



Price Control & Commodities  
Management Department

# Food in Focus Market Analysis Report

January, 2025





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### PREFACE

Department of Price Control and Commodities Management Department is pleased to present the third edition of monthly market bulletin "**Food in Focus: Market Analysis Report**". This report consists of comprehensive analysis and contrast-based information to have better insights of supply and price situation of essential food items depending upon their production, consumption, import, export and international prices. An effort has also been made to carve out estimated demand of food items during month of Ramzan-2025 in a bid to take necessary measures well before time.

This edition also encompasses viable advisories for District Administration and Agriculture Department to keep vigilantly check on supplies of essential items and take necessary measures to ensure availability of essential food items on affordable prices. This report reveals domestic production of essential food items is not as per their consumption requirements, which results in stress supply and leads to face burden of import to meet gap between demand & supply.

We trust that the findings will empower stakeholders to make informed decisions and seize new opportunities in a rapidly transforming food market. It is our hope that **Food in Focus** continues to serve as an essential resource for those looking to stay ahead in the competitive food market landscape.

# Major Vegetables

## (Potato, Onion, Tomato)

Punjab has a noteworthy potential for cultivation of agricultural crops. However, despite of having huge potential and extensively large cultivated area, Punjab is not self-sufficient to cater for consumption requirements of most of major vegetables i.e. tomato, onion & ginger, etc. Total area of the Punjab province is 43.33 million acres, out of which 30.96 million acres (71%) are under cultivation. This section of the bulletin would relate to only three major vegetables i.e. potato, onion and tomato which are essentially required for the culinary purposes. In a bid to get deep insight regarding production, consumption, import, export & Ramzan-2025 requirements of essential vegetables, contrast-based features have been discussed as under:

### 1. Area and Production (Province Vs National)

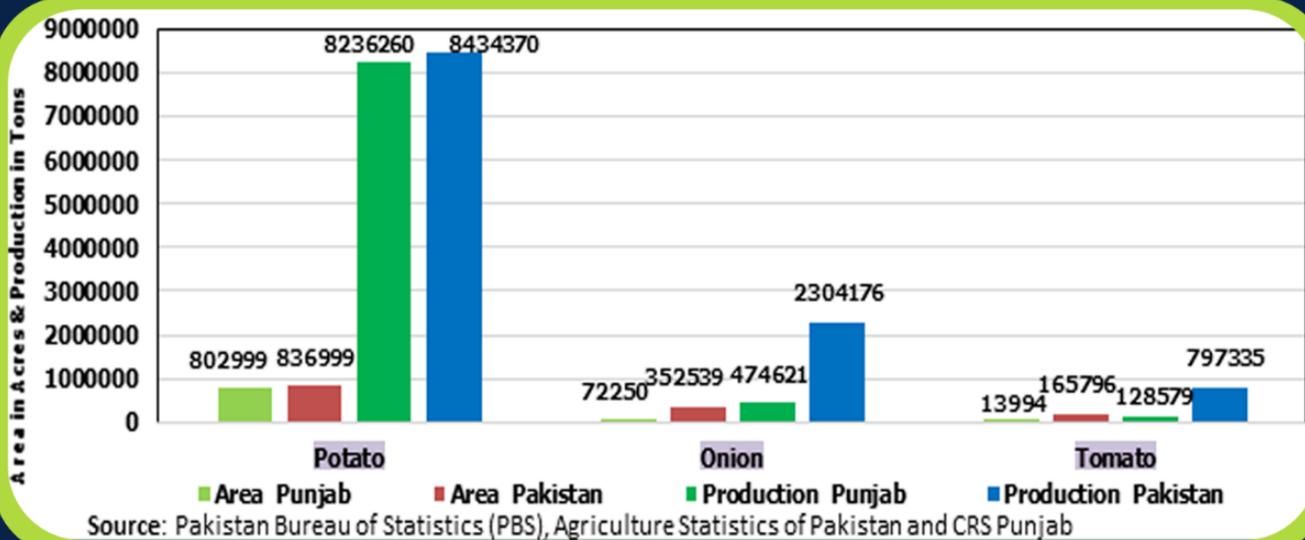
- Punjab is a major **potato** producing province in the country having 98% share in domestic production, whereas KPK and Balochistan have their negligible shares. During year 2023-24, area under cultivation of potato was assessed as 8,02,999 acres in Punjab and an area of 8,36,999 acres was recorded at national level. Likewise, local production of potato in Punjab was posted at 8.2 million tons in contrast with production of 8.4 million tons at national level.



- In case of **onion**, cultivated area in Punjab was recorded at 72,250 acres, compared with 3,52,539 acres at Pakistan level. Punjab has 20% share in domestic production and stands at 3<sup>rd</sup> rank amongst all provinces following Balochistan and Sindh with their major shares 37% and 34%, respectively. KPK province comes at last with the least

share in domestic production i.e.9% only. Production of onion in Punjab was recorded at 4,74,621 tons and national production was recorded at 23,04,176 tons during year 2023-24.

