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## textile

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## KHAS TEXTILE MILLS PVT. LTD

Khas, a well-known group, commenced its operations under the brand name of KGI (Khas Group of Industries). KGI has been serving Pakistan since the year 1969. Khas Textile Mills (KTM) is one of the most prestigious company's of KGI which manufactures all kinds of cotton ring-spun yarn and O/E (Open End) Yarn.



### MISSION

*Khas Group of Industries has a fundamental mission to constantly strive towards enhancing customer value by delivering high-quality products at the best prices. KGI is synonymous with fair business practices, ethics & performance, through continuous development which sets standards in Industries.*

### VISION

*Khas Group of Industries has a prospective vision of transforming the way people perceive quality & inspiring confidence, satisfaction, trust, and loyalty among the community across cultures. KGI is based on its relentless spirit & improve harmony & mutual prosperity in its relation to its clientele.*



**Khas Textile Mills  
(Pvt) Ltd.**  
*Transforming World*

Nabeel Ashfaq  
Director, KHAS Textile Mills (PVT) LTD  
Cell: +91 321 2062000 Tel: +92-21 35824935-38

Add: HEAD OFFICE: Khas House  
K-2/3 2/4 2/5, Choudhary Khaliq-us-Zaman  
Road, Main Giza, Clifton, Karachi, Pakistan

#### Our Companies

- Khas Trading Company
- Krudzon Pvt. Ltd
- Khas Textile Mills
- Khas Farms
- Khas Socks & Knitwear



# Pakistan Knitwear & Sweater Exporters Association



MR. ANJUM SHAHZAD  
Senior Vice Chairman & Zonal Chairman  
2021-2022



MR. M KAMRAN CHANDNA  
Chairman  
2021-2022



MR. MAHMOOD NARA  
Vice Chairman  
2021-2022

## Mission PAKSEA

- Pakistan Knitwear & Sweater Exporters Association (PAKSEA) is a leading trade organization on all Pakistan basis to promote and protect the business interests of knitwear & Sweater exporters of the country.
- It provides a forum to knitwear exporters community for expressing their viewpoint and to bring about desired changes in litigation, rules and regulations, legal decisions, policies, committee action and institutional practices through effective policy advocacy in an effort to influence public policy through various forms of persuasive communications by stakeholders.
- It serves its members' collective interest and works in many ways for their benefit and of the country at large.
- It considers their concerns on problems and issues confronting knitwear and sweater exports and to devise ways and means for tackling and resolving the same.





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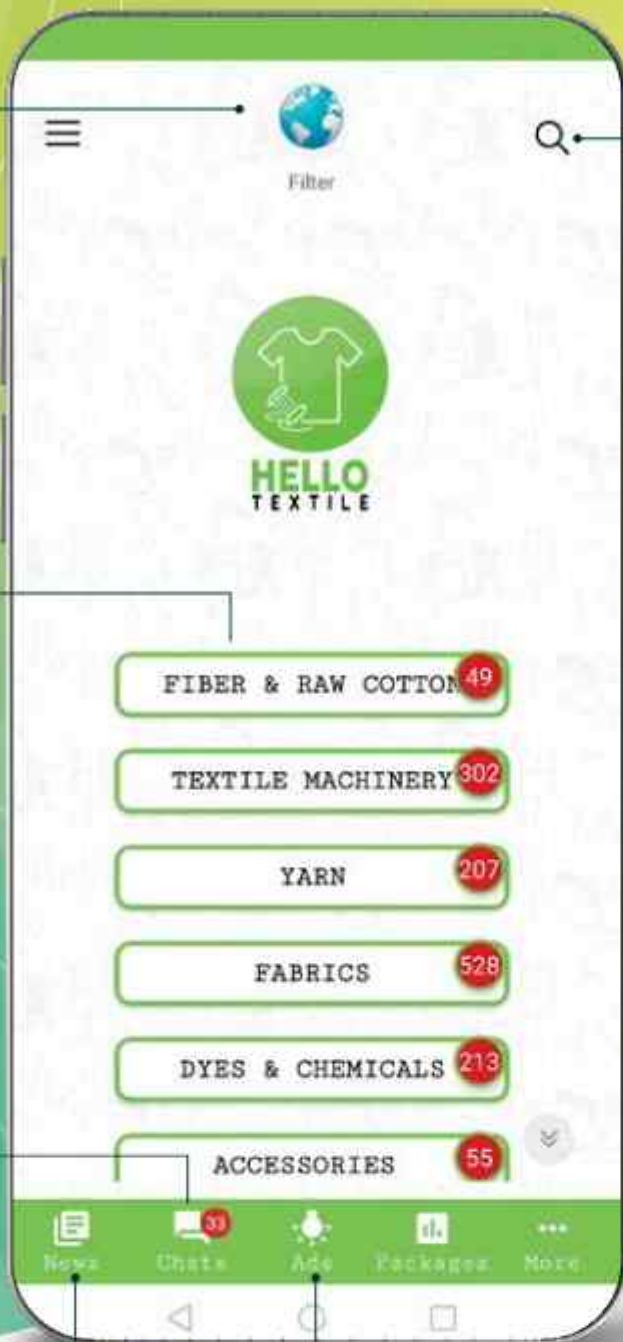


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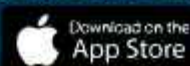


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# EXPO 2020 DUBAI UAE

With 192 countries participating, Expo 2020 Dubai presents a global engine of innovation and inspiration

Expo 2020 Dubai, which began on 1st October, 2021 and will continue till March 31, 2022, is taking place under the banner of 'Connecting Minds and Creating the Future'.

