EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. AGRICULTURE

1.1   This section presents information about land utilization, number and area of farms by size, area and production of agricultural crops, vegetables and fruit, cropwise use of fertilizers, imports of fertilizers, acreage covered by plant protection operations, area irrigated, area classified by water table, output of forest and fishing in Pakistan.

1.2   The indices of acreage, quantum and value of major crops including food, fibre and other crops are prescribed in tables 1.2 and 1.3. These indices have been calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Area} \quad \text{Index } I_{an} = \frac{\Sigma An}{\Sigma Ao} \times 100$$

$$\text{Quantum} \quad \text{Index } I_{qn} = \frac{\Sigma qn}{\Sigma qo} \times 100$$

$$\text{Value} \quad \text{Index } Iv_n = \frac{\Sigma pnqn}{\Sigma p_o q_o} \times 100$$

Where:
- pn is current year price
- po is base year price
- qn is current year quantity.
- qo is base year quantity
- An is current year area
- Ao is base year area

1.3   Provincial Agriculture Departments prepare area and production estimates for all crops. Federal Bureau of Statistics collects these crop estimates checks the validity consolidates the same at the national level and then pass it on to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MINFAL) with the approval of the competent authority, for release.

1.4   Three estimates of seven crops (Wheat, cotton, rice, sugarcane, gram, potato and onion) are released. Two estimates of thirteen other important crops, (maize, bajra, jowar, sesamum other kharif pulses, other rabi pulses, mung, mash, barley, R& M seeds, tobacco, mattar and masoor) are released. For rest of the crops only one estimate is released.

1.5   In the Punjab and NWFP province first and second acreage estimate of crops for which three estimates are prepared and first acreage estimate of crops for which two estimates are prepared are based on sample surveys. However, final acreage estimates in these provinces are based on the complete count (Khasra Girdawari) undertaken by the Provincial Revenue Departments. In Sindh all acreage estimates are based on sample survey technique. In Balochistan province acreage estimates are prepared on the basis of information supplied by the officials of Agriculture Department.

1.6   The traditional method of estimating production of minor crops consists of multiplying area sown with its estimated yield, which is determined through subjective judgement of the reporting staff. The yield is estimated keeping in view the normal yield fixed on the basis of crop cutting experiments undertaken by the Provincial Agriculture and Revenue Departments during specified period and condition of crop during its growth ascertained from the farmers or based on their own personal judgement. This method for major crops such as wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane and maize has been replaced in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP by objective technique known as crop cutting surveys based on probability sampling technique.

2. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

2.1   Pakistan's Balance of Payments:(Table 2.2) The statistics shown in the table are compiled from the State Bank of Pakistan's publication entitled "Pakistan's Balance of Payments." The presentation of the data has been revised from July 2003 based on the I.M.F.'s Manual (5th edition). The table comprises four major categories viz (1) Current Accounts (2) Capital and Financial Accounts (3) Errors and Omissions and & (4) Exceptional Financing. Errors and omissions indicate the load and logs in reporting transactions and is in the nature of balancing entry.

2.2   Gold and foreign exchange reserves of Pakistan: (Table 2.1). The statistics shown in the table are received from State Bank of Pakistan. This table shows total Rupee value of Gold and foreign exchange reserves.

3. CLIMATE

3.1   Temperature and rainfall data are collected from the Pakistan Meteorological Department. Table 3.1 and 3.2 provide monthly data on temperature and rainfall for selected stations respectively. Mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures are the arithmetic means of daily maximum and minimum temperatures recorded during the month.

3.2   Climatically, Pakistan enjoys a considerable measure of variety. North and northwestern high mountain ranges are extremely cold in winter while the summer months from April to September are very pleasant. The vast plains of the Indus Valley are extremely hot in summer and have cold weather in winter. The coastal strip in the south has a temperate climate. There is general deficiency in the rainfall. In the plains, the annual average rainfall ranges from 13 cm. in the northern parts of the lower Indus plains to 89 cm. in the Himalayan region. Rains are moonsoonal in the origin and fall late in summer. Average rainfall is 762 millimeters per annum.

3.3   Table 3.3 and 3.4 provide data of normal temperature and rainfall at selected centres respectively.

4. CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operative Societies:-

4.1   (Tables 4.1 & 4.2) with the establishment of Federal Bank for Co-operatives under the Act called Establishment of the Federal Bank for Co-operatives and Regulation of Co-operative Banking 1976, a uniform system of Co-operatives has come into force throughout Pakistan. In this system the Federal Bank for Co-operatives is at the top, the provincial Co-operative Banks at the middle and the Primary Co-operative Societies at the base. Briefly, these categories are defined below:-

i)   Primary Co-operative Societies:-

4.2   Co-operative society means a society registered in Pakistan under the law in force for registration of co-operative societies and a primary co-operative society means such a society of which no other society is a member.

ii)   Provincial Co-operative Bank:-

4.3   It means a Co-operative Society the primary object of which is to make loans to the co-operative societies which are its members and which is notified, for the purpose of above Act, to the Bank by the Provincial Government within which the co-operative society is registered or, until a co-operative society is so notified, any one of the following, namely:-

a)   The Balochistan Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.
b)   The Frontier Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.
c)   The Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.
d)   The Sindh Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.

4.4   In accordance with the Act, there shall be one Provincial co-operative Bank in each Province. However, the Provincial Co-operative Bank shall have branches at such places as it may deem fit. Each Provincial Bank shall have and maintain Paid-up capital and Reserves of such minimum value as is determined by the Board of Provincial Bank and approved by the registrar from time to time. The Primary object of the Provincial Co-operatives Banks is to make loans to be co-operatives societies which are its members.

iii)   Federal Bank for Co-operative (FBC):-

4.5   The Federal Bank for Co-operatives is jointly owned by the Federal Government, the Provincial Governments and the State Bank of Pakistan. It provides credit facilities to Provincial Co-operative Banks and regulate their operations. The initial share capital of the Bank is two hundred million rupees (Rs.200.00 million) divided into two thousand fully paid up shares of the nominal value of one hundred thousand rupees each and is fully subscribed by the owners in the following manner:

a)   Federal Government   Rs. 20.00 million
b)   State Bank of Pakistan   Rs.150.00 million
c)   Government of Punjab   Rs. 10.00 million
d)   Government of Sindh   Rs. 10.00 million
e)   Government of NWFP   Rs. 5.00 million
f)   Government of Balochistan   Rs. 5.00 million

4.6   The Bank started its operations in the agriculture sector in December, 1976 by financing the co-operatives through the Provincial Co-operative Banks. Over the years, the Federal Bank has concentrated its policies to improve the flow and quality of credit to the maximum benefit of its target group.

4.7   The composition of FBC's Board of Directors allows representation from the Federal and Provincial Governments as well as leading co-operators (as non official members) from the provinces. The Head Office of the Bank is at Islamabad with its four Regional Offices established at Provincial Headquarters to maintain a close liaison with the Provincial Governments and the Provincial Cooperative Banks. However, under the provisions of the Act the Bank may establish offices, branches & agencies at such places as it may think fit. The functions undertaken by the Regional Offices include disbursement of loans, effecting recoveries, end-use verification of loan and to pursue implementation of Bank's policies.

6. EDUCATION

6.1   Statistics pertaining to Education have been compiled from the data made available to this Bureau by Provincial Bureaus of Statistics and Federal Academy of Educational Planning and Management Islamabad.

6.2   Time Reference: Data presented in these tables pertain to the academic year mentioned therein. Primary Education covers 1 to 5 Classes, Middle Education includes classes from 6 to 8. Secondary Education   covers   High Schools and Secondary Vocational Institutions ,Whereas, professional Colleges cover Agricultural, Engineering, Medical, Commerce, law, Home Economics, Education and other (Tibb, Fine Arts, Homeopath and Computers.)

6.10   Enrolment by subject and level: Data regarding enrolment by subject, level and sex for different courses have been supplied by Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

6.11 & 6.12   Result Statistics: Data regarding number of candidates appeared/passed by sex for matriculation and intermediate level have been supplied by Boards of Intermediate & Secondary Education.

7. ENERGY & MINING

A) Electricity

7.1   Monthly electricity generation data are collected from public undertakings(WAPDA, KESC, KANUPP,CHASNUPP & PAKISTAN STEEL) and private under-takings KAPCO & HUBCO etc. Annual data published in this book is the total of twelve months (July-June).

7.2   Three series of indices of electricity generation have been computed by taking 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1999-2000 as base, using the following formula:

$$I \quad = \frac{q_i}{q_o} \quad = \text{x } 100$$

Where I is the Index, q_i is the generation for the current year, and q_o is the generation for base year.

B)   Mining

7.3   Yearly production data in respect of 24 selected mineral items for the last ten years beginning from 1993-94 have been published in table 7.2 for Pakistan and in table 7.3 for Pakistan with provincial breakup. Monthly production data in respect of four provinces is received from provincial Directorates of Mines and Mineral Development, Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation and Directorate General of Petroleum Concessions, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources which is aggregated to form the annual figures.

7.4   Federal Bureau of Statistics has been computing annual series of Quantum Indices of mining production based on weights derived from census value added of mining sector, which was designed to measure changes in physical out-put of mining indices. The Index was revised with 1975-76 as base. The Mining Index computed with 1975-76 as base covers the weights derived form census value added of 6 major mineral items i.e. Coal, Crude oil, Natural Gas, Lime Stone, Marble & Rock Salt which constitutes about 96.09% of the census value added. The index has further been revised with 1980-81 as base with the coverage of census value added weights of 12 selected mineral items which represent

about 97.0% of the census value added in the mining sector. The index has been revised with 1999-2000 as new base years. This index is computed by using weights derived from the census value added of 12 major mineral items which constitute about 99.5% of the total census value added. For computation of Mining Indices, Laspeyre's formula as given in Chapter-13 (MANUFACTURING) is used.

9. FOREIGN TRADE

9.1   Foreign Trade Statistics refer to the movement of goods into and out of the customs area of Pakistan includes imports, re-imports, exports and re-exports carried through sea, land and air routes. The source documents of information are the shipping bills and bills of entry for sea, air and land borne trade filed by the exporters and importers or their agents with custom authorities. For trade through parcel post monthly returns are received from General Post Offices.

9.2   Import Statistics represent the arrival of goods from foreign countries released by customs either directly or from bonded ware-houses and intended for home consumption or for re-exportation. Imports by foreign diplomatic missions are also included in imports. Goods salvaged or disposed off by ships in mid-stream are included as imports from the country according to colour of the ship. Imports by parcel post have been included since March, 1969. Exports subsequently re-imported from foreign countries without any processing were included in import data upto June, 1969 but from July, 1969 onwards re-imports have been excluded from imports and are tabulated separately. Imports are exclusive of imports into bond, defence stores, gold and silver coins or bullion and currency notes, articles of baggage personal effects of passengers and trade in-transit through Pakistan.

9.3   Export statistics represent movement of goods out of Pakistan to foreign countries. Re-export statistics represent imported goods subsequently exported to foreign countries without further processing . In export statistics, bunker fuels supplied to ships are included according to their colour. Exports by parcel post are also included. Imported goods subsequently re-exported to foreign countries without further processing were included in export data upto July, 1967 but from August, 1967 onwards re-exports have been eliminated from exports and are tabulated separately. Exports do not include personal effects of passengers and trade-in-transit through Pakistan.