- As regards **tomato**, area under cultivation appeared to be 13,994 acres at Punjab level and an area of 1,65,796 acres was recorded at national level during year 2023-24. In domestic production of tomato, 47% share is of Balochistan, 24% share of Sindh, whereas Punjab has 16% share and KPK has 13% share. During year 2023-24, Punjab received tomato production of 1,28,579 tons, whereas national production was recorded at 7,97,335 tons.



## 2. Production in Contrast with Consumption

- Punjab is surplus in **potato** production, which enables country to earn foreign exchange reserve through export of potato in significant quantum. During year 2023-24, local production of potato was recorded at 8.23 million tons in contrast with consumption requirement of merely 1.9 million tons generating surplus production of 6.3 million tons which fulfills requirement of other provinces, export and seed purpose.

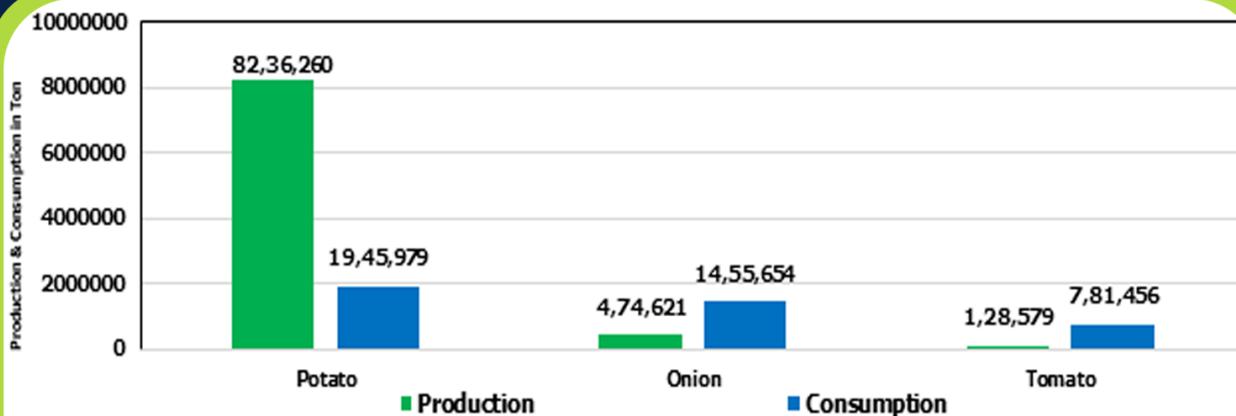


- As regards **onion**, provincial production of onion is far less than consumption requirement, which results in dependency on import or supply from other provinces, to meet the demand during off production season of onion in the province. Last year local production was recorded at 4,74,621 tons, whereas consumption requirement stood at 14,55,654 tons being more populous province, yielding a production deficit of 9,81,033 tons.



- Similarly, local production of **tomato** was recorded at 1,28,579 tons during year 2023-24, which was meagre in comparison with consumption requirement of 7,81,456 tons and resulted in a deficit of 6,52,877 tons, therefore import of tomato is direly needed to bridge over gap between demand and supply.

- Most of vegetables experience supply constraints due to perishability & seasonality. Potato is a storable commodity whose supply could be streamlined through cold storages round the year after closing production season. In contrast, onion & tomato don't have peculiarity of being stored and also experience seasonality, however through processing and value addition their supply could be ensured but for this purpose escalation in local production is required, especially of those varieties which are most suitable for processing.



Source: Production; by Crop Reporting Punjab  
 Population: Pakistan-241.499 Millions and Punjab-127.689 Million (PBS, Digital Census 2023 )  
 Commodity Wise Monthly Per Capita Consumption: Potato=1.27 Kg/Person, Onion=0.95 Kg/Person & Tomato=0.51



### 3. Export insights

➤ Having a look on agricultural exports, it reveals that Pakistan has healthy export volume of **potato** each year, during year 2022-23 potato export was posted at 1.06 million tons which has declined to 7,13,951 tons during year 2023-24. During year 2024-25 (July-November), export was recorded at 1,73,929 tons, so far. Pakistan exports potato to UAE, Sri Lanka, Qatar, Afghanistan, Oman, Saudi Arabia & Kuwait.

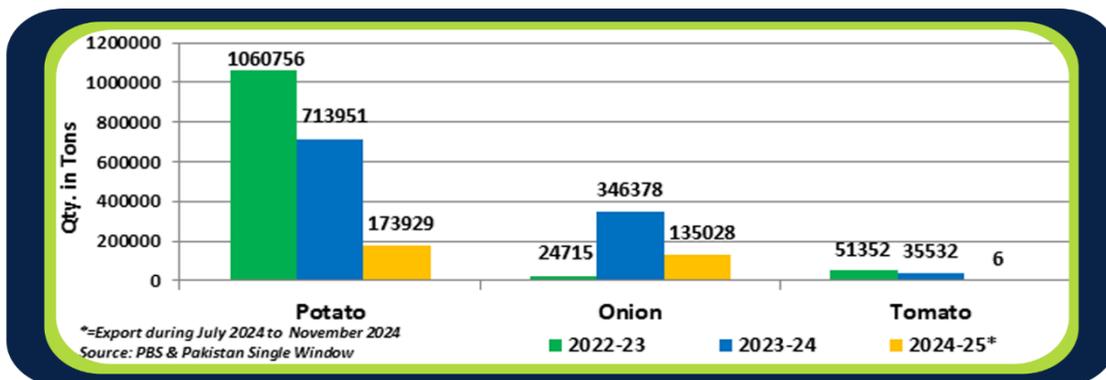


➤ In case of **onion**, export was recorded at 24,715 tons during year 2022-23, which was significantly increased to 3,46,378 tons during year 2023-24. However, during current year 2024-25 (within 5 months of financial year), 1,35,028 tons of onion has been exported, so far. Pakistan mostly exports its onion to Malaysia, Sri Lanka, UAE, Qatar, Bangladesh, Singapore and Oman, etc.

➤ As regards **tomato**, export was recorded at 51,352 tons which was reduced to 35,532 tons during year 2023-24, export of tomato is negligible and during year 2024-25 (July-November) only 6 tons have been exported yet.



➤ Potato is a most exportable agricultural commodity which is followed by onion.





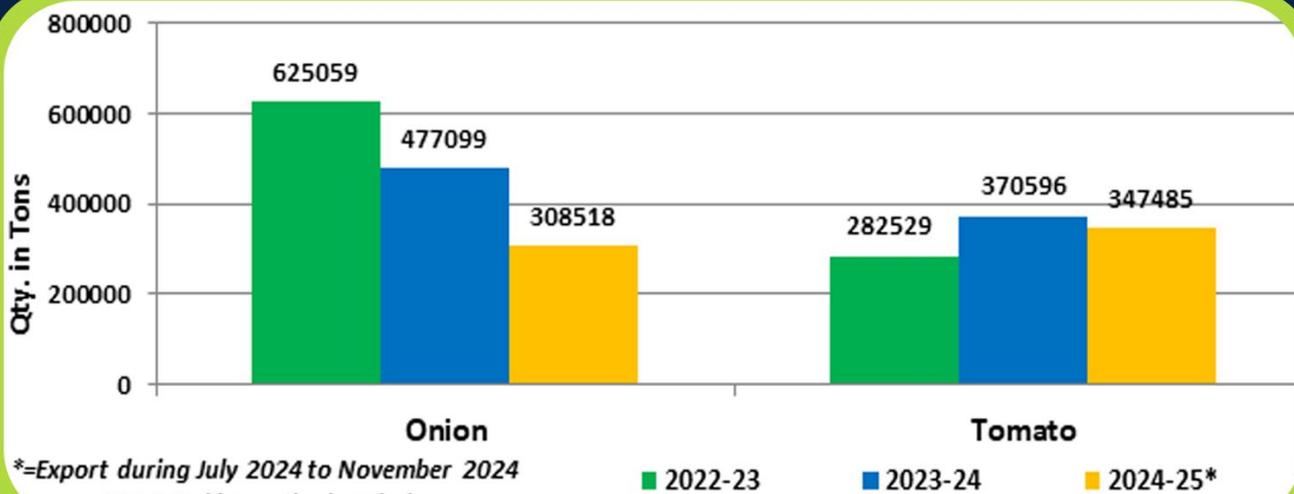
#### 4. Import insights

- Import of **onion** was recorded at 6,25,059 tons during year 2022-23, which was declined to 4,77,099 during year 2023-24 and 3,08,518 tons of onion has been imported so far during year 2024-25 (July-November). Pakistan mostly imports onion from Afghanistan, Iran and sometimes from China.



- Likewise, **tomato** is also imported from other countries due to less domestic production. Import of tomato was assessed as 2,82,529 tons during year 2022-23, which was increased to 3,70,596 tons. During year 2024-25 (July-November), 3,47,485 tons of tomato has been imported so far.

- As a result of less domestic production, onion & tomato are imported from other countries, however import of potato is not required being surplus in production.



\*=Export during July 2024 to November 2024  
 Source: PBS & Pakistan Single Window

## 5. Ramzan-2025 Requirements

- It is commonly observed that consumption of **potato** exhibits flagrant increase during Holy month of Ramzan each year being added in most of Iftar cuisines. As a result of high demand, sufficient supply of potato is required to meet the demand and keep prices within reasonable limits during Ramzan.



- Traditional cooking in the country remains incomplete without **onion**. As a result of high demand during Ramzan-2025, consumption requirement of onion appear to be increased in contrast with normal month's requirement.

- Tomato being essential ingredient of culinary, experiences high demand during month of Ramzan. During Ramzan-2025 **tomato** will be available only from Sindh, therefore smooth supply of tomato could be ensured only from core supply areas of Sindh.



- Keeping in view per capita consumption requirement of potato, tomato and onion as per Household Integrated Economic Survey 2018-19 conducted by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and given in Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan, provincial consumption requirement for annual & monthly basis along with estimated consumption requirement during Ramzan-2025 have been carved out as under:

Commodity	Annual Consumption Requirement (Tons)	Monthly Consumption Requirement (Tons)	Estimated Ramzan-2025 Consumption Requirement (Tons)
Potato	19,45,979	1,62,165	3,24,330
Onion	14,55,653	1,21,304	1,81,957
Tomato	7,81,456	65,121	97,682



## 6. Forecast & Mitigative Strategies for Better Supply Chain Management of Major Vegetables

### i. POTATO

<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	Local production season of potato in Punjab is now in progress due to which ample supply is available and price is showing declining trend in the markets.
<b>FORECAST</b>	Supply of fresh potato is likely to be normal till month of Ramzan-2025 subject to favorable weather conditions. It is generally observed that crop get disturbed by frost during months of January, if crop remained safe from adverse climate, then supply will be smooth & stable.
<b>MITIGATIVE STRATEGIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Consumption requirement of potato normally increases during month of Ramzan, therefore districts should arrange maximum supplies from core producing districts i.e. Okara, Pakpattan, Kasur and Sahiwal to meet demand during Ramzan-2025.</li><li>➤ District Administration should rationalize the gap between notified rates and spot rates through Price Control Magistrates.</li></ul>

### ii. ONION

<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	Main supply of onion is comprising on import from Afghanistan. Production season in Sindh has begun and supply from south region of Punjab (Rojhan, Mailsi & D.G. Khan) has also started to arrive in the markets. However, supply is yet limited therefore prices are on higher side.
<b>FORECAST</b>	Supply on onion from Sindh and South Punjab is expected to improve during January, 2025, accordingly supply & price situation of onion is anticipated to be normal during month of Ramzan-2025.



<b>MITIGATIVE STRATEGIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Deputy Commissioner concerned should;</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ensure maximum supply of onion from major producing districts of Sindh i.e. Jamshoro, Mirpurkhas, Matiari &amp; Sanghar etc to meet consumption requirement with the help of local commission agents.</li> <li>2. also make arrangements to meet demand during Ramzan-2025 and ensure fair auction process of onion with help of EADA (E&amp;M) &amp; Secretary MC concerned.</li> <li>3. rationalize the gap between notified rates and spot rates through Price Control Magistrates.</li> </ol> </li> <li>➤ Lodhran, Multan, Attock, Rajanpur &amp; Vehari are surplus producing districts of onion, therefore <b>Deputy Director Agriculture (Extension) concerned</b> should further improve local production to meet overall provincial consumption requirement of onion.</li> <li>➤ Except Lodhran, Multan, Attock, Rajanpur &amp; Vehari, remaining all districts are deficit producers of onion, therefore <b>Deputy Director Agriculture (Extension) concerned</b> should enhance local production either by increasing cultivated area or by promoting intercropping technique as well as varietal improvement to meet annual consumption requirement of the districts. Production period of onion in Punjab should also be expanded to cater for consumption requirement.</li> </ul>
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**iii. TOMATO**

<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	Main supply of tomato is arriving from Sindh and KPK. As a result of cold weather condition, ripening process of tomato crop in Sindh is little bit slow, therefore supply is under stress to some extent and prices are showing surge in local markets.
<b>FORECAST</b>	Supply of tomato from Sindh will be improved as soon as temperature in Sindh will tend to be normal. It is expected that supply & price situation of tomato is likely to be normal during January, 2025 on account of bulk arrival from Sindh.
<b>MITIGATIVE STRATEGIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Deputy Commissioner concerned should;</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ensure maximum supply of tomato from major producing districts of Sindh i.e. Thatta, Badin, Mirpurkhas, Matiari &amp; T.M.Khan, etc to meet consumption requirement with the help of local commission agents.</li> <li>2. also make arrangements to meet demand during Ramzan-2025 and ensure fair auction process of tomato with help of EADA (E&amp;M) &amp; Secretary MC concerned.</li> <li>3. rationalize the gap between notified rates and spot rates through Price Control Magistrates.</li> </ol> </li> <li>➤ <b>All Deputy Director Agriculture (Extension) concerned</b> should enhance local production either by increasing cultivated area or by promoting intercropping technique as well as varietal improvement to meet annual consumption requirement of the districts. Production period of tomato in Punjab should also be expanded to cater for consumption requirement.</li> </ul>

# Major Pulses

## (Gram, Moong, Mash & Masoor)

Pulses are rich source of protein for a balanced diet to maintain a healthy life. As pulses are commonly used in variety of cuisines, therefore demand of pulses always exist in the markets. Pakistan especially Punjab province has massive potential for production of pulses, however unfortunately Pakistan in general and Punjab in particular are experiencing severe shortfall in domestic production of pulses with reference to their dietary requirements. On account of non-appreciable statistics of domestic production of pulses, country has to confront a sheer burden of import of pulses annually in lieu of hefty foreign reserves. This compartment of the bulletin would comprise of contrast-based discussion related to major pulses i.e. Gram, Moong, Mash & Masoor for having better understanding with their production, consumption, import, export and Ramzan-2025 requirements.

### 1. Area & Production (Province Vs National)

- Production of **gram** in Punjab is comparatively better in contrast with production in other provinces. Punjab receives 66% share in domestic production of gram, following by Balochistan, Sindh and KPK having their shares as 18%, 10% and 6%, respectively. Despite having major chunk in domestic production, Punjab remains incapacitated to accommodate the local consumption requirements round the year and import becomes imperative to overcome supply deficit. During year 2022-23, an area of 1.73 million acres was recorded under cultivation of gram in Punjab province and 1.96 million acres were reported for gram production at national level. Domestic production of gram is experiencing declining trend since last three years. Gram production in Punjab was posted at 1,38,000 tons, in contrast with national production of gram i.e.2,09,090 tons, which does not fulfill domestic consumption requirement.



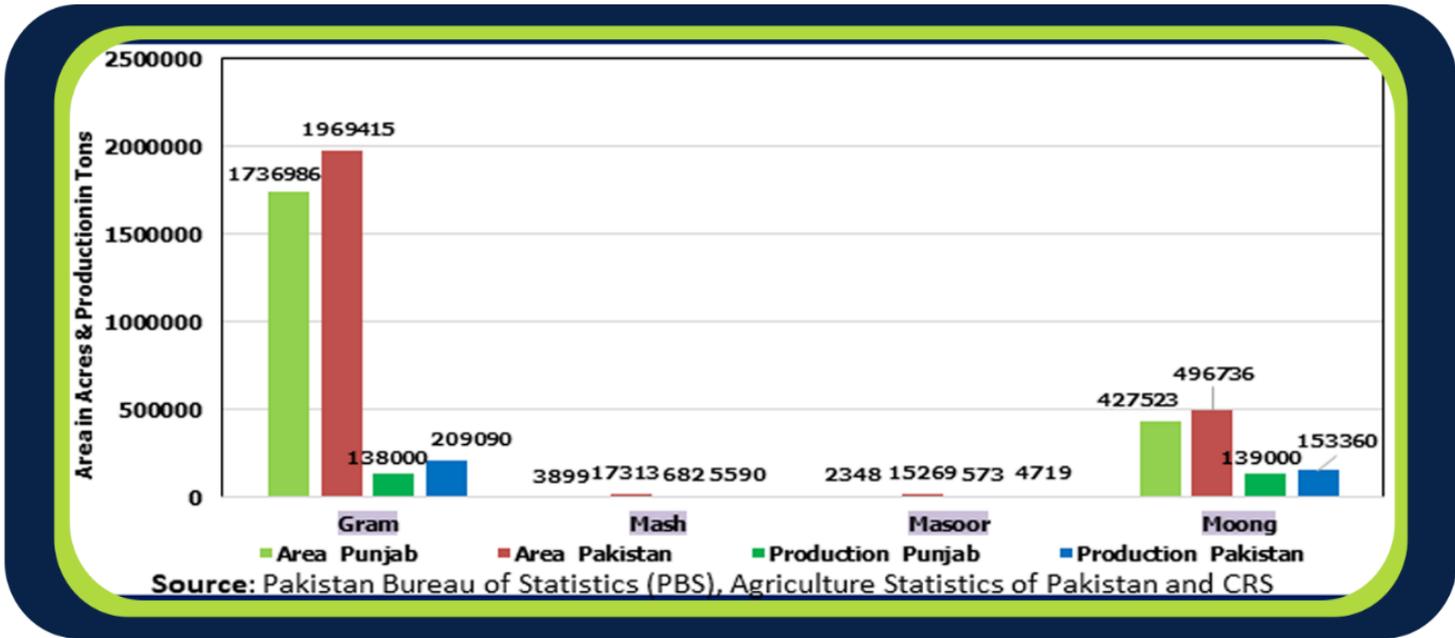


➤ In case of **moong**, area in Punjab is declining since last three years due to which production is not appreciable. However, production of moong is in surplus at province level but deficit at national level. Punjab has 91% share in domestic production. Following Punjab, Sindh receives 5% in domestic production of moong and remaining 4% is equally attributed to KPK and Balochistan. During year, 2023-24, cultivated area of moong in Punjab was assessed as 4,27,523 acres and at national level moong was cultivated on 4,96,736 acres. As regards production, Punjab received 1,39,000 tons production of moong, whereas production attained at national level is 1,53,360 tons.

➤ Domestic production of **mash** is very meagre, resulting in high dependency on import to meet about 97% consumption requirement of the country. Balochistan possesses major share about 74% in domestic production of Mash, followed by KPK (14%) and Punjab (12%). During year-2023-24, in Punjab an area of 3899 acres was utilized for cultivation of mash and production of 682 tons was achieved, whereas at Pakistan level cultivated area of mash was assessed as 17,313 acres and national production was recorded at 5590 tons.



➤ **Masoor** is also experiencing less acreage & production in Punjab province as well as in the country. On account of negligible domestic production, 92% consumption requirement of masoor are met through import. In domestic production, KPK contributes 56%, whereas Balochistan, Punjab & Sindh have their shares as 24%, 12% & 8%, respectively. During year- 2023-24, Punjab cultivated masoor on an area of 2348 acres and attained production of 573 tons, whereas at national level masoor was cultivated on an area of 15,269 acres and production of 4719 tons was achieved.



## 2. Production in Contrast with Consumption

- Local production of **gram** in Punjab does not meet consumption requirement. During year 2023-24, production of gram was posted at 1,38,000 tons, whereas consumption requirement appeared to be 1,99,195 tons, resulting in deficit of 61,195 tons.



- In case of **moong**, local production is in surplus with reference to consumption requirement of the province. During year 2023-24, production in Punjab was assessed as 1,37,820 tons in contrast with consumption requirement of 1,07,259 tons, resultantly 30,561 tons of moong turned out as surplus.

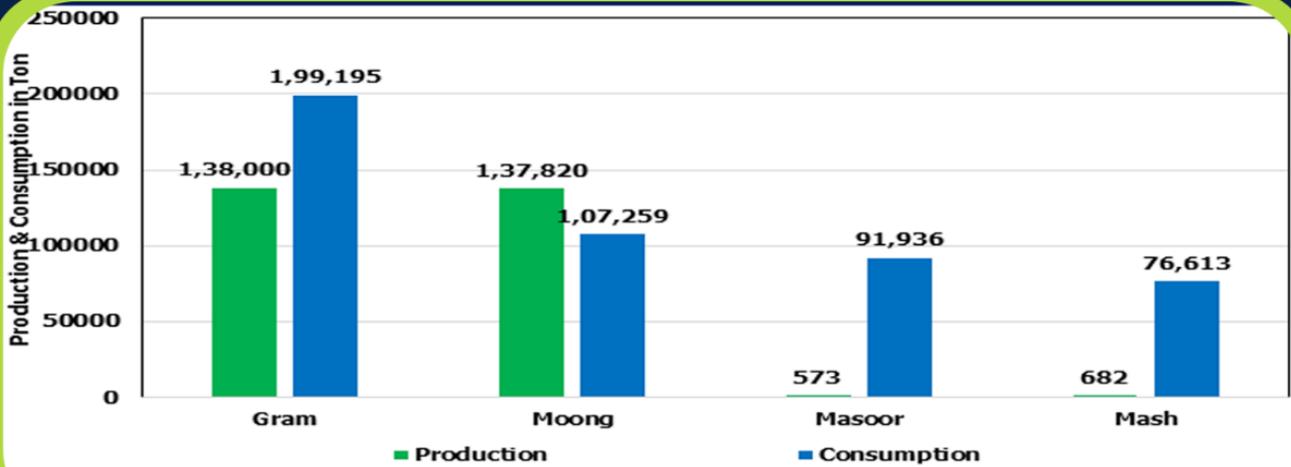
- Local production of **mash** experiences huge shortfall with reference to consumption requirement. During year 2023-24, merely 682 tons of mash was produced in Punjab against consumption requirement of 76,613 and yielded a substantial supply deficit of 75,931 tons, which is covered through import from other countries.





➤ Likewise, local production of **masoor** is also not appreciable and huge supply deficit exists. During year 2023-24, production of masoor in Punjab was recorded at 573 tons in contrast with consumption requirement of 91,936 tons and supply deficit was appeared to be 91,963 tons.

➤ Gram and moong are locally produced, however production of gram is not sufficient to cater for its consumption requirement since last three years, therefore import is also required to maintain its stable supply, whereas production of moong is adequate to meet requirement of Punjab. In contrast, local production of mash & masoor is entirely insignificant with reference to their consumption requirements, therefore import is much imperative to ensure their supplies in the local markets.

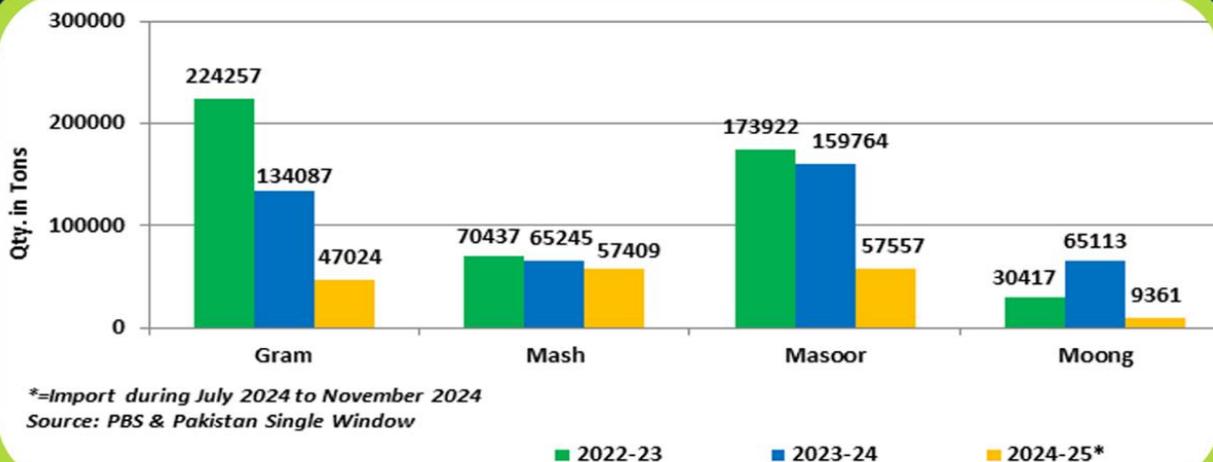


Source: Production; by Crop Reporting Punjab  
 Population; Pakistan=241.499 Millions and Punjab=127.689 Million (PBS, Digital Census 2023 ), Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)

### 3. Import Insights



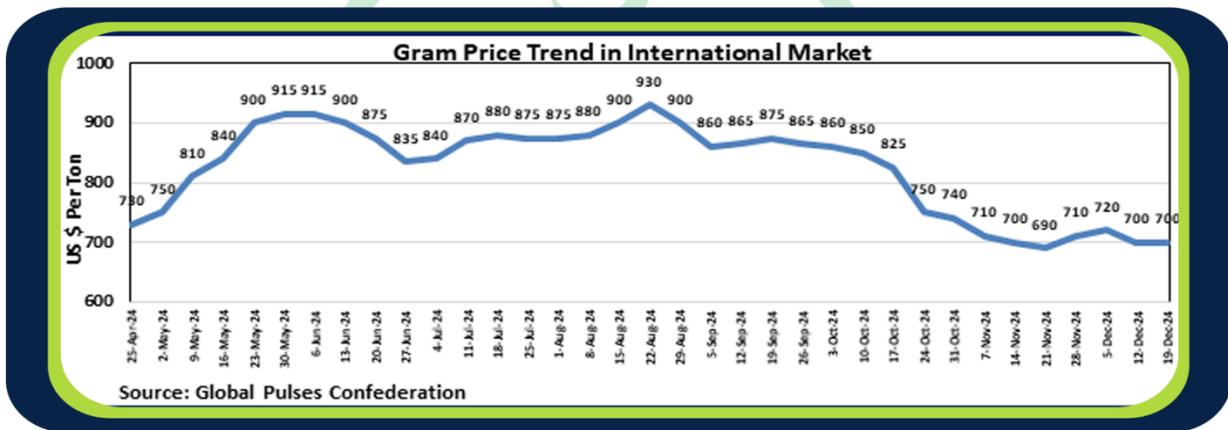
- Having a look on import statistics, it appears that import of **gram** is required to be imported every year to meet domestic consumption requirement. During year 2022-23, gram was imported 2,24,257 tons, which was declined to 1,34,087 tons during next year. During year 2024-25 (July-November), 47024 tons of gram has been imported. Pakistan normally imports gram from Russia, Tanzania, Australia, Myanmar, USA, Argentina & Canada.
- In case of **mash**, 70,437 tons of mash was imported during year 2022-23, which was slightly reduced to 65,245 tons during year 2023-24. During running year (July-November), 57,409 tons of mash has been imported yet. Countries from where Pakistan mainly imports mash include Myanmar, Afghanistan, Thailand & Iran.
- **Masoor** was imported 1,73,922 tons during year 2022-23, which was reduced to 1,59,764 tons during next year. However, during year 2024-25 (July-November), import of 57,557 tons has been recorded, so far. Canada, Australia, Russia & Afghanistan are main countries from where Pakistan imports masoor.
- At national level, domestic supply of **moong** is also inadequate to cater for its domestic consumption requirement. Therefore, moong is also imported to overcome supply deficit at national level. Pakistan imports moong from Afghanistan as per requirement.





### 4. International Prices Insights

➤ International prices of pulses have been sought from Global Pulses Confederation, in order to assess price trends of pulses in international market. International prices of gram have sharply declined from US\$ 930/ton to US\$ 700/ton during last 4 months. Likewise, declining trend in international prices of Mash has been observed as its international prices has decreased from US\$ 780/ton to US\$ 715/ton during last two months. Similarly international prices of Masoor have declined from US\$ 1140/ton to US\$ 1040/ton during last two months. Graphical trends of international prices are given as under:



## 5. Ramzan-2025 Requirements

- Gram being source of production of basin has high demand in making numerous varieties of cooking especially for Iftar dishes during Ramzan. The consumption needs of gram during Ramzan-2025 will be met through available stocks as well as running import from other countries. The consumption of gram during Ramzan is likely to be doubled as compared to normal month's requirement.
- Consumption of other pulses mash, masoor and moong are increased during Ramzan as compared to an ordinary month. During month of Ramzan-2025, supply of all pulses will be entirely dependent on available stocks and import situation.
- Keeping in view per capita consumption requirement of pulses as per Household Integrated Economic Survey 2018-19 conducted by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and given in Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan, provincial consumption requirement for annual & monthly basis along with estimated consumption requirement during Ramzan-2025 have been carved out as under:



Commodity	Annual Consumption Requirement (Tons)	Monthly Consumption Requirement (Tons)	Estimated Ramzan-2025 Consumption Requirement (Tons)
<b>Gram</b>	1,99,195	16,600	33,199
<b>Moong</b>	1,07,259	8,938	13,407
<b>Mash</b>	76,613	6,384	9,577
<b>Masoor</b>	91,936	7,661	11,492



## 6. Forecast & Mitigative Strategies for Better Supply Chain Management of Pulses

### i. GRAM

<p><b>ASSESSMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Local gram crop is mostly grown in Thal /rainfed areas of Punjab i.e. Bhakkar, Khushab, Jhang, Layyah, etc.</li> <li>➤ As a result of climatic change / less rainfalls during production season, local crop is experiencing failure for over the last three years, resulting in stress supply situation.</li> <li>➤ Decline in international prices have resulted in smooth &amp; cheaper import, accordingly local price of gram has decreased in local markets.</li> <li>➤ Demand of gram turns to be high during month of Ramzan being added in varieties of dishes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>FORECAST</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In a bid to meet the consumption requirement during Ramzan-2025, sufficient stocks and smooth import of gram from other countries is essentially required.</li> <li>➤ Local crop will be available during April, 2025 after the month of Ramzan-2025, therefore during Ramzan-2025 supply of gram will entirely be dependent on available stocks and import.</li> </ul>
<p><b>MITIGATIVE STRATEGIES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Deputy Commissioners concerned should;</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ensure maximum import of gram with help of importers based in Faisalabad to utilize opportunity of massive decline in international price.</li> <li>2. make well in time arrangements to maintain stock for fulfilling demand during Ramzan-2025 with the help of local traders.</li> <li>3. conduct stock taking exercise on regular basis and fix prices through District Price Control Committee in a consistent manner.</li> <li>4. rationalize the gap between notified rates and spot rates through Price Control Magistrates.</li> </ol> </li> <li>➤ <b>Deputy Director Agriculture (Extension) concerned</b> should enhance cultivation of gram along with promotion of intercropping technique to cater for local consumption requirements.</li> </ul>



ii. **MOONG**

<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Moong crop is mostly produced in Thal areas of Punjab i.e. Mianwali, Bhakkar, Kot Adu, D.G. Khan &amp; R.Y.Khan.</li> <li>➤ Area of moong in Punjab is declining over the last three years and production is not fulfilling consumption requirement, therefore supply is under stress and price went beyond normal range.</li> <li>➤ However, during year 2021-22 record production of 2,49,800 tons was attained, which has been declined to 1,15,630 tons during year 2024-25.</li> </ul>
<b>FORECAST</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Domestic production is not sufficient to meet domestic requirement, therefore supply is under stress and price are on higher side.</li> <li>➤ Similarly, price of moong is anticipated to stay on higher side during Ramzan-2025.</li> </ul>
<b>MITIGATIVE STRATEGIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Deputy Commissioners concerned should;</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ensure maximum supply of moong with the help of local commission agents/traders from core producing districts of moong i.e. Mianwali, Bhakkar, Kot Adu, D.G. Khan &amp; R.Y.Khan as well as through importers based in Faisalabad.</li> <li>2. make well in time arrangements to maintain stock for fulfilling demand during Ramzan-2025 with the help of local traders.</li> <li>3. conduct stock taking exercise on regular basis and fix prices through District Price Control Committee in a consistent manner.</li> <li>4. rationalize the gap between notified rates and spot rates through Price Control Magistrates.</li> </ol> </li> <li>➤ <b>Deputy Director Agriculture (Extension) concerned</b> should enhance cultivation of moong along with promotion of intercropping technique to cater for local consumption requirements.</li> </ul>



iii. MASH

<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Domestic production of mash is negligible, therefore 97% of its consumption requirement is met through import.</li> <li>➤ International prices of mash have declined, which will ease out its import from other countries.</li> </ul>
<b>FORECAST</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Supply situation of mash during Ramzan-2025, will be solely dependent on available stock and smooth import from other countries.</li> <li>➤ Due to decline in international prices, import will be smooth and supply &amp; price situation of mash is expected to be stable during Ramzan-2025.</li> </ul>
<b>MITIGATIVE STRATEGIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Deputy Commissioner Faisalabad</b> should ensure maximum import of mash with help of importers/ traders as of result of decrease in international prices.</li> <li>➤ <b>Deputy Commissioners concerned should;</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. keep close liaison with local commission agents/traders to ensure smooth supply of mash through importers based in Faisalabad and arrange adequate stock to meet demand during Ramzan-2025.</li> <li>2. regularly monitor the international prices &amp; stock situation and fix prices through District Price Control Committee in a consistent manner.</li> </ol> </li> <li>➤ <b>Deputy Director Agriculture (Extension) concerned</b> should encourage cultivation of mash in most of districts of Punjab by introducing high yielding seed varieties to bridge over gap between demand &amp; supply and reduce burden of import.</li> </ul>

iv. MASOOR

<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Total annual supply of masoor is bifurcated as 92% from import and merely 8% from domestic production. As a result of insignificant domestic production, masoor is imported to cater for domestic consumption requirement.</li> <li>➤ International prices of masoor have also declined which will be helpful to undertake maximum import from other countries.</li> </ul>
<b>FORECAST</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Local price of masoor is entirely dependent on international prices and import situation due to limited local production.</li> <li>➤ During Ramzan-2025, supply &amp; price situation of masoor is likely to be stable subject to stable international prices.</li> </ul>



### MITIGATIVE STRATEGIES

- **Deputy Commissioner Faisalabad** should ensure maximum import of masoor with help of importers/ traders as of result of decrease in international prices.
- **Deputy Commissioners concerned should;**
  1. consistently monitor supply situation and ensure maximum supply from importers based in Faisalabad with the help of local commission agents/traders.
  2. arrange adequate stocks well in time to meet demand during Ramzan-2025 with the coordination local traders.
  3. vigilantly analyse the international prices & stock situation and fix prices through District Price Control Committee in light of international prices on regular basis.
- **Deputy Director Agriculture (Extension) concerned** should encourage cultivation of masoor across the whole Punjab by introducing high yielding seed varieties to cater for local consumption requirement.