It's a demonstration of what's possible if we address global challenges like climate change, conflict and economic growth using imagination. It's also continuing the tradition of having an exhibition of culture, architecture and the latest technology from around the world.

Expo 2020 Dubai's three subthemes of Opportunity, Mobility and Sustainability inspire visitors to preserve and protect the planet, explore new frontiers and build a better future for everyone: Opportunity: Unlocking the potential for individuals and communities to shape the future.

## Inspiring Innovations

This is the first world fair to be held in the Middle East. With over 192 countries participating, the world will witness the power of connections and how the unique architecture and culture can inspire innovation. Also, for the first time in World Expo history, every participating country has its own pavilion.

There are partner pavilions created to showcase the future through innovation and world - class expertise, and organization pavilions for international organizations to present their efforts to address global challenges. There are also special pavilions that will take you on an immersive experience, merging education, entertainment and excitement.

As you explore the sustainability district at Expo 2020 Dubai, you'll see some of the world's most advanced technologies in action and what countries are doing to champion sustainability. You will also encounter real-life solutions to real-world problems.

Never in the history of world expos have so many nations and so many cultures gathered together to do so much good for so many people. Expo 2020 Dubai is an engine of global innovation that inspires and acts as a catalyst for creative and scalable solutions.



**The Pakistan Pavilion at the Dubai Expo 2020 attracted more than 100,000 visitors over a period of just 18 days, making it one of the busiest pavilions of the mega event since it started on October 1.**

However as of 31st Dec, 2021 more than 550,000 people have visited the Pakistan Pavilion, immersing in the country's beautiful landscapes, tourism, as well as trade and investment opportunities.

Around 8,000 guests visited the pavilion on the first day of the event and the footfall was recorded at 55,000 in the first week of October.

Adviser to the Prime Minister on Commerce Abdul Razak Dawood said

"The response we received was overwhelming and the number of visitors we had up till now was beyond our expectations."

The adviser had thanked all visitors coming to the pavilion and showing their interest in Pakistan's culture, and appreciating the richness and diversity it holds. "It is a country of great opportunities for tourism and investment," he said at the time.

The pavilion received visits from the Pakistani diaspora and many UAE residents, the majority of the visitors were from the international community.

Located in the heart of Opportunity District, Pakistan Pavilion's theme aims at informing, inspiring, and igniting more conversations about the country's 'Hidden Treasures'.

According to the organisers, "The pavilion has been attracting thousands of people from various nationalities daily is promoting the country's tolerant, inclusive and progressive image by featuring the past, present, and future. It also highlights the beautiful landscapes, tourism, and trade & investment opportunities."

In December, the Pakistan Pavilion launched a new tourism campaign through an engaging AI (artificial



intelligence) interactive screen for interested visitors to connect with tour operators in Pakistan to plan their visits to the country.

### **The pavilion's facade**

One of Pakistan's leading visual artists, Rashid Rana, is the visionary behind the game-changing design of the pavilion's facade that has taken both the Expo organizers and visitors by storm.

Rana's design draws inspiration from the diversity that Pakistan has to offer.

"Our country is one of the most diverse regions on the planet; geographically, climatically, culturally, racially, and ethnically, and I wanted that reflected in the design," he quoted.

This artistic intervention titled 'Unity of All that Appears' comprises 24,000 seemingly identical but all, in fact, unique pieces, fractionally different from each other in size and color but welded together in

harmony.

"The transition between seasons and the unity among characteristic groups within the country are the driving force behind the design," Rana explained.

The construction of the pavilion and its internal displays was funded by a trust, which was formed to raise the required finances through private donations.

The exterior is the first point of contact and Rana's design has truly succeeded in drawing in the crowd who leave the pavilion mesmerized after an engaging, multi-sensory inner journey, principally curated by Noorjehan Bilgrami, a noted multi-disciplinary artist, curator and educationist best known for her tireless work in reviving traditional crafts of Pakistan.

The Dubai Expo 2020 kicked off on October 1 — a year late due to the Covid-19 pandemic — and will run until March 31, 2022.





# FROM TRADE RESILIENCE TO SUSTAINABILITY

Statistics of trade, exports and imports, as well as manufacturing activities in Pakistan speak volumes about the revival of national economy at a time when the pandemic was raging throughout the world.

Although Covid-19 cases in Pakistan have really slowed down since the last quarter of 2021, the measures undertaken by various government agencies to revive the economy post-lockdown in March 2020 ensure that the economy is able to cope with the challenges. Pakistan experienced a revival in its trade figures in FY21. Exports, at \$25.3 billion in FY21, were 18.1% higher and imports, at \$56.3 billion, were 26.4% higher than the values reported for FY20.

Exports in June 2021 touched \$2.7 billion, a 61.1% increase from the value reported for May 2021. This neutralized the adverse impact of the challenges due to limited activity in May 2021.

