>
<td>31.4 %</td>
<td>35.2 %</td>
<td>United States of America; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>7.7 %</td>
<td>79.9 %</td>
<td>66.6 %</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>2.3 %</td>
<td>64.4 %</td>
<td>64.4 %</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>2.5 %</td>
<td>35.9 %</td>
<td>54.1 %</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>-3.5 %</td>
<td>41.1 %</td>
<td>43.2 %</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>-7.0 %</td>
<td>47.1 %</td>
<td>43.3 %</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates; United States of America</td>
<td>China; India; Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: ITC Trade Compendium 2013)

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's import growth in value (% p.a) 2009-2013</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>30.1 %</td>
<td>73.7 %</td>
<td>86.4 %</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates; United States of America; United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>20.4 %</td>
<td>64.8 %</td>
<td>78.5 %</td>
<td>China; Malaysia; Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>18.6 %</td>
<td>44.7 %</td>
<td>66.0 %</td>
<td>China; United States of America; Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>13.5 %</td>
<td>74.8 %</td>
<td>81.6 %</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia; United Arab Emirates; Kuwait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>13.2 %</td>
<td>66.4 %</td>
<td>60.9 %</td>
<td>Japan; Thailand; China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>12.9 %</td>
<td>64.6 %</td>
<td>80.6 %</td>
<td>China; United States of America; Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>9.8 %</td>
<td>62.1 %</td>
<td>71.5 %</td>
<td>China; Saudi Arabia; Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>9.3 %</td>
<td>58.5 %</td>
<td>74.0 %</td>
<td>China; Germany; Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>9.1 %</td>
<td>70.4 %</td>
<td>68.8 %</td>
<td>China; Malaysia; Thailand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

Growth of national supply and international demand for the products exported by Pakistan in 2013

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import

Growth of national demand and international supply for the products imported by Pakistan in 2013
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

Trade Performance Index of Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Change in world market share index (2009-2013)</th>
<th>Current index (2013)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Textiles (US$ 3043 m)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing (US$ 4549 m)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food (US$ 4104 m)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food (US$ 1241 m)</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing (US$ 1362 m)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals (US$ 1130 m)</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals (US$ 1000 m)</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures (US$ 984 m)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products (US$ 685 m)</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery (US$ 192 m)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products (US$ 117 m)</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components (US$ 79 m)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics (US$ 59 m)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment (US$ 55 m)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
Note: The figures displayed on the bars correspond to the country's global rankings among other countries that export the same category of products. The current index and change in world market share index are the world country ranking for the sector under review. Only sectors with more than 1 million exports are considered.
4. Trade Strategy and Policy

4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Framework for Economic Growth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The document provides a framework for economic growth in Pakistan. It provides...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>One Program - UNDAF Pakistan 2009-2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The One Program for Pakistan constitutes the United Nations Development Assistance Framework...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Strategic Trade Policy Framework (2009-2012)</td>
<td>Textile and Clothing, Textile and Clothing, Leather Industry, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Meat...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Strategic Trade Policy Framework 2009-2012 provides guidelines to help Pakistan achieve...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Auto-Industry Development Programme</td>
<td>Automobile Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The program aims at increasing the contribution of the auto industry in...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Medium-Term Development Framework - 2008 Review</td>
<td>Crops (Cereals and Rice), Crops (Fruits and Vegetables), Crops (Cotton), Crops (Tobacco), Livestock, Fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Medium-Term Development Framework (MTDF) 2008 Review aims at evaluating the outcome...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Livestock Development Policy</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The policy underlines the importance of livestock within Pakistan's economy, and it...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Vision 2030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Vision 2030 aims at transforming Pakistan into a developed, industrialized, just...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Growth and Export Competitiveness - Pakistan</td>
<td>Cotton Jeans, Shrimp Farming, Marble Tiles, Powdered Milk, Automobile Radiators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The study provides an overview of the current economic performance of Pakistan...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The plan constitutes the Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for Pakistan, and...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

Overview: Trade Policy and Business Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR, UNITS</th>
<th>RANK/132</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Market Access The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country’s tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Market Access The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country’s exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences.</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff rate (%) This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods.</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>16.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexity of tariffs , index 1-7 (best) This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1–7 score, using the min-max method.</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation) This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country’s tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule.</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>11.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs peaks (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific tariffs (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of distinct tariffs This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors.</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>62.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of duty-free imports (%) Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012.</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>21.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs faced (%) This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best) This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>9.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Trade Facilitation

Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Logistics Performance Index – Evolution

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)
4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

Multilateral Trade Instruments

Abstract

The Trade Treaties Map tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country’s legal framework on international trade.

Instrument ratified: 109 / 266 instruments

Ratification rate: 41%

Weighted score: 49.6/100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratification Rate Rank</th>
<th>Weighted Score Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In World: 79 / 193</td>
<td>85 / 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Region: East/South/South-East Asia</td>
<td>10 / 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Development level: Developing country</td>
<td>35 / 88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph

Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country’s ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.

Instruments ratified

Click here for a full list and more details about these multilateral trade instruments.
## 4.5 Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank/148</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of overall infrastructure How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world]</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of roads How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>4.04</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of railroad infrastructure How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of port infrastructure How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of air transport infrastructure How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals using Internet (%) Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.</td>
<td>67.06</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.</td>
<td>9.96</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop: The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

Trade policy capacity building for Pakistan

5.1.2 Recent projects

No Recent Projects Found!
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events

No data

5.2.2 Recent events

Training on Trade in Services (3) 17/04/2014-Lahore

Public Private Dialogue on Enhancing Competitiveness of Kinnow and Mango 08/04/2014-Karachi

Public Private Dialogue on Enhancing Competitiveness and Export Potential in Horticulture (Kinnow and Mango) 26/03/2014-Lahore

Enhancing the Competitiveness of Textile and Leather Garments Sectors 21/01/2014-Lahore

Public-Private Dialogue on Technology Foresight 23/12/2013-Islamabad

Training on trade in services (2) 10/10/2013-Islamabad

Training on trade in services (1) 08/10/2013-Lahore

Training on trade in services 07/10/2013-Karachi

Training on Trade and Investment 10/09/2013-Lahore
5.3 ITC Contacts

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Chief, Office for Asia and the Pacific
+41 22 730 0447
jiang@intracen.org

**Sylvie COCHIN**
Trade Promotion Officer
+41 22 730 0204
betemps@intracen.org
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Pharmaceuticals and Natural Products

Tibet Autonomous Region, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan: Regional Trade Opportunities

Economic Cooperation Organization: Expanding Intra-Regional Trade - Contributing to Improve Healthcare Access in the ECO Region
Pakistan: Supply and Demand Survey on Pharmaceuticals and Natural Products 2005

No Image Available

Read more

Pakistan: Supply and Demand Survey on Food and Beverages (Ref. BSM Food and Beverages, Kazakhstan 2003)

No Image Available

Read more

PME et le marché mondial: une analyse des contraintes de la compétitivité

Analyse les contraintes opérationnelles qui empêchent les PME d'exploiter pleinement leur potentiel à l'exportation - décrit la méthode utilisée pour établir l'étude, examine les principaux domaines intéressant les PME: environnement...

Read more
The Footwear Sector in Pakistan: Export Performance and Potential Implications of the WTO Agreements

Study identifying export opportunities and threats in the footwear sector in Pakistan - provides an overview of the sector, including production processes, regulatory environment, and export performance; examines the global...

Read more

The Pharmaceutical Sector in Pakistan: Export Performance and Potential Implications of the WTO Agreements

Study identifying export opportunities and threats in the pharmaceutical sector in Pakistan - provides an overview of the sector, including production processes, regulatory environment, and export performance; examines the global...

