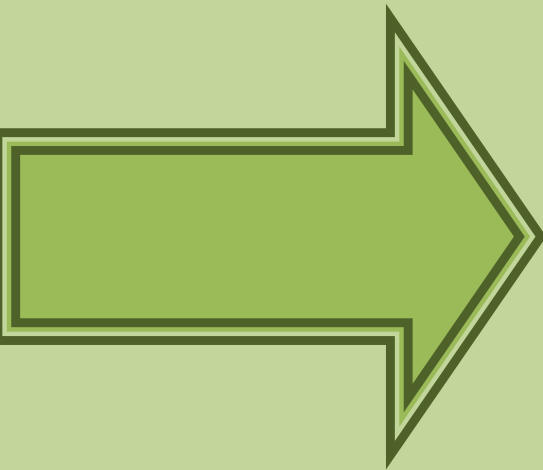


Vol.5, ISSUE VI, 2020

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

June, 2020



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Harvesting/threshing of wheat & other Rabi crops and sowing of Kharif crops especially cotton and maize were the major field activities during the month of May. Operations of weeds removing and chemical spraying against pest attacks on fruit orchards and irrigation practices as per requirement were also in progress during the month. Pace of growth and development of standing crops both in irrigated and rain fed areas remained satisfactory due to favorable weather conditions. However, harvesting/threshing of wheat crop was affected in some areas due to occasional rains/windstorms.

Oilseeds like safflower, linseed and castor oil were reported at full maturity stage. Harvesting and threshing of these crops were reported in progress in the country. However, sunflower is at maturity or near to maturity stage. Growth of seasonal vegetables is reported satisfactory and harvesting of some early grown varieties is in progress.

During the month of May, above to normal rainfall has been reported in most parts of the agricultural plains of the country except Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and Sindh, where below normal rainfall is recorded. Mean daily temperature remained normal to slightly below normal (by 1-2°C) in most of the agricultural plains of the country. The outlook for the month of June 2020 shows that above normal rainfall is expected in KP, GB and Kashmir. However, normal to below normal rainfall is also expected in rest of the country.

According to the data released by National Fertilizer Development Center (NFDC) for the month of May 2020 shows that Urea off-take was declined by 59% YoY to 242K tons in May 2020. Similarly, DAP sales are also likely to decline by 73% YoY to clock in at 58k tons.

- Lower fertilizer sales can be attributable to ambiguity in the mechanism of subsidy announced by the Government of Pakistan on May 13, 2020, where government announced subsidy of Rs243/bag on urea and Rs925/bag on Dap. Resultantly, farmers and dealers hold back their buying and awaits on the clarity of subsidy.
- Company wise urea number suggest that FFC urea offtake is expected to drop by 58% YoY to 113k tons.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF CROP SECTOR (2019-20)

Performance of “Kharif” crops: Rice production increased by 2.9 percent to 7.410 million tones and Maize production by 6.0 percent to 7.236 million tons while Cotton production declined by 6.9 percent to 9.178 million bales and Sugarcane production declined by 0.4 percent to 66.880 million tones.

Performance of “Rabi” crops: Wheat is the most important crop of “Rabi”, which showed growth of 2.5 percent and reached to 24.946 million tones. Other crops having a share of 11.53 percent in agriculture value addition and 2.23 percent in GDP, showed growth of 4.57 percent mainly due to increase in production of pulses, oilseeds and vegetables. Cotton ginning declined by 4.61 percent due to decrease in production of cotton crop.

The crops sector, overall, experienced a growth of 2.98 percent mainly due to sufficient availability of inputs (adequate water, certified seeds, pesticides, and an uptick in credit disbursement) despite lower fertilizer off-take.

Livestock share is 60.56 percent in agriculture and 11.69 percent in GDP, achieved the growth at 2.58 percent. The Fishing sector with share of 2.06 percent in agriculture value addition (and 0.40 percent in GDP), grew by 0.60 percent, while Forestry sector share is 2.13 percent in agriculture (and 0.41 percent in GDP), grew by 2.29 percent.

Thus, the performance of Agriculture during 2019-20 remained remarkable. On the aggregate, the sector recorded strong growth of 2.67 percent considerably higher than 0.58 percent growth achieved last year.

Sector	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020(P)
Agriculture	2.50	2.13	0.15	2.18	4.00	0.58	2.67
Crops	2.64	0.16	-5.27	1.22	4.69	-4.96	2.98
i) Important Crops	7.22	-1.62	-5.86	2.60	3.56	-7.68	2.90
ii) Other Crops	-5.71	2.51	0.40	-2.51	6.26	2.59	4.57
iii) Cotton Ginning	-1.33	7.24	-22.12	5.58	8.80	-12.74	-4.61
Livestock	2.48	3.99	3.36	2.99	3.70	3.82	2.58
Forestry	1.88	-12.45	14.31	-2.33	2.58	7.87	2.29
Fishing	0.98	5.75	3.25	1.23	1.62	0.80	0.60

Provisional figure of Economic Survey of Pakistan 2019-20

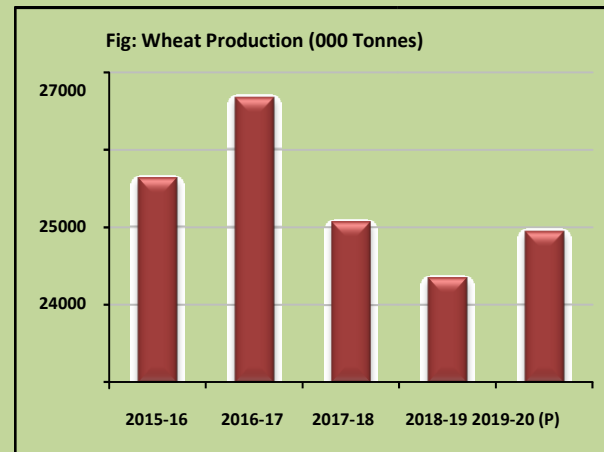
Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 2019-20

CURRENT CROP SITUATION

1. Wheat

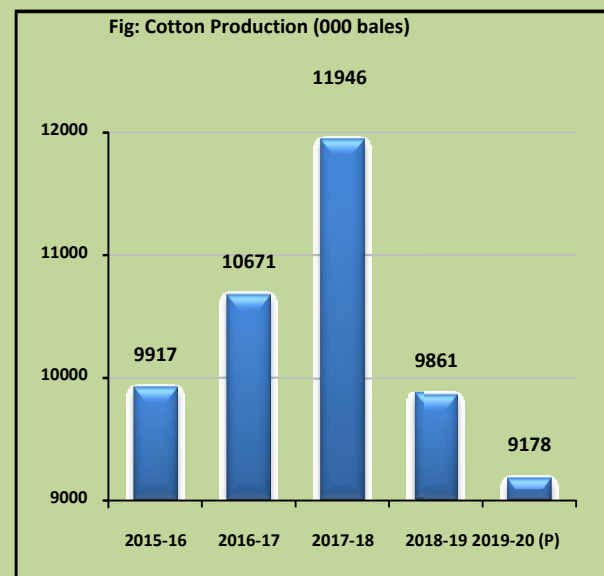
According to National Agro met Center (NAMC), Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) harvesting & threshing of wheat crop has been completed in Punjab, Sindh and KP in the month of May, 2020. The crop is at maturity stage in Baluchistan; however, it is at growing stage in Gilgit-Baltistan. Sudden hailstorm and rainfall in various Agricultural plains of the Punjab created problems in harvesting and threshing operations. Satisfactory yield is expected this year in the wheat growing areas of the country.

Wheat crop production increased by 2.5 percent to 24.946 million tons over last year's production of 24.349 million tons. The area under cultivation increased by 1.7 percent to 8,825 thousand hectares over last year's area (8,678 thousand hectares). The production increased due to increase in cultivated area, healthy grain formation and better crop yield.



2. Cotton

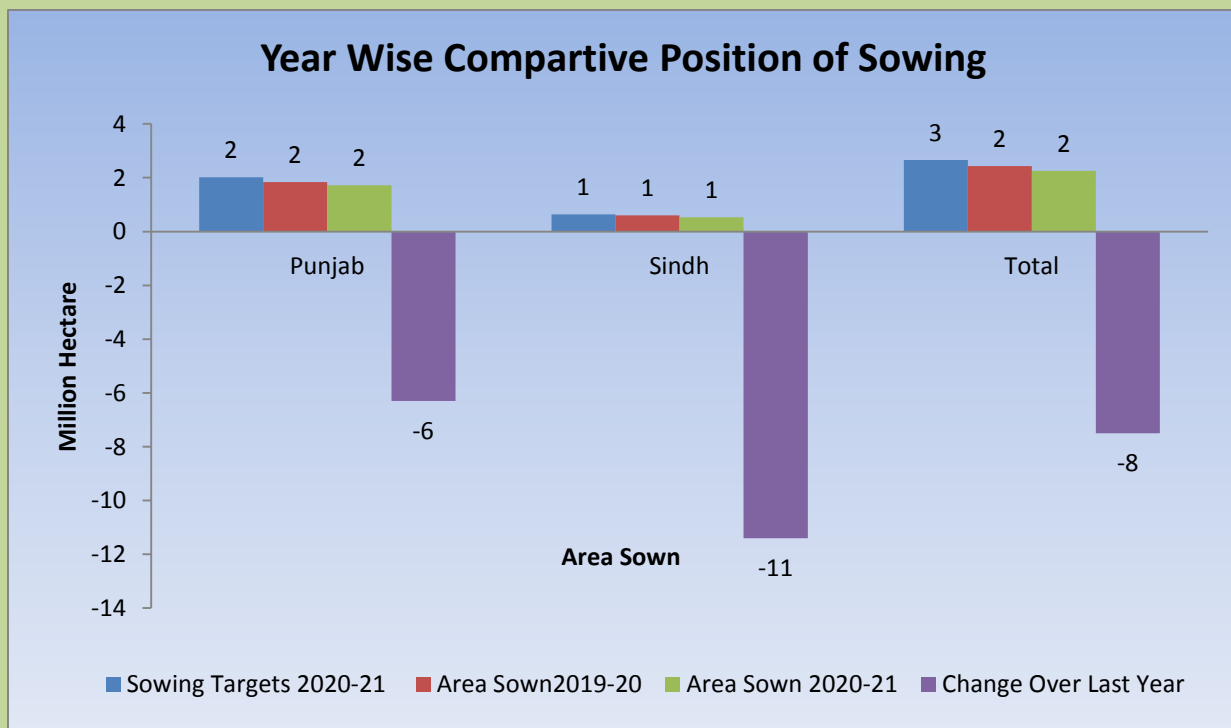
Cotton is in sowing stage in Punjab, however it's sowing has been completed in most of the growing areas of Sindh province and the crop is observed at germination/third true leaf stage. According to Pakistan Economic Survey, 2019-20 cotton crop was sown on an area of 2,527 thousand hectares, which increased by 6.5 percent over last year's area (2,373 thousand hectares). Cotton production is estimated at around 9.178 million bales, which is lower by 6.9 percent over the last year's production of 9.861 million bales. Even though the overall area increased over last year, the overall performance of the crop remained below due to unfavorable weather conditions, low water availability during important stages of plant development and attack of pests.



Cotton Market Report

Data as on June 10, 2020

Market	Current Prices	Comparative price 2019
I. Cot look Index (Cents/lb) (09.06.2020) 'A' Index	68.20	79.35
II. New York Cotton Market Contract No. 2 (cents/lb) (09.06.2020) 'July' 2020 Contract 'Oct' 2020 Contract	60.52 60.70	65.99 65.87
III. China Cotton Index (09.06.2020) Yuan/M. Ton (Cents/lb.)	12101 77.62	14019 96.89
IV. Indian Cotton Index (09.06.2020) Shankar-6 Rs. Per Candy (Equivalent Cents/lb.)	35,400 59.71	45600 83.69
V. Karachi Cotton Association Ex-gin Price (09.06.2020) Rs. per 40kgs. Rs. per maund (Equivalent Cents/lb.)	8,895 8,300 61.45	9,431 8,800 71.78



PROVISIONAL STATEMENT OF EXPORT AND IMPORT OF COTTON (Value= Million Rs)

Exports						Imports					
July18-June,2019		July17-June,2018		% change		July18-June, 2019		July17-June, 2018		% change	
Qty Bales	Value	Qty Bales	Value	Qty	Value	Qty Bales	Value	Qty Bales	Value	Qty	Value
74,500	2,708	207,424	6,184	-64.08	-56.21	2,439,171	107,874	3,521,453	122,009	-30.73	-11.59

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

PROVISIONAL STATEMENT OF EXPORT AND IMPORT OF COTTON (Value= MillionRs)

Exports						Imports					
July,19 -April,2020		July,18 - April,2019		% change		July,19- April,2020		July,18- April,2019		% change	
Qty Bales	Value	Qty Bales	Value	Qty	Value	Qty Bales	Value	Qty Bales	Value	Qty	Value
75,153	2,670	67,953	2,426	10.60	10.06	2,398,353	106,092	1,821,965	78,695	31.64	34.81

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

COTTON BALANCE SHEET DURING 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 AND 2018-19 (Bale= 170kg)

Sr. No.	Position	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19*	
		'000' Bales	'000'M/Tons	'000' Bales	'000' M/Tons	'000' Bales	'000'M/Tons	'000' Bales	'000'M/Tons
1.	Carryover	550	93	0	0	439	75	949	162
2.	Production	9917	1686	10670	1814	11945	2031	9,860	1676
3.	Imports	2453	417	2976	506	3521	599	2439	415
	Total	12920	2196	13646	2320	15905	2705	13248	2253
4.	Mill Consumption	12633	2147	13060	2220	14749	2508	12085	2055
5.	Exports	287	49	147	25	207	35	75	13
6.	End Season Stocks	0	0	439	75	949	162	1088	185
	Total	12920	2196	13646	2320	15905	2705	13248	2253

Source: i) Textile Commissioners Organization (Mill Consumption for 2017-18(August to June) and for 2018- 2019 (August to April,2019).

ii) Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. (Imports &Exports).

iii) Provincial Crop Reporting Service Department and D.G Agriculture (Extension) Department.(Production)

*Provisional.

3. Sugarcane

Crop is at growing stage in Punjab, as reported by Punjab Agriculture Department. They have advised to farmers to adopt following practices to obtain high yield.

1. Apply insecticides for rodents and pests.
2. Use 30% more nitrogen for ratoon crop
3. Apply irrigation between 15-20 days interval and adopt skip row irrigation method in case of water shortage.

4. Adopt weed control recommended practices and cultural operation in consultancy with agriculture department.
5. Crop is at tillering stage and need more water due to hot weather, therefore maintains regular supply of water.

During 2019-20, sugarcane production is decreased by 0.4 percent to 66.880 million tones as compared to 67.174 million tones of last year, as reported in Pakistan Economic Survey, 2019-20. The output may depict the pattern of area under cultivation i.e. 1,040 thousand hectares compared to 1,102 thousand hectares, a decline of 5.6 percent, with improved yield as compared to 2018-19.

4. Rice

The Crop is at sowing stage and farmers are preparing their lands to transplant nurseries of seedlings. Farmers are advised to apply proper cultural practices and use following recommended varieties to obtain optimum yield.

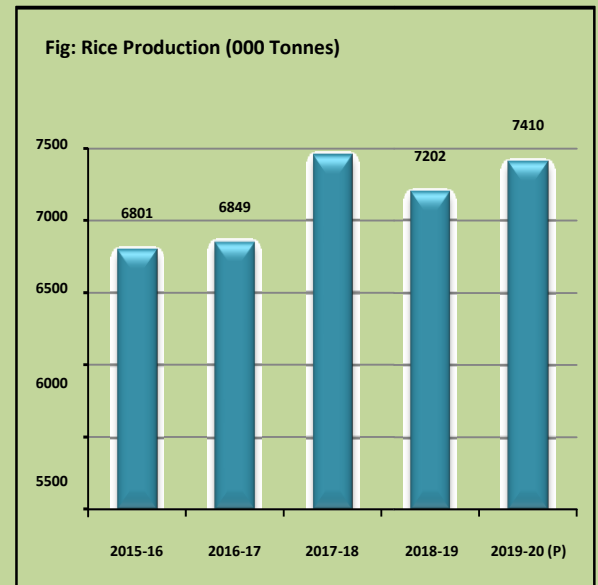
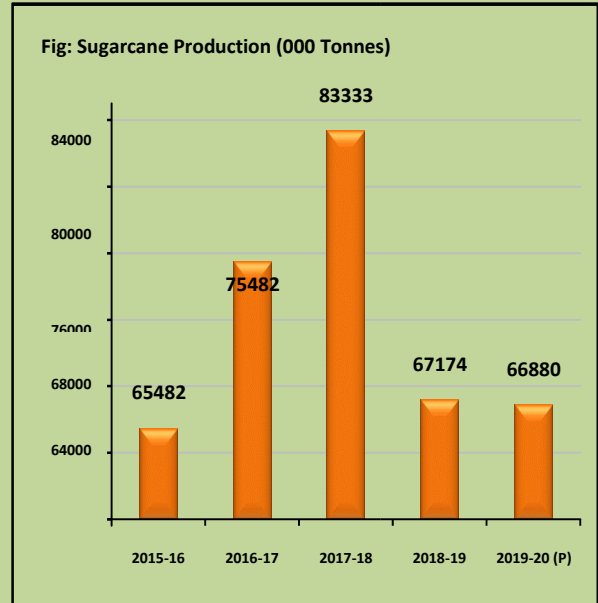
- **Broad Seeded Varieties:** KS-282, NIAB IRRI 9, NIAB 2013, KSK 133, KSK 434 and NIAB 2013
- **Basmati Varieties:** Super Basmati, Basmati 515, Basmati 385, Shaheen Basmati, PK 1121, Aromatic, Kissan Basmati, Chenab Basmati,