The trade deficit, at \$31.1 billion, was 34.1% higher than the value reported for the previous fiscal year. Although the pandemic helped in curtailing the trade deficit to \$23.2 billion in FY20, the higher growth rate of imports relative to exports has increased it back to the level reported at the end of FY19.

Pakistan was facing a balance of

payments crisis, largely driven by the imbalances between exports and imports in FY19. However, currently the rising trade deficit has yet to be reflected in the current account balance. The current account balance, reported by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), had been in surplus for the first three quarters of FY21. This was primarily powered by the sharp increase in remittances, which in 2020 were \$3.7 billion more than those reported for 2019.

Furthermore, the deficit in the balance of goods, services and primary income, as reported by the SBP, was \$4.4 billion lower in 2020 relative to 2019.

Total liquid foreign exchange reserves reported on July 2, 2021 were at \$24.4 billion. Net reserves with the SBP were up by \$800 million between June 25, 2021 and July 2, 2021. In essence, the rising trade deficit is not currently translating into a current account deficit. The risk of a balance of payments crisis to the extent seen in 2018-19 is relatively lower.

However, the challenge continues for the policymakers as they negotiate with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the provision of much-needed financing facilities in exchange for the likely unfavorable economic reforms and tougher fiscal management.

## Pakistan's Trade Overview July-June FY'21 Vs July-June FY'20

	Jul-Jun FY'21	Jul-Jun FY'20	% Change
Import Value ('000 US\$)	56,405,054	44,552,896	26.60
Export Value ('000 US\$)	25,304,441	21,393,689	18.28
Trade Balance ('000 US\$)	-31,100,613	-23,159,207	34.29



Commodities	Jul-Jun '20-21		Jul-Jun '19-20		% Change in Import Value YoY
	Import Value ('000 US\$)	Share in Total Imports (%)	Import Value ('000 US\$)	Share in Total Imports (%)	
Total Imports	56,405,054		44,552,896		26.60
Petroleum Group	11,357,852	20.14	10,411,547	23.37	9.09
Machinery Group	10,144,805	17.99	8,787,153	19.72	15.45
Agricultural & Other Chemical Group	9,299,724	16.49	7,353,685	16.51	26.46
Food Group	8,347,867	14.80	5,423,939	12.17	53.91
Metal Group	4,896,907	8.68	4,057,556	9.11	20.69
Textile Group	3,866,055	6.85	2,529,442	5.68	52.84
Transport Group	2,987,562	5.30	1,545,938	3.47	93.25
Miscellaneous Goods	1,218,061	2.16	809,298	1.82	50.51
All Other Items	4,286,221	7.60	3,634,338	8.16	17.94

## PAKISTAN'S IMPORT CATEGORIES

Imports for the Period  
July-June '20-21  
Compared Against the  
Period July-June  
'19-20

Commodities	Jul-Jun '20-21		Jul-Jun '19-20		% Change in Export Value YoY
	Export Value ('000 US\$)	Share in Total Exports (%)	Export Value ('000 US\$)	Share in Total Exports (%)	
Total Exports	25,304,441		21,393,689		18.28
Textile Group	15,400,142	60.86	12,526,537	58.55	22.94
Food Group	4,393,500	17.36	4,361,180	20.39	0.74
Miscellaneous Goods	3,466,063	13.70	3,036,007	14.19	14.17
Chemical & Pharm. Products	1,148,943	4.54	1,008,407	4.71	13.94
Leather Goods	724,734	2.86	658,082	3.08	10.13
Sports Goods	277,691	1.10	262,368	1.23	5.84
Engineering Goods	226,024	0.89	172,651	0.81	30.91
Petroleum Group & Coal	182,303	0.72	273,225	1.28	-33.28
Footwear	131,889	0.52	125,939	0.59	4.72
All Other Items	1,862,433	7.36	1,196,740	5.59	55.63

## PAKISTAN'S EXPORT CATEGORIES

Export for the Period  
July-June '20-21  
Compared Against the  
Period July-June  
'19-20

Commodities	Jul-Jun '20-21			Jul-Jun '19-20			% Change in Export Quantity YoY	% Change in Export Value YoY
	Export Value ('000 US\$)	Quantity	Share in Total Exports (%)	Export Value ('000 US\$)	Quantity	Share in Total Exports (%)		
Total Exports	25,304,441			21,393,689				18.28
Textile Group	15,400,142		60.86	12,526,537		58.55		22.94
Knitwear	3,816,156	179,365 TH.DOZ	15.08	2,794,363	106,027 TH.DOZ	13.06	69.17	36.57
Readymade Garments	3,032,800	37,418 TH.DOZ	11.99	2,552,246	48,588 TH.DOZ	11.93	-22.99	18.83
Bedwear	2,771,789	460,143 MT	10.95	2,150,833	405,184 MT	10.05	13.56	28.87
Cotton Cloth	1,921,001	992,145 TH.SQM	7.59	1,829,901	2,365,874 TH.SQM	8.55	-58.06	4.98
Cotton Yarn	1,016,969	390,090 MT	4.02	984,901	412,559 MT	4.60	-5.45	3.26
Towels	937,536	212,163 MT	3.71	711,265	172,903 MT	3.32	22.71	31.81
Made-up Articles	756,350	-	2.99	590,507	-	2.76	-	28.08
Other Textile Materials	632,495	-	2.50	456,469	-	2.13	-	38.56
Art, Silk & Synthetic Textile	370,421	145,995 TH.SQM	1.46	314,772	455,986 TH.SQM	1.47	-67.98	17.68
Tents, Canvas & Tarpulins	110,387	40,220 MT	0.44	98,472	37,748 MT	0.46	6.55	12.10
Yarn Other than Cotton	33,369	14,454 MT	0.13	25,743	10,365 MT	0.12	39.45	29.62
Raw Cotton	804	594 MT	0.00	17,002	12,776 MT	0.08	-95.35	-95.27
Cotton Carded or Combed	65	50 MT	0.00	63	66 MT	0.00	-24.24	3.17

## EXPORT OF TEXTILE GROUP

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics



# Pak-China Economic and Trade Relations

Pakistan has a long and strong relationship with China. The long-standing ties between the two countries have been mutually beneficial. A close identity of views and mutual interests remain the center-point of bilateral ties. Since the 1962 Sino-Indian War, Pakistan has supported China on most issues of importance to the latter, especially those related to Taiwan, Xinjiang, and Tibet and other sensitive issues such as human rights.

The Chinese leadership has acknowledged Pakistan's steadfast support on key issues. Pakistan helped China in reestablishing formal ties with the West, where they helped make possible the 1972 Nixon visit to China. Pakistan has collaborated with China in extensive military and economic projects, seeing both as counterweights to an Indian-Western alliance. Pakistan has also served as a conduit for China's influence in the Muslim world.

China also has a consistent record of supporting Pakistan in regional issues. Pakistan's military depends heavily on Chinese armaments, and joint projects of both economic and militaristic importance are ongoing. China has supplied blueprints to support Pakistan's nuclear program.

Pakistan and China have enjoyed

close and friendly relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations on May 21, 1951. Over the years, the relationship has blossomed into an "All-Weather Strategic Cooperative Partnership", with the CPEC at its core. Pakistan considers China as one of its closest friends and partners and China considers Pakistan as its "Iron Brother".

The China-Pak economic and trade relations emerges to develop close ties through thick and thin in the South Asian region. The nature of trade agreement between the two nations always sources of creating trading opportunities like reducing tariff, amending import-export quotas and removing barriers.

Such agreements attract investments to support the economy of nations. Trade agreements have long-lasting impacts on strengthening the economic condition of nations.

Engaging nations to achieve the mutually agreed objectives always explore new opportunities. To work



closely on the shared objectives of mutual interests, the countries operate a variety of offices and supporting the interests of each other at different levels.

The importance of trade relation and strong foreign policy got significant at the time of independence of Pakistan on 14 August 1947. Pakistan was the first country from the South

Pak-China Trade (Value: US \$ Million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Balance of Trade
2015-16	1,905	8,824	10,729	-6,919
2016-17	1,624	10,077	11,701	-8,453
2017-18	1,753	11,472	13,225	-9,719
2018-19	1,859	10,165	12,024	-8,306
2019-20	1,664	9,566	11,230	-7,902

Source: State Bank of Pakistan - Annual Reports.



Asia region and third in the world that recognized the independence of China in 1950. This endorsement substantiated benefits for both neighboring countries. Initiating mutual agreements of strategic and economic cooperation were the priority of both sovereign states. In 1951, a diplomatic relationship was established between the two states.

Pakistan and China enjoy exemplary friendly ties, which have not only sustained changes of governments and the ups and downs in the regional and global situation but have been expanding and becoming even stronger. It is in the interest of both the countries to keep an eye on the new and emerging regional and global scenarios and come up with appropriate strategies to meet the challenges.

The everlasting friendship cultivated with fertile bindings in economic and trade relations. Soon, countries engaged in strategic cooperation and signed multiple agreements at the regional level. They maintained institutional arrangements to increase mutual trade and signed agreements like Most Favored Nation (MFN) and agreed on parcel service in 1959.

Several trade-related delegations were exchanged. Realizing the fragile economic situation of Pakistan, China extended cooperation that brought stability and provided immense developmental opportunities to Pakistan. China investments helped Pakistan to strengthen its defense capacity against India in the region.

On the other hand, the US always tries to influence Pakistan to maintain distance from China which is a hard challenge for Pakistan. Pakistan never compromised on the bilateral relationship with China.

China is Pakistan's largest trading partner and a major investor, especially in the infrastructure and energy sector. During 2019-20, bilateral trade between the two countries was US \$11 billion.

Pakistan and China created 75,000 jobs for the locals, serving as a focal point for China and Pakistan to drive practical cooperation. There is a

Export of Textile and Other Products from Pakistan to China (Value: US \$000)			
Commodities	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
Raw cotton	452	1,428	1,324
Cotton yarn	676,847	707,923	869,780
Cotton fabrics	63,783	89,744	122,449
Ready made garments	16,397	20,203	20,440
Knitwear	35,418	32,668	25,136
Textile made ups	1,716	2,598	5,159
Bed wear	7,890	10,494	18,184
Towels	393	417	1,395
Art Silk & synthetic Textiles	5,557	5,594	3,523
Rice	118,801	185,570	127,786
Apparel & clothing	2,291	1,062	1,489
Surgical instruments	18,614	19,105	21,178
Fish & Fish preparation	154,471	94,578	71,961
Fruits	2,797	9,301	21,886
Machinery & transport equipment's	1,369	1,928	1,404
All others	557,204	706,387	439,906
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,664,000</b>	<b>1,889,000</b>	<b>1,753,000</b>

Source: Trade Development Authority of Pakistan

manifold increase in several Chinese companies working in Pakistan. Currently, around 10,000 Chinese workers are engaged in various projects, undertaken in Pakistan.

Economic Corridor (CPEC), the bilateral relationship has been elevated to a higher level. It is important to note that both countries are giving much importance to their mutual relations in their foreign policy. Pakistan supported the Chinese point of view on one-China policy, Tibet and Taiwan issues. China always gives defense and economic assistance to Pakistan.

China and Pakistan are situated in an area that has great geographical importance and hosts almost half of the world's population. Along with human resources, the area is also rich in natural material resources. This speaks volumes about the importance of stability in the region and of amicable relations between the

countries situated here. The growth in the economic ties started with the signing of the free trade agreement between the two countries.

The government of Pakistan plans to develop nine special economic zones across the country under the CPEC to promote its industrialization. Pakistan also pins high hope on the CPEC and Gwadar port, in particular, to transform itself into a regional trade hub.

Sources/References:  
 - State Bank of Pakistan  
 - Trade Development Authority of Pakistan  
 - Pakistan Bureau of Statistics  
 - Pakistan Social Sciences Review (PSSR)







# Khewra Mines: A salt wonder for tourists - The 8th Wonder of the World

## A Sneak Peek into the Khewra Salt Mine

YES!! You read it correctly, Khewra Salt Mines are one of the 8th Wonders of the World. The magnificent views waiting inside the Khewra salt mines are enough to attract visitors over and over again.

There is a single gauge electric train which tours the visitors inside the Khewra mine. The train is old but works fine. The salt mine has a number of saltwater pools that give off beautiful colors when projected with light. The view is jaw-dropping.

There is a tunnel inside the salt mine which is named the crystal valley. It has pink salt crystals in the roof and walls and they shine when light falls upon them.

## A Quick Glance at History

The Khewra Salt Mine (or Mayo Salt Mine) is in Khewra, north of Pind Dadan Khan, an administrative subdivision of Jhelum District, Punjab Region, Pakistan. The mine is in the Salt Range, Potohar plateau, which

rises from the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and is the second largest in the world.

The mine is famous for its production of pink Khewra salt, often marketed as Himalayan salt, and is a major tourist attraction.

Its history dates back to its discovery by Alexander's troops in 320 BC, infact the mine was discovered, however, not by Alexander, nor by his allies, but by his army's horses, when they were found licking the stones.

Ailing horses of his army also recovered after licking the rock salt stones. During the Mughal era the salt was traded in various markets, as far away as Central Asia.

On the downfall of the Mughal empire, the mine was taken over by Sikhs. Hari Singh Nalwa, the Sikh Commander-in-Chief, shared the management of the Salt Range with Gulab Singh, the Raja of Jammu. The former controlled the Warcha mine, while the latter held Khewra.

The salt quarried during Sikh rule was both eaten and used as a source of revenue. The main tunnel at

ground level was developed by Dr. H. Warth, a mining engineer, in 1872 during British rule.

After India-Pakistan war in 1965, the WPIDC took over the administration of salt mines and in 1974, the Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation took over the mine, which still remains the largest source of salt in the country, producing more than 350,000 tons per annum of about 98% pure halite. Estimates of the reserves of salt in the mine vary from 82 mn tons to 600 mn tons.





## Facts about The Salt Mine

Location	160km south of Islamabad	people who have areas of salt mines leased own these units. The pink Himalayan rock salt which is hand-mined is processed and sorted here.  Around 70 percent of the rock salt extracted goes to industrial use. The remaining 30 percent qualifies as
Leased area	3,398.53 acres	
Purity of salt	Average 98%	
Shades of salt	White, Pink and Red	
Mining method	Room and Pillar	
Total Resources	Over One Billion	
Production	347,027 tons (2019-20)	
Sales	331,800 tons (2019-20)	edible.

Salt range geology is a very vast subject. According to the figures, the Pink rock salt extracted from Khewra salt mine contains 98% halite and is said to be as old as pre-Cambrian times. The salt mine contains approximately 82 million metric tons of Himalayan rock salt out of which 0.35 million tons is extracted each year.

The salt mine has a total of 12 levels where extraction takes place out of which 6 are below the surface. The tunnel in Khewra salt mine alone is 40 km deep. There is however a small area specially designed for the tourists developed in 1914.

One of the most interesting things about the Khewra salt mine is it is home to a 6-bed hospital for people suffering from Asthma. People can spend 8-10 hours a day in the hospital while 10-day stay there. This hospital is located at level 5.

There are 25-30 salt processing units near the salt mines. Usually,

edible.

Himalayan rock salt crystals come in different colors ranging from beet to subtle hues of orange to transparent. Pink rock salt is the one that makes it to the list of premium natural rock salt and fetches the highest price.

The temperature in Khewra salt mines remains constant at 18 degrees Celsius round the year.

### Tourists- an Incredible

The mines are not only visited by locals but also by international tourists, bloggers and vloggers. Among the tourists, a large number of them are students from different schools, colleges and universities who enjoy visiting the site as well as see the mines firsthand after reading about them in books.

Walking inside the mines the visitors come across marvels such as a mosque, a model of Minar-e-Pakistan, a dispensary, Chaghi mountain and some other colorful buildings all made up of salt bricks. The monuments glow with lights inside them.

The dazzling Sheesh Mahal, or the palace of mirrors, is another attraction in the mines with walls made of transparent salt and water ponds illuminated with colourful bulbs. The illuminated ponds and chambers have been connected with bridges made of salt.

- The route via GT (grand trunk) road is slower but scenic.
- The other route through Motorway M2 is safer and faster.

Renowned TV presenter and travel blogger Alex Outhwaite said after a visit to the mines.

*"For me the mines were an incredible experience. I never seen such beautiful monuments made just from salt before. We get Himalayan rock salt in the UK, so to go and visit where it's made was so much fun and I think this is particularly true for international visitors."*

### Khewra Salt Mine Development

Over the years a lot has been developed inside the Khewra salt mine to attract tourists visiting the site. There are replicas of Badshahi Masjid, The Great Wall of China, a model of Mall road of Lahore and Minar-e-Pakistan. These replicated monuments are lit which gives out a beautiful warm glow. The salt mine is home to a 75-meter tall assembly hall chamber with proper stairs that lead up the wall. It also has a 25-meter bridge called Pul-E-Saraat.

There are naturally occurring beautiful salt crystal formations. These are the results of stalactites and stalagmites. Just in case you feel tired after a walk through the Khewra salts mine, you can take a rest at the restaurant and buy a rock salt lamp from the souvenir shop.

Last but not least, the Khewra salt mine owns a running post office of its own. This post office is used by the workers working inside the mine.

There are currently 400 plus workers working inside the Khewra salt mine.





# ROLE OF TRANSPORTATION IN PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY

Transport and logistics is the backbone of Pakistan's transport system. The 9,574 km long National Highway and Motorway network, which is 3.65 percent of the total road network, carries 80 percent of Pakistan's total traffic. Over the past ten years, road traffic, both passenger and freight, has grown significantly faster than the national economy. Currently, it is accounting for 91 percent of national passenger traffic and 96 percent of freight.

Port traffic in Pakistan grows at 8 percent annually in recent years. Two major ports, Port Karachi and Port Qasim, handle 95 percent of all international trade. Port Gwadar, which was inaugurated in March 2007 and is being operated by Singapore Port Authority, is aiming to develop into a central energy port in the region. 14 dry ports cater to high value external trade.

Pakistan Railways (PR) has a broad gauge system (with a small network of meter gauge in the South East).

The network consists of the main North – South corridor, connecting the Karachi ports to the primary production and population centers in Pakistan. The track is in good condition with an axle-load of 23 tons and maximum permitted speeds of 100/110 kph.

There are 36 operational airports.

Karachi is Pakistan's main airport but significant levels of both domestic and international cargo are also handled at Islamabad and Lahore.

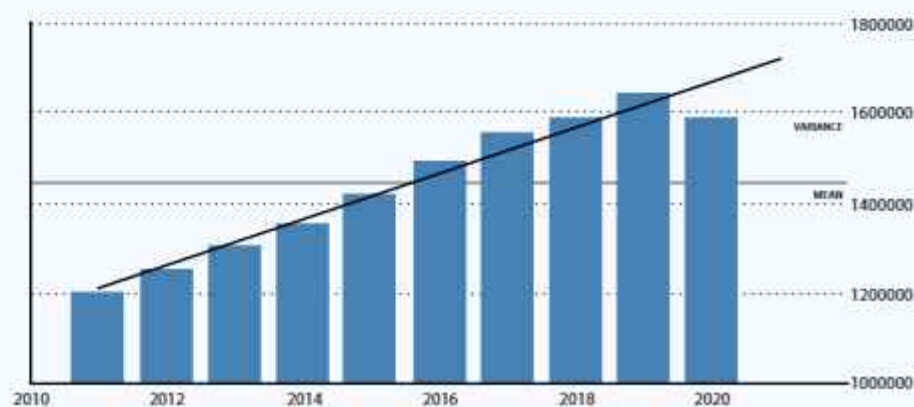
Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), the major public sector airline, though facing the competition from a few private airlines, carries approximately 70 percent of domestic passengers and almost all domestic freight traffic.

In Pakistan this sector (13% of GDP) suffers from severe challenges of underdevelopment and lack of modernity and vision. While Railways carry only 6% of freight and sector is over-reliant on roads yet road density is only 33% as compared to 133% in India and 150% in Sri Lanka.

Transport and logistics play a pivotal role in the economic development of Pakistan because physical and human capital rely on the services provided by this sector. Logistics is truly the backbone of a nation's supply chain network and maintains relationship between inbound and outbound transportation.

A high-density transportation system with a well-connected network is thus associated with high levels of economic development.

The logistic industry, worldwide, contributes around \$4.3 trillion, or 8-10% to the global GDP, creates thousands of new jobs every year and is essential to improving export competitiveness of any country.



Source: tradingeconomics.com / State Bank of Pakistan

\*GDP From Transport in Pakistan averaged 1319033.73 PKR Million from 2006 until 2020, reaching an all-time high of 1643625 PKR Million in 2019 and a record low of 959499 PKR Million in 2006.



Well-developed "Logistics Industry" delivers important macro benefits to the economy by creating employment, increasing national income and driving foreign investment inflows. Nations that come in the top 20 performers on the Logistics Performance Index (discussed later) – are also among the ten highest performing economies of the world.

By contrast, Pakistan stood at 122 out of 160 countries on the LPI in 2018. A strong logistics industry is essential to strengthening exports by removing supply chain inefficiencies in bringing raw materials, products and finished goods to market.

Coming to Pakistan, according to the government estimates the official logistics sector as of December 2018, was valued at \$34 billion and provides over 3m jobs. But a significant part of Pakistan's logistic sector may be part of its informal economy that is not very well studied.

Transportation is used twice in the system once for the supply of raw materials for the production and

manufacturing process and secondly to supply the finished goods to the consumers. Most important is decision making in selection of mode of transportation. Optimization use of roads or sea routes can decrease transit time and shipping cost.

On the contrary, if the transport system is not working at a desirable rate then job opportunities will be lost and less income will be generated and masses will be compelled to survive with lower quality of life and poorer standard of living.

In short, the transport sector carries significant social and environmental burden, and has direct, indirect and induced economic impacts.

According to the Vision 2025 of the Ministry of Planning & Development of Pakistan, there should be an efficient and integrated transportation and logistics system that will facilitate the development of a competitive economy.

It sees the establishment of industrial parks and developing Special Economic Zones as an important part to strengthening the transportation network and logistics infrastructure along the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

### Overview of Transport, Logistics and Communication (TLC) sector of Pakistan



This chart shows share of transport sector in various macroeconomic variables in the country. It contributes 13.3 percent to GDP (roads contribute 62% to TLC sector's contribution), 5.4% of employment estimated at around 3.1 million people, 11.5 % of Gross Fixed Capital Formation and it consumes 35 % of total energy.



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# PAKISTAN EXPORT STATISTICS

## Textile Industry of Pakistan at a Glance

At the time of independence, Pakistan inherited only 34 industrial units out of 921 industrial units in the subcontinent. They were cotton textile, cigarettes, sugar, rice husking, cotton ginning and flour milling industries; and together they contributed only 7% of GDP and employed a little over 26,000 employees.

Today the economy of Pakistan is 22nd largest economy in terms of Purchasing Power Parity. Over the years Pakistan's Industries flourished. From producing only 7% of GDP, are now contributing to 64% of GDP. Major industries include Cotton textile industry, agriculture, automotive, cement, steel, tobacco, chemicals, machinery and food processing.

Cotton textile production and apparel manufacturing are Pakistan's largest industries, accounting for about 65% of the merchandise exports and almost 45% of the employed labor force. Cotton and cotton-based products account for 61% of export earnings of Pakistan. By 2010 the spinning capacity increased to 15 million spindles and textile exports hit US \$15.5 billion.

Pakistan is the 8th largest exporter of textile commodities in Asia. Textile sector contributes 8.5% to the GDP of Pakistan. Pakistan is the 4th largest producer of cotton with the third largest spinning capacity in Asia after China and India and contributes 5% to the global spinning capacity. At present, there are 1,221 ginning units, 442 spinning units, 124 large spinning units and 425 small units which produce textile.

Exports of Textiles during Jul-Nov 19-20 totaled \$6,044,536 (Provisional) as against US \$5,763,117 during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 4.88 %, rating the textile industry as the top exporter industry for the year 2020.

Cotton is the largest segment of textile production. Other fibers produced include synthetic fiber, filament yarn, art silk, wool, and jute.

Cotton spinning is perhaps the most important segment in the Pakistan textile industry with more than 521 units installed and operational.

A huge focus of the textile industry is on skill development and training programs. Institutes such as TIP, PRGTII, SMARTI, PHMA Institute of knitwear and technology, PIFD, PHMA Institute of knitwear and technology, PIFD and many more play a vital role in promoting such skills and as well as providing skill labour to the Textile Industry.

## The Rise of Pakistan Textile Exports 2021

The exports of textile and clothing posted growth of 26.55 per cent in the first four months of this year to \$6.02 billion compared to \$4.75bn over the year.

The growth momentum in textile and clothing export is steady on the back of rising demand from the global market as well as massive depreciation of the rupee as exports posted growth of over 24.24pc in October from a year ago.

The Ministry of Commerce estimates that the easing of lockdown in North America and European countries — top markets for Pakistani textile goods — will help boost the exports. The demand for textiles collapsed during the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic, but eventually recovered in the outgoing fiscal year.

In the budget 2021-22, the government had drastically reduced

## PAKISTAN COMMODITIES EXPORT COMPARISON – MENS GARMENTS & HOME TEXTILES TOP OF THE LIST.

Values \$ Million				
Comparison of Exports of Selected Commodities during July-October 2020-21				
	2021	2020	Change in Value	% Change
Men's Garments	1,584	1,201	383	32%
Home Textiles	1,575	1,294	281	22%
Cotton Fabric	745	622	123	20%
Rice	599	502	97	19%
Cotton Yarn	398	230	168	73%
Jerseys & Cardigans	330	206	123	60%
Women's Garments	270	225	45	20%
Synthetic Fabric	131	97	34	35%

Source: MOC (Pre-PBS Data)



duty and taxes on imports of several hundred raw materials to bring down the input cost of exportable products. Liquidity issues were also resolved to a large extent by timely releasing refunds as well as payment of cash subsidies.

With a delay of more than two years, the government has recently announced the Strategic Trade Policy Framework for the non-textile sector. However, the textile and clothing sector specific policy is still awaited.

The PBS data showed ready-made garments exports jumped by 22.34pc in value and in quantity by 20.50pc during July-Oct FY22, while those of knitwear edged up 35.45pc in value, but dipped 13.11pc in quantity, bedwear posted positive growth of 21.30pc in value and 23.53pc in quantity.

Towel exports were up by 14.17pc in value and 7.75pc in quantity, whereas those of cotton cloth rose by 18.54pc in value and dipped by 76.83pc in quantity.

Among primary commodities, cotton yarn exports surged by 71.39pc, while yarn other than cotton by 114pc. The export of made-up articles — excluding towels — rose by 11.55pc, and tents, canvas and tarpaulin dipped by a massive 23.98pc during the months under review. The export of raw cotton declined by 100pc during the months under review.

The import of textile machinery increased by 110pc in July-Oct FY22 — a sign that expansion or modernization projects were taken up by the textile industry during the months.

To bridge the shortfall in the domestic sector, the industry imported 235,691 tonnes of raw cotton in July-Oct FY22 against 183,216 tonnes last year, an increase of 28.64pc. Similarly, the import of synthetic fibre posted a slight decline of 1.05pc as industry imported 169,337 tonnes this year as against 171,140 tonnes. The import of synthetic and artificial silk yarn stood at 132,610 tonnes this year as against 128,826 tonnes last year, a rise of 2.94pc.

The import of worn clothing recorded a growth of 189pc to 340,359 tonnes this year as against 117,725 tonnes last year.

The overall country's exports posted a growth of over 24.94pc year-on-year to \$9.46bn in July-Oct FY22 compared to \$7.57bn in the corresponding period last year.

During Jul-Oct 2021, Pakistan's exports increased by 24.7% to \$9.44 billion as compared to \$7.57 billion in the same period last year, an increase of about \$2 billion. Some of the products contributing to this increase in exports are Readymade Garments, Home Textiles, Cotton Fabric, Rice, Cotton yarn, Jerseys & Cardigans & Synthetic Fabrics. The exports of Services during Jul-Sep (Q1) 2021 grew by 23.2% to \$1.572 billion as compared to \$1.276 billion during Q1 of last FY. Of this, IT exports grew by 42% to \$635 million from last year's \$445 million.

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Digitization is changing the way businesses are connecting so HELLO TEXTILE was introduced as a technology-equipped platform that does this for the textile industry.

All the textile professionals around the globe, mill owners, weavers & knitters, importers & exporters, traders & agents, wholesalers & retailers, brand owners, freight forwarders & logistic partners, Job seekers & employers & many more being connected among each other and vice versa. Moreover the most important feature, the **SEARCH** option is available in the App where the user can find any textile related items, buyers & sellers from local and worldwide market by just using the Keyword field option.

This App brings Textile market on fingertips where the users can sale & purchase all kinds of Textile materials from raw materials to finished goods at the best price. It is useful for professionals who does Textile business or sell and buy Textile

products like Fiber, Cotton, Yarn, Textile Machinery, Fabrics, Garments, Dyes, Chemicals and many other Textile related products.

HELLO TEXTILE is the fastest growing textile network in Pakistan, a **NEWSLETTER** has also been introduced for the textile professionals which has all information and updated facts regarding Pakistan's trade, economy, import & export and the Global textile market. This is the only platform where the user will find only textile oriented inquiries. Over the years HELLO TEXTILE's growth in registered users surpassed by 150% and the daily sign ups increased by 80% in 2021. HELLO TEXTILE have always been adding new features in the App and updating it on the Playstores on a regular basis just to keep the users glued to the App and provide the best services.

## OUR MISSION

HELLO TEXTILE mission is to make it easy to do textile business anywhere. We enable businesses to transform the way they market, sell and operate and improve their efficiencies. In this era of Digitization & Globalization, we emphasis our customer's satisfaction through professional services by providing them a digital platform to find buyers and sellers under one roof, locally and globally. We aim to achieve our goals through active participation and continuous improvement of our quality system.





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## OVERVIEW OF THE ENTERPRISE SCALE

*The capacity of denim fabric is more than 60 million meters, and the annual output of knitted fabric is more than 50000 tons.*

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Head office: 12-16, Floor 23th, R&F International Financial Center, Qiandeng Lake, Foshan City, China.

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