



1H FY26 Report of Pakistan's Textile & Apparel Exports

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About PTC

Pakistan Textile Council (PTC) is a not-for-profit organization set up to serve as a research, advocacy and impact acceleration platform for the Pakistan textile and apparel sector. Our mission is to help shape a path of sustainable growth for Pakistan's textile and apparel sector, and deliver economic and societal impact, putting Pakistan first.

PTC aims to put on the table key topics for sustainable development of Pakistan's textile sector – bringing together relevant stakeholders, establishing key facts, and facilitating effective decision-making at home and abroad. PTC aspires to help shape a new path and narrative for Pakistan's textile sector and to support the government in formulating globally comparable medium- and long-term policies, with the following objectives:

- Enable increased local and foreign investment in growth, innovation and sustainability in the textile and apparel industry – making Pakistan a sourcing destination of choice
- Generate employment and sustenance with decent work standards and gender equality thereby contributing to desirable economic and social development outcomes
- Make Pakistan textile and apparel sector internationally competitive and globally compliant to spur textile and apparel exports, generating valuable foreign exchange and contributing to a stable, sustainable and prosperous future for Pakistan

PTC aims to work on industry level topics with key stakeholders of the textile and apparel sector in Pakistan and overseas, i.e., Government of Pakistan and its relevant arms, concerned domestic and multilateral agencies/institutions, foreign governments, NGOs and trade bodies, international buyers and related bodies, industry analysts, research bodies, media, etc.

PTC aspires to serve the entire textile and apparel value chain, end-to-end (from fiber to finished products and back, including recycling), across all layers (large players and SMEs).

PTC Membership



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Textile Industries | *Manufacturer and Exporter
of Home Textile Products*



US APPAREL & TEXTILES



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pakistan's overall exports stood at \$15.18 billion during July–December FY26, reflecting a 7% decline compared to \$16.30 billion during the same period of FY25. In December 2025, exports were recorded at \$2.32 billion, reflecting an 11% year-on-year decrease from \$2.62 billion in December 2024. On a month-on-month basis, exports declined by 3%, falling from \$2.40 billion in November 2025 to \$2.32 billion in December 2025. Within this, the textile sector remained the dominant contributor, with exports reaching \$9.19 billion, representing a 1% increase over FY25 and accounting for approximately 61% of Pakistan's total exports. However, textile exports in December 2025 showed a 9% year-on-year decline, alongside a 5% month-on-month decrease.

Within textile and apparel exports, performance varied across product categories. Traditional textile exports (Chapters 50-60) continued to show a persistent decline, with exports falling from \$1.651 billion in July–December FY25 to \$1.490 billion in FY26. In contrast, value-added textiles (Chapters 61-63) increased from \$7.46 billion in July–December FY25 to \$7.70 billion in FY26, reflecting a 3% growth. This growth was driven by knitwear (+4.1%), non-knit apparel (+4.9%), and other made-up articles (+1.3%).

Export destinations also displayed mixed trends. The European Union remained Pakistan's largest market, with exports rising to \$3.668 billion, followed by the United States at \$2.470 billion. The United Kingdom recorded exports of \$892 million, reflecting a slight decrease, while exports to Bangladesh and the UAE reached \$311 million and \$324 million, respectively. These patterns reaffirm the EU's role as Pakistan's anchor market while highlighting ongoing risks due to limited market diversification.

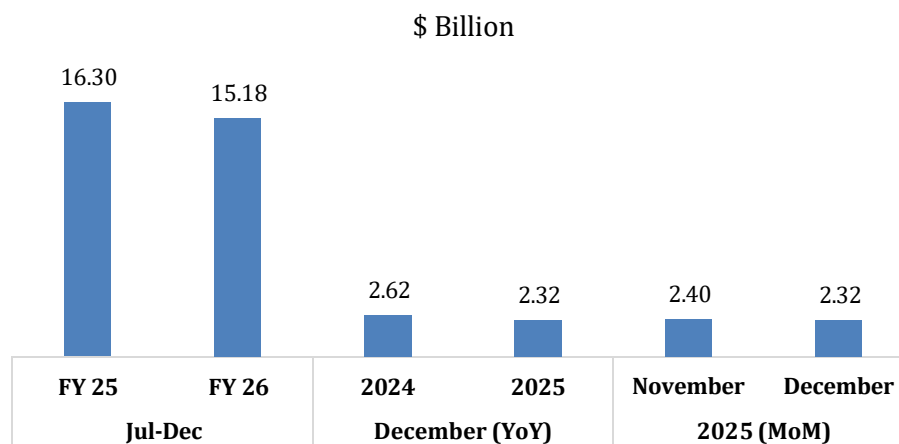
The report highlights that while Pakistan's textile exports are showing resilience and growth in value-added categories, persistent declines are being observed in cotton and other traditional textiles. Strategic emphasis on provision of regionally competitive energy prices and wage policies, rationalization of tax rates, provision of affordable financing for costs related to compliance, diversification, innovation, and supportive trade policies will be critical for picking up export momentum and enhancing global market share.

1. EXPORTS ANALYSIS OF TEXTILE & APPAREL (50-63)

1.1 OVERALL EXPORTS OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan's exports were recorded at \$15.18 billion during July–December FY26, showing a 7% decline compared to \$16.30 billion in the same period of FY25. In December 2025, exports stood at \$2.32 billion, reflecting an 11% year-on-year decrease from \$2.62 billion in December 2024. On a month-on-month basis, exports decreased by 3%, from \$2.40 billion in November 2025 to \$2.32 billion in December 2025 (see Fig-1.1).

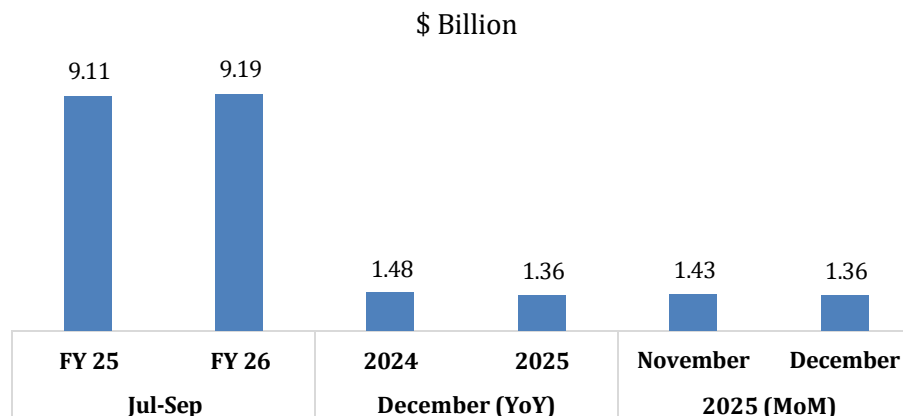
Fig-1.1: Total Exports Growth



1.2 OVERALL TEXTILE & APPAREL EXPORTS (50-63)

Pakistan's textile and apparel exports stood at \$9.19 billion during July–December FY26, reflecting an increase of 1% from \$9.11 billion in the same period of FY25. However, in December 2025 alone, exports were recorded at \$1.36 billion, reflecting a 9% year-on-year decline compared to December 2024 (\$1.48 billion) and a 5% month-on-month decrease from (\$1.43 billion) November 2025 (see Fig-1.2).

Fig-1.2: Total Textile & Apparel Exports

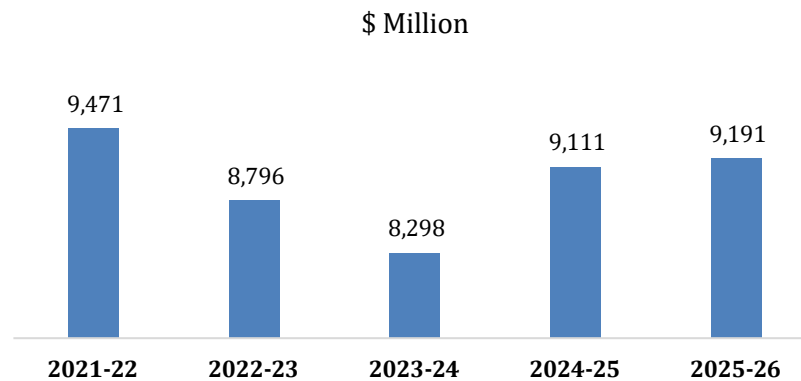


Data Source: Authors Calculation based on data from PSW and PBS

Trend Analysis

A temporary contraction followed by recovery is observed in Pakistan's textile and apparel exports over the last five years. Exports were recorded at \$9,471 million in 2021-22, followed by a slight decline to \$8,796 million in 2022-23. The sector experienced a more notable drop in 2023-24, when exports fell to \$8,298 million. However, the downward trend reversed thereafter, with exports rising sharply to \$9,111 million in 2024-25 and further strengthening to \$9,191 million in 2025-26 (see Fig-1.3). This trajectory indicates a temporary slowdown in 2023-24 followed by two consecutive years of recovery.

Fig-1.3: Textile & Apparel Exports Trend (July-December)

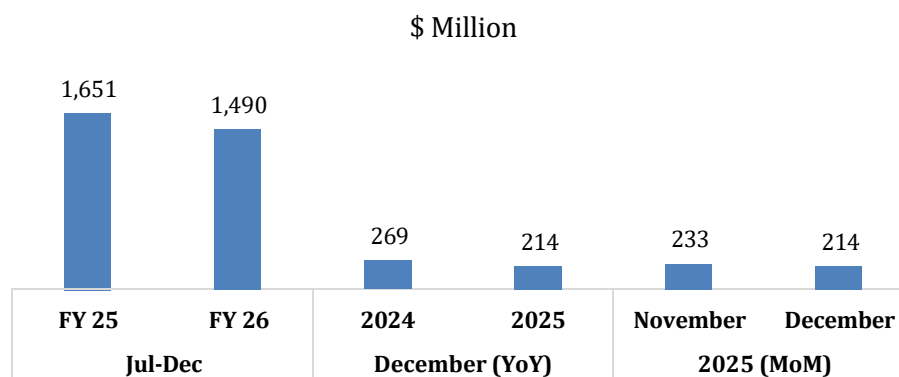


1.3 EXPORTS BY PRODUCT CATEGORY

1.3.1 TEXTILES (CH 50-60)

Pakistan's traditional textiles (comprising raw materials and semi-processed goods) exports stood at \$1,490 million during July-December FY26, reflecting a decline of 10% from \$1,651 million in the same period of FY25. In December 2025, exports were recorded at \$214 million, reflecting a 20% year-on-year decline compared to December 2024 (\$269 million). Similarly, an 8% month-on-month decrease was observed from (\$233 million) November 2025 (see Fig-1.4).

Fig-1.4: Textile & Apparel Exports

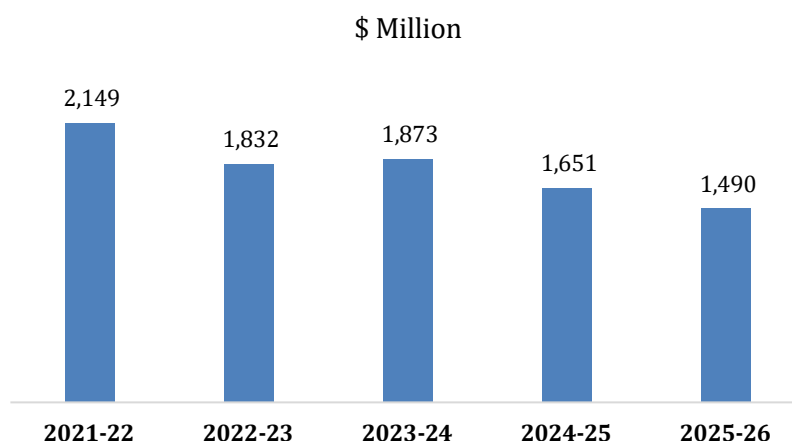


Data Source: Authors Calculation based on data from PSW and PBS

Trend Analysis

The exports of textiles from Pakistan under Chapters 50–60 show a consistent declining trend in the first half of FY 26 (July–December) over the five-year period. The highest export value was recorded in 2021–22 at \$2,149 million, after which exports gradually decreased to \$1,832 million in 2022–23 and slight growth was observed with the values of \$1,873 million in 2023–24. The downward trajectory continued in 2024–25, with exports falling to \$1,651 million, and further declined to \$1,490 million in 2025–26, the lowest level in the period. Overall, exports dropped from \$2,149 million in 2021–22 to \$1,490 million in 2025–26, reflecting a sustained contraction across the five years (Fig-1.5).

Fig-1.5: Textile Exports Trend (Ch 50-60)



In textile exports (CH 50-60), growth shown by CH-58 special woven fabrics (\$23m, +30.2%), and CH-59 coated/impregnated fabrics (\$4.4m, +7.5%). However, declines were noted in CH-52 cotton (-10.6%), CH-54 man-made filaments (-18%), CH-55 Man-made staple fibers (-2.3%) CH-56 wadding, felt and nonwovens (-2.3%), CH-57 carpets (-13%), CH- 60 – knitted fabrics (-32%), and CH-53 other vegetable textile fibers (-41%), reflecting persistent weakness in conventional and raw material-based categories (see Table-1.1).

Table-1.1: Chapter-wise Textile Exports (Jul-Dec) % Change

HS 2	Chapters	2024-25	2025-26	%Change
50	Silk	0	0	↓34.29%
51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	1.0	1.1	↑12.10%
52	Cotton	1,346	1,203	↓10.61%
53	Other vegetable textile fibers; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	4	3	↓40.90%
54	Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials	36	30	↓18.14%

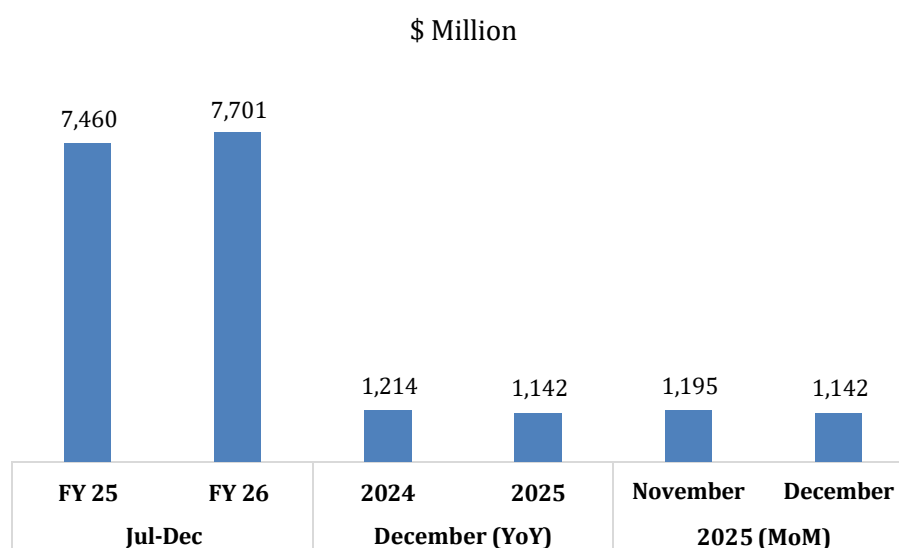
Data Source: Authors Calculation based on data from PSW and PBS

55	Man-made staple fibers	183	179	↓2.27%
56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof	5	5	↓2.27%
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	30	26	↓13.21%
58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	18	23	↑30.21%
59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable ...	4.1	4.4	↑7.53%
60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	23	15	↓32.41%
Total		1,650.6	1,489.7	↓9.75%

1.3.2 APPAREL AND OTHER MADE-UP TEXTILES (CH 61-63)

Pakistan's Apparel and Made-up textiles exports stood at \$7,701 million during July–December FY26, reflecting an increase of 3% from \$7,460 million in the same period of FY25. However, in December 2025 alone, exports were recorded at \$1,142 million, reflecting a 6% year-on-year decline compared to December 2024 (\$1,214 million) and a 4% month-on-month decline from (\$1,195 million) November 2025 (see Fig-1.6).

Fig-1.6: Apparel and Made-up textiles Exports

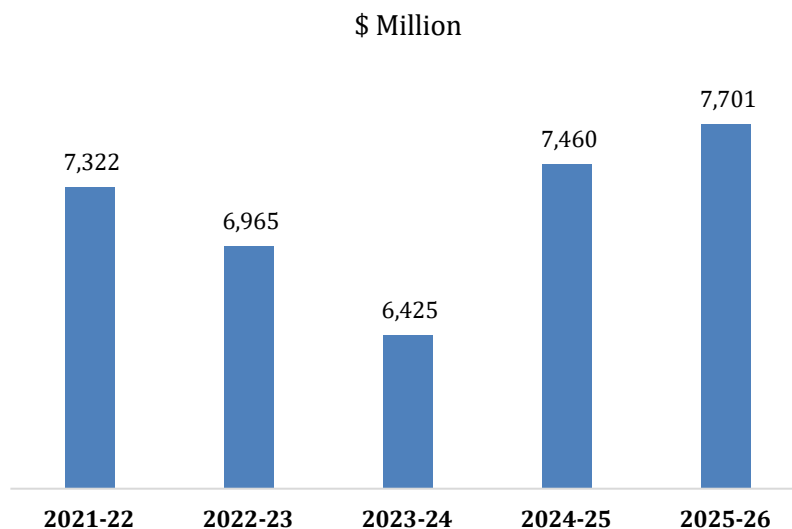


Trend Analysis

The exports of Pakistan under Chapters 61–63 show an overall increasing trend over the five-year period, despite some fluctuations. Exports declined from USD 7,322 million in 2021–22 to USD 6,965 million in 2022–23, and fell further to USD 6,425 million in 2023–24, marking the lowest point in the series. This was followed by a recovery, with exports increasing to USD 7,460 million in 2024–25 and rising further to USD 7,701 million in 2025–26, the highest level

recorded over the period. Overall, exports increased from \$7,322 million in 2021–22 to \$7,701 million in 2025–26, reflecting a CAGR of 1.3% over the period.

Fig-1.7: Apparel and Other Made-Up Textiles Exports Trend (Ch 61-63)



In Apparel and Other Made-Up Textiles exports, growth was driven by all three categories collectively: Chapter 61 – knitwear (\$2,671m, +4.1%), Chapter 62 – non-knit apparel (\$2,145m, +4.9%), and Chapter 63 – other made-up articles (\$2,886m, +1.3%). Together, these value-added segments collectively increased from \$7,460 million in 2024–25 to \$7,701 million in 2025–26, reflecting an overall growth of 3.2%, and highlighting the central role of apparel and made-up articles in sustaining Pakistan’s textile export expansion.

Table-1.2: Chapter-wise Textile-Clothing Exports % Change

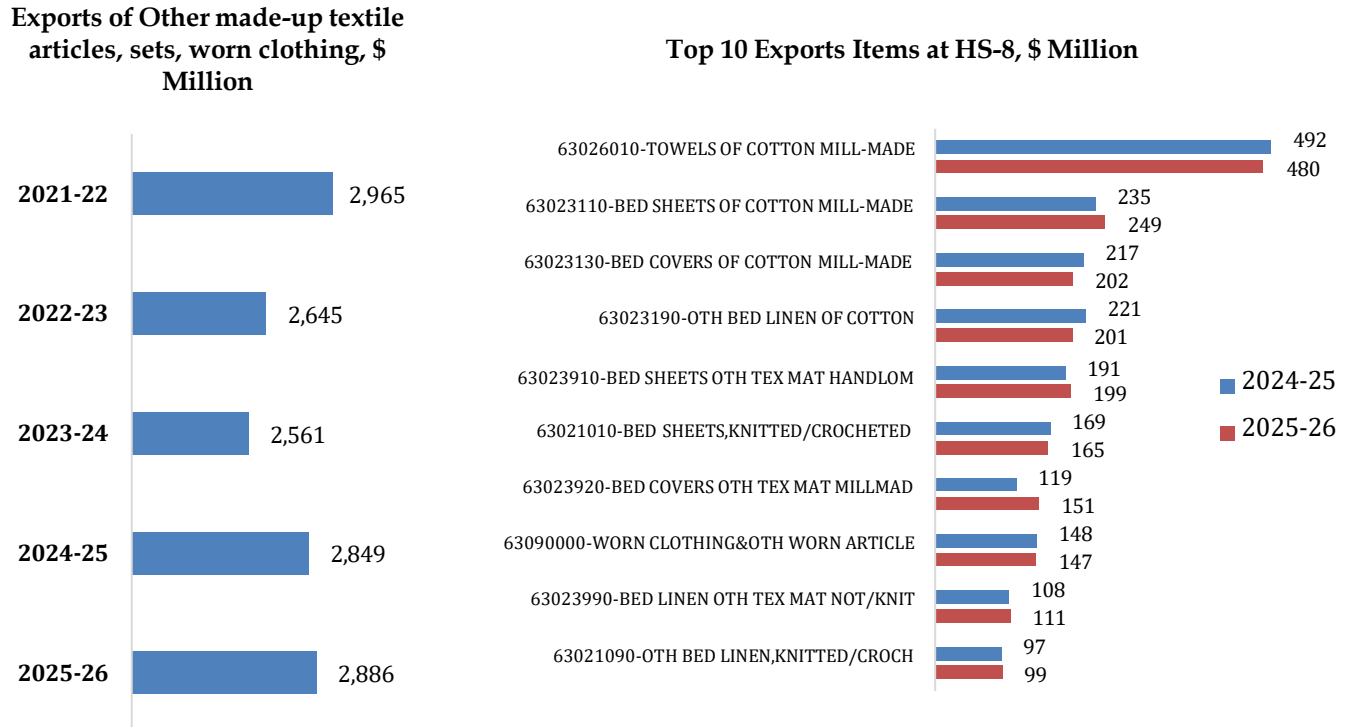
HS 2	Chapters	2024-25	2025-26	%Change
61	Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	2,566	2,671	↑4.1%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	2,045	2,145	↑4.9%
63	Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing etc	2,849	2,886	↑1.3%
Total		7,460	7,701	↑3.2%

1.3.2a HIGHEST EXPORTED CATEGORY - CHAPTER 63 - OTHER MADE TEXTILE ARTICLES, SETS, WORN CLOTHING ETC

The exports of Chapter 63 (Other made-up textile articles, sets, worn clothing, etc.) illustrated below, show an overall increasing trend over the five-year period. The highest exports were recorded in 2021-22 at \$2,965 million. Overall, exports decline from \$2,965 million in 2021–22 to \$2,886 million in 2025–26. Individually out of the top 10 exported items in Chapter 63: major declined was recorded in “HS 63026010 towels of cotton mill-made” from \$492 million (Jul-Dec FY 25) to \$480 million, “HS 6302.3130 Bed Covers of Cotton Mill Made” from \$217 million

(Jul-Dec FY 25) to \$202 million in FY26, “HS 6302.3190 Other bed linen of Cotton” from \$221 million (Jul-Dec FY 25) to \$201 million in FY26, and “HS 6302.1010 Bed Sheets Knitted” from \$169 million (Jul-Dec FY 25) to \$165 million in FY 26 in the same period.

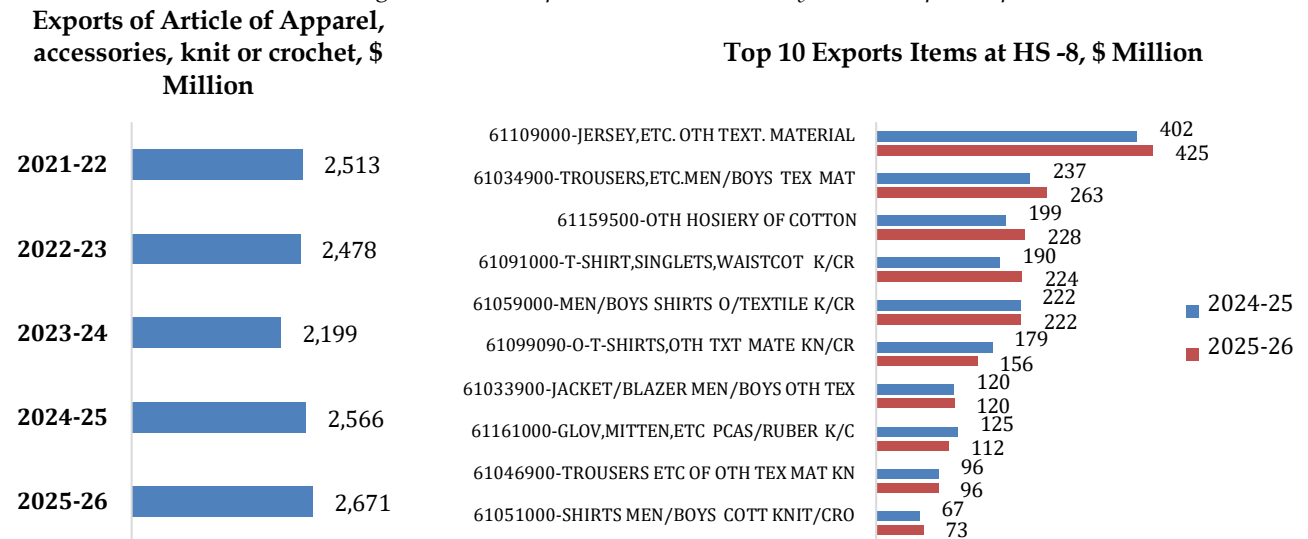
Fig-1.8: Ch-63 Exports trends over last 5 years and top 10 Exports items



1.3.2b 2ND HIGHEST EXPORTED CATEGORY - CHAPTER 61 - ARTICLES OF APPAREL, ACCESSORIES, KNIT OR CROCHET

The graph below shows the export performance of Chapter 61 (Articles of apparel and accessories, knit or crochet) over the last five years. The exports show an overall increasing trend across the five-year period. The highest exports were recorded in 2025-26 at \$2,671 million. Overall, exports grew from \$2,513 million in 2021-22 to \$2,671 million in 2025-26, reflecting an increase of over 6%. Individually out of the top 10 exported items in Chapter 61: "Knitted or crocheted T-shirts, singlets, and other vests made from "other textile materials", a category that includes fibers like bamboo, hemp, linen, ramie, lyocell, and jute (HS 6109.9090)" declined from \$179 million (July- December 2024-25) to \$156 million in FY 2025-26 and “Knitted or crocheted gloves, mittens, and mitts that are impregnated, coated, or covered with plastics or rubber, specifically including working gloves, industrial gloves, and some types of sport and boxing gloves (HS 6116.1000)” declined from \$125 million (July- December 2024-25) to \$112 million in FY 2025-26.

Fig-1.9: Ch-61 Exports trends over last 5 years and top 10 exports items



1.3.2c 3RD HIGHEST EXPORTED CATEGORY - CHAPTER 62- ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED

The exports of Chapter 62 (Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted) show an overall increasing trend over the five-year period. The highest exports were recorded in 2025-26 at \$2,145 million. Overall, exports rose from \$1,844 million in 2021-22 to \$2,145 million in 2025-26, reflecting an increase of 16%. Individually out of the top 10 exported items in Chapter 62: "Cotton ensembles, specifically men's or boys' suits, jackets, and blazers made of cotton, as well as other ensembles, trousers, shorts, and overalls that are not swimwear (HS-6203.2200)" declined from \$1,047 million (July- December 2024-25) to \$841 million in FY 2025-26.

Fig-1.10: Ch-62 Exports trends over last 5 years and top 10 Exports items

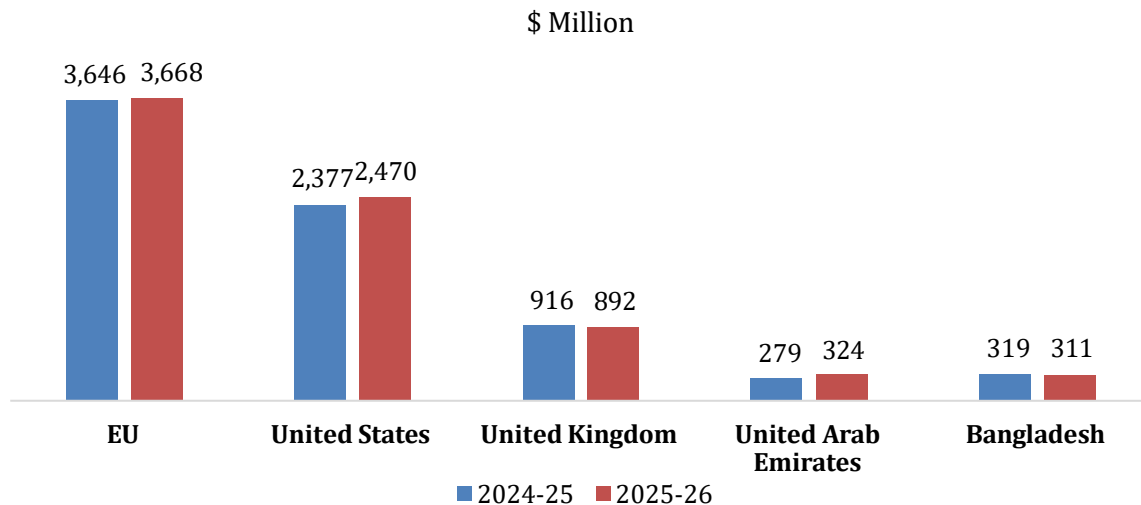


Data Source: Authors Calculation based on data from PSW and PBS

1.4 EXPORTS BY DESTINATION COUNTRY

Pakistan's top five textile and apparel export destinations showed nominal growth in 2025–26 compared to the previous year. The EU (27) was the largest market with exports rising from \$3,646 (Jul-Dec FY 25) million to \$3,668 million (Jul-Dec FY 26), followed by the United States at \$2,470 million, the UK at \$892 million, the UAE at \$324 million and the Bangladesh with \$311 million in FY 26.

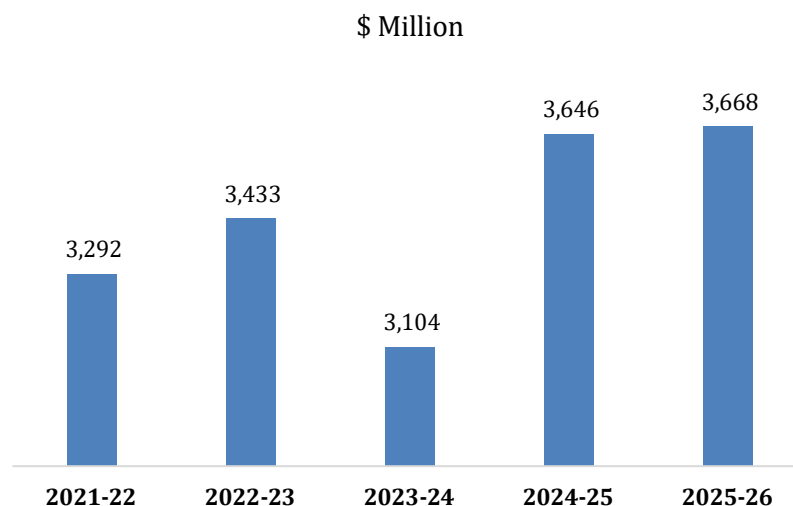
Fig-1.11: Top 05 Textile Exports Destinations



1.4.1 EUROPEAN UNION (27)

The exports of textiles and apparel from Pakistan to the EU show a generally stable trend over the five-year period. Exports to EU were \$3,292 million in 2021-22 and are at \$3,668 million in 2025-26.

Fig-1.12: Trend of Textile Exports to EU



Top 10 exports to EU – HS 8 level

The following table presents the top 10 exports to the EU, indicating whether they show an increasing or decreasing trend.

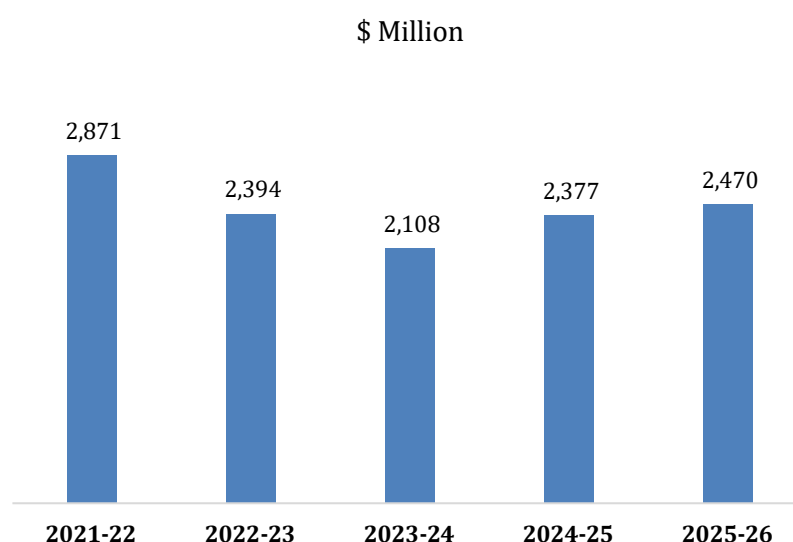
Table-1.3: Top 10 exports to EU – HS 8 level

Values in USD Million					
Sr.#	HS-8	Top 10 Products	2024-25	2025-26	%Change
1.	62032200	Ensemble men/boy cot not knit	514	431	↓16.21%
2.	62034200	Oth trou bib m/boy cot n/knit	171	194	↑13.14%
3.	63026010	Towels of cotton mill-made	196	191	↓2.57%
4.	61109000	Jersey, etc. Oth text. Material	164	150	↓8.17%
5.	63023130	Bed covers of cotton mill-made	153	144	↓5.71%
6.	63023110	Bed sheets of cotton mill-made	127	139	↑9.00%
7.	63023190	Oth bed linen of cotton	137	133	↓2.84%
8.	61034900	Trousers, etc. men/boys textile mat	111	119	↑7.15%
9.	63021010	Bed sheets, knitted/crocheted	119	116	↓2.88%
10.	61159500	Oth hosiery of cotton	98	103	↑5.74%

1.4.2 UNITED STATES

The exports of textiles from Pakistan to the United States show a generally stable trend over the five-year period. The highest exports were recorded in 2021–22 at \$2,871 million. Overall, exports declined from USD 2,871 million in 2021–22 to USD 2,470 million in 2025–26, indicating a contraction over the period.

Fig-1.13: Trend of Textile Exports to USA



Data Source: Authors Calculation based on data from PSW and PBS

Top 10 exports to USA – HS 8 level

The following table presents the top 10 exports to the United States, indicating whether they show an increasing or decreasing trend.

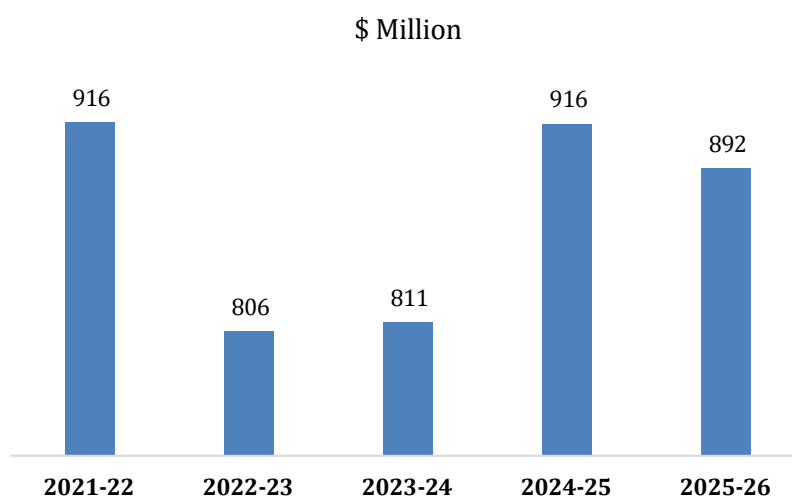
Table-1.4: Top 10 exports to USA – HS 8 level

Values in USD Million					
Sr.#	HS-8	Top 10 Products	2024-25	2025-26	%Change
1.	62032200	Ensemble men/boy cot not knit	334	254	↓23.92%
2.	63026010	Towels of cotton mill-made	176	181	↑3.25%
3.	61109000	Jersey, etc. Oth text. Material	134	174	↑30.00%
4.	62034200	Oth trou bib m/boy cott n/knit	64	93	↑46.26%
5.	61099090	O-t-shirts, oth txt mate kn/cr	104	92	↓11.21%
6.	61059000	Men/boys shirts o/textile k/cr	84	91	↑7.83%
7.	61091000	T-shirt, singlets, waistcoat k/cr	70	87	↑24.85%
8.	61159500	Oth hosiery of cotton	69	85	↑23.32%
9.	61034900	Trousers, etc.men/boys tex mat	57	77	↑33.22%
10.	63023110	Bed sheets of cotton mill-made	65	57	↓12.09%

1.4.3 UNITED KINGDOM

The textile exports of Pakistan to the United Kingdom show an overall increasing trend across the five-year period. The highest exports were recorded in 2021-22 at \$916 million. Overall, exports declined from \$916 million in 2021-22 to \$892 million in 2025-26, reflecting a marginal decline during the period.

Fig-1.14: Trend of Textile Exports to UK



Data Source: Authors Calculation based on data from PSW and PBS

Top 10 Exports to UK – HS 8 Level

The following table presents the top 10 exports to the United Kingdom, indicating whether they show an increasing or decreasing trend.

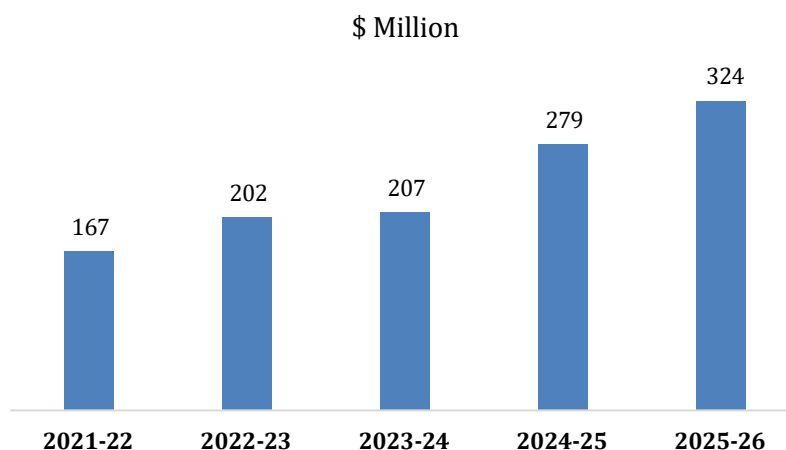
Table-1.5: Top 10 exports to UK – HS 8 level

Values in USD Million					
Sr. #	HS-8	Top 10 Products	2024-25	2025-26	%Change
1.	61109000	Jersey, etc. Oth text. Material	64	62	↓1.80%
2.	62032200	Ensemble men/boy cot not knit	69	58	↓16.48%
3.	63026010	Towels of cotton mill-made	53	45	↓15.08%
4.	63023920	Bed covers oth tex mat millmad	41	42	↑1.55%
5.	61034900	Trousers, etc. men/boys tex mat	38	41	↑7.42%
6.	63023910	Bed sheets oth textile mat handloom	38	37	↓4.34%
7.	63023130	Bed covers of cotton mill-made	38	37	↓3.71%
8.	61059000	Men/boys shirts o/textile k/cr	47	32	↓32.68%
9.	63023110	Bed sheets of cotton mill-made	27	32	↑18.72%
10.	63023190	Oth bed linen of cotton	31	25	↓18.83%

1.4.4 UNITED ARAB EMIRATE

The exports of textiles from Pakistan to the UAE show an increasing trend over the five-year period. The highest exports were recorded in 2025-26 at \$324 million, while the lowest were recorded in 2021-22 at \$167 million.

Fig-1.16: Trend of Textile Exports to UAE



Data Source: Authors Calculation based on data from PSW and PBS

Top 10 Exports to UAE

The following table presents the top 10 exports to the UAE, indicating whether they show an increasing or decreasing trend.

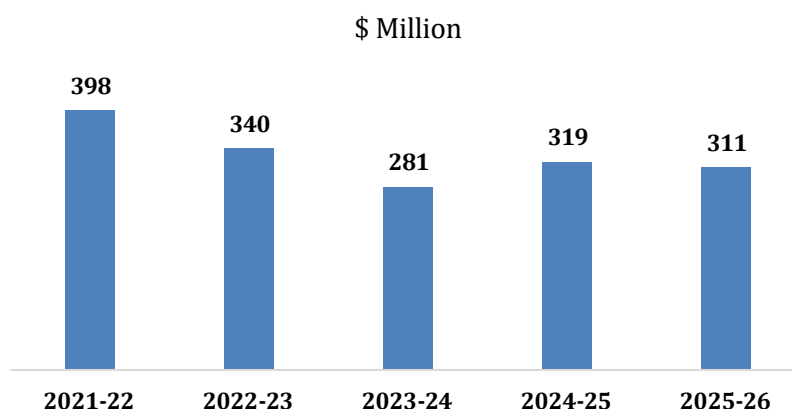
Table-1.7: Top 10 exports to UAE – HS 8 level

Values in USD Million					
Sr. #	HS 8	Top 10 Products	2024-25	2025-26	%Change
1.	62032200	Ensemble men/boy cot not knit	43.3	27.5	↓36.46%
2.	62033900	Jacket etc men/boy oth tex n/k	7.2	22.8	↑217.66%
3.	62034200	Oth trou bib m/boy cott n/knit	9.3	19.6	↑109.84%
4.	61109000	Jersey, etc. Oth text. Material	14.8	13.5	↓8.91%
5.	63026010	Towels of cotton mill-made	9.8	9.8	↑0.47%
6.	61034900	Trousers, etc. men/boys tex mat	8.5	9.8	↑14.30%
7.	55121900	Oth wov fab of syn staple fib	10.7	6.2	↓42.02%
8.	61046900	Trousers etc. of other textile material kn	5.5	5.4	↓2.17%
9.	63062990	Tents of other textile material	5.0	5.3	↑5.24%
10.	54071000	Wov fab hi-tenaci yrn nylon po	8.0	2.0	↓75.01%

1.4.5 BANGLADESH

The exports of Pakistan to Bangladesh show declining trend from 2021-22 to 2023-24 with temporary stabilization in 2024-25 before declining again in 2025-26. The highest exports were recorded in 2021-22 at \$398 million. In 2025-26 the exports are now at \$311 million.

Fig-1.15: Trend of Textile Exports to Bangladesh



Top 10 Exports to Bangladesh

The following table presents the top 10 exports to Bangladesh, indicating whether they show an increasing or decreasing trend. Also, Bangladesh is mainly importing raw materials from Pakistan i.e. cotton yarn and cotton fabric.

Table-1.6: Top 10 exports to Bangladesh – HS 8 level

Values in USD Million					
Sr. #	HS -8	Top 10 Products	2024-25	2025-26	%Change
1.	52094200	Cotton woven fab denim>200g/sqm	153.2	165.0	↑7.72%
2.	52114200	W-fab cot denim, mx mfw>200g/sqm	36.0	32.8	↓8.97%
3.	52093200	Cotton woven fab dyed 3-4 thread	33.3	29.9	↓10.24%
4.	52051200	S-cot. yarn ucf.d-232.56-714.29	18.8	17.0	↓9.39%
5.	52051100	Sin.cot.yar.u.com.fib.d-714.29	16.0	11.4	↓28.39%
6.	52092200	Cot woven fab 3/4thrd w>200g/sqm	5.9	5.2	↓11.36%
7.	52122300	Oth cot woven fab dyed>200g/sqm	5.3	4.9	↓7.72%
8.	52093900	Oth cot woven fab dyed>200g/sqm	4.7	3.0	↓35.16%
9.	52113200	Woven fab 3-4thread mix>200gdyed	3.1	2.4	↓23.51%
10.	52083900	Oth cotton woven fab<2000/sqm dye	4.6	1.1	↓76.19%

2. POLICY INTERVENTIONS RECOMMENDED

- Regionally competitive, predictable energy pricing for export-oriented industries.
- Wages & labor policies: Alignment of wage and overtime regulations with practices in key competitor countries (e.g., Bangladesh) to restore cost competitiveness.
- Liquidity & tax friction removal: Reduction in taxes and zero-rating of inputs via the Export Facilitation Scheme.
- HS 61-63 push (value addition): time-bound incremental export rebate tied to value addition, compliance to SDGs and ESG requirements.
- HS 50-60 repair: Structural reforms to improve cotton quality and yield, support for spinning and weaving sector by reducing cost of doing business in Pakistan.
- Financing: Strengthening of EXIM Bank, enhancement in limits of EFS and LTFF and provision of financing schemes to support innovation, renewable/sustainable energy, green projects and related investments.
- Policy stability: 5-year export/textile & apparel/industrial policy with legal cover (no ad-hoc SROs), and transparent monitoring of implementation of policies by publishing KPIs on monthly basis.

CONCLUSION

Pakistan's export performance reflects resilience in value-added textiles (HS 61-63) but continued stress in traditional segments (HS 50-60). To sustain and accelerate growth, regionally competitive and predictable energy pricing must be ensured, alongside liquidity and tax reforms to remove friction for exporters. A sharper policy focus is needed to incentivize value addition under HS 61-63 through time-bound rebates linked with SDG and ESG compliance, and duty-free imports of essential raw materials, while simultaneously addressing structural challenges in HS 50-60 by improving cotton quality and reducing the cost of doing business. Strengthening of EXIM Bank, enhancing allocation for EFS and LTFF, and new schemes for green and innovative investments will be essential to meet evolving buyer demands. Finally, a stable 5-year policy framework with legal cover, supported by transparent, KPI-based monitoring, will provide exporters with the certainty required to compete globally and deliver sustained export growth.



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