بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم

THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

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Friday, the 15th May, 2026

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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN
ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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Friday, the 15th May, 2026

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The National Assembly of Pakistan met in the National Assembly Hall (Parliament House) Islamabad, at 11:07 a.m. with the honourable Speaker (Sardar Ayaz Sadiq) in the Chair.

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RECITATION FROM THE HOLY QUR`AN

اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْم۔ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْم۔

يٰۤاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْۤا اِذَا نُوْدِيَ لِلصَّلٰوةِ مِنْ يَّوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ فَاسْعَوْا اِلٰى ذِكْرِ اللّٰهِ وَذَرُوا الْبَيْعَ ؕ ذٰلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُوْنَ
﴿۹﴾ فَاِذَا قُضِيَتِ الصَّلٰوةُ فَانْتَشِرُوْا فِي الْاَرْضِ وَابْتَغُوْا مِنْ فَضْلِ اللّٰهِ وَاذْكُرُوا اللّٰهَ كَثِيْرًا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُوْنَ ﴿۱۰﴾

(سورۃ الجمعہ،آیات:9تا10)

[ترجمہ: پناہ مانگتا ہوں میں اللہ کی شیطان مردود سے۔ اللہ کے نام سے شروع جو بڑا مہربان نہایت رحم فرمانے والا ہے۔

اے ایمان والو! جب جمعہ کے دن نماز کے لیے پکارا جائے تو اللہ کے ذکر کی طرف لپکو، اور خرید و فروخت چھوڑ دو، یہ تمہارے لیے بہتر ہے، اگر تم سمجھو۔ پھر جب نماز پوری ہو جائے تو زمین میں منتشر ہو جاؤ اور اللہ کا فضل تلاش کرو۔ اور اللہ کو کثرت سے یاد کرو، تاکہ تمہیں فلاح نصیب ہو۔]

RECITATION OF HADITH

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ ، قَالَ ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللّٰهِ ﷺ ، كُلُّ سُلَامَى مِنَ النَّاسِ عَلَيْهِ صَدَقَةٌ ،
كُلَّ يَوْمٍ تَطْلُعُ فِيهِ الشَّمْسُ يَعْدِلُ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ صَدَقَةٌ۔

[ترجمہ: حضرت ابوہریرہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ روایت کرتے ہیں کہ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے فرمایا: انسان کے بدن کے 360 جوڑوں میں سے ہر جوڑ پر ہر اس دن کا صدقہ واجب ہے جس میں سورج طلوع ہوتا ہے اور لوگوں کے درمیان انصاف کرنا بھی ایک صدقہ ہے۔]

RECITATION OF NAAT

دل جس سے زندہ ہے وہ تمنا تمہیں تو ہو

ہم جس میں بس رہے ہیں وہ دنیا تمہیں تو ہو

جلتے ہیں جبرئیل کے پر جس مقام پر

اس کی حقیقتوں کے شناسا تمہیں تو ہو

گرتے ہوؤں کو تھام لیا جس کے ہاتھ نے

اے تاجدار یثرب وبطحا تمہیں تو ہو

NATIONAL ANTHEM

جناب سپیکر: اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰہِ مِنَ الشَّیْطٰنِ الرَّجِیْم۔بِسْمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ۔Question Hour میں آنریبل ممبران سے کہنا چاہوں گا کہ please Question and Calling Attention میں خیال رکھیں، questionکا مطلب تقریر نہیں ہوتا۔آپ لوگ جب question کرتے ہیں تو آپ شروع ہوتے ہیں کہ 1947 میں یہ ہوا، پھر 58 میں یہ ہوا،question should be asked within one or one and a half minute maximumاور وزراء کرام کو بھی میں یہ request کروں گا کہ جواب میں ہمیں وہ پوری پالیسی نہ سنادیں،جواب بھی to the point specificہونا چاہئیے تاکہ maximum number of questionsلیے جاسکیں۔محمد اسلم گھمن صاحب موجود نہیں ہیں، رفیع اللہ صاحب موجود نہیں ہیں،ذرا مجھے بتائیں گے فنانس والے کہ جواب کیوں نہیں آیا؟ بلال صاحب۔

وزیر مملکت برائے ریلوے، خزانہ ومحصولات (جناب بلال اظہر کیانی): جناب سپیکر! میں صبح briefing لے رہا تھا تو میرے علم میں بھی یہ آیا تھا،بقیہ سوالات کے جوابات موصول ہوئے ہیں فنانس کے۔

جناب سپیکر: بلال صاحب just very simpleکیوں نہیں آیا؟

جناب بلال اظہر کیانی: سر! میں نے بھی عملے سے چیک کیا تھا۔ They also did not have a response. We will ensure that this will not happen again.

جناب سپیکر: بلال صاحب آپ کا صرف ایک نہیں، تین سوالوں کے جوابات نہیں آئے۔ایک transferہوگیا ہے۔

جناب بلال اظہر کیانی: ایک فنانس کا ہے اور ایک ایف بی آر کا ہے جو میرے علم میں ہے۔

جناب سپیکر: جی کیوں نہیں آئے جواب؟

جناب بلال اظہر کیانی: سر! میں نے بھی یہی checkکیا ہے۔

جناب سپیکر: فنانس سے کوئی صاحب بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، مجھے in writingفوراً لیکر آئیں beforeہماری proceedingsجب ختم ہو، مجھے لاکردیں کہ کیا وجہ ہے کہ کیوں نہیں آپ نے جواب دیا۔فنانس سے لکھ کرلے آئیں اور ایف بی آر سے لکھ کرلے آئیں۔ You just have time till 12:30 p.m. Please go and get it back.جو کھڑے ہوئے ہیں وہ جائیں۔جناب اقبال آفریدی۔

POINTING OUT THE LACK OF QUORUM

جناب محمد اقبال خان: آپ کا کورم پورا نہیں ہے۔

Mr. Speaker: Count be made.

(The count was made.)

Mr. Speaker: The House is not in order.

جناب سپیکر: ہم House کی proceedings suspend کر رہے ہیں till the quorum is complete.

(The proceedings of the House were suspended till the completion of quorum.)

(اجلاس کی کارروائی 12 بج کر پانچ منٹ پر زیر صدارت جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر دوبارہ شروع ہوئی)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Count be made.

(The count was made)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House is in order.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Muhammad Aslam Ghumman Sahib. Question No. please?

Mr. Muhammad Aslam Ghumman Sahib: Question No. 57.

INTERNET SINGALS OF TELECOM COMPANIES

57. * MR. ANWAR TAJ:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications be pleased to state:

a) why the coverage and Internet signals of Jazz, Telenor, Ufone, and other telecom companies in the country are currently weak;

b) the measures being taken by the Government in this regard; and

c) whether there is any monitoring system for the high taxes being collected from the public through the internet packages?

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) As per its statutory mandate, PTA regulates the telecom sector through issuance of licenses and enforcement of obligations on licensees, covering coverage expansion, quality of service benchmarks, spectrum utilization, consumer protection, and compliance with technical standards. Operators are held

accountable for violations under the law through show-cause notices, penalties, and compliance monitoring.

To ensure transparency and compliance, PTA regularly conducts nationwide Quality of Service (QoS) surveys against prescribed thresholds, publishes results on its website, and takes enforcement action wherever deficiencies are observed.

All operators are providing voice and data services nationwide, with infrastructure deployed across urban, rural, and remote regions

Cellular Infrastructure - Pakistan				
Operator / Technology	**2G**	**3G**	**4G**	**Total BTS**
Jazz	16247	-	16003	**16247**
CMPak	15882	15688	15725	**15882**
Telenor	13034	7582	12655	**13034**
Ufone	11866	10038	10705	**11881**
Total	57029	33308	55088	**57044**

OSS analysis indicates overall compliance, with marginal availability impact due to prolonged power outages.

OSS System Parameters - Pakistan			
CMO	**Avg. Availability**	**Avg call completion**	**Avg Data throughput**
	Threshold (>99)	**Threshold (>98%)**	**Threshold (>4Mbps)**
Jazz	98.07	98.97	5.86
Telenor	98.1	99.06	11.64
Ufone	97.6	99.18	5.04
Zong	96.86	98.56	4.89

Challenges being faced by the CMOs include:

- Frequent and prolonged power outages / lack of reliable commercial power, resulting in depletion of backup resources, reduced site availability, and service degradation.
- Dependence on solar power systems, with reduced efficiency due to limited sunlight hours during winter.
- Difficult terrain and harsh weather conditions, increasing operational and maintenance challenges in remote areas.

- Security concerns and access constraints in certain areas, delaying maintenance and restoration activities.
- Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) cuts and backhaul disruptions, affecting voice and data service continuity.
- Theft and vandalism of batteries, fuel, fiber, and telecom equipment, impacting service continuity.
- Right of Way (RoW) challenges, including delays in permissions and absence of a one-window facilitation mechanism.

(b) A total of 379 surveys has been conducted during the last 3 years, including 243 quarterly planned, the details are provided below; In addition, over the past five years, 43 Show Cause Notices were issued, resulting in penalties totaling 68.9 million PKR.

Quality of Service (QoS) Surveys – Last 3 years		
Cities Surveyed	**Show Cause Notices (SCNs)**	**Warning Letters**
379	5	15

Measures being taken by PTA for improvement of service quality and connectivity nationwide include:

- **Spectrum Auction:** Spectrum availability expanded by 480 MHz (over 200% of previous resources), positioning Pakistan among leading countries.
- **QoS:** Auction outcomes will improve service quality, with 4G speeds rising from 4 Mbps to nearly 20 Mbps and initial 5G reaching up to 50 Mbps.
- **Rollout:** 5G coverage expanding progressively from capitals to additional cities.
- **Yearly Network Expansion:** Rollout obligations of 1,000 sites annually, with 20% at new locations to close coverage gaps.
- **Infrastructure Expansion:** Over 12,000 sites installed/upgraded in the last five years.
- **Technology Upgrades:** Transition from 2G to 4G, introduction of VoLTE/VoWiFi, Massive MIMO, and 3G phase-out.

- **Universal Service Fund (USF):** Provision of connectivity to unserved and underserved areas through USF-funded projects.
- **National Roaming Initiatives:** Coverage expansion along highways and rural areas under consideration.
- **Fiberization:** Fiber-to-site ratio to rise from 20% to 35%, strengthening capacity and service quality. Future auctions and licensing for AJ&K and GB will carry similar rollout obligations, ensuring nationwide symmetry.
- **Infrastructure Sharing & MVNO Framework:** Approved frameworks to reduce costs, enhance competition, and improve QoS.
- **Crowd sourced QoS and QoE:** PTA has adopted Open signal for independent, crowd-sourced QoS and QoE analytics, complementing regulatory oversight with global best practices.
- **OSS KPI (System Parameters:** PTA also analyzes OSS KPIs of all CMOs quarterly to gauge the overall performance meet benchmarks with no major issues, except lower network availability due to prolonged load shedding.
- Complaint Management System (CMS): PTA operates a Complaint Management System (CMS) for consumer grievances, accessible via website, toll-free number (0800-55055), mobile app, and fax.

(c) While taxes on telecom services fall under the jurisdiction of the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) and are independently collected by FBR. Taxes do not fall under PTA jurisdiction**.**

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Answer be taken as read, supplementary please.

جناب محمد اسلم گھمن: سوال یہ ہے کہ University of Applied Engineering and Emerging Technologies (UAEET) in Sambrial یہ 2022 میں شروع ہوئی تھی اور اسے 2024 کو complete ہونا تھا۔ یہ Federal Government and Punjab Government کا joint project تھا۔ 50 percent Punjab Government نے دینے تھے اور 50 percent Federal Government نے دینے تھے۔ یہاں Punjab Government نے 3.1 billion release کیے جس سے infrastructure کھڑا ہوا ہے، اور مزید ابھی fund جاری نہیں کر

رہی۔ میری آپ سے request ہے کہ Punjab Government and Federal Government کو ہدایت دیں، direction دیں کہ وہ fund release کریں تاکہ یہ project, جو قومی نوعیت کا project ہے، پوری Division کا project ہے، اس کو جلد از جلد مکمل کیا جائے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: سبحانی صاحب۔

وزیر مملکت برائے منصوبہ بندی، ترقی و خصوصی اصلاحات (چوہدری ارمغان سبحانی): گھمن صاحب کا بڑا relevant سوال ہے۔ مگر اس کے جو حدود و قیود ہیں، یہ یونیورسٹی 22-2021 میں منظور ہوئی، PDWP, CDWP and ECNEC سے approve ہونے کے بعد Federal Government نے اس پہ 2022 میں 1500 million fund مختص کیے، مگر 50 percent جو صوبے نے invest کرنا تھا، ان کے ساتھ SOP یہ طے ہوا تھا اس وقت کی گورنمنٹ کے ساتھ کہ پہلے صوبہ اپنی investment مکمل کرے گا، پھر مرکز اپنی investment شامل کرے گا۔ ابھی تک صوبہ اپنی investment مکمل نہیں کر سکا۔ ساڑھے تین ارب روپے، اس سے بھی زیادہ invest ہو چکے ہیں، اور جب صوبے سے demand مرکز میں آئے گی تو مرکز اپنے حصے کا share دینے کے لیے بالکل آج بھی تیار ہے۔ مگر یہ اسی وقت کی گورنمنٹ نے اسے cap کر دیا تھا، Federal Government کی اگلی PSDP میں فنڈز تھے، وہ skip کر دیے تھے۔ بہت شکریہ۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Ms. Aliya Kamran Sahiba on Supplementary.