Read more

Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Food and Beverages

Read more
Cotton Exporter's Guide

Guide providing a comprehensive view of all aspects of the cotton value chain from a market perspective - provides an overview of the world cotton market (production, consumption and trade);

Read more

Trade Secrets: The Export Answer Book for Small and Medium Sized Exporters. - Pakistan

Joint ITC-SMEDA publication - handbook customized to suit the needs of exporting enterprises in Pakistan, answering most commonly asked questions related to export process - covers market research, cultural issues;

Read more

Pakistan: Supply Survey on Food Products

Supply survey on food products in Pakistan - gives an overview of the Pakistani food processing industry; for each product sector, examines the industry structure, capacity and production, raw materials;

Read more
How to Approach Banks: A Guide for Pakistani Entrepreneurs

Guide aimed at Pakistani entrepreneurs explaining ways and means of obtaining trade credit from banks - addresses assessment of financial needs; payment methods and related credit facilities for trade transactions;...

Read more

SME and the Global Market Place: An Analysis of Competitiveness Constraints

Study identifying and analysing operational constraints hindering SMEs from realizing their full export potential - explains methodology used for preparation of the study; examines major areas of interest to SMEs;...

Read more

The Automotive Parts Sector in Pakistan: Export Performance and Potential Implications of the WTO Agreements

Study identifying export opportunities and threats in the automotive parts sector in Pakistan - provides an overview of the sector, including production processes, regulatory environment, and export performance; examines the...

Read more
The Furniture Sector in Pakistan: Export Performance and Potential Implications of the WTO Agreements

Study identifying export opportunities and threats in the furniture sector in Pakistan - provides an overview of the sector, including production processes, regulatory environment, and export performance; examines the global... Read more

International Trade Rules: An Answer Book on the WTO Agreements for Small and Medium-Sized Exporters. - Pakistan

National adaptation of the publication 'International Trade Rules: Business Questions about the World Trading System and the WTO', issued in year 2001, aimed at small and medium-sized enterprises in developing... Read more

Trade in Services: An Answer Book for Small and Medium-Sized Exporters. - Pakistan

Guide for small and medium-sized exporters in the service sectors in Pakistan - provides practical advice to help them improve their export performance or enter new markets; using a question... Read more
Guía del Exportador de Algodón

Presenta un panorama completo de todos los aspectos de la cadena de valor del algodón desde la perspectiva del mercado - ofrece una vista general del mercado mundial de algodón...

Read more

Note sur la production de papier et de carton pour l'emballage dans sept pays d'Asie

No Image Available

Read more

Note on the Production of Paper and Paperboard for Packaging in Seven Countries of Asia

No Image Available

Read more
Intra-Regional Trade Opportunities in Pharmaceutical Products

Pakistan: Supply Survey on Pharmaceutical Products

Demand survey on pharmaceutical products in Pakistan - examines the structure of the pharmaceutical industry, production and domestic demand, export channels, shipping, packaging, and trade promotion; also provides conclusions and...

Identifying Intra-Regional Export Potential in Agro-Products and Processed Foods

Read more
Pakistan: Development and Management of Export Clusters

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum's 2005 Consultative Cycle on Innovations in Export Strategy: 'Competitiveness through Export Clustering: Strategic Considerations', Tirupur, India, 11-13 April, 2005 - focuses on...

Read more

Collaboration public-privé pour réussir à l'exportation: Études de cas: Barbade, Ghana, Inde, Thaïlande et Malaisie

Recueil d'études de cas relayant des expériences réussies de dialogue entre les secteurs public et privé dans des pays en développement - ces études décrivent les activités menées par des...

Read more

Labelling of Natural Products: The United States Market

Guide focusing on sustainability certification and labelling requirements of finished natural products in the United States - covers all categories of natural products, namely cosmetics, herbal dietary supplement, health food,...

Read more

User manual accompanying the Snapshot software tool, developed to diagnose enterprise needs related to its strategic management competence, production, marketing, export transaction capabilities and e-competence - explains the theory behind...

