

Overview of

Pakistan Logistics industry



presented by

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Chairman - All Pakistan Shipping Association (APSA)



Ports (3)

Karachi | Bin Qasim | Gwadar

Container Terminals (5)

DP World (Bin Qasim)

KICT | PICT | SAPT (Karachi)

GITL (Gwadar)

Cargo Handling

100.26 Million Tons

3.42 Million TEUs

(per annum)

National Carriers (11)

6 Tankers Vessels

5 Bulk Carriers



Railway Tracks

7791 km

Dry Ports

14

Cargo Handling

8.4 million Tons

38,413 TEUs

(per annum)

Share in Transport

3~4%



Road Length

12,743 km

Trucks

291,000

Tankers

15,800

Share in Transport

96%



Airlines

3-Domestic

26-International

Airports

23-Domestic

11-International

Cargo Handling

323,209 M.Tons

(per annum)

Share in Transport

<0.5 %

**Transport
Share in**

Service
Sector

22%

National
GDP

13%

Labour Force
Employment

5.4%

2500

Freight Forwarding
& Logistics Companies

**LOGISTICS
PERFORMANCE
INDEX**

Ranks
122
Out of 160



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA



**Foreign Direct
Investment**

Transport Sector

US\$ 150

**Million
per annum**



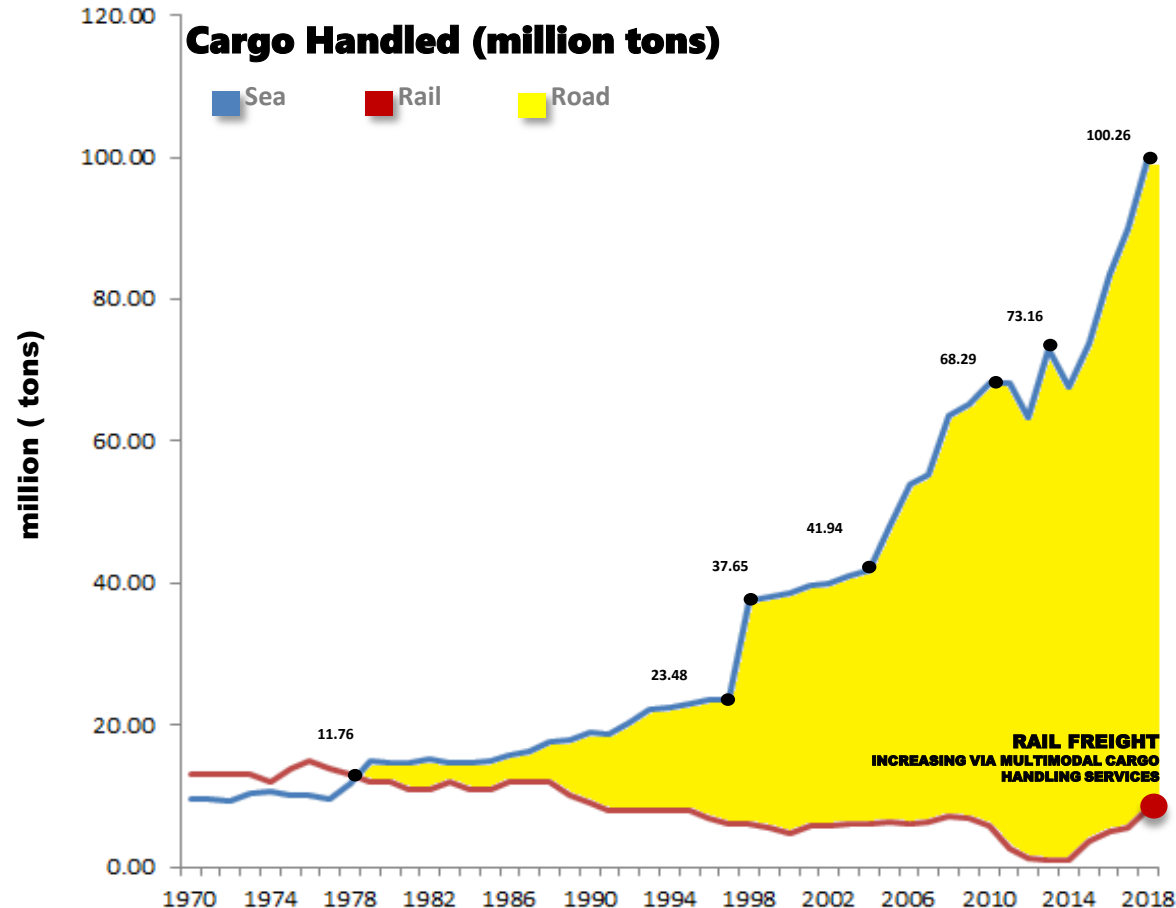
**MEMBER
TIR CARNET
SINCE 2015**



**Transport Sector
Investment Projects**

**US\$ 17.68
Billion**

Cargo Handled (million tons)



PHASE-I (1947-1960)

Rail Connectivity for mass transit and freight movement

PHASE-II (1960-1990)

Industrialization & Exports demands for road networks and private sector transport become more competitive and efficient over public sector transport

PHASE-III (1991-Todate)

National Transport Policy was envisaged and recognized the emerging role of the private sector for investment and as operator to various logistics services

Ports

GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

Shipping





Since 1887

**KARACHI PORT TRUST (KPT)**

33 BERTHS

70**Million
Tonnes**

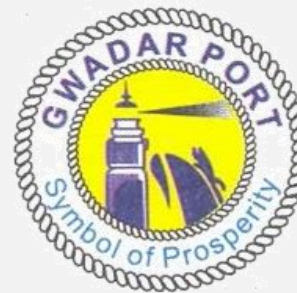
Since 1973

**PORT QASIM AUTHORITY (PQA)**

13 BERTHS

58**Million
Tonnes**

Since 2007

**GWADAR PORT AUTHORITY (GPA)**

3 BERTHS

4.8**Million
Tonnes****CARGO HANDLING CAPACITY (TOTAL)****132
MILLION****TONNES
PER ANNUM**

CONTAINER TERMINALS



Terminals' Container Handling Capacity (4.73 Million TEUs per annum)

1,775,000

700,000

750,000

1,500,000

Since 1997



Qasim International Container
Terminal (QICT)

Since 1998



Karachi International
Container Terminal (KICT)

Since 2002



Pakistan International
Container Terminal (PICT)

Since 2018



South Asia Pakistan Terminal
(SAPT)

Terminals' Throughput in 2018 (3.42 Million TEUs per annum)

1,227,205

796,415

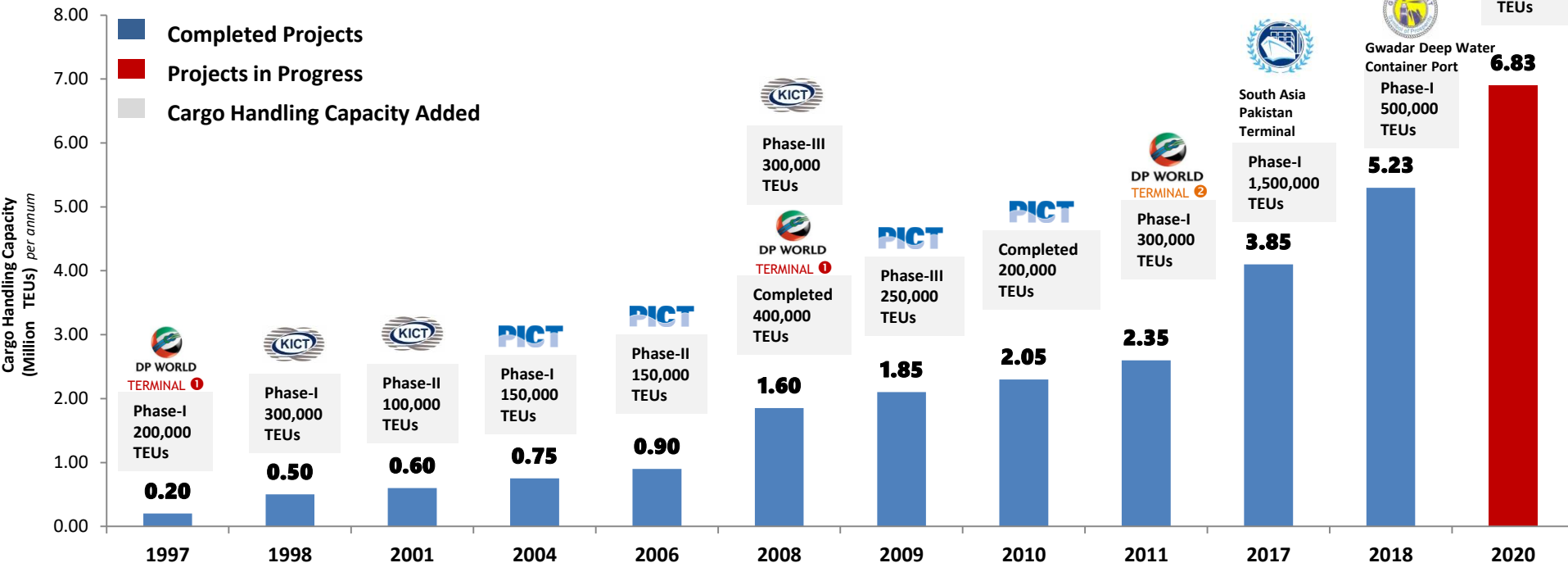
654,303

748,918

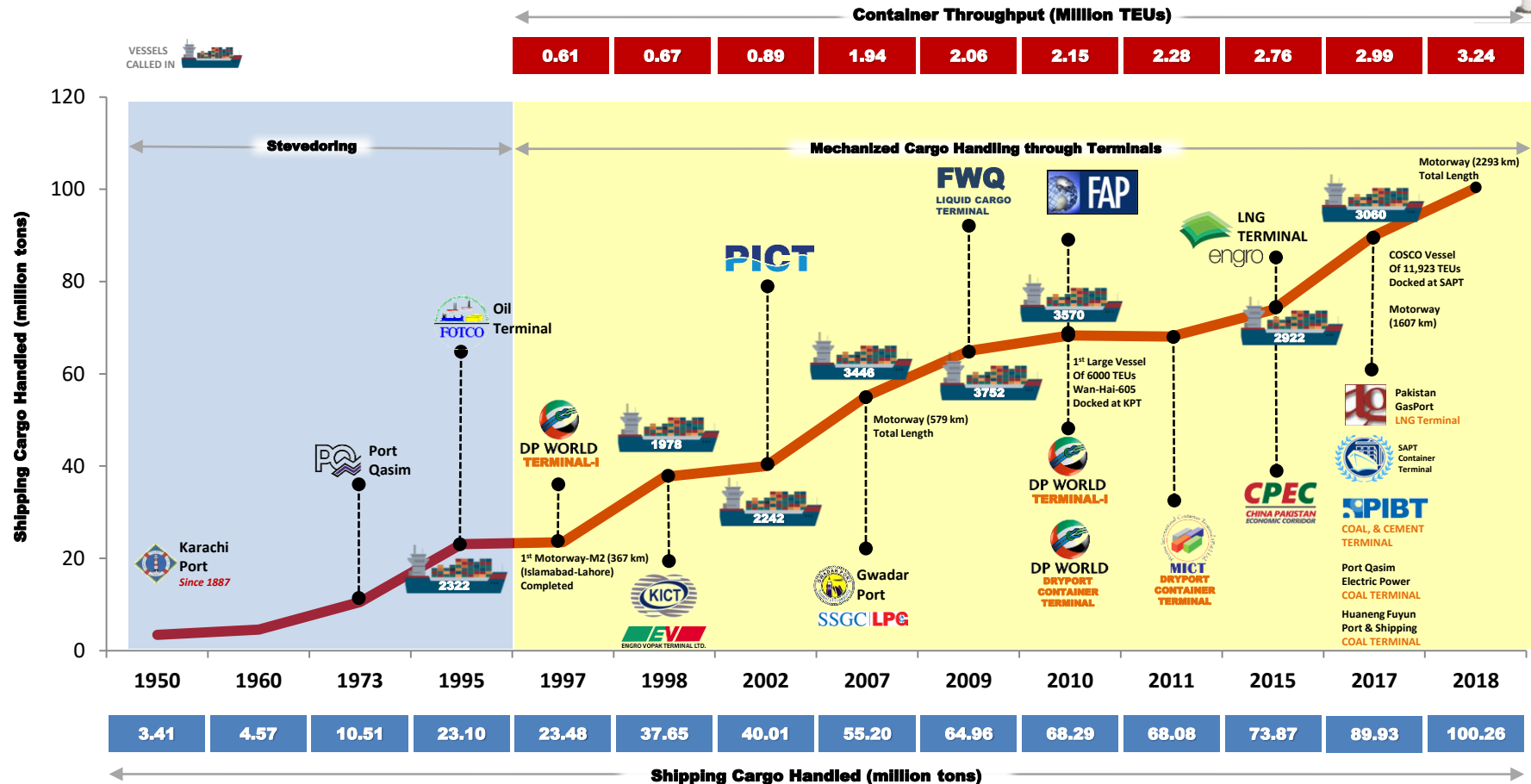
CONTAINER TERMINALS



Container Handling Capacity Development



PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (Infrastructure Development)



Road Transport

GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT



ROAD TRANSPORT



ROAD TRANSPORT



Motorway	Length (km)	Route	Year of Completion	CPEC Development
M-1	155	Peshawar-Islamabad	2007	
M-2	367	Islamabad-Lahore	1997	
M-3	230	Lahore-Abdul Hakeem	2018	✓
M-4	286	Pindi Bhatian-Multan	2018	✓
M-5	387	Multan-Sukkur	2019 (April)	✓
M-6	296	Sukkur-Hyderabad	2019	✓
M-7	270	Dadu-Hub	TBA	
M-8	892	Rotodero-Gwadar	2017	✓
M-9	136	Hyderabad-Karachi	2017	✓
M-10	57	Karachi-Northern By-Pass	2007	✓
M-11	89	Sialkot-Lahore	2018	✓
M-13	81	Swabi-Chakdarah	2018	✓
M-14	280	Hakla-Dera Ismail Khan	2019	✓

Out of 3526 km (13 motorways) around 2464 km (9 motorways) was completed on fast-track during CPEC Regime compared to 522 km (2 motorways) which were completed in 10 years

Travel Time Reduced by 60%

Freight

GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

Trains



FREIGHT TRAINS



- Expansion and reconstruction of existing Line ML-1 (1872 kms of track) at cost of US\$ 8.17 billion (Dec 2022)

Salient Features

- increase in speed from 65km per hour to 105km per hour to 120km/h to 160 km/h
 - increase in line capacity from 34 to 171 trains each way per day
 - increase in freight volumes from 6 to 35 million tons per year by 2025
 - increase in passenger trains from 20 to 40 each way per day
 - increase in railway share of freight transport volume from the current less than 4% to 20%
- Havelian Dry port at cost of US\$ 65 million

FREIGHT TRAINS



Block Train

(Public Private Partnership)

Completed & Running

- Door-to-Door Transportation Service: Multimodal movement of cargo (truck-train-truck) from customer's door step to final delivery point.



In-Progress

- Track Access Project: Private Sector own rolling stock with right to use Pakistan Railway Track for movement of containerized cargo and bulk cargo (coal, clinker & cement)



NATIONAL FREIGHT & LOGISTICS POLICY (NFLP)



NATIONAL FREIGHT & LOGISTICS POLICY (NFLP)

NATIONAL POLICY	SECTORIAL POLICY	PUBLIC SECTOR	AREA OF LOGISTICS	PRIVATE SECTOR	
<div><div>National Freight & Logistics Policy</div><div>(integrating key stakeholders of logistics under one policy to facilitate efficient multimodal domestic and international cargo movement)</div></div>	National Trucking Policy (2007)	Ministry of Communications	National Highways & Motorways	Truckers	Forwarding Agents
	Automobile Development Policy (2016)				
	National Maritime Policy (2002)	Ministry of Maritime Affairs	Ports & Shipping	Shipping Lines, Terminals, Stevedores	
	Pakistan Railway Strategic Plan (2018).	Ministry of Railway	Freight Trains	Dry Port Terminals	
	National Aviation Policy (2019)	Aviation Division	Air Freight	Airlines	
	Pakistan Single Window Project	Ministry of Finance	Customs		

NATIONAL FREIGHT & LOGISTICS POLICY (NFLP)

OBJECTIVES

Improve Level of
Customer service

Lower Costs

Increase the
Speed & Reliability

National Freight & Logistics Policy

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

COMPETITION

Standards
Certifications
Transparency
Safety & Security
International Conventions

CAPACITY

Training
Institution
Infrastructure
Skill Development
Technological Innovation

CAPITAL & FINANCE

Loans
Insurances
Guarantees

ENCOURAGE PRIVATE ENTERPRISES & COMPETITION

Bringing Efficiency ***In Global Supply Chain***

———— **THANK YOU** ————

