

ECONOMIC TIER

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Introduction

Economic tier is the satisfaction of goods supplied and goods consumed. The trading between the two countries are the factors govern on its proximity; prices; trade relationship; and comparative costs. What are the normal expenditures in social sectors, development sectors, indicate the priority of population of the country in the state of live-being. Food, clothes and shelter are the basic wants of the person, while we study the subject of Economics.

Economy Reaches

The infrastructure in communication, population pressure, and traffic, indicate how it is united in interest of living and security of people among themselves. This factor helps in development in a priority of infrastructures. This also helps remove or reduce the inflammation among the people. It is always worthwhile to think before you leap or think hundred times before you leap, this is the temperament of the people by having good resources of personal and global infrastructures. The international trade of exports and imports teach the type of goods and services and its infrastructure in the meaning of men, machine, moral, discipline, confidence, and integrity, which can be adhered, to economize and develop towards its own resources. This infrastructure builds closer ties between the two traders.



Transportations and Feasibility

The automation are the speed of development in the work and environment which also help mechanization of farming. Exploration in the most basic choice is finding food, clothes and shelter. Farming is the most simple exploration at the surface of earth. The mobility of environment is governed by effective transportations and communications. The companies

may hold its power of achieving the benefit from automation. Transportation facilities can be analysed with the following reviews:

- * What are the natural resources of the country in the field of forestry, minerals, and mines.
- * How is agricultural growth of the country. Do the grows suffice the need of whole population.
- * Are the crops' grows able to be exported in the international markets, which may give choice of over production in agriculture for more consumption and utilization of time, efforts and money.
- * What source of transportation is normally used in agricultural crops exports. And what are the preservatives which are used for securing from perishability of agricultural crops while transporting for exports.
- * What are the general demands and supplies of the people and how it is looked after.

an active part in mobilization and modernization of goods and services. The outcome of research and development of goods and services may help the foreign exchange parities.

Power Control

The companies should be encouraged to have their own power houses to cater power consumption in the company. This will help competition in the power sectors. The ratio of demand of power in general will be reduced by having more production and supply of power which will help cost effectiveness, against failures, production losses and also will be a sigh of futuristic dependency at one's own power house. The excess production in the power houses over their own consumptions can be a selling goods for the companies to the general power companies which may be a help in economy contribution in the basic need of power for development. If this becomes a commercial goods for the business, this can reduce the dependency of failure in power supply management.

International Trading

While negotiating imports the companies should be encouraged to bring some exports order. On the basis, it can be an

the same country whom import orders are being given. This will control foreign exchange stability of cost and benefit basis. That an analysis can be made how much foreign currencies are expensed and how much foreign currencies are earned from such countries. On transaction to transaction basis it may be a more centralized monetary control which also monitors the prices of goods in the economy.

Certain understanding on the monitoring of international trade can be reviewed :

- * How the goods are available for exports and in demand in the local markets are advertised promotionally. Can anyone take and pick the order for goods for exports, he can purchase or produce to export from certain source.
- * Is in the international offices of the country accessed to any person for orders of imports.
- * Can such promotion be directly a source to be in touch with the international market for exports of goods. Is there any bulletin periodically published for the purpose.
- * What are the habits of consumptions. Whether imported goods are the priority or locally manufactured goods.
- * What are the distribution channels of goods and services. Are these



Developed Studies

There should be motivation of developed studies in the country, which can be applied for research and development activities. The country which lacks in education of researches, it may mean that the people are not competitive worth to compete with other people who are actively engaged in developing their goods and services through continued researches. The research and development should be

incentive option for international trade to monitor import and export with. The options brought available for exports can be promoted through to the general entrepreneurs who can export to



distribution channels cater to the whole area of the country, and the goods and services can be traded to the proximity of whole population.

- * Which origin of goods are in demand in the country. Are they oftenly available in the market. What are the substitute of those imports in terms of employment of cost and services in purchase and production.
- * Visits from abroad is a good amount of balance of trade functioning through the visiting services. What are the percentage in this sector in the GDP of the country. Are they needed to be upgraded with the facilities for foreigners visiting the country, which can be a feasible investment and development in this profit centre.
- * Are there any alliances in the economic trade. What are exports and imports of the country with alliance economic trading countries.
- * Is there barter trades with any country. What it is needed for; either the constraints in foreign exchange; or there may be availability of the goods between the bartering countries in supply and consumption.
- * What is the minimum wage rate in the economy. What is the per capita income in the economy. What is the general price index of common people's necessities. How imports are managed with international prices.
- * Are there demography maintenance by class and groups in terms of prices. How general index of prices are maintained to the low income group, when import based economy are managed for the prices to the common people as modernization.

Exchange Control-Franchises

While giving the

importance of foreign exchange reserves, the franchises products which can be easily produced and catered and which are not as essential as the foreign exchange should be applied the cost and benefit analyses. Like what the franchise chains and supplies consumes the foreign exchanges, what impact it leaves the prices of foreign currency due to more requirement in reserves for the liability, what will be the impact on the general price index due to more consumption of foreign exchanges. Moreover it is also true that products which are of foreign franchise can be researched to bring in local production capacity for consumption and demand.

What people need, is the governance, and the governance is run by the per capita income of the economy. This can also be made responsible to the foreign exchange reserves in the cost and benefit analyses results in foreign exchanges. The goods offered for higher price affordability and the goods available for lower price affordability in its general consumptions of foods, clothes and shelter is the factor where price control exercises can be monitored.

Exchange Control-Consumptions

In a struggle of foreign currency reserve

building through the international trade, it may be may encouraging to control expenses in the society which should be analysed in the consumption of goods and supplies and are such which is under the exchange regulatory control i.e., imported supplies. The average prices maintenance can control excess expenditure. The savings in the society will be encouraged. The Central Bank when controlling the supply of cash resources does come in the open market operation to offer savings and investments, to the people. This controls the prices to the average earners. This also mobilizes the savings for development expenditures. The foreign exchange control is also monitored in self reliance of production and consumption. In all the way, prices are maintained.

Budgetary Control Cost

How Annual Budget is monitored. Is it compared at the end of the year with previous year's budget to project achievements and losses. How the variances are studied with reasons to learn to cope those variances which indicates requirements for improvements. in those accounts. How the deficit or losses in the Budget is catered. Is the financing for deficit is paid back or absorbed by financing companies.