Read more

The Activities of the Business Management System : Activity Content Guide. - Revised ed

Companion module to 'The Business Management System : A Guide for Competitiveness (BMS)', reviewing the forty-five managerial activities included in (BMS) Manual - explains the purpose of the manual and briefly...

Read more

Guide pour la préparation de profils de marché

Définit le concept et l'objectif d'un profil de marché; explique la structure, les étapes et les instruments pour rédiger un profil de marché.

Read more
Financement pour le commerce

Guide décrivant les mécanismes et instruments appropriés qui pourraient être adaptés et mis en place par les économies en développement et en transition pour contribuer à améliorer le financement du...

Read more

Airfreight Transport of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables : A Review of the Environmental Impact and Policy Options

Study focusing on the issue of 'air miles' (the number of miles (kilometres) a product has to be transported from the farmer/grower to various stages of production until it reaches...

Read more

International fibreboard case code = Code international pour l'emballage carton

The bulletin reproduces the ASSCO/FEFCO International Fibreboard Case Code. This is a numerically coded selection of the most common styles of fibreboard boxes and the interior fitments instructively illustrated.

Read more
New US Food and Drug Administration food labelling regulations

Progress with the European Eco-label

Designing bottles for recycling
Addressing the Use Divide: E-Solutions for Management

Report examining ways in which information and communication technologies can be used to assist business managers in SMEs with managerial activities - focuses on tasks that could benefit from similar...

Read more

PACKit Importing Country Module: Canada

Importing country profile of Canada prepared as part of Packaging Kit, aimed at small and medium enterprises in developing countries - provides Canada’s international trade profile with major imports and...

Read more

Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Pharmaceuticals and Natural Products

Read more
South Africa: Demand Survey on Horticultural and Apicultural Products

Intra-Asian Buyers/Sellers and Networking Meeting on Food Products

Indonesia: Supply and Demand Survey on Food Products

Supply and demand survey on food products in Indonesia - gives an overview of the Indonesian food processing industry and examines its production capacity; reviews market characteristics, external trade, standards...
Product profile on wooden furniture and furniture made of similar natural raw materials (bamboo, rattan, etc.) prepared as part of Packaging Kit aimed at small and medium enterprises in developing...
Guide présentant le concept du Business Management System (BMS) en tant que structure générique pour la gestion des entreprises commerciales - explique les principes du BMS; décrit les composants du...

Read more

Turkey : The Branding Concept


Read more

6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2011 Potential Supply Chains in the Textiles and Clothing Sector in South Asia : An Exploratory Study
- 2006 South Asia : Growth and Regional Integration
- 2009 - Kumar, Rajiv SAARC : Changing Realities, Opportunities and Challenges
- 2010 - Ahmed S; , eds. Promoting Economic Cooperation in South Asia : Beyond SAFTA
- 2009 SAARC Regional Study : Potential for Trade in Services Under SAFTA
- 2004 - Robbani G Enhancing Collective Export Competitiveness on Textiles and Clothing : A Study of Select South Asian Countries
- 2006 Pakistan Growth and Export Competitiveness
- 2007 Creative Industries and Micro and Small Scale Enterprise Development : A Contribution to Poverty Alleviation
- 2006 Microfinance in South Asia : Towards Financial Inclusion for the Poor
- 2007 - Kumar N; Chaturvedi S, eds. Environmental Requirements and Market Access : Reflections from South Asia
- 2006 - Mehta R; Narayanan S India's Regional Trading Arrangements
- 2002 - Rafi Khan S The Costs and Benefits of Compliance with International Environmental Standards
- 2009 - Stoler, Andrew L Trade and Poverty Reduction in the Asia-Pacific Region : Case Studies and Lessons from Low-Income Communities
- 2009 Study on Intraregional Trade and Investment in South Asia
- 2007 - Bhattacharyay, Biswa N Prospects of India–Bangladesh Economic Cooperation: Implications for South Asian Regional Cooperation
- 2005 - De Gobbi M S Nepal and Pakistan : Micro-finance and Microenterprise Development : Their Contribution to the Economic Empowerment of Women
- 2005 Trade in Textiles and Clothing : Exploring Cooperation between ASEAN and SAARC

ITC by country - Pakistan
• 2006 - R. Adhikari, Y. Yamamoto Sewing Thoughts: How to Realise Human Development Gains in the Post-Quota World
• 2007 - Gopalakrishnan, NS Exploring the Relationship between Geographical Indications and Traditional Knowledge: An Analysis of the Legal Tools for the Protection of Geographical Indications in Asia
• 2004 - Reinecke G, White S Policies for Small Enterprises: Creating the Right Environment for Good Jobs
• 2004 Industrial Competitiveness: The Challenge for Pakistan
• 2011 Report on Marble and Granite
• 1980 Practical Appraisal of Industrial Projects: Application of Social Cost-Benefit Analysis in Pakistan
• 1982 Evaluation pratique de projets industriels: Application de l'analyse de coût-utilité du point de vue de la collectivité au Pakistan
• 1971 Protocol Relating to Trade Negotiations among Developing Countries = Protocole concernant les négociations commerciales entre pays en voie de développement = Protocolo relativo a las negociaciones comerciales entre países en desarrollo
• 2008 Perfil de la Industria Paraguaya de Software
• 2009 Characteristics of Malaysia's Animal Feed Market
• 2014 Perspectives on Global Development 2014: Boosting Productivity to Meet the Middle-Income Challenge
• 2010 Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-Related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region
• 2010 Leather Garments in the EU
• 2006 Overview of the Current State of Organic Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda and the Republic of Tanzania and the Opportunities for Regional Harmonization
• 2007 Export Diversification and Value Addition for Human Development: Addressing the Impact of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing Expiration on Cambodia
• 2006 - Ruffing, Lorraine Deepening Development Through Business Linkages
• 2012 OECD Economic Surveys: Chile
• 2005 - Magder, D Egypt after the Multi-Fiber Arrangement: Global Apparel and Textile Supply Chains as a Route for Industrial Upgrading
• 2006 Bangladesh: Furniture Export Market Sector Brief
• 2006 - Boutou, Olivier Management de la sécurité des aliments: De l'HACCP à l'ISO 22000
• 2006 Trading up: Economic Perspectives on Development Issues in the Multilateral Trading System
• 2004 Perfiles de mercado para productos bolivianos en los mercados de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela
• 2010 Vietnam: Oilseeds and Products
• 2007 Organic Farming in the Czech Republic: 2007 Yearbook
• 2007 - Gibbon P; Bolwig S Economics of Certified of Organic Farming in Tropical Africa: A Preliminary Assessment
• 2006 The Relationship of Third-party Certification (TPC) to Sanitary / Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the International Agri-Food Trade; Case Study: Guatemala- with Emphasis on Food Safety
• 2007 - Ismail F Mainstreaming Development in the WTO: Developing Countries in the Doha Round
• 2009 Market Report. Focus on the Nordic Market - Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
• 2001 - Karlöf, Bengt Benchmarking: Good Examples as a Lever for Development
• 2003 - Martin W; Pangestu M, eds. Options for Global Trade Reform: A View from the Asia-Pacific
• 2010 L'industrie sri lankaise du textile-habillement
• 2000 - Hauber, Christiane Formation, Prevention & Determination of Cr (VI) in Leather
• 2013 Economic and Business Review for Central and South-Eastern Europe
• 2006 - Gebreselassie Fanta, Elias Does Value Addition at Oilseed Production and/or Spreading the Gain from Export of Oilseed Products Increase the Income of Primary Producers?
• 2010 - Pannier J Recueil de jurisprudence douanière (1990-2010)
• 2002 - Beswick R; Dunn DJ Plastics in Packaging: A RAPRA Market Report
• 2006 Doubling Aid: Making the Big Push Work
• 2006 Determining 'likeness' under the GATS: Squaring the Circle?
• 2014 Africa Investor
• 2004 Guidelines on Microfinance: Making Financial Markets Work for the Poor
• 2007 Libéralisation des échanges de services et développement du tourisme
6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP)
- Lahore Chamber of Commerce & Industry (LCCI)
- Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
- Asia Regional Information Center
- Pakistantex
- South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE)
- Exporters of Pakistan
- Microfinance Connect
- EC-TRTA Pakistan
- Pakistan. Ministry of Finance
- Pakistan. SME Bank
- Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- Pakistan. Ministry of Commerce
- All Pakistan Textile Mills Association
- Ebuyersellers.com
- Pakistan. Central Board of Revenue
- Medicinal Plants of Pakistan Database
- Craftrevival.org
- Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association (PRGMEA)
- Developing 8 Countries Organization (D-8)
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
- Rice Knowledge Bank
- Pakistani Exporters.com
# 6.2 Trade Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behbud Association</td>
<td>Saidpur Village</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>92 51 921 6954</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@behbud.org">info@behbud.org</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.behbud.org">http://www.behbud.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Council of Arts</td>
<td>Plot No.5, F-5/I</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>92 51 9205273</td>
<td>92 51 9208810</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pncoaishb@gmail.com">pncoaishb@gmail.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.pncoa.org.pk">http://www.pncoa.org.pk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahil</td>
<td>Office No 13, First Floor, Al-Babar Center, F-8 Markaz</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>92 51 2260636; 2856950</td>
<td>92 51 2254678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@sahil.org">info@sahil.org</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.w.sahil.org">http://www.w.sahil.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirkat Gah</td>
<td>68 Tipu Block New Garden Town</td>
<td>Lohore</td>
<td>92 42 5836554</td>
<td>92 42 5860185</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sgah@lhhr.comsats.net.pk">sgah@lhhr.comsats.net.pk</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.w.shirkatgah.org">http://www.w.shirkatgah.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Habitat</td>
<td>766, Shadman I</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>92 42 7584484</td>
<td></td>
<td>hipnchau <a href="mailto:dhry@yahoo.com">dhry@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.w.thehabitat.org">http://www.w.thehabitat.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>11, Shahra-e-Aiwan-e-Tijrat</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>+92 42 6305538</td>
<td>+92 42 6368854</td>
<td><a href="mailto:library@lcci.org.pk">library@lcci.org.pk</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.lCCI.org.pk">http://www.lCCI.org.pk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Pakistan Fruit and Vegetable Exporters, Importers and Merchants Association</td>
<td>B-329/2 Block - 1 Gulistan-e-Jauhar</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>+92-21-37080629 / 34012927</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@gfva.net">info@gfva.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.w.pfva.net">http://www.w.pfva.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Yarn Merchants’ Association</td>
<td>802-804, Business Centre, 6th Floor</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>+92 21 32410320</td>
<td>+92 21 32424896</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@pyma.com.pk">info@pyma.com.pk</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.pyma.com.pk">www.pyma.com.pk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Pharmaceutical Importers Association</td>
<td>313, Ruby Centre, Talpur</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>+92 21 2423675</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:secretary@ppia.info">secretary@ppia.info</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ppiainfo.com">www.ppiainfo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMEDA (Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority)</td>
<td>6th Floor, LDA Plaza Egerton Road</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>92 42 111 111 456</td>
<td>92 42 6304926 7</td>
<td><a href="mailto:munawaar@smeda.org.pk">munawaar@smeda.org.pk</a></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.smeda.org.pk">www.smeda.org.pk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The House of Quality</td>
<td>House #2, Street 50, F-7/4</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>92 51 282 31 32</td>
<td>92 51 220 11 51</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tampk@isb.paknet.com.pk">tampk@isb.paknet.com.pk</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.thehouseofquality.com">www.thehouseofquality.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>St. 2/A, Block 9, K.D.A. Scheme 5,</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>+92 21 5874756</td>
<td>+92 21 5870765</td>
<td><a href="mailto:iccci@icci-oic.org">iccci@icci-oic.org</a></td>
<td><a href="http://icci.online.net/">http://icci.online.net/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>39, Civil Lines</td>
<td>Rawalpindi</td>
<td>92 51 511 10 51 54</td>
<td>92 51 511 10 55</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rcci@rcci.org.pk">rcci@rcci.org.pk</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.rcci.org.pk">http://www.rcci.org.pk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad Chamber of Commerce Deputy Secretary</td>
<td>Aiwan-e-Sanat-o-Tijarat Road, G-8/1</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>925112250526</td>
<td>92511225290</td>
<td><a href="mailto:icci@brai.net.pk">icci@brai.net.pk</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.w.iccico.com.pk">http://www.w.iccico.com.pk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industries Pakistan (LCCI Pakistan)</td>
<td>744/A, Block-F Gulshan Ravi</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>92 333 432 85 68</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:aasim94@yahoo.com">aasim94@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.lcci.com.pk">www.lcci.com.pk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Sialkot Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>PO Box 1870</td>
<td>Sialkot</td>
<td>92 432 261 881 3</td>
<td>92 432 267 919</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scclrcnd@skt.comsats.net.pk">scclrcnd@skt.comsats.net.pk</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.sccico.com.pk">www.sccico.com.pk</a></td>
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<td>Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Aiwan E Sanat O Tijarat Road</td>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
<td>+92 21 920 62 60 ISO,IEC,TBT</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@fcci.com.pk">info@fcci.com.pk</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.fcci.com.pk">www.fcci.com.pk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority</td>
<td>39, GARDEN ROAD, SADDAR</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>+92 21 920 62 63 ISO,IEC,TBT</td>
<td><a href="mailto:psoqcadg@super.net.pk">psoqcadg@super.net.pk</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.psoqca.com.pk">http://www.psoqca.com.pk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Karachi Centre for Dispute Resolution</td>
<td>D-9/5, Park Lane, Clifton Block 5</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>+ 92 21 5879209</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@kcdr.org">info@kcdr.org</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.kcdr.org">www.kcdr.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade Development Authority of Pakistan</td>
<td>Finance and Trade Centre</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>+92 21 9201513</td>
<td>+92 21 9206474</td>
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<td>Export Promotion Bureau - Karachi</td>
<td>5th Floor, Block A,</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>92 21 920 64 87 90</td>
<td><a href="mailto:epb@epb.gov.pk">epb@epb.gov.pk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry of Karachi</td>
<td>Aiwan-e-Tijarat Road</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>+92 21 2416091 4</td>
<td>+92 21 2416095</td>
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<td>Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry</td>
<td>Chamber of Commerce Building</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>+92 21 2410814</td>
<td>+92 21 2427315</td>
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<td>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>397, Street No 64, I-8/3,</td>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>92 51 4860611 3</td>
<td>+92 51 8316024</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>Federation House</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>92 21 5873691/3 4</td>
<td>+92 21 5874332</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>Shahra-e-Awain-i-Sanot-o-Tijarat</td>
<td>Sialkot</td>
<td>92 52 4261881 3</td>
<td>+92 52 4268835</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Pakistan Commercial Exporters Association of Rough and Unpolished Precious and Semi-precious Stones</td>
<td>Al Jalil Market Street, 2nd Fl.</td>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>92 91 9213910</td>
<td>+92 91 9213912</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan Footwear Manufacturers Association</td>
<td>6-F, Rehman Business Center</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>92 42 575 0051</td>
<td>+92 42 575 0052</td>
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<td>Pakistan Tanners Association</td>
<td>46-C, 21st Comm. Street</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>92 21 5880 180/184/5803 468</td>
<td>+92 21 588 0093</td>
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ITC by country - Pakistan