



*Proceedings of the
First 2-Days Users-Producers Workshop on:
Collaboration Among Data Compilers & Users*

(May 8 – 9, 2006)
Learning Resource Centre, SBP, Karachi

Statistics Department
STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

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Foreword

The Statistics Department, State Bank of Pakistan organised users-producers workshop on “*Collaboration among Data Compilers & Users*”, a two-day, at the Learning Resource Centre, SBP, Karachi on May 8–9, 2006. The workshop was attended by 150 participants from FBS, Provincial Bureaus, Banks, EPB, Newspapers’ Economic Reporters, media, P&D, EAD, PCO, CA, CBR, NIPS, SECP, MINFAL, KSE, MOF, SBP, Academicians, and Researchers. It was the first in a series of two workshops to be held to improve coordination among data compilers & users. (A list of participants is attached in Appendix – I).

The workshop was devoted to the presentations on the scope, coverage, compilation methodologies and dissemination process of statistics compiled on External, Socio-demographic data, Financial, Real, and Miscellaneous sectors. The workshop was inaugurated by the honourable Governor State Bank of Pakistan. For the 1st day of the workshop, technical sessions on external, socio-demographic and financial sectors were chaired by Prof. Dr. Amanat Ali Jalbani (SZABIST), Prof. Mehtab S. Karim (AKU) and Muhammed Ashraf Janjua (CBM), respectively. On the second day of the workshop, Mr. Riaz Riazuddin (EA, SBP) and Prof. Dr. Muhammed Nishat (IBA) were invited to chair the technical sessions on real and miscellaneous sectors (A copy of the programme is attached in Appendix – II).

This report provides the proceedings of the workshop, including an overview of the project, the workshop objectives, conclusions and lessons learnt from this exercise, which may be useful during the implementation of future workshops. The contents of these proceedings represent very valuable and updated information on statistics compiled by different data compiling agencies. The information presented in these proceedings is reproduced faithfully as it was delivered by the presenters/speakers to the workshop. This document will certainly be of value to analysts, researchers, students, investors and policy makers using official statistics. The report is edited by Dr. S. M. Husnain Bokhari.

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Acronyms

A – Answer
AC – Assistant Chief
AD – Assistant Director
AKU – The Agha Khan University
BBS – Balochistan Bureau of Statistics
BOP – Balance of Payments
BPM5 – Balance of Payments Manual 5th Edition
C – Comment
CBM – College of Business Management
CBR – Central Board of Revenue
CC– Census Commissioner
CERS – Currency Exchange Rate System
CM – Chief Manager
CMI – Census of Manufacturing Industries
CPI – Consumer Price Index
CRCS – Company Registration & Compliance System
CSO – Chief Statistical Officer
CCI – Chamber of Commerce & Industry
DCS – Depository Corporations Survey
DD – Deputy Director
DMFAS – Debt Management & Financial Analysis System
DMIS – Deposit Money Institutions Survey
DR – Discount Rates
EA – Economic Advisor
EAD – Economic Affairs Division
ED – Executive Director
EDMD – Exchange & Debt Management Department
FBS – Federal Bureau of Statistics
FC – Factor Cost
FDI – Foreign Direct Investment
FFAs – Flow of Funds Accounts
FIBR – Floating Interbank Exchange Rate
FMA – Financial Market Association

FSOE – Financial Statistics of the Economy
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GDs – Goods Declaration
GFCF – Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GNP – Gross Net Product
GOB – Government of Balochistan
GONWFP – Government of NWFP
GOP – Government of Punjab
GOS – Government of Sindh
HS – Harmonised System
IBA – Institute of Business Administration
IBP – Institute of Bankers Pakistan
IIP – International Investment Position
JD – Joint Director
KIBOR - Karachi Interbank Offered Rate
KSE – The Karachi Stock Exchange
KU – Karachi University
LFS – Labour Force Survey
LIBOR – London Interbank Offered Rate
LSM – Large Scale Manufacturing
LSS – Labour & Social Statistics
MFSM – Monetary & Financial Statistics Manual
MINFAL – Ministry of Food Agriculture and Live Stock
MIS – Management Information System
MOF – Ministry of Finance
MOFEA – Ministry of Finance & Economic Affairs
MTB – Market Treasury Bills
NA – National Accounts
NGOs – Non Government Organisations
NIPS – National Institute of Population Studies
NWFPBS – NWFP Bureau of Statistics
NYSE – New York Stock Exchange
ODCS – Other Depository Corporations Survey
OFCS – Other Financial Corporations Survey
OMO – Open Market Operations
PBS – Punjab Bureau of Statistics
PCO – Population Census Organization

PDD – Planning & Development Division
PDI – Provincial Directorate of Industries
PIB – Pakistan Investment Bonds
PIDE – Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
PILER – Pakistan Institute of Labour Education & Research
PPI – Producers Price Index
PS – Price Statistics
Q – Question
QAU – Quaid-e-Azam University
RD – Research Department
SBP – State Bank of Pakistan
SBS – Sindh Bureau of Statistics
SCS – Financial Corporations Survey
SU – Sindh University
SECP – Security Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SEMIS – Sindh Education Management Information System
SHMI – Survey of Small Scale & Household Manufacturing Industries
SPI – Sensitive Price Index
SPDC – Social Policy and Development Centre
SSMI – Small Scale Manufacturing Industries
SZABIST – Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science & Technology
TC – Technical Committee
VP – Vice President
WPI – Whole Price Index

Acknowledgements

This workshop on Collaboration Among Data Compilers & Users would not have been possible without the guidance and support of Director Statistics and many people beyond the Workshop. We are indebted to all officers and staff of the Statistics Department for their valuable contribution towards the success of this workshop. Especially we are very much thankful to all the members of the different committees constituted for this workshop.

PROJECT TEAM

1. Introduction and Background

The role of data compiling agencies is becoming more important with the growing need for reliable data and to fulfil the international obligations. Besides their role at individual level, a high degree of cooperation and coordination among these institutions is required for creation of a coherent statistical system, efficient use of the available databases and working on virgin areas of development harmonized with the international standards of quality and dissemination.

During the recent past, the Statistical System of Pakistan has significantly evolved in response to the increasing demand for quality statistics to manage and monitor economic developments in the country. The statistical organizations have made good progress in adopting international standards and dissemination practices to improve the understanding and availability of statistics required for planning, research and decision making at various levels. But much remains to be done in establishing a high degree of coordination among the data compiling organizations and users of the statistics.

The quality of statistics can only be assured in the context of being “fit for use” and the extent to which information serve the purpose for which they are produced and sought by the users. The user feedback on the relevance of the statistics produced by the statistical agencies is therefore, essential for developing coherent statistical system. As a first step in this direction, the Statistics Department of State Bank of Pakistan initiated the project of enhancing collaboration among the data producers and users for developing a partnership of analysts and statisticians from all over the country. The project focuses on promoting high-quality statistics, making these data meaningful for research and designing sound policies. The main objective of the project is “to increase collaboration among all statistical organizations and stakeholders for effective and efficient production and usage of the statistics and to create harmony in the needs and availability of statistics”.

The stakeholders/users are very important team members of the triangle i.e. data providers, data producers and data users. The quality of data produced by various statistical organisations can be improved through feedback from users by holding seminars, workshops and mutual coordination. Realising this need, the statistics department of the State Bank organised a two-day workshop on "collaboration among data compilers and users" to enhance interaction among them.

The 1st two-day users-producers workshop on Collaboration among Data Compilers & Users was held at Learning Resource Centre, State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi on May 08-09, 2006 at Karachi. This workshop was the first of a series of two and was hosted by Statistics Department of SBP. The participants of the workshops were professionals of data compiling agencies and users. (A list of participants is attached as Appendix – I)

The report provides proceedings of the workshop, including an overview of the project, the workshop objectives, conclusions and lessons learnt from this exercise, which may be useful during the implementations of future workshops.

2. Opening/Inaugural Session

2.1. Introductory and Welcome Address, Mr. Riaz Riazuddin, Economic Advisor, SBP

Mr. Riaz Riazuddin, in his introductory remarks welcomed the Governor, State Bank of Pakistan, and participants of the workshop. He thanked Dr. Shamshad Akhtar for inaugurating the Two-day Users-Producers Workshop on Collaboration among Data Compilers & Users of SBP and her taking keen interest in the development of the statistical system of Pakistan. Her support for arranging this workshop is a reflection of her involvement in the statistical activities undertaken by SBP and this will go a long way in the overall production of quality statistics by SBP.

He said, Statistics Department of SBP initiated the project, 'Collaboration among the data producers and users', for developing a partnership among analysts and statisticians from all over the country. The project is focussed on promoting high-quality statistics, identifying the gaps and lapses, thus making these data meaningful for research and designing sound economic policies. He said, this high aimed goal can only be achieved with the involvement of the statistical organizations engaged in producing useful statistics on various sectors and the users of data in the relevant areas. The coordination between the data producers and the users plays a pivotal role in establishing a sound statistical system.

Mr. Riaz said data producing organizations have the responsibility to inform users about the concepts and methodologies used in the collection, processing and analyzing their data. At the same time, the users are responsible to inform these organizations on the quality, fitness for use and the extent to which the data serve the purpose for which it is produced. He further elaborated that the users of statistics can also point out the consistency issues regarding needs

& availability of data and this is only possible if there exists a mechanism for communication between the two parties.

He said, main objective of this workshop is to provide forum for the achievement of the common goal. As part of this activity, we intend to conduct a similar Two-day Users- Producers Workshop at Islamabad also. He further explained the formation of Technical Committees, comprising members from relevant organisations and users in the areas of External, Socio-demographic Data, Financial, Real, and Miscellaneous sectors to prepare recommendations for improving grey areas and to identify gaps in data requirements and availability in each sector on the basis of feedback from users during the presentations in the workshops.

Mr. Riaz further stated, the Committees would also devise strategies for filling the gaps, improvements in the methodologies, eliminate duplications and provide proposals for implementation of the workshops' recommendations. The recommendations would be communicated to the relevant organisations for implementation through the nominated coordinators. He hoped, the workshop would enhance interaction among users/producers of statistics and would lead towards improvements in the quality of data through input by the participants.

In the end, he thanked to the representatives and nominated coordinators of all the organizations for their active participation in this workshop.

2.2. Opening Remarks/Address, Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Governor, SBP

At the inaugural session of the workshop, Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Governor, SBP, spoke out on the significance of the workshop in providing an opportunity to enhance interaction among data compilers and users to discuss a number of important issues and exchange ideas on some fundamental questions. The SBP, Governor, has called upon the statistical agencies to gain public trust by providing reliable and timely data, with comprehensive coverage. She hoped that the workshop would give participants a chance to figure out issues in the official statistics.