9.4   The valuation in respect of exports and imports are based on F.O.B. and C.I.F. respectively. The data relating to quantity are those which are given in the bills of entry and shipping bills. The weight recorded is the net weight of packing or container. Quantity figures in some cases are either not reported are expressed in non-standard units with the result that quantity data remain relatively speaking, incomplete and are estimated where possible.

9.5   Commodities of export & import are classified on the basis of Pakistan Standard Trade Classification which is an adaptation of UN Standard International Trade Classification. This Classification is revised and updated from time to time. Latest revision PSTC-R3 was introduced from July, 1989 and upto June 2002 External Trade Statistics were compiled and published on the basis of PSTC-R3.

9.6   In pursuance of recommendation of UN Statistics Division for adoption of Harmonized Commodity Description of coding System(HS) for compilation and dissemination of external trade statistics by member countries and to cater to the need of users, Federal Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with Central Board of Revenue, Pakistan Custom, Ministry of Commerce and Export Promotion Bureau has prepared Alpha Register of 6050 HS Codes at 8 digit level which in compatible with PCT 2002-2003 and incorporates HS 2002.

9.7   For direction of trade, countries have been mainly classified by geographical areas. Exceptions are European Union and European Free Trade Area (EFTA).

Contd.

9.8   The figures of import and export of the Federal Bureau of Statistics differ from those of the State Bank of Pakistan. Variation in figures arise because of difference of purpose and source valuation of transactions, coverage and timing etc, which after adjustment on these accounts tend to reconcile over months/years.

10. HEALTH

10.1   Data regarding the number of Hospitals/Dispensaries/Maternity and Child Health Centres, sanctioned, beds and registered medical personnel in Pakistan and its provinces were made available by Health Division. Statistics pertaining to health facilities have been compiled province-wise.

10.3   Data on Dental Doctors:- The data on Registered Dental Doctors supplied by the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council, Islamabad show the number of doctors registered during the year, and also show the actual number of doctors in the country.

10.4   Data on Immunization:- The Provincial Immunization Programmes on the whole were started during 1979.

BC.G. Vaccination	=	It provides protection against T.B.
POLIO Vaccination	=	It provides protection against poliomyelitis.
D.P.T. Vaccination	=	Given in three monthly doses to the children below the age of 5 years, it provides protection against Diphtheria Pertuss (Whooping Cough) and Tetanus.
T.T. Vaccination	=	Tetanus Toxoid is given to pregnant ladies to prevent Neonatal Tetanus.
H.B.V.	=	Hepatitis B Vaccine
COMBO.	=	Combination of Hep-B and DPT.

10.5   Data pertaining to population welfare programme have been supplied by Ministry of Population Welfare Islamabad.

11. INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

11.1   The data on life and non-life insurance business are received annually from State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan and Securities and exchange commission of Pakistan (Insurance Division) respectively. Tables 11.1 to 11.4 provide information on number of insurance companies domestic and foreign, premiums paid on casualty insurance by type of policy, viz. fire, marine, miscellaneous etc., assets of foreign insurers in Pakistan, new life insurance and total life insurance business in force. The term used in Table 11.2 are explained below:-

i)   Gross direct premium

The amount of premium earned by an insurance company directly on each of its policy issued by the said insurance company is termed as "Gross direct premium".

ii)   Net Premium

The balance amount of premium after adjusting the amount of premium received on reinsurance business accepted by an insurance company, and amount paid on reinsurance business called by an insurance company, from the gross direct premium is called net premium.

iii)   The term "casualty insurance" is not defined in Pakistan. There are three classes of non-life insurance business namely fire, marine & miscellaneous. Miscellaneous insurance business means the business of effecting contracts of insurance which is not principally of any kind pertaining to fire and marine insurance business. Therefore motor insurance business which included "Third party". insurance and Comprehensive insurance is included in miscellaneous insurance business.

11.2   Joint Stock Companies:(Table 11.5)   Joint Stock Companies are registered under the Companies Act. of 1913. A joint stock company is defined as follows:-

        A joint stock company means a company having a permanent paid-up or nominal share capital of fixed amount divided into shares also of fixed amount, or held transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of those shares or that stock, and no other persons: and such a company when registered with limited liability shall be deemed to be a company limited by shares.

11.3   Index numbers of government securities:(Table 11.6) The table shows the index numbers of market prices of government securities, classified under the heads "Overall Government Securities". "Federal Government Securities", and "Provincial Government Securities (Punjab, Sindh, N.W.F.P. and Balochistan)". For the data 1985 to 1991, the average prices of securities during the year 1980-81 have been taken as prices for the base period and from 1992 the average prices of securities during the year 1990-91 have been taken for the base period. The Government Securities Index is the result of the simple average of the prices. Mid-day quotations of the last Saturday of June of the year have been used to work out the average. Since the table has been discontinued from the State Bank of Pakistan. Data is not available from July, 2002.

11.4   General index of share prices: (Table 11.7) The table shows the general index of share-prices and this takes into account all the ordinary shares quoted on the Karachi Stock Exchange on last Saturday of June every year. From 1987 to 1991 the average price quotations of 1980-81 are taken as the base period prices and from 1992 the average price quotations of 1990-91 are taken as the base period prices and weights have been assigned to various groups. From July-2001, the average price quotation of 2000-01 are taken as the based period and weights are assigned to various groups.

11.5   Sensitive-index of share prices:(Table 11.8) The table shows the sensitive index of the share prices and this takes into account all the ordinary shares quoted on the Karachi Stock Exchange on last Saturday of June every year. From 1992 and onward the average price quotations of 1990-91 are taken as the base period. From July 2001 and onwards the average price quotation of 2000-01 are taken as the based period.

11.6   Market capitalisation of ordinary shares:(Table 11.9) The market capitalisation is the total market value of ordinary shares comprising the general index. The market value is worked out by multiplying the market-price by the total number of shares outstanding and added together for the component groups as also for the entire list to compile the series.

12. LABOUR

12.1   Labour Force Sample Surveys form a regular feature of Federal Bureau of Statistics and are conducted on quarterly basis in selected sample areas covering both rural and urban population of Pakistan. The first series of these surveys was conducted during July, 1963 to June, 1964 and then the survey was suspended from July, 1964 to December, 1964 and restarted from January, 1965. The survey could not be conducted during quarter October-December, 1965 and was restricted in urban areas only during first two quarters of 1966. From July, 1966 to June, 1972 the survey covered both rural and urban population of Pakistan. The survey was not conducted during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 because of Housing, Economic & Demographic Survey which was conducted on behalf of Census Organization also aimed at collecting similar data. The next survey was conducted during 1974-75 and 1978-79. In 1982-83 the survey was conducted on a limited scale, concentrating on current employment and unemployment levels. The latest survey was conducted in 2005-06. The data on Labour Force have been incorporated in Table Nos. 12.1 to 12.4.

12.2   From the year 1971-72 revised Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations (PSCO-68) and Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (PSIC-70) have been adopted which differ slightly from PSCO-65 and PSIC-68 at one digit level as described below:-

i)   Major Occupation Groups Professional, Technical and Related Workers of PSCO-68 includes Athletes, Sportsmen & Related Workers and Photographers & Related Camera Operators previously covered by Major Groups Services, Sports and Recreation Workers of PSCO-65.

ii)   Major Occupation Groups Clerical and Related Workers of PSCO-68 Includes Workers in Communication   previously covered by Major Group Workers in Transport, Storage and Communication Occupation of PSCO-65.

iii)   Major Occupation Groups Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment's Operators and Labourers of PSCO-68 include Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers as well as workers in Transport & Storage occupations previously covered by Major Group Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers and Major Group Workers in Transport, Storage and Communication Occupation respectively of PSCO-65.

Major Industry Division Community, Social and Personal Services of PSIC-70 includes Sanitary Services previously covered by Major Industry Division Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services of PSIC-68.

12.3   Since the Labour Force Survey, 1990-91 and onward is based on the questionnaire revised in the light of ILO recommendations made in 1982 with additional probing questions to capture unemployment and female participation in the economic activities. A comparative picture of old and new definitions of labour force concepts is given below. The "Population not Currently Active" or equivalently persons not in labour force comprise all persons who were not employed or un-employed during the reference period and not currently active, because of (i) attendance at educational institutions, (ii) engagement in household duties, (iii) retirement or old age, (iv) too young to work, (v) agricultural landlord or property owner e.g. land, commercial/residential buildings, cinemas, hotels, petrol pumps, power looms, etc.(given on rent or lease), (vi) engaged in immoral pursuits such as prostitutes, beggars, thieves, dividends, etc., (vii) voluntary social workers doing work outside the family enterprise, (viii) living entirely on charity, and (ix) other reasons such as infirmity or disablement etc.

Comparative statement showing old and new definition of labour force concepts

Contents	Old Definitions	New Definitions
1. Labour Force	It includes all non-institutional civilian population 10 years of age and above who are found employed or unemployed during the reference week preceding the date of interview	The "Labour Force" or "Currently active population" consist of all persons 10 years of age and above who are either "employed or unemployed" during the reference period i.e. one week preceding the date of interview.
2. Employed Persons	It includes all persons who, during the reference week were either working for pay or profit in cash or kind, including unpaid family helpers (who had worked for any period of time during the reference week) or had a job but did not work .	The "employed" comprises all persons of 10 years age and above who worked at least one hour during the reference week in the following categories: i) Paid employment (1)"at work" :persons who during the reference week, performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind; 2.) "With a job but not at work" persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during reference week due to some reasons such as absence, leave, illness and strike etc. but had a formal attachment to their job; ii) Self employment (1) "at work" persons who, during the reference week, performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; (2) "With an enterprise but not at work"; Persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during reference week for some specific reasons such as absence, leave, illness and strike etc.
3. Unemployed Persons	Include all persons who, during the reference week, were either looking for work, or not looking for work because of illness, or not looking for work believing job not available or temporarily or indefinitely laid off, or waiting to report to new job or willing to work if job is provided, or apprentice with no guaranteed job or had some usual occupation but were doing nothing during the reference period	The "unemployed" comprises all persons of 10 years age and above who during the reference week were either: i) "available for work"i.e. were available for paid employment or self employment; ii) "seeking work" had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. It also includes persons who were not available for work during the reference week due to certain reasons such as illness, will take a job within a month, temporary laid off and apprentice and not willing to work.

12.4   The revised Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations   (PSCO) 1994 has been adopted since1996-97 and onwards

13. MANUFACTURING

13.1   Table No.13.1 contains series of quantum Index Numbers of Large-Scale Manufacturing Industries (QIM) for Pakistan. The index series from 1994-95 to 1998-99 covers 96 items contributing 73.689% of value added on the basis of 1980-81 as base year. The index series from 1999-2000 to 2003-2004 covers 100 items contributing 75.075 % of value added on the basis of 1999-2000 as base year.