محترمہ عالیہ کامران: بہت شکریہ۔ میرا supplementary question یہ ہے کہ کیا Federal University بلوچستان میں کھولنے کا کوئی ارادہ ہے یا کوئی منصوبہ pipeline میں ہے؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: یہ متعلقہ question تو نہیں ہے۔

چوہدری ارمغان سبحانی: یہ متعلقہ نہیں ہے، لیکن اس وقت ایسی کوئی صورتحال نہیں ہے جو میں آپ کو وضاحت سے بتا سکوں۔ اگر آپ اس کا جواب چاہیں تو میں department سے Federal Government سے جو بھی متعلقہ ادارے ہیں، ان سے پوچھ کر آپ کو آگاہ کروں گا۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ثناءاللہ مستی خیل صاحب ایک سوال پوچھیں۔

جناب ثناءاللہ مستی خیل: بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ۔ آنریبل منسٹر صاحب بڑے باپ کے بڑے بیٹے ہیں اور میں ذاتی طور پہ ان کا عزت و احترام بھی کرتا ہوں اور بڑی political family ہے۔ میرا اپنے بھائی سے، جو عوام کا منتخب نمائندہ ہے، خوش قسمتی سے وہ دھرتی کا بیٹا بھی ہے۔ میرا آپ سے سوال یہ ہے کہ اگر اس وقت کی Federal Government and Provincial Government کی SOP طے

ہوا تھا، تو کیا منسٹر صاحب اب role ادا کر سکتے ہیں کہ آپ متعلقہ ایم این اے، صوبہ کے نمائندوں، Chairman P&D, Secretary Finance, Chief Secretary Sahibاور اپنے لوگوں کو بٹھا کے یہ issue resolve کروائیں؟ یہ issueعوام کا ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: سوال آگیا؟ سبحانی صاحب۔

چوہدری ارمغان سبحانی: شکریہ، پیارے بھائی، آپ کا جو درمیانی راستہ نکالنے کا طریقہ ہے، میں اس کو appreciate کرتا ہوں۔ گھمن صاحب میرے ڈسٹرکٹ سے ہیں اور یہ project میرے بھی بڑے دل کے قریب ہے۔ میں اور گھمن صاحب صوبائی گورنمنٹ کے ساتھ پہلے بیٹھتے ہیں، اس مالی سال کی بقیہ funding کو ensure کرتے ہیں اور جب یہ ensure ہو جائے گی تو وہ اپنی demand مرکز کو بھیجیں گے۔ تو ان شاءاللہ PSDP میں بھی جب ان کی demand آئے گی تو یہ اس کا حصہ ہو گی۔ بہت شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ اگلا سوال، ثمینہ خالد گھرکی صاحبہ۔

محترمہ ثمینہ خالد گھرکی: شکریہ، سپیکر صاحب! سوال نمبر 64۔

<u>COMPANIES' UNDER-INVOICING IN IMPORT</u>

64. * MS. SAMINA KHALID GHURKI:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

a) what actions have been taken against companies involved in under invoicing in import of used cars and Solar Panels, during the last five years; and

b) name of each company involved in these illegal mal practices?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) Recently, vide SRO 1895(I)/2025 dated 30-09-2025, Government allowed commercial import of five (05) years old used vehicles up till 30-06-2026, and thereafter commercial import of used vehicles will be allowed without any age restriction. However, no such commercial import of used vehicles under SRO 1895(I)/2025 ibid has taken place so far. In practice, therefore, companies have not undertaken import of used cars in Pakistan., therefore, the report with respect to cases against under-invoicing may be treated as 'Nil'. The field formations of Customs have not detected any case of under invoicing on the basis of direct evidence in import of solar panels during the last five years.

(b) Nil.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Answer be taken as read, supplementary please.

محترمہ ثمینہ خالد گھرکی: میں نے اس میں solar کے حوالے سے پوچھا تھا کہ اس کی import کے لیے کوئی ایسا mechanism ہے جو under-invoicing cases کو check کرے؟ تو بتایا گیا کہ nil ہے۔

میں نے منسٹر صاحب سے یہی پوچھنا ہے کہ یہ مجھے mechanism بتا دیں کہ یہ کس طرح check کرتے ہیں، جبکہ بہت سارے Items ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو ہم import کرتے ہیں تو وہ under-invoicing cases ہوتے ہیں، لیکن وہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ یہ nill ہے۔ تو مجھے اس کے لیے بتائیں اس کا mechanism کیا ہے؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: محترمہ وجیہہ قمر صاحبہ۔

وزیر مملکت برائے وفاقی تعلیم و پیشہ ورانہ تربیت (محترمہ وجیہہ قمر): شکریہ سپیکر صاحب! اس میں یہ ہے کہ جو fee formations ہیں customs کی، انہوں نے۔۔

(مداخلت)

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: وجیہہ قمر صاحبہ۔ آپ تشریف رکھیں۔ بلال صاحب are you going to answer this?

وزیر مملکت برائے ریلویز و خزانہ و محاصل (جناب بلال اظہر کیانی): جی، سر۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی۔

جناب بلال اظہر کیانی: سر! یہ معذرت، ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب! یہاں پر quorum point out ہو گیا۔ ہماری سینیٹ میں کچھ legislation تھی I have just returned.

سر! یہ سوال ہوا تھا کہ import of used cars or solar panels میں under-invoicing کی companies کی involvement تو رہتی ہی ہے So, overall, under-invoicing کے issues آتے ہیں۔ مگر used cars کی import میں companies کے حوالے سے جو specific سوال تھا اور solar panels میں FBR کے مطابق کوئی specific solar panels کے یا ان دو categories کے اندر under-invoicing کے cases نہیں آئے۔ Otherwise, آتے ہیں اور اس کے حوالے سے پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے جو overall FBR کے reforms کیے ہیں Customs کے حوالے سے بالخصوص۔ اس میں ایک چیز جو اسی issue کو address کرنے کے لیے کی گئی ہے وہ faceless customs کی ہے۔ جس کے

اندر جو appraiserاور جس کی goods appraise ہو رہی ہوتی ہیں ان کے درمیان جو تعلق یا coalition ہوتا تھا وہ اب ممکن نہیں ہے۔

ساتھ ہی ساتھ post-clearance audits کیے جا رہے ہیں اور risk management system جو کہ AI-driven ہے اس کو استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے تاکہ میرٹ کے اوپر، data کی بنیاد پر identify کیے جائیں جو risky cases ہیں اور دوسرے گرین چینل سے گزارے جائیں۔

تو اس حوالے سے جو specific سوال تھا آنریبل ممبر کا ان دو cases میں under-invoicing نہیں ہیں۔ مگر یہ یقیناً ایک issue ہے اور اس کو address کرنے کے لیے جو اقدامات کیے گئے ہیں وہ میں نے آپ سے شیئر کیے ہیں۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Thank you. Fateh Ullah Sahib, supplementary please.

جناب فتح اللہ خان: جناب سپیکر! میں وزیر خزانہ سے یہ ایک request کرنا چاہتا ہوں چونکہ ہماری اسمبلی کا ٹائم، تقریباً دو بجٹ ہم یہاں پہ گزار چکے ہیں اور تیسرا بجٹ آنے والا ہے۔

سر! میں ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کے پسماندہ علاقہ اور ان سیلاب زدگان کے حوالے سے یہاں پر میں نے question کیا تھا اور وزیر انفارمیشن تارڑ صاحب بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ اسی ہاؤس میں پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے کہا تھا کہ کمیٹی بنائی جائے کہ ڈی آئی خان کے وہ لوگ ہیں، کیونکہ سر!، سندھ میں flood آیا اور ابھی پنجاب میں۔ تو تمام لوگوں کے جو گھر گرے یا نقصانات ہوئے تھے تو وہ ان کو مل گئے ہیں۔

2022ء کے flood میں جتنا ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کے نقصانات ہوئے ہیں اس میں خود مجھے جواب میں ہمیشہ بتایا جاتا ہے کہ ہم نے 40 بندوں کی اموات کے تو پیسے دے دیئے ہیں اور 37 ہزار بندے جن کے گھر بالکل اس ہستی سے مٹ گئے تھے ان کے لیے ان شاءاللہ ہم رقموں کا بندوبست کریں گے اور کمیٹی بنا رہے ہیں۔

کیا اس بجٹ میں ان ڈی آئی خان کے غریب لوگوں کے لیے اپنی چھت بنانے کے لیے کوئی اقدامات کر رہے ہیں؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ٹھیک ہے، ڈی آئی خان، بلال کیانی صاحب ڈی آئی خان کا ذکر کر رہے ہیں honourable Member.

جناب بلال اظہر کیانی: دیکھیئے جی۔ فتح اللہ صاحب کا سوال غالباً شاید relief efforts کے حوالے سے تھا جی سیلاب کے بعد تو فیڈرل گورنمنٹ اقدامات اٹھاتی رہی ہے اور صوبائی حکومتیں بھی کرتی رہی ہیں، اور ایک معاونت رہی ہے۔

آپ کو یاد ہے 2022 کے floods کے بعد بھی پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے خود بلوچستان اور سندھ کے دیگر علاقوں کا دورہ بھی کیا تھا۔ Funds بھی allocate کیے تھے بلکہ مجھے یاد ہے کہ جہاں پر صوبائی ذمہ داری بھی تھی تو پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے قطع نظر یہ فیڈرل محکموں کو ہدایت دی تھی کہ آپ اس کام کو مکمل کروائیں بعد میں یہ معاملات آپس میں طے ہوتے رہیں گے۔

تواس کے حوالے سے۔جی جو فتح اللہ صاحب چونکہ یہ ابھی کا سوال نہیں ہے۔اس کے حوالے سے اگر تفصیلات وہ مزید detail چاہتے ہیں تو اگروہ separate question submit کردیں تو ان شاءاللہ we will ensure کہ وہ specific معلومات اور ڈیٹا فراہم کردیا جائے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی شکریہ۔جی شہریار آفریدی صاحب سپلیمنٹری پلیز۔

جناب شہریار آفریدی: شکریہ ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب! IPPs کے معاہدوں کے بعد، مہنگی بجلی کے بعد، عوام نے ایک اپنی جیب سے اپنے لیے ایک ریلیف ڈھونڈا تھا سولر کی شکل میں۔ان کی پالیسیوں نے وہ حق بھی ان سے چھین لیا ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: سوال کریں۔

جناب شہریار آفریدی: میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ عام آدمی کے لیے سولر کے حوالے سے حکومت کی کیا سوچ ہے؟ اور کیا وہ ان کو ریلیف دینا چاہتی ہے یا اور تکلیف دینا چاہتی ہے؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی سولر پہ کیا relief دینا چاہتے ہیں۔شکریہ آفریدی صاحب۔

جناب بلال اظہر کیانی: جی شکریہ ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب۔شہریار آفریدی صاحب کا سوال اچھا ہے۔تو میں یہ ضرور ان کو کہنا چاہوں گا پہلے کہ ہم وہ نہیں کرنا چاہتے جو آپ کی حکومت میں ہوا تھا۔اور جہاں تک ریلیف کی بات ہے، ایک طرف آپ دیکھئیے کہ بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام کا جو بجٹ ہے وہ اس سال 716 ارب روپے کا ہے۔جس سے ایک کروڑ سے زائد مستحق خاندانوں کو اور خواتین وہ رقم فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔

جو شہریار آفریدی صاحب نے بات کی سولر کے حوالے سے میرے خیال میں ایک دو دن پہلے ہی میں یہاں پر موجود تھا۔تو پاور منسٹر نے بہت مفصل انداز میں سولر پالیسی کو بیان کیا تھا۔

مگر مختصراً شہریار صاحب سوال آپ کا جائز ہے۔سولر کے حوالے سے بالکل حکومت اس کو encourage بھی کرتی ہے بلکہ جو موجودہ صارف ہیں ان کی net-metering کو protect کرنے کے لیے موجودہ contract ہیں ان کی terms میں کوئی changes نہیں کی گئیں۔ Net-metering کا ہماری حکومت نے ماضی میں اس کا آغاز کیا تھا اور اس کے نتائج اچھے رہے ہیں۔جس کے نتیجے میں پاکستان کی solarization ہوئی ہے۔

اور net-metering ابھی بھی جو موجودہ صارف جس کے پاس موجودہ لائسنس ہے وہ net-metering پر اپنے license کے تحت رہ سکتا ہے۔جو نئے صارفین ہیں وہ net-billing پہ جارہے ہیں۔مگر ان کے لیے بھی یہ سولر آج بھی attractive رہتا ہے۔اگر وہ آج وہ سولر لگاتے ہیں تو چند سالوں کے اندر ان کو وہ پیسے وصول ہو جائیں گے۔

تو حکومت بالکل سولر کو promote کر رہی ہے۔ باقی جو آفریدی صاحب بات کر رہے ہیں۔ دیکھیئے! محدود وسائل کے باوجود اپنے fiscal targets کو meet کرتے ہوئے بھی آپ نے دیکھا ہے کہ اس جنگ کے دوران بھی حکومت نے ہی پہلے 139 ارب روپے کی subsidy arrange کی تاکہ جس حد تک ممکن ہو سکے عوام کو اس جنگ کے معاشی اثرات سے، جس سے کوئی بھی ملک بچا ہوا نہیں ہے اس سے protect کیا اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ پھر صوبوں کو ساتھ مل کے جو سب سے affected areas تھے معیشت کے ان کے لیے بھی مدد فراہم کی۔

تو ان شاءاللہ چادر دیکھ کر پاؤں پھیلاتے ہوئے اور اپنے سارے تقاضے پورے کرتے ہوئے ان شاءاللہ اسی طرح عوام کو سر فہرست رکھ کے اپنے measures اور بجٹ کی پالیسی لے کر آئیں گے۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Question Hour is over.

<u>FINANCIAL IMPACT OF MONETIZATION POLICY</u>

†59. * SYED RAFIULLAH

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

a) the year-wise details of estimated and actual expenditure under the head of fuel during the last five fiscal years by all Ministries, Divisions, Attached Departments, Subordinate offices, Autonomous or Semi-Autonomous Bodies and other entities to whom budgetary allocations were granted through the Federal Budget under demands for Grants, Charged expenditure or any other provision

b) the year wise increase or decrease in such expenditure and the reasons thereof;

c) whether any supplementary, technical or re-appropriated (substitution) grants were authorized to meet additional fuel, expenditure; if so, the year wise details alongwith the break-up of amounts thereof;

d) the status, scope and financial impact of the Monetization Policy, particularly monetization of transport and fuel facilities;

e) whether any assessment or audits of its effectiveness in reducing fuel expenditure has been carried out; and

f) the corrective measures taken or proposed to ensure economy and rationalization of such expenditure?

(Reply not received)

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†*(Question Hour being over. The remaining Starred Questions were treated as Unstarred and placed on the Table of the House.)*

<u>ADDITIONAL REVENUE EXPECTED IN CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR</u>

65. * MR. ASIF KHAN:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that GST and withholding tax on savings, utilities, and other essential services have recently been increased; if so, details and reasons thereof;

b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of these increased taxes on inflation, prices of daily-use Items, households expenses and purchasing power of the common people;

c) if so, details thereof along with additional revenue expected to be collected from the tax increases during the current Financial Year,

d) how will this revenue will be utilized; and

e) the steps taken by the government to reduce the financial burden on the public, control inflation, and provide relief, especially to middle and low income groups?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) Through the Finance Act, 2025, certain amendments have been introduced in the withholding tax regime, including revision ol rates under section 151 relating to profit on debt, along with rationalization of rates under selected provisions. Under the amended framework, the rate of tax deduction under section 151 has been increased from 15% to 20% on certain saving instruments and bank deposits. Keeping in view the international best practices, this enhancement has been made to remove distortions between the taxation of profit on debt and other heads of income, and to align and rationalize it with the applicable tax rates tor business income and salaried individuals. Moreover, there is no change in the standard GST rate has been made through the Finance Act, 2025, and the rate remains at 18% on utilities and other essential services under the Sales Tax Act,1990.

(b) Additional revenue generated from these measures is credited to the Federal Consolidated Fund and is utilized by the Federal Government in accordance with constitutional and legal provisions. These resources support public

expenditure on service delivery, infrastructure development, and debt servicing, as well as transfers to provinces under the National Finance Commission Award. Collectively, these allocations contribute to economic stability and the overall welfare of the public.

(c) No significant additional revenue is expected from this change, as returns on bank deposits have declined due to a reduction in profit rates on savings accounts. Consequently, the overall taxable income from such deposits has decreased, offsetting the impact of the higher withholding tax rate.

(d) There has been no change in the standard rate of General Sales Tax (GST), which continues to remain at 18% under the Sales Tax Act, 1990. Accordingly, no direct inflationary impact arises from any adjustment in GST rates. On the income tax side, measures introduced were primarily aimed at improving horizontal equity. In this regard, income from profit on debt has been aligned with the applicable tax rates on other heads of income under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. This adjustment constitutes a redistribution measure and does not directly affect the pricing of goods or services. Furthermore, through the Finance Act 2025, targeted relief has been provided to salaried and middle-income taxpayers. This includes rationalization of tax slabs and reductions in effective tax rates, thereby supporting disposable incomes and mitigating financial pressures on households. Overall, the recent tax measures are structured to enhance equity and provide relief, without introducing cost-push factors that would directly contribute to inflation in essential commodities.

(e) The Government, through the Finance Act 2025, has provided targeted relief to salaried and middle-income taxpayers under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Tax slabs for salaried individuals have been rationalized to reduce effective rates. The surcharge under section 4AB has been reduced from 10% to 9% for salaried individuals, while the super tax slabs under section 4C have been rationalized to ensure higher contribution from top earners only. Additionally, the tax under section 236K on purchase of property has been reduced, easing the

compliance and financial burden on taxpayers. These measures collectively enhance progressivity and provide meaningful relief to middle-and low-income groups.

<u>LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF CAPITAL VALUE TAX (CVT)</u>

70. * MR. MUHAMMAD MOBEEN ARIF

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

a) the legal framework currently governing the implementation of Capital Value Tax (CVT);

b) the year wise total amount of CVT assessed and collected during the last three Financial Years thereof ;

c) the number of notices issued, orders passed and recovery proceedings initiated under the relevant CVT, provisions during the last three years;

d) the number of appeals filed against CVT related orders, and their present status (disposed of or pending); and

e) whether any amendments or policy reviews have been undertaken regarding CVT implementation; if so, details thereof?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) The Capital Value Tax (CVT) is governed by the provisions of section 8 of Finance Act, 2022, as amended from time to time. The said Act provides the legal basis for levy, collection and enforcement of CVT on specified assets. Under this framework, CVT is chargeable on the value of certain assets, including foreign assets of resident persons and specified motor vehicles, at the prescribed rates. The tax is administered by the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) and is collected and enforced through the existing machinery of the income tax law, including provisions relating to filing, assessment, recovery and appeals. Further, rules and procedures have been notified to operationalize the levy, including valuation mechanisms, declaration requirements and modes of payment.

(b) The year wise total amount of CVT assessed and collected during the last three financial years is submitted as under:

(Rs in Billion)

Financial Year	CVT Assessed	CVT Collected
2024-25	15.3	13.7
2023-24	13.34	13.2
2022-23	11.9	11.9
Total	**40.54**	**38.8**

(c) Recovery proceedings are invariably initiated whenever the taxpayers default the payment of tax within due date. The details of number of notices issued and orders passed during the last three years are submitted as under:

Financial Year	Notices Issued	Orders passed
2024-25	2737	873
2023-24	1494	408
2022-23	2520	831
Total	**6751**	**2112**

(d) The number of appeals filed by taxpayers against CVT related orders, and their present status (disposed of or pending) as on 13.04.2026 are submitted as under:

Description	Number of Appeals
No. of Appeals Filed	1160
Disposed of	1006
Pending	154

(e) The Finance Act 2024 introduced a few changes to Capital Value Tax (CVT) (originally imposed through Finance Act 2022). CVT was extended to farmhouses and residential houses located in the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). For these properties, CVT is now charged based on area.

MEASURES TO RAISE INVESTMENT TO GDP RATIO

71. * MS. SEHAR KAMRAN:

Will the Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiative be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan's investment to GDP ratio declined from 15.6% in year-2022 to around 13.8% in year-2025, remaining significantly below regional peers; if so, the reasons thereof; and

b) details of concrete policy measures being taken by the Government to raise investment to GDP ratio and promote export oriented investment and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), in the country?

Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiative (Mr. Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhary): (a) Pakistan's investment-to-GDP ratio declined from 15.6% in FY2022 to 14.3% in FY2025, primarily due to challenging macroeconomic conditions. These included the devastating 2022 floods, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and the global commodity super-cycle, all of which contributed to elevated inflation (29.2% in FY2023 and 23.4% in FY2024) and high policy rates (22% in June 2023). Consequently, the cost of financing increased, constraining private investment. However, the situation is now improving: the investment- to-GDP ratio rose to 14.3% in FY2025 (revised), up from 13.2% in FY2024, reflecting gradual macroeconomic stabilization.

(b) The Government is pursuing a comprehensive reform agenda to raise the investment-to-GDP ratio, anchored in export-led growth, macroeconomic stability, and private sector development under the 13th Five-Year Plan (2024-29) and URAAN Pakistan framework. Key initiatives include regulatory simplification under the Asaan Karobar Act, establishment of a „ one-window Business Facilitation Centre, and measures to deepen financial markets and support SMEs.

At the same time, investment is being promoted through infrastructure development, public-private partnerships, and industrial expansion under SEZs and CPEC Phase-II. Focus on export-led growth, sectoral diversification, digital transformation, and skills development is expected to improve productivity and attract both domestic and foreign investment.

TO STRENGTHEN VALUE-ADDED MANUFACTURING

81. * MR. ANJUM AQEEL KHAN:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state what strategy is being evolved to formulate a comprehensive national export strategy coupled with proactive trade policy to enhance Pakistan's global competitiveness, diversify export destinations and strengthen value-added manufacturing?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): A comprehensive national export strategy has been developed by the Ministry of Commerce in consultation with public and private sector stakeholders. The strategy aims to enhance Pakistan's global competitiveness, diversify export destinations and markets, and strengthen value-added manufacturing. Its overarching framework is provided through the **Strategic Trade Policy Framework (STPF)**, which offers a long-term, multi-pronged policy approach comprising the following components:

- **Sectoral Roadmaps:** Four roadmaps have been developed for the manufacturing and mining, agriculture, textiles, and services sectors, with tailored policies for each sector aimed at boosting exports, enhancing value-addition, attracting investment, promoting sustainability, and developing human capital.
- **National Tariff Policy:** The Tariff Policy 2025–30 has been introduced, featuring reduced tariffs on raw materials and intermediary goods, along with the abolition of Additional Customs Duties (ACDs) and Regulatory Duties (RDs) by 20230. These measures collectively pass on benefits worth over PKR 120 billion to industry, aimed at lowering production costs, enhancing competitiveness, and supporting sustainable industrial growth.
- **Sectoral Councils:** 19 Sectoral Councils headed by private stakeholders, have been established under STPF 2020-25. The Councils provide policy input to Ministry of Commerce for growth of their respective sectors.
- **Complementary Policies:** To create an ecosystem which will promote manufacturing/industrialization in the country, the following policies

provide support to export enhancement strategies of the Ministry of Commerce:

- **Export Finance Scheme (EFS):** Designed to provide subsidized short-term financing, enabling exporters to fulfill orders without facing liquidity constraints.
- **New Energy Vehicles Policy 2025–30:** Promotes electric and hybrid vehicles with tax incentives and charging infrastructure to cut emissions and modernize transport.
- **Mobile & Electronics Device Manufacturing Policy 2026–33:** Drives local production of phones and electronics, attracting global brands and boosting exports through strict localization targets.
- **Comprehensive Auto & Tractor Policy (Draft):** Aims to expand local auto and tractor manufacturing, integrate with agriculture mechanization, and support export of auto parts.
- **SME Facilitation Initiatives:** Launches a digital portal and strengthens SMEDA to empower small businesses, expand regional trade, and accelerate industrial growth.

This integrated approach is designed to position Pakistan's exports more competitively in global markets, while simultaneously building resilience, diversification, and value addition across sector.

DUTY FREE AUTHORIZATION SCHEME OF CARS

82. * MS. NATASHA DAULTANA:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has allowed duty-free import of cars up to 1350cc for persons with disabilities under a special authorization scheme;

b) whether any persons have actually imported or purchased cars under this duty-free authorization scheme;

c) the total number of beneficiaries who have availed this facility so far; and

d) whether the Ministry coordinates with FBR, Customs, Provincial Excise Departments to ensure smooth processing and registration of such vehicles?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) Yes, The Ministry of Commerce maintains a policy for the import of duty free car not exceeding 1350cc for the Pakistani nationals suffering from physical disability excluding retarded/handicapped and old-age disability is attached at Annex-I.

(b) Relates to FBR. The Data, in this regard, has been requested is attached at Annex-II.

(c) So far, in last three years 2024-2026 total (156) number of authorization have been issued by Ministry of Commerce.

(d) No, the Ministry of Commerce does not coordinate in terms of registration process. Furthermore, as per subject Policy, Provincial Excise & Taxation Department provides a Special Registration Number and Special Color Plates maintaining "Disabled Persons Car" is attached at Annex-III.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library)

AMOUNT OF ZAKAT DEDUCTED

83. * MS. ALIYA KAMRAN:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

a) the amount of Zakat deducted by each bank on the 1st Ramadan, 2025, and the 1st of Ramadan, 2026; and

b) the details of the accounts (s) or funds (s) in which the deducted amount has been deposited by each bank after collection for the respective years?

Transferred to Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division for answer on Next Rota Day.

<u>QUALITY EDUCATION TO UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN</u>

84. * DR. SHAZIA SOBIA ASLAM SOOMRO:

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state:

a) whether the Ministry intends to declare an " education emergency" and what concrete steps are planned to address the estimated 25 million out of school children; and

b) how the Ministry will adopt inclusive education models to reduce dropout rates and provide quality education to underprivileged children?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) The Ministry is treating the issue of out-of-school children as a national priority and is implementing the following concrete measures:

Enrollment Campaigns:

1. **Zero OOSC Enrollment Campaign – ICT (2023):** Around **70,000 children** enrolled.
2. **No Child Left Behind Initiative (2026):** Door-to-door surveys in all Union Councils of Islamabad to identify and enroll approximately **25,000 children**.
3. **Expansion of Non-Formal Education:** Community schools, Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALPs), second-shift schools, and flexible learning models are being expanded for children outside the formal system.
4. **Retention Measures:** Free textbooks, school meal programmes, teacher training, and community engagement are being implemented to reduce dropouts and sustain attendance.
5. **ICT Plan of Action:** Additional classrooms, recruitment of teachers, provision of missing facilities, evening shifts, home-based education for girls, and digital/hybrid learning opportunities are being introduced.

(b) The Ministry is adopting inclusive education models through the following targeted interventions:

1. Establishment of Non-Formal Education Centres, ALPs, community schools, second shifts, digital/distance learning, and home-based education for girls.
2. Through collaboration with **BISP**, Zero OOSC Campaign, and No Child Left Behind Initiative, disadvantaged children are being identified and enrolled.
3. Provision of free textbooks, learning materials, school meal programmes, and improved school facilities to prevent dropouts.
4. Teacher training, strengthened classroom practices, and community engagement through Parent-Teacher Councils.
5. Use of EMIS/NEMIS systems, digital monitoring tools, and surveys to identify excluded children and ensure continued participation.

These measures demonstrate the Ministry's commitment to equitable access, improved retention, and quality education for all children, particularly the underprivileged.

IMF STAFF LEVEL AGREEMENT

85. * DR. SHARMILA FARUQUI:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

a) why the 1.21 billion dollars IMF staff-level agreement 1.0 billion dollar EFF, 210 million dollars RSF was finalized only after talks continued virtually beyond the February, 25 and 2nd March, 2026 mission;

b) whether this delay reflected unresolved differences on fuel pricing policy now tacitly endorsed amid the Middle East crisis;

c) whether the Middle East conflict costs a cloud over the outlook with volatile energy prices risking inflation and growth, yet the Government projects only minor impacts; and

d) what contingency measures exists to meet FY26 primary surplus target of 1.6% of GDP and FY27 target of 2% if global oil prices remain elevated?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) The discussions/meetings related to IMF 3rd Review of Extended Fund Facility (EFF) and 2nd Review of Resilience & Sustainability Facility (RSF), were held as per the agreed schedule, i.e., February 25-March 11, 2026. Meeting with federal and provincial government stakeholders were held in virtual mode as the visiting IMF Mission Team was directed by the IMF HQs to leave Pakistan in view of the start of tensions in the Middle East. During February 26-March 11, 2026, the IMF Mission Team reviewed progress of reforms implemented/being implemented by various government entities as agreed during the last Review held on September 25-October 08, 2025. Afterwards, the IMF Mission Team held further meetings with the same quarters to agree on the implementation timelines pertaining to various structural benchmarks/reforms. Upon conclusion of these two rounds of discussions, the Memorandum of Economic & Financial Policies (MEFP) was reviewed by the concerned authorities and was agreed. Accordingly, the Staff-Level Agreement was signed on April 23, 2026.

(b) In continuation of the above, it is further informed that no such delay occurred. The fuel pricing was adopted by Petroleum Division after detailed deliberation with all the concerned quarters.

(c) The ongoing Middle East conflict, particularly disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz, poses an external risk for Pakistan given its reliance on imported energy. International oil prices have risen sharply, with Brent crude increasing from $62.7 per barrel in December 2025 to $103.7 in March 2026, and remaining above $100 amid continued geopolitical uncertainty.

Such oil price shocks transmit through higher import costs, freight charges, and insurance premiums, creating upward pressure on domestic energy prices and production costs. However, inflation remains contained, averaging 6.2 percent during Jul-Apr FY2026, well below the 7.5 percent target for FY2026, and is expected to remain within this target as the government is committed to mitigating the pass-through of higher global oil prices.

On growth, the near-term impact is expected to be limited due to lagged

transmission and continued economic momentum. GDP growth has remained resilient and provisionally recorded at 3.7 percent in FY2026 against the target of 4.2 percent and contributed by 2.9 percent growth in agriculture sector, 3.5 percent growth in industrial sector and 4.1 percent growth in services sector.

(d) The primary surplus targets for FY26 and FY27 will be met through a prudent fiscal policy centered around expenditure rationalization and optimal revenue mobilization. On the expenditure side, general subsides are being phased-out and replaced with targeted subsidies. Non-essential expenditures have been curtailed and a comprehensive austerity plan is in place to ensure that expenditures are kept to bare minimum. The revenue mobilization drive of the Government covers both policy and enforcement measures. It is also important to note that provincial governments also contribute towards achievement of primary surplus targets through surpluses.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN TURKEY

86. * MS. ASIYA NAZ TANOLI:

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state that how many students from Pakistan have received scholarships for Higher Education in Turkiye, and in which professional disciplines?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): Since its inception, the Higher Education Commission, Islamabad has awarded 147 scholarships to the students for study in Turkiye under various scholarship schemes.

Program wise Scholarships awarded since 2003:

Program of study	**No. of Students**
Post doctorate	06
PhD	130
MS	06
Internal Research Support Initiative Program (IRSIP) 06 Months research Training abroad	05
Grand Total	147

Discipline-wise award of scholarship is as under:-

Discipline	**No. of Scholars**
Agriculture & Veterinary Sciences	03
Arts & Humanities	06
Biological & medical sciences	11
Business education	09
Engineering & technology	94
Physical sciences	16
Social sciences	08
Grand Total	147

Details of scholarship awarding universities in Turkiye are attached as Annex-A.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

PERMISSIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

87. * MS. NAEEMA KISHWER KHAN:

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that permissions for establishment of Private Schools are granted in the safe, calm and in the less traffic areas;

b) whether it is also a fact that permissions have been granted for establishment of Private Schools in the busy/rush areas of Blue Area and G-6, Aabpara, Islamabad;

c) details of the numbers of students per room and size of the class rooms, reasons for non availability of the playgrounds in the above mentioned schools; and

d) if so, the details and action taken against the responsible functionaries for granting permissions in the traffic rush areas, putting lives of the children in danger?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) Ideally, permission of establishment of private schools are preferably granted in safe, calm and less traffic areas of Islamabad. For the said purpose, ICT-PEIRA performs its functions under Section 5 of Islamabad Capital Territory Private Educational Intuitions (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2013 (Annex-A) and Rules made thereunder i.e. Private Educational Institutions (Registration, Regulation and ProMotion) Rules, 2024.

(b) Permissions for establishment of private schools are granted in view of shortage of public schooling facility in the specific areas. As regards the vicinity of Blue Area, Sector G-6 and Abpara are concerned, concentrated and dense population is residing in these areas with large number of flats / high rise buildings. On the contrary, public schooling facility is insufficient to meet the required demand of residents of these areas. Therefore, permission has been granted in these areas to private schools to perform their operations. List of private schools operating in these areas is enclosed (Annex-B), whereby, 6266 students are studying in 17 private schools.

(c) In an ideal situation, maximum thirty students are allowed with a room size of 432 square feet. Non availability of play grounds in such private schools is due to paucity of space. However, the management of these private schools frequently conducts their sports and extra-curricular activities in nearby grounds of CDA as well as in Islamabad Sports Complex.

(d) As stated at Sr. No a, b and c above.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

<u>DISTORTIONS IN PETROLEUM PRICING</u>

88. * DR. SHAZIA SOBIA ASLAM SOOMRO:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state what measures the Government will take to remove distortions in petroleum pricing and align the petroleum development levy with International market trends?

(Reply not received.)

AMOUNT COLLECTED IN CUSTOMS COMMAND FUND

89. * MR. USAMA AHMED MELA:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the amount collected in the Customs Command Fund thus far in this financial year alongwith details of expenditures thus far?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): After completion of all legal and procedural formalities, an amount of Rs. 600 million has recently been allocated under the Customs Command Fund (CCF) for the financial year 2025-26. However, no expenditure has been made from the CCF so far during the current FY (2025-26). However, in FY 2024-25, allocation was Rs. 200 million which was spent for relevant operational requirements. Auditor General has already been requested to audit the utilization of these funds.

RATIONALIZING TAXES TO LOWER CONSUMER PRICES

90. * MS. MUSSARAT RAFIQUE MAHESAR:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

a) what taxes and duties are currently imposed on essential commodities such as wheat flour, sugar, edible oil, pulses, and other basic food Items; and

b) whether the Government is considering reducing or rationalizing these taxes in order to lower consumer prices?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a)

Customs				
Description	**PCT Code/HS Codes**	**Customs Duty (CD)**	**Additional Customs Duty (ACD)**	**Regulatory Duty (RD)**
Beef	02.01, 02.02	0%	Nil	Nil
Mutton	02.04	0%	Nil	Nil
Chicken	02.07	20%	4%	Nil
Eggs (Fertilized)	0407.1100	10% (CD 3% under Sr. No. 2, Pt-III of 5th Sch)	Nil	10%
Eggs (Fresh)	0407.2100	5%	Nil	16%

Potatoes	0701.9000	0%	Nil	20%
Tomatoes	0702.0000	0% (CD 5% under Sr. No. 2, Pt-VIII of 5th Sch)	Nil	Nil
Onions	0703.1000	0% (CD 5% under Sr. No. 2, Pt-VIII of 5th Sch)	Nil	Nil
Masoor Pulse	07.13	0%	Nil	Nil
Gram Pulse		0%	Nil	Nil
Mash Pulse		0%	Nil	Nil
Moong Pulse		0%	Nil	Nil
Wheat Grain	1001.1900 1001.9900	10%	Nil	Nil
Rice	10.06	10%	Nil	Nil
Wheat Flour	1101.0010	5%	Nil	20%
Soya-bean Oil (Crude)	1507.1000	Rs. 10,550/MT	2%	Nil
Soya-bean Oil (Other)	1507.9000	Rs. 11,700/MT	2%	Nil
Vegetable Ghee	1517.9000	Rs. 10,800/MT	Nil	10%
Cooking Oil (Crude Palm Oil)	1511.1000	Rs. 8,000/MT	2%	Nil
Cooking Oil (RBD Palm Oil)	1511.9020	Rs. 10,800/MT	2%	Nil
White Crystaline Cane Sugar	1701.9910	20%	4%	Nil
Sales Tax and Federal Excise				

Sr.	**Items**	**Sales Tax**	**FED**
1	Wheat	Exempt	Nil
2	Wheat Flour	Exempt	Nil
3	Vegetable Ghee	18%	Nil
4	Cooking Oil	18%	Nil
5	Tea	18%	Nil
6	Chicken (unbranded)	Exempt	Nil
7	Rice	Exempt	Nil
8	Sugar	18%	Nil
9	Milk (unbranded)	Exempt	Nil

10	Fruits and Vegetables (unbranded)	Exempt	Nil
11	Meat (Unbranded)	Exempt	Nil
12	Spices (Unbranded)	Exempt	Nil
13	Turmeric (Unbranded)	Exempt	Nil
14	Ginger (Unbranded)	Exempt	Nil
15	Powdered Milk	18%	Nil
16	Ready made food	18%	Nil
17	Pulse Gram	Exempt	Nil
18	Pulse Masoor	Exempt	Nil
19	Pulse Mash	Exempt	Nil
20	Pulse Moong	Exempt	Nil
21	Petrol Super	Exempt	Nil
22	Hi-Speed Diesel	Exempt	Nil
23	Electricity Charges	18%	Nil
24	Gas Charges	18%	Nil
25	Tomatoes	Exempt	Nil
26	Onions	Exempt	Nil
27	Potatoes	Exempt	Nil
28	Drug & Medicines	1%	

Income Tax

Under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, essential commodities such as wheat flour, sugar, edible oil, pulses and other basic foods Items are not directly subject to income tax as goods. Rather, taxation applies to the income of persons engaged in their import, manufacture, processing, and trading. In this regard:

(i) **Agricultural Produce**: Income derive from the cultivation of crops such as wheat, rice, and pulses falls outside the scope of federal income tax in terms of the Constitution and is subject to provincial taxation.

(ii) **Import Stage:** Advance tax at the rate of 5.5% of the import value as increased by customs-duty, sales tax and federal excise duty and 6% of the import value as increased by customs duty, sales tax and federal excise duty in case of a commercial importer shall be collected under section 148 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 at the time of import,

by persons importing goods classified in Part-III of the Twelfth Schedule of the Ordinance. However, reduced rates or exemptions may be notified for essential food Items to avoid undue price impact.

(iii) **Supply Chain (Manufacturers/Traders):** Individuals and AOP's receiving payments on account of supply/sale of rice, cotton seed or edible oils the rate of withholding tax @ 1.5% shall be applicable under section 153(1)(a) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Withholding tax under section 153 applies to payments for the supply of goods. These taxes are generally adjustable against their tax liability.

(iv) **Minimum Tax Regime:** Persons engaged in trading of such commodities may be subject to minimum tax on turnover under section 113, where applicable.

(v) **Final Tax Regimes / Reduced Rates:** In certain cases, the Government has prescribed concessional or final tax regimes for specific sectors dealing with essential commodities to ease compliance and reduce the effective tax burden.

2. Persons not appearing on the Active Taxpayers List are subject to 100% increased rate of tax at the import stage as per the Tenth Schedule to the Ordinance.

(b) The Government continues to monitor market conditions and may take appropriate measures to rationalize the tax burden in order to protect consumers while maintaining fiscal stability.

<u>**CHINA PAKISTAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (CPFTA)**</u>

91. * MS. ALIYA KAMRAN:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) whether the Government has reviewed Pakistan's Free Trade and Preferential Trade Agreements to assess their impact on exports, Industrial competitiveness and the trade balance; if so, the findings thereof;

b) whether it is a fact that several agreements were signed without adequate domestic industrial capacity, supply-chain readiness, or compliance capability,

resulting in import led growth and weak export performance; if so, the reasons therefor;

c) whether the Government acknowledge that weak alignment between trade concessions and industrial policy, poor enforcement of rules of origin, and limited utilization of tariff concessions have undermined the effectiveness of these agreements;

d) whether the Government has evaluated the actual market access obtained under the major agreements, including China Pakistan Free Trade Agreement (CPFTA), in terms of products Pakistan can export at scale; and

e) what concrete measures are being adopted to link future trade agreements with industrial reforms, export competitiveness and measurable performance benchmarks?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) Pakistan has entered into several bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) to date. FTAs and PTAs generally have an in-built clause for review within the agreement and hence periodic review is carried out with partner countries. The details of these FTAs/PTAs are as under:

i. **Malaysia-Pakistan Closer Economic Partnership (MPCEPA):** The agreement is operational since 2008. There is a Joint Review Committee under MPCEPA, which held its last meeting in May 2025. As agreed by the JRC, MPCEPA is currently comprehensively being reviewed to ensure its continued relevance and coherence with evolving trade dynamics and international best practices and to accommodate new and emerging areas of cooperation such as supply chain resilience, digital trade, SMEs, and the green economy. The last meeting for review was held on January 26, 2026.

ii. **China-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement:** After second phase of CPFTA operationalized in 2020, the difficulties in fully utilizing market access are currently being discussed with Chinese side. A meeting was held in this regard on February 26, 2026 where concerns of Pakistan were

shared with the Chinese side. It may be added here that China runs a trade surplus with all its trading partners.

iii. **Indonesia Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement:** As a result of review of IPPTA, Indonesia granted unilateral market concession of zero duty to Pakistan on 20 additional Items in 2019. The two sides are currently engaging for further deepening of trade concessions through negotiation of a CEPA. A meeting was held in this regard on January 29, 2026.

In case of Indonesia, it may be noted that our major import from Indonesia remains palm oil, and the trade deficit varies due to its inelastic demand compared to the Items being exported to Indonesia.

iv. **PSFTA:** Operationalized in 2005, PSFTA has resulted in consistent trade surplus in favor of Pakistan. The latest meeting to discuss issues under PSTFA was held in Colombo on 28 January 2026, under the auspices of the Secretary Level Talks (8th meeting).

v. **Uzbekistan Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement:** Uzbekistan Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement covers trade in goods. Under the Agreement each country has given concessions to other on seventeen (17) Items. Both sides signed protocol on 5th Feb 2026, adding 29 additional Items in the Preferential Trade Agreement. However, the Protocol of expansion is not implemented yet.

The volume of bilateral trade between Pakistan and Uzbekistan is increasing substantially after signing of the Preferential Trade Agreement, with trade surplus in favour of Pakistan.

vi. **Azerbaijan-Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement:** Azerbaijan Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement covers trade in goods. Under the Agreement each country has given concessions to other on nine (9) Items.

With the Signing of Azerbaijan and Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement Pakistan has surplus trade with Azerbaijan.

vii. **Pakistan-Türkiye Trade in Goods Agreement:** The Agreement covers trade in goods. Türkiye has extended concessions to Pakistan on 261

Tariff lines while Pakistan has extended Turkish side concessions in 130 Tariff Lines. Both sides are negotiating expansion of the PTA.

Historically, Pakistan has a trade deficit with Turkiye, which remained after signing Trade in Goods Agreement. Turkiye has imposed stringent non-tariff barriers on import of many products with export potential from Pakistan, which is one of the reasons behind the trade deficit.

It may be noted that when a smaller country signs a PTA or FTA with a larger country, the export of both countries increases. However, the exports of the larger partner increases more as it generally possess more mature industrial base and economies of scale, producing goods at a lower unit cost. The impact on exports and trade balance is placed at **Annex-A.** Impact on Industrial competitiveness is domain of Ministry of Industries.

(b) No, the agreements were finalized and negotiated/ signed after multiple consultations with stakeholders in public and private sectors including Ministry of Industries, Engineering Development Board, Ministry of National Food Security, Ministry of Science and Technology, Federal Board of Revenue, National Tariff Commission, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Trade Associations, Sectoral Councils, importers and exporters of product sectors etc. The tariff concessions are sought and given with complete input of the relevant industry. To protect our industry, a Sensitive List is prepared in consultation with all these public and private stakeholders on which no concessions are conceded, to protect local industry. However, it is important to underscore, that high imports and weak exports cannot be attributed solely to the provisions of the trade agreement, as a range of internal, external and structural factors also contribute to the imbalance.

For example, transportation cost and mode is a very important factor in exports. Central Asia, Iran and Afghanistan have traditionally been very important for exports of Pakistan agricultural products like rice, meat, kinnow, potatoes, mangoes, sesame seed etc. However, since closure of borders with Afghanistan, despite PTA/EHP trade has come to a halt. Trade with CARs has declined drastically despite PTAs, as it was transported through Afghanistan corridor. After Iran-USA

War, Iranian corridor is almost closed as well and sea shipments have become extremely expensive, hurting exports and disrupting supply chains. Similar situation was faced during covid 19 pandemic. Similarly, presence of banking channel is extremely important, competitor's concessions/ agreements are also important. Domestic factors like cost of energy, stability, exchange rate, policy rate etc. all affect exports along with external factors.

In order to encourage investment in the country, sometimes such Items are included which may not have a strong industrial base at the moment, but may fetch foreign investment due to concessionary market access available. Pakistan's objective for liberalization is driven by broader industrial policy considerations, including attracting foreign investment, facilitating industrial relocation and promoting value-added exports. The objective is to signal to global investors that Pakistan offers a viable platform for producing goods destined for the many other markets duty-free.

If Pakistan chooses to wait for "perfect" industrial readiness before signing agreements, it risks permanent exclusion from global value chains. Pakistan's competitors are aggressively pursuing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with major hubs. Pakistan cannot compete if its products face a 10-15% tariff while a competitor's identical product enters a market duty-free. This results in existing market share is taken away by competitors who have secured better terms.

Agreements are signed after months and years of negotiations in consultation with relevant stakeholders as mentioned above. For its part, these trade agreements are in line with the Trade Policy or Strategic Trade Policy Framework, which is an all-encompassing policy impacting the overall trade environment of the country. Limited utilization of trade concessions can arise out of multiple factors such as price competitiveness, NTBs, compliance costs, proximity, cost of transportation, logistics, etc. Hence it is not correct to attribute effectiveness of trade agreements to above factors only.

(c) Currently, out of over 7500 Items at HS 8, Pakistan exports only 50% of them, whereas imports 80% of them. In FTAs, all Items have to be covered, but our utilization capacity is constrained. In PTAs, existing and potential products are covered, but sometimes, the concessions could not be utilized. E.g in trade with

Azerbaijan, main problem is absence of banking channel, through Iranian corridor, resultantly taking long route through Poti port of Georgia with long time and high cost of transportation.

For all of these trade agreements, Certificate of Origin are issued by govt agencies on both sides and efforts are underway to have them issued and exchanged electronically as well. Enforcement is by Customs not by Ministry of Commerce, the rules are well enforced and no concessions are given if importer does not submit COO under the agreement.

(d) Pakistan has different level of market access under its FTAs/PTAs. In general, effort is made to include all Items of export strength in trade agreements. However, the actual market access availed remains dependent on various factors. Actual market access is often restricted not by tariffs, but by stringent Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and technical standards. Many local industries operate at low capacity or face high domestic input costs (energy and credit), preventing them from achieving the volumes necessary to achieve scale.

(e) The future trade agreements are being negotiated after feasibility studies by 3rd parties like FPCCI or PBC etc. with a further stakeholder consultation for the study.

The ongoing negotiations on trade agreements are being conducted after extensive **stakeholder consultations with exporters, industry, associations, chambers of commerce and relevant government departments** to evaluate sector-wise export potential, domestic industrial readiness and possible impacts on local industry.

Under the Strategic Trade Policy Framework (STPF) 2020-25, market access has been identified as a key driver of export competitiveness. New trade agreements are being negotiated carefully to secure market access for value-added products while protecting domestic industry.

Under STPF, a dedicated negotiation cell has been proposed in the Ministry to conduct objective assessments of trade agreements, strengthen negotiation capacity and ensure better utilization of concessions through awareness

programmes, export diversification initiatives and targeted engagement in new markets.

National Compliance Centre (NCC) has been established to facilitate compliance with international standards, bridge global trade laws and help Government to identify sectors where Pakistan has export potential, assess utilization of tariff concessions, and propose corrective measures or renegotiations of Trade Agreements, where required.

<u>IMPLEMENTATION OF SIGNLE NATIONAL CURRICULUM</u>

92. * MS. NATASHA DAULTANA:

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state:

a) what is the current number of out-of-school children in Pakistan, province-wise;

b) what annual targets have been set out to reduce this figure;

c) what percentage of GDP is currently allocated to the education sector;

d) how does it compare with regional benchmarks;

e) whether any impact assessment has been conducted regarding the implementation of the Single National Curriculum; if so, findings thereof; and

f) what is the student-to-teacher ratio in public schools across provinces and whether it meets international standards?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) Number of Out-of-School Children (OOSC) in Pakistan:

Province/ Region	Total OOSC (Age 5-16)
Punjab	9.60 million
Sindh	7.82 million
KP	4.92 million
Balochistan	2.94 million
ICT	0.09 million
Pakistan	25.37 million

Source: 7th Population Census 2023, PBS, Islamabad

(b) According to the National Action Plan (approved by IPEMC), the following are the year-wise targets:

Year	OOSC Targets
2026	4.59
2027	5.29
2028	4.38
2029	4.30
2030	4.21
Total	22.76

(c) & (d) Source: National Action Plan, MoFE&PT, Islamabad

Year	Expenditure on Education as percentage of GDP
2024-25*	0.8%

* Provisional data for July 2024 to March 2025

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2024–25, Finance Division, Islamabad

Country / Benchmark	Expenditure on Education as percentage of GDP
Pakistan	0.8%
UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) recommendation	4-6%

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2024–25, Finance Division, Islamabad
https://www.uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/medias/fichiers/2025/07/Metadata-FFA1.a.gdp_.pdf

(e) The National Curriculum Council Wing (NCCW) developed and notified the Single National Curriculum (SNC) in 2020, which was subsequently renamed as the National Curriculum of Pakistan (NCP) 2022-23. The NCP covers all compulsory and elective subjects from Early Childhood Education (ECE) to Grade 12. The provinces were actively engaged and taken on board throughout this process.

The curriculum is a living document that is periodically reviewed and updated in light of feedback and emerging educational trends. In this context, NCCW conducted comprehensive policy dialogues across the country during June-July 2025 to identify challenges in the implementation of the NCP. In the study mixed approach qualitative and quantitative was adopted. Findings are as under: -

- Aligned with national educational goals
- Promotes 21st century competencies.
- Promotes higher order thinking skills
- Suggested assessment activities are aligned with curriculum objectives
- Addresses societal needs.
- Focuses on holistic development of learners
- Some subjects are overloaded, such as Islamiat and Chemistry at the SSC level.
- Repetition of SLOs across subjects.
- Indigenous knowledge, local economies, and regional languages are underrepresented, particularly at the primary level.
- Textbooks are not standardized/content overload in textbooks
- Current assessment practices hinder the realization of NCP objectives, especially those related to 21st-century skills.
- Multi grade and multi subject teaching.
- Teachers are overburdened with multiple assignments including administrative assignments.
- Teachers lack adequate training for the effective implementation of the NCP
- Insufficient infrastructure and administrative support.

Based on feedback and recommendations received from the provinces, NCCW undertook the rationalization of core subject curricula (Urdu, English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Computer Science, and General Science) for Grades 9–12. Furthermore, the NCCW organized the National Curriculum Summit 2026 on February 11-12, 2026, to build national consensus on curriculum reforms.

(f) Pupil-Teacher Ratio in public schools Primary to Higher Secondary:

Province/Region	PTR
Punjab	36
Sindh	31
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	31
Balochistan	20
AJ&K	18
Gilgit Baltistan	25
ICT	30
Pakistan	32

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics 2023-24, PIE, Islamabad

FOREIGN FUNDS' UTILIZATION IN KARACHI AND HYDERABAD

93. * MR. MUHAMMAD MOIN AAMER PIRZADA:

Will the Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state the details of the foreign loan/funds Aids etc, received from different Countries Banks and Organizations and its utilizations in the projects of Karachi and Hyderabad during the last three years?

Minister for Economic Affairs (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema): Details of the foreign loan/funds aids etc. received from different development partners in the projects of Karachi and Hyderabad during the last three years is placed at (Annex-I). Moreover, Executive Agencies implementing partners that is Federal Ministries/Divisions/Provincial Governments are utilizing these funds. Therefor Ministry of Economic Affairs does not have the detail of the utilization of funds.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

ALARMING NUMBER OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

94. * MR. ANJUM AQEEL KHAN

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state what strategy is being evolved to identify out-of-school children and ensure

their immediate enrollment in Islamabad in view of the fact that Pakistan has an alarming number of out-of-school children particularly in Islamabad?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): Under the Prime Minister's National Education Emergency, the Federal Government has launched a comprehensive and structured "No Child Left Behind Campaign (2026)" in Islamabad Capital Territory to ensure complete identification, enrollment, and retention of Out-of-School Children (OOSC).

This initiative is being implemented through an integrated ICT Action Plan with the following key components:

Key Measures:

1. No Child Left Behind Initiative (2026) – Core Strategy

- Door-to-door household surveys across all Union Councils of Islamabad.
- Identification, verification, and mapping of Out-of-School Children at household level.
- Targeted enrollment of approximately 25,000 children into the formal and non-formal education system.
- Real-time digital tracking of each identified child to ensure follow-up until admission.

2. Digital Identification & Data Integration

- Geo-tagged household surveys for accurate mapping of OOSC.
- Integration with NFEMIS Portal for real-time registration, monitoring, and reporting.
- Centralized dashboard for continuous tracking of enrollment progress.

3. Immediate Enrollment Mechanish

- Admission of identified children in nearby public sector schools against available capacity.

- Operationalization of second shift/evening shift schools where required.
- Establishment and strengthening of Non-Formal Education (NFE) centres.
- Implementation of Accelerated Learning Programs (ALPs) for over-age and out-of-school children.

4. Retention and Continuity Measures

- Provision of free textbooks and learning materials.
- Attendance monitoring system with dropout alerts and rapid response mechanisms.
- Engagement of parents, communities, and local leaders for sustained enrollment.
- Incentive-based support mechanisms to reduce dropouts.

TOTAL AMOUNT IN DORMANT ACCOUNTS

95. * MR. TAHIR IQBAL:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state whether certain dormant accounts have remained unclaimed by heirs, if so, what is the total amount presently held in said accounts in each bank at present?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): As per section 31 of Banking Company Ordinance 1962, a debt payable in Pakistan currency or any other currency owed by a banking company by reason of a deposit, not being a deposit in the name of a minor or a Government or a court of law, in respect of which no transaction has taken place and no statement of account has been requested or acknowledged by the creditor during a period of fifteen years, are considered unclaimed deposits. Further, all banks/DFIs in Pakistan are required to surrender these unclaimed deposits to SBP as per the said clause.

Likewise, funds related to all the instruments (e.g. Pay Order, Demand Drafts, Bankers Cheques, etc.) that have not been paid during the period of 15 years are

also required to be surrendered to SBP. The unpaid funds related to instruments issued in favor of government, are also required to be surrendered to SBP.

List of accounts surrendered by each bank along with particulars of the account holders is published on SBP website as well as on the website of the relevant banks. The year wise list of unclaimed accounts/ funds can be accessed at the SBP website.

The amounts which are surrendered to SBP are allowed to be claimed back by the account holders / legal heirs. The claimants lodge their claims through their respective banks. The banks, after scrutiny and due diligence forward the claims to SBP, which are then paid to the claimants.

It may be noted that total amount available with SBP related to Unclaimed Deposits surrendered by banks as of April 27, 2026 is Rs. 100.59 billion. List of accounts surrendered by each bank along with particulars of the account holders is published on SBP website as well as on the website of the relevant banks.

PSDP SCHEMES AWARDED VIA GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT

96. * MR. USAMA AHMED MELA:

Will the Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives be pleased to state:

a) how many new Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) schemes have been awarded via the Government to Government format during the last three years; and

b) the details of all such schemes including total project cost and any subsequent revisions?

(Reply not received.)

BARTER SYSTEM TO AVOID INTEREST

97. * MR. TAHIR IQBAL:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

a) the obstacles to interest free transactions alongwith the steps being taken to remove the said obstacles; and

b) the amount of interest that has to be paid for investment and transactions with foreign countries;

c) whether there is any form of barter system to avoid interest alongwith the detail thereof?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) Islamic banking in Pakistan has witnessed consistent growth in the last two decades and has emerged as a significant component of Pakistan's financial system. As of December 2025, Islamic banking assets represented 23 percent of the overall banking industry, while deposits accounted for a larger portion at 28 percent.

The sector's share in total financing reached 38 percent, underscoring its growing presence. Currently, 6 full-fledged Islamic banks along with 15 conventional banks having Islamic banking branches are offering Islamic financial services in Pakistan. Spread across 146 districts throughout Pakistan, the branch network of the Islamic banking industry consists of 7,562 branches and 2,932 Islamic windows i.e. dedicated counters at conventional branches.

Furthermore, currently two digital banks are also providing Islamic financial services (one as a full-fledged Islamic bank while the other through Islamic window operations). These indicators highlight not only the industry's sustained progress but also its deeper integration into Pakistan's financial architecture. The consistent growth in key Islamic banking indicators and the expanding branch network demonstrate both the sector's outreach and the increasing consumer preference in Pakistan.

Despite witnessing this significant growth there are challenges faced by the Islamic banking industry that need to be resolved. Accordingly, amongst others, the major obstacles to interest free transactions include the following:

- Limited availability of Shariah compliant Government securities for liquidity management of Islamic banking institutions and conversion of existing conventional debt into Islamic
- Shortage of qualified Islamic finance professionals, who can lead the industry into the next level of growth and development

While SBP has historically been taking several steps to create a conducive and enabling regulatory environment, SBP along with Government of Pakistan and other stakeholders has undertaken the major initiatives which are placed at Annex-A.

(b) Quarterly data on interest payments on debt and repatriation of profits/ dividends for the last one and half years is as below:

The historical data on Pakistan's external debt and liabilities servicing and income on investment is available at following links:

1. Pakistan External Debt/Liabilities Servicing https: // www. sbp. org. pk / ecodata / pakdebtsvr_Arch.xls
2. Repatriation of Profit/ Dividend on Foreign Investment-By Sector https: // www. sbp. org. pk / ecodata / Repatriation (Archive).xls

Furthermore, Interest payments on External Debt and Repatriation of Profit/ Dividend on Foreign Investment is at Annex-B.

(c) Barter trade refers to the direct exchange of goods or services without the use of money. From an Islamic perspective, such transactions are permissible, as they are based on real, asset backed exchange and avoid Riba (interest). Accordingly, barter arrangements are allowed provided they are fair, transparent, and free from excessive uncertainty or exploitation. At present, there is no formal or large-scale barter system operating within Pakistan's financial or banking sector. Most domestic and international transactions continue to be conducted through monetary channels supported by the banking system, ensuring standardization, transparency, and alignment with global financial practices.

However, the Government of Pakistan, through the Ministry of Commerce, has introduced a limited barter-based trade facilitation mechanism vide SRO 642(I)/2023 dated June 1, 2023, for Business-to-Business (B2B) transactions with Iran, Afghanistan, and Russia, particularly in cases where conventional banking channels are constrained due to international sanctions. This framework has subsequently been refined through SRO 1989(I)/2025 dated October 17, 2025 to

address operational challenges and improve implementation (Annex-C & *Annex-D).

It is pertinent to note that such barter arrangements operate outside the formal financial system; hence, the State Bank of Pakistan does not have a direct operational role in these transactions. The facilitation, regulation, and policy framework for such arrangements fall within the domain of the Ministry of Commerce, including any bilateral or multilateral trade mechanisms.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Lirabry.)

TAXES PAID BY PIAC AND OTHER PRIVATE AIRLINES

98. * MR. MUHAMMAD MOIN AAMER PIRZADA:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the year-wise details of the income, and taxes paid by Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (PIAC) and other Private Airlines in the Pakistan during the last three years?

(Reply not received.)

EXPERTS WARN A SUSTAINED OIL SHOCK

99. * DR. SHARMILA FARUQUI:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

a) why experts warn a sustained oil shock could cost Pakistan 1.5 percent of GDP, with the external sector facing a Dollar 12-14 billion shock if oil reaches Dollar 120-150 per barrel, yet the Government maintains only "minor impacts" and has not revised the Dollar 2.2 billion FY 26 current account deficit target;

b) whether petroleum levies contribute over Rs 1,000 billion annually to the budget, yet daily fuel price adjustments are argued to reduce hoarding and improve fiscal discipline; and

c) what specific mechanism ensures that increased revenue from higher petroleum levies during price spikes is transparently accounted for and directed toward protecting vulnerable household rather than lost to inefficiencies?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) Pakistan's petroleum imports are around one-fourth of its total import bill. During Jul-Mar FY2026, these accounted for 22.2 percent. Given the share, the current account is sensitive to changes in oil prices.

However, in first nine months of FY2026, the current account has registered a surplus of $8 million, supported by 8.2 percent growth in workers' remittances to reach $30.3 billion and IT exports that increased by 19.8 percent reaching $3.4 billion.

In March 2026, the current account recorded a surplus of $1.1 billion. Despite high volatility in the oil prices, average Brent crude in March 2026 was recorded at $103.7 per barrels.

The latest external account position remains broadly consistent with the NEC-approved external sector framework reflected in the Annual Plan 2025-26. The Annual Plan envisages a contained current account deficit of around $2.1 billion, equivalent to about 0.5 percent of GDP, and remittances to around US$39.4 billion. In addition, foreign exchange reserve position remains strong. As of 30th April2026, these were recorded at $21.3 billion. Additional deposits of $3 billion have been received from Saudi Arabia, along with an extension in terms of the earlier $5 billion deposits and the government has successfully issued Eurobonds in the international market. IMF EFF program remains on track. These factors ensure the strengthening of our external buffers to sustain any current account pressures that may materialize in the future if the conflict in the Middle East prolongs.

Amid a volatile and evolving situation in the Middle East, the downside risks persist. The impact has remained contained so far, and it is expected to remain within the target range for FY2026. However, if the shock persists and materially alters the external outlook, projections will be updated through the normal macroeconomic framework review process during the upcoming APCC and NEC meetings before the Budget FY2026-27.

The government is closely monitoring the situation and taking timely and proactive measures to mitigate the impact of these shocks. Under the directives of the Prime Minister, a high- level committee has been established to monitor daily

petroleum supply, secure additional cargoes, and prevent supply disruptions, along with fuel conservation and austerity measures.

(b) Collection from petroleum levy is dependent on the consumption of petroleum products. In CFY, an amount Rs. 1,342 billion has been collected for the period July 2025 to April, 2026.

(c) The collection is reported by Petroleum Division, and becomes part of the Federal Consolidated Fund (FCF) of the Federal Government, wherein all tax and non-tax revenues are deposited. Expenditure from the FCF is undertaken as approved in the annual budget by the National Assembly. The approved expenditure in the Budget also includes spending to protect vulnerable households through various programs, including Benazir Income Support Program, which for FY 2026 is budgeted at Rs. 716 billion.

Furthermore, in the wake of rising fuel prices, the Government has introduced "Energy Relief Plan" to provide targeted subsidies to vulnerable groups. Under this plan, subsidy is being provided to motorcycles, public freight and transport, railways and small farmers.

<u>RESTORATION WORK AT TAXILA</u>

100. * MS. MAHTAB AKBAR RASHDI:

Will the Minister for National Heritage and Culture Division be pleased to state:

a) whether recent restoration work at Taxila, including Mohra Moradu and Sirkap had involved the use of cement in violation of accepted conservation standards; if so, details thereof;

b) whether the Government has taken notice of concerns raised by UNESCO regarding improper conservation practices at Taxila;

c) if so, what corrective measures have been taken;

d) whether any independent technical audit has been conducted to assess the quality of restoration work at Taxila; if not, reasons thereof;

e) what is the total budget allocated for the Taxila preservation projects and how much has been utilized so far;

f) whether lack of expertise and coordination among relevant authorities has contributed to unprofessional restoration practices;

g) if so, what accountability measures have been taken?

Minister for National Heritage and Culture Division (Mr. Aurangzeb Khan Khichi): (a) In the wake of 18th Constitutional Amendment 2010, the heritage sites along with allied institutions are devolved to provinces. Heritage sites of Taxila valley are under the Punjab and KPK Archaeology Departments according to their geographical locations. The conservation work is carried out by Punjab Archaeology Department as the administrative control of Mohra Muradu and Sirkap archaeological sites is with them.

However, the Department of Archaeology & Museums (DOAM), Islamabad working under the administrative control of National Heritage & Culture Division (NH&CD) has communicated with the Punjab Archaeology Department for exact information about the matter. Punjab Archaeology Department responded directly to World Heritage Centre in the matter and shared copy with DOAM (Annex-1).

(b) Permanent Delegate apprised NH&CD about the conservation problems at Taxila sites. DoAM has communicated the concerns of World Heritage Center and UNESCO about the conservation of two archaeological sites in Taxila to Punjab Archaeology Department. Punjab Archaeology Department responded directly to World Heritage Centre in the matter and shared copy with DOAM (Annex-ll).

(c) DoAM apprised Archaeology Department of Punjab about the concerns of World Heritage Centre but instead of responding to DOAM, Punjab Archaeology Department has communicated with World Heritage Center and Permanent Delegate directly and shared copy with DOAM (Annex-lll).

(d) DoAM has proposed to NH&CD to ask Punjab Archaeology Department to constitute a Committee comprising of national and international archaeologists and conservators to check the quality of restoration work at Taxila heritage sites.

The Committee will ascertain the exact situation at the conservation site and will propose appropriate remedial steps.

In this regard NH&CD had convened a high level meeting (Annex-IV) in the matter in which all stake holders were invited. The meeting was initially convened on 15th of April, 2026 then re-scheduled for 21st of April, 2026 but could not be held due to work from home orders of Cabinet Division. Meeting will be held in coming days to sort out the matter.

(e) The DoAM has no information regarding allocation of funds to Taxila as all conservation work on these sites is being carried out by Punjab Archaeology Department. The information can be taken from Punjab Archaeology Department, Government of the Punjab.

(f) DoAM raised objections of non-inclusion of expert opinion of professional conservator in the matter of conservation of Mohra Muradu and Sirkap sites. Punjab Archaeology Department has not responded in the matter as they attached professional opinions of archaeologists in the conservation methodology lacking in put of conservation executer.

(g) Accountability measures will be taken after holding a proposed high level meeting. The meeting will be concluded in proposing a Committee to ascertain the exact information about the conservation work being carried out.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

<u>EXPORT OF EDIBLE ITEMS TO MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES</u>

101. * MS. SAMINA KHALID GHURKI:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has exported different Items of edibles to Middle East Countries (Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Oman, Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) during recent Iran, Israil War;

b) total quantity of all Items exported to these countries and total foreign exchange received to Government; and

c) names of traders/companies who have exported these Items?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) Pakistan is exporting various edible Items to Middle Eastern countries including Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Oman, Bahrain, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. However, the conflict has significantly disrupted regional supply chains, which also impacted Pakistan's trade with GCC countries. During this crises Pakistan adopted a proactive approach by engaging with the governments / private sector of these countries to assess and meet their food requirements. However, due to disruptions in sea route, the exports to GCC countries have declined 69.7% in March 2026 compared to March 2025. Only perishable Items like meat are being exported through air cargo. Moreover, the frequency of air freighters was increased to facilitate the continued export of perishable and high demand food Items.

(b) In March, 2026, Pakistan exported goods worth USD 95.43 Million to GCC countries (Major products along with quantity exported in March are enclosed).

(c) Ministry of Commerce doesn't have access to the companies /exporters.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

PERCENTAGE OF SPENT BUDGET

102. * MR. JAMES IQBAL:

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state the percentage of the actually spent budget out of allocated education budget during the last Fiscal Year and the significant progress achieved from the said utilization?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): During FY2024–25, the Federal Education & Professional

Training Division under Grant No. 36 was allocated a final budget of Rs. 39.833 Billion, which was fully utilized (100%).

Progress achieved:

For FY 2024–25, the Ministry ensured effective utilization of its budget through the implementation of key education initiatives across ICT, including:

- The Prime Minister's School Meal Program was implemented in 247 institutions, alongside Health & Hygiene initiatives in 125 institutions.
- Technology-focused interventions included IT training centers, Digital Learning Hubs, and STEAM, Robotics, and AI labs.
- The Education Voucher Programme was launched to bring Out-Of-School Children into the education system.
- A total of 51 evening schools were established to address enrolment challenges.
- Infrastructure improvements included solarization of 100 schools and upgradation of public schools and libraries.
- Computer labs were established in 226 girls' schools to promote digital access.
- Student support initiatives included eye screening, a mental well-being helpline, and provision of first aid facilities.
- The Prime Minister's Free Pink Bus Service was introduced to facilitate safe transportation for students.
- Early Childhood Education Centers and vocational training centers were established to strengthen foundational and skills-based education.
- Technology parks and e-Rozgar centers were set up to enhance employability opportunities.

Overall, these initiatives have significantly improved access, quality, and digital integration in education, aligning the sector with modern requirements and enhancing future employability of students.

<u>FOSTERING CULTURAL DIPLOMACY</u>

103. * SYEDA SHEHLA RAZA:

Will the Minister for National Heritage and Culture Division be pleased to state:

a) what role does the Division played in fostering cultural diplomacy and how many countries are being engaged during 2024 and 2025; and

b) if yes, the names of these countries and what achievements have been made so far?

Minister for National Heritage and Culture Division (Mr. Aurangzeb Khan Khichi): (a) The Ministry plays a very critical role in fostering cultural diplomacy. Details of which are at **Annex-1.** Moreover, in the years 2024 and 2025, 14 Agreements/Molls have been signed with 12 countries.

(b) The details of the 14 Agreements/Molls signed with 12 countries is at **Annex-ll.** Achievements have been made through cultural diplomacy in respect of various agreements / MoUs, which are at **Annex-Ill.**

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

COMMERCIAL AND TRADE ATTACHÉS

104. * MR. MUHAMMAD MOBEEN ARIF:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that appointment at the position of Commercial and Trade Attachés are also made on contract basis as well from private sector; and

b) details of contract based officers remuneration, qualification, copy of contract?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) The Ministry of Commerce administers Sixty-Six (66) Pakistan's trade Missions abroad across Fifty-Four (54) countries. These Missions serve as Pakistan's principal interface with international trade and investment Partners. Each Mission is headed by a Trade & Investment Officer (TIO). The selection of the TIOs is carried out through a transparent and competitive process, strictly in accordance with the Policy Guidelines for the Selection, Appointment and Posting of TIOs-2024, duly approved by the Honorable Prime Minister. (Annex-I).

In terms of Para-1(d) of the Policy Guidelines-2024, a minimum of 40%, 50% and 60% of the vacancies in any particular selection cycle are reserved for BS-20, BS-19 and BS-18 officers of CTG respectively. Whereas, officers from other Occupational Groups are selected against the remaining vacancies. Furthermore, in terms of Para 1(f) of the Policy Guidelines-, ibid, 10% quota of TIO's posts has been allocated to the candidates from Pakistani Diaspora and Private Sector subject to fulfillment of prescribed eligibility criteria. In case of non-availability of the suitable candidate against the posts reserved for CTG and private sector / Pakistan diaspora, the successful public sector candidate from general pool are appointed against these posts in order of merit.

All candidates from public and private sector are selected through a very competitive and rigorous selection process. The said selection process involves written test and psychometric assessment conducted by LUMS / IBA and subsequent interview of the candidates who qualified written test by a Selection Board chaired by Minister Commerce and having Secretary Commerce, Secretary MOFA, Secretary SIFC, CE TDAP and an expert from private sector as Members.

It is clarified that only candidates from private sector or Pakistani diaspora are appointed on contract basis, that too, after they successfully compete and qualify through the transparent and merit-based selection process. They join their respective posts after security clearance by Special Vetting Agency (SVA) i.e. Investigation Bureau (IB) and completing pre-departure training at Pakistan Institute of Trade & development (PITAD).

In the selection cycle (2024-2025), no candidate from the private sector was appointed as no private sector candidate qualified the written test. However, the list of TIOs appointed from private sector on contract basis during last Five (05) years is attached as Annex-II.

(b) The qualification requirements for appointment of TIOs from private sector / Diaspora have been clearly defined in the eligibility criteria prescribed by the Policy Guidelines, 2024.

All officers posted to Pakistan's Trade Missions abroad are entitled to the same pay packages and benefits in accordance with the applicable rules and policies. There

is no significant difference in remuneration and perks of the officers appointed from the public sector and private sector.

A copy of the employment contract agreement with the private sector candidate is placed at (Annex-III).

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

SDG RELATED PROGRAMMES

105. * MS. ASIYA NAZ TANOLI:

Will the Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives be pleased to state:

a) whether any special schemes for skilled women have been included in SDG-related programs; and

b) whether Taxila is included among the selected cities?

Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiative (Mr. Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhary): (a) As per record, no special scheme for skilled women is included in PSDP. However, an umbrella program for skill development titled, "Prime Minister's Youth Skill Development Program" is a Rs. 23.522 billion spanning four years (2023-27), aiming to skill 230,000 youth —including a significant focus on women — through IT, industrial, and conventional trades for local and overseas employment. These efforts have been formally integrated into the approved PC-I of the Prime Minister's Youth Skill Development Program (PMYSDP) for the period 2023-2026. The program aligns with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5, 8, and 10, which focus on gender equality, decent work, economic growth, and the reduction of inequalities.

Additionally, as per the approved PC-I of the Prime Minister's Youth Skill Development Program (202326), 40% of seats have been reserved for women to ensure their inclusion and promote gender equality, enabling them to achieve financial independence while working from home.

Furthermore, in the light of SDGs 8 & 10, a purpose- built and functional

day care centers have been established across Ministries/Divisions to facilitate provision of level playing field for skilled women in their employment and work.

(b) As per information received from NAVTTC, the detail of trainings being imparted by NAVTTC in Taxila city are as under:

- **PMYSDP (Batch-I):**
  - **No.** of **Institutes = 08,**
  - **No. of Trainees** = **540** .
- **PMYSDP (Batch-II):**
  - **No.** of **Institutes** = **18,**
  - No. of Trainees **=** 970
- **Total:**
  - No. of Institutes **=** 26,
  - No. of Trainees = 1,510

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TEACHERS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN POSTED OUT

22. MR. SHER AFZAL KHAN:

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of Grade-17 and above of the Educational Institutions of Federal Government 6 to 8 Sector I-8, Islamabad, are transferred to the suburb/Rural areas of Islamabad after three years; and

b) if so, the details of those teachers who have not been posted out?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) It is not fact that the teachers of Grade-17 and above of the Educational Institutions of Federal Government 6 to 8 Sector 1-8, Islamabad are transferred to the sub-rural/ rural areas of Islamabad after three years. However, transfers and postings are presently banned.

(b) Nil.

<u>APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRAR</u>

23. SYED RAFIULLAH:

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state:

a) the prescribed criteria and procedure currently in place for the appointment of the Registrar in the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology;

b) whether these criteria were followed in letter and spirit in the appointment of the incumbent Registrar;

c) the criteria and procedure actually adopted for the appointment of the incumbent Registrar;

d) whether the previous service record of the incumbent Registrar was taken into account before his appointment, and if so, the details thereof;

e) whether it is correct that prior to his appointment, allegations of malpractice existed during his service with previous employers, and if so, the details thereof;

f) whether any inquiry or investigation was conducted regarding such allegations and its outcome; and

g) the steps taken or proposed to ensure transparency, merit, and corrective action in such appointments?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) As per clause 13(1) of FUUAST Ordinance CXIX-2002, "There shall be a Registrar of the University to be appointed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed".

The clause 13(2) defines that "The experience and professional and academic qualifications necessary for appointment to the post of the Registrar shall be as may be prescribed".

As per the clause 13(4) "The term of office of the Registrar shall be a renewable period of three years". **(Relevant extract of FUUAST Ordinance is attached as Annex-A).**

This is a tenured contractual position for a period of three years, extendable, and was advertised on the direction of the Court, as it had remained vacant for a long time.

(b) & (c) The criteria were followed in letter and spirit in the appointment of the incumbent registrar. The advertisement was published in March 2025.

All received applications were checked by the Scrutiny committee and as per the laid-down criteria given in the advertisement; he was eligible on the merit list for the position of Registrar.

The Selection board was held on September 1, 2025 and the recommendations of Selection Board were approved in 51st Senate Meeting held on October 4, 2025. After the approval of Senate, the appointment letter was issued (Relevant Record is attached as **Annex-B**).

(d) Dr. Syed Inayat Ali Shah has over 34 years of extensive administrative and teaching experience. He is a retired Meritorious Professor (BPS-22) from the historic institution, Islamia College Peshawar (a chartered public sector university). He is the only individual to have attained the position of Meritorious Professor in this 114-year-old institution. Based on his distinguished administrative and academic record, the Chancellor of the university appointed him as his representative on the Special Selection Board at UET Peshawar and as a regular Member of the Selection Board at Bacha Khan University, Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, for a three-year term during 05-08-2022 to 04-08-2025.(The CV and the relevant documents are attached as **Annex-C**)

(e) As per statement of Dr. Syed Inayat Ali Shah, he has never been involved in any malpractice.

(f) As per statement of Dr. Syed Inayat Ali Shah, there is no enquiry against him.

(g) All received applications were checked by the Scrutiny committee and as per the laid-down criteria given in the advertisement; he was eligible on the merit list for the position of Registrar.

The Selection board was held on September 1, 2025 and the recommendations of Selection Board were approved in 51st Senate Meeting held on October 4, 2025. After the approval of the Senate, the appointment letter was issued.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

CURRENT ENROLLMENT RATIO

24. MS. SHAMAILA RANA:

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state:

a) the current enrollment ratio at Primary, Secondary, and Higher Secondary levels in Islamabad Capital Territory;

b) the measures taken by the Government to improve the quality of public sector education and teachers' training; and

c) whether any reforms are underway to update curricula in line with modern and technological needs?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) Federal Directorate of Education is responsible to impart quality education through its 432 educational institutions in Islamabad Capital Territory. FDE is providing equitable access to quality education for the residents of ICT and adjoining areas. FDE is mandated to provide the formal education to the residents of ICT. The existing enrollment of the academic year 2025-26 is as under (the enrollment of current academic year 2026-27 shall be finalized after the completion of admission process):

Level	Enrollment
Primary	111095
Middle	63048
Secondary	34768
High Secondary	30845

Total	239756
BS	4837
G. Total	244593

(b) 1. The Federal Directorate of Education (FDE) has developed an internal Professional Development Framework to provide continuous professional development to all teachers and school leaders.

2. Under this framework, all teachers are required to complete mandatory training credit hours during each proMotion cycle.
3. The National Institute of Excellence in Teacher Education (NIETE) serves as a virtual training institute, offering structured training programs to public school teachers in ICT at various levels, ranging from beginner to experienced educators.
4. NIETE also provides in-class support to teachers through instructional coaches to further enhance teaching practices.

(c) The National Curriculum Council Wing (NCCW) has developed and notified the National Curriculum of Pakistan (NCP) 2022-23 for Early Childhood Education (ECE) through Grade 12, covering all compulsory and elective subjects, in consultation with provincial experts from across the country. The NCP is aligned with modern and technological needs, incorporating digital literacy, environmental stewardship, and 21st Century skills.

The curriculum is a living document that is periodically reviewed and updated in light of feedback and emerging educational trends. In this context, NCCW conducted comprehensive policy dialogues across the country during June-July 2025 to identify challenges in the implementation of the NCP. Building on the findings and recommendations from these dialogues, a series of nationwide consultative workshops were held during October-November 2025.

Based on feedback and recommendations received from the provinces, NCCW undertook the rationalization of core subject curricula (Urdu, English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Computer Science, and General Science)

for Grades 9–12. Furthermore, the NCCW organized the National Curriculum Summit 2026 on February 11-12, 2026, to build national consensus on curriculum reforms. The reform process is currently underway.

<u>MEDICAL AND CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCES</u>

25. DR. SHARMILA FARUQUI:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

a) when was Medical and Conveyance Allowance of Federal Government employees last increased;

b) can a Government employee get any disease treated for the same amount of money;

c) does Government intends to increase these two allowances in the upcoming budget so that at least Government employees are able to afford their treatment;

d) if no, the reasons thereof; and

e) if part (c) is yes, when and the details of increase to be made in aforesaid allowances?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) The Medical and Conveyance Allowances were last revised w.e.f.01-07-2015 and 01-07-2014 respectively.

(b) The medical allowance is in lieu of outdoor treatment only. The expenditures on Indoor treatment as well as treatment of chronic diseases are fully borne by the Government.

(c), (d) & (e) At present no proposal for increase Conveyance and Medical' Allowances is under consideration of the Federal. However, it depends resources available position of the Federal Government during FY 2026-2027.

<u>PERFORMANCE OF TDAP</u>

26. SYEDA SHEHLA RAZA:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) whether the Ministry has evacuated the performance of Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP) in the last year; and

b) if so, the achievements, gaps identified, and any structural reforms proposed?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) Performance of TDAP for the last year is placed at **Annexure–A.**

Outcome of TDAP Flagship Events is placed at Annexure–B.

(b) Details of gaps identified and proposed structural reforms are placed at Annexure–C.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

BUDGETS IMPACT ON POVERTY REDUCTION

27. SYEDA SHEHLA RAZA:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state what measures will be taken to ensure the budget's impact on poverty reduction and job creation?

Transferred to Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety for answer on Next Rota Day.

PROMOTION FOR THE POSTS OF VICE PRINCIPAL (BS-18)

28. MS. SHAHIDA BEGUM:

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that under the Federal Directorate of Education (FDE), Islamabad, documents were recently sought from several Secondary School Teachers (Male/Female) for proMotion to the posts of Vice Principal (BS-18) under the four-tier proMotion formula;

b) whether it is also a fact that subsequently, through another notification, names of several teachers previously included were removed and replaced with relatively junior teachers;

c) if the aforementioned facts are correct, the reasons for this action alongwith complete details thereof; and

d) whether the Government will take steps to conduct a transparent inquiry into this matter and immediately halt any illegal or unfair proceedings?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) Yes, it is a fact that documents were recently sought from several Secondary School Teachers (Male/Female) for proMotion to the posts of Vice Principal (BS-18) under the four-tier proMotion formula.

(b) Yes, it is a fact that documents were recently sought from several Secondary School Teachers (Male/Female) for proMotion to the posts of Vice Principal (BS-18) under the four-tier proMotion formula.

(c) The list was updated in accordance with the recommendations of the committee constituted to finalize the seniority list of Secondary School Teacher (Female) by deciding the departmental representation submitted by the incumbents who were deferred by the DPC due to shortage of qualification and their seniority order was required to be restored/ adjusted as per Civil Servants (Seniority) Rules, 1993.

(d) Stated as above.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Leave Applications.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Waseem Qadir has requested for the grant of leave for 14th and 15th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mian Ghous Muhammad has requested for the grant of leave for 14th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Raja Pervez Ashraf has requested for the grant of leave for 13th and 14th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Choudhary lftikhar Nazir has requested for the grant of leave from 13th and 15th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Usama Ahmed Mela has requested for the grant of leave for 12th , 13th and 15th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Dr. Shazia Sobia Aslam Soomro has requested for the grant of leave for 13th May, 2026.Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Ms. Shaista Khan has requested for the grant of leave for 15th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Muhammad Ijaz-ul-Haq has requested for the grant of leave from 15th May, 2026 till the conclusion of the Session. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Ms. Ayesha Nazir has requested for the grant of leave for whole 26th Session and from 11th to 13th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Syed Amin Ul Haq has requested for the grant of leave for 15th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Hafeez Ur Rehman Khan Drishak has requested for the grant of leave from 11th to 13th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Ms. Muneeba Iqbal has requested for the grant of leave from 20th May to 14th June, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Khurram Shahzad Virk has requested for the grant of leave for 15th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Ali Muhammad has requested for the grant of leave for 12th and 13th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Ms. Saeeda Jamshid has requested for the grant of leave from 12th to 15th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Sher Afzal Khan has requested for the grant of leave from 11th to 13th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Malik Muhammad Aamir Dogar has requested for the grant of leave for 15th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Faisal Amin Khan has requested for the grant of leave for 14th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Bilal Farooq Tarar has requested for the grant of leave from 18th to 22nd May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE *REG*: THE INORDINATE DELAY IN HANDING OVER POSSESSION OF PLOTS IN SECTOR I-12 BY THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (CDA)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Item No. 3, Calling Attention Notice. Ms. Natasha Daultana Sahiba please move Item No. 3.

Ms. Natasha Daultana: Thank you Mr. Speaker! I invite attention of the Minister for Interior and Narcotics Control to a matter of urgent public importance regarding the inordinate delay in handing over possession of plots in Sector I-12 by the Capital Development Authority (CDA), causing grave concern amongst the public.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی طلال چوہدری صاحب kindly briefly answer دیجیے گا۔ یہ آج سپیکر صاحب نے بھی announce کیا ہے کہ answer بھی brief ہونا چاہیئے اور question بھی brief ہونا چاہیئے۔

وزیر مملکت برائے داخلہ وانسداد منشیات (سینیٹر طلال چوہدری): سر! یہ I-12 Sector سے متعلقہ ہے جو کافی دیر سے under-developed تھا۔ لیکن اب اس کا کام 96% to 97% complete ہو گیا ہے۔ اور اس کی مزید development اور باقی جو possession دینے کا آخری مرحلہ ہے وہ بھی اگلے چند ہفتوں میں یہ ان شاءاللہ تعالیٰ deliver کر دیا جائے گا۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Ms. Natasha Daultana Sahiba, please ask one question.

محترمہ نتاشا دولتانہ: میرا سوال یہاں پر یہ ہے کہ میرے knowledge میں یہاں پر اس سیکٹر میں ایک مویشی منڈی بنا دی گئی ہے for the time being تو I want to ask کہ منسٹر صاحب کے اس پہ کیا تاثرات ہیں اور جو باقی رہ گئے ہیں ان کو possession کب ملے گی، جو affected ہیں. Thank you.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: طلال چوہدری صاحب۔

سینیٹر طلال چوہدری: جناب سپیکر! یہ جو مویشی منڈیاں ہیں یہ ہمیشہ عید الضحیٰ پر جو suitable جگہ ہوتی ہیں، جو آبادی سے ذرا دور ہوتی ہیں، جہاں پوری سہولتیں دی جا سکتی ہیں، جس میں security بھی اور باقی چیزیں بھی دیکھی جاتی ہیں کہ جہاں یہ لوگ جا سکیں تو وہ عارضی طور پہ بنائی جاتی ہیں۔ Possession ان شاءاللہ تعالیٰ اگلے 10 سے 15 ہفتے میں ان شاءاللہ deliver کر دیں گے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ سیدہ شہلا رضا صاحبہ۔

سیدہ شہلا رضا: میرے بڑے مختصر سے دو سوال ہیں۔ ایک تو یہ کہ سی ڈی اے کو اب تک کتنی applications receive ہوئی ہیں کہ کتنے لوگوں کو possession دینی ہے؟ دوسرا یہ کہ کیا حتمی طور پر لوگوں کو اِس کا بتانا نہیں چاہئے تھا کہ تاخیر کی وجہ کیا ہے؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ طلال چوہدری صاحب۔

سینیٹر طلال چوہدری: سر! تاخیر کی مختلف وجوہات ہیں۔ اس میں وہاں کے ایریا کا possession، اِسی طرح پھر جن کی زمین تھی اُن کو compensation دیتے ہوئے اور پھر development کی چیزیں بھی تھیں، یہ کافی دیر سے، بالکل فاضل ممبران صحیح کہہ رہی ہیں، بڑی دیر سے چل رہا ہے۔ اس میں تقریباً پانچ ہزار سے زائد ایسے plots ہیں جو کہ اس وقت ready ہیں for the possessions۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی Nawabzada Iftikhar Ahmed Khan to ask one question, not present. اِس کو کون move کرے گا؟ خواجہ صاحب تو نہیں ہیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: بلال کیانی صاحب، Item No.4 کو پھر آپ move کر دیں please۔

Mr. Bilal Azhar Kayani:Sir! I lay before the National Assembly the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (Conversion) (Repeal) Ordinance, 2026 (No. III of 2026), as required by clause (2) of Article 89 of the Constitution of the Islamic

Republic of Pakistan. (The Ordinance has already been laid in Senate on 12-05-2026.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The said Ordinance stands laid.

THE INSURANCE BILL, 2026

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: Item No.5, Jam Kamal Khan Sahib not present. کیانی صاحب آپ اس کو move کریں۔

Mr. Bilal Azhar Kayani: I, introduce a Bill to regulate the business of the insurance, to ensure the protection of the interests of insurance policy holders and to promote sound development of the insurance industry and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto; [The Insurance Bill, 2026].

Mr. Deputy Speaker: A Bill to regulate the business of the insurance, to ensure the protection of the interests of insurance policy holders and to promote sound development of the insurance industry and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto; [The Insurance Bill, 2026], stands introduced.

(The Bill was introduced.)

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (RECOVERY OF FINANCES) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: Item No.6, Syed Naveed Qamar Sahib. اس کو کون move کرے گا؟ نفیسہ شاہ صاحبہ۔

Dr. Nafisa Shah: Thank you Speaker Sahib. I, on behalf of Chairman Standing Committee on Finance and Revenue, to present the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill further to amend the Financial Institutions (Recovery of Finances) Ordinance, 2001 (XLVI of 2001) [The Financial Institutions (Recovery of Finances) (Amendment) Bill, 2026].

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The said report stands presented.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL (NEC) FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2023-24

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: Item No.7: یہ کون move کریں گے؟ بلال کیانی صاحب۔

Mr. Bilal Azhar Kayani: I, on behalf of Minister-In-Charge of the Cabinet Secretariat, lay before the National Assembly the Annual Report of the National Economic Council (NEC) for Financial Year 2023-24, as required under clause (5) of Article 156 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The said report stands presented.

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE *REG*: THE COMPLETE POWER OUTAGE FROM BURHAN TO SWABI DUE TO THE DAMAGED ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION LINE, ALONG WITH NON-COMMENCEMENT OF 220 KVA NATIONAL TRANSMISSION & DISPATCH COMPANY (NTDC) PROJECT

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔آخری Calling Attention ہے۔جناب اسد قیصر صاحب، یہ پڑھیں۔

جناب اسد قیصر: یہ Calling Attention ہے، کہ جو گزشتہ روز صوابی میں۔۔۔۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ابھی پڑھیں، سوال بعد میں کیجئے گا۔

جناب اسد قیصر: میں وزیر برائے توانائی (بجلی ڈویژن) کی توجہ عوام میں گہری تشویش کا باعث بننے والے فوری عوامی اہمیت کے معاملہ کی جانب دلاؤں گا جو بجلی کی خراب ترسیلی لائن کی وجہ سے برہان سے صوابی تک بجلی کی مکمل بندش اور وہاں 220 KVA National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) منصوبہ شروع نہ کئے جانے سے متعلق ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، وجیہہ قمر صاحبہ۔

محترمہ وجیہہ قمر: جناب سپیکر! PESCO سے جب یہ information لی گئی اور ان سے کہا گیا، تو انہوں نے یہ complete assurance دی ہے کہ آج رات یا کل صبح تک انشاء اللہ بجلی بحال ہو جائے گی۔ اور اس کے reasons یہ ہیں کہ 10 May یعنی Sunday کو، پانچ بجے کے قریب وہاں بہت طوفانی بارش ہوئی ہے، جس کی وجہ سے یہ 132 KV towers، وہاں چھوٹا لاہور اور صوابی کے علاقوں میں گر گئے ہیں اِس وجہ سے وہاں پہ یہ ایک مشکل آئی ہے۔

اس کے long term حل کے لیے بھی میں یہ اپنے معزز ممبران سے کہنا چاہوں گی، سپیکر صاحب! آپ کی توجہ چاہوں گی کہ اس وقت وہاں صوابی area جس کو NGC کے 220 KV network سے feed کیا جاتا ہے اور اس وقت وہاں پہ ایک نیا grid station بن رہا ہے جو تقریباً مکمل ہو چکا ہے، جو 220 KV کا ہے۔اس میں کچھ جو civil foundations ہیں جس کے 132 KV switchyard کے complete ہو چکے ہیں۔ Transformers install ہو چکے ہیں، اور switchyard equipment بھی install ہو چکا ہے۔ ہمیں جو مشکل آرہی ہے، وہ right of way کی ہے۔ اگر tower No.126 right of way کے لیے ہمیں District Administration کی طرف سے support مل جاتی ہے، تو یہ 2 to 3 months کے اندر complete ہو جائے گا۔اس کی وجہ سے وہاں پہ جو power outages کے مسائل آتے ہیں، وہ حل ہو جائیں گے، شکریہ۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Asad Qaiser Sahib to ask one question.

جناب اسد قیصر: جناب سپیکر! Basically, یہ جس طرح میڈم نے کہا ہے کہ گزشتہ دنوں جو طوفان آیا تھا، اس کی وجہ سے برہان سے transmission line پوری طرح damage ہو چکی ہے۔ ہمارا سوال یہ ہے کہ یہ تقریباً چوتھا دن ہے کہ پورے صوابی district کی بجلی معطل ہے۔ WAPDA, PESCO اور NTDC کی انتہائی نااہلی ہے، اتنی عدم دلچسپی آپ دیکھ لیں کہ کیا position ہے، مطلب حکومت اگر اتنی غیر سنجیدہ ہے تو پھر آپ اور ہم کس کے ساتھ بات کریں گے؟ آپ اس پہ Ruling دیں۔ تو میں صرف اس point کو واضح کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو transmission line برہان سے آتی ہے، وہ مکمل طور پر damage ہو چکی ہے، لیکن اس کے باوجود کہ تربیلا ڈیم کا powerhouse صوابی میں ہے۔ آپ سوچئے کہ وہاں بجلی کی load-shedding بھی بہت زیادہ ہے، low voltage کے مسائل بھی بہت زیادہ ہیں۔ مجھے ایک منٹ دیں، آپ مہربانی کریں، میں زیادہ نہیں بولوں گا، صرف ایک منٹ کے لیے۔

وہاں بجلی کی load-shedding بھی بہت زیادہ ہے۔ دوسری بات، جو زیادتی ہے کہ ہمارے اپنے علاقے میں power station ہے اور صوابی کو کوئی relief نہیں ملا ہے۔ ہمارا مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ جو grid station ابھی صوابی ہنڈ میں بنایا جارہا ہے، اس کو پوری طرح چالو کیا جائے کیونکہ وہ تقریباً complete ہو چکا ہے، اور war footing پر اس کو شروع کیا جائے، تاکہ جو صوابی کو بجلی کے مسائل ہیں، خاص طور پر voltage اور load-shedding کے مسائل ختم ہوں۔ میرا یہ بھی مطالبہ ہے کہ صوابی میں چونکہ power station ہے، اس لیے بجلی پر رعایت دے کر load-shedding ختم کی جائے، کیونکہ وہاں سے بجلی پیدا ہوتی ہے، شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: وجیہہ قمر صاحبہ۔

محترمہ وجیہہ قمر: جناب سپیکر! جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے بھی بتایا کہ جو فوری solution ہے اُس کے لیے تو PESCO نے یقین دہانی کرائی ہے کہ کل صبح تک انشاءاللہ اس کو بحال کر دیا جائے گا۔ اور جو long term solution ہے۔ معزز Member نے بالکل صحیح کہا کہ وہ اس کے لیے صرف ایک 66 kilometer کی feeding transmission line ہے، اس کے علاوہ باقی سب کام complete ہے۔ Tower No.126 کا، جو کہ right of way کا ہے، وہ اگر District Administration ہمارے ساتھ تعاون کرے اور اس میں support دے، تو یہ بھی انشاءاللہ جلد مکمل ہو جائے گا۔ اور یہ دو تین مہینے کا کام ہے، جس سے آگے یہ مشکلات ختم ہو سکتی ہیں۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Shahram Khan Sahib to ask one question.

جناب شہرام خان: جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! شکریہ۔ وجیہہ صاحبہ نے تقریباً answer تو دے دیا ہے۔ ایک تو اسد قیصر صاحب اور میری طرف سے assurance یہ ہے کہ بالکل District Administration آپ کو support کرے گی یعنی WAPDA, PESCO کو، کیونکہ اس وقت یہ لوگوں کا main مسئلہ ہے۔

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ جو line losses ہیں، PESCO کو اس grid station کا یہ فائدہ ہوگا، جو اسد قیصر صاحب کی پچھلی حکومت میں، میں ان کا شکریہ بھی ادا کروں گا کہ اِن کی محنت سے یہ بنا ہے، تو اس میں یہ ہوگا کہ یہ جو ہمارے PESCO line losses کے ہیں وہ بھی کم ہو جائیں گے اور long transmission lines بھی کم ہو جائیں گی۔ میری وجیہہ صاحبہ سے یہ request ