

Farmers' protest against Punjab government's wheat procurement policy

An HRCP fact-finding report



Human Rights Commission of Pakistan

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Introduction

On 29 April 2024, farmers from across Punjab gathered at GPO Chowk on Mall Road, Lahore, to protest against the provincial government’s failure to initiate the wheat procurement policy under which it normally purchases a certain proportion of all wheat produced by local farmers to maintain price stability and prevent hoarding. The state’s response was to baton-charge the protesting farmers and arrest peaceful protestors—actions that exacerbated tensions and deepened the sense of injustice among the farmers. The police had also conducted raids prior to the protest in different towns and cities across Punjab, in which they had arrested at least 200 people, including district-level leaders of different farmers’ (*kissan*) associations.¹

The farmers’ protest aimed to express their disappointment at the government’s inaction. In 2023, the caretaker federal government had encouraged farmers to cultivate wheat to address the crop’s shortfall from 2022/23. Rampant inflation and food shortages had driven ordinary people to the brink of desperation, so much so that stampedes had erupted in March 2023 at distribution points set up by the federal government to provide free flour. There was evidently a dire need to increase Pakistan’s domestic wheat supply. As a result, farmers cultivated the crop extensively in 2023.

However, the non-implementation of the government-announced procurement prices for wheat, as well as the non-availability of stamped gunny bags (*bardana*)² necessary, affected their ability to sell wheat to the Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation Limited (PASSCO) and Punjab Food Department in time to cover their input and cultivation costs—costs that had also risen exponentially during the ongoing economic crisis. Just before the onset of the harvest season in March, farmers learnt that the federal government had already imported 3.5 million tons of wheat, undermining their efforts and risking a wheat glut. In other words, while the farmers had been waiting for the provincial government to fix the procurement price and start procurement, the latter announced it would purchase only limited amounts or even none at all. This sparked outrage among farmers in the province, galvanizing them into action and leading to the protests in April.

Given reports of the brutal treatment of farmers protesting against the ‘unfair’ wheat procurement policy, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) deemed it necessary to send a fact-finding mission on 30 April 2024 to investigate the incident. The mission comprised Raja Ashraf (vice-chair, HRCP Punjab), Imran Gabol (journalist), and staff members Aisha Ayub and Ali Haider. The mission planned to meet farmers, representatives of the Punjab Food Department and PASSCO, as well as politicians supporting the farmers’ demands.

Mission’s terms of reference

The mission’s terms of reference were to:

- Identify the socioeconomic factors leading up to the farmers’ protest, analysing their key demands and concerns.
- Determine the factors behind the Punjab government’s introduction of the new wheat procurement policy.

¹ A. Mahmood. (2024, April 30). Scores held in Punjab for protesting govt’s ‘unfair’ wheat policy. *Dawn*. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1830526/>

² *Bardana* are gunny bags made from jute and polythene to store wheat and grain. Every year, the Punjab Food Department and PASSCO release stamped bags against a security amount of PKR 530.

- Verify reports of mass arrests of farmers and their leaders across Punjab, assessing whether the police’s response was disproportionate and adversely affected the farmers’ right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

Fact-finding exercise

About the farmers’ associations

During interviews with representatives from various farmers’ association, the fact-finding team learnt that the farmers affected by the Punjab government’s wheat procurement policy were divided along political and geographical lines. Khalid Mahmood Khokhar, who leads one faction from South Punjab under the name of ‘Kissan Ittehad’, claimed that he was the first to set up a farmers’ union under this name in 2011, and that three political parties later registered their farmers’ wings under this name. On the other hand, Rana Muhammad Zafar Tahir, representing the other faction, All Pakistan Kissan Ittehad, claimed to represent the main body of farmers from central Punjab. Both groups are arranging their own protests and plan to raise their demands. However, after conversing with the two factions, the ideological rift between the two became apparent: they were in agreement only on the disastrous implications of the federal government’s decision to import wheat and on how the provincial government’s refusal to purchase wheat would severely affect small farmers’ livelihoods and the overall crop cycle.

Meeting with representatives of All Pakistan Kissan Ittehad

The mission met the All Pakistan Kissan Ittehad’s central secretary-general, Rana Muhammad Zafar Tahir, and president, Zafar Abbas Lak, at the PASSCO head office in Lahore on 2 May, where these representatives and other farmers from across Punjab were present to demand the immediate release of gunny bags. Mr Tahir told the mission that despite incentivizing farmers to cultivate what was now 4.7 million tons of wheat in stock, the federal government had imported 3.5 million tons of wheat; the provincial government was now refusing to purchase this record-high harvest at the announced rate of PKR 3,900 per 40 kg, instead restricting procurement to only 2.2 million tons. The excess crop produced was now at risk of decaying without proper procurement and adequate storage, incurring huge losses for farmers.

When asked about the protest on 29 April, Mr Tahir told the mission that the farmers had originally planned to come to Lahore via Thokar Niaz Baig, but a few of their comrades decided to gather at Data Darbar from different routes and then start marching towards GPO Chowk instead of taking the route that had been agreed on with the district administration. In response, Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code had been imposed to prevent any public gatherings, empowering the police to take action against the now ‘unlawful’ assembly and arrest the farmers. Although these farmers were released from police custody later, Mr Tahir termed this response an ‘unjust action’ against peaceful farmers who were merely demanding their economic rights.

According to Mr Tahir, approximately 4,000 farmers from across Punjab protested on Mall Road. Earlier, the police had raided and arrested at least 200 members from their district and tehsil-level leadership; they were released from custody later after the protest ended. However, Mr Tahir said that they were planning to conduct another large-scale protest if their grievances remained unheard.

Mr Lak accused the district officials of the Punjab Food Department and PASSCO for taking bribes to issue gunny bags. Moreover, he accused the caretaker federal and Punjab governments of corruption, declaring caretaker prime minister Anwaar-ul-Haq Kakar and caretaker chief minister Mohsin Naqvi the main culprits behind the decision to import wheat, leaving no space for domestically produced grain. He also pointed to the negligence of the current Punjab government and stated that the farmers’ association had decided to file a petition in the Supreme Court to seek relief.

Regarding the storage of the excess wheat produced domestically, Mr Tahir was of the opinion that repurposing the crop as poultry feed was a feasible alternative as this had been done before in 2018. He said that the government should purchase wheat from farmers at the rate of PKR 3,900 and engage with the Poultry Association to use the wheat as animal feed. Soya bean and canola, typically used as animal feed, are more expensive than wheat, which could instead be gradually incorporated into feed formulations, extending its use throughout the season.



HRCP mission met representatives of All Pakistan Kissan Ittehad

He further claimed that the Punjab government had not issued a single gunny bag to any small farmer and was instead giving these bags to merchants and wheat vendors after announcing that bags would be given to owners of six acres and less of agricultural land. Moreover, Punjab Food Minister Bilal Yasin had declared that the government would scrutinize applications to verify if six acres of wheat were indeed cultivated. The farmers' representatives have reportedly responded by saying that those who own six acres of land usually do not sell their wheat produce to the government.

Mr Tahir told the mission that the government had announced their intention to purchase 1.8 million tons of wheat and 400,000 tons extra were added to this amount, on their demand. Mr Lak was of the view that Pakistan's daily consumption of 100,000 tons of wheat could be covered through locally produced wheat, if adequately stored.

Telephone call with Khalid Mahmood Khokhar, Kissan Ittehad

The mission then spoke to the president of Kissan Ittehad, Khalid Mahmood Khokhar, on the telephone. Mr Khokhar also said that despite a sufficient stock of 4.5 million tons (see Appendix 1), the federal government had gone ahead and imported 3,577,000 tons of wheat. He attributed this decision to a historic drop in international wheat prices.

He further claimed to have written a letter to the prime minister, detailing what he termed the 'illegal' import of wheat (see Appendices 1 and 2). This agricultural crisis, he said, would affect Pakistan's entire economy because when farmers sell their crops, they use their income to purchase commodities from other markets; the average household income of a farmer, which is dependent on the annual crop cycle, thus becomes the backbone of the economy.

Mr Khokhar also said that he had met the Punjab chief minister and raised his voice at every forum to highlight this issue. He now plans to launch a peaceful protest across Punjab, starting from 10 May, in collaboration with civil society organizations such as Kissan Bachao Tehreek, shunning alliances with political parties, unlike other factions.

Meeting with PASSCO officials

Senior PASSCO officials declined to disclose any specific data regarding the number of tehsils chosen by PASSCO for wheat collection, this year's objectives, or their official stance on the farmers' protest. PASSCO can only reveal data if formally requested by HRCF, they told the mission.

However, a PASSCO representative (speaking on condition of anonymity) later revealed to the mission that PASSCO was meeting targets as per the directives of the federal government. Due to limited storage capacity, they are only able to retain a small portion of the total wheat produced; the rest goes to the Punjab Food Department and flour mills. Since last year's stockpile and the newly imported wheat are available, they are only collecting wheat from 16 tehsils. The PASSCO representative acknowledged that there was a need for 'improvement in the system and more transparency'.

Interview with agricultural economist Dr Abdul Ghafoor

The mission consulted Dr Abdul Ghafoor, an agricultural economist and researcher at Faisalabad's University of Agriculture. Dr Ghafoor told the mission over the telephone that the support prices were not announced properly, nor were they properly implemented. He said that there should not be artificial limitations and caps on prices; instead, arbitrage in the case of the wheat market may be helpful in stabilizing prices. Similarly, there should be no artificial limitations on the distribution of gunny bags. Furthermore, while importing and exporting wheat, the government must account for the total supply of wheat, buffer stock and the current data on import and export figures before making policy decisions.

Meeting with Food Department

Senior officials from the Food Department were hesitant to share any official statement or make any comment on the wheat procurement policy for 2024/25. One of them stated on condition of anonymity that 95 percent of the wheat crop had been harvested and sold to middlemen and merchants. He claimed that farmers never sell wheat directly to their department or PASSCO; instead, middlemen purchase the wheat at lower prices and sell it to the government departments at higher prices to make a profit. Farmers, in fact, benefited from this policy, he said.

The official further revealed that of the 12 million farmers in Pakistan, 15 percent owned less than two acres of land. He said that normally the Food Department purchased from middleman and wheat traders, but this year, the Punjab government had decided to buy directly from 150,000 farmers for the first time in history. Thus, the Food Department was not buying from brokers and traders; they were instead waiting for the moisture level to drop below 10 percent (as it currently stood at 16 percent) to account for the excess moisture weight in the harvested wheat crop.

In order to facilitate wheat procurement directly from farmers, the government had connected farmers' data directly to its existing NADRA records and land records by registering them on dedicated mobile apps. The Food Department had also set up centres that farmers had visited; on the first day, approximately 1.5 million small farmers had attempted to register and 800,000 individuals had successfully accessed the server, he informed the mission.

Conclusion and recommendations

After meeting different stakeholders, the mission is of the opinion that the federal government's decision to import wheat was disastrous and is likely to have an adverse effect on agricultural economy, the crop cycle and the livelihoods of thousands of farmers. The reluctance of the provincial government to purchase wheat on the desired procurement price could exacerbate the situation.

The mission was unable to meet the police or obtain official statements from them despite repeated requests by mission members. The mission deemed the police violence perpetrated against peaceful protestors grossly disproportionate, uncalled for, and in violation of the protestors' fundamental rights.

Based on the mission's findings, it would like to make the following recommendations:

- The provincial government should adhere to its announced policies and start procuring wheat at the announced rate of PKR 3,900 per 40 kg. For now, the government would also do well to utilize excess wheat for animal feed, especially for poultry, to ensure fair returns for farmers.
- Before making policy decisions regarding the import and export of wheat, the provincial government must have complete data available on total supply, buffer stock, and current import and export figures.
- The government should scientifically plan crop cultivation and invest more into agricultural research and development.
- All political parties must be involved in decision-making regarding wheat policy formulation and ensure the highest standards of accountability at every stage.
- Peaceful protest is a constitutional right of every citizen. The government must desist from using undue force to curb this right, and instead must listen to the grievances and demands of protesting farmers.

Appendix 1: Figures for wheat stocks before the start of this year's annual wheat procurement

* Source: Provincial Food Departments and PASSCO. Revised Procurement Targets by the Punjab

C. Govt. Current Wheat Stock Position As on 01-04-2024

Qty: MT

	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	PASSCO	National
1. Carry-forward	126,155	40,000	104,848	0	1,339,939	1,610,942
2. Procurement	3,921,353	777,394	0	70,000	1,130,798	5,899,545
3. Import receipt	0	99,781	232,462	24,085	-	-
Released from PASSCO	0	99,781	0	0	-	-
4. Import-2022	0	0	0	0	375,589	375,589
5. Govt Releases	1,703,277	408,865	199,766	0	1,560,545	3,516,125
6. Available Stock (G)	2,344,231	508,310	137,544	89,354	1,285,781	4,365,220
Total Availability (2023-24)*	4,047,508	917,175	337,310	94,085	2,846,326	7,886,076

PASSCO stock is inclusive of remaining Import (2022) out of 2.6 MMT

* total availability is the stock of the season. Its excluding releases

Appendix 2: Wheat import figures from September 2023 to March 2024

DAILY REPORT WHEAT IMPORT SINCE SEPTEMBER 2023								
Sr. No.	Date	Name of Company/Vessel	Country of Origin	Destination	Quantity of Imported Wheat (MT)	Date of Arrival	Documents Verified	Remarks (if any)
1	9/26/2023	MV Seabird	Bulgaria	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	49698	9/20/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
2	9/26/2023	MV Berden	Russia	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	53602.957	9/23/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
3	9/27/2023	MV Beks Halil	Russia	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	55000	9/26/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
4	10/2/2023	MV Elina B	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	56100.00	9/28/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
5	10/3/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	10/4/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	10/5/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	10/6/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	10/7/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	10/8/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	10/9/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	10/10/2023	MV. Ince Karadeniz	Russia	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	54250	10/11/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
13	10/11/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	10/12/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	10/13/2023	MV. Obe Grande	Romania	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	54016.09	10/13/2023	Verified	Fumigated
16	10/14/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	10/15/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	10/16/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	10/17/2023	MV. Seapower	Russia	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	60300	10/20/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
20	10/18/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	10/19/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	10/20/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	10/21/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	10/22/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	10/23/2023	MV. Sukhoor Alkhaleej	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	45546.38	10/23/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
26	10/24/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	10/25/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	10/26/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	10/27/2023	MV. Altus	Romania	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan (Outer Anchorage)	56686.7	10/22/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
30	10/27/2023	MV. Discovery	Bulgaria	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan (Outer Anchorage)	45654	10/22/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
31	10/27/2023	MV. Al Danah	Russia	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan (Outer Anchorage)	52976.328	10/24/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
32	10/28/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	10/29/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	10/30/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	10/31/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	11/1/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

37	11/2/2023	MV. AAI Evolution	Russia	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	66000	11/2/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
38	11/3/2023	MV. Magnum Energy	Romania	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	50,100	10/26/2023	Verified	Fumigated
39	11/4/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	11/5/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	11/6/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	11/7/2023	MV. Beks Nazik	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	55,000	4/11/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
43	11/8/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	11/9/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	11/10/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	11/11/2023	MV. Beks Sky	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	55,000	15/10/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
47	11/12/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	11/13/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	11/14/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	11/15/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	11/16/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	11/17/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	11/18/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	11/19/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	11/20/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	11/21/2023	MV. Doro	-	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	54,457.83	24/10/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
57	11/22/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	11/23/2023	MV Anna Elisabeth	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	53,800	20/11/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
59	11/23/2023	MV Beks Halil	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	55,000	20/11/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
60	11/24/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	11/25/2023	MV. Summer Lady	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	60,657	23/11/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
62	11/26/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	11/27/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	11/28/2023	MV Ince Marmara	Russia	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	58950	22/11/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
65	11/29/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	11/30/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	12/1/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	12/2/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	12/3/2023	MV Wooyang Dandy	Romania	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	55,000	29/11/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
70	12/4/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	12/5/2023	MV Protector	Ukraine	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	66,740	30/11/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
72	12/6/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	12/7/2023	MV Maersk Hanoi	Ukraine	AICT, Karachi, Pakistan	130.69	14/11/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/Treatment recommended
74	12/8/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

75	12/9/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	12/10/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	12/11/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78	12/12/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	12/13/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	12/14/2023	MV Maersk Hanoi	Ukraine	AICT, Karachi, Pakistan	128.87	7/11/2023	Verified	Fumigated
81	12/15/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	12/16/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	12/17/2023	MV Dayang Orient	Romania	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	54,450	14/12/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/ Treatment recommended
84	12/18/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	12/19/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	12/20/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	12/21/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	12/22/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	12/23/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	12/24/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	12/25/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	12/26/2023	MV Queen Win	Russia	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	54,400	24/12/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/ Treatment recommended
93	12/27/2023	MCS Judith/ IE342R	Russia via Turkey	South Asia Pakistan Terminal	250	18/12/23	Verified	Found Free From Alive Insects (Examined)
94	12/27/2023	MCS Judith/ IE342R	Russia via Turkey	South Asia Pakistan Terminal	250	18/12/23	Verified	Found Free From Alive Insects (Examined)
95	12/28/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	12/29/2023	MV Anna Barbara	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	53,450	27/12/2023	Verified	Alive insect detected/ Treatment recommended
97	12/30/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98	12/31/2023	MV SSI Vigilant	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	51,028	27/12/2023	Verified	Fumigated
99	1/1/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	1/2/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101	1/3/2024	MV Luna Rossa	Ukraine	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	59350	30/12/2023	Verified	Fumigated
102	1/4/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103	1/5/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
104	1/6/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105	1/7/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	1/8/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107	1/9/2024	MV Seapower I	Russia	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	64000	6/1/2024	Verified	Alive insect detected/ Treatment recommended
108	1/10/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
109	1/11/2024	MV CRATER	UKRAINE	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	64792	10/1/2024	Verified	Fumigated
110	1/12/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111	1/13/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112	1/14/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113	1/15/2024	MV Nikolaos s	Ukraine	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	61148.305	13/1/2024	Verified	Fumigated
114	1/16/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115	1/17/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	1/18/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117	1/19/2024	MV AAI Prelude		FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	69472	18/1/2024	Verified	Fumigated

118	1/20/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119	1/21/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	1/22/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121	1/23/2024	MV BEKS SKY	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	55000	21/01/2024	Verified	Alive insect detected/ Treatment recommended
122	1/23/2024	MV CHRISTINAB	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	50820	20/01/2024	Verified	Fumigated
123	1/24/2024	MV SENTOSA 66	Ukraine	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	63600	21/01/2024	Verified	Fumigated
124	1/24/2024	MV MANTA HACER	LATVA	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	30333.174	22/1/2024	Verified	Fumigated
125	1/25/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126	1/26/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
127	1/27/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
128	1/28/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
129	1/29/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	1/30/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131	1/31/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
132	2/1/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
133	2/2/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
134	2/3/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135	2/4/2024	M.V. INCE NORTHWING	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	58344.588	29/01/2024	Verified	Fumigated
136	2/6/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137	2/7/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138	2/8/2024	M.V. SEAGULL	Romania	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	56125.74	28/01/2024	Verified	Fumigated
139	2/8/2024	M.V. FLAMINA	Ukraine	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	67612	2/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
140	2/9/2024	M.V. SEARIDER	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	58750	30/01/2024	Verified	Fumigated
141	2/10/2024	MV CAPTAIN KARAM	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	54000	24/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
142	2/12/2024	MV BEKS NAZIK	Russia	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	55000	13/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
143	2/13/2024	MV LADY DIMINE	Romania	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	27000	10/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
144	2/14/2024	MV VELA STAR	Ukraine	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	67480	7/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
145	2/15/2024	-	-	#VALUE!	-	-	-	-
146	2/16/2024	MV EAGLE	Romania	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	54600.47	16/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
147	2/17/2024	MV AAI EVOLUTION	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	63450	17/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
148	2/18/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149	2/19/2024	MV EVRIALI	Russia	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	49800	19/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
150	2/19/2024	MV GREAT SPRING	Romania	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	59131.57	19/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
151	2/20/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
152	2/21/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153	2/22/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154	2/22/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
155	2/23/2024	MV BERDEN	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	5625	13/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
156	2/24/2024	MV XIN HAI TONG	LATVA	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	10625	12/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
157	2/25/2024	MV STEFANOS T	Ukraine	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	66450	19/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
158	2/26/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

159	2/27/2024							
160	2/28/2024	MV MORNING	Romania	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	44000	14/02/2024	Verified	Fumigated
161	2/29/2024	MV INCE EGE	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	55000	16/02/2024	Verified	Fumigated
162	3/1/2024					-	-	-
163	3/2/2024		-	-		-	-	-
164	3/3/2024	-		-		-	-	-
165	3/4/2024			-		-	-	-
166	3/5/2024	MV ALORA	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	55000	20/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
167	3/5/2024	MV. YANGZE 8	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	59100	18/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
168	3/6/2024	MV SUKHOOR. ALKALEEJ II	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	62000	26/02/2024	Verified	Fumigated
169								
170	3/6/2024	MV. CETUS	Ukraine	FAP, Port Qasim, Karachi, Pakistan	65150	25/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
171	3/7/2024	MV DOLCE VITA	UKRAINE	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	59849.08	20/02/2024	Verified	Fumigated
172	3/8/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
173	3/9/2024	MV INCE INEBOLU	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	50300	6/3/2024	Verified	Fumigated
174	3/9/2024	MV SEAPOWER II	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	64200	16/02/2024	Verified	Fumigated
175	3/10/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
176	3/11/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
177	3/12/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
178	3/13/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
179	3/14/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
180	3/15/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
181	3/16/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
182	3/17/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
183	3/18/2024	MV CRATER	UKRAINE	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	64712	27/02/2024	Verified	Fumigated
184	3/19/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
185	3/20/2024	MV INCE ANADOLU	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	50300	1/3/2024	Verified	Fumigated
186	3/21/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
187	3/22/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
188	3/23/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
189	3/24/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
190	3/25/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
191	3/26/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
192	3/27/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
193	3/28/2024	MV OMURTAG	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	49600	5/3/2024	Verified	Fumigated
194	3/29/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
195	3/30/2024	MV Anna Elisabeth	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	54200	27/3/2024	Verified	Fumigated
196	3/30/2024	MC CYCAS	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	50335	10/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
197	3/30/2024	MV ALKALEEJ ADAM	Ukraine	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	52500	27/3/2024	Verified	Fumigated
198	3/31/2024	MV Queen Win	Russia	KPT, Karachi, Pakistan	50000	9/2/2024	Verified	Fumigated
199	4/1/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
200	4/2/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
201	4/3/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
202	4/4/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
203	4/5/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
204	4/6/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
205	4/7/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
206	4/8/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
207	4/9/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
208	4/10/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-

209	4/11/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
210	4/12/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
211	4/13/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
212	4/14/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
213	4/15/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
214	4/16/2024	-	-	-		-	-	-
Total Weight (MT)						3587378.776		