13.2   A   brief description about the scope, sources of data, weighting system, formula used for computation of the index series is given below:-

a) Scope: The index is designed to measure changes in physical out put for the
    Large Scale Manufacturing Industries.

b) Sources of Data: The production data used for the computation of indices are received from Ministry of Industries, Provincial Bureaus of Statistics, OCAC and PEM Association etc.

c) Weights: The weights have been derived on the basis of 1999-2000 CMI value added at factor cost (gross value of production less industrial cost less indirect taxes plus subsidies). In deriving the weights the total value added for   Pakistan has been taken to be 100 and the weights at industry level have been taken as   percentage of this total whereas weights at items level have been derived on the   basis of   their relative value of production in the industry to which these items belong. However, in case where only one item has been selected the whole weight of that industry has been assigned to that selected item only.

d) Formula used: Laspeyre's formula has been used for the computation of index numbers which is given below:-

$$I_n = \frac{\Sigma\, q_n p_o}{\Sigma\, q_o p_o} \times 100 = \frac{\Sigma\, \frac{q_n}{q_o}\, p_o q_o}{\Sigma\, q_o p_o} \times 100 = \frac{\Sigma\, \frac{q_n}{q_o}\, w}{\Sigma\, w} \times 100$$

Where In = quantum index number for current period, q_o and p_o represent the quantity and prices respectively of the items in the base period, q_n is the quantity in the current period,   W is the weight of an item and $\Sigma W = 100$.

13.3   Table 13.2 contains production data of selected manufacturing items. Production data are collected through voluntary co-operation of various Government and non-government agencies. Since the data collected through non-government agencies takes considerable time for reconciliation of the data therefore, up-to date figures in respect of many items cannot be published in time. However, FBS is trying its level best to reduce the time-lag in publishing of data by taking different measures. Sometimes, thedata received from source agencies are revised without the knowledge of FBS. Moveover, there is a possibility in some cases, the data published by FBS may vary from those published by original sources.

13.4   Table Nos. 13.3 to 13.6 cover the data regarding Census of Manufacturing Industries. CMI is conducted under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 and covers those establishments which are engaged in manufacturing activities whether for whole or part of the year with single or joint ownership or control and registered under Factories Act, 1934. Some factories which are liable for registration have also been covered. If, however, an establishment is engaged in more than one activity and separate accounts are maintained by the establishment for each activity, then separate returns are collected for each such activity. The defence and government workshops though engaged in manufacturing activities and registered under Factories Act are, however, excluded.

14. MONEY & CREDIT

14.1   State Bank of Pakistan-assets of issue department: (Table 14.1) The figures relating to assets of the State Bank of Pakistan are based on the statutory weekly statement of affairs of the issue department. The table provides information in respect of foreign assets, domestic assets, and assets held with Reserve Bank of India. Foreign assets include gold, approved foreign exchange and Government of India notes. Domestic assets include Government of Pakistan securities and coin rupees, internal B.E. and commercial paper.

14.2   State Bank of Pakistan-liabilities and assets of the banking department: (Table 14.2) The figures relating to assets and liabilities of the State Bank of Pakistan presented in this table are based on the statutory weekly statement of affairs of the banking department in pursuance of Section 40 (i) of the State Bank of Pakistan Act, 1956. The Table provides information in respect of liabilities including deposits of Federal government, Provincial governments, banks and other liabilities and assets including notes, government debtor balance, loans and advances, investment, balance held outside Pakistan and other assets.

14.3   Scheduled Banks-Pakistani and Foreign: (Table 14.3) The table provides information in respect of number of scheduled banks, both Pakistani and foreign, working in Pakistan with their branches.

14.4   Consolidated position of Scheduled Banks-selected items: (Table 14.4) Scheduled Bank is a bank having paid-up capital and reserves of Rs. 5 lakhs or more and declared to be as such under Section 37 (2) (a) of the State Bank of Pakistan, Acts 1956. To meet statutory requirements, schedule banks submit to the State Bank of Pakistan a weekly statement of their important assets and liabilities, as on Saturday, which is released to the press by the State Bank of Pakistan in a consolidated form. Data presented in Table 8.4 have been derived from the weekly statements.

14.5   Classification of scheduled banks advances by economic group borrowers:(Table 14.5) Table 14.5 provides information on scheduled banks advances by economic group borrowers from 1988 onwards.

14.6   Monetary Statistics: (Table 14.6) These statistics are derived from monthly bulletin of the State Bank of Pakistan. Monetary assets include (i) currency in circulation (ii) demand and time deposits of scheduled banks (iii) other deposits with State Bank of Pakistan and Resident Foreign Currency deposits. Scheduled banks demand and time liabilities exclude inter bank borrowings and inter bank deposits and deposits of central and provincial governments and foreign constituents. Other deposits with State Bank of Pakistan exclude counterpart fund, deposits of foreign central banks, foreign government and international organizations. As from July, 1980 the computation of monetary assets is being made on IMF basis. The revised definition of monetary assets conforms to the concept of domestic liquidity as used by the IMF.

14.7   Bank credit to private and public sector: (Table 14.7) The data presented in this table is annually received from State Bank of Pakistan and indicates the loans advanced to private and public sectors separately by the banks. Total bank credit includes scheduled banks advances (excluding inter banks advances but including foreign currency loans of ADBP and IDBP) and bills purchased and discounted. Public sector refers to the advances given by scheduled banks to government for financing commodity operations.

14.8   Gross/net Investment in National Savings Schemes (Table 14.8) National Saving Scheme at present in operation include Saving Certificates, Saving Accounts, Prize Bonds and Postal Life Insurance.

DEFENCE SAVING CERTIFICATES:

Defence Saving Certificates were introduced by Government of Pakistan in the year 1966 and are available in the denominations ranging from 500 Rupees to 1,000,000 Rupees. These Certificates are issued for 10 years but encashable any time after one month. The Certificates purchased on or after 23-06-2007 earn compound profit at the rate of 10.15% per annum on maturity. The profit earned on deposits exceeding Rs.150,000/- is subject to withholding tax @ 10%. Zakat is collected only once at the time of actual encashment. These Certificates can be transferred from one to another and from one place to other on the request of the purchaser. These certificates are available at National Saving Centres, Pakistan Post Offices, Scheduled Banks and State Bank of Pakistan. The certificates are also available at the centrte of HBL and UBL in UAE.

SPECIAL SAVING CERTIFICATES (REGISTERED)

Special Saving Certificates (Registered) were introduced in February 1990. These Certificates are available in the denominations ranging from 500 Rupees to 1,000,000 Rupees. This scheme has maturity period of three years. The profit is paid biannually. The certificates purchased on or after 23-06-2007 earned profit @ 9% per annum for first five six monthly profit and the last profit @ 10.00% per annum. There is no maximum limit of investment in this scheme. The profit on deposits is subject to deduction of withholding tax @ 10% at source if the deposit made on or after 01-07-2002 exceed Rs,150,000. The investment made in this scheme from abroad in foreign exchange and the profit earned thereon is repatriable in foreign exchange abroad. These certificates are sold at the counters of National Savings Centers, Scheduled Banks, State Bank of Pakistan & Pakistan Post Offices. The certificates are also available at the counters of HBL & UBL in UAE.

REGULAR INCOME CERTIFICATES:

This is a five year Scheme introduced in February, 1993. The certificates are available in the denominations of Rs.50,000, Rs.100,000, Rs.500,000, Rs.1,000,000, Rs.5,000,000 and Rs.10,000,000. Profit @ 9.54% p.a. is paid on the completion of every month on the certificates purchased on or after 23-06-2007. The profit is subject to 10% withholding tax at source. Premature encashment before completion of one, two, three, and four years entails service charges @ 2%, 1.5%, 1% and 0.50%, respectively. All individuals are eligible to invest in this scheme. These certificates are available at the National Savings Centers and Pakistan Post Offices.

BAHBOOD SAVING CERTIFICATES.

A   scheme with 10 years maturity has exclusively been launched for the widows and senior citizen over the age of 60 years. This scheme offers profit payment facility on monthly basis. Presently on an investment of Rs.100,000/- the investor gets monthly profit of Rs.970/- @ 11.64% p.a. The profit earned through this scheme is exempt from compulsory deduction of

Zakat and withholding tax. Premature encashment before completion of one, two, three and four years entails service charges @ 1% 0.75%, 0.50% and 0.25% respectively. These certificates are available at the National Saving Centers only.

SAVING ACCOUNT (ORDINARY):

A Savings Account can be opened with a minimum deposit of Rs.100/=. The profit is paid @ 6.50 % per annum w.e.f. 23-06-2007 and is worked out and credited on the 30th of June on the basis of minimum monthly balance i.e. the minimum balance at credit between the sixth and last date of the month. National Savings Centres and Pakistan Post Offices maintain these Accounts.

SPECIAL SAVING ACCOUNT:-

The features of special Savings Account and Special Savings Certificates (Registered) are identical. The only difference is that in the case of an account, a pass book is issued instead of certificate. Deposits in this account can be made equal to Rs. 500 or multiple thereof. This account can be opened only at National Savings Centres and Pakistan Post Offices.

PENSIONERS BENEFIT ACCOUNT.

A new savings scheme exclusively launched for retired Govt. employees of Federal Govt, Provincial Govt, armed forces and autonomous bodies. This scheme offers profit payment on monthly basis. Presently on an investment of 100,000/- Rupees the investor gets monthly profit of Rs.970/- @11.64% p.a. The profit earned through this scheme is exempt from compulsory deduction of Zakat and withholding tax. Premature encashment before completion of one, two, three, and four years entails service charges @ 1%, 0.75%, 0.50 and 0.25%, respectively. These certificates are available at the National Saving Centers only.

PRIZE BONDS:

This is a bearer type security available in the denomination of Rs.200, Rs.750, Rs.1,500, Rs.7,500, Rs.15,000 and Rs.40,000. No fixed return is paid but prizes are drawn through quarterly draws. The number and amount of Prizes on various denominations of prize bonds w.e.f. 1-10-2003 are shown below.

Rs.200/= Prize Bonds	First prize of Rs.500,000/=	Three prizes of Rs.150,000/= each and 2300 prizes of Rs.1000/= each
Rs.750/= Prize Bonds	First prize of Rs.1,000,000/=	Three prizes of Rs.300,000/= each and 1376 prizes of Rs. 7,500/= each
Rs.1500/= Prize Bonds	First prize of Rs.2,000,000/=	Three prizes of Rs.600,000/= each and 1376 prizes of Rs. 15,000/= each
Rs.7500/= Prize Bonds	First prize of Rs.10,000,000/=	Three prizes of Rs.3,000,000/= each and 1376 prizes of 75,000/= each
Rs.15,000/= Prize Bonds	First prize of Rs.20,000,000/=	Three prizes of Rs.6,000,000/= each and 1376 prizes of 150,000/= each.
Rs.40,000/= Prize Bonds	First prize of Rs.50,000,000/=	Three prizes of Rs.15,000,000/= each and 1376 prizes of Rs. 400,000/= each

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE:

The Postal Life Insurance Organization under the Director General, Pakistan Post Office. manages this scheme. The current bonus rate is Rs. 60/- per thousand per year for the 1st 5 years & Rs.72/= for the period exceeding 5 years, on endowment policy.

14.9   Clearing house returns: (Table 14.9) Data on clearing house returns show the total amount of cheques passed through the clearing houses at different cities of Pakistan.

14.10   Loans sanctioned and disbursed by House Building Finance Corporation:(Table14.10) The Table shows the number of loans and the amount sanctioned by House Building Finance Corporation. These loans are extended by Corporation for the construction/ purchase of low, medium and upper cost residential houses. Maximum limit of the amount of loan sanctioned is upto Rs.20,00,00/-. The table also shows the total amount disbursed against the loans for the corresponding period on Pakistan basis which also includes Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas.

14.11   Loans disbursed by the Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited:(Table 14.11) This table provides statistics on net amount of loans by type provided to the agriculturists for agricultural purposes as indicated below:-

   i)   Short term loan is sanctioned for a period of 18 months or less and is intended to meet seasonal agricultural requirements like seeds, fertilizer and labour, etc.

   ii)   Medium term loan is sanctioned for a period exceeding 18 months but less than or equal to 5 years and is intended to meet purchase of seasonal inputs those of small farm equipments, e.g. boats, plough, etc.

   iii)   Long term loan is given for the period exceeding five years, for development needs of agricultural items e.g. tractors, tube wells, power pumps, etc; and those of cottage industry, fisheries, orchards, etc.

15. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

A)   **Gross National Product**

15.1   The estimates of Gross National Product (GNP) of Pakistan are based on the concepts and classification prescribed in the United National System of National Accounts (UN-SNA). The estimates are computed by a combination of production, income and expenditure methods is applied to compute value added in agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity & gas distribution, wholesale & retail trade finance and insurance and ownership of dwellings whereas income method is used to work out income accruing from transport, storage & communication, public administration & defence and services sectors. Expenditure method is used to estimate value added in construction on the basis of investment made and the co-efficient of value added relating to investment.

15.2   The estimates of Gross and Net National Product at current and constant factor cost of 1999-2000 for the years 1999-2000 to 2006-07 (P) are given in tables 15.1 to 15.4, while data for the years 1996-97 to 1998-99 is on prices of 1980-81 base. The coverage, nature and sources of data used and the methodology followed are explained below:

15.3   <u>Agriculture:</u> Agricultural sector covers the activities of growing of crops, fruits & vegetables, harvesting & threshing, growing of trees & logging, fishing, breeding and rearing of animals and poultry, production of milk, eggs, dung, raw wool etc. For the purposes of computation of value added estimates, the sector has been divided in to the following four sub-sectors.

- Crops
- Livestock
- Fishery
- Forestry

Crops:

15.4   The contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of agricultural crops has been estimated by product approach. It involves estimation of gross value of products and by-products, estimation of inputs like seed, fertilizer, pesticides, water and agricultural services viz. tractors and draught power for ploughing, planking, sowing, harvesting and thrashing etc.

15.5   <u>Gross Output and Valuation of Crops:</u> The production estimates of major and minor crops are obtained from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Extension, Crop Reporting Services that are coordinated in the Federal Bureau of Statistics and released by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The estimated output of by-products of major crops is obtained as percentages of the respective crops products collected as subsidiary information through objective crop cutting surveys supplied by Provincial Directorates of Agriculture and Crop Reporting. The corresponding harvest prices have been obtained from the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture Extension, Directorate of Crop Reporting, Provincial Economic and Marketing Department. For some of minor crops, where no harvest prices from any source were available, wholesale prices compiled and issued by the Department of Agriculture Marketing & Grading and Provincial Departments of Economics and Marketing have been used after netting out the effect of trade and transport margins. Trade and transport margins are based on the Study on Wholesale and Retail Trade 1999-2000.

15.6   The revised-base Gross Value Added (GVA) has been computed on the basis of enlarged coverage and improved methodology. Strawberry, mushroom, betel leaves, tea, henna (myrtle) and number of vegetables have been added to the output. Provincial Agriculture Departments and Directorate of Crop Reporting have provided data on these items. The valuation of flowers and foliage is also estimated and included in the estimates of crops sector; the data have been made available by the Provincial Agriculture Departments.

15.7   The gross value of crops and by products of crops is based on province-wise production of crops multiplied by the corresponding harvest prices. In case of wheat and sugarcane, procurement prices have been used for the part of production procured by the federal and provincial governments or sold directly to mill sector on government fixed prices.

Intermediate Inputs:

15.8   The detailed discussion on the sources and methodology is made at relevant inputs.

i)   <u>Seed:</u> The value of seed is worked out on the basis of crop-wise area sown in each province and per acre use of seed. The seed rates have been compiled on the basis of information made available by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Agriculture Extension, Crops Reporting, Agricultural Price Commission and Agriculture Seeds and Supplies Corporations. The quantity of seed by crops so derived has been multiplied by the corresponding prices. FBS has collected the prices from the Provincial Agriculture Departments, Provincial Economics and Marketing Departments, Department of Crop Reporting. For the certified seed, data of Federal Seed Certification and Registration Department

have been used. For wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane the information contained in the reports of Agriculture Prices Commission have been utilized. For the minor crops valuation of seed have been estimated on Pakistan basis.

ii)   Fertilizer: The value of fertilizer has been estimated on the basis of data on variety-wise quantity and value of fertilizer sold to the farmers. The National Fertilizer Development Centre, Ministry of Planning and Development; Fertilizer Imports Department, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Fertilizer Development Cell, Agriculture Seed and Supplies Corporation, Provincial Bureaus of Statistics, have supplied the information on sale, stock and consumption of fertilizer. The information on off take/consumption of fertilizer in product tonnes and nutrient tonnes, and its value have been compiled on provincial basis by source of availability. The new benchmark estimates have been obtained from National Fertilizer Development Centre, Planning and Development Division, which they have worked out for each item separately.

iii)   Pesticides & Insecticides: The cost incurred by the farmers for plant protection has been estimated on the basis of actual sale of various types of pesticides and insecticides to the farmers. The data on the quantity and value are supplied by the Provincial Plant Protection Departments in respect of NWFP and Balochistan provinces and by Pakistan Pesticides Association in respect of Punjab and Sindh provinces.

iv)   Water: The cost of water has been estimated separately for canal water and tube well water. Canal water data have been obtained from Indus River System Authority, Ministry of Water and Power; Agriculture Water Management Department Punjab; Irrigation and Power Department, Sindh; Provincial Agriculture Departments NWFP and Balochistan; Agriculture Prices Commission, Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Planning and Development Division; and Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan. Data/Information available with Provincial Boards of Revenue, and WAPDA was also reviewed for reconciliation of the data between the different sources.

v)   Cost of ploughing, planking and sowing: The cost of ploughing, planking and sowing through tractor and draught power have been estimated on the basis of per acre cost of crops derived

from the different studies conducted by Agricultural Price Commission, Planning and Development Division. Due to non-availability of appropriate data on ploughing and planking for minor crops, average cost per hectare of all major crops has been used.

15.9   Livestock: The livestock sub-sector includes the value of livestock products and the value of draught power. The sub-sector has been divided in to the following broad categories.

- ♦ Net sale of animals (for slaughtering)
- ♦ Natural growth of animals
- ♦ Livestock Products
  - • Milk Production
  - • Draught Power
  - • Dung and Urine
  - • Wool and Hairs
- ♦ Poultry Products

        The data have been taken from Agricultural Statistics of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock.

15.10   Valuation of Livestock Products: Each items has been valued separately. The gross output of the livestock sub-sector is valued at producers' prices and is equivalent to the total production of the livestock products multiplied by their respective prices.

15.11   Net Sales of Animals: The net sales were previously ignored in the livestock but presently these are being incorporated as per 1993 SNA recommendation. Following estimation procedure has been adopted to arrive at the final figures of net sales:

>   Net Sales = Sale of animals - Purchase of animals in livestock activity = Sale for slaughtering

15.12   Natural Growth of Animals: The animals in livestock are divided as under according to their age specific groups:

a. Adult
b. Young Males and Females

As the adult are concerned they make part of work in progress an their value is accordingly imputed in net sale but not here. For young males and females the data is available for the age below three years. Only the animals, which are of age one year and below, have been taken as a part of natural growth.

15.13   Livestock Products: For the valuation of Milk, Dung and urine, Wool and hairs, and Poultry products, quantities have been taken from Agricultural Statistics of Pakistan and prices have been taken from the Agriculture and Livestock Products, Marketing and Grading Department.

15.14   Poultry and Poultry Product: Number of birds and eggs has been taken from the Livestock Division. Prices are taken from Agriculture and Livestock Products, Marketing and Grading Department. Prices for chicks and other inputs have been collected from Poultry Research Institute (PRI).

15.15   Draught Power: Draught power has been subject to decreasing trend due to mechanization of agriculture sector and replacement of non-mechanized road transport with light transport vehicles like Auto Rickshaws and Motor Cycle Rickshaws. However the use of animal for power is in practice. The estimate of draught power has been developed by comparing the output with the equivalent work done by mechanized power.

15.16   Intermediate Inputs: The inputs of livestock are mainly derived from Agriculture sector. Emphasis on better rearing and catering, intensive use of medicines and health care services, and commercialization of dairy farming has led to diversification of input structure. The shift-in farming structure has brought about the use of expensive fodder and other inputs. For the intermediate consumption, fodder, medical care, transportation, interest, value of chicks, poultry feed etc. have been taken in to consideration.

15.17   Fishery:The fishing activities cover commercial and subsistence fishing in ocean, coastal and offshore waters and inland waters. This includes catching, tackling and gathering of fish from rivers, canals, lakes, fish farms, ponds and inundated tracts.

15.18   Output: The data on quantity and value of commercial and subsistence fishing (inland and marine) have been obtained from Marine Fisheries Department, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, and from the Provincial Fisheries Departments. The value of marine fish catch is reduced by 6.5% for auction charges so as to arrive at the value at factor cost. The auction value of inland fish is doubled to cover the under-reporting on inland fishing as recommended by Kazi Committee in 1986. The doubling of inland fish demands an objective estimate. The estimates are based on annual catch of inland and marine fishing and their respective base year prices.

15.19   Inputs: The use of 36 percent as input cost for marine fishing has been continued. This provides basis for estimation of GVA at constant factor cost. The value at current factor cost is derived from the

current data on quantity and value of fish-catch. The cost of inputs at 16 percent, due to fish farming, have been used for inland fishing as recommended by the FBS inland fishing survey.

15.20   Forestry: The Forestry sub-sector covers the activities of logging and gathering of uncultivated forest products, which are classified, into two large groups.

- Major products comprising industrial wood such as timber and firewood.
- Minor forest products including a large number of heterogeneous items such as ephedra, grazing, resin, medicinal herbs etc.

In minor forest products only resin is gathered by the Forest Department, other forest products are gathered by the local population and sold in the market.

15.21   Estimates of Gross Value Added

i)   Timber: The estimates of timber have been developed from the consumption side. In this exercise 35% is used as trade and transport margin to convert the purchaser's price into producer's price. 25% is deducted for smuggling. 25% input costs have been taken in respect of timber and firewood.

ii)   Firewood: The major user of firewood is household sector. Firewood is also used in large and small scale manufacturing sectors. The estimates of firewood have been developed from the consumption side taking all possible care of double counting and inline with the recommendations of 1993 SNA. The value of firewood used by households has been checked from expenditure approach from the results of Household Integrated Economic Survey for 1998-99. However quantity approach is preferred.

iii)   Minor Produces of Forests: For the minor produces, the estimates have been prepared using the results of the study on forestry 1999-2000.

15.22   Mining and Quarrying: The value addition in the mineral sector is concentrated in three principal minerals, i.e., coal, natural gas and crude oil. To estimate 1999-2000 and onward estimates of value addition, the mining and quarrying sector has been re-classified according to ISIC Revision III and PSIC

Revision II. The composing elements of the sector are as under:

- Coal Mining
- Crude Oil Mining
- Natural Gas Mining
- Other Minerals
- Surface Minerals
- Allied Services
- Minerals Exploration Establishments

Product approach is used for estimating the value added in coal, crude oil & natural gas, other minerals and surface minerals while income/cost approach was used to estimate the benchmark value addition in Allied Services/Mineral Exploration Establishments. For the year 1999-2000 and onward, the separate input cost ratios by mineral items have been calculated.The gross value added is the balancing item in the production account of SNA-93. For the estimates gross output is calculated at producer prices for each mineral category and, intermediate cost at purchaser prices.

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15.23   Manufacturing: The Manufacturing Sectoris divided in to three following sub sectors.

- Large Scale Manufacturing
- Small Scale Manufacturing
- Slaughtering

Large Scale Manufacturing covers the establishments registered under Section 2(j) and 5(i) of the Factories Act, 1934, whereas Small Scale Manufacturing includes all such manufacturing establishments not covered there under. Section 2(j) refers to the factories which employee 20 or more workers on any working day during the year and use power in their manufacturing operation. Section 5(i) pertains to factories wherein a manufacturing process is carried on or ordinarily carried on whether with or without the use of power wherein ten or more workers are working there in or have worked there on any day of the 12 months immediately preceeding. The data on large-scale manufacturing establishments is collected through census of manufacturing industries.

i)   Large Scale Manufacturing: There are two sources of data on large-scale manufacturing. One is the annual census of manufacturing (CMI) and the other is data on current output of industrial commodities. Census data is used to derive benchmark estimates. According to SNA 1993, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) is also included in this sub-sector.

Indirect method is presently being used to project the year-to-year value added on the basis of Quantum Index of Manufacturing Industries (QIM). Estimates at constant factor cost are converted into current factor cost by applying a specific constructed Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (manufacturing) which covers items of Industrial Price Index (IPI) and their respective weights not covered in published WPI (Manufacturing). In the absence of any reliable data on depreciation, a flat rate of 10% of gross value added is applied to arrive at net value added.

ii)   Small Scale Manufacturing: The study for re-basing the National Account conducted by Quaidian Economic Consultants Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad in 1999-2000 estimated the growth rates of 6.86% and 7.51% for the years 1998-99 and 1999-2000 respectively which were applied to estimate the benchmark figures for GVA of small scale industries. To compute the value addition for the subsequent years the fixed growth rate of 7.51 % has been recommended by the study until a new survey is undertaken to authenticate the growth rate. .

iii)   Slaughtering: According to the latest accounting framework the slaughtering industry relates to manufacturing whereas the livestock is a part of agriculture sector. The products i.e., meat, hides, skins, bones, and blood etc. constitute slaughtering. Quantities of beef, mutton and poultry meat have been taken from the published Agricultural Statistics of Pakistan. Net sale of animals in the livestock sub-sector is taken as input for slaughtering. Livestock division has provided number of animals, sold for slaughtering. Output consists of meat and by-products like fats, hides/skins, bones, blood, edible offals etc. The prices of Marketing & Grading Department and survey have been taken. The value added in slaughtering industry has been derived by the product approach. For the estimation of poultry meat, data in terms of quantity and prices of meat have been obtained from the Poultry Research Institute and livestock division. The prices are recorded by the Marketing & Grading Department, Karachi, in some major cities of Pakistan that have been used.

15.24   Construction: This sector covers land improvement and construction of all type of buildings, roads, bridges, railway lines, utility lines (telecommunication lines, power lines, pipe lines), waterways, dams as well as repairs and maintenance of such infrastructure. The estimates of the sector have been developed on the basis of the expenditure, incurred by the establishments undertaking the construction or the contractors or the sub-contractors and are also purchasing the material.

15.25   The data on expenditure on construction of these activities have been obtained from data set of GFCF of all sectors of economy. The data of population census 1998 regarding the number of houses in different categories have been used. The input structure, provided by the study on construction 1999-2000 has been applied.

15.26   Gross output has been estimated from the demand side, allowing for estimates of own account construction. The coefficients of the value added components have been used to derive the GVA of all activities of construction separately.

15.27   The total amount of intermediate consumption by branch is also calculated on the basis of findings of the study on construction. In the revised base series the katcha building in housing sector and segregation of roads by type have been added.

15.28   Electricity, Gas and Water Supply: This sector covers the whole range of electricity generation, transmission & distribution and gas transmission and distribution. Moreover, according to SNA-1993 classification, water works and supply is also covered in this gas sector. Following is the sub-classification and coverage of the sector:

♦   Electricity generation, transmission and distribution,
♦   Independent power plants (IPPs)
♦   Captive power plants (CPPs)
♦   Small hydel power units
♦   Gas transmission and distribution
♦   Compressed Natural gas (CNG)
♦   Water works & supply

15.29   Water & Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) are the biggest sources of energy generation and distribution. Pakistani as well as multi national companies also work as Independent Power Plants (IPPs) units under the licence issued by the Government of Pakistan. The IPP units generate electricity and sell the product to WAPDA and KESC, which distribute with their networks. The Small hydel dams/micro hydel projects are situated in NWFP. These units are covered for the first time in the national accounts estimates.

15.30   The activities in the Gas Sub-sector are the transmission and distribution of the natural gas. For the existing estimation the data is collected from Sui Northern Gas (SNG), Sui Southern Gas (SSG) and BOC Gas Companies. Up till now these three companies were considered as the sole distributors of the natural Gas. Therefore, value addition was computed on the basis of these three companies only. Now Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations have also been established and operating throughout the country. LPG is included in large scale manufacturing sector but CNG is included in this sub-sector.

15.31 Water Supply: For the purpose of GVA estimation, the sector has been divided into three sub-sectors.

♦   Irrigation Water (Canal and Tube well water)
♦   Domestic Water
♦   Commercial/ Industrial Water

The GVA estimates have been compiled through product approach. Accordingly gross output/gross sale of energy plus other income have been taken as gross output on basic prices which means transport & trade margins and indirect taxes have been eliminated from the gross output. Intermediate consumption (purchaser prices) has been deducted from gross output to arrive at gross value added at basic prices.

The putative formula has been used to compute gross value added i.e. the difference of gross output and intermediate input at producer price.

15.32   Transport, Storage and Communications: The economic activities covered are transportation by Pakistan Railways, Water Transport, Air Transport, Pipeline Transport, Road Transport (Mechanized, Non- Mechanized), Communications and Storage. The sector includes passengers and freight transport, whether scheduled or unscheduled by rail, road, water or air including all auxiliary activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling, storage, besides postal and telecommunication activities.

15.33   To prepare the estimates on Transport and Communications in accordance with latest accounting framework, study was made on Intra-city road transport, Freight container services, Travel agencies, Courier services and Inland Water Transport. Tour operators and travel agents sector is covered through study. Data regarding courier activities have been provided by the source agencies. Inter and intra city transport has been finalized with National Transport Research Centre (NTRC). A small survey was conducted to determine GVA per boat and the findings have been applied to the Inland Water Transport sector. Un-registered part of non-mechanized road transport has been adjusted according to the number of animals of respective categories.

15.34 Wholesale, Retail Trade and Hotels & Restaurants: The activities included in this sector are

♦ Wholesale and retail trade including imports
♦ Purchase & sale agents and brokers
♦ Auctioning

15.35   The study on wholesale and retail trade have been conducted for the year 1999-2000 to compute the trade margins and marketable surplus by commodity. The trade margins are exclusive of transport margins and calculated on the gross value of commodities except large and small scale manufacturing sub-sectors, which are based on gross value added due to non-availability of gross value of industrial output. This estimation approach provides marketable surplus and trade mark-ups for the estimates. Regarding the Hotel and Restaurant sub-sector, the study treated hotels and restaurants as separate strata.

15.36   **Finance and Insurance**

This sector consists of the following sub- sectors

♦ State Bank of Pakistan
♦ Other Depository Corporations
♦ Other Financial Intermediaries
♦ Insurance Corporations and Pension Funds

i)   State Bank Of Pakistan: This sub-sector consists of the central bank. The data on different components of output, inputs, wages & salaries, deprecation and GFCF has been collected from the State Bank of Pakistan. The gross value added of State Bank of Pakistan has been compiled using production approach. Intermediate consumption includes the value of all the goods or services used as inputs into subservient activities such as purchasing, sales marketing, accounting, data processing, transportation, storage, maintenance, security etc.

ii)   Other Depository Corporations: This sub-sector consists of deposit money corporations and others. The Deposit Money Corporations consist of Nationalised Pakistani Banks, Private Pakistani Commercial Banks, Specialised Pakistani Banks and Foreign Commercial Banks. The others consist of Cooperative Banks, Development Financial Institutions, Investment Banks and Leasing Companies. The

concerned banks supply data. The data has been provided on output, intermediate cost, wages & salaries, depreciation and GFCF. Annual reports of these institutions were also obtained. Exhaustive coverage has been achieved to produce the relevant estimates. The gross output and gross value added of Other Depository Corporations are calculated according to FISIM approach in line with SNA-93 recommendations.

iii)   Other Financial Intermediaries: The institutions included in Other Financial Intermediaries are Discount & guarantee houses, Housing Finance Companies, Venture Capital Companies, Investment Companies, Modaraba Companies, Exchange Companies (Money Changers) and Mutual Fund Companies etc. Mostly these companies in Pakistan are privately operated. The data has been collected on questionnaires through mail enquiry and from the annual reports of the institutions. The Gross Output and Gross Value Added of Other Financial Intermediaries have been calculated in accordance to FISIM approach.

iv)   Insurance Corporations and Pension Funds: Insurance companies are generally incorporated, entities, and provide life, accident, sickness, fire, casualty or other forms of insurance. Data regarding the balance sheet, the revenue and profit and loss accounts available from the annual reports of the insurance companies coupled with data collected through questionnaire have been used for preparation of the GVA. The estimates of GVA of Employees Old-Age Benefit Institution have also been included. The gross value added has been calculated adding wages & salaries and depreciation, because this institution is working on no-profit/no-loss basis as a welfare government department. The data of Discount & Guarantee houses, Venture Capital Companies, Investment Companies, Exchange Companies (Money Changers), Postal Life Insurance Company and Employees Old-Age Benefit Institutions have also been compiled.

15.37   Ownership of Dwellings: The estimates of value added in this sector are measured by the rent accruing form ownership of dwellings, occupied. This requires cumulative increase of houses and their respective rent. To prepare estimates of value added, the number of occupied houses in urban and rural areas has been taken from the Housing Census, 1998. The estimates of annual average rentals for urban and rural areas have been derived from the rent survey of 1998 conducted by FBS. The intermediate consumption by the type of houses has been estimated through survey undertaken by National Accounts in August 2002. For the subsequent years, the GVA at constant cost has been estimated on the basis of extrapolation of base year estimation by the growth of incremental houses.

15.38   Public Administration & Defence: National Accounts estimates on general government cover budgetary data of the Federal Government Defence Services, Provincial Government, District Governments, Tehsil and Municipal Administrations and Cantonment Boards documents.

15.39   On the basis of reclassification made on the lines of SNA-93, uniform and liveries, bonus and cash awards for meritorious services have been valued in the wages and salaries estimates. Besides, depreciation at 5% of fixed assets is added to workout gross value addition of the sector.

15.40   Social, Community and Private Services: Income arising in the Social, Community and Personal Services consists of persons engaged in private education, medical & health services and other household and community services. Expenditure approach has been applied to estimate the contribution of services sector in national economy which involves collection of data on number of service establishments classified by type of service and data on components of value added (value of sales and services, cost incurred during the process of rendering services, wages paid to the employees, operating surplus etc) and gross fixed capital formation.

15.41   Hardware, software and computer based information technology (IT) services consist of mainly in designing customized software. A large number of computer programmers, hardware and software engineers are engaged in this activity. The frame of Pakistan Software and Hardware Association

(PASHA) was used. The activities included in this study are legal, accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy, market research and public opinion polling, business and management consultancy Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy, Private Investigation and Security Activities etc.

15.42   Included in this base are the activities of education, private general and specialized hospitals, sanatoria, preventoria, rehabilitation centers, leprosaria, dental centers and other health institutions that have accommodation facilities. The record of Pakistan Medical and Dental Council is the source. National Council for Tibb and Pakistan Homeopathic Medical Council are the sources for other health activities.

15.43   For the social work with and without accommodation activities, a number of orphan houses, committees, commissions, trusts, welfare organizations and NGOs providing services in one or more of the activities were covered. Activities of Business, Employers and Professional Organizations, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Trade Unions, private cooperative societies registered with Registrar Cooperative Societies are also covered. The estimates include Writers Forum and Gilds, Unions of Journalists, Associations of medical professionals, photographers, barbers, launders, real estate agents, insurance agents, clerks etc. Recreational, Cultural and Sporting activities, and other activities have also been covered.

15.44   <u>Rest of The World</u>: The inflow of the income from the rest of the world sector consists of investment income, royalties & trademarks, remittances etc. The data is taken from the balance of payments figures of State Bank of Pakistan. To account for the non-cash remittances, an imputed value based on the airports and seaport survey is added.

B)   Expenditure on National Product

15.45   The estimates of expenditure on national product at current and constant prices given at tables 15.5 and 15.6 are prepared in the light of the recommendations of the United Nations made in their publication entitled "A System of National Accounts (UN SNA)". The Sources of data and methodology of estimation of different flows are described in the succeeding paragraphs.

15.46   Private Final Consumption Expenditure: The flow comprises value of final consumption of goods & services of households and private non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs). It is made up of outlays on new durable and non-durable goods & services reduced by net sales of second hand goods, scraps and wastes and is estimated at purchasers' value. The flow is measured either through commodity flow approach or on the basis of data of Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES). An alternative is to take the residual of the product account. Owing to insufficient data needed for commodity flow approach and time lag in the availability of the HIES results, it is derived as the residual of the GNP.

15.47   General Government Final Consumption Expenditure: The activities of the government are classified into two distinct categories, first as administrative and second as enterprise. The activities of the government, which are purely of administrative nature, are termed as general government. It measures the current expenditure on goods and services incurred by the federal, provincial and local governments. It comprises compensation of employees including pensions and purchases from enterprises and the rest of the world. A deduction is made on account of sales of goods & services other than surplus stores to enterprises and households. Sales of surplus stores are treated as a decrease in government accounts. To bring the estimates at constant prices the component of compensation of employees is deflated by the wage index whereas wholesale price index (WPI) is used to deflate the purchases.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

15.48   Agricultural Sector: Main components of private investment in agriculture sector are i) imports and domestic production of agriculture machinery ii) tube wells installed iii) cultivated assets iv) land

improvement v) farms and buildings vi) wells and bundats vii) farm transport viii) water courses ix) orchards and x) non-monetized investment. To estimate investment expenditure on farm machinery and implements, the "commodity flow approach" is applied, using net availability of agricultural machinery and implements, adjusted for imports and exports. Trade Margins on imported machinery & equipment and domestic production are taken from study of Wholesale & Retail Trade 1999-2000. For the handling charges have been applied @ 3% on total value of imports, inclusive of all taxes. Wholesale & retail trade margins are used from Study of Wholesale and Retail Trade 1999-2000. A flat rate of 43.7 % of total (other) monetized investment has been taken for non-monetized investment.

15.49   Crops: The estimates of GFCF for agriculture crops sub-sector are separately prepared for private and public sectors. The public sector estimates are based on data supplied by the public

sector organizations. The estimates for household and private corporate sectors have been reviewed in light of System of National Accounts (SNA 1993). Data on land improvement, farm buildings & sheds, wells & bundats, farm transport, water courses and orchards have been taken from Agriculture Census 2000 and the investment in non-monetized is taken from Study on Agriculture 1999-2000 undertaken by National Accounts, FBS.

15.50   Livestock: Gross fixed capital formation in livestock is measured by the value of acquisitions less disposals. It is, therefore, equal to the total value of all mature animals and immature animals produced on own account acquired by users of the livestock less the value of their disposals. Disposals consist of animals sold or otherwise disposed of including those sold for slaughter, plus those animals slaughtered by their owners. The investment on cultivated assets of livestock has been estimated using data supplied by Livestock Division.

15.51   Fishing: Fishing crafts, gears and equipment added annually are the major part of investment in fishing sub-sector. Value of fixed assets created as allied services by Fishermen's Cooperative Society, etc. is also added.

15.52   Forestry: The estimates of gross fixed capital formation in forestry sector are based on results of Study on Forestry conducted for rebasing purposes in 2001. Data was collected by category of forests and area under thereof.

15.53   Mining And Quarrying: GFCF in the mining and quarrying sector has been estimated as per survey/study conducted by FBS in 2001. Moreover, supplementary information on GFCF was also used from Census of Mining Industries 1997-98 and 1999-2000. GFCF have been estimated separately for coal, gas, oil and other minerals by capital assets (tangible & intangible) in line with SNA-93. Acquisition of capital assets netting out their disposal at book value has been recorded as changes in fixed assets. The addition of depreciation for the year and on the assets disposed off has converted the net fixed assets accumulation to gross fixed capital formation.

Manufacturing

15.54   Large Scale Manufacturing Industries: Gross fixed capital formation in LSMI is measured by the value of acquisitions less disposal of fixed assets [land improvement, building and construction, plant and machinery, transport equipment, furniture and fixture, others (including intangible assets)] plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets. It is, therefore, equal to the total value of all produced (tangible & intangible) assets less the value of their disposals during the accounting year. Exceptional losses of assets due to misuse, accidental losses or other natural disasters are recorded in other changes in the volume of assets account and not as disposals. The gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) of LSMI has been estimated by using a combination of expenditure & financial approaches. The investment by units in production has been estimated through capital expenditure survey (LSMI Study 1999-2000).

15.55 <u>Small and Household Manufacturing Industries</u>: The estimates have been derived on the basis of survey conducted in rural/urban areas of Pakistan during July-December 2001 for the year 1998-99 and 1999-00.

15.56 <u>Slaughtering</u>: In order to improve the quality from the standpoint of better sanitation and hygienic handling and quantity of slaughtering products and by-products, the investment is made in the construction of buildings, machinery and equipment.

15.57 <u>Construction</u>: Investment in construction sector is computed separately for private and public sectors. For private sector, investment is estimated through commodity flow approach taking into account the CIF value of imports of construction machinery and value of domestic production used for construction purposes namely concrete mixture, road rollers, etc. The import duty and sales tax, etc. are added to CIF value of import of construction machinery and equipment while value of export/re–export is deducted. 42% is added on the net available balance for domestic use from total imports to account for Trade Margin and 3% of CIF value of import is added as handling charges.

15.58 GFCF estimates of public sector construction include investment by capital assets i.e. expenditure on land improvement, machinery & transport equipment, furniture & fixture from autonomous bodies such as development authorities, National Construction Company, Indus Basin etc.

15.59 <u>Electricity, Gas and Water Supply: The sector covers expenditure on fixed assets by</u>

  i. WAPDA, KESE, IPPs, CPPs, small hydle power plants, for electricity generation & distribution
  ii. SNGC, SSGC & Marigas for gas distribution including for CNG.
  iii. Water works & supply

Gross fixed capital formation for the water supply sub-sector is estimated on the basis of expenditure made on fixed assets during the year on purchase of capital assets and installations and repair of utility lines and buildings.

15.60 Wholesale, Retail Trade and Hotels & Restaurants: The GFCF in the wholesale and retail trade sector is based on the study conducted in 2001-02 for rebasing purposes. For compiling the data balance sheets or accounts registers were used in respect of establishments maintaining regular accounts, whereas, for establishments having no proper accounts, the estimates are based on respondents memory, trend and averages. In the later case the enumerators completely reviewed and examined the data. The estimates are developed on book values and on the basis of record of opening and closing balance of fixed assets. The net addition of fixed assets is compounded with addition of depreciation for the year and accumulated depreciation on the assets disposed off.

15.61 Financial Corporate Sector: The Financial Corporate Sector includes

  a) State Bank of Pakistan
  b) Other Depository Corporations
  c) Other Financial Intermediaries
  d) Insurance Corporations and pension fund Institution

GFCF in the Financial Corporate Sector includes expenditure on land improvement, buildings, transport equipments, machinery & equipments, furniture, fixture and intangible assets. The GFCF is estimated separately for each of the above sub-sectors by deducting value of disposed fixed assets from value of addition in above assets and then adding therein accumulated depreciation of disposed off assets, as per following:

GFCF = Addition of assets – Disposal of assets + Accumulated depreciation on disposed off assets

The data of Discount & Guarantee Houses, Venture Capital Companies, Investment Companies, Exchange Companies (Money Changers), Postal Life Insurance Company and Employees Old-Age Benefit Institutions have been compiled and included in the estimates.

15.62   Ownership of Dwellings: GFCF of this sector is compiled through expenditure on following by type of fixed assets.

    i.   New Buildings
    ii.   Alteration & Amendments
    iii.   Major (Significant) Repair & Maintenance

The expenditure on II & III activities are taken from Construction Survey 1996 and for the former head of investment per house expenditure by type is applied on number of total houses newly constructed.

15.63   Social, Community and Private Services: Investment in this sector includes expenditure incurred on land improvement, buildings, construction works, all types of machinery, transport equipment, and furniture and fixtures, etc. in computer related activities; business activities; education; health & social work; community, social & personal services; recreation, culture & sports, shipping, forwarding and clearing agents; non-profit institutions and real estate. Besides direct foreign investment/loans are added up to complete the GFCF estimate of this sector. Accordingly, GFCF for each type of services are estimated separately as per survey/study done by FBS in 2001.GFCF of public services is based on the expenditure on fixed assets made by the public sector institutions/units for providing health & educational services.

15.64   General Government: GFCF by general government represents the gross value of the assets, which are added to the domestic capital stock of the nation. It consists of the acquisitions less disposal of fixed assets during an accounting period. The expenditure made by Federal, Provincial, local governments and defence services on fixed assets during the year are accounted as gross fixed capital formation by General Government. Such expenditure includes expenditure on purchases of fixed assets, construction and repair of building, other construction etc. Capital repairs have been included and the sale of fixed assets deducted. The expenditure made on residential construction for military personnel are included as part of fixed capital formation. War weapons such as missiles, bombs, rockets, aircrafts, tanks and other assets whose function is to release these weapons are not treated as economic assets. Data on GFCF has been taken from published budget documents.

15.65   Change In Stocks: It refers to the value of physical change in the stocks of raw material, work-in-progress and finished goods held by industries and producers of government services as per details given below:
- Goods producing industries
    - Material and supplies
    - Work-in-progress
    - Livestock except breeding stock, dairy cattle and the like
    - Finished goods
- Wholesale & retail trade
- Other industries
- Producers of government services

15.66   Exports And Imports Of Goods And Non-Factor Services: These transactions in national accounts are recorded at the moment at which the legal ownership of the goods passes between residents and non-residents or the services are rendered by either group or by one transactor to the other. That is, these transactions are recorded on the basis of physical movement of goods and services and not on financial basis. The basic data on merchandise are taken from the trade statistics of the FBS, whereas non-factor services and other current transfers are extracted from the SBP's balance of payments

statistics. Besides, it includes imports under baggage, gifts in cash or in kind but excludes military equipments transferred between government. The imports are deflated by the imports price index and the exports by the exports price index to bring the same at constant prices.

15.67   Indirect Taxes And Subsidies: Indirect taxes comprise those taxes paid by enterprises which are chargeable as business expenses and taxes paid by the households on possession of use of goods and services without regard to personal circumstance. Subsidies consist of current grants made by government to producers and are in fact negative indirect taxes since they contribute to factor income but to not enter into market prices. They may take the form of direct payments to producers or of a differential between the buying and selling prices of government trading organizations. The figures of indirect taxes and subsidies are derived from the budgets documents of the federal, provincial and local governments.

16. POPULATION

16.1   Since the inception of Pakistan, five (5) Censuses have been conducted, the first in 1951, the second in 1961, the third in 1972 , the fourth in 1981 and the latest fifth Population and Housing Census in 1998. According to 1998 Census results the total Population of Pakistan is 132.352 million as against 84.254 millions in 1981 showing an overall percentage increase of 57.08 or an average growth rate of 2.69 percent.

17. PRICES

17.1   Wholesale Price Index (WPI): 2000-01 Base.Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is being compiled with 2000-01 as base year. The WPI covers 106 commodities divided in five major commodity groups viz (i) Food-43, (ii) Raw materials-9, (iii) Fuel, lighting & lubricants-11, (iv) Manufactures-32 and (v) Building materials-11. For many of the commodities more than one specifications and markets have been used to have average prices. Thus the total number of price quotations comes to 1550.

17.2   Wholesale Prices: Federal Bureau of Statistics through its own staff and voluntary co-operation of government departments, autonomous bodies and private agencies receives the wholesale prices from various areas in Pakistan and publishes the same for selected commodities falling in five commodity groups. The prices are usually reported on monthly basis.

17.3   Consumer Price Index (CPI): 2000-2001 Base. The price of each item has been expressed in terms of a specific unit in which its retail transaction usually takes place. However, in some cases such as ready-made and second-hand garments, furniture & furnishing etc. It is difficult to express the prices in standard units in terms of quality, which can result in wide fluctuations in price quotations. Depending upon the size of each city, 1 to 13 markets have been selected. The prices of different goods & services are collected through schedules of different periodicities with in a time span of 1st to 14th of each month. Prices for mainly basic items of consumption are collected on monthly basis but prices of seasonal/perishable vegetable & fruit items are not being reported for the period of their non-availability.

17.4   The series of consumer price index with base 2000-2001 covers 374 items of consumer goods and services. The expenditure weights for the series were derived on the basis of Family Budget Survey conducted during 2000-2001 in 52 urban cities whereas 35 urban cities are being covered as per recommendations of Group of Experts in CPI namely, Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Gujranwala, Islamabad, Sargodha, Sialkot, Bahawalpur, Jhang, Okara, D.G. Khan, Jhelum, Bahawalnagar, Vehari, Mianwali, Attock, Samundari, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana, Mirpurkhas, Nawabshah, Shahdadpur, Kunri, Peshawar, Mardan, Abbottabad, D.I. Khan, Bannu, Quetta, Khuzdar, Turbat and Loralai. The survey covered 04 income groups i.e. upto Rs.3000/-, Rs. 3001/- to Rs.5000/-, Rs.5001/- to Rs.12000/- and above Rs.12000/-. The series have ten major commodity groups such as

(1) Food & beverages, (2) Apparel, textile & footwear, (3) House rent, (4) Fuel & lighting, (5) Household, furniture & equipments etc., (6) Transport & communication, (7) Recreation & entertainment, (8) Education, (9) Cleaning, laundry and personal appearance and (10) Medicare.

17.5   Consumer Prices: Table 17.6 depicts average retail prices of 26 selected items in (7) seven major urban centres. The price of each item has been expressed in terms of a specific unit in which its retail transaction usually takes place.

18. PUBLIC FINANCE

18.1   The receipts and expenditure of Federal Government have been presented in tables 18.1 to 18.4. These data, interalia include receipts from Government run communication services. i.e. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Departments and other Revenue Departments etc.

18.2   The revenue and capital budgets of the Provincial Governments have been presented in tables 18.5 to 18.8. The Data are on new budget classification adopted by the Finance Departments of Provincial Governments. The revenue and expenditure data of Pakistan Railways have been presented in Table 18.9.

19. SOCIAL & CULTURE

19.1   Press Statistics:(Tables 19.1 & 19.2) Data relate to newspapers and periodicals by type and language for Pakistan and provinces.(Table 19.3) Data relates to aggregate circulation of newspapers and periodicals by language/type for Pakistan.

19.4   Crimes: Data relates to the number of crimes reported to the police and not the number of persons involved.

19.5   Data on road traffic accidents data: registered with the police authorities relates to road accidents only. Railway accidents, Air-crashes, electrocutions, etc. are not included. Fatal accidents refer to those where the death occurred on the spot or where the victim succumbed to injuries later on. Non-fatal accidents refer to those in which no person was killed but in which one or more persons were seriously or slightly injured or property damaged.

19.6   Data on Appeals and Petitions in the Supreme Court of Pakistan: Appeals include civil appeals, criminal appeals, criminal(shariat) appeals and shariat appeals in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Petitions include Civil Petitions, Criminal Petitions Civil Review Petitions, Criminal Review Petitions, Criminal Shariat Petitions, Jail Shariat Petitions and Jail Petitions in the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

19.7   Data on appeals and Petitions in High Courts of Pakistan:- Appeals include later patent appeal, inter court appeal, regular first appeal, regular second appeal, first appeal against order, second appeal against order, settlement appeal, review appeal, executive appeal, matrimonial reference, matrimonial appeal, acquittal appeal in the High courts of Pakistan. Petitions include civil revision, writ petition, settlement revision, writ petition settlement, transfer application, civil miscellaneous, petition tax reference, tax reference, civil reference, civil original, criminal revision criminal miscellaneous, criminal quashment, criminal original banking, criminal original, contempt of court and civil original suits in the High Courts of Pakistan.

19.8   Data on Films released: It includes all films released for public exhibition through Pakistan Film Producers Association.

19.9   Data of documentary films produced/released: It includes province-wise documentary films released/produced in the country.

19.10   Number of dramas/plays produced and telecasted/Broadcasted: It includes all dramas/plays produced and telecasted by Pakistan Television Corporation and broadcasted by the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation Limited.

19.11&12 Museum Statistics: Data shows visitors both national and foreigners to areas and places of attractions.

19.13   Disability refers to the physical and organic handicap of a person due to natural deformity or deficient functioning of any limb resulting from accident, disease, etc. It includes blind, deaf & dumb, crippled, mentally retarded and insane.

19.14   Zoo Statistics: Data on number of visitors, type of attractions, total expenditure and income related to from Zoological Gardens Karachi, Hyderabad, Bahawalpur and Lahore.

19.15   Police Stations/Posts Statistics: Data relates to the number of police stations/police posts in provinces by Division/District. Data have been collected from the respective Inspector Generals of police.

19.16-17   Cinema Statistics: Data relates to number of cinemas and seating capacity during the year by Division/District and Provinces. Data have been collected from Divisional Directorates of Excise and Taxation of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan as well as the cantonment Boards of all the four provinces.

20. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

20.1   International Shipping-entered and cleared at Karachi Port and Port Qasim:-
(Table 20.1 & 20.2) Statistics on International shipping entered and cleared are compiled from the monthly returns received from Karachi Port and Port Qasim authorities. The table provides information on number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargo and in ballast at the Karachi Port and Port Qasim.

20.2   Cargo handled at Sea Ports (Table 20.3): The annual statistics on Cargo handled at Karachi Port and Port Qasim are compiled from the returns received from Karachi Port and Port Qasim authorities on monthly basis. These show the total tonnage of foreign cargo handled at these Ports.

20.3   Number and net registered tonnage of native crafts by nationalities entered/cleared in coastal shipping with cargo into/from the Port of Karachi (Table 20.4): Monthly data on coastal shipping at Karachi Port are collected from Karachi Port Trust. The table provides data on net registered tonnage of native crafts by nationalities i.e. Pakistan and Arabian entered and cleared on coastal shipping with cargo into/from the Port of Karachi. The total cargo handled covers both imports and exports. The coastal shipping relates to sea-borne coastal trade between the ports of Karachi, Abudhabi, Yemen, Ajman Mascat, Bahrain, Gawadar, Pasni, Ormara, UAE, Sharjah, Iran, Bombay, etc.

20.4   Cargo handled in containers at Karachi Port (Table 20.5): Monthly data on cargo handled in containers at Karachi Port are collected from Karachi Port Trust. The table provides data on numbers of containers discharged, number of empty containers and weight of import cargo. It also provides data on number of containers loaded, number of empty containers and weight of export cargo. Containers are of two sizes 20' and 40'. Empty containers means container without cargo. Weight of import/export cargo means net weight of cargo only exclusive of weight of containers. The weight of empty container of 20' size is 2.5 tonnes and of 40' size is 3.5 tonnes.

20.5   Route and track kilometres of Pakistan Railways (Table 20.6): The statistics in respect of "Route and track kilometres of Pakistan Railways" are compiled from the annual returns received from Pakistan Railways, Lahore. These statistics are classified under two types of route and track kilometres as broad guage = 1.676 metres and   metre guage = 1.000 metre Narrow guage were closed with effect from 01-07-1991.

20.6   Locomotives owned: (Table 20.7) On 30th June, 2007 the Pakistan Railways steam locomotives totalled 12, diesel electric locomotives 513 and electric locomotives 19. The diesel and electric locomotives, which are steadily replacing the steam locomotives are used exclusively on broad-guage.

20.7   Coaching vehicles owned: (Table20.8) The total number of Pakistan Railways coaching vehicles at the end of the year 2006-2007 was 1916. This number includes 1670 vehicles meant for the conveyance of passengers and 246 vehicles for carrying luggage, parcels, mails auto-mobiles, horses, etc. as well as departmental vehicles. The air-conditioned passenger coaches operating between important towns are also included in it.

20.8   Freight wagons owned: (Table 20.9)   The number of freight wagons owned by the Pakistan Railways at the end of the year 2006-2007 was 19638 comprising 19572 broad guage, and 66 metre gauge.

20.9   Passenger kilometres by class carried by Pakistan Railways: (Table 20.10) During the year 2006-2007 the Pakistan Railways carried 83898776 passengers.

20.10   Freight wagons loaded: (Table 20.11)During 2006-2007 a total No. of 320335 wagons were loaded on the entire system. These figures include wagons received from foreign railways.

20.11   Freight carried by Pakistan Railways: (Table 20.12) The total freight carried by the Pakistan Railways during 2006-2007 were 6420090 tonnes and 5453968515 tonne kilometres, averaging 849.0 kilometres travelled by a tonne. Traffic carried free of charge is not included in these figures.

20.12   Commodities carried by Pakistan Railways : (Table 20.13) The commodity-wise break-down of the tonnes carried by the Pakistan Railways for the years 1997-98 to 2006-2007 is given in the table.

20.13   Fuel consumed: (Table 20.14) Quantities of fuel for the various years are given in the table. During the year 2006-2007 the Pakistan Railways consumed 90.150 tonnes of coal, 1499 tonnes of furnace oil and 149133 tonnes of H.S.D. oil. These quantities comprise the entire fuel consumed by the Railways, i.e. on locomotives, power houses, water pumps and workshops, etc.

20.14   Operating Revenue: (Table 20.15) During the year 2006-2007 the total earnings of the Pakistan Railways amounted to Rs.19192485080 consisting of Rs.10722320991 (55.87%) from passengers. Rs.952194140 (4.96%) from luggage, parcels, mails etc. Rs.5115331076 (26.65%) from freight and Rs. 2402638873 (12.52%) from telegraphs and other miscellaneous sources.

20.15   Operating expenses of Pakistan Railways: (Table 20.16) During the year 2006-2007 the total ordinary working expenses of the Pakistan Railways amounted to Rs.20240563839 consisting of Rs.7396516608 (36.54%) on repairs and maintenance of track, building, rolling stock, etc. Rs.6567080743 (32.45%) on operation fuel; Rs.2078978945 (10.27%) on operation staff; Rs.116578977 (5.76%) on operation other than staff and fuel; Rs.2906856481 (14.36%) million rupees on administration and Rs.125341341 (0.62%)on miscellaneous expenses.

20.16   Persons employed by Pakistan Railways: (Table 20.17) On 30th June, 2007 the Pakistan Railways had 86564 persons on its pay rolls, chargeable to revenue account. Out of this number 23784 (27.48%) were employed in the Civil Engineering Department which maintains tracks and buildings;

24868 (28.73%) in Mechanical Department which repairs and maintains the rolling stock the locomotives, 11371 (13.13%) in the Transportation Department; etc. The total cost of all these employees during 2006-2007 was   Rs.8597244000 including appropriation to depreciation reserve fund but excluding interest on assets.

20.17   Road kilometres in Pakistan; (Table 20.18) Statistics in respect of "road kilometres" in Pakistan is received   from National Transport Research Centre, Ministry of Communication, Islamabad showing figures in respect of high and low type roads in the provinces. These terms are defined as under:-

High type road -------------   the road having cement concrete or   bituminous concrete surface.

Low type road --------------   the road generally made of stone, bricks, gravel or ordinary earth properly aligned and with drainage structures provided.

20.18   Air traffic of passengers, freight and mail of Pakistan International Airlines:
(Table 20.19) Statistics on air traffic of passengers, freight and mail are received from the Civil Aviation Authority, Karachi. The table provides information of kilometres flown, passenger kilometres performed, tonne kilometres performed in respect of passengers, freight and mail.

20.19   Aircraft movements at civil airports: (Table 20.20)

i)   Aircraft movements : An aircraft take off or land at an airport is called aircraft movement. One arrival and one departure are counted as two movements.

ii)   Domestic Flight: A flight which originates from an airport in Pakistan and terminates within Pakistan.

iv)   International Flight: A flight which originates from any airport in Pakistan and terminates abroad or vice versa.

iv)   Scheduled movements: Aircraft movements of international/domestic flights scheduled and performed for remuneration according to a published time-table, or so regular or frequent and to constitute a recognizable systematic series, which are open to used by member of the public; extra revenue flights occasioned by overflow traffic from scheduled flights.

v)   Non-scheduled movements: Aircraft movements of international/domestic Charter and special flights other than those reported under scheduled flights, performed for remuneration on an   irregular basis including empty flights related thereto, inclusive tours other than those reported under scheduled services.

vi)   General aviation: Any movement involving an aircraft operated by a private individual for   personal or recreational purpose, flying club, or organizations performing aerial work such as; crop dusting, chemical or fertilizer spraying, aerial photography, advertising & government department.

vii)   Local: Movement of the aircraft which takes off and lands at the same airport within a short period of time. Under this category comes positioning, tests and training flights.

20.20   Passengers handled at civil airports: (Table 20.21)

       i)   Embarked passengers: The revenue and non-revenue passengers whose air journey begins at the reporting airport or to disembarked passengers who continue their air journey in different aircrafts.

      ii)   Disembarked passengers: The revenue and non-revenue passengers whose air journey terminates at the reporting airport or passengers who will continue their air journey in different aircrafts.

      iii)   Transit passengers: The passengers who continue their journey in the same   aircraft in which they arrived. Passengers in direct transit are thus counted once only.

20.21   Cargo handled at civil airports:(Table 20.22)

      i)   Loaded: The term loaded will have meaning similar embarked.
      ii)   Unloaded: The term unloaded will have meaning similar disembarked.

20.22   Mail handled at civil airports: (Table 20.23) Loaded and unloaded terms as applied to mail will have meaning similar to cargo loaded and unloaded.

20.23   Motor vehicles registered: (Table 20.24) Data on number of motor vehicles registered in Pakistan are compiled on annual basis from the returns received from the A.D.G. Excise & Taxation Punjab, Director Excise & Taxation NWFP and Excise and Taxation Departments of Sindh and Balochistan. These statistics of public and private motor vehicles give information on number of vehicles registered by seven different types in the four Provinces and as well as on Pakistan basis.

20.24   Telecommunication Statistics: (Table 20.25) Telecommunication Statistics are collected from the Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited. The terms used are explained below:-

The Automatic Exchange is that in which the subscriber can dial the number himself without the help of any operator through Electro Mechanical or Electronic Switching.

A Public Call Office is that from where general public can make a telephone call local or trunk call including international calls on payment of prescribed charges.

A Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) System is that in which a local telephone subscriber can dial a long distance subscriber of distant stations connected on this system. This system is a point to point working.

A Nation Wide Dialling (NWD) System is that in which a local telephone subscriber can dial a long distance subscriber of distant stations connected on this system. This system connects a distant station through alternate routes and is an integrated system.

20.25   Postal Services   Statistics: Table (20.26)   The Postal Services statistics are collected from Pakistan Post Office, Islamabad. This table contains information in respect of No of post Offices, No. of employees working in the post offices and No. of letter boxes. Other term used in the table are explained below:-

Mail Lines: The route, or part thereof, e.g., Railway, Airline, Ship, Road Service etc. through which mails are exchanged between various post offices (from the point of collection to the point of delivery) is termed as mail line.

Unregistered Articles: The expression "unregistered article" denotes those articles of mail (for example letters, postcards, printed papers, small packets, aerogrammes, newspapers and parcels) for which no

distinct records are kept for their disposal in post offices and for which a distinctive rate of postage is prescribed.

Registered Articles: The expression "registered articles" stand, for those articles of mail (e.g., letters, postcards, printed papers, small packets, parcels and newspapers) for which a receipt of registration is given to the sender and distinct record of each such item is kept by the post office during its transmission from the point of collection to the point of delivery. An extra fee in excess of postage is charged for the registration of any postal article. The Postmaster General may grant to the sender or at his request to the addressee ex-gratia compensation, not in consequence of any legal liability, for the loss or damage of inland post in course of transmission.

Value Payable Letters and Parcels: Registered letters, parcels, printed papers, small packets, for which extra fee is charged in excess of registration fee and for which the addressee wish to pay the value of the articles sent to him at the time of receipt of the article is called a value payable (V.P) article. The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself plus a fee calculated at the amount specified for remittance to the sender through money order. The sum for payment to the sender, as collected from the addressee, will be remitted to him by means of Money Order.

Insured Letters and Parcels: Registered letters and parcels, value payable registered letters and parcels which are insured upto a certain value in any recognized post office, for which an extra insurance fee is charged and insurance thereof covers all the risks of loss of article or its contents or of any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post is an insured letter/parcel. Post office will pay compensation, not exceeding amount for which the article is insured, for the loss or damage of any insured article in course of transmission by post according to the rules as applicable in Pakistan Post Office.

20.26   Transmission hours of Radio Pakistan by Station: (:Table 20.27) Annual figures in respect of "Total transmission hours of Radio Pakistan by station" are compiled from the returns received from Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation on yearly basis and represent actual hours spent by Radio Pakistan in radio transmission for all its stations and for external services in all languages.

20.27   Estimated T.V. sets as on 30th June: (table 20.28)   The data are collected from Pakistan Television Corporation, Islamabad. The table provides province and district-wise information from 1998 to 2007 in respect of estimated T.V. sets.

20.28   Telecasting hours by language: (Table 20.29)   The data are collected from Pakistan Television Corporation, Islamabad. The table provides information in respect of telecasting hours by languages. There are only two languages i.e. English and Urdu in which major programmes are telecasted. Each station also telecasted programmes in their local languages.

20.29   Tourist arrivals by mode of transport and receipt of foreign exchange: (Table 20.30) The term "tourist" is in principle, interpreted to mean any person travelling for a period of twenty four hours or more, but not exceeding 6 months, in a country other than that in which he usually resides. The following are to be regarded as tourist:-

    i)   Persons travelling for pleasure, for domestic reasons and for health.

    ii)   Persons travelling for meetings or in a representative capacity of any kind (Scientific, administrative, diplomatic, religious, etc.)

    iii)   Persons travelling for business purposes.

Tourist arrivals by mode of transport shows data on number of tourist arrivals by air, sea and land. There are following points of entry:-

by air   - Karachi, Islamabad, Lahore, Quetta, Peshawar.
by sea   - Karachi, Gwadur.
by land - Chaman-Nokundi, Torkham, Wagha, Lahore.

20.30   Tourist arrivals by nationality (Table 20.31): The data in respect of tourist arrivals by nationality have been collected from Tourism Division. The table provides data in respect of tourist arrivals from different countries of Europe, America, South Asia, Pacific and East Asia, Middle East, Africa and others.

20.31   Tourist arrivals by sex: (Table 20.32) The data on tourist arrivals by sex have been collected from Tourism Division. This table provides information on tourist arrivals by sex (male and female).