



**Competition  
Commission of Pakistan**  
Creating a level playing field

# CC "all other things being equal" ETERIS PARIBUS

Official Newsletter of the Competition Commission of Pakistan  
JULY - DECEMBER 2025



# Creating a level playing field.



**Dr. Kabir Ahmed Sidhu**

Chairman

Competition Commission of Pakistan

## Chairman's Message

The latter half of 2025 was marked by strong enforcement and institutional consolidation by the Commission. Acting under its statutory mandate, CCP took firm action against anti-competitive conduct and deceptive practices, imposing penalties of over PKR 1.6 billion across key sectors and recovering more than PKR 880 million through effective compliance efforts. Consumer protection remained central, with significant enforcement actions taken against misleading marketing practices in sectors such as real estate, education, automobiles, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals.

At the same time, CCP facilitated investment and safeguarded competition through timely review of 35 merger applications across diverse sectors. Advocacy and research activities expanded through extensive engagement with stakeholders, supported by the Centre of Excellence in Competition Law, which conducted competition assessments in strategic industries. Going forward, CCP remains focused on strong enforcement, proactive advocacy, and research-driven policymaking to promote fair competition, protect consumers, and support Pakistan's economic resilience.

## Cartels and Trade Abuses

§ 3 of the Act deals with abuse of dominant position and § 4 prohibits agreements between undertakings and decisions by association of undertakings that can distort competition in a market. The Cartels & Trade Abuse Department investigates potential violations of § 3 & 4 of the Act and recommends relevant actions to the Commission.

### CCP Issues Show Cause Notices to 10 Sugar Mills For Fixing Cane Purchase Rate

CCP issued show cause notices to 10 sugar mills for fixing of cane purchase rate which is, *prima facie*, violation of Section 4(2)(a) and (c) of the Competition Act, 2010. The action was based on a Market Intelligence Report (MIR) w.r.t a meeting hosted by M/s. Fatima Sugar Mills Limited on 10th November, 2025, in which several decisions with respect to sugarcane purchase price (Rs. 400/40kg) and commencement of crushing season 2025-26 (from 28th November, 2025) were taken, *prima facie*, contravention of Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010.

The Cane Commissioner Punjab had issued explicit directions on 30th September, 2025 to initiate crushing season in the mid-November, 2025. However, a meeting, to discuss initiation of crushing, was held at the premises of Fatima Sugar Mills Limited on 10th November, 2025, which was attended by the following sugar mills:

#### Physical Participation

- i.) Fatima Sugar Mills Limited
- ii.) Sheikho Sugar Mills Limited
- iii.) Thal Industries Corporation-Layyah
- iv.) Tandlianwala Sugar Mills Limited. Unit – Rehman Hajra
- v.) JK-1 Sugar Mills Limited
- vi.) Ashraf Sugar Mills Limited
- vii.) Kashmir Sugar Mills Limited

#### Telephonic Participation

- i.) Siraj Sugar Mills Limited
- ii.) Two Star Sugar Mills Limited
- iii.) Haq Bahoo Sugar Mills Limited



### Order in the Matter of Price Fixing by Flat Steel Producers

On 08.10.2025, the Competition Commission of Pakistan ('the Commission') imposed fines on the two largest flat steel producers in Pakistan - Aisha Steel Mills Limited (ASML) and International Steels Limited (ISL) after finding both undertakings guilty of price-fixing in violation of Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010.

The CCP's Bench, comprising Chairman Dr. Kabir Ahmed Sidhu and Member Ms. Bushra Naz, passed the final order, imposing a penalty of **PKR 648,304,180/-** on ASML and **PKR 914,236,980/-** on ISL.

The Bench determined that both undertakings had engaged in the most egregious form of cartelization, price fixing, which is prohibited under Section 4(1) read with Section 4(2)(a) of the Competition Act. The Commission's detailed order notes that ASML and ISL coordinated pricing strategies and fixed flat steel prices, thereby distorting competition and harming consumers. The CCP inquiry report found that the steel cartel increased prices by an average of 111%, with flat steel prices surging by Rs146,000 per tonne over three years.



## Enquiry in the Matter of Anti-Competitive Activities by Private Schools

On 27.07.2025, CCP issued Show Cause Notices to 17 private school systems for, *prima facie*, violation of Sections 3 and 4 of the Act. The suo moto enquiry was initiated on complaints filed by individuals (parents, guardians, and other stakeholders) from across Pakistan. Later, in August 2021, a fresh complaint was received highlighting oligopolistic structures and forced purchase of school packs from specific vendors.

The enquiry noted that each school effectively holds 100% market share over its enrolled students (captive customers). It has been established that private schools forced students to buy logo-branded notebooks, workbooks, and uniforms only from school-run platforms or authorized vendors. This practice restricted consumer choice and foreclosed the market for independent suppliers.

The Enquiry Committee (EC) also observed that logo-branded school notebooks and supplies were sold at 50%–280% higher prices than generic alternatives. In some instances parents were compelled to purchase entire “study packs” instead of individual items.

This sort of tying/bundling is a classic method for a dominant entity in one market to try and benefit from access to another by force. The EC established that students are adversely affected due to the mandatory obligation of buying the logo bearing notebooks. On the other hand, these practices also cause market foreclosure for other potential vendors/suppliers by way of restricting the sale of school supplies by authorized vendors. The EC noted that schools are involved in supplying tied products (Notebooks, Workbooks and Uniforms) in the following manner:

- Self-manufacturing and selling either directly or through authorized vendors; and
- Manufacturing as well as selling through authorized vendors only.

The EC also observed that schools have appointed exclusive vendors to manage school supplies which have the object or effect of preventing, restricting or reducing competition with the relevant market. Resultantly, there is a market foreclosure for other potential vendors/suppliers who may provide aforementioned school supplies.

These practices were found to, *prima facie*, violate Section 3(3)(c) and Section 4(2)(a) of the Competition Act.



## Summary

01

Enquiries  
Concluded

04

Enquiries  
Initiated

03

Search &  
Inspections

## Show Cause Notices Issued to United Distributors Pakistan Limited (UDPL) and International Brands Pvt Limited (IBL)

In its Order dated 02.07.2025, titled “In the Matter of Show Cause Notices Issued to M/s United Distributors Pakistan Limited and M/s International Brands Pvt Limited (IBL)”, the Commission found UDPL and IBL guilty of entering into non-compete covenants (‘NCCs’) in the relevant market of distribution, marketing and sales of human pharmaceutical products.

The Commission accordingly imposed a penalty of PKR 20 million each on UDPL and IBL for violation of Section 4(1) and 4(2)(b) of the Act. In addition to that, a penalty of PKR 1 million was imposed on UDPL Section 38(1)(d) read with Section 38(2) for making the disclosures to PSX and its members without any approval in place pursuant to Section 5 of the Act.

*The Commission accordingly imposed a penalty of PKR 20 million each on UDPL and IBL for violation of Section 4(1) and 4(2)(b) of the Act.*

## Show Cause Notice Issued to Transporters of Goods Association and Local Goods Transport Association for violation of Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010

Vide Order dated 07 October 2025, the Commission imposed a penalty of PKR 5 million each on Transporters of Goods Association (TGA) and Local Goods Transport Association (LGTA) for using the platform of their associations for making collective decisions and implementation of freight rates for transport of goods from the ports to various locations in Karachi and its surroundings, (also include adjacent areas of Sindh and Balochistan).

An enquiry in the matter had found direct evidence which suggested that TGA and LGTA have been collectively discussing and fixing freight rates for their own members at different points in time over a decade and also ensure the forcible implementation of these rate(s), etc., Upon its members through various rules and conditions and are therefore in, *prima facie*, violation of Section 4(1) read with Section 4(2) (a) of the Act.



# Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) Cases



*Pursuant to Section 42 of the Competition Act, 2010 any person aggrieved by an order of the Commission comprising two or more members or of the Appellate Bench of the Commission may within 60 days of communication of the order, prefer appeal to the Competition Appellate Tribunal.*

## COMPETITION COMMISSION'S ADJUDICATION ON ICH CASE – LDI OPERATORS' COLLUSIVE PRACTICES

The CCP held that PTCL and other LDI operators formed an illegal cartel by routing international calls through an International Clearing House (ICH) and fixing termination rates. The conduct was found to violate Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010 by restricting competition and harming consumers. The CCP annulled the ICH arrangement and imposed penalties based on turnover. The Competition Appellate Tribunal later upheld the findings, though it reduced the penalties.

## TRIBUNAL UPHOLDS CCP'S ORDER AGAINST FLOOR MILLS ASSOCIATION IN PRICE-FIXING CASE

The Competition Appellate Tribunal upheld CCP's finding that the Pakistan Flour Mills Association (PFMA) engaged in price fixing of wheat flour in violation of Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010. The case stemmed from an inquiry triggered by reports of abnormal price hikes nationwide. The Tribunal confirmed that PFMA's price instructions constituted an anti-competitive horizontal agreement and directed the Association to deposit a reduced fine of PKR 35 million. CCP reiterated its warning to trade associations against collusive pricing practices.

## CCP'S ORDER AGAINST GCC MEDICAL CENTERS UPHELD

The Competition Appellate Tribunal upheld CCP's findings against 20 medical centers and 5 associations for collusive price-fixing and customer allocation in pre-departure medical exams for Pakistani workers. Penalties were reduced from PKR 20 million per center and PKR 10 million per GAMCA to PKR 2 million and PKR 1 million, respectively. CCP found that centers eliminated competition by charging uniform fees, allocating customers, and conducting unnecessary repeat tests. The Tribunal reinforced that business associations must avoid anti-competitive practices and promote fair competition.

## TRIBUNAL UPHOLDS CCP'S ORDER AGAINST ICAP IN PRICE-FIXING CASE

The Competition Appellate Tribunal dismissed ICAP's appeal and upheld CCP's finding that the Institute engaged in price-fixing through revised ATR-14. The Tribunal agreed that prescribing minimum audit fees violated Section 4(1) of the Competition Ordinance, 2007, despite ICAP's statutory status. CCP's directions to withdraw ATR-14, publish a withdrawal notice, and pay a PKR 1 million penalty were maintained. The Tribunal also dismissed the Karachi Stock Exchange's related appeal as infructuous.

## COMPETITION APPELLATE TRIBUNAL (CAT) HAS UPHELD THE ORDER OF THE COMPETITION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN (CCP) AGAINST HYUNDAI NISHAT MOTORS FOR DECEPTIVE MARKETING

The Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) has affirmed the Competition Commission of Pakistan's (CCP) determination that Hyundai Nishat Motors engaged in deceptive marketing during the 2020 launch of the Hyundai Tucson SUV. The Tribunal, however, has revised the penalty, reducing it from PKR 25 million to PKR 5 million.

## SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT DECLARING CASTING VOTE OF CCP CHAIRPERSON INVALID IN ADJUDICATORY PROCEEDINGS (SUGAR CARTEL CASE)

The Supreme Court held that the CCP Chairperson cannot exercise a casting vote in quasi-judicial adjudicatory proceedings, as it violates Article 10-A (right to fair trial). It ruled that the casting-vote power under the Competition Act is limited to administrative matters only. Consequently, the casting-vote-based decision in the sugar cartel case was set aside. The fines were annulled, while the CCP was allowed to initiate fresh proceedings in accordance with law.

## TRIBUNAL REMANDS AL-GHAZI CASE TO CCP FOR FRESH PROCEEDINGS

The Islamabad High Court upheld CCP’s authority to investigate deceptive marketing practices. The Competition Appellate Tribunal remanded the Al-Ghazi Tractors case to CCP for fresh proceedings from the show-cause stage. The Tribunal directed CCP to issue notice to AMRI and examine the report relied upon by the appellant, with the option to seek input from other manufacturers. It ordered completion of proceedings within 90 days and released the PKR 10 million security deposit to Al-Ghazi. The case relates to an earlier CCP penalty for misleading diesel-saving claims in tractor advertising.

## IHC DISMISSES KINGDOM VALLEY’S PETITION IN FAVOR OF CCP

The Islamabad High Court dismissed Kingdom Valley’s writ petition against CCP’s penalty of PKR 150 million, ruling it not maintainable as the Competition Appellate Tribunal is now functional. The penalty related to misleading advertising, false project claims, and misrepresentation of Naya Pakistan Housing Program links. The Court noted that CAT is the proper forum for appeal, and with no stay granted, the matter will proceed before the Tribunal

## TRIBUNAL UPHOLDS CCP’S ORDER IN POULTRY CARTEL CASE, DIRECTS PPA TO DEPOSIT FINE WITHIN 15 DAYS

The Competition Appellate Tribunal upheld CCP’s order against the Pakistan Poultry Association (PPA) for forming a cartel and colluding on poultry prices, reducing the penalty from PKR 50 million to PKR 25 million. The reduction followed a Supreme Court ruling in a similar case, with the appellant’s consent. The Tribunal directed PPA to deposit the amount within 15 days and disposed of the appeal without re-examining the merits.

