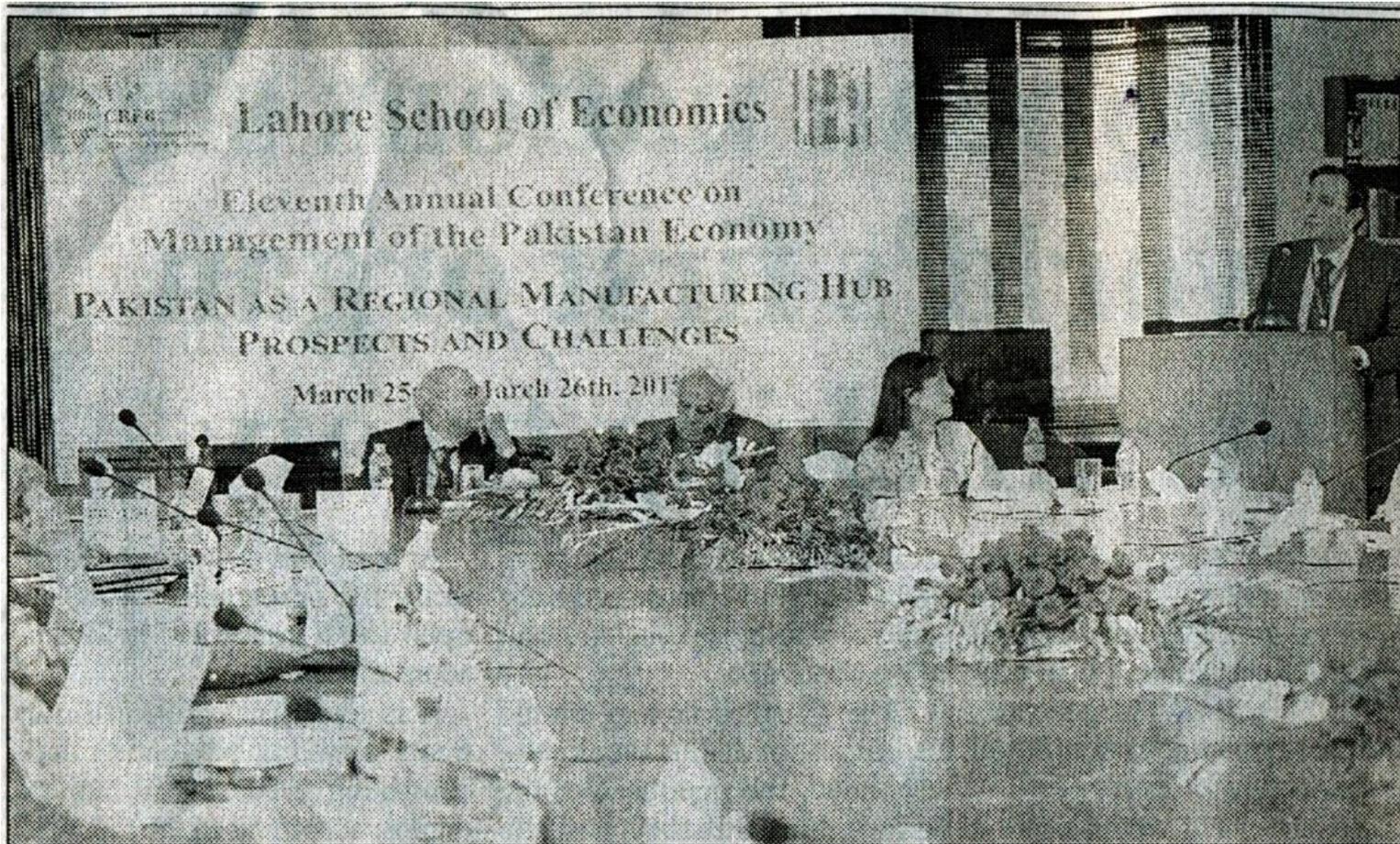


**Media Coverage of LSE on
Eleventh Annual Conference on
Management of the Pakistan Economy
Held on March 25-26, 2015**

Press Clipping

Business Recorder – Mach 26, 2015 (Page 5)



LAHORE: Dr Azam Chaudhry, Dean of Economics, Dr Naved Hamid, Dr Rashid Amjad and Dr Teresa Chaudhry photographed at the 11th Annual Conference on Management of the Pakistan Economy, here on Wednesday.—Recorder photo

Uniform tax regime should be applied to all sectors: Dr Ishrat

ISHRAT KHAN, former State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) governor Dr Ishrat Khan has said on Wednesday that the uniform tax regime should be applied to all sectors without discrimination and on the principle of equity to boost industrialization.

He also said there was a clear separation in policy, ownership and regulation was necessary to maximize efficiency, promote competition, provide competitive markets and promote investment.

He also called for strengthening the role of regulators like the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan and the Competition Commission of Pakistan.

His speech came in the 15th anniversary of the management of Pakistan economy entrusted by the Lahore School of Economics with the theme of 'Pakistan as a regional manufacturing hub'.

He urged the importance of Pakistan as a regional manufacturing hub and how industrial policy could come to all vital sectors. "Macroeconomic stability and a favourable policy environment are likely to lead Pakistan towards the economic growth," and stressed on the need to liberalize the trade, enhance cross-border trade and reduce the tariff for capitalizing the manufacturing sector.

In his speech, Professor Emeritus of the Lahore School of Economics, and former Finance Minister Dr Hafiz Pasha said the exchange rate was significantly overvalued by about 10 percent. "Therefore, there is a need for adjustment of the value of the rupee. Alternatively, more export incentives will have to be provided including higher duty drawback, reduction in rate of export finance and long-term financing, etc, to remove the competitive disadvantage of Pakistan exporters," he said.

He used as an example policy the extraordinarily high burden on industry as a whole should be reduced and raised on services, especially on services and in the formal sector of the economy and called for increasing the rate of income tax on agriculture. He also discussed the implications of varying incidence of taxes and subsidies on industries. "In doing so, it quantifies the relative levels of protection to different industries and the value of export incentives," he added.

In his key note speech, Professor Jonathan Saha of Economics Dr Richard Wade said before the 1990's it was widely understood that development means raising overall prosperity and that heavy investment in infrastructure and in industry were key drivers. After the end 1990's the concept of development came to be "extensive poverty reduction", "human capital formation", "primary school education", "primary health care", "anti-corruption". "Who else change?" He argued that it was due to several factors which included the end of the cold War and the

resulting change in the geopolitical strategy of western states led by the US.

Professor, Lahore School of Economics Dr Nazim Hameed explained trends in the share of value added over the last 30 years or more.

According to him, it is clear that turning point in Pakistan occurred in 2007. It underlined the factors underlying the slowdown of the manufacturing sector, he analyzed the structural changes that occurred in the manufacturing sector over the last 30 years.

Professor, Western Michigan University Dr Saqat Mangle in his address analyzed the impact of macroeconomic environment on Pakistan's manufacturing sector emphasizing in particular the role of monetary and fiscal policies in shaping incentives for industrial investment.

Furthermore he argued that macroeconomic policies failed to produce the desired results owing to lack of coordination between monetary and fiscal policies. Through smart macroeconomic policies, overall improvement, fundamental weaknesses remain.

In conclusion he said that most improvement in the current account deficit is driven largely by high volume of exports being coupled with financial engineering such as payments from the IMF, World Bank, EU, bond issues and 'Islamic Sukuk'.

Director of South Asian Studies, University of Oxford Dr Matthew McCartney said that the exchange rate was managed in a way that should have helped a more liberalized trading regime contribute to economic growth.

He explained wider evidence linking trade liberalization to economic growth and argued that the positive relation is at best only a contingent one. "There are several factors that have failed to support the positive link between trade liberalization and economic growth in Pakistan are investment, tax system, and upgrading technology."

CEOs, Michelle Fresh Farms Limited, Margaret MacNeil described the business operations at Michelle's Fresh Farms focusing on supply chain efficiencies through a Retailer Sales Forecasting System supported by PNC-A Concept among all operating units.

He explained that together with these efforts Training and Development of Staff was an indication to improve essential skills and attitudes.

The resulting internally generated value enabled the company to make new investments that would strengthen both backward & forward linkages to Farmers and Consumers.

Director Marketing and Sales at Gatte Pharma Pvt Ltd Dr Shahbaz Khan explained that Gatte Pharma is the first and only manufacturing company in Pakistan and amongst first in the region to be certified by

the non-lead firm.

To achieve this we need a timely import and export policy from the government which facilitates all, in large, medium and small units as well as new entrant.

Professor, Lahore School of Economics Dr Anam Chaudhry said at least the establishment of different types of zones across the districts of Punjab has impacted district level socio-economic indicators in Punjab. He explained that the entry of firms has a positive

impact on economic outcomes like employment and growth and this impact can vary by the mode of the firms that enter.

Associate Professor, Lahore School of Economics Dr Tahira Chaudhry and Mubeen Farooq analyzed the production, management, wage practices, and quality and discussed issues related to firm re-organization and open labour growth in the informal and ready-made garment sector in Pakistan.

CEOs, Delta Garments Sajid Akhtar discussed the importance of the garment sector in the overall economic perspective to our field. He noted that firstly, this sector has the potential to be the engine of Pakistan's export growth and secondly, it is the largest source of creating new and employment at all levels. Pakistan's garments and ready-made exports have showed growth of over 20% in the last year.

Ministry of Trade figures put it around one billion dollars of additional exports in 2014. The duty free exports for the EU through the CRP also scheme has been a major cause for this healthy increase. The one major weakness, both in the EU level and the sector level – is the fact that we need to diversify and enhance our product lines.

There are very few products that Pakistan offers to the export markets of the world. We need to further develop products in

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LSE holds conference on n

■ Speaker says macroeconomics stability and a favour

Staff Report

LAHORE: The two-day 11th Conference on Management of Pakistan Economy titled 'Regional Manufacturing Hub - Prospects and Challenges', hosted by the Lahore School of Economics, opened here on Wednesday with the address of Dr Shahid Amjad Chaudhry.

Professor Dr Robert Wade of the London School of Economics gave the keynote address. He said that before 1980s, it was widely understood that development meant rising overall 'prosperity' and that heavy investment in infrastructure and in industry were key drivers. "After the mid 1980s, the content of development came to be 'extreme poverty reduction', 'humanitarian assistance', 'primary school education', 'primary healthcare' and 'anti-corruption'.

Why this change?"

He argued that it was due to several factors: the end of the Cold War, and the resulting change in the geopolitical strategy of western states led by the US. Secondly the increasing strength of post-materialist values in developed countries and their translation into the content of western development thinking (World Bank, USAID, DFID); thirdly business interests in the West; and continued western control of inter-state organisations that are meant to be organisations for the world like World Bank. The first session's theme was Policy Environment and Manufacturing Performance. The first session was chaired by Dr Ishrat Hussain, the dean and director of the Institute of Business Administration. He emphasised the importance of Pakistan as a regional manufacturing hub and how industrial

policy can cater to all vital sectors. Macroeconomics stability and a favourable policy environment are likely to lead Pakistan towards economic growth.

Dr Inayat Mangla, professor at the Western Michigan University, analysed the impact of macroeconomic environment on Pakistan's manufacturing sector emphasising in particular the role of monetary and fiscal policies in shaping incentives for industrial investment.

Furthermore, he argued that macroeconomic stabilisation policies have often failed to produce the desired results owing to lack of coordination between monetary and fiscal policies. "Though recent macroeconomic indicators show some improvement, fundamental weaknesses remain. In particular, the recent improvement in the current account deficit is driven largely by high inflow of

Management of Pakistan's economy

Stable policy environment are likely to lead Pakistan towards economic growth

remittances coupled with financial engineering such as payments from the IMF, EU bond issue and Islamic Sukuk.”

Professor Emeritus Dr Hafiz Pasha of the Lahore School of Economics discussed the implications of varying incidence of taxes and subsidies on industries.

In doing so, it quantifies the effective levels of protection to different industries and the value of export incentives, he said.

University of Oxford South Asian Studies Director Dr Matthew McCartney established evidence that the exchange rate was managed in a way that should have helped a more liberalised trading regime contribute to economic growth. He explored wider evidence linking trade liberalisation to economic growth and argued that the positive relation is at best only a con-

tingent one. Those contingent factors that have failed to support the positive link between trade liberalisation and economic growth in Pakistan are investment, tax revenue, and upgrading/learning.

The second session was on Pakistan's manufacturing sector, in which Dr Naved Hamid of the Lahore School of Economics explained the trends in the share of manufacturing employment and value added over the last 50 years or more.

According to him, it seems that the turning point in Pakistan occurred in 2007. “To understand the factors underlying the slowdown of the manufacturing sector, he analysed the structural changes that occurred in the manufacturing sector over the last 30 years.

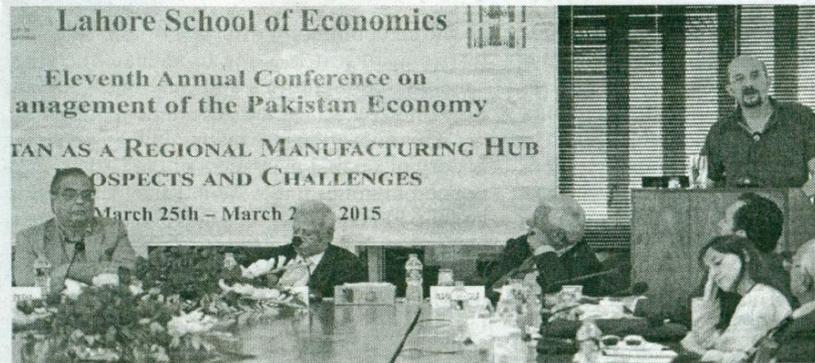
Professor Dr Azam Chaudhry of the Lahore School of Economics looked

at how the establishment of different types of firms across the districts of Punjab has impacted district level socio-economic outcomes in Punjab. He explained that the entry of firms had a positive impact on economic outcomes like employment and enrolment, and this impact can vary by the scale of the firms that enter. Associate Professor Dr Theresa Chaudhry and Mahvish Faran of the Lahore School of Economics analysed the production, management, wage practices, and quality and discussed issues related to how reorganisation can spur future growth in the electrical fan and ready-made garments sector in Pakistan.

The last session of the day was on what makes manufacturing firms succeed or fail. Michells Fruit Farms Limited CEO Mujeeb Rashid reviewed the business operations at Michell's

Fruit Farms focusing on supply chain efficiency through a Rolling Sales Forecasting System supported by PDCA Concept among all operating units. He explained that together with these efforts, training and development of staff was undertaken to improve essential skills and attitudes. The resulting internally generated value enabled the company to make new investments that would strengthen both backward and forward linkages to growers and consumers. Dr Shahzad Khan, the director of marketing and sales at Getz Pharma Pvt Ltd, explained that Getz Pharma was the first and only manufacturing company in Pakistan and amongst few in the region to be certified by PIC/S. In the month of February 2015, Getz Pharma initiated a groundbreaking ceremony of its largest pharmaceutical plant to be constructed in South Asia at one site.

LSE hosts 11th Conference on Management of Pakistan Economy with prominent insights



LAHORE
STAFF REPORT

THE first day of the 11th Conference on Management of Pakistan Economy hosted by the Lahore School of Economics (LSE) opened up with a welcome address by Dr Shahid Amjad Chaudhry.

In his keynote address, London School of Economics Professor Dr Robert Wade said that before 1980's it was widely understood that development meant rising overall "prosperity" and that heavy investment in infrastructure and in industry were key drivers. "After the mid 1980's the content of development came to be extreme poverty reduction, humanitarian assis-

tance, primary school education, primary health care and anti-corruption. Why this change?"

He argued that it was due to several factors including, the end of the Cold War, and the resulting change in the geopolitical strategy of western states led by the US; the increasing strength of "post-materialist" values in developed countries and their translation into the content of western development. thinking (e.g: World Bank, USAID, DfID); business interests in the West, and continued western control of inter-state organisations that are meant to be organisations for the world (e.g: World Bank).

The theme of first session, chaired by Institute of Business Administration Dean and Director Dr Ishrat Hussain,

was Policy Environment and Manufacturing Performance. He emphasised the importance of Pakistan as a regional manufacturing hub and how industrial policy can cater to all vital sectors.

Western Michigan University Professor Dr Inayat Mangla analysed the impact of macroeconomic environment on Pakistan's manufacturing sector emphasizing in particular the role of monetary and fiscal policies in shaping incentives for industrial investment.

LSE Professor Emeritus Dr Hafiz Pasha discussed the implications of varying incidence of taxes and subsidies on industries.

University of Oxford Director of South Asian Studies Dr Matthew McCartney established evidence that the exchange rate was managed in a way that should have helped a more liberalized trading regime contributing to economic growth.

The second session was on Pakistan's Manufacturing Sector. LSE Prof Dr Naved Hamid explained trends in the share of manufacturing employment and value added over the last 50 years or more. LSE Prof Dr Azam Chaudhry looked at how the establishment of different types of firms across the districts of Punjab has impacted district level socioeconomic outcomes in Punjab.

Macro-economic stability to lead Pakistan towards economic growth

SALIM AHMED

LAHORE—Former Governor State Bank of Pakistan Dr. Ishrat Hussain Wednesday said that macro-economic stability and a favorable policy environment is likely to lead Pakistan towards economic growth. He said this while speaking on the first day of the XIth Conference on the Management of the Pakistan Economy hosted by the Lahore School of Economics, which was opened up Wednesday.

The keynote address was given by Dr. Robert Wade (Professor, London School of Economics). He stated that before 1980's it was widely understood that development meant rising overall "prosperity" and that heavy investment in infrastructure and in industry were key drivers. After the mid 1980's the content of development came to be "extreme poverty reduction", "humanitarian assistance", "primary school education", "primary health care", "anti-corruption". Why this change? He argued that it was due to several factors: (1) the end of the Cold War, and the resulting change in the geopolitical strategy of western states led by the US; (2) the increasing strength of "post-materialist" values in developed countries and their translation into the content of western development

thinking (eg World Bank, USAID, DfID); (3) business interests in the West; and (4) continued western control of inter-state organizations that are meant to be organizations for the world (eg World Bank).

The first session's theme was Policy Environment and Manufacturing Performance. The first session was chaired by Dr. Ishrat Hussain (Dean and Director, Institute of Business Administration). He emphasized the importance of Pakistan as a regional manufacturing hub and how industrial policy can cater to all vital sectors. Dr. Inayat Mangla (Professor, Western Michigan University) analyzed the impact of macroeconomic environment on Pakistan's manufacturing sector emphasizing in particular the role of monetary and fiscal policies in shaping incentives for industrial investment. Furthermore he argued that macroeconomic stabilization policies have often failed to produce the desired results owing to lack of coordination between monetary and fiscal policies. Though recent macroeconomic indicators show some improvement, fundamental weaknesses remain. In particular, the recent improvement in the current account deficit is driven largely by high inflow of remittances coupled with financial engineering such as payments from the IMF,

friendly money, EU bond issue and "Islamic Sukuk".

Dr. Hafiz Pasha (Professor Emeritus, Lahore School of Economics) discussed the implications of varying incidence of taxes and subsidies on industries. In doing so, it quantifies the effective levels of protection to different industries and the value of export incentives. Dr. Matthew McCartney Director of South Asian Studies, University of Oxford) established evidence that the exchange rate was managed in a way that should have helped a more liberalized trading regime contribute to economic growth. He explored wider evidence linking trade liberalization to economic growth and argues that the positive relation is at best only a contingent one. Those contingent factors that have failed to support the positive link between trade liberalization and economic growth in Pakistan are investment, tax revenue, and upgrading/learning.

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underlying the slowdown of the manufacturing sector, he analyzed the structural changes that occurred in the manufacturing sector over the last 30 years.

Dr. Azam Chaudhry (Professor, Lahore School of Economics) looked at how the establishment of different types of firms across the districts of Punjab has impacted district level socio-economic outcomes in Punjab. He explained that the entry of firms has a positive impact on economic outcomes like employment and enrollment and this impact can vary by the scale of the firms that enter.

Dr. Theresa Chaudhry (Associate Professor, Lahore School of Economics) and Mahvish Faram (Lahore School of Economics) analyzed the production, management, wage practices, and quality and discussed issues related to how re-organization can spur future growth in the electrical fan and ready-made garments sector in Pakistan. The last session of the day was on what makes manufacturing firms succeed or fail. Mr. Mujeeb Rashid (CEO, Michell's Fruit Farms Limited) reviewed the business operations at Michell's Fruit Farms focusing on supply chain efficiencies through a Rolling Sales Forecasting System supported by PDCA Concept among all operating units. He explained that together with these efforts Training and

Development of Staff was undertaken to improve essential Skills and Attitudes. The resulting internally generated Value enabled the company to make new investments that would strengthen both Backward & Forward linkages to Growers and Consumers.

Dr. Shahzad Khan (Director Marketing and Sales at Getz Pharma Pvt Ltd) explained that Getz Pharma is the first and only manufacturing company in Pakistan and amongst few in the region to be certified by PIC's. In the month of Feb, 2015 Getz Pharma initiated a ground-breaking ceremony of its largest pharmaceutical plant to be constructed in South Asia at one site. It is being designed and being built to attain the WHO, US FDA and EU certifications. With US\$ 300 million this Project largest investment in the manufacturing sector of Pakistan since independence. All this has been made possible because of our Vision to be the Top-10 regional, research-driven, branded-generic, pharmaceutical company with a global outlook. We will continue our journey of excellence by serving the needs of the patients and medical community worldwide. Mr. Sajid Minhas (CEO, Delta Garments) illustrated the importance of the garment sector in the overall economic perspective is two-fold.

Positive economic indicators due to borrowed money

N
SALMAN ABDUHU
LAHORE

The speakers at a seminar have stressed the need for long-term and sustainable policies, besides resolving energy crisis to support manufacturing sector leading to enhance economic growth volume of the country.

The conference on Management of the Pakistan Economy was organized by the Lahore School of Economics here on Wednesday.

Dr Ishrat Hussain, former SBP Governor and Dean of Institute of Business Administration observed that Pakistan can become a regional manufacturing hub only through macroeconomics stability and favorable environment. He said that the present positive economic indicators are only short-term, as they are driven largely by high inflow of remittances and borrowed money of IMF and Euro bonds issued with the name of 'Islamic Sukuk'. Dr. Robert Wade, Professor, London School of Economics, in his address noted that before 1980's the development was meant as overall prosperity and heavy investment on infrastructure and industry were considered as key drivers. After the mid 1980's, the economists linked prosperity and economic growth

with poverty reduction, humanitarian assistance, primary school education, primary health care, and corruption level.

Dr. Inayat Mangla, Professor, Western Michigan University analyzing the impact of macroeconomic environment on Pakistan's manufacturing sector emphasized the role of monetary and fiscal policies in shaping the industrial investment. He, however, said that better macroeconomic atmosphere have often failed to produce the desired results owing to lack of coordination between monetary and fiscal policies.

Dr. Hafiz Pasha, Professor Emeritus, Lahore School of Economics, observed that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate would be a maximum of 4.3 percent against government's downward revised target of 4.5 percent in the current fiscal year 2014-15.

Dr Pasha said that growth rate would fall well short of its budgeted target growth rate of 5.1 percent due to sluggish growth of Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) industries, which is currently below 2 percent. Industrial growth is the engine of any country's economy, however, it remains below the target and did not pick up momentum, he added.

Speakers looked at how the establishment of different types of firms across the districts of Punjab has impacted

district level socioeconomic outcomes in Punjab. They said that entry of any new firm has a positive impact on economic outcomes like employment generation etc.

Dr. Shahzad Khan (Director Marketing and Sales at Getz Pharma Pvt Ltd) explained that Getz Pharma is the first and only manufacturing company in Pakistan and amongst few in the region to be certified by PIC/s. In the month of Feb, 2015 Getz Pharma initiated a ground breaking ceremony of its largest pharmaceutical plant to be constructed in South Asia.

Sajid Minhas (CEO, Delta Garments) illustrated the importance of the garment sector in the overall economic perspective. He said that garment sector has the potential to be the engine of Pakistan textile export growth, and secondly, it is the largest source of creating low cost employment at all levels. Pakistan's garments and made-up exports have showed growth of over 20% in the last year. Ministry of Textile figures put it around one billion dollars of addition export in 2014. The duty free access to the EU through the GSP plus scheme has been a major cause for this healthy increase. The one major weakness is the fact that we need to diversify and enhance our product lines. There are very few products that Pakistan offers to the export markets of the world. We need to further develop products in the man-made fibers.



لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے زیر انتظام پاکستان اکانومی کی بیجنٹ پر کانفرنس کے پہلے سیشن کی صدارت ڈاکٹر عشرت حسین کر رہے ہیں، دیگر شراکء ساتھ بیٹھے ہیں

پاکستان اکانومی کی بیجنٹ پر کانفرنس کا انعقاد

لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے زیر انتظام کانفرنس میں پہلے روز تین سیشن ہوئے

1980 سے قبل ترقی کا مطلب اوور آل خوشحالی تھی، پروفیسر ڈاکٹر رابرٹ ویڈ

لاہور (بزنس ڈیسک) لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس نے پاکستان اکانومی کی بیجنٹ پر 11 سالانہ کانفرنس کا انعقاد کیا جس کے پہلے دن کا آغاز ڈاکٹر شاہد امجد چودھری کے خطبہ استقبالیہ سے ہوا۔ اپنے خطاب میں پروفیسر لندن سکول آف اکنامکس ڈاکٹر رابرٹ ویڈ نے کہا کہ 1980 سے قبل یہ سمجھا جاتا تھا کہ ترقی کا مطلب اوور آل خوشحالی ہے اور اس طرح انفراسٹرکچر اور انڈسٹری میں بھاری سرمایہ کاری ہوئی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ 80 کی دہائی کے وسط میں غربت کے خاتمے، انسانی مدد، پرائمری سکول ایجوکیشن، پرائمری ہیلتھ کیئر اور اینٹی کرپشن کو ترقی سمجھا جانے لگا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ یہ تبدیلی کیوں؟ انہوں نے اس کی وجہ جنگ کے خاتمے اور دیگر عوامل کو قرار دیا۔ پہلے سیشن کا تقسیم پالیسی انوائرنمنٹ اور مینوفیکچرنگ پرفارمنس تھامس کی صدارت ڈین اینڈ ڈائریکٹر انٹی نیوٹ آف بزنس ایڈیٹیشن ڈاکٹر عشرت حسین نے کی۔ انہوں نے پاکستان کی بطور ریجنل مینوفیکچرنگ ہب کی اہمیت پر زور دیا اور بتایا کہ کیسے انڈسٹریل پالیسی تمام اہم سیکٹرز سے نبرد آزما ہو سکتی ہے۔

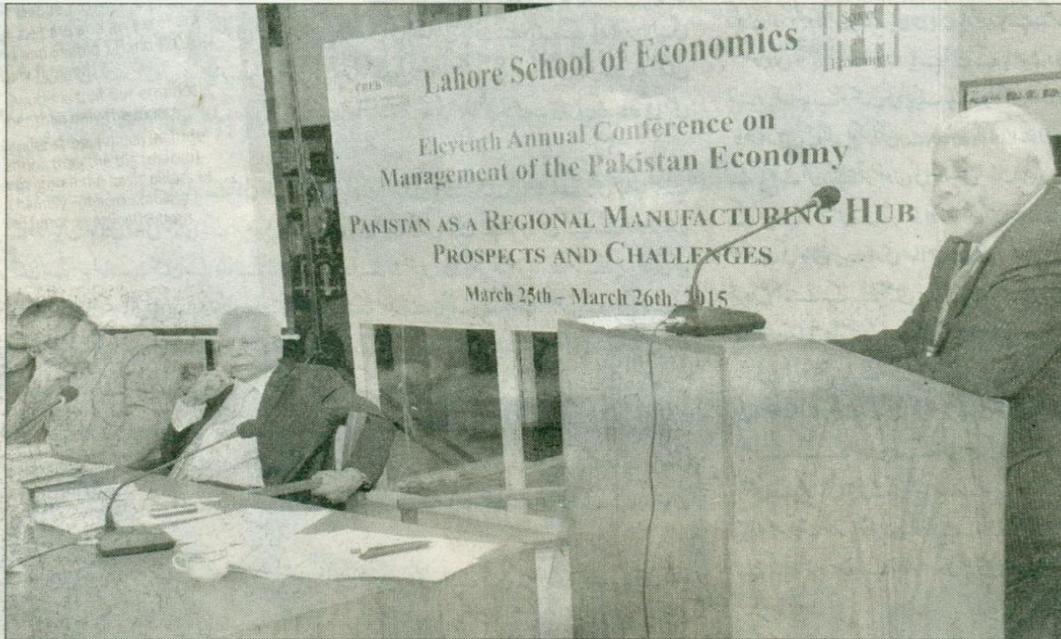
پروفیسر مشی گن یونیورسٹی ڈاکٹر عنایت منگل نے پاکستان کے مینوفیکچرنگ سیکٹر پر میکرو اکنامک انوائرنمنٹ کا تجزیہ پیش کیا۔ ڈاکٹر حفیظ یاشا نے انڈسٹری پریکٹس اور سسٹمی برہات جیت کی۔ ڈائریکٹر آف سادھ ایشین سٹڈیز، یونیورسٹی آف آکسفورڈ ڈاکٹر میتھیو میکارس نے کہا کہ ایچ بی آر میں اس طرح سیٹ کیے جانے چاہئیں جو معاشی نمو میں حصہ ڈالے۔ دوسرا سیشن پاکستان کے مینوفیکچرنگ سیکٹر پر تھا۔ پروفیسر لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس ڈاکٹر نوید حامد نے مینوفیکچرنگ ایسیٹمنٹ کے حصہ میں رجحانات کی وضاحت کی۔ پروفیسر لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس ڈاکٹر اعظم چودھری نے بتایا کہ کیسے پنجاب کے مختلف اضلاع میں قائم ہونے والی مختلف فرموں نے ڈسٹرک لیول کی ترقی میں کردار ادا کیا۔ اس موقع پر ایسوسی ایٹ پروفیسر لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس ڈاکٹر فریبا چوہدری، مہوش فرحان نے بھی خیالات کا اظہار کیا۔ کانفرنس کے آخری سیشن کے مقررین میں جناب مجیب راشد، ڈاکٹر شہزاد خان، جناب ساجد منہاس شامل تھے۔

Daily Jehan Pakistan – Mach 26, 2015 (Page 14)

لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے زیر اہتمام سالانہ کانفرنس
ٹیکس کے نظام کو موثر اور تمام سیکٹرز میں یکساں شرح سے ٹیکس عائد کئے جائیں
انڈسٹری پالیسی تشکیل، مینوفیکچرنگ کے شعبے کو ترقی دی جائے، مقررین کا خطاب

لاہور (دقائق نگار خصوصی) لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے زیر اہتمام 11 ویں سالانہ کانفرنس کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔ اس موقع پر سابق گورنر اسٹیٹ بینک اور انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف بزنس ایڈمنسٹریشن کے ڈائریکٹر عشرت حسین نے کہا کہ پاکستان کی اقتصادیات کو مستحکم کرنے کے لئے معیشت کی لبرلائزیشن ہونی چاہیے۔ ٹیکس کے نظام کو موثر بنایا جائے اور تمام سیکٹرز میں یکساں شرح سے ٹیکس عائد

کئے جائیں، پاکستان کی انڈسٹری پالیسی تشکیل دی جائے، مینوفیکچرنگ کے شعبے کو ترقی دینے بغیر ہماری معیشت کی بقا ممکن نہیں، فوڈ اینڈ ڈرگز اتھارٹیز کو مضبوط اور فعال بنایا جائے۔ لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے ڈائریکٹر شاہد امجد چوہدری، معروف معیشت دان ڈاکٹر حفیظ پاشا، لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے وائس چیمپئن، ٹیچر عنایت منگلہ، پروفیسر ڈاکٹر رابرٹ ویٹ و دیگر نے بھی خطاب کیا۔



لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس میں سالانہ مینجمنٹ آف دی پاکستان اکانومی کانفرنس سے عنایت منگلہ خطاب کر رہے ہیں، ڈاکٹر عشرت حسین اور حفیظ پاشا کیچ پر بیٹھے ہیں

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لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس میں مینجمنٹ آف پاکستانی اکانومی کانفرنس شروع

پہلے سیشن میں لندن سکول آف اکنامکس کے ڈاکٹر رابرٹ نے بھی لیکچر دیا

دوسرے اور تیسرے سیشن کے دوران ڈاکٹر عشرت ڈاکٹر نوید ڈاکٹر ساجد سمیت دیگر کا خطاب

لاہور (پ ر) لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس میں شروع ہوگئی۔ کانفرنس کا افتتاحی خطاب ڈاکٹر شاہد امجد
گیارہویں مینجمنٹ آف دی پاکستان اکانومی کانفرنس
باقی صفحہ 6 بقیہ نمبر 19



ڈاکٹر عشرت حسین لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے زیر اہتمام کانفرنس کے سیشن کی صدارت کر رہے ہیں۔

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چودھری نے کیا۔ کانفرنس کے پہلے روز لیچر دینے والوں میں بڑا نام لندن سکول آف اکنامکس کے پروفیسر ڈاکٹر رابرٹ تھے انہوں نے اپنے خطاب میں بتایا کہ 1980ء سے پہلے ترقی اور خوشحالی کو جانچنے کا پیمانہ انڈسٹری میں سرمایہ کاری تھی۔ 1980ء کے بعد یہ پیمانہ تبدیل ہو گیا اور ترقی کو ماننے کا پیمانہ پرائمری ہیلتھ کیئر، انی کرپشن، غربت کا خاتمہ، پرائمری سکول ایجوکیشن اور دوسرے عوامل بن گئی اس تبدیلی کی کئی وجوہات تھیں جن میں سے ایک سرد جنگ کا خاتمہ اور دنیا کی جغرافیائی تبدیلی اور پھر عید میں ورلڈ بینک اور یو ایس ایڈ جیسے عناصر نے بھی ترقی کے پیمانے کو تبدیل کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ کانفرنس کے پہلے سیشن کی صدارت ڈاکٹر عشرت حسین نے کی انہوں نے اپنے خطاب میں پاکستان کی بطور مینوفیکچرنگ مرکز کے طور پر اہمیت پر زور دیا۔ کانفرنس کے پہلے دن کے دوسرے سیشن میں ڈاکٹر نوید حامد نے اپنے خطاب میں پاکستان میں پچھلے تیس سالوں میں مینوفیکچرنگ سیکٹر میں ہونے والی تبدیلیاں کو بیان کیا۔ تیسرے اور آخری سیشن میں کئی ملکی اور غیر ملکی نامور ماہرین نے خطاب کیا۔ ڈاکٹر ساجد منہاس نے ترقی کیلئے گارمنٹس سیکٹر کی اہمیت کو بیان کیا۔ اور بتایا کہ کس طرح گارمنٹ انڈسٹری کے ذریعے ترقی یافتہ پاکستان کے خواب کو تعبیر کیا جاسکتا ہے۔



لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے زیر اہتمام گیارویں سالانہ کانفرنس سے ڈاکٹر نوید حامد خطاب کر رہے ہیں

سکول آف اکنامکس میں 11 ویں مینجمنٹ آف پاکستان اکانومی کانفرنس شروع

پروفیسر لندن سکول آف اکنامکس ڈاکٹر رابرٹ سمیت اہم شخصیات نے شرکت کی

ڈاکٹر شاہد نے استقبالیہ دیا، پاکستان کا تجارتی حجم اسکی معاشی ترقی میں اہم سنگ میل ہے: مقررین

پراستقبالیہ خطاب ڈاکٹر شاہد امجد چوہدری نے پیش کیا جبکہ لندن سکول آف اکنامکس کے پروفیسر ڈاکٹر رابرٹ نے 1980 کی دہائی میں ہونیوالی سرمایہ کاری پر روشنی ڈالی۔ اس موقع پر ڈین اینڈ ڈائریکٹر انسٹیٹیوٹ آف بزنس ایڈمنسٹریشن ڈاکٹر عشرت حسین نے خطاب میں پاکستان بطور ریجنل مینوفیکچرنگ ہب کے موضوع پر گفتگو کی۔ کانفرنس سے دیگر مقررین نے اپنے خطاب میں کہا کہ پاکستان کا تجارتی حجم اُس کی معاشی ترقی میں اہم سنگ میل ہے۔ مقررین نے اس موقع پر پاکستان کی معاشی ترقی اور وسائل پر بھی روشنی ڈالی۔

لاہور (اپنے رپورٹر سے) لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس زیر اہتمام گیارویں سالانہ کانفرنس برائے مینجمنٹ آف پاکستان اکانومی کا آغاز کر دیا گیا۔ اس موقع پر پروفیسر آف لندن سکول آف اکنامکس ڈاکٹر رابرٹ، ڈین اینڈ ڈائریکٹر انسٹیٹیوٹ آف بزنس ایڈمنسٹریشن ڈاکٹر عشرت حسین، پروفیسر آف وٹرن مشی گن یونیورسٹی ڈاکٹر عنایت منگلہ، ڈاکٹر حافظ پاشا، ڈاکٹر متقیہ، ڈاکٹر نوید حامد، ڈاکٹر اعظم چوہدری، مجیب راشد، ڈاکٹر شہزاد خان، اور ساجد منہاس سمیت اہم شخصیات بھی شریک ہوئیں۔ کانفرنس کے موقع

لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے زیر اہتمام کانفرنس

لاہور (سٹاف رپورٹر) لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے زیر اہتمام 11 ویں سالانہ کانفرنس کے موقع پر ”پاکستان مینوفیکچرنگ کا مرکز، توقعات اور چیلنجز“ کے موضوع پر منعقدہ کانفرنس سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے مقررین نے کہا کہ پاکستان میں مینوفیکچرنگ کے شعبے کو نظر انداز کیا گیا ہے، اس شعبے کو ترقی دینے بغیر اقتصادی ترقی حاصل نہیں کی جاسکتی، میکرو اکنامکس استحکام اور کاروبار دوست پالیسیاں پاکستان کی اقتصادی گروتھ میں نمایاں کردار ادا کر سکتی ہیں، کانفرنس سے سابق گورنر سٹیٹ بینک ڈاکٹر عشرت حسین، لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے ڈاکٹر شاہد امجد، ڈاکٹر حفیظ پاشا، عنایت منگلہ، ڈائریکٹر آف سٹوڈنٹس ایشین سٹڈیز آف آکسفورڈ ڈاکٹر میتھیو میکارٹی نے بھی خطاب کیا اور موضوع کے حوالے سے اپنی تجاویز پیش کیں۔



لاہور سکول آف اکنامکس کے زیر اہتمام 11 ویں سالانہ مینجمنٹ آف اکانومی کانفرنس سے ڈاکٹر عشرت حسین، ڈاکٹر حفیظ پاشا، عنایت منگلہ اور میتھیو میکارٹی خطاب کر رہے ہیں

Thanks