She further added that the Government was very much aware of the central role the statistical information plays in informing and influencing the country's effort towards economic growth, prosperity and employment creation. Statistical information also helps in identifying the problem areas and in designing targeted interventions, monitoring and evaluating development programmes.

Dr. Shamshad Akhtar has ruled out increase in the discount rate and it is not under consideration. She further stated that in future, the GDP growth facts and figures in Pakistan will be issued quarterly like other countries. Dr. Shamshad Akhtar also said that Pakistan has to follow the pattern of compiling facts and figures up to international standards so that Pakistan's GDP growth figures could be recognized internationally.

She also put emphasis on informal coordination among data producers and users for assuring the relevance of statistics produced by various statistical organizations. State Bank has taken a very healthy and laudable initiative of bringing the data compilers and users together to understand each other's point of view. It is very important for the data users to know the methodology of compiling and computing data and its limitations before attempting to analyse it. At the same time, it is also necessary for the data compilers to collect and present the data in a way that is easily comprehensible. A lot of misperceptions about the data can be removed and credibility of the compiling agencies improved if there is proper understanding and rapport between the users and producers of data. It is important to note that this is not an easy task. Data processing is a highly professional and sophisticated job undertaken generally by highly educated people in their fields and it is not easy for the users to understand all the tricks of the trade. The international dimension added to the job by following the IMF or other international standards compounds the complexity of the task.

Dr. Shamshad said, according to the fundamental principles official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information systems of a democratic society, serving government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information. She said, equal access to statistical information is one important aspect of the citizen's rights in a functioning democratic system. She asserted, in the era of globalisation, we cannot ignore the importance of adopting international standards in our statistical system. This is crucial both in terms of ensuring comparability of statistics across countries and providing reassurance to users that our statistics meet acceptable standards of quality and consistency.

Dr. Shamshad emphasised on the growing need for reliable data and to fulfil the international obligations, the role of data compiling agencies is becoming more important than ever before. Pakistan as a member of the international community has the responsibility at the national level to produce statistics that meet international standards. She said that with the adoption of

international standards of quality and dissemination, Pakistan has now become a member of General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) of IMF. This will further assist to develop our statistical system in producing comprehensive and accurate statistics for policy-making and analysis. Pakistan, the Governor advised, should also work to achieve another set of standards, Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) which would further enhance the credibility of country's statistics in the international community.

The Governor of SBP said the government is very much aware of the central role played by statistical information in informing and influencing the country's effort towards economic growth, wealth and employment creation. Statistical information helps in identifying the problem areas and in designing targeted interventions, monitoring and evaluating development programmes. The Government of Pakistan, general public and business community are interested in the reliable and timely data with comprehensive coverage. The Governor stressed the data providing agencies that they should attain the trust of the public and should have a high degree of credibility.

Dr. Shamshad hoped, this workshop will educate the data users on the methodologies used in data collection, processing and will create confidence among the general public about official statistics and also would be a milestone to increase interaction among data compilers and users. This initiative is expected to strengthen interactions between statisticians, policy analysts and researchers, which will be essential for developing a coherent statistical system. She said, the workshop will also provide an opportunity for mutual discussions and help the statistical organisations in seeking users' feedback for setting their priorities in future.

Dr. Shamshad said, there should be consistency among data compiling agencies including CBR and FBS through formation of common database. She said, quality data on GDP to shift the monetary policy under inflation targeting, allowing access of official statistics to all as we are being rated by Rating Agencies, restructuring of data compiling agencies through organizational restructure, capacity building and training programmes, etc. She emphasised, we should improve our methodology and besides that it should be transparent as well as consistent among the sectors.

In the end she congratulated the Statistics Department for taking the initiative in organizing this workshop and hoped this interaction would result in generating better statistics of international standards.

3. Technical Session – External Sector

3.1. Introduction of Statistics Department

(See [a complete presentation](#) on this topic)

(Dr. Azizullah Khattak, Director, Statistics Department, SBP, Karachi, Email: aziz.khattak@sbp.org.pk)

Dr. Azizullah gave an introduction of the Statistics Department. He further discussed in detail on the statistics compiled and disseminated by the Department on ‘daily’, ‘monthly’, ‘quarterly’, ‘half-yearly’, and annually basis. He then deliberated upon the components of business process of the Statistics Department encompassing operational functions and developmental functions.

Dr. Azizullah also talked about the Key Developmental Projects which were initiated and completed by the department. This workshop was also a part of one of the developmental projects named “Collaboration among Data Compilers and Users”. He outlined the importance and objectives of the project. He further explained the formation of Technical Committees, comprising of members from the relevant organizations and users have been constituted in the areas of External, Real, Fiscal, Financial, Socio-demographic Data and Other sectors to prepare recommendations for improving grey areas and to identify gaps in data requirements and availability in each sector on the basis of feedback from users during the presentations in the workshops. The Committees will also devise strategies for filling the gaps, improvements in the methodologies, eliminate duplications and provide proposals for implementation of the workshops’ recommendations. The recommendations would be communicated to the relevant organizations for implementation through the nominated coordinators. Dr. Azizullah hoped that the workshop will enhance interaction among users/producers of statistics and will lead towards improvements in the quality of data through input by the participants. In the end, Dr. Azizullah emphasized the participants for time management during the workshop and their candid feedback.

3.2. Balance of Payments

(See [a complete presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Zafar Iqbal, Joint Director, Statistics Department, SBP, Karachi, Email: zafar.iqbal@sbp.org.pk)

Mr. Zafar gave presentation on Pakistan’s Balance of Payments compiled by Statistics Department of SBP, which is the sole compiler Pakistan’s Balance of Payments Statistics. He discussed the introduction and basics of Balance of Payments. Balance of payments is a statistical statement designed to provide for a specific period of time a systematic record of an economy’s transactions with the rest of the world. The basic convention of a BOP statement is

the Double Entry Accounting System in which every transaction is represented by two entries of equal values.

He further described the importance of BOP data which is used by government authorities for monitoring economic activity, formulating recommendations an appropriate balance of payments and domestic economic policies and evaluating various economic strategies. Pakistan's balance of payments is also used by academicians, researchers and business observers as well as by policy makers around the world in monitoring developments in the worldwide payments position and in comparative studies of trends in the balance of payments of various countries. BOP data is also used by international bodies such as IMF, World Bank and other external stakeholders etc.

Mr. Zafar said, BOP statistics is compiled both in Pak. Rupees & Us Dollar on monthly, quarterly and annual basis. He also discussed standard components of BOP and system of compilation. Regarding periodicity and timeliness of BOP data, Mr. Zafar said, monthly data is finalised by the time lag of 36 days after the reference Month, whereas quarterly data by the time lag of one quarter after the reference period.

3.2.1. Discussion

Q. In classified exports, “exclude military”; how is it reported?

A. The information on item “exclude military” is collected from Ministry of Defence through Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Q. The time lag of 36 days after the reference month is too much for finalisation of monthly BOP data; is there any to minimize the time lag?

A. Mr. Zafar clarified, because we receive most of the data through email and floppy disk and due to that reason the time period is much, however, this will be removed with in completion of online system.

3.3. International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Ghulam Rabbani, Assistant Director, Accounts Department, SBP, Email: ghulam.rabbani@sbp.org.pk)

Giving a presentation on Data Template on International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity, Mr. Rabbani outlined the background and importance for developing a data template. He then explained the New Data Template Framework; data template captures several dimensions of country's international reserve and related currency obligations and addresses the inadequacies. The template includes information on the liquidity of country's

international reserves, identifying encumbered assets, and on its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. Mr. Rabbani also talked about the scope and coverage of the template, in details. SBP data template is disseminated on its website <http://www.sbp.org.pk/ecodata/liquidity.pdf>.

3.3.1. Discussion

- Q.** How do we capture the data options, futures and other derivatives of the commercial banks?
- A.** We do not include the position of commercial banks in template of international reserves. The Reserve Template only covers the items of Central Bank.
- C.** The data template on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity compiled by SBP; is an excellent source of information.

3.4. International Investment Position

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Naseer Ahmed, Joint Director, Statistics Department, SBP, Email: naseer.ahmed@sbp.org.pk)

Mr. Naseer gave an introduction to international investment position, its compilation methodologies, and dissemination process & practices. He said, IIP is introduced for first time in Pakistan and it mirrors besides others financial accounts in the balance of payments. More than one agencies may collect and compile IIP data but crucial for these agencies is to coordinate among themselves. He emphasised, if different agencies produce external debt and IIP then a close cooperation is required. Besides that data on the external debt position can be considered as a subset of the IIP and therefore, both sets of statistics need to be consistent.

Mr. Naseer also outlined the compilation process of IIP. IIP is disseminated on SBP website as well as in the Annual report of SBP. He said that we have a plan in future to make improvements in enterprises data collection, enhance frequency, movement wise dissemination, country wise/ Currency wise and Security wise compilation.

3.4.1. Discussion

- Q.** Why do we have 10% benchmark of equity for classifying direct investment?
- A.** It is in lines with the guidelines of Balance of Payments Manual, fifth edition (BPM5) of the IMF and practiced all over the world? The criterion is set for all companies.

Q. FDI in a real concept is the foreign investment in new establishments and also in already running projects under privatization. What is the difference between the two?

A. There is no difference between the two and both are considered direct investment. This is also an international practice.

3.5. Foreign Trade

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Khalid Siddique, Director, Trade, Federal Bureau of Statistics)

Mr. Khalid gave a presentation on foreign trade statistics of Pakistan compiled by FBS. Foreign Trade Statistics are essential for planning of economic development, framing commercial policies, conducting trade negotiations, making bilateral, regional and international arrangements for promotion of trade. He talked about the historical background of foreign trade statistics and methodology used for its compilation. FBS figures are recorded at the time of movement of goods into or from Pakistan's Custom boundary.

He further explained about imports statistics; includes all merchandise coming from foreign countries into Pakistan through lawful channels under private and government accounts via sea, air land routes and by parcel post released by the customs either directly or from the bonds but goods imported and deposited into bonds are not taken into account. Supplies and bunker fuels to ships are included in exports according to the colour of the ships. Imported goods subsequently re-exported to foreign countries without further modification are excluded from export statistics, lists are tabulated separately. Goods exported and returned to Pakistan by the importing countries without any modification or change in the original form or shape are considered re-imported and excluded from imports but are considered re-imported and excluded from imports lists are tabulated separately. He also gave details of the trade data published in different national and international publication.

3.5.1. Discussion

Q. Why FBS is charging on its published data?

A. FBS is charging a very small amount on its publication because of the millions of rupees being spent on the compilation of its data, however, for official agencies there are no charges.

Q. Do FBS reconcile its data with CBR?

- A. Each custom collectorate provides data to FBS. There are 6500 HS codes of eight digits that were vetted by the FBS. As the basic data is of CBR having others and transformed in respective codes without others, the total remains the same. There was a gap of 42-45 days at the end.
- Q. There is huge difference between trade data compiled by FBS and SBP, how can we minimize the difference?
- A. These are problems due to different data sources; FBS collects data from CBR based on GDs forms whereas SBP collects data on E-forms based on exchange records. The issue pertains to SBP and CBR and not FBS.

3.6. External Debt

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Muhammed Afaq, Assistant Chief, Economic Affairs Division, GOP)

Mr. Afaq gave a presentation on external debt, is the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy. He gave an introduction of external debt data, its classification by creditors & debtors, types of loan and modes of disbursements. He said, bonds are not guaranteed by the government. Projects could be 4 or 5 years but loans can be paid in 20-23 years, however, disbursements are made after the completion of the project.

He also discussed problems of data collection, and application of DMFAS and it is used by 65 countries.

3.6.1. Discussion

- Q. What is the present status of the reconciliation of external debt data (on-line)??
- A. DMFAS is not a web-based application. The reconciliation problem arises due to DMFAS that is not operational. EAD has data on foreign economic assistance and SBP has data on private sector debt. The revised version of DMFAS (5.3) will take care of the issue.

3.7. Conclusion/Session Summary

Prof. Dr. Amanat Ali Jalbani, Project Coordinator of SZABIST chaired this session. In this session different presentations were given by different data compilers on external sector. The presentations were followed by discussion/comments on issues and problems faced by the data compilers and users.

The main issues raised during the discussion were:-

- C. Statistical organisations made a good progress in compilation of official statistics but still there is room for improvement.
- C. FDI data broken up by sector-wise could be beneficial.
- C. SCRA data archive should be available instead of providing day-to-day only.
- C. Commodity-wise trade quantity and value should also be reported on monthly basis.
- C. Exports and imports data for public and private sector should be available.
- C. Improve feedback on statistical publications in order to encourage greater participation in data collection and use.
- C. State Bank should select the users of data for such workshops very carefully and repeat the process once every year to keep them updated.
- C. Fiscal figures pertaining to revenue and expenditure should be published on monthly basis.

4. Technical Session – Socio-demographic Data Sector

4.1. Population Statistics

(See [a complete presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Mehboob Sultan, Executive Director, National Institute of Population Studies)

Mr. Sultan gave a presentation on population statistics compiled by NIPS. He said, ‘Demographic & Health Survey’ and ‘Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey’ are completed at national level but we are also providing some information at the provincial level. Demographic & Health Survey are repeated after every three to four years. Maternal Mortality and Reproductive Health Survey is being conducted for the first time in the history of Pakistan. Additionally, NIPS is also evaluating various components of the Ministry of Population Welfare, Population Welfare Program. However, Population projections are also accomplished for the Planning & Development Division. He explained in detail all the elements of data covered.

Talking about the collection procedures, he said, all the surveys are carried out on sample basis and the sample is acquired from FBS because it is the only organisation which has family planning framework. Mr. Sultan said, all questionnaires are pre-coded, carefully designed and tested. Compilation of data is done through FOXPRO & SPSS. Talking about the dissemination process, he said, reports are disseminated and discussed in the seminars.

4.1.1. Discussion

Q. Which sampling method is used in family survey?

A. We use two-stage stratified sampling.

Q. Why is there overlapping of variables between FBS and NIPS?

A. FBS do not go into the details. Further, NIPS provide detailed estimates.

Q. For NIPS, is it fair to ask personal questions that are objectionable?

A. Women are interviewed by women. Sample questionnaire is prepared and pre-tested. Amendments are made on the feedback. Technical committees look minutely all aspects before the survey. Four weeks training is arranged to train the interviewers.

Q. Which sampling data is used in the surveys conducted by NIPS?

A. NIPS have not any experts for designing sample. FBS design a sample frame for us and we pay for it.

Q. Do NIPS have some sort of mechanism with FBS to avoid duplication?

A. FBS is mandated to do demographic survey and hence providing population growth rates to the government of Pakistan. But they do not go in larger detail in fertility and family planning business. However, NIPS is providing population growth rates both at the national and provincial levels because its sample is big enough. Usually, our sample size is not big enough, so we do not compare with FBS. But this time we will compare growth rates with FBS because our sample size is also big enough.

4.2. Population Statistics

(See [a complete presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Muhammad Saeed, Census Commissioner, Population Census Organisation)

Mr. Saeed gave an introduction to population census; is attached with statistics division and its primary responsibility is to organise and conduct population and housing census in the country and disseminate its results in the form of reports, generally, at the district level, provisional level and national level.

Discussing on the scope of population census, he said it is the primary and principle source of information on population size and its characteristics. The data collected through population census serves as bench mark for all types of socio-economic development planning and evaluation and provide basis for all administrative activities, demographic research and various projections of population characteristics. Population census produces a

comprehensive data base on basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population which is conducted at the same time throughout the country at every level.

He discussed the characteristics and essential features of the population census. Accuracy and timeliness are very important. Talking about the scope of census, he said, selection of topics mainly depends upon the need of the data users/administrator and researchers.

Regarding the census methodology, he said that two methods used for enumeration; one is canvasser method and other is householder method, we used canvasser method.

4.2.1. Discussion

Q. What is the treatment of the newly born on the day of the census or a person died just after census?

A. We have a reference date and time (before sunrise). All events are recorded with respect to that reference date.

Q. Is the data manipulated for political purpose?

A. It is impossible for the census people to manipulate the results. The census is carried out by the local people mostly teachers. In case of huge difference in any unit, the authorities recheck and provide proper reasoning. We provide details of each unit up to moza level.

Q. Is there any estimate to bridge the gap under PCO between original cycles vs. new cycle of census?

A. The census could not be held on due dates due to various reasons. The case to bring it on track or to have new cycle was referred to the Cabinet. They have approved to have new cycle and conduct census in 2008 since 2011 will be too late.

Q. Why do we ask the people whose houses are missed by the enumerators to report to Police Station? Why don't we ask them to report it to a school or mosque, etc?

A. There is no such rule that the missing houses to report on Police stations.

Q. Do I suggest you not to change the definition of literacy?

A. From 1981 onwards census, we had made some practical definition of literacy as "persons who can read with understanding a newspaper in any language and wrote a simple letter, are considered as literate". This definition is in line with the UN recommendations.

Q Why do we ask different questionnaires to be filled in simultaneously?

- A. There are different levels of questions based on sample survey with different sources e.g. one form is filled by the head of the household, the other by the enumerator.
- Q. There has been a report of 208 % increase in population in a part of Sindh? How accurate are we?
- A. The problem in the question was reinvestigated and revised. Census is a difficult task. Even in USA 1.5% household were found missing. 16% of the population of New York was under reported that was subsequently pointed out and revised. The post enumeration census could bring in accuracy. In built checks have been established for data processing, coding, etc.
- Q. Surveys and census are conducted simultaneously, why?
- A. In fact population census covered the entire area in population but as a society becomes complex. The need of data users is increasing day-by-day. On the other hand, it is not possible to accommodate all those questions especially which are sensitive (like disability) as well as complex even by the enumerators or the respondents. So some of those questions are added and hence are covered in sample survey; which is carried out simultaneously. The sample survey includes all questions covered in the census (i.e. basic questions).
- Q. How you count the child born at the time of enumeration or vice versa?
- A. Census pertains to a specified date or time, for example, in 1998 census, 5th march was the census date and the census time was at the dawn and this was the reference period. So any child born after the dawn on 5th March was not included in the census. On the other hand, a person alive at the time of dawn on 5th March but he died say after 5th March, will be included in the census.
- Q. People are usually not at their own places at the time of enumeration, but, they are with their relatives. Where we record them?
- A. At the time of census, all usual residents, guests and temporary residents (visitors) are recorded but they were assigned different codes. At the time of processing, we get the de jure count by excluding guests and visitors but by including these guest and visitors, we get de facto count. De jure count is used in all previous censuses except 1981. The next census will be on de jure as well as de facto basis to provide counter check of total count.
- Q. For population census, there have been indications that results of the census are manipulated. What steps are you taking 2008 census so that the results are not challenged?

- A. It is mere assumption that any change is made in the census result. It is impossible for the census people to make any change because we have a series of data e.g. we publish data up to mouza/deh level. We have published figures at mouza/deh level of all previous censuses, so if there looks any significant increase/decrease, we have to justify it, unless we justify it we can not publish it.
- Q. The questionnaire developed by you is not only complex but also cumbersome questions. So in the society like ours, people are reluctant to answer these questions about proper sex. We do not think PCO will be able to get answers of these complex questions. So what steps are taken?
- A. Our interviewers are qualified women; who are anthropologist and sociologist and they are in a position to extract answers and even to delegate them questions as well. Whenever we design questionnaire, we discuss it in the technical advisory committee comprising of experts, academicians and also those who works in the field. After finalisation of the questionnaire by the committee, we pre-test it and delete or rephrase all those questions, which we could not get answer. Then again we test whether these rephrased questions works or not; if not then we delete it. We have improved a lot and we have been able to get responses even most delegate and sensitive questions. Our interviewers are well trained; so one questionnaire and three to four weeks training is also something which adds to the quality. Lastly, we also hold market interviews.

4.3. Conclusion/Session Summary

Prof. Mehtab S. Karim of The Agha Khan University chaired this session. In this session presentation were given by NIPS and PCO. The presentations were followed by discussion/comments on issues and problems faced by the data compilers and users. Giving comments on the session, Prof. Karim said, conducting a census is not an easy task. Especially, like a country like ours where somewhere we have 150 to 170 million people or 200 million people. Going house to house and gathering information is not easy. Being a student of demography, it is learnt that you can not reached everywhere. In some of the western countries, still 2 % to 3% are missed. In USA, about one and half percent of people missed and the more people are missed in the cities.

Talking about the mechanism of post-enumeration census, he said it was done once in Pakistan in 1961. It was realised that 6.5% of the population is under estimated, so they adjusted the 1961 population across the board. He emphasised on post enumeration census and suggested the authorities to go for it in the coming census. He further said, going back to

the ending year digit 1 is very important, as most of the countries in the region either they do census ending the year 1 or 0. Therefore, there should be a census or mini census in 2010. Because if we start comparing data with Srilanka, Bangladesh, India or the South-Asian countries, we do not know what exact figures. He suggested, NIPS should conduct another demographic survey because we have 30% of the population which have young people between the age group 15-29, just below 30 and they are being missed and past going population, the people who are approaching 60; no information about them is available.

The main issues raised during the discussion were:-

- C. Accuracy and reliability should be the hall mark of the census.
- C. SBP should published data on socio-demographic sector, like education, literacy, population and employment and both on monthly as well as annual basis.
- C. Statistical organisation should allocate sufficient budget for development of information system to improve the quality, timeliness and accuracy of data..
- C. Census result should be authenticated by the leaders of major political parties because they never accept the result of census. This problem should be addressed since it nullifies the results of the census.
- C. Electronic media should be used to literate people about the importance of census. Because people are sacred of providing true information to the census authorities. This will improve the quality of the census results. Further, population census results should also be available at Union Counsel level so that people can easily access it..
- C. There are 98 members of the advisory committee representing all the Federal and Provincial government departments, leading universities, NGOs and the Provincial Bureaus. Statistics departments should be involved in the Census Advisory Committee.

5. Technical Session – Financial Sector

5.1. Analytical Accounts of Scheduled Banks and Central Bank

(See [a complete presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Naseer Ahmed, Joint Director, Statistics Department, SBP, Email: naseer.ahmed@sbp.org.pk)

Mr. Naseer outlined the scope, coverage of the analytical accounts of scheduled banks and the central bank. An analytical account is the analytical presentation of monetary aggregates covering the balance sheet of the central bank, deposit money institutions, and other deposit accepting institutions. Talking about the compilation methodologies, he said, month end compilation of monetary statistics in Pakistan is based on weekly statement in line with the guideline of MFSM 2000.

He described the components of assets and liabilities. He also discussed all the sectors/sub-sectors of the economy. Data is disseminated through DCS, DMIS, ODCS, OFCS, FCS, FSOE, FFAs and IIP.

5.1.1. Discussion

Q. How banking data is revised?

A. Institution-wise reporting of government deposits has been initiated that was the main source of revision on banking data.

C. There should be standardised formats for data categories of borrowers/ loans/ deposits.

5.2. Interest Rates

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Muhammad Arif, Joint Director, Exchange & Debt Management Department, SBP)

Mr. Arif gave a presentation on interest rates; he said it is the cost of holding the money i.e. the opportunity cost of capital. Practically, from the Money Market perspective, it's the rate at which borrowers are willing to borrow or lenders are willing to lend funds. Concerning data, he said, SBP prepares, maintains and disseminates data pertaining to both the Primary and Secondary Market. Giving further details, he said *primary rates* are determined through auctions of MTBs and Pips as well as reflected through monetary policy position of the central bank. Auctions of MTBs are conducted fortnightly, and results are updated on SBP website, Reuters and disseminated through print and electronic media. However, auction schedule of PIBs is announced annually and auctions are conducted quarterly.

Talking further about the discount rates, he said, 3-day Repo Rate (or DR) is the rate at which Discount Window operations are conducted and it is actually the rate on which SBP lends to banks. He also explained the KIBOR which is used as the benchmark for all corporate lending. They are clean rates on which banks borrow and lend without security.

Mr. Arif stated that SBP has planned to place open market operation data on its website with cut-off yields and volumes. He said, besides data pertaining to call and Repo market with volumes, minimum and maximum rates and weighted average rates will also be placed on the website. Historical data on discounted rates and discounting will also be placed. He said nobody in the country could predict with certainty about the future movements of the interest rates.

5.2.1. Discussion

Q. What will be the interest rate scenario in the next year?

A. The projection of interest rate for a week, month, or quarter could be possible but it is difficult to predict the interest rate for the next year.

Q. Why KIBOR, LIBOR and Badla rates are not disseminated on SBP website?

A. Because these rates are available on Reuters.

Q. Can we have benchmark for deposits similar to benchmark for advances like KIBOR?

A. It is a problem of awareness. Most of the funds in savings accounts are for liquidity purpose. One needs to compare the rates on fixed deposits by banks.

Q. The rate of export refinance has increased from 3 to 9.5% during last 24 months. Why?

A. We are cutting on the subsidies, which is a global phenomenon. All financing to be shifted to market based system.

Q. Why we could not establish a bond market in Pakistan?

A. We do not have many products on the bond market. Most of the existing bonds have been held to maturity. The volume is very small. Continuous supply is not available.

Q. What is interest rate on SUKUK?

A. It is KIBOR plus 35%.

5.3. Exchange Rates

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Faisal Maqsood, Joint Director, Exchange & Debt Management Department, SBP)

Mr. Faisal talked about current exchange rate system, compilation of exchange rate data and different types of Exchange Rates issued by SBP. He said, Since May 1999, there is no more official exchange rate and under the new exchange rate regime, any bank holding the license of an Authorized Dealer is free to quote its own exchange rate against various foreign currencies. He further explained that FIBR is primarily used for exchange rate applicable to foreign exchange transactions between commercial banks in the “Interbank Foreign Exchange Market”. However, the “Interbank Foreign Exchange Market” comprises of commercial banks having demand or supply of foreign exchange to cover transactions carried out with their commercial clients.

Talking further on the issue, he said banks are free to quote any exchange rate but depending upon FIBR, their own liquidity and commercial objectives. Banks typically issue their daily exchange rate sheets for commercial clients which provide the buying/selling exchange rate of various Foreign Currencies.

Regarding exchange rate data compilation at SBP, he said SBP collects exchange rate data from various market sources e.g. Banks, Interbank Brokerage Houses, REUTERS etc., and on the basis of the data collected, it compiles different types of exchange rates for specific purposes.

5.3.1. Discussion

Q. What weights do we use to weigh average exchange rates?

A. It is an annual exercise. Trade volume of 12 banks having 70-80% of the market share is taken as basis for these weights.

Q. Are we not fuelling the formation of cartels of exchange companies to manipulate exchange rates?

A. That is the job of the SBP. We keep a close watch of the situations and intervene wherever necessary.

C. In the perspective of interest rates, SBP needs to clarify its position if either exchange rate set by the commercial banks independently and 'required interventions' in the market, so that general public that gets mixed message about the exchange rate do not get confused.

C. SBP has huge FE reserves and we see if someone is speculating, and if so, we intervene.

5.4. Share Price Index of KSE

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Muhammad Gufran, Manager (Operations), The Karachi Stock Exchange)

Giving a presentation on the share price index of KSE, Mr. Gufran said, it is designed to provide investors with a sense of how the market is performing. Therefore, it is similar to other indicators that trail various sectors of the economic activity such GDP, CPI, etc. He gave an overview of the selection criteria and process of KSE 100 index. Giving further details, he said KSE 100 index is re-composed on semi-annually basis and selection criteria for stock inclusion is on the basis of Sector Rule or under Capitalization Rule, or under both. Index should be a representative of all the companies included on the basis of sector. Each

one company selected from each sector and the rest of 66 companies are selected on the basis of market capitalisation. A company having a market capitalisation of 10% or more than the existing company at the day of composition is included in KSE 100 index.

Mr. Gufran disclosed that KSE has plans to introduce its new index, to be called as KSE-30 Index. The primary objective of KSE-30 Index is to have a benchmark by which the stock price performance could be compared to over a period of time. In particular, the KSE-30 Index is designed to provide investors with a sense of how large company's scrips of the Pakistan's equity market are performing. The KSE-30 Index will be similar to other indicators that track various sectors of country's economic activity such as the gross national product, consumer price index.

5.4.1. Discussion

Q. How do we compare KSE with other indices?

A. It has the international methodologies like NYSE, FTSE, NZSE 40, etc.

Q. Why are we excluding open-end mutual funds and adding close-end mutual fund?

A. To avoid duplication.

Q. Why share index is not a true representative of the economy?

A. We have given the methodology. There are risk management issues requiring market surveillance system. KSE is running two indices; KSE all share index and KSE 100 index. It is a real time basis and adjustment in the index took place automatically through the trading workstation and it is also disconnected on real time basis. As soon as the prices are changed, change in the index took place.

5.5. Conclusion/Session Summary

This session was chaired by Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Janjua, EX-Deputy Governor of SBP and Professor of Economics & acting dean of CBM. In this session presentation were given by SBP and KSE. He said, this workshop is organised to close data producers and user to produce good quality statistics. Mr. Janjua said commercial banks touched the surface of financial statistics. There is a financial/fiscal engineering in the government data. He further added that presentations from the commercial banks are missing and this area should be covered. No one has touched the hot issue of financial flows; a lot of work needs to be done. Mr. Janjua said, interest rate is rising but the demand of credit is also rising. The presentations were followed by discussion/comments on issues and problems faced by the data compilers and users.

The issues raised during the discussion were:

- C. More disclosures on the role of SBP in fixing interest rates is required for information of the general public.

6. Technical Session – Real Sector

6.1. National Accounts

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Syed Raisul Hasan, Chief Statistical Officer, National Accounts, FBS)

Mr. Raisul Hasan gave a presentation on National Accounts. The system of National Accounts consists of coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts and is compiled in line with the guidelines of System of National Accounts of United Nation (SNA 93).

He further explained the framework of National Accounts. In Pakistan, we used all three approaches to estimate National Accounts. Unfortunately, we do not have so much documented economy; otherwise, we used one approach to estimate GDP. He said CPI covers the consumers' inflation whereas GDP deflator shows inflation of the economy. GDP is compiled at factor cost i.e. from the point where it produced. He said, nothing should be double counted in the compilation of National Accounts.

Mr. Raisul Hasan said FBS is changing its base year 1990-2000 to 2005. Currently, we are using composition of twelve major crops and thirty seven minor crops, but, the composition of major crops will be change to eighteen. Concerning LSM, he said, we are preparing the quantum index of manufacturing and about 400 industries have been taken as benchmark. Regarding supply of information from stakeholders, he said, there is poor response for providing timely information. He endorsed the remarks of Governor as “we are working on 50 years old system for compilation of statistics”.

6.1.1. Discussion

Q. How do we capture Fixed Capital Formation in the Fixed Assets for the movements of these assets form one sector to the other?

A. Since shifting is not a new flow, it makes no difference as total remains the same.

Q. How do we capture revaluation of assets?

A. Since it is under SNA 1993. Out of 212 countries, 185 are using the same method.

In reality, the decades old railway engines are still in working conditions and performing in Pakistan that would have been depreciated long ago.

Q. From where FBS is acquiring the data of NBFCs and scheduled banks?

A. We receive the data from SBP and SECP.

Q. Why could not we adopt SNA 1993?

A. It is very complex and need resources both financial and human. It is not possible under the existing structure.

6.2. Production Index

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Rana, Director, Industries, Federal Bureau of Statistics)

Mr. Ishaq Rana gave a presentation on production index. He gave a brief introduction of CMI and its objectives. CMI measures production and structural changes of LSM and provides basic data on Fixed Assets, Employment & Employment Cost, Industrial Taxes, Value of Input & Output and Census Value Added etc. It also provides weights for the QIM. Talking about the scope & coverage, he said CMI covers all the elements engaged in manufacturing activities for part or whole of the year with single or joint ownership/control and are registered under Factories Act 1934. However, defence manufacturing workshops are excluded from the preview of CMI. He said, FBS plans the census and prepares its questionnaires and then pre-test it before the census is done.

He further discussed compilation procedures and methodologies used for CMI. Concerning Quantum Index of Large Scale Manufacturing Industries (QIM), he said QIM is the indicator of real growth rate of value added of Large Scale Manufacturing Industries. He said, estimates of SSI are developed through surveys which are done after every ten years. Talking on the issue, he further said, SHMI covers all un-registered household units & small enterprises engaged in manufacturing activities having less than 10 employees.

6.2.1. Discussion

Q. How can we include items in CMI?

A. Only those items can be included in CMI which have value added and estimated value. For street products, we have the weights.

C. FBS should disseminate monthly production figures for major crops on regular basis.

Q. Why CMI results are not disseminated to the industries?

A. FBS cannot publish CMI results due to the lack of funding, however, if somebody/industry wants to see they can access it through FBS website.

6.3. Labour Force Survey

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Munir Aslam, Director, Federal Bureau of Statistics)

Giving an introduction on the Labour Force Survey, Mr. Aslam said, FBS has been conducting LFS since 1963, more or less, on annual basis. LFS is household inquiry (direct personal) based on stratified two-stage sample design. Enumeration of sample is evenly distributed through four quarters of the survey year in order to take care of seasonality. The general objective of the survey is to give an overview of labour force general characteristics like data on age, sex, marital status, literacy, level of education, and migration of employment. Giving further details, he said, LFS is done on quarterly basis but through direct personal investigation and this is according to the requirement of SDDS.

Mr. Aslam said, LFS 2005-06 being 1st ever-quarterly survey does not have previous quarterly reference to be contrasted with and can be regarded as a sort of benchmark for subsequent LFS be held on quarterly basis. Further, the quarterly figures are liable to depart from the ultimate annual figures of the survey as per usual caveats. However, to make an indicative assessment, its findings can be collated with that of the previous annual LFS 2003-04.

6.3.1. Discussion

C. Lacking among data compilers, users and public. Survey results are not disseminated to the public.

6.4. Price Statistics

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Abdul Azeem Sahito, Director, Price Statistics, Federal Bureau of Statistics)

Mr. Azeem Sahito gave a presentation on Price Statistics. He gave introduction to CPI, SPI and WPI. CPI measures Inflation rate in the country, whereas, SPI is computed to assess the price movement of essential commodities at short interval of time to review the price situation in the country, however, WPI measures the General Price level in the whole sale market. He said, it is a general observation that in price statistics, every action/decision is being taken by

the government which is incorrect. There is an expert group in price statistics comprising of 20 members each of 10 from public sector and 10 from private sector. These members belong to press, employers, trade unions, CCI, QAU, PIDE, SPDC, KU, QU and SU.

He said, before changing the base year, we conduct a series of meeting among members and finalise coverage, cities; related to CPI, SPI and WPI. He added that we are also producing PPI but not resealing it. Previously there was a policy to change base year after every 10 years but due to the rapid changes in the consumption pattern of the country, it has been decided to change it after every 5 years. Further, from on ward now CPI will cover both urban & rural areas. Mr. Azim said, we are disseminating monthly CPI review.

Regarding the future planning of FBS, he said, base year of CPI, WPI & SPI will be change from 2000-2001 to 2006-2007; rural areas will be covered in CPI; rent will be computed on rent survey basis and enhance scope of indices in terms of cities/items and income groups.

6.4.1. Discussion

- Q.** What is the percentage share of wholesale trade and retail trade in GDP, separately?
- A.** In 1999 -2000, the percentage share of wholesale trade/ retail trade in GDP was 14% to 18% and it is always changing because wholesale/retail trade is based on the output or production of agriculture commodities entering through the trade channel and the imports. It is very difficult to separate the retail trade because we are working wholesale/retail combination. We are involved in study of wholesale trade sector. All things, which we are producing in agriculture sector, industrial sector are always entering through retail trade as well as wholesale trade channel. For example, 45% of the capital goods coming in retail trade because 55% of the capital goods are imported or directly going to the industry and the users not entering in the retail trade. Therefore, if total share of wholesale trade in GDP is 18%, then 15% is retail and 3% is wholesale. This is the ratio only for benchmark for 1999-2000 only.
- C.** Inflation rate should reflect true picture. How come price of food items, transportation, energy, power increased between 1999 and 2006, but inflation over the same period is showing down trend?

6.5. Conclusion/Session Summary

Mr. Riaz Riazuddin, Economic Advisor, of SBP chaired this session of real sector. In this session different presentation were given on National Accounts, Production Index, Labour Market Survey and Price Statistics by FBS. The presentations were followed by discussion/comments on issues and problems faced by the data compilers and users.

The issues raised during the discussion were:

- C. Data collections personals/compilers should spend some time with manufacturers and discuss with them benefits of the statistics.
- C. The data on national Accounts may be compiled on quarterly basis. Provincial data for national accounts should also be published on annual basis.
- C. Modern technology and latest methods should be implemented for obtaining statistics on real sector. In this regard, methods used by some developed countries should be studies and adopted.
- C. There should be a mechanism that when any publication is published, instead of sending it to stakeholders, a forum like today should be arrange by the concerned data compiling agency and outlines of that publication should be discussed in that forum.

7. Technical Session – Miscellaneous Sectors

7.1. Statistics Compiled by SECP

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Ali Rehman, Director (MIS), Security Exchange Commission of Pakistan)

Mr. Ali Rehman gave a presentation on the statistics compiled by SECP. Giving an introduction of the SECP, he said, SECP holds data and information of over 48,000 companies registered with SECP. Availability of reliable, correct and updated information and data at all times become necessity by companies and organisations. Nature and type of information being compiled and stored is largely inline with needs and requirements of SECP and its major departments. Various types of IT applications have been implemented and are under development by the SECP to capture data/information, and promote IT use.

Mr. Ali explained Company Registration & Compliance System (CRCS) – An internet based application that facilitates corporate registration and ensures compliance. This is the largest database of companies at the SECP. He further described the features/functions of CRCS. He further added that users and stakeholders of SECP data range from government organizations and ministries to individuals and private companies.

7.1.1. Discussion

C. SECP should use ISIC classification.

Q. Why SECP never comes up for the confidence of stakeholders, it always kept silence and giving rise to speculation?

A. SECP is not responsible for speculation in the stock market. It is the responsibility of KSE.

C. SECP is facilitating corporate sector and therefore, it is publishing a lot of booklets on various topics, which are printing on monthly basis and people are demanding them.

7.2. Statistics Compiled by SBS

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Ali Ahmed, Director, Sindh Bureau of Statistics, P & D Deptt., GOS)

Mr. Ali Ahmed gave a detailed presentation on the Statistics compiled by the Sindh Bureau of Statistics. The main objective of the SBS is collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistical data of various socio-economic sectors of the province for the use of planners, policy makers, administrators and researchers. Talking further about the function, he said SBS undertook surveys and prepared their reports, acts as liaison between Federal and Provincial Governments on statistical matters and prepares basic socio-economic indicators of the Province.

He then described in detail, coverage, frequency, source, compilation procedures and methodologies used for all sectors of data. He also gave details about the publications/reports of the SBS. Concerning the future plan, he said, to strengthened statistical data collection activities at Provincial/ District/Taluka Level; to reduce time lag in data collection and to improve scope and coverage of Monthly Survey of Industrial Production & Employment, and other socio-economic sectors.

7.2.1. Discussion

C. FBS and SBS are doing education census on the same pattern.

C. SBS should review Performa of health statistics and replace/update it.

C. SEMI collects data for education and it is the responsibility of education department. It is the job of SBS, so if it is doing then why FBS is doing the same job. FBS should avoid duplication.

7.3. Statistics Compiled by BBS

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Aslam Shakir Baloch, Director, Balochistan Bureau of Statistics, P&D Deptt, GOB)

Mr. Aslam gave a presentation on the statistics compiled by the Balochistan Bureau of Statistics. BBS is underdeveloped as compared to other provincial bureaus of Statistics. He said, BBS collects, compiles data/ statistics relating to all Socio-Economic sectors of the province and disseminate it. Talking about improvement in quality of statistics produced by BBS, he said capacity building of the staff through intensive training is required. He suggested for establishment of Regional/District/Taluka level office in Hub, Gawadar, Dera Jamali and Loralai. He asked for provision of vehicles as well as IT equipment for BBS.

7.3.1. Discussion

C. Balochistan Bureau of Statistics should go for software development to improve the quality & reliability of data produced by them.

7.4. Statistics compiled by PBS

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Shamim Rafique, Deputy Director, Punjab Bureau of Statistics, P&D Deptt., GOP)

Mr. Shamim gave a presentation on the statistics compiled by PBS and suggested that there should be one presentation for all the provincial bureaus of statistics. He said provincial bureaus of statistics are data users as well as data producers. He then briefly described the activities of PBS.

Mr. Shamim said that PBS has not any district offices. CMI also is conducted by Provinces on adhoc basis under the Industrial Statistics Act. 1942. Census of education institutions in Punjab is also conducted by PBS.

7.4.1. Discussion

Q. Is FBS providing any patronage to the Provincial bureaus of Statistics?

A. There is very close liaison between FBS and Provincial bureaus. The FBS is also providing training to Provincial bureaus.

Q. Why private sector data is not taken into account in the survey of education and health?

A. We capture both public and private sector.

7.5. Statistics compiled by NWFPBS

(See a complete [presentation](#) on this topic)

(Mr. Iqbal Ahmed, Deputy Director, NWFP Bureau of Statistics, P&D Deptt., GONWFP)

Talking about the function of NWFP bureau of statistics, Mr. Iqbal said, it has edge over the other bureaus of statistics in term of producing FATA statistics beside NWFPBS. Data format is the same for both FATA as well as NWFPBS. He said, we have coordination with Federal government/agencies and other research institutions etc. The coverage of data is done through the release of the publication by provincial bureau of NWFP through its regular and adhoc publications. Mr. Iqbal also discussed about the selection procedures, compilation methodologies and dissemination processes of the data compiled by NEFPBS. It also releases a very important document which district brief in the evaluation report of NWFP and FATA.

7.5.1. Discussion

C. With the increasing demand of fine and refined data, data produced should also be refined.

7.6. Conclusion/Session Summary

This session was chaired by Prof. Dr. Muhammad Nishat, Professor of IBA. In this session presentation were given by SECP and all provincial Bureaus of Statistics. He said that activities of all bureaus of statistics are almost the same. However, SECP deals with data of corporate sector. The main focus of the workshop is to strengthen the data dissemination / availability / accessibility and compilation. He said things are being improved but a lot of thing has to be done yet at all levels and also documentation is required at all levels.

He said people are not aware what is needed, basically? Information is like a garbage in and garbage out. We should have positive attitude rather than blaming each other. We should really appreciate. Being a committed researcher and academician, I feel the quality and availability of data has much improved. He said, more quality data is available not only at aggregate level but also at disaggregated level. Data could be accessed at anywhere in the World. Now, if you sent some Pakistani data for publication at the international level, they will ask for actual data disk because they want to make sure the authentication of the data. He added that we should establish our data sets for research. We have to have authenticity of our result.

Dr. Nishat said we should create awareness of the importance of data and have the proper data agencies; people are willing to but data. People are scared to give information, therefore, the need to develop confidence and coordination among people. He said, the bottom line is that we should not be disappointed. We should start somewhere and realise difficulties.

The presentations were followed by discussion/comments on issues and problems faced by the data compilers and users.

The issues raised during the discussion were:

- C. Whenever data is revised, there should be remarks given against in order to avoid any confusion. Duplication of variables in the publications should be avoided.
- C. Dissemination of data should be made at the same time both on web as well as in publications.
- C. To improve collection, compilation and dissemination of data, provincial bureaus of statistics should be strengthened. Therefore, there should be a platform for them to meet on monthly basis to exchange their ideas and future plans.

8. Technical Committees' Recommendations

8.1. External Sector

The Technical Committee for External sector, headed by Mr. Naseer Ahmed, Joint Director, Statistics Department of SBP, made the following recommendations:-

- ❖ External debt data should be available for matching the requirements of IIP compilation like transactions, exchange rates and other changes in volume. In this regard, SBP and EAD will prepare the format of data with mutual consultation of each other. Further, SBP may prepare and disseminate IIP data on quarterly basis.
- ❖ A framework should be developed for collecting data to improve reconciliation process with donors and recipients of projects aids.
- ❖ There is lack of timeliness in the compilation of foreign trade statistics and it is due to delay of the availability of Goods Declaration Forms (GDs). There should be a close coordination among the SBP, CBR and FBS in order to avoid any delay in the compilation foreign trade statistics.
- ❖ The detailed information relating to the loan disbursements in the form of machinery may be provided with the break-up like imports, freight, insurance and technical assistance. This information should be included by the data compiling agencies.
- ❖ Whenever CBR changes its custom tariff book, it should also involve SBP & FBS.

8.2. Socio-Demographic Data Sector

The Technical Committee for Socio-demographic data sector, headed by Dr. Ishaque Ahmed Ansari, Joint Director, Statistics Department of SBP, made the following recommendations:-

- ❖ The dissemination of Socio-demographic Data may be enhanced by enriching the website of NIPS, PCO and FBS.
- ❖ Separate workshops should be conducted by NIPS and PCO throughout the country before the next census; to create awareness among users about data availability.
- ❖ Conducting specialized studies/ surveys relating to population/ demography are the responsibilities of the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS). The NIPS should broaden the scope of their surveys; to cover the additional information collected through demographic survey conducted by FBS, data on adolescents, youth, old age population and their needs.
- ❖ The PCO may start conducting housing and population census at years ending 0 or 1. Post-census surveys should be conducted after each census to check quality and reliability of the census data. The results should be compiled at Union Council level and made available to the public.

8.3. Financial Sector

The Technical Committee for Financial sector, headed by Dr. Azizullah Khattak, Director, Statistics Department of SBP, made the following recommendations:-

- ❖ SBP should do more for the awareness of general public about the mechanism that fixes / determines the exchange rates. SBP should tighten its exchange rate policy to keep the rates within the certain limits and circumstances. The methodology for computation of weighted average exchange rates should also be publicised.
- ❖ More training is required for the reporting banks on reporting procedures. The definition of variables on which data is reported to different departments with different frequencies is not uniform. There is a need for uniformity and more clarity for consistent reporting by banks.
- ❖ The financial sector data should be made reliable, authentic, and appropriate in terms of policy formation. Because people do not trust on figures.
- ❖ EDMD and Statistics department of SBP to review and refine the procedures for compilation of average exchange rates compiled by these departments.

8.4. Real Sector

The Technical Committee for Real sector, headed by Mr. Muhammad Afzal, Chief, of Planning & Development Division, made the following recommendations:-

- ❖ People are reluctant to provide correct information especially corporate sector and thus response from the respondents is very poor. There should be legal framework especially for corporate community to make them realize or bound them to provide information correctly and timely in order to improve the quality and reliability of data.
- ❖ There is very limited data available on the websites. Data archives should be developed by all data compiling agencies on all the important variables of the economy so that people could easily access on data on anywhere in the world.
- ❖ FBS should quote more realistic consumer prices so that people could trust the figures. This can be achieved by including more cities and markets of the urban and rural areas if possible to make the prices more realistic. People do not believe the figures of inflation disseminated by FBS. They should refined the methodology and procedures of CPI so that it could reflects true picture of inflation.
- ❖ Census of manufacturing industries is done after every 5 years and census of household Manufacturing Industries is done after every 10 years. It is recommended that due to rapid global and technological changes, the time of these censuses should be reduced.
- ❖ Definition of labour force has been changed as a person who is less than 15 years of age is considered a child labour, why FBS is taking a child of 10 years to calculate employment rate. They should review the criteria to improve the quality labour statistics.

8.5. Miscellaneous Sectors

The Technical Committee for External sector, headed by Mr. Ali Rehman, Director (MIS) of SECP, made the following recommendations:-

- ❖ Data compiling agencies should develop a transparent mechanism for data collection because people scared of giving information. They should built-up trust and confidence among the people using latest sophisticated techniques. Data should be available at gross root level as much as possible.
- ❖ New and modern methodologies should be used on regular basis to meet the international standards and it will save time constraint and resources.
- ❖ There is a need to focus more on problems being faced by users and how they could be solved. Therefore, a directory of data producers and users should be available so that they can access each other easily whenever they need it.

- ❖ Data awareness should be created at different levels through including the importance of data in education syllabus as long term planning; campaigns on media as short term planning and workshops/seminars on regular basis among data producing/compiling agencies and users
- ❖ Statistical organisation should be strengthened in terms of man power, capacity building, mobility, availability of modern technology. Reward and recognition should be given to the data providing agencies to promote statistics.

8.6. Key Findings/ Recommendations of the Workshop

- ❖ National Statistics Council (NSC) needs to be revived to promote initiatives for the development of a sound statistical system in Pakistan. Such type of activities (Workshop on coordination and collaboration among Statistical organization and users) should be a regular activity of NSC. The initiative of State Bank of Pakistan for holding the workshop is highly commendable.
- ❖ The data compiling organizations need to establish a strong coordination among them and to develop a mechanism for cross validation/verification of identical information compiled by them. For example, SBP, CBR and FBS can work in close coordination for adopting a uniform system of classification of commodities in line with the international standards and developing mechanism for reconciliation of data compiled by these organizations.
- ❖ The National Statistical Council should be revitalized as a Management Coordination Authority (MCA) for managing all statistical activities in the country. The provincial bureaus of statistics should be guided for compiling comparable data at provincial level under a manifesto of NSC. This will help to avoid duplication of work between the Federal and Provincial Bureau of Statistics; and national level indicators could be developed through simple aggregation of the provisional data. The Federal Bureau of Statistics can play a role by providing technical assistance to the provincial bureaus and assisting them in developing uniform questionnaires, collection, processing of data, etc.
- ❖ In cases where similar information/statistics is compiled by two different organizations, there is a need for a through review of the methodologies and scope of the statistics compiled at two different sources. For instance, both SBP and KSE are required to examine the need for compiling share price indices at two sources, and properly educating users on the scope and usage of these indices.
- ❖ A proper mechanism needs to be developed by each organization for users' feedback on the relevance of statistics. Frequently compiled statistics should be released on a timely basis according to advance release calendar disseminated to users at the start of the calendar. Special reports, survey results to be released with proper publicity through press and electronic media.
- ❖ No reliable statistics relating to real estate and construction sector is available in the country. The statistical organizations should initiate/ chalk out plans for compilation

of indices needed for studying/analyzing the performance of these important sectors of economy.

- ❖ Specialized studies/surveys relating to population/demography should be the responsibilities of the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS). The NIPS may broaden the scope of their surveys to cover the additional information collected through demographic survey conducted by FBS, data on adolescents, youth, old age population and their needs.
- ❖ The PCO to start conducting housing and population census at years ending 0 or 1. Post-census surveys should be conducted after each census to check quality and reliability of the census data. The results should be compiled at Union Council level and made available to the public.
- ❖ FBS to fully adopt the guidelines of SNA93 for compilation of National Accounts. The accounts should be prepared on quarterly basis to fulfil the requirements of the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS).
- ❖ The data compiling organizations to develop a protocol for sharing resources/information among themselves and to provide easy access to users for acquiring information at micro level. The research institutions should encourage research by utilizing the data compiled by the national statistical organizations.
- ❖ The definitions of all important variables/indicators need to be updated in light of the internationally used concepts. This is required for making the data comparable across countries of the world. For example, definition of literacy, labour force, employment, enrolment rates should be brought in line with the definitions recommended by the international agencies.
- ❖ The data compiled by the statistical organizations should be made available to users through their official websites, which should be updated regularly. Queries and demand for additional data should also be entertained through e-mails. Methodologies of all important statistics should be readily available to users.
- ❖ There is a dire need to conduct a series of workshops/seminar/brain storming sessions on regular basis to get the views/comments from data users as well as data producers. In the light of these comments/suggestions, the quality and reliability of data could be improved.
- ❖ Data dissemination must be improved. People at large do not know about data being compiled in Pakistan. Some of the organisations/individuals have no knowledge of

results of their participation in data generation. Similarly, mass media is also unaware about the data and its intimacies.

- ❖ Data producers should explore new ways to involve stakeholders in the collection of official statistics, and should improve communication with the private sector in this regard. They should develop an interactive feedback mechanism to monitor use and the changing needs of the end users.
- ❖ Research and data collection work may be broadened to cover entire population of country so that more and more segments are studies and data is available on them. The data and resourcefulness of economy may be correlated / articulated in order to source the same to real earning capacity of the economy.
- ❖ State Bank of Pakistan, among other institutions should promote technical cooperation in all respect of data collection, analysis and dissemination.
- ❖ The SDDS and GDDS provide an indication of international statistical priorities. On balance both compilers and users should have a positive view of the usefulness of SDDS.

9. Closing Session

9.1. Closing/Concluding Remarks

Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, Ex-Finance Secretary and VP, Council of IBP chaired the closing session of the workshop. He briefly described the history of SBP, Bureau of Statistics. He said SBP has been a leading institution and, of course, it is the apex financial institution responsible for currency, monetary control, allocation of monetary resources, close coordination with fiscal policy, and exchange rate management. He further added that SBP cannot manage the whole economy but it has close relationship with MoF, P&D Division, Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet and National Economic Council. SBP has managed the economy and our tax GDP ratio is very low.

Mr. Aftab said, no body can deny the importance of Statistics. We need good statistics i.e. reliable, timely facts & figures on which people can believe. He said, there is a need to educate people, to make them credible. Also enable the government to follow sensible anti inflation policies because along with growth if there is persistent inflation, you will always have social disturbances and political problems. There are two things responsible for social and political disturbances and these are inflation and unemployment. In most of the countries, poverty is controlled with employment opportunities. Mr. Aftab said we need to have very convincing statistics. Regional differences should be minimised. In future, SBP should arrange such workshops.

In summing up at the end of the workshop, Mr. Aftab A. Khan noted that a consensus between data users and data compilers on the priorities for producing better data faster has not emerged, but there have been a flow of ideas that would be essential in working towards achieving such a consensus. He said, SBP is a prestigious institution and it is one of the guardians of our economy.

9.2. Vote of Thanks

Dr. Azizullah Khattak, Director, Statistics Department of SBP thanked all participants and anticipated that this workshop would go a long way in developing collaboration among data producers and users. He said, we are very much encouraged by presenters & audiences for realising the objective of this workshop. He anticipated that this useful exercise will be a contribution in shaping the workshops in other cities of the country also.

Data compilers should also reorient strategies and expand the scope & coverage of their statistics in a way to make it more useful for the users.

He acknowledged his huge debt of gratitude to the presenters from FBS, SBP, Provincial Bureaus of Statistics, SECP, KSE and EAD. He thanked to the learned Chairperson from SZABIST, AKU, CBM, and SBP for their insightful comments on the topics in the workshop. He also thanked the coordinators from the data compiling agencies for their involvement right from the beginning of the process. The workshop was then ended.

Appendices

10.1. List of Participants

SL. #	NAME	DESIGNATION
Members of Steering Committee		
1	Mr. Shamim Rafiq	Deputy Director, PBS
2	Aslam Shakir Baloch	Director, Balochistan Bureau of Statistics
3	Mr. Ali Ahmad	Director, Sindh Bureau of Statistics
4	Mr. Mehboob Sultan	Executive Director, NIPS
5	Mr. Najeeb Qadir	Director (R&S), CBR
6	Mr. Ali Rahman	Director (MIS), SECP
7	Muhammad Afzal	Chief, Planning & Development Division
8	Mr. K. K. Suri	Consultant, Export Promotion Bureau
9	Raja Abdul Hameed	Economic Consultant, MINFAL
Presenters		
10	Mr. Ghulam Rabbani	Assistant Director, Accounts Deptt., SBP
11	Mr. Muhammad Arif	Joint Director, EDMD, SBP
12	Mr. Faisal Maqsood	Joint Director, EDMD, SBP
13	Mr. Ali Rehman	Director (MIS), SECP
14	Mr. Ali Ahmed	Director, SBS
15	Mr. Aslam Shakir Baloch	Director, BBS
16	Mr. Arshad Mahmood Sahi	Assistant Chief, MoF, EAD
17	Mr. Muhammad Afaq	Assistant Chief, MoF, EAD
18	Syed. Rais-ul-Hassan Rizvi	Chief Statistical Officer, FBS
19	Mr. Abdul Azeem Sahito	Director (Prices), FBS
20	Mr. Khalid Siddique	Director (Trade), FBS
21	Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Rana	Director (Industries), FBS
22	Mr. Munir Ahmed Aslam	Director, LSS, FBS
23	Muhammad Saeed	Census Commissioner, PCO
24	Mr. Iqbal Ahmad	Deputy Director, NWFPBS
25	Haroon Askari	Chief Manager (Operations), KSE
26	Mr. Ishaq Rana	Director, Industries, FBS
27	Khalid Siddiqui	Director , Trade, FBS

USERS		
28	Mr. Afsar Ali	Sindh Bureau of Statistics
29	Mr. Ahmed Baloch	MCB Bank
30	Mr. Ahmed saqib	Export Promotion Bureau
31	Mr. Alam Zaidi	Habib Bank AG .Zurich
32	Mr. Amanullah	First Micro finance Bank
33	Mr. Amin Jamal	MCB Bank
34	Mr. Anwar choudhry	Export Promotion Bureau
35	Mr. Azhar Mahmood	The News
36	Col. Tahir	BIZ TEK
37	Director Industries	Government of Sindh
38	Dr. Javaid Laghari	SZABIST
39	Dr. Shafiq ur Rehman	Economics Department, K.U
40	Dr. Mehtab S. Karim	Agha Khan University,
41	Mr. Faisal Ahmed	National Bank of Pakistan
42	Mr. Furqan Ayub	CNBC
43	Mr. Hamza Farooq	CNBC
44	Mr. Imdad H. Soomro	Sindh University, Jamshoro
45	Mr. Iqbal Ahmed	Federal Urdu University
46	Mr. Jaffer Hussain	National Bank of Pakistan
47	Mr. Javaid Iqbal Chandio	Sindh University, Jamshoro
48	Mr. Nisar Akhtar	Ex-Addl. Director, Statistics Deptt., SBP
49	Mr. Kaleem Qureshi	Sindh Bureau of Statistics
50	Ms. Kaneez Fatima	Karachi University
51	Mr. Khalid Iftikhar	Askari Commercial Bank
52	Mr. Laeeq Ahmed	Geo, TV
53	Ms. Lubna Naz	Karachi University
54	Mr. M. Farooq	Labour and Transport Deptt.
55	Mr. M. Nadeem	Bank of Tokyo
56	Mr. Mahboob Saeed	National Institute of Population Studies
57	Mr. Manzoor Ahmed Memon	Sindh Bureau of Statistics
58	Mr. Maqbool Khan	Sindh Bureau of statistics
59	Ms. Hina	PILER
60	Mr. Moeed Ahmed	PAVHNIA
61	Mr. Adnan Rizvi	Arif Habib Securities Ltd

62	Mr. Zaigham M. Rizvi	House Building Finance Corporation
63	Mr. Waheed-ur-Rehman	Allied Bank
64	Mrs. Farhat Moosa	Federal Bureau of Statistics
65	Ms. Bushra Shamshad	Statistics Department, KU
66	Mr. Muhammed Aslam Zahid	Economic Policy Department, SBP
67	Mr. Manzoor Hussain	Economic Policy Department, SBP
68	Mr. Muhammad Hanif	Population Welfare Organisation
69	Mr. Muhammad Abbas	Allied Bank
70	Mr. M. Iqbal Memon	Health Department, GOS
71	Mr. Muhammad Kaleem	University of Balochistan
72	Mr. M. kamran Jamil	ICMAP
73	Mr. Muhammad Yamin	MCB Bank
74	Mr. Muhammad Younus	Federal Bureau of Statistics
75	Mr. Murali Manohar,	Secretary, Government of Sindh
76	Mr. Naveed Iqbal	MCB Bank
77	Prof. Shahid Jamal	Urdu Science University
78	Prof. Zahid Mahmood	Statistics Department, KU
79	Prof. Dr. Asadullah Qazi	Vice Chancellor Isra University
80	Prof. Muhammad Iqbal	Urdu Science University
81	Prof. Dr. Abdul Ghani Memon	Shah Abdul Latif University
82	Mr. S. Ansar Zaidi	HQ Civil Aviation
83	Mr. S.M Javed Akhtar	National Bank of Pakistan
84	Mr. Saifullah Khairi	Export Promotion Bureau
85	Mr. Sajjad Haider Malik	Export Promotion Bureau
86	Ms. Samina Sabir	House Building Finance Corporation
87	Ms. Sara Azhar	Karachi University
88	Mr. Sara Jeffery	Arif Habib Securities Ltd
89	Ms. Shabnam Soomro	Institute of Bankers Pakistan
90	Mr. Shahid Hussain	Export Promotion Bureau
91	Mr. Shahid Iqbal	Federal Urdu University
92	Mr. Sohail	ABN Amro
93	Mr. Syed Kalim Haider	SPDC
94	Mr. Syed Khalid Moinuddin	House Building Finance Corporation
95	Mr. Tariq Aziz	Export Promotion Bureau
96	Mr. Wahid Khan	Export Promotion Bureau

97	Mr. Wamiq	Export Promotion Bureau
98	Mr. Waqar Ansari	Khushali Bank
99	Mr. Yasin Aziz	PICIC
100	Mr. Yawar Hassan Zaidi	National Bank of Pakistan
101	Mr. Zafar Iqbal	Bank Al-Falah
102	Mr. Zakir H. Ansari	IDBP
103	Syed Sajid Ali	Research Department, SBP
104	Mr. Junaid Iqbal	Head Research, CNBC
105	Mr. Moin-ud-Din	Research Department, SBP
106	Dr. Fazal Hussain	CBM
107	Mr. Wamiq Rasheed Khan	Export Promotion Bureau
108	Ms. Moneeza Kalsoom Ahmad	Institute of Bankers Pakistan
109	Dr. Mian Farooq Haq	Research Department, SBP
110	Mr. Habib Ullah	Ex-Director, Statistics Department, SBP
111	Mr. Muhammed Arshad	Ex-Addl. Director, Statistics Deptt., SBP
112	Mr. Kaleemuddin	Daily Dawn
113	Mr. Abdus Samad	Ex-Addl. Director, Statistics Deptt., SBP
114	Mr. Himayat Ali	Ex- Joint Director, Statistics Deptt., SBP
115	Mr. Azhar Mahmood	The News
116	Mr. Amin Lodhi	Research Department, SBP
117	Mr. Nadeem Hanif	Research Department, SBP
118	Mr. Najam Altaf	Economic Policy Department, SBP
119	Ch. Abdul Qayum Vance	Economic Policy Department, SBP
120	Mr. G. H. Khaskheli	Economic Policy Department, SBP
121	Mr. Muhammed Sharif Khawaja	Research Department, SBP
122	Dr. Saeed Ahmed	Research Department, SBP
123	Mr. Ayub-ul-Hasan	Economic Policy Department, SBP
124	Mr. Abid Qamar	Economic Policy Department, SBP
125	Dr. Amanat Ali Jalbani	SZABIST
126	Prof. Mehtab S. Karim	The Agha Khan University
127	Mr. Muhammed Ashraf Janjua	College of Business Management
128	Prof. Dr. Muhammed Nishat	Institute of Business Administration

10.2. Programme

Day-1: May 08, 2006

INAUGURAL SESSION

0830-0930	Registration of Participants
0930-0935	Recitation from Holy Quran
0935-1005	Welcome address by Economic Advisor, SBP
1005-1020	Inaugural address by Governor State Bank of Pakistan
1020-1045	Tea Break

TECHNICAL SESSION - EXTERNAL SECTOR

(Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Amanat Ali Jalbani, Project Coordinator, SZABIST)

1045-1100	Introduction of Statistics Department by Director Statistics, SBP
1100-1115	Balance of Payments by Mr. Zafar Iqbal, JD, Statistics Department, SBP
1115-1120	Q/A
1120-1135	International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity by Mr. Mr. Ghulam Rabbani, Assistant Director, Accounts Department, SBP
1135-1140	Q/A
1140-1155	International Investment Position by Mr. Naseer Ahmed, Joint Director, Statistics Department, SBP
1155-1200	Q/A
1200-1215	Foreign Trade by Mr. Khalid Siddique, Director, Trade, FBS
1215-1220	Q/A
1220-1235	External Debt by Mr. Arshad Mehmood Sahi, Assistant Chief and Ch. Muhammed Afaq, Assistant Chief, EAD
1235-1240	Q/A
1240-1300	Concluding Remarks by Chairperson
1300-1400	Lunch/Prayers Break

TECHNICAL SESSION SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA SECTOR

(Chairperson: Prof. Mehtab S. Karim, Head & Prof. of Demography, AKU)

1400-1415	Population Statistics by Mr. Mehboob Sultan, Executive Director, NIPS
1415-1420	Q/A

1420-1435	Population Statistics by Mr. Muhammed Saeed, Census Commissioner, PCO
1435-1440	Q/A
1440-1450	Concluding remarks by Chairperson
1450-1520	Tea Break

TECHNICAL SESSION – FINANCIAL SECTOR

(Chairperson: Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Janjua, Prof. of Economics & Acting Dean CBM)

1520-1535	Analytical Accounts of the Banking Sector, Analytical Accounts of the Central Bank by Mr. Naseer Ahmed, Statistics Department, SBP
1535-1540	Q/A
1540-1555	Interest Rates by Muhammad Arif, Joint Director, EDMD, SBP
1555-1600	Q/A
1600-1615	Foreign Exchange Rates by, Mr. Faisal Maqsood, Joint Director, EDMD, SBP
1615-1620	Q/A
1620-1635	Share Price Index of KSE by Mr. Muhammad Gufran, Manager, (Operations), KSE
1635-1640	Q/A
1640-1700	Concluding Remarks by the Chairperson

Day–2: 09 May, 2006

TECHNICAL SESSION – REAL SECTOR

(Chairperson: Riaz Riazuddin, Economic Advisor, SBP)

0900-0915	National Accounts by Syed Raees-ul-Hasan, CSO, National Accounts, FBS
0915-0920	Q/A
0920-0935	Industrial Statistics by Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Rana, Director, Industries, FBS
0935-0940	Q/A
0940-0955	Labour Market Employment, Labour Market Wages/Earnings, Labour Market Unemployment by Mr. Munir Aslam, Director, LSS, FBS
0955-1000	Q/A
1000-1015	Consumer Prices Index, Producer Prices Index by Mr. Abdul Azeem Sahito, Director, Prices, FBS
1015-1020	Q/A
1020-1030	Concluding remarks by the Chairperson
1030- 1100	Tea Break

TECHNICAL SESSION – MISCELLANEOUS SECTORS
(Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Muhammed Nishat, Prof. of Economics, IBA)

1145-1200	Statistics compiled by SECP by Mr. Ali Rehman, Director (MIS), SECP.
1200-1205	Q/A
1205-1220	Statistics compiled by Sindh Bureau of Statistics by Mr. Ali Ahmed, Director, SBS, P & D, Government of Sindh
1220-1225	Q/A
1225-1240	Statistics compiled by Punjab Bureau of Statistics by Mr. Shamim Rafiq, Deputy Director, PBS
1240-1245	Q/A
1245-1300	Statistics compiled by Balochistan Bureau of Statistics by Mr. Aslam Shakir Baloch, Director, BBS, P & D, Government of Balochistan
1300-1305	Q/A
1305-1430	Lunch/Prayers Break
1430-1445	Statistics compiled by NWFP Bureau of Statistics by Mr. Iqbal Ahmed, Deputy Director, NWFP Bureau of Statistics
1445-1450	Q/A Session
1450-1500	Concluding remarks by the Chairperson
1500-1600	Recommendations by Technical Committees

CLOSING SESSION

1600-1630	Concluding remarks by Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan, Former Secretary Finance & Vice President, The Council of Institute of Bankers Pakistan, Karachi
1630-1640	Vote of thanks by Dr. Azizullah Khattak, Director Statistics, Statistics Department, SBP
1640- 1700	Tea Break

10.3. Technical Committees

Six Technical Committees were formed, one for each of the five data sectors specified under Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) of IMF and one for “Miscellaneous”. These are:

- ❖ Real
- ❖ Fiscal
- ❖ External
- ❖ Financial and
- ❖ Socio-Demographic sector
- ❖ Miscellaneous

Each Committee would be led by a member of the Steering Committee and its members will be from compilers and users working on data of the respective sector.

Composition of a technical Committee

- ❖ Head: A member of the Steering Committee
- ❖ Members:
 - One from Research Department or Economics Policy Department, State Bank of Pakistan
 - One member involved in compilation of the data for respective sector or sub-sector
 - One-three users (depending upon the size)

Responsibilities

- ❖ Identification of gaps in the relevant data series based on feedback from the users during presentations
- ❖ Examine the feasibility and implications of the suggestions provided by the users; and
- ❖ Consolidate the input for the Steering Committee for final review
- ❖ Devise data transfer mechanism among the data compilers and users

1. Technical Committee (External Sector)

Leader: Mr. Zafar-ul-Hasan, Finance Division

Members:

- ❖ Mr. Zafar Iqbal, Statistics Department, SBP for “Balance of Payments”
- ❖ Mr. Ghulam Rabbani, Accounts Department, SBP for “International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity”

- ❖ Mr. Naseer Ahmed, Statistics Department, SBP for “International Investment Position”
- ❖ Mr. Khalid Siddique, FBS, for “Foreign Trade”
- ❖ Mr. Arshad Mehmood Sahi, EAD, for “External Debt”
- ❖ Mr. Muhammad Afaq, EAD for “External Debt”
- ❖ Syed Sajid Ali, Research Department, SBP
- ❖ Mr. Junaid Iqbal, Head Research, CNBC

2. Technical Committee (Real Sector)

Leader: Mr. Muhammad Afzal, Planning & Development Division

Members:

- ❖ Mr. Arif Mehmood Cheema, National Accounts, FBS
- ❖ Mr. Raees-ul-Hasan, National Accounts, FBS
- ❖ Mr. Rana Ishaq, FBS for “Production Index”
- ❖ Mr. Munir Aslam, FBS for “Labour Market Employment, Labour Market Wages/Earnings, Labour Market Unemployment”
- ❖ Mr. Abdul Azeem Sahito, FBS for “Price Index Consumer Prices, Price Index Producer Prices”
- ❖ Malik Muhammad Ashraf Khokar, Statistics Department of SBP
- ❖ Mr. Moinuddin, Research Department of SBP
- ❖ Dr. Fazal Hussain of CBM

3. Technical Committee (Fiscal Sector)

Leader: Mr. Najeeb Qadir, Central Board of Revenue

Members:

- ❖ Mr. Zafar Hasan, Assistant Economic Advisor, Finance Division for “Government Operations, Central Government Operations, Central Government Debt Operations”
- ❖ Dr. Saeed Ahmed, Research Department of SBP
- ❖ Mr. Wamiq Rashid Khan (ED Research), Export Promotion Bureau

4. Technical Committee (Financial Sector)

Leader: Dr. Azizullah Khattak, Statistics Department, SBP

Members:

- ❖ Mr. Naseer Ahmed, Statistics Department, SBP for Analytical Accounts of Banking Sector, and the Central Bank”
- ❖ Mr. Faisal Maqsood, EDMD, SBP for “Interest Rates”

- ❖ Mr. Muhammad Arif, EDMD, SBP for “Exchange Rates”
- ❖ Mr. Haroon Askari, KSE for “Stock Market, Share Price Index”
- ❖ Ms. Muniza Kalsoom Ahmed, Institute of Bankers Pakistan
- ❖ Mr. Muhammed Amin Khan Lodhi, Research Department, SBP

5. Technical Committee (Socio-Demographic Data Sector)

Leader: Dr. Ishaque Ahmad Ansari, Statistics Department, SBP

Members:

- ❖ Mr. Mehboob Sultan, NIPS for “Population Statistics”
- ❖ Mr. Muhammed Saeed, FBS for “Population Statistics”
- ❖ Dr. Mian Farooq Haq, Research Department, SBP
- ❖ Prof. Zahid Mehmood, University of Karachi

6. Technical Committee (Others Sectors)

Leader: Mr. K. K. Suri, Exports Promotion Bureau

Members:

- ❖ Mr. Ali Rehman, SECP
- ❖ Mr. Ali Ahmed, SBS, P& D Department, Sindh
- ❖ Mr. Shamim Rafique, Punjab Bureau of Statistics
- ❖ Mr. Aslam Shakir Baloch, Balochistan Bureau of Statistics
- ❖ Mr. Iqbal Ahmad, NWFP BS, P&D Department,
- ❖ Prof. Dr. Shafiq-ur-Rehman
- ❖ Dr. S. M. Husnain Bokhari, Statistics Department of SBP