## LHC REFUSES TO HALT CAT PROCEEDINGS IN FRESH POULTRY CARTEL CASES

The Lahore High Court refused to stay CAT proceedings in the PKR 155 million cartelization case against eight poultry companies and the poultry association for price-fixing day-old broiler chicks. Petitions challenging CCP’s search and evidence collection powers under Sections 34 and 53 of the Competition Act were not granted a stay, though they will be heard on merits. CCP had imposed penalties following a suo motu inquiry that found coordinated price-fixing by major hatcheries in violation of Section 4 of the Act.

*The Competition Appellate Tribunal shall decide an appeal expeditiously within six months of its presentation to the Tribunal*

## JUSTICE JUNAID GHAFFAR NAMED CHAIRMAN OF COMPETITION APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

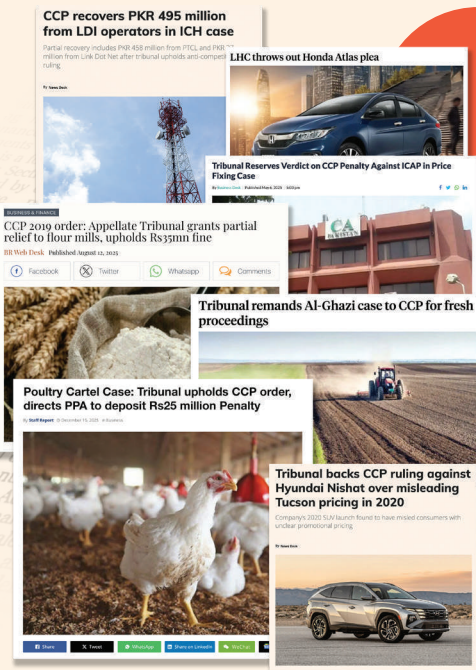
Justice (R) Muhammad Junaid Ghaffar has been appointed Chairman of the Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT), succeeding Justice (R) Sajjad Ali Shah. A former Chief Justice of the Sindh High Court, Justice Ghaffar brings extensive experience in constitutional and commercial law. CAT serves as the primary appellate body for reviewing CCP orders, penalties, and decisions. With his appointment, the Tribunal is expected to strengthen competition jurisprudence and ensure effective judicial oversight

## LHC UPHOLDS CCP’S AUTHORITY, REJECTS HONDA ATLAS BID TO STALL INQUIRY

The Lahore High Court dismissed Honda Atlas’s petition and upheld CCP’s authority to seek information and conduct inquiries into anti-competitive practices. The Court affirmed that CCP has clear powers under the Competition Act, 2010, rejecting claims of lack of jurisdiction after the 18th Amendment. It held that Honda’s objections were intended to delay the inquiry and that providing information to CCP is a legal duty.

## IHC UPHOLDS CCP’S JURISDICTION IN TELECOM DECEPTIVE MARKETING CASE PETITIONS BY MAJOR TELECOM OPERATORS DISMISSED

The Islamabad High Court upheld CCP’s authority to investigate deceptive marketing and anti-competitive practices in the telecom sector, dismissing petitions by major operators. The Court confirmed CCP’s powers under the Competition Act, 2010, noting its role complements the PTA. It rejected claims of exclusive PTA jurisdiction and held the petitions premature, as show-cause notices are procedural. All petitions were dismissed as not maintainable.



# Center of Excellence in Competition Law (CECL)

*Sector inquiries and market studies, conducted under §28 and 29(b), enable the Commission to assess market competition, recommend pro-competitive measures, and identify potential law violations, supporting effective competition policy and informing policymakers and other stakeholders.*

## Formation of CECL and the annual plan for FY 2025-26:

While the Centre of Excellence in Competition Law (CECL) was formally notified prior to July 2025, it was during the second half of 2025 that the department became fully operational. During this period, work commenced on key foundational areas, including the design of the CECL webpage, formulation of the Vision and Mission statements, completion of pending tasks, development of the Annual Plan for FY 2025–26, and the drafting of Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for research projects undertaken under CECL.

## Participation in Training sessions and other organizational meetings/committees

1. Conducted a two-day training session on Qualitative Research Methods with Mr. Danish Hassan (Asian Development Bank)
2. Organized a training session on competition assessment tools by Ms. Shaista Bano Gilani (NADRA)
3. Participation of different team members in online training sessions including UNCTAD Research Partnership Platform Webinar on Highly Concentrated Global Food Value Chains, Consumer Protection in the Age of Artificial Intelligence – Launch of UNCTAD's Technical Note, one day in house E-office training, G20 Competition Policy Workshop, Webinar under the G20 Competition Policy Workshop series, hosted by Competition Commission of South Africa, Stakeholder Workshop: Understanding the CTBCM - Peshawar organized by ISMO, Seminar on Anti-monopoly law enforcement for belt and road countries 13-26 October, 2025 in China (attended by Mr. Abdul Haseeb Satti), Solar energy book launching seminar organized by PRIED.
4. Meetings with a wide range of stakeholders by all team members in connection with the above-mentioned research studies. These meetings were conducted both in-person and online modes. For in-person engagements, team members travelled to various parts of the country, particularly to stakeholder offices located in Lahore, Islamabad, Karachi, and Peshawar.
5. Participation in departmental meetings and seminars on research studies. Each study is required to undergo at least three departmental presentations: at the initial stage, upon completion of the study, and finally a presentation before the Member (CECL) and/or the Chairman.



## Collaboration with prominent think tanks and research centers

During the past six months, the newly established department has made concerted efforts to build collaborations with reputable think tanks, policy-making bodies, and research institutions. The key entities engaged include:

- i. Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)
- ii. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
- iii. Policy Research Institute of Market Economy (PRIME)
- iv. Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS)
- v. Institute of Business Administration (IBA)
- vi. Centre for Aerospace & Security Studies (CASS)
- vii. Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Studies (PIPS)
- viii. KPMG – Pakistan

## Competition Assessment studies across the key sectors:

The department completed the following studies during the 1st half of FY 2025-26 on:

1. Pesticide Sector of Pakistan
2. Gold Sector of Pakistan
3. Sugar sector of Pakistan
4. Pakistan's Automobile Industry
5. Pakistan Aviation Market Assessment
6. Solar Energy in Pakistan
7. Cement sector in Pakistan
8. Impact of PTCL – Ufone Merger on consumers and telecom stakeholders (in progress)
9. Reviewed and worked on Digital Markets report for a possible finalization of this research project. The work is in progress with collaboration with Dr Ambar Dar (University of Manchester, UK).

# Mergers & Acquisitions

*§ 11 of the Act addresses mergers. No undertaking shall enter into a merger which substantially lessens competition by creating or strengthening a dominant position in the relevant market*



The Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) Department of the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) is responsible for reviewing mergers, acquisitions, and joint ventures to ensure that such transactions do not substantially lessen competition or result in the creation of a dominant market position. The Department plays a critical role in promoting competitive market structures and safeguarding consumer welfare in Pakistan.

The M&A Department comprises professionals with diverse expertise in law, economics, finance, accounting, business, and marketing. This multidisciplinary composition enables the department to conduct comprehensive assessments of proposed transactions from both legal and economic perspectives.

The regulatory framework governing merger review primarily includes; Section 11 of the Competition Act, 2010, which sets out the substantive provisions relating to mergers and acquisitions; the Competition (Merger Control) Regulations, 2016, which prescribe the procedural requirements for merger notifications; and the Merger Guidelines, 2008, which provide practical guidance to undertakings.

The key activities and initiatives undertaken by the Mergers and Acquisitions Department during the period from July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 are summarized as following:

- The Department received a total of **35 applications** for review.
- A total of **30 Phase I orders** were issued during the reporting period.
- Two orders were issued following the conduct of Phase II reviews, namely;
  - The acquisition of shareholding of Agritech Limited by Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited through the Stock Exchange; and
  - The acquisition of 100% shareholding of Telenor Pakistan (Private) Limited and Orion Towers (Private) Limited by Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited from Telenor Pakistan B.V.

The orders issued during the period covered a wide range of sectors, including Services and Infrastructure, Energy and Natural Resources, Manufacturing and Industrial, Financial Services, Technology and Communications, and Pharmaceuticals and other sectors.



# Office of Fair Trade

§ 10 of the Act addresses deceptive marketing practices. The Commission's Office of Fair Trade investigates potential violations of the § 10 of the Act. In several orders, companies were asked to avoid advertising deceptive claims about their products.



## About the Department

The OFT Department is mainly responsible for the protection of consumers against deceptive marketing practices defined under Section 10 of the Act. The OFT has been set up to further the Competition Commission's objective of creating a business environment based on healthy competition and protecting consumers from anti-competitive practices.

Sr.	Description	Numbers
1.	<b>Enquiries Completed</b>	<b>11</b>
	Suo-Moto	03
	Formal Complaint	08
2.	<b>Enquiries Initiated</b>	<b>20</b>
	Suo-Moto	11
	Formal Complaint	09
3.	<b>Ongoing Enquiries</b>	<b>34</b>
	Suo-Moto	17
	Formal Complaint	17

During the reporting period, the Commission handled a total of 11 completed enquiries, of which 3 were initiated as Suo moto actions and 8 were processed on the basis of formal complaints. In addition, 20 new enquiries were initiated, comprising 11 Suo moto enquiries and 9 enquiries based on formal complaints received from stakeholders.

Currently, 34 enquiries are ongoing, evenly split between 17 suo moto cases and 17 complaint-based cases.

### Why OFT Matters?

- Ensures consumers are not misled by false, deceptive, or exaggerated marketing claims.
- Prevents businesses from gaining an unfair advantage over competitors.
- Encourages transparency and accountability in dissemination of information.
- Bolsters consumer confidence in products and brands.



## Key Sectors



AUTOMOBILE



EDUCATION



FMCG



REAL ESTATE



FINANCIAL



COSMETICS



PHARMA



TEXTILE

## Key Probing Sectors



COSMETICS



FINANCIAL



REAL ESTATE



HERBAL



EDUCATION

## Major Enquiries

### Show Cause Notices issued to:

- Kingdom Valley (Private) Limited for violation of Section 10 of the Competition Act, 2010. (Penalty imposed PKR 150 Million)
- British Lyceum (Private) Limited for violation of Section 10 of the Competition Act, 2010. (Penalty imposed PKR 5 Million)
- Al-Ghazi Tractors Limited for violation of Section 10 of the Competition Act, 2010. (Penalty imposed PKR 40 Million)
- Hyundai Nishat Motors (Pvt.) Limited for violation of Section 10 of the Competition Act, 2010. (Penalty imposed PKR 25 Million)

# Exemption Regime

The Competition Act, 2010 aims to promote and protect effective competition in the markets of Pakistan. Section 4 of the Act prohibits undertakings from entering into agreements that have the object or effect of restricting, preventing, or reducing competition, including price fixing, limiting production or distribution, eliminating competition in a relevant market, or creating or strengthening a dominant position.

Section 5 of the Act, however, provides for exemptions from the prohibitions contained in Section 4, subject to the fulfillment of specified statutory conditions.

## Processing of Exemption Applications

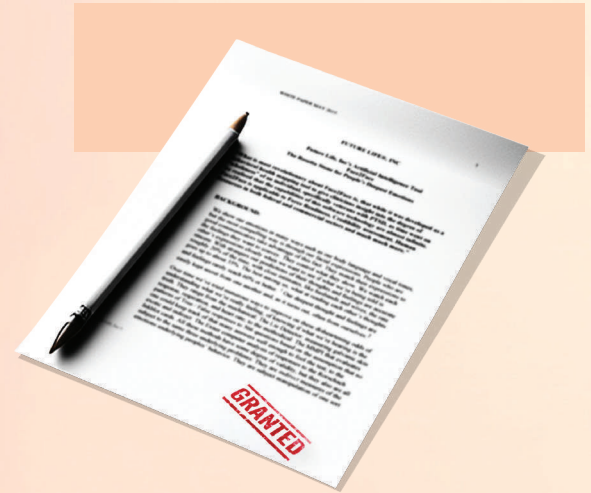
The Exemption Department of the Competition Commission of Pakistan processes applications submitted by undertakings pursuant to Sections 5 and 9 of the Competition Act, 2010. These applications are examined in accordance with the Competition Commission (Extension in Exemption) Rules, 2007 and the Competition Commission (Exemption) Regulations, 2020.

## Statutory Criteria for Grant of Exemption

Under Section 9 of the Competition Act, 2010, an exemption may be granted where an agreement substantially contributes to improving production or distribution, promoting technical or economic progress while allowing consumers a fair share of the benefits, or where the benefits clearly outweigh the adverse effects of reduced competition.

## Regulatory Safeguards and Oversight

To mitigate the risks associated with abuse of market power, the Commission imposes specific conditions while granting exemptions to prevent anti-competitive practices such as price fixing and collusion. Applications submitted by dominant undertakings are subjected to heightened scrutiny to ensure the maintenance of a level playing field and promotion of fair competition.



## Sector-wise Review and Exemptions Granted (July–December 2025)

During the period July 2025 to December 2025, the Exemption Department examined applications from various sectors including automotive, pharmaceuticals, food and beverages, consumer goods, agriculture, energy, and media. During this period, **a total of 25 exemptions were granted:-**

Sr.	Sector	Numbers
1.	Pharmaceutical	01
2.	Food & Beverage	03
3.	Automotive	07
4.	Consumer Goods	07
5.	Agricultural Products	01
6.	Energy	03
7.	Media and Advertising	01
8.	Miscellaneous	02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>



*Undertakings may submit their exemption applications through the Commission's **Online Exemptions Filing System***



# Registrar Office

*The Office of the Registrar supports the Commission's quasi-judicial functions by managing notices, hearings, orders, and compliance, while also representing the Commission before judicial forums and handling legal pleadings.*



## Orders Issued

During the period from July to December 2025, a total of **3 orders** were issued under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010. These orders were issued against businesses found to be engaged in anti-competitive practices, including prohibited agreements and price-fixing.

- **2 orders** related to cartelization and the formation of prohibited agreements in the Pharmaceutical and Transport & Logistics sectors.
- **1 order** was issued for price-fixing in the Steel industry.

## Key Enforcement Cases

To foster fair competition and protect consumer interests, the CCP enhanced its enforcement initiatives, taking decisive action against cartelization, abuse of dominant positions, and deceptive marketing practices. During the period from July to December 2025, a total of **44 Show Cause Notices (SCNs)** were issued. The details are as follows:

- **13 SCNs** were issued under Section 10 of the Competition Act, 2010, including 4 undertakings in the FMCG sector, 1 undertaking engaged in certification (MCI-BUREAU of Inspection & Certifications) and 8 undertakings engaged in the business of veterinary medicines.
- **20 SCNs** were served under Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2010, to 20 schools.
- **11 SCNs** were issued under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010, to 10 sugar mills and one 1 SCN to Edible Oil Tankers Owners Association.

## Compliance & Recovery

Through active engagement in adjudication processes and robust enforcement measures, the CCP successfully recovered **PKR 880.513 million** during the period under review.

## Penalties Imposed

CCP imposed penalty amounting to **PKR 1.613 Billion** to six (06) undertakings, for violations of Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010. The penalties included:

- **PKR 41 million** on United Distributors Pakistan Limited and International Brands (Pvt.) Limited for entering into prohibited agreements in contravention of the Competition Act, 2010.
- **PKR 10 million** on the Transporters of Goods Association and Local Goods Transport Association for collusive fixation and public announcement of uniform freight rates.
- **PKR 1.562 billion** on Aisha Steel Mills Limited and International Steels Limited for engaging in price-fixing practices.

## Fully Automated Complaint Management System (CMS)

The Changes Suggested by the Registrar's Office for improvement to CMS have been fully incorporated and completed at the IS&T Department. These software amendments will improve transparency, visibility, and efficiency for complaint handling and processing.

Proactive submission of detailed recommendations for the revised Complaint Management System (CMS) tutorial video. The feedback focused on:

- Ensuring legal accuracy regarding the definition of an "Undertaking."
- Improving procedural guidance by referencing specific enforcement regulations.
- Enhancing remote accessibility and understanding to the masses by use of the Urdu version.

## Updated Complaint Management System (CMS)

The backlog of **408** pending Complaints at CMS was cleared during the period under review.

Out of the total 373 complaints received during the period from July to December 2025, 262 complaints were closed, after ensuring strict compliance of Complaints SOPs. This resulted in the saving of dozens of man-hours, as non-closure would have required forwarding the cases to the relevant departments for further probe.

# Advocacy & Awareness

§ 29 of the Act addresses Competition Advocacy. The Commission shall promote competition through advocacy which, among others, shall include creating awareness and imparting training about competition issues and taking such other actions as may be necessary for the promotion of competition culture.



During the period from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, the Advocacy Department of the Commission substantially expanded its outreach through a structured programme of awareness, training, capacity building, and collaboration. 17 advocacy activities were conducted, targeting academia, industry, corporate leadership, policymakers, and the general public, while also strengthening international and inter-regulatory engagement to promote a strong competition culture across Pakistan's economy.

Academic outreach remained a central focus, with awareness sessions held at leading universities and business schools. Students and faculty from law, economics, business, commerce, and finance disciplines were introduced to the Competition Act, 2010, enforcement practices, and practical case studies covering cartelization, abuse of dominance, deceptive marketing, and mergers and acquisitions. These engagements emphasized compliance, transparency, and fair competition as drivers of sustainable economic growth.

Engagement with the business and corporate sector was enhanced through targeted training sessions for corporate management and business associations, alongside Directors Training Program modules delivered with the Institute of Business Administration. These initiatives highlighted enforcement trends, compliance obligations, merger regulation, and the role of competition law in corporate governance, helping senior executives and board members identify and prevent anti-competitive practices.

Capacity building and public awareness were further strengthened through the CCP Lecture Series, participation in Pakistan Data Fest 2025, and the signing of institutional cooperation agreements. Expert lectures addressed emerging and complex market issues, while public engagement activities communicated the benefits of competition to wider audiences. The signing of Memoranda of Understanding, including with the Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan, reinforced coordinated oversight and collaboration, underscoring the Commission's proactive role in safeguarding fair competition, consumer welfare, and market integrity.

*The advocacy activities undertaken from July to December 2025 demonstrate the CCP's proactive, multi-dimensional approach to promoting competition law awareness and compliance.*

## Summary of Advocacy Activities

Sr.	Type of Advocacy Activities	No. of Activities
1.	<b>Competition Advocacy Academia Drive:</b> Awareness Sessions on Competition Law to students and faculty of relevant departments (such as Law, economics, and business departments etc.) to build a competition-aware generation.	<b>06</b>
2.	<b>Competition Advocacy Industry Drive:</b> Awareness sessions on Competition Law with key industries/sectors, trade associations, and chambers of commerce.	<b>01</b>
3.	<b>Lecture Series in Competition Law:</b> This lecture series feature leading national and international experts who will share their insights on evolving challenges in competition law and policy.	<b>04</b>
4.	<b>Promoting Collaboration through Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs):</b> Formalizing collaboration with key stakeholders including academia, other sectors' Regulators, government agencies, and international competition authorities.	<b>02</b>
5.	<b>Training Workshops on Competition Law &amp; Compliance:</b> Training Workshops with companies on competition law and compliance programs. This will also include competition law module delivered under Directors Training Program (DTP) of different institutions	<b>03</b>
6.	<b>Miscellaneous Advocacy Activities</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>Total Advocacy Events Executed</b>		<b>17</b>

## Academia Drive

### Mannabi Business School

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) organized an awareness session on Competition Law for CA and ACCA students with Mannabi Business School. The session was designed to help future finance professionals understand the legal framework that promotes fair competition, protects consumers, and ensures transparency in markets.

CCP officials, including Ahmed Qadir (Director General), Mohammad Salman Zafar (Senior Director), and Noman Ahmed (Assistant Director), delivered insightful presentations on major areas of Competition Law, including abuse of dominant position, cartelization, deceptive marketing practices, and mergers & acquisitions. They also explained the history and importance of competition law in fostering economic growth and safeguarding consumer welfare. Ms. Marryum Pervaiz, Head of Advocacy moderated the session.

The students showed keen interest in the session, actively engaging with CCP representatives and raising thoughtful questions on enforcement mechanisms, all of which were comprehensively addressed.



### International Islamic University, Islamabad

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP), in collaboration with the International Islamic University, Islamabad (IIUI), organized an awareness session titled "Competition Law in the Context of Changing Economic and Digital Landscape" at the Allama Iqbal Auditorium, Faisal Mosque Campus.

The session focused on emerging regulatory challenges arising from the rapid growth of the digital economy, including e-commerce, fintech, and online platforms. CCP officials highlighted the role of competition law in preventing cartels, monopolistic practices, and deceptive marketing, while ensuring that innovation and investment continue to thrive.

Addressing the audience, Member CCP Mr. Salman Amin emphasized the Commission's commitment to creating a level playing field for businesses and underscored the importance of engaging young scholars and future professionals to foster a culture of competition law compliance.

### University Law College, University of the Punjab, Lahore

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP), in collaboration with the University Law College, University of the Punjab, Lahore, organized an awareness session titled "CCP's Role in Catching Cartels, Prosecuting Deceptive Marketing Practices, and Processing Mergers in Various Sectors of the Economy."

The session formed part of CCP's ongoing advocacy programme aimed at strengthening awareness of competition law among students and academia. CCP officials shared real case studies to explain how cartels are identified and penalized, and how deceptive marketing and anti-competitive conduct are addressed to safeguard consumer welfare.



## Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) organized an awareness session on Competition Law at Quaid-i-Azam University (QAU) to educate students on fair market practices and consumer protection.

The session highlighted the role of competition law in promoting efficiency, innovation, and transparency in markets. CCP officials provided an overview of the Commission’s mandate and explained key provisions of the Competition Act, 2010, including prohibited agreements, abuse of dominant position, deceptive marketing practices, and mergers and acquisitions.

Practical case studies on cartelization, bid rigging, and misleading advertisements were shared to illustrate enforcement mechanisms and their impact on market conduct. Faculty members appreciated CCP’s outreach initiative and emphasized the importance of addressing competition issues in digital and e-commerce markets.

The interactive discussion that followed allowed students and faculty to exchange views on the role of competition law in fostering a fair, consumer-friendly, and growth-oriented economy.



## University of the Punjab (Jhelum Campus)

The Competition Commission of Pakistan hosted the students and faculty members of Commerce & Finance departments, Punjab University (Jhelum Campus) at the CCP Headquarters for the awareness session on Competition Law.

The session began with a recitation from the Holy Quran, followed by welcome remarks from Ms. Marryum Pervaiz, Secretary to the Commission and Head of Advocacy. Ms. Marryum presented an overview of the CCP’s legal and regulatory framework, mandate, and functions. She also delivered detailed presentation on Section 11 of the Competition Act, where she explained how the Commission regulates various mergers and acquisitions of the different sectors of the economy.

Mr. Salman Zafar, Senior Director, Finance and Office of Fair Trade (OFT) gave a detailed presentation on Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2010, explaining prohibited agreements and abuse of dominant position.

## University of South Asia (USA), Lahore

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP), in collaboration with the Faculty of Law at the University of South Asia, Lahore, organized an awareness session titled “CCP’s Role in Catching Cartels, Prosecuting Deceptive Marketing Practices, and Processing Mergers in Various Sectors of the Economy.”

The session was part of CCP’s ongoing advocacy efforts to promote understanding of competition law among students and academia. CCP officials shared real enforcement case studies to explain how cartels are detected and penalized, and how deceptive marketing and anti-competitive conduct are addressed to protect consumer welfare and market efficiency.

Speaking on the occasion, Member CCP Mr. Saeed Ahmad Nawaz emphasized the Commission’s commitment to ensuring a level playing field for businesses.



## Industry Drive

### Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce & Industry (OICCI) at Karachi

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP), in collaboration with the Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce and Industry (OICCI), organized an interactive awareness session on Competition Law for the business community and overseas investors in Karachi.

The session highlighted the importance of fair competition in driving economic growth, attracting investment, and protecting consumer welfare. CCP officials briefed participants on recent enforcement actions across key sectors, including public procurement, sugar, fan manufacturing, and flat steel.

Presentations covered essential provisions of the Competition Act, 2010, with particular focus on deceptive marketing practices, abuse of dominant position, cartelization, and merger control procedures. Participants were also informed about the positive impact of mergers and acquisitions in facilitating foreign direct investment, amounting to **PKR 42 billion** over the last year.



## Lecture Series

### Merger Evaluation for the Digital Economy

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) launched a Lecture Series on Competition Law to promote dialogue and deepen understanding of emerging competition policy challenges. In the inaugural session, Chairman CCP Dr. Kabir Sidhu highlighted the importance of developing specialized expertise to effectively regulate evolving markets, noting that the initiative reflects the Commission's commitment to capacity building and institutional strengthening.

The first lecture was delivered by Dr. Amber Darr, a renowned academic and competition law expert, on "Merger Evaluation for the Digital Economy." The lecture examined how traditional merger assessment frameworks are being challenged by digital market dynamics, including issues such as killer acquisitions, zero-price products, and innovation-driven ecosystems.



### Parental Liability in EU Competition Law: A Legitimacy - Focused Approach

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) organized a lecture under its Lecture Series in Competition Law, featuring Professor Peter Whelan of the University of Leeds, UK, who delivered an in-depth presentation on parental liability in competition law.

In his lecture, Professor Whelan explained how parental liability holds parent companies accountable for anti-competitive conduct of their subsidiaries, strengthening enforcement and preventing abuse of market power. Drawing on international practices, particularly from the European Union, he discussed lessons relevant to Pakistan's regulatory framework. The session concluded with an engaging question-and-answer discussion.



## Level Playing Field for Businesses in Various Sectors of the Economy in Pakistan

As part of its ongoing Lecture Series on Competition Law, the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) hosted a lecture by Dr. Ali Salman, Chief Executive Officer of the Policy Research Institute of Market Economy (PRIME), on “Level Playing Field for Businesses in Various Sectors of the Economy in Pakistan.”

Held at the CCP Headquarters, the session examined the concept of a level playing field from an economic and regulatory perspective. Dr. Salman emphasized that while opportunities may differ across businesses, regulators must ensure equal rules and non-discriminatory policies. He identified key factors contributing to uneven competition in Pakistan, including discriminatory laws, procurement constraints, tax exemptions, tariff barriers, and the commercial presence of state-owned enterprises.

Chairman CCP Dr. Kabir Ahmed Sidhu welcomed the insights, noting that such policy-focused discussions support informed decision-making and strengthen efforts to promote fair and competitive markets.



## Role of Aviation Industry in Economic Affairs and National Development

As part of its ongoing Lecture Series on Competition Law, the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) hosted a session on “Role of Aviation Industry in Economic Affairs and National Development,” featuring Air Marshal Javid Ahmed (Retd), President of CASS, and Dr. Usman W. Chohan, Advisor CASS. CCP Chairman Dr. Kabir Sidhu emphasized the need to modernize outdated regulatory frameworks and highlighted the Centre of Excellence’s sectoral studies across key industries.

Air Marshal Javid Ahmed detailed Pakistan’s aviation challenges, including high operational costs, governance gaps, and workforce shortages, while highlighting opportunities in tourism, cargo, technology, and national security. He briefed on the National Aerospace Science and Technology Park (NASTP), designed to establish Pakistan as a regional aerospace and innovation hub.

The session concluded with an interactive Q&A with officials and industry stakeholders.

## Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)

### Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Between Competition Commission of Pakistan and Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) and the Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to enhance collaboration and strengthen oversight of Pakistan’s pharmaceutical and therapeutic goods sector. The MoU, signed by CCP Member Salman Amin and DRAP CEO Dr. Obaidullah at CCP headquarters, establishes a framework for information sharing, joint enforcement, and monitoring of unfair competition, misleading claims, and deceptive marketing practices in both prescription and over-the-counter products.



## Competition Commission of Pakistan Signs MoU with Federal Antimonopoly Service (FAS) of the Russian Federation

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) and Russia's Federal Antimonopoly Service (FAS) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen bilateral cooperation in competition policy. The MoU, signed by CCP Chairman Dr. Kabir Ahmed Sidhu and FAS Deputy Head Mr. Andrey Tsyganov during the 10th Russia–Pakistan Intergovernmental Commission session, aims to promote fair market practices and deepen economic ties between the two countries.

The agreement establishes a framework for exchanging expertise, best practices, and regulatory experience in cartel investigations, abuse of dominance, merger control, deceptive marketing, and sectoral competition assessments. Both authorities will collaborate through meetings, workshops, expert exchanges, and joint research initiatives.

FAS, with a larger mandate and regional offices, provides an opportunity for the CCP to benefit from Russia's extensive regulatory experience. This partnership is expected to enhance enforcement capacity, regulatory coordination, and the development of more competitive, consumer-friendly markets in Pakistan and Russia.



## Training Workshops on Competition Law & Compliance

### Training Session on Competition Law for the Management of BE Energy Limited – An Oil Marketing Company based in Karachi

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) conducted a specialized training session on Competition Law for the management of BE Energy Limited, Karachi, the exclusive licensee of Caltex fuels in Pakistan. The session was led by Ms. Bushra Naz Malik, Member, Cartel and Trade Abuse/Office of Fair Trade/Centre of Excellence, alongside senior officials Ms. Maryum Pervaiz, Secretary to the Commission, and Ms. Maliha Qudus, Senior Joint Director, Cartel and Trade Abuse Department.

The training highlighted key provisions of the Competition Act, 2010, focusing on deceptive marketing practices, mergers and acquisitions, abuse of dominant position, and prohibited agreements. Ms. Pervaiz emphasized the role of mergers and acquisitions in facilitating PKR 42 billion in Foreign Direct Investment over the past year. Ms. Qudus elaborated on cartelization and sectoral compliance.



### Competition Law Session in IBA's Directors Training Program (DTP) – Online

At the request of the Center of Executive Education (CEE), Institute of Business Administration (IBA), Karachi, Mr. Noman Laiq, Director General, CCP delivered a comprehensive session (online) on Competition Law in Pakistan as part of the Directors Training Program (DTP). The topic of the session was "Governance Challenges in Pakistan: Overcoming Obstacles with Global, Regional, and Local Best Practices".



## Competition Law Session in IBA's Directors Training Program (DTP) at NIBAF Islamabad

At the invitation of the Center for Executive Education (CEE) at the Institute of Business Administration (IBA), Islamabad Campus, Mr. Noman Laiq, Director General, CCP, conducted an in-depth session on Competition Law in Pakistan under the Directors Training Program (DTP). The session was titled "Governance Challenges in Pakistan: Overcoming Obstacles with Global, Regional, and Local Best Practices."

This focused session was structured to inform corporate directors, chief executives, board members, and senior management about the core concepts and practical impact of Competition Law within the broader context of corporate governance.

The key objective of the Competition Law module was to develop an understanding of Competition Law and its role in fostering fair market practices and sound corporate governance. It aimed to empower corporate leaders with the ability to recognize anti-competitive conducts and ensuring compliance with the regulatory framework enforced by the CCP.

The session addressed several crucial areas, including the core aspects of Competition Law; including Abuse of Dominant Position, Prohibited Agreements, Deceptive Marketing Practices, and Mergers & Acquisitions. Additionally, the session covered the roles and responsibilities of the Commission, and implications of Competition Law for effective corporate governance.



## Miscellaneous Advocacy Activities

### CCP interactive awareness stall at the Pakistan Data Fest 2025 to Promote Fair Competition

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) participated in the Pakistan Data Fest 2025 at the Pak-China Friendship Centre, Islamabad, organized by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. The two-day event, inaugurated by Federal Minister Prof. Ahsan Iqbal, brought together government institutions, academia, private sector representatives, and students to emphasize the role of data in evidence-based policymaking.

CCP set up an interactive stall to raise public awareness, particularly among youth, about the importance of competitive markets in driving innovation, lowering prices, and enhancing consumer choice. Visitors were briefed on the Competition Act, 2010, including prohibitions on cartels, abuse of dominance, and deceptive marketing, as well as CCP's enforcement actions in sectors like fertilizer, poultry, telecom, and real estate.

The stall engaged students and professionals, promoting careers and research opportunities in competition economics and law.



# Office of International Affairs



From July to November 2025, OI&EA strengthened Pakistan's international engagement by promoting competition policy, advancing bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and enhancing the CCP's role in regional and global competition and consumer protection forums.

## MoU & Bilateral Cooperation

- **FAS Russia MoU:** Successfully signed, enhancing bilateral relations, promoting fair market competition, and strengthening economic cooperation between Pakistan and Russia.
- **DRAP MoU:** In process; will enable coordinated regulatory oversight and information sharing to strengthen consumer protection.
- **Kazakhstan and Kuwait MoU:** Drafting stage, strengthening ties with competition authorities and supporting Pakistan's regional cooperation policy.
- **Sri Lanka MoU:** Draft in progress; will foster collaboration with South Asian competition authorities.
- **Bangladesh MoU:** Final revisions completed, supporting regional collaboration in competition policy and economic diplomacy.
- **TCA (Turkiye) MoU:** Substantial progress made, including Zoom coordination and draft revisions, promoting strategic knowledge-sharing collaboration.
- **FIA MoU:** Pending response; expected to strengthen domestic institutional cooperation.

## International Forums & Knowledge Sharing

- **OECD KPC Workshop on Food Supply Chain:** CCP's economist participated in Kuala Lumpur, sharing insights and strengthening Asia-Pacific engagement.
- **OECD Global Forum on Competition:** Officers attended online, learning best practices in competition law, free market operations, deceptive marketing, and AI applications.
- **ICN MWG & AEWG:** CCP officers contributed to merger control and advocacy strategies through review of correspondence, drafting, and report submissions.
- **UNCTAD Webinars (Consumer Protection & AI):** Officers coordinated participation, supported AI governance policy submissions, and contributed to discussions on digital markets and inclusive consumer protection frameworks.
- **JFTC Webinar on Smartphone Act Regulations:** Insights gained into advanced digital market enforcement and regulation.
- **4th BRICS+ Digital Competition Forum:** Participation enabled cross-jurisdictional cooperation on digital competition policies.
- **ABA Antitrust Law Section Annual Meeting:** Coordination for Chairman's participation approved, including sponsorship for one female officer.
- **World Bank Coordination:** Officers prepared working papers and facilitated online meetings to strengthen collaboration on competition policy and economic development.

## Domestic & Inter-Ministerial Engagements

- Pak-Oman JMC 8th Session: Officers coordinated logistics, documentation, and meeting participation, ensuring accurate representation and effective decision-making.
- CTBCM Stakeholder Conference, Karachi: Participation strengthened regional collaboration on trade and competition policy.
- OECD-KPC Follow-ups & Presentations: Officers prepared CCP's brief presentation, coordinated nominations, and facilitated follow-ups for maximum impact.
- Other National Coordination: Officers reviewed and updated CCP website sections, monitored inter-ministerial correspondence, and maintained administrative efficiency for high-profile engagements.

## Highlights & Achievements

- **International Recognition:** Active participation in OECD, UNCTAD, ICN, BRICS+, JFTC, ABA, and World Bank engagements, strengthening Pakistan's global profile in competition and consumer protection.
- **Bilateral Progress:** FAS Russia MoU signed; DRAP MoU in process; other regional MoUs advanced, supporting Pakistan's diplomatic and economic objectives.
- **Policy Development:** Contributions to AI, consumer protection, and digital competition policy frameworks reinforce CCP's role in shaping global standards.
- **Operational Excellence:** Officers displayed initiative and professionalism in organizing forums, drafting MoUs, coordinating inter-ministerial meetings, and maintaining seamless administration.

## Policy Development, Digital Markets, and Consumer Protection

- Officers contributed to the UNCTAD AI checklist for consumer protection authorities, supporting global policy development.
- Participation in webinars and forums enhanced CCP's understanding of digital markets, e-commerce, and consumer protection law.
- Officers consolidated internal institutional feedback and prepared policy-focused reports for submission to international bodies.
- OI&EA engaged in research and brief preparation for bilateral and multilateral policy discussions, ensuring evidence-based inputs for leadership decision-making.



# CHAIRMAN'S INTERACTIONS



**CCP sounds alarm over counterfeit pesticides, market distortions**

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has issued its 'Competition Assessment Study of the Pesticide Sector in Pakistan', noting that counterfeit and adulterated pesticides are widespread in Punjab and Sindh, causing major financial losses to farmers, and distorting the market.

The report notes that the structure, regulatory framework, and overall quality assurance of the pesticide market are undermined by counterfeit and adulterated products. The report notes a large and expanding market for local pesticides.

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ISLAMABAD

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**فک وقت**

پنجاب، سندھ میں جعلی زرعی ادویات سنگین مسئلہ، رپورٹ

پاکستان میں زرعی ادویات کی شیفٹ لائف، دیگر ممالک میں 5 سال، مسابقتی کمیشن

ریگولیشن فریم ورک سے کسانوں کے نقصان میں کمی، ماحولیاتی اہداف کے حصول ممکن

کراچی، اسلام آباد (سٹاف رپورٹر خصوصی) مطابق پاکستان درآمدی زرعی ادویات پر انحصار کرتے ہوئے، ریگولیشن فریم ورک سے کسانوں کے نقصان میں کمی، ماحولیاتی اہداف کے حصول ممکن کی جائزہ رپورٹ جاری کر دی۔ رپورٹ کے منظوری کا طویل اور پیچیدہ (باقی صفحہ 5 نمبر 27)

**بقیہ 22**

کمیشن

ہر تہا کی ہے، جس میں درآمدی ادویات کے خلاف اور متحدہ میں جعلی اور دولت مند زرعی ادویات کو روکنے کے لیے سختی سے کام لیا جائے گا۔

محقق قومی کے کورڈیٹرز، ریگولیشن فریم ورک اور اہداف کے حصول کے لیے کام لیا جائے گا۔

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**20**

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COMPETITION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN

**Registration of pesticide products must remain solely under federal control: CCP**

SOHAIL SARFRAZ ISLAMABAD: The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has strongly recommended that the registration of pesticide products must remain solely under the jurisdiction of the federal government, specifically the Department of Plant Protection (DPP).

The report noted that despite a large and expanding agricultural market, Pakistan has no local pesticide manufacturing and relies entirely on imports. Weak enforcement, regulatory gaps, and complex approval procedures currently faced by manufacturers and importers due to

rule results in wastage, even when products remain effective longer, it said.

The weak enforcement allows counterfeit suppliers to evade penalties and provincial laboratories lack capacity and trained staff for reliable testing.

The Inspectors in Sindh face weak legal support, slowing prosecution and overlapping federal and Punjab roles after the 18th Amendment caused delays in registration.

The CCP recommends strengthening inspections and legal enforcement against counterfeit products to upgrade provincial laboratories and improve technical support.

The CCP recommends support to reduce import dependence and help agriculture practices become licensed distribution.

CCP

REPORTER

ABAD

Competition Assessment of the Pesticide Sector in Pakistan

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