During 2019-20, rice cropped area of 3,034 million hectares was increased by 8 percent compared to 2,810 thousand hectares of last year. The production is increased by 2.9 percent to 7.410 million tons against 7.202 million tones of last year due to an increase in area under the crop, driven in part by higher domestic prices and availability of inputs on subsidized rates.

5. Horticulture

Growth of seasonal vegetables is reported satisfactory and picking of early grown varieties is in progress in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

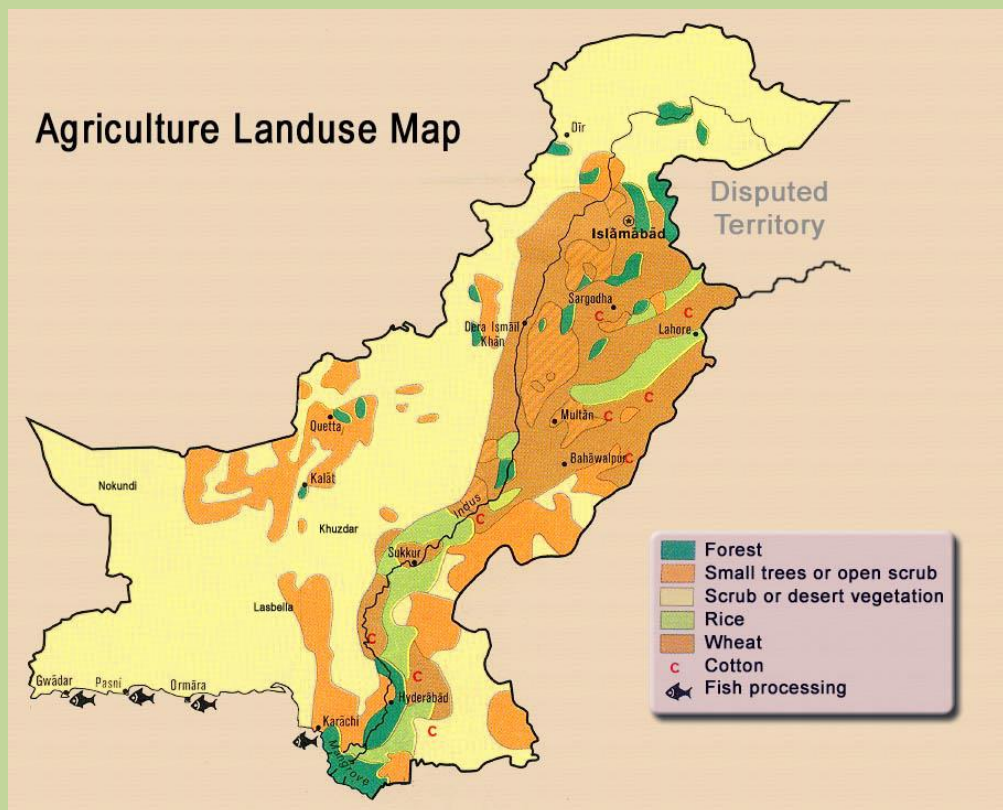
- Harvesting of okra (lady finger) is ongoing and crop condition is reported satisfactory.



- Mango orchards are at maturity stage in Sindh. However, they are in fruit formation stage in Punjab. Early matured mangoes are available in market but attack of locust is reported on most of the fruits and crops.
- The growth of seasonal orchards and vegetables is reported satisfactory in Gilgit- Baltistan. Growth of fruit orchards is also reported satisfactory in KP and are at flowering stage. Chemical spraying on orchards against insects and fungus attacks was in progress. In Baluchistan, growth of fruit orchards and that of seasonal vegetables is reported satisfactory and picking/harvesting is in progress.
- Farmers are advised to apply Farm Yard Manure and start intercultural operations in citrus growing orchards.
- In Sindh, Banana crop is reported as satisfactory and growing condition of crop is good.
- Oilseeds like safflower, linseed and castor oil were reported at full maturity stage. Harvesting and threshing of these crops were reported in progress in the country.

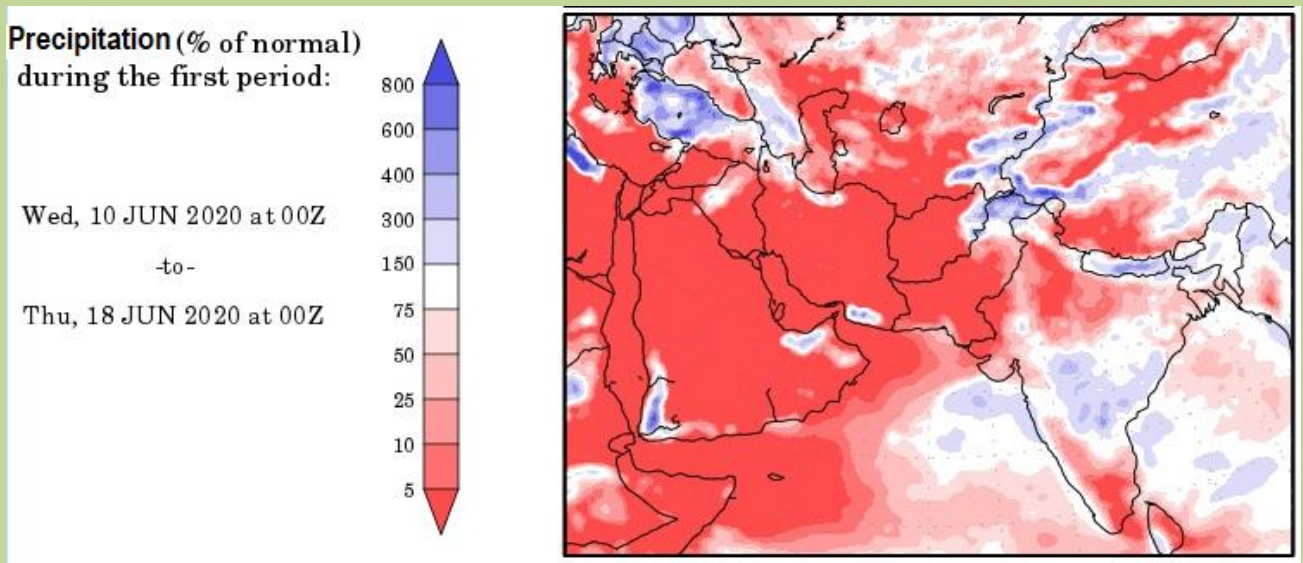
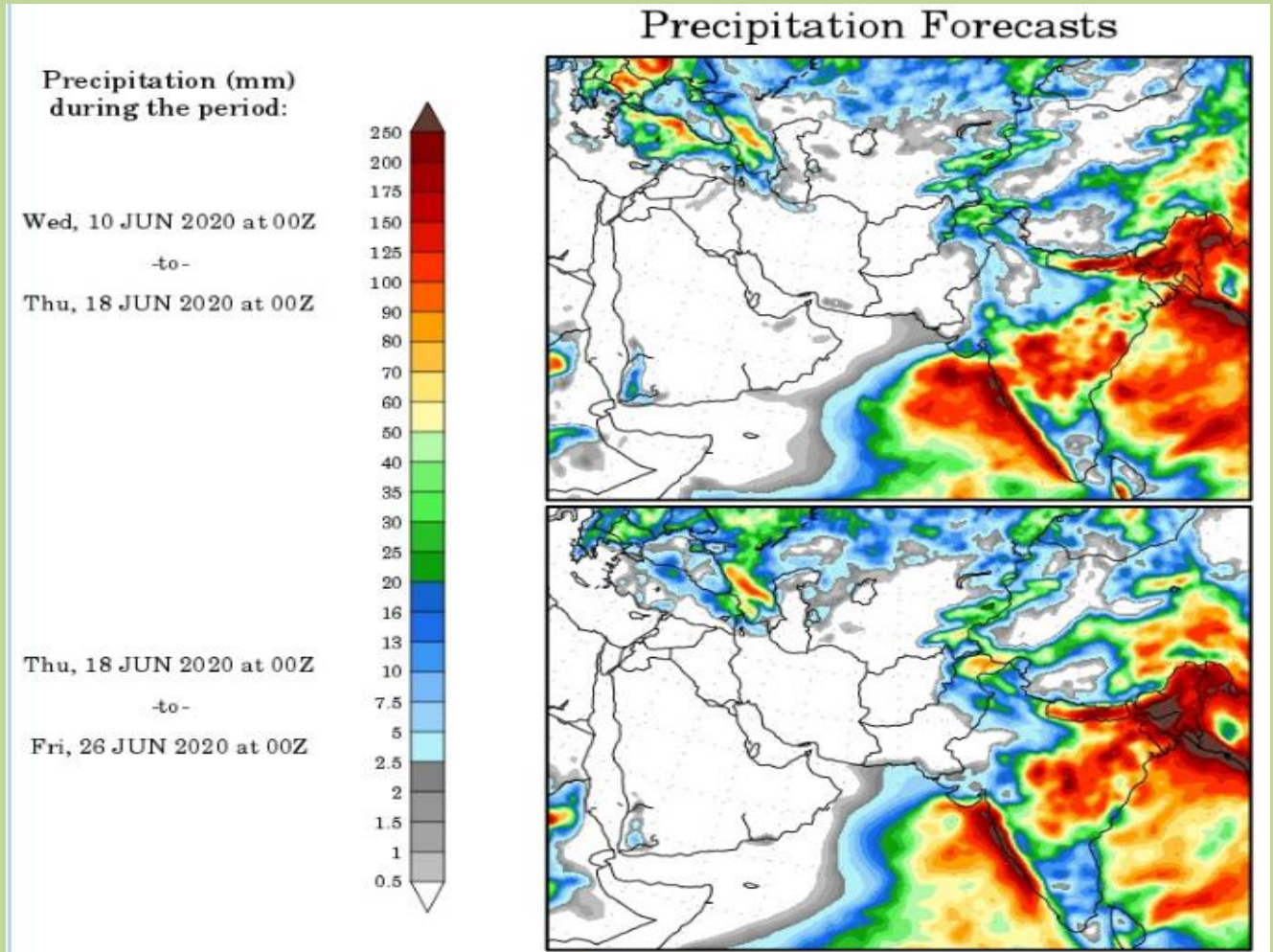
Sources: 1. Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-202. Pakistan Meteorological Department

Agriculture Land Use of Pakistan



WEATHER SITUATION

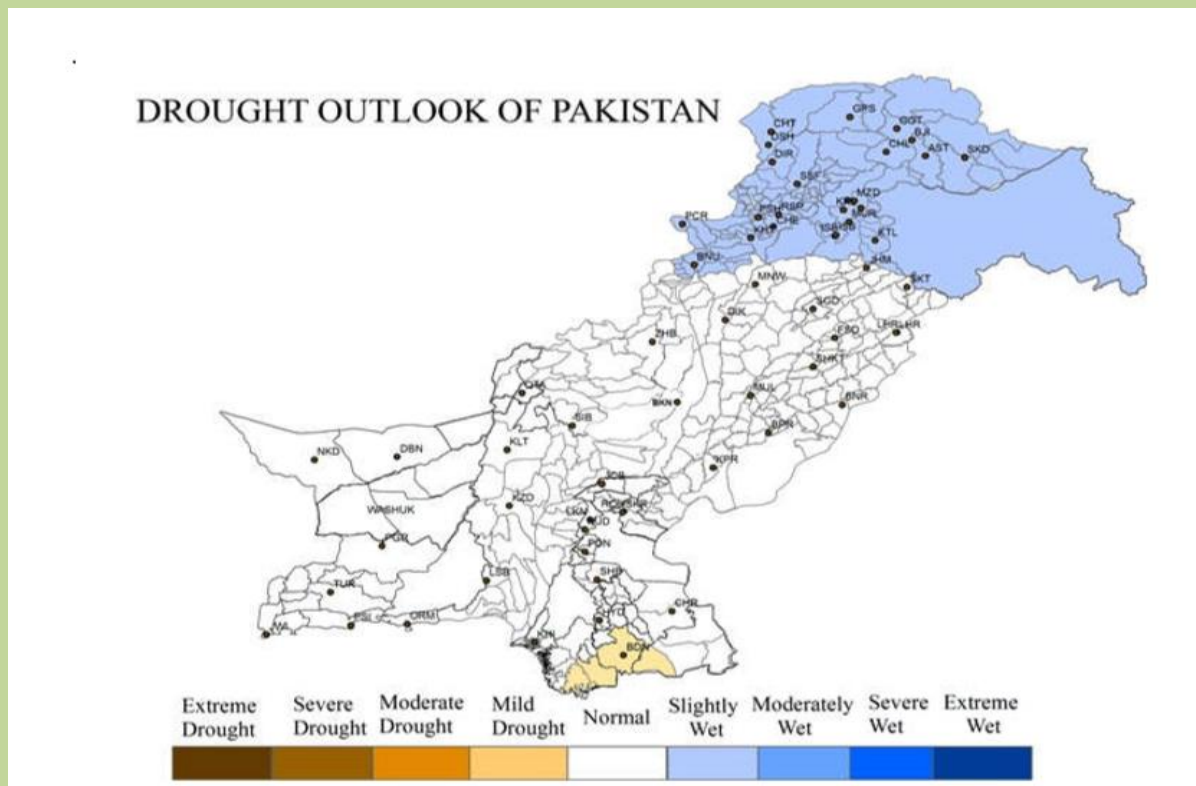
Monthly Precipitation Outlook



DROUGHT SITUATION ANALYSIS

According to PMD, light to moderate rainfall events were reported across Pakistan in past month of the year. However, rains in some agricultural plains of KP and Punjab gave some relief to the crops.

Above normal precipitation is expected in most parts of the country, whereas upper parts will have significant above normal rainfall. Third and fourth weeks are predicted to be wetter as compared to rest days of the month. Below normal maximum temperature is expected in the western, central and eastern parts of the country, while above normal temperature is expected in the southeastern Sindh, coastal regions and GB.



Rainfall Recorded at different Places of Pakistan during Last 15 Days of May, 2020

In the last week of May 2020, moderate rainfall was reported at isolated places in the country. The chief amounts of rainfall recorded across Pakistan during the period 15-31 May, 2020 are shown in Table below;

Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)	Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)
1	Murree	158.9	6	ChattarKalas	142.4
2	Kakul	155.0	7	Balakot	124.0
3	Rawalpindi	150.0	8	Garhi Dupatta	118.4
4	Chakothe	148.4	9	Saidu Sharif	118.1
5	Tandali	148.3	10	Muzaffarabad Airport	116.6

WATER INFLOW AND OUT FLOW SITUATION



INDUS RIVER SYSTEM AUTHORITY
GOVT OF PAKISTAN
Daily Water Situation
10.06.2020

INDUS @ TARBELA

LEVEL	=	1445.10	
DEAD LEVEL	=	1392.00	
MEAN INFLOW	=	133100	Cs
MEAN OUTFLOW	=	105000	Cs

KALABAGH:

U/S DISCHARGE	=	176828	Cs
D/S DISCHARGE	=	169528	Cs
Thal	=	7300	Cs

TAUNSA:

U/S DISCHARGE	=	166837	Cs
D/S DISCHARGE	=	150237	Cs
T-P Link	=	1000	Cs
Muzafarghar Canal	=	8200	Cs
Dera Ghazi Khan Canal	=	7000	Cs

SUKKUR:

U/S DISCHARGE	=	113010	Cs
D/S DISCHARGE	=	64070	Cs
* Canal W/dls	=	48940	Cs

JHELUM @ MANGLA:

LEVEL	=	1208.25	
DEAD LEVEL	=	1050.00	
MEAN INFLOW	=	61556	Cs
MEAN OUTFLOW	=	50000	Cs

PANJNAD

U/S DISCHARGE	=	38680	Cs
D/S DISCHARGE	=	23480	Cs

*Includes Balochistan Canals

KABUL @ NOWSHERA

MEAN DISCHARGE	=	78100	
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CHASHMA:

LEVEL	=	643.40	
DEAD LEVEL	=	638.15	
MEAN INFLOW	=	175872	Cs
MEAN OUTFLOW	=	160000	Cs
C-J Link	=	2000	Cs
CRBC	=	4300	Cs

GUDDU:

U/S DISCHARGE	=	147753	Cs
D/S DISCHARGE	=	118547	Cs
* Canal W/dls	=	29206	Cs

KOTRI:

U/S DISCHARGE	=	41877	Cs
D/S DISCHARGE	=	9842	Cs
Canal W/dls	=	32035	Cs

CHENAB @ MARALA:

U/S DISCHARGE	=	46140	Cs
D/S DISCHARGE	=	18090	Cs

TOTAL RIM STATION

INFLOWS	=	318896	Cs
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TOTAL RIM STATION

OUTFLOWS	=	279240	Cs
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IRSA RELEASES

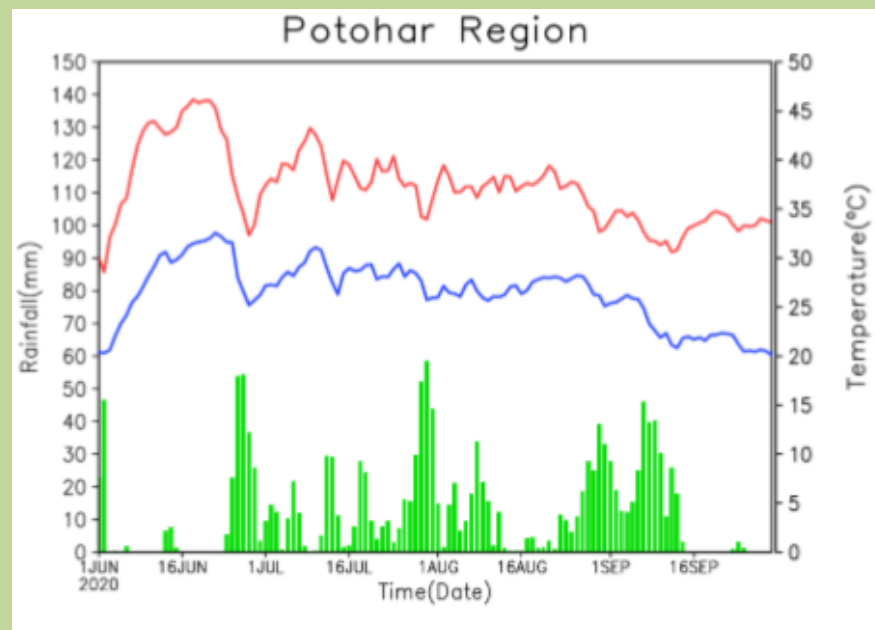
Punjab	117900 Cs	KPK	3100 Cs
Sindh	145000 Cs	Balochistan	14000 Cs

Seasonal Agro-Climate Outlook for Jun-Sep 2020

Seasonal climate outlook for mid of Jun-Sep 2020 is based on the coupled forecast system models. This forecast is an estimation of aforementioned weather parameters averaged over a specific area. The main purpose of seasonal outlook is to facilitate agriculture community for pre-planning their field activities as per expected weather conditions. The outlook is depicted in figures in terms of:

- daily fluctuations of Maximum and Minimum Temperatures
- Precipitation with a focus on major agriculture zones.
- Dry/ wet spells during the season.

The seasonal outlook for Potohar Region is presented in the following graph. This area may receive consistent spells of light to moderate rainfall, starting from 3rd decade of June up to mid of September. Rains during the months of June/July would be beneficial for early growth and vegetation of the Kharif crops like Peanut. However, consistent rains or cloudy conditions throughout the cropping season may produce more weeds which would affect the plant's growth.

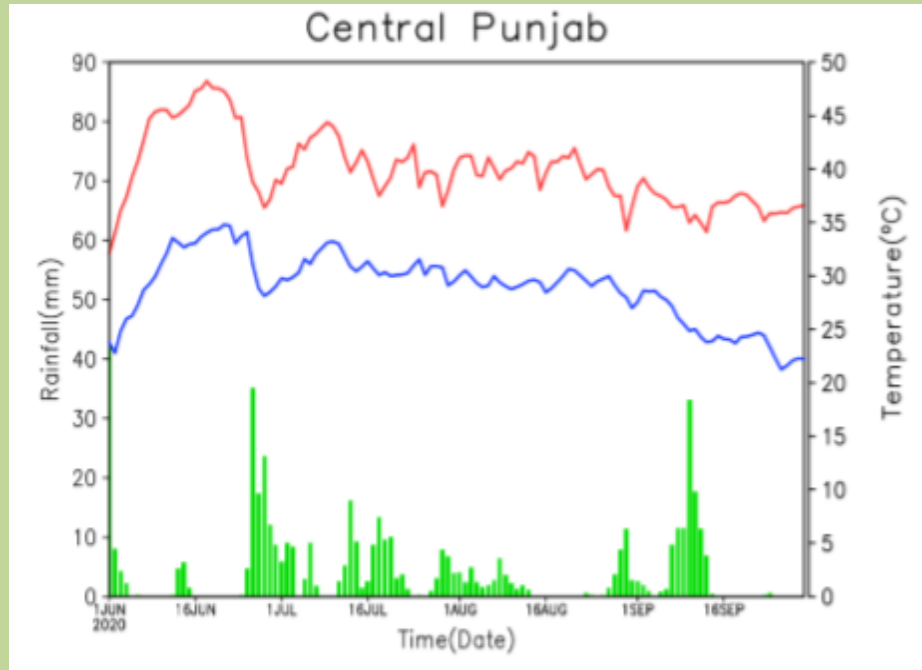


The minimum temperature starts with around 20 °C, gradually goes up and then decreases again, finally reach 21 °C by the end of September as per seasonal pattern. Similarly, maximum temperature follows the similar trend within the range of 28 °C to 45 °C with certain variation (decreasing) with the rain spells.

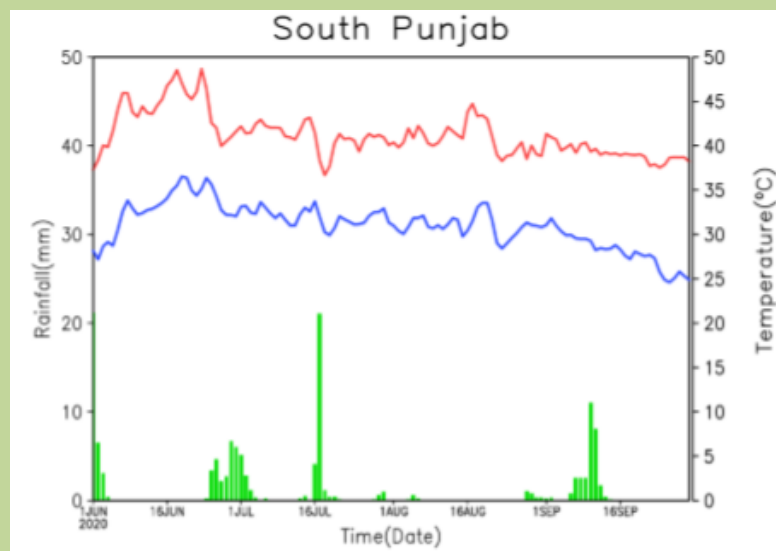
Central Punjab would receive 3-4 spells of light rainfall mainly during 3rd decade of June up to mid of September. Most rainy days would occur during the months of July and August. Here in this area Rice and Cotton are the major crops besides Sugarcane, which would be at early stages

in most parts of the region. Therefore, rains during warmer conditions of June July would be favorable for the growth of crops.

The minimum temperature would start from 22 °C, increase in mid of June according to the seasonal trend and finally lowers down to initial value by the end of September. In the same way, maximum temperature would follow the seasonal pattern within the range of 31 °C to 47 °C.



Southern Punjab would receive a few light rainfall events during the specified period. The minimum temperature range would be from 27 °C, to 25 °C and maximum temperature range from 37 °C to 48 °C during this period. The consistent dry weather conditions in the region may enhance the water requirement for the Kharif crops like Cotton, Sugarcane and Maize etc.



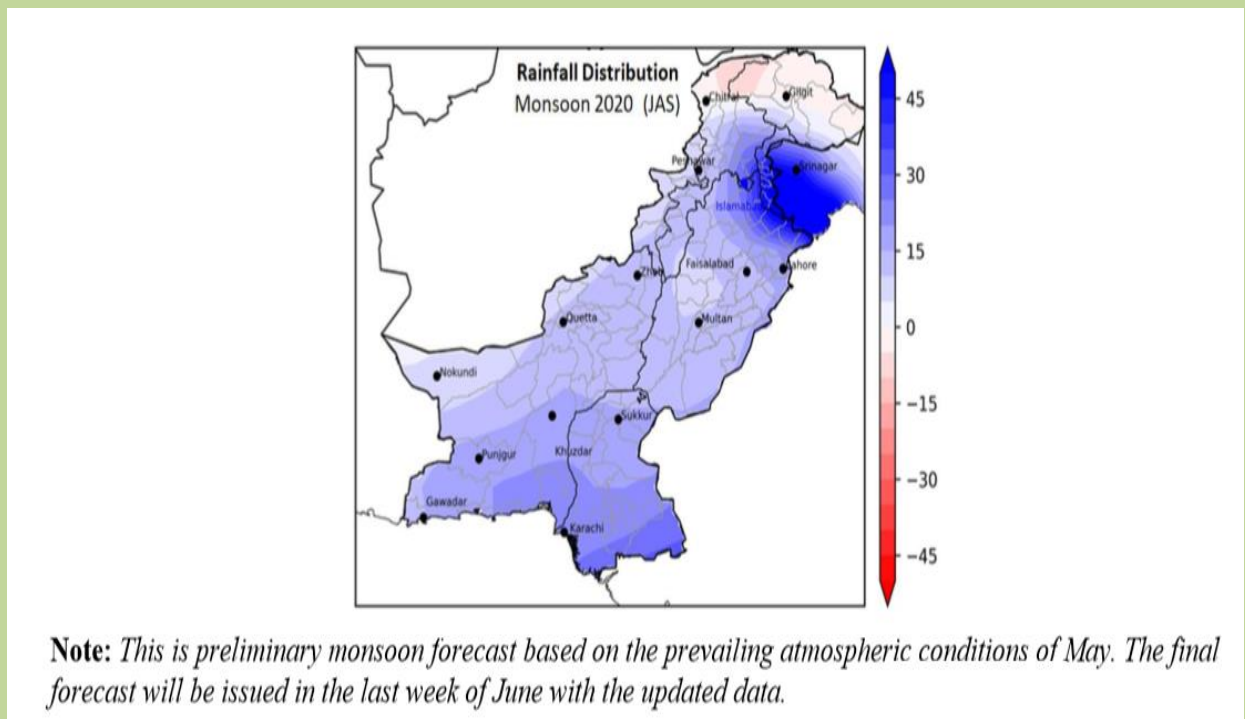
Outlook for Monsoon 2020 (Jul-Sep)

Global SST forecast shows that El Nino Southern Oscillations (ENSO) and Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), which affect the South Asian summer monsoon rainfall, are likely to remain neutral during coming monsoon season. Based on global and regional circulation models, the outlook for the season is as under:

- “Monsoon rainfall is expected to be slightly above normal (+10%) during July to September 2020 in Pakistan.
- Sindh and Kashmir are likely to receive moderately above normal (+20%) rainfall during the season (JAS).”
- Area weighted normal rainfall of Pakistan during Jul - Sep is 140.8 mm.

Impacts:

1. Flood potential in eastern rivers of Pakistan.
2. High probability of urban flooding in metropolis cities.
3. High probability of flash flooding in hill torrents of Punjab.
4. Good impact on rice crop and negative impact on cotton crop.
5. Conducive environment for Locust breeding during monsoon season.
6. Sufficient water availability for irrigation and power sectors.



Source: <http://www.pmd.gov.pk/>

DESERT LOCUST SITUATION (UPDATE)

1. Desert Locust situation update

The current situation continues to represent an unprecedented threat to food security and livelihoods in Pakistan. In addition, the Indo-Pakistan border area faces an impending invasion from spring breeding areas.

Migration from the spring breeding areas in Baluchistan has commenced, and several immature adult groups and swarms have appeared since April 2020 in Lower KP, Thal desert, south Punjab, Thar desert. Control operations continue in all regions. Increased monitoring and reporting are required in desert areas along both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border. (Courtesy: Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations, Locust Watch, 8 May 2020)

2. Impact of weather on Locust Growth

Tropical type weather is most favorable for locust growth. Deserts with cool nights and warm days provide conducive environment for the growth of locust. Based on present run of climate models, above-normal rainfall is most likely over the south-eastern part (Sindh province and surrounding area) while below normal rainfall over Gilgit-Baltistan and adjoining areas of upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Normal rainfall is likely in rest of the country.

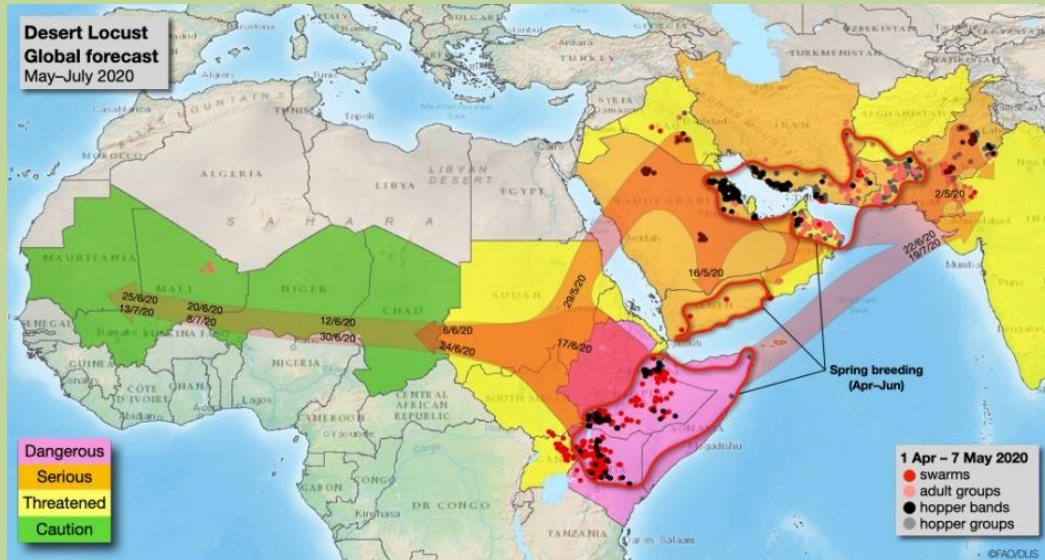
The expected warmer and more humid condition in the coming monsoon season may provide conducive environment for Locust in Sindh, adjoining areas of Balochistan and Punjab as well as lower KP.

Weather Based Criteria for Locust Spread

Parameters	Values	Conditions for Locust
Rainfall (mm)	> 25 mm each in last two months	Favorable for laying Eggs
Air Temperature	20-35 °C	Favorable for Egg and Hopper development
Soil Temperature (Shallow Depths)	> 35 °C	Generally, favorable for egg development
Wind Speed (Knots)	<13.6 Knots for Adults and <19.4 Knots for Swarm to take off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favorable for Adults to take off. • Favorable for Swarm to take off

3. Precautionary Measures

Widespread and Appropriate insecticides spray using aero planes/helicopters along with other techniques like bait method, barrier technique, use of biological techniques are used to control in spread of locust.



Source: <http://namc.pmd.gov.pk/>

WATER SITUATION

Rains during the months of May and June would be beneficial for early growth and vegetation of the Kharif crops like Peanut. However, consistent rains or cloudy conditions may produce more weeds which would be unfavorable for the plants at early stages.

Central Punjab would receive a few spells of light to moderate rainfall mainly during the second fortnight of May up to 1st week of June. Most rainy days would occur during the month of May. Here in this area Rice and Cotton will be the major crops besides Sugarcane, which would be at very early stages in most parts of the region. Therefore, more rains at this stage would be favorable for the growth of crops.

The minimum temperature would start from 25°C, slowly increase according to the seasonal trend and finally rise up to 32°C by the end of July. In the same way, maximum temperature would follow the seasonal pattern within the range of 35°C to 45°C. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to drop down after a spell of rainfall in the area and then normalized gradually as per prevailing season.

Southern Punjab would receive a few light rainfall events during the specified period. The minimum temperature would start from 28°C, increasing with the season and finally at the end of the July approach up to 34°C. Similarly, maximum temperature may follow the seasonal pattern within the range of 38°C to 46°C. The consistent dry weather conditions in the region may enhance the water requirement for the Kharif crops like Cotton, Sugarcane and Maize etc.

Impacts of Weather over different sectors:

- Below normal temperatures in high altitudes are likely to reduce snowmelt in the Northern Areas subsequently decreasing the chances of increased runoff in the Upper Indus basin.
- Heat wave conditions may arise in major cities of Sindh and Punjab during June, 2020.
- Due to the north-south temperature gradient there are chances of dust raising winds in the central and southern parts.
- Farmers need to be cautious about the watering of cotton crops. This may be done in accordance with weather forecasts.

FERTILIZER OFF-TAKE SITUATION

Data released by National Fertilizer Development Center (NFDC) for the month of May 2020 shows that urea off-take is declined by 59% YoY to 242K tons in May 2020. Similarly, DAP sales are also likely to decline by 73% YoY to clock in at 58k tons.

- Lower fertilizer sales can be attributable to ambiguity in the mechanism of subsidy announced by the Government of Pakistan on May 13, 2020, where government announced subsidy of Rs243/bag on urea and Rs925/bag on Dap. Resultantly, farmers and dealers hold back their buying and awaits on the clarity of subsidy.
- Company wise urea number suggest that FFC urea offtake is expected to drop by 58% YoY to 113k tons.

The domestic production of fertilizers during FY2020 (July-March) increased by 5.8 percent over the same period of last year, the increase in domestic production of fertilizer is primarily due to the supply of additional gas for the fertilizers.

The supply of imported fertilizer decreased by 20.7 percent. Therefore, the total availability of fertilizer decreased by 0.28 percent during the prescribed period. Total offtake of fertilizer nutrients witnessed decrease by 2.6 percent. Nitrogen offtake decreased by 2.4 percent, phosphate offtake decreased by 2.6 percent and potash offtake also decreased by 14.5 percent during FY2020 (July-March). The price of urea increased by 11.5 percent and DAP by 3.1 percent. Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (GIDC) has been reduced to Rs 5/MMBTU which has resulted in a decrease in the cost of urea by Rs 398 per bag with effect from 28th January, 2020. Following are different types of subsidies provided by the government during FY2020.

- Subsidy in the form of cheap natural gas used as feed for fertilizer production (Rs 865 per bag of urea as per fuel and feed price difference)
- Subsidized LNG for production of urea from Fatima fertilizer and Agri tech (Rs 976 per bag)
- Subsidy on imported urea (Rs 1,194 per bag)

- Cash subsidy by Government of Punjab for phosphate and potash fertilizer (Rs 500 per bag of DAP)

UREA

The total availability of urea during Kharif 2019 was 3,501 thousand tonnes comprising of 135 thousand tonnes of opening inventory and 3,265 thousand tonnes of domestic production. Urea offtake was about 3,023 thousand tonnes, leaving an inventory of 470 thousand tonnes for Rabi 2019-20. The availability of DAP was 1,375 thousand tonnes comprising of 599 thousand tonnes of opening inventory, 331 thousand tonnes of imported supplies, and 445 thousand tonnes of local production. DAP offtake was 974 thousand tonnes leaving an inventory of 406 thousand tonnes for the upcoming Rabi 2019-20.

FOR RABI CROPS

Rabi 2019-20 started with an opening balance of 470 thousand tonnes of urea. Domestic production during Rabi 2019-20 is estimated at around 2,994 thousand tonnes. Urea offtake during current Rabi 2019-20 was 2,867 thousand tonnes, against 3,464 thousand tonnes of total availability, leaving a closing balance of 580 thousand tonnes for next season. DAP availability during Rabi 2019-20 was 1,579 thousand tonnes, which includes 406 thousand tonnes of opening inventory, 849 thousand tonnes of imported supplies and domestic production of 324 thousand tonnes. The offtake of DAP during Rabi season is projected at about 1,094 thousand tonnes, leaving a balance of 487 thousand tonnes for next season.

FOR KHARIF CROPS

The total availability of urea during Kharif 2020 will be about 3,403 thousand tonnes comprising of 580 thousand tonnes of opening balance and 2,823 thousand tonnes of domestic production. Urea offtake is expected to be around 3,048 thousand tonnes, reflecting a closing balance of 355 thousand tonnes. The total availability of DAP will be 994 thousand tonnes against the expected offtake of 956 thousand tonnes. Supply demand gap will be filled through imported supplies by the private sector.

Table: Fertilizer Supply Demand Situation

(000 Tonnes)

Description	Kharif (Apr-Sep) 2019		Rabi (Oct-Mar) 2019-20		Kharif (Apr-Sep) 2020*	
	Urea	DAP	Urea	DAP	Urea	DAP
Opening stock	135	599	470	406	580	487
Imported supplies	101	331	0	849	0	87
Domestic Production	3265	445	2994	324	2823	420
Total Availability	3501	1375	3464	1579	3403	994
Offtake/Demand	3023	974	2867	1094	3048	956
Write on/off	-8	5	-17	2	0	0
Closing stock	470	406	580	487	355	38

*: It is assumed that Fatimafert and Agri. tech will remain closed for whole Kharif season

Source: *Economic Survey of Pakistan 2019-20*

IMPORT & EXPORT SITUATION

Amid COVID-19, Pak exports decline 54.19pc, imports 34.49pc

Pakistan's exports and imports have declined massively due to the outbreak of coronavirus throughout the world.

The country's exports have reduced to \$957 million from \$2.089 billion in the same month of the previous year showing massive decline of 54.19 percent. According to the latest data of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) the imports have also reduced by 34.49 percent to \$3.088 billion this year from \$4.714 billion in corresponding period of previous year. Pakistan's trade deficit has shrunk to \$2.131 billion as against \$2.625 billion showing reduction of 18.82 percent.

Pakistan's mango exports take huge hit amidst coronavirus restrictions

Pakistan's traditional mango exports have taken a hit from the economic havoc wreaked by the coronavirus pandemic, as exporters fear a huge decline in export of the fruit this year. Suspension of international flights, closure of borders, rising freight fares, and on top of all, contracting demands altogether are likely to decline the country's mango exports by 35 to 40 per cent this year.

Last year, Pakistan exported 130,000 metric tons of mangoes to the Middle East, Europe, the United States, Japan, Australia and other countries. This year, however, a leading fruit exporter and president of Pakistan Fruits Exporters Association, the country is not expected to export more than 80,000 metric tons of mangoes.

Pakistan textile exporters get new orders

Pakistan's exports may not suffer so badly, but moderately as textile manufacturers – the country's single largest export industry have reported receipt of new buying orders from different countries after the world slowly softened lockdown imposed to contain the coronavirus pandemic.

The share of textiles in total exports stood at 60% (\$10.41 billion) of the total exports at \$17.45 billion in the first nine-months (Jul-March) of the current fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, according to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).

Pakistan's Top 10 Exports of 2019 to May 2020

Pakistan's top 10 exports accounted for 79.3% of the overall value of its global shipments. Sharing land borders with economic powerhouses China and India, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shipped an estimated US\$20.8 billion worth of goods around the globe in 2019. That dollar amount reflects a -6.1% decrease since 2015 and a -12.8% slowdown from 2018 to 2019.

The following export product groups categorize the highest dollar value in Pakistani global shipments during 2019. Also shown is the percentage share each export category represents in terms of overall exports from Pakistan.

1. Miscellaneous textiles, worn clothing: US\$4.2 billion (20% of total exports)
2. Clothing, accessories (not knit or crochet): \$3.5 billion (16.7%)
3. Knit or crochet clothing, accessories: \$3.3 billion (16.1%)
4. Cotton: \$1.8 billion (8.4%)
5. Cereals: \$1.2 billion (5.9%)

6. Leather/animal gut articles: \$716.7 million (3.5%)
7. Copper: \$596.7 million (2.9%)
8. Optical, technical, medical apparatus: \$421 million (2%)
9. Mineral fuels including oil: \$393.8 million (1.9%)
10. Fish: \$372.5 million (1.8%)

EXPORT, IMPORT AND BALANCE TRADE

Rupees in Million/ Dollar in Million

Series	* May, 2020		* April, 2020		% Change in May, 2020 over April, 2020	
	Rs.	\$	Rs.	\$	Rs.	\$
		(1 \$=Rs.160.611069)		(1 \$=Rs.164.437274)		
Exports	223,486	1,391	157,412	957	41.98	45.35
Imports	457,847	2,851	526,880	3,204	-13.10	-11.02
Balance of Trade	-234,361	-1,460	-369,468	-2,247	-36.57	-35.02

Source: <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/>

NEWS AND TRENDS

About 23 Million Hectares Surveyed, 492,000 sqm Controlled from Locust Attack

Government has formed a joint team to eradicate locust attack which has operated over 2743 square kilometers in Balochistan, 1489 in Punjab, 394 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 294 in Sindh. According to the detailed released by the National Locust Control Center (NLCC), joint teams of the provincial departments of Agriculture, Federal Ministry of food Security and the Pakistan Army were conducting a comprehensive survey and control operation against locusts in different districts of the country. About 1102 joint army teams were taking part in the operation and so far 234,904 square kilometers (approximately 23 million hectares) have been surveyed, while 4920 square kilometers (approximately 492000 hectares) have been controlled from locust attack.

So far, 2743 square kilometers in Balochistan, 1489 in Punjab, 394 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 294 in Sindh have been operated for locust's control.

53 Districts under Locust Attack In Country

The hopper had attacked 53 districts of the country – 28 of Balochistan, 11 of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, 12 of Punjab and 2 districts of Sindh. The survey and spray operation in the areas affected by the locust attack was under way, 133,000 hectares were surveyed and 6,100 hectares

were sprayed in Balochistan. In Punjab, 68,000 hectares were surveyed and 2,400 hectares were sprayed.

In Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, the spokesperson added, about 68,000 hectares were surveyed and 900 hectares were treated and 92,000 hectares were surveyed and 272 hectares were treated in Sindh.

ECC Approved Rs. 50bn Package

The ECC was given a demand of Rs56.6bn agriculture package to provide the farmers subsidy on fertilizers, reduction in bank mark-up on agriculture loans, subsidy on cotton seed and white fly pesticides and sales tax subsidy on locally manufactured tractors as part Rs100bn earmarked for farmers and small and medium enterprises (SME) out of the Rs1,200bn coronavirus relief package.

Wheat Harvest brings Relief to Farmers in Tribal Districts of KP Amid the COVID-19.

Farmers have started harvesting of wheat crop to ensure food availability during the COVID-19 outbreak. The Rabi crop that was sown before the onset of COVID-19 is providing much-needed relief to local farmers in North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Khyber, Orakzai, and Kurram districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province whose livelihoods have been severely disrupted due to the ongoing crisis.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with support from UK's Department for International Development (DFID) provided improved climate-resilient certified wheat seeds to 8000 households to support the conservation of agriculture practices in the newly merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Source: Source: <http://www.fao.org/>

FARMERS ADVISORY

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

دھان

☆ دھان کی کاشت کے لیے ترقی دادہ اور منظور شدہ مندرجہ ذیل اقسام کاشت کریں:

موٹی اقسام	کے ایس 282، آئی آر 6، نیب اری 9، کے ایس کے 133، کے ایس کے 434 اور نیب 2013
باسمٹی اقسام	سپر باسمتی، باسمتی-515، باسمتی 385، باسمتی، شاپن باسمتی، پنجاب باسمتی اور باسمتی پاک
باہر ڈا اقسام	وائے 26، پرائیڈ-1، شہنشاہ-2، پی ایچ پی-71، غیر باسمتی اقسام میں پی ایس 2 اور پی کے 386
غیر موزوں اقسام	سرفائن، کشمیری مالٹا اور ہیردپہر

☆ تھور سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں کلر کے خلاف قوت مدافعت رکھنے والی اقسام کے ایس 282، باسمتی 385 اور شاپن باسمتی کاشت کریں۔

☆ بجائی کے لیے ہمیشہ بیماریوں سے پاک صحت مند بیج کا انتخاب کریں۔ 80% اگاؤ کی صلاحیت کے ساتھ طریقہ کار اور اقسام کے لحاظ سے شرح بیج کچھ یوں رکھیں:

نمبر شمار	دھان کی اقسام	طریقہ کار کاشت	شرح کلگرام فی ایکڑ	وقت کاشت
01	اری یا موٹی اقسام	تزیادہ کا طریقہ	6-7	20 مئی تا 7 جون
		خٹک طریقہ	8-10	20 مئی تا 7 جون
		راب کا طریقہ	12-15	20 مئی تا 7 جون
02	باسمٹی اقسام	تزیادہ کا طریقہ	4.5-5	7 جون تا 25 جون
		خٹک طریقہ	6-7	7 جون تا 25 جون
		راب کا طریقہ	10-12	7 جون تا 25 جون
03	باہر ڈا اقسام	کدو کا طریقہ	7-8	20 مئی تا 15 جون

☆ اگر پیبری کمزور نظر آئے تو 250 گرام یوریا یا 400 گرام کمپشیم امونیم نائٹریٹ فی مرلہ کے حساب سے پیبری کی منتقلی سے دس دن پہلے ڈالیں۔

☆ دھان کی پیبری پر زہر پاشی دوبار کی جائے۔ پہلی بار 8 تا 10 دن کی پیبری پر چھڑکاؤ یا سپرے کی شکل میں اور دوسری مرتبہ 15 تا 20 دن کی پیبری پر دانے دار زہروں کی صورت میں کی جائے۔

کماؤ

☆ کماؤ کی بھر پور فصل کے لیے فروری کاشتہ فصل کو فی ایکڑ 64 انچ اور ستمبر کاشتہ فصل کے لیے 80 انچ پانی درکار ہوتا ہے۔ پانی کی کمی فی ایکڑ پیداوار پر برا اثر ڈالتی ہے۔ لہذا 10 سے 12 دن کے وقفے سے آبیاری جاری رکھیں۔

☆ بہاریہ کاشت کی فصل میں سونا یوریا کی تیسری قسط جون کے آخر میں پوناش کے ساتھ مکس کر کے ڈالیں۔

☆ پانی کی کمی کی صورت میں ایک کھیلی چھوڑ کر آبیاری کریں اور اگلے پانی پر صرف چھوڑی ہوئی کھیلیوں کو پانی لگائیں۔

کپاس

☆ چھدرائی کا عمل بوائی کے 20 تا 25 دن کے اندر یا پہلے پانی سے قبل یا خشک گوڈی کے بعد ہر حالت میں ایک ہی دفعہ مکمل کر لیا جائے۔
☆ بی ٹی اقسام اور روایتی اقسام آگرلائٹوں میں کاشت کی ہیں تو پہلی آبپاشی بوائی کے 30 سے 35 دن بعد جبکہ بقیہ آبپاشیاں 12 تا 15 دن کے وقفہ سے کریں۔ پٹرپوں پر کاشت کی صورت میں بوائی کے بعد پہلا پانی 3 تا 4 دن، دوسرا، تیسرا اور چوتھا پانی 6 تا 9 دن کے وقفہ سے لگائیں۔ بقیہ 15 دن کے وقفہ سے لگائیں۔

☆ فصل کے مرکز علاقوں مندرجہ ذیل گوشوارے کے تحت کھادا کا استعمال کریں۔

زمین کی قسم	نائٹروجن کلوگرام	فاسفورس کلوگرام	مپوٹاش کلوگرام
کنورز مین	100	40	38
درمیانی زمین	90	35	38
زرخیز زمین	80	30	38

سبزیات و باغات

☆ سبزیات کی گوڈی کریں۔ جہاں ضرورت ہو تنوں کے ساتھ مٹی چڑھائیں اور 8-10 دن کے وقفے سے آبپاشی کریں۔
☆ خربوزے کی فصل پر پھل کی مکھی کے حملے کی صورت میں محکمہ زراعت کے توسیع عملہ کے مشورہ سے مناسب زہر سپرے کریں۔
☆ آم کے باغ میں پھل کی مکھی کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لیے جنسی پھندے لگائیں، عموماً چار پھندے فی ایکڑ کافی ہوتے ہیں۔
☆ آم کی گڈھیڑی جون میں درختوں سے اتر کر زمین میں انڈے دیتی ہے اس لیے ان کو بذریعہ گوڈی تلف کریں۔
☆ رواں ماہ میں پانی کی کمی کی وجہ سے پودوں میں مرجھاؤ کا پین آجاتا ہے جسے جون ڈراپ بھی کہتے ہیں۔ لہذا زمین میں نمی برقرار رکھنے کے لیے تھوڑے وقفے سے آبپاشی اور ملچنگ (Mulching) کا بندوبست کریں۔
☆ ترشاوہ باغات کو 15 دن کے وقفے سے آبپاشی کریں اور مردہ اور گلے سڑے تنوں اور پتوں کو صحت مند پودوں سے الگ کریں تاکہ کیڑوں، مکوڑوں اور بیماریوں کے حملے سے بچا جاسکے۔

Source: 1) Ziratnama Government Of Punjab (Farmers' Advisory)

2) Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited (Farmers' Advisory Services)

3) Pakistan Space & Uper Atmosphere Research Commission, PAK SCMS Bulletins

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