



# Pakistan's Investment Case

**Investment Forum | Rome, Italy | 16-20 October 2023** 





# Pakistan: Country Overview





Location: Asia Border India, Iran, Afghanistan, China



Area
79.6 Mil ha
Rank: 33<sup>rd</sup>



GDP (PPP)\$ 1.2 Trillion23<sup>rd</sup> largest economy



Coastline 1,046 KM EEZ 200 nm



Labor Force
73 million
Agriculture 38%



**GDP Structure** 

Services: 60%

Agriculture: 22%

Industry: 18%



**Population** 

241.5 M, Rank: 5th

15-64 Years: 60%

**Rural: 62%** 



Household Food Expenditure 50%



Food Industry
Market
\$114 Billion



# Pakistan's Investment Environment



#### **Overall Investment Economic Revival Plan** Regime 2023 Level playing field: Equal Agriculture treatment to local & and foreign investors **Liberal regime:** All economic sectors Mining open to FDI Information Tech Foreign equity: 100% **Profits:** Remittances of royalty, fees, Energy profits **Banking facility: Borrowing** facilities from local and foreign banks

Foreign investment protection:

**Special Economic and Free Zones** 

Protection by legislation

# Special Investment Facilitation Council 2023

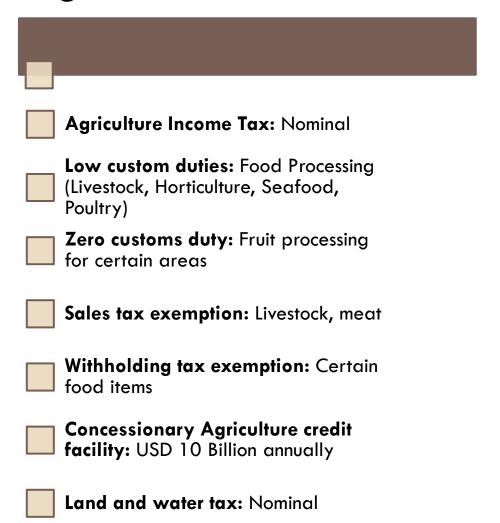
- Prime Minister Level
- One Window Solution



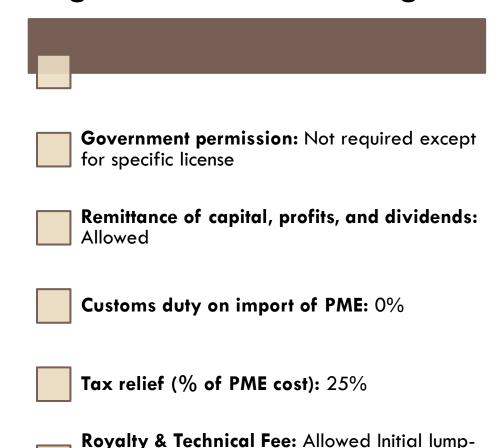
## Pakistan's Investment Environment



#### Agri. Investment Incentives



#### Agri. Investment Package



sum up to \$100,000 - Max Rate 5% of net

sales - Initial period 5 years



# Fundamentals of Agriculture



#### **Significance**

- Provide raw material to industry, Contribution to economy: 22%
- Provision of food: 95%

#### **Endowments**

- Arable land: 22 million ha, Over 80% irrigated by one of the biggest irrigation system of the World
- Climate: 12 Agro-ecological zones, 4 Seasons, 50+ Food commodities

#### **Enabling environment**

- Well spread power and communication network-transport and cellular
- Cheap and skilled labor and HR (3300 agriculture graduates, 25,000 Engineers per year)

#### High food consumption

Population 241.5 million and increasing middle class

#### Big export potential

 70% Agri. exports, high regional demands and export relations with big food importing countries

# Established food value chains and value chain actors

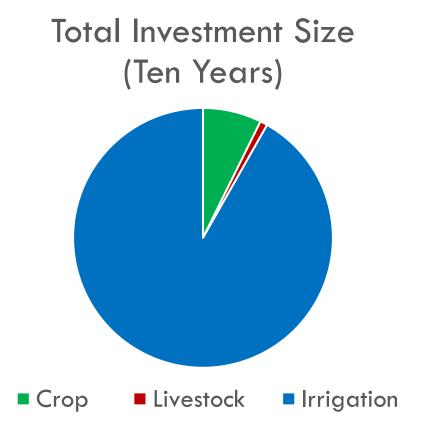
- Crops, livestock and fisheries value chains,
- National and multinational companies in food business

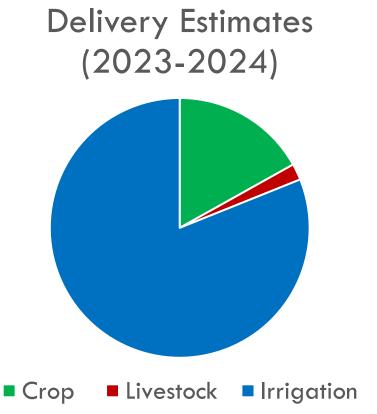


# Public Sector Investment in Agriculture



# (infrastructure, research, extension, value chain etc.)





USD 24 Billion

USD 1.5 Billion



# HIHI Approach in Pakistan: Complementarity



**Rationale for Selection** 

## Cluster based Agriculture Development



High Export Potential and Market Diversification



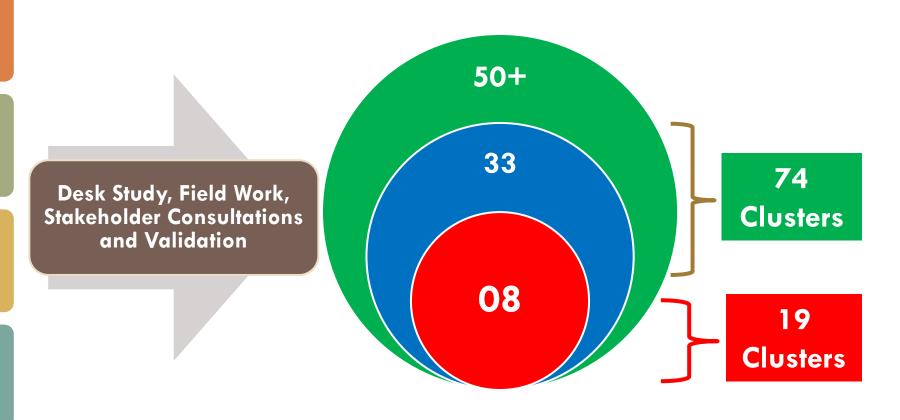
Scope for Productivity Enhancement



Scope for Value
Addition and Quality
Enhancement



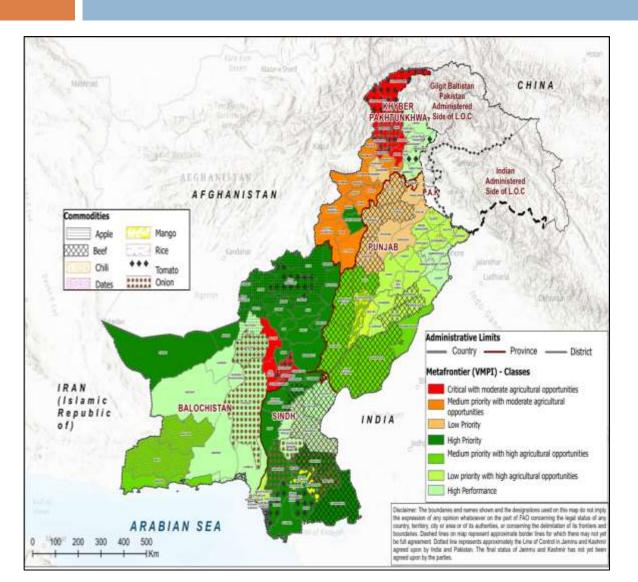
High Rate of Return

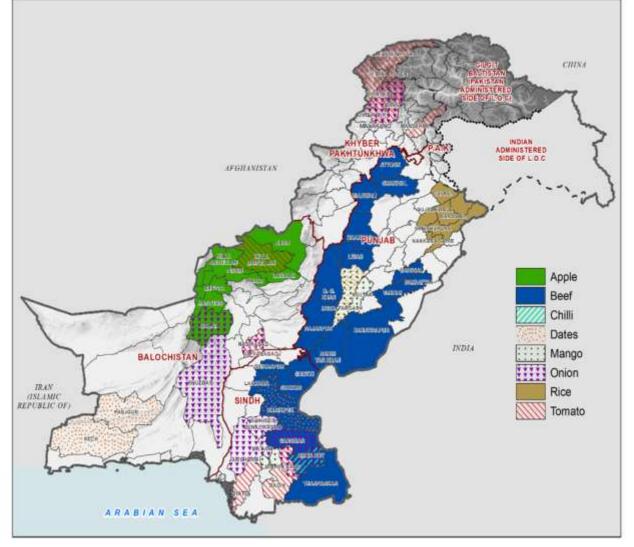




# Agricultural Typologies and Investment Hand-in-Hand **Potential Identified Under HIHI**









# **Mango Clusters**



#### Situation in Pakistan

• **Production:** 1.7 million tons, World ranking 5

• **Yield:** 10.5 tons/ha (1.10 times higher than the world average)

• Export: 107K tons, \$ 101 million, World share 4.4%

• **Export price:** \$ 947/ton, (1.5 times lower than the world average)

#### Investment Potential: \$ 158M (Govt 10%, Private 90%)

•	Research and establishment of certified nurseries:	4.4
•	Capacity building:	11.5
•	Marketing:	2.5
•	Orchard Management:	58.4
•	Processing (25 units):	81.3

#### Assumptions

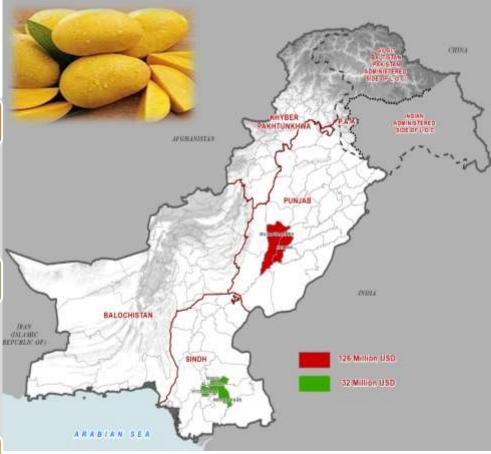
•	Certified orchards establishment:	50%
•	Yield increase from certified orchards:	50%
•	Yield increase due to improved management:	15%
•	Reduction in post-harvest losses:	20%

#### Feasibility and Benefits

Investment: \$ 158 million, NPV: \$ 170 million, IRR: 25%

• Area: 77,334 ha, Beneficiaries: Direct 38,000, Indirect 266,000 Nos

• Increase in Income: Farm \$ 2100/ha, Beneficiary: \$4200



#### Funding/Financing Sources



### **Date Clusters**



#### Situation in Pakistan

- **Production:** 550K tons, World ranking 6
- **Yield:** 6 tons/ha (1.3 times lower than the world average)
- Export: 116K tons, \$ 60 million, World share 4.5 %
- Export Price: \$520/ton (2.5 times lower than the world average)

#### Investment Potential: \$ 157M (Govt 20%, Private 80%)

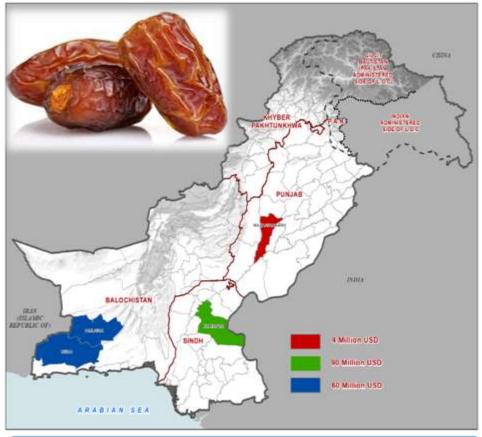
Varieties and High-density plantation:	32.4
• Export Promotion:	0.1
Better management practices:	5.8
Harvest and post-harvest Losses:	57.8
Solar drying:	42.1
Improvement in Value Chain:	19.0

#### **Assumptions**

Orchard area renovation:	20%
<ul> <li>Increase in yield by farm management:</li> </ul>	20%
Decrease in post-harvest losses:	10%
<ul> <li>Increase in dry dates by processing:</li> </ul>	15%
<ul> <li>Increase in export quantity of dates:</li> </ul>	25%

#### Feasibility and Benefits

- Investment: \$ 157 million, NPV \$ 41 million, IRR 25%
- Area: 80,982 ha, Beneficiaries: Direct 40,000 Indirect 280,000 Nos
- Increase in Income: Farm \$ 300/ha, Beneficiary: \$600



#### **Funding/Financing Sources**





#### Situation in Pakistan

9 million tons, world ranking 9 • Production:

• Yield: 3.8 tons/ha, (1.3 times lower than the world average)

3.9 million tons, \$ 2.5 billion, world share 8.5% • Export:

• Export price: \$527/ton (course) \$900/ton (basmati) same as of the world

#### Investment Potential: \$ 118M (Govt 10%, Private 90%)

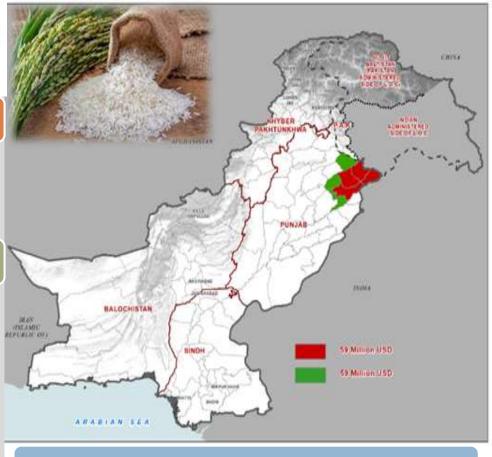
High-yielding varieties:	2.2
Production management:	1 <i>7</i> .2
<ul> <li>Machine transplanting (50% subsidy):</li> </ul>	43.6
Mechanical harvesting:	35.9
<ul> <li>Food safety: MRL and Aflatoxin control:</li> </ul>	16.2
Improvement in parboiled rice making:	1.01
• Oil extraction from rice bran (3 units):	1.2

#### **Assumptions**

Mechanized transplantation:	10%
<ul> <li>Improved variety and management practices:</li> </ul>	7%
Post-harvest-losses reduction:	5%
Paddy bran to be converted to bran oil from	0 to 80%

#### Feasibility and Benefits

- Investment: \$ 118 million, NPV \$ 12 million, IRR 33%
- Area: 298,259 ha, Beneficiaries: Direct 150,000, Indirect 1,050,000 Nos
- Increase in Income: Farm \$ 300/ha, Beneficiary: \$600



#### **Funding/Financing Sources**



# **Apple Clusters**



#### Situation in Pakistan

• **Production:** 77K tons, world ranking 10

• **Yield:** 8 tons/ha (2.4 times lower than the world average)

• Export: 528 tons, \$ 0.2 million, world share negligible

• **Export price:** \$ 438/ton (2 times lower than the world average)

#### Investment Potential: \$ 118M (Govt 10%, Private 90%)

• Orchard renovation with high-density plantation (50% subsidy): 76.9

Raising productivity by better management practices:

Controlling harvest and post-harvest losses:
 0.14

• Improvement in value chain to enhance quality: 30.0

• Apple juice units as a cottage industry (42 units): 9.3

#### **Assumptions**

• Increasing average yield: 15%

• Renovating apple orchards with high density orchards: 25%

• Reducing post-harvest losses from 30% to: 10%

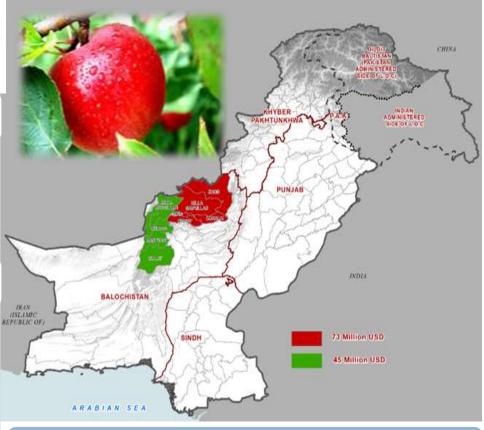
• Increasing proportion of value addition: 10%

#### Feasibility and Benefits

Investment: \$ 118 million, NPV: \$ 54 million, IRR: 26%

• Area: 67,759 ha, Beneficiaries: Direct 34,000, Indirect 238,000 Nos

• Increase in Income: Farm \$ 350/ha, Beneficiary: \$ 700



#### Funding/Financing Sources



# **Chilly Clusters**



#### Situation in Pakistan

• **Production:** 105K tons, World ranking 6

• **Yield:** 2.25 tons/ha (1.2 times lower than the world average)

• **Export**: 2.7K tons, \$ 7.5 million, world share negligible

• **Export price:** \$ 2793/ton, same as of world average

#### Investment Potential: \$ 13M (Govt 10%, Private 90%)

Farm management and varieties:	6.3
Market linkages:	0.3
<u> </u>	
Harvesting and post-harvest handling:	2.0
<ul> <li>Value chain infrastructure:</li> </ul>	1.0
<ul> <li>Processing/drying (34 units):</li> </ul>	3.4

#### **Assumptions**

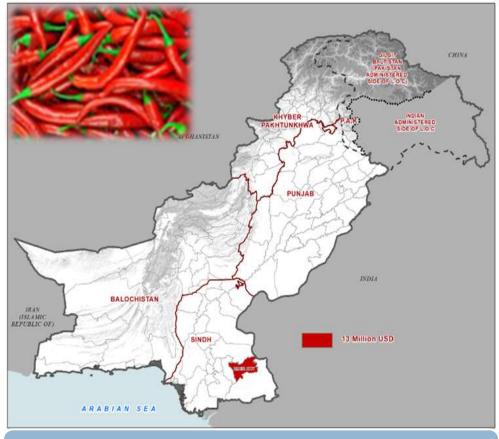
• Increase yield:	25%
• Reduce post-harvest losses:	15%
<ul> <li>Increase processing:</li> </ul>	5%
<ul> <li>Increase export:</li> </ul>	8%

#### Feasibility and Benefits

• Investment: \$ 13 million, NPV: \$2.7 million, IRR: 34%

• Area: 15,055 ha, Beneficiaries: Direct 7,500 Indirect 52,000 Nos

• Increase in Income: Farm \$ 900/ha, Beneficiary: \$1800



#### Funding/Financing Sources



## **Tomato Clusters**



#### Situation in Pakistan

• **Production:** 800K tons, world ranking 33

• **Yield:** 12 tons/ha (3.5 times less than the world average)

• Export: 15K tons, \$ 3.7 million, world share: 0.17%

• **Export price:** \$ 248/ton (5 times lower than world average)

#### Investment Potential: \$ 11.4M (Govt 10%, Private 90%)

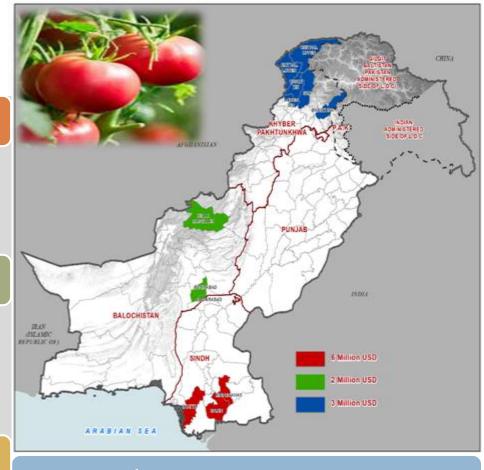
•	High-yielding varieties and management practices:	2.1
•	Market linkages for export:	0.9
•	Mechanization to reduce post-harvest losses:	4.3
•	Product value addition and quality improvement:	3.4
•	Processing (9 units):	0.7

#### Assumptions of Analysis

<ul> <li>Increasing average yield:</li> </ul>	20%
<ul> <li>Reducing post-harvest losses:</li> </ul>	20%
<ul> <li>Improving quality resulting in price increase:</li> </ul>	10%
Increasing processing:	10%

#### Feasibility and Benefits

- Investment: \$ 11.4 million, NPV: \$ 3.0 million, IRR: 31%
- Area: 21,561 ha, Direct Beneficiaries 11,000 Indirect Beneficiaries: 77,000 Nos.
- Increase in Income: Farm \$ 600/ha, Beneficiary: \$1200



#### Funding/Financing Sources



## **Onion Clusters**



#### Situation in Pakistan

• **Production:** 2.3 million tons, world ranking 6

• **Yield:** 15 tons/ha (1.3 times lower than the world average)

• Export: 304K tons, \$ 124 million (3% of the world)

• **Export price:** \$ 408/ton (Same as of world average)

#### Investment Potential: \$8M (Govt 10%, Private 90%)

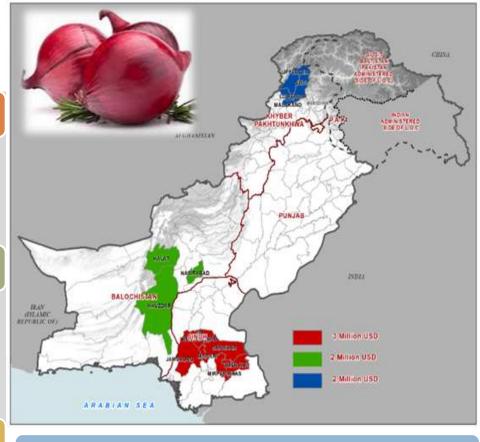
Research system and farm management:	3.42
• Export promotion:	1.01
Market linkages:	1.07
Post-harvest losses:	0.60
• Processing (127 units):	2.06

#### Assumptions

<ul> <li>Increase average yiela:</li> </ul>	10%
Reduce post-harvest losses:	10%
Increase export-production ratio from	2% to 8%
<ul> <li>Processing Conversion of to dry onion:</li> </ul>	5%
• Increase in export price:	10%

#### Feasibility and Benefits

- Investment: \$ 8 million, NPV: \$ 1.5 million, IRR: 30%
- Area: 16,366 ha, Beneficiaries: Direct 8,000, Indirect 56,000 Nos
- Increase in Income: Farm \$ 650/ha, Beneficiary: \$1300



#### Funding/Financing Sources



## **Beef Clusters**



#### Situation in Pakistan

• **Production:** 2.3 million tons, world ranking: buffalo 4, cattle 12

• Export: 70K tons, \$ 248 million, world share: 0.7%

• **Export price:** \$ 3544/ton (1.5 times lower than the world average)

#### Investment Potential: \$ 45M (Govt 25%, Private 75%)

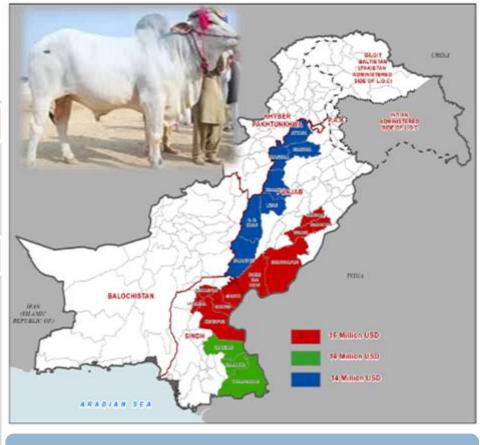
Research & Development:	9.5
Capacity building:	11.1
• Establishment of modern cattle markets:	11.4
• Export promotion:	0.2
• Feed lot fattening (333 units):	9.4
• Small feed mills (167 units):	1.1
<ul> <li>Modernization of slaughterhouses (19 units):</li> </ul>	2.6

#### Assumptions

<ul> <li>Reduce average calt mortality trom</li> </ul>	20% to 10%
<ul> <li>Increase growth rate of animals from</li> </ul>	180 to 250 gm/day
<ul> <li>Increase export production ratio from</li> </ul>	0.2% to 5%
Increase beef value addition from	1 to 5%

#### Feasibility and Benefits

- Investment: \$ 45 M, NPV: 25 million, IRR: 39%
- Animals: 2,328,395, Beneficiaries: Direct 100,000, Indirect 700,000 Nos
- Increase in Income: Farm \$ 112/animal, Beneficiary: \$ 257



#### Funding/Financing Sources



missions

# Reducing Environmental Impact





#### Overall carbon balance is +6,000,469 tCO2eq over 20 years, meaning that the analysed activities contribute to GHG emissions.

- Electricity consumption due to processing/building operations is a source of emissions (+1.4 million tCO2eq/20 years).
- New irrigation and building construction (in the Inputs category) contribute to emissions instead (+8.7 thousand tCO2eq and +609 thousand tCO2eq over 20 years).



# Mitigation

- Interventions aimed at improving livestock productivity lead to a reduction in emissions (-3.9 million tCO2eq/20 years).
- Reduction in fertilizers and pesticide application (in the Inputs category) also contributes to emission reduction (-3 million tCO2eq/20 years).
- Energy audit to reduce energy leakages
- Installation of solar units on processing facilities, farm production/tube wells, etc. (ample sunshine)



# HIHI-Agriculture Investment Symposium, Hill, Hand-in-Hand February 28, 2023, Islamabad





- Organizers: FAO, ADB, IFC, Government of Pakistan/Board of Investment
- Organizations/Companies: 150
- Participation: 350 (Public, Private, Academia, Development Partners)
- Technology Display Booths: 43 Public and Private Companies
- B2B and B2G Meetings: 20 (4 B2B and 5 B2G Expression of interests signed)



# Investment Potential and Economic Benefits-Summary



Investment

\$ 628 M (Govt. 85, Private 543)

NPV

\$ 309 M

**IRR** 

30%

Direct Ben.

0.39 M

Indirect Ben.

2.7 M

Income Inc \$1300/Ben

#### **Tomato**

Investment: \$ 11.5 M

• NPV: \$ 3.0 M

• IRR: 31%

Direct Beneficiaries: 11,000 No
Indirect Beneficiaries: 77,000 No

Beef

• Investment: \$ 45 M

• NPV: \$ 25 M

• IRR: 39%

• Direct Beneficiaries: 100,000 No

• Indirect Beneficiaries: 700,000 No

Chili

Investment: \$ 13 M

• NPV: \$ 2.7 M

• IRR: 34%

• Direct Beneficiaries: 7,500 No

• Indirect Beneficiaries: 52,000 No

**Dates** 

• Investment: \$ 157 M

• NPV: \$ 41 M

• IRR: 25%

• Direct Beneficiaries: 40,000 No

• Indirect Beneficiaries: 280,000 No

#### Mango

• Investment: \$ 158 M

• NPV: \$ 170 M

• IRR: 25%

• Direct Beneficiaries: 38,000 No

• Indirect Beneficiaries: 266,000 No

Onion

Investment: \$ 8 M

• NPV: \$ 1.5 M

• IRR: 30%

• Direct Beneficiaries: 8,000 No

• Indirect Beneficiaries: 56,000 No

**Basmati Rice** 

Investment: \$ 118 M

• NPV: \$ 12 M

• IRR: 33%

• Direct Beneficiaries: 150,000 No

• Indirect Beneficiaries: 1,050,000

No

Apple

• Investment: \$ 118 M

• NPV: \$ 54 M

• IRR: 26%

• Direct Beneficiaries: 34,000 No

• Indirect Beneficiaries: 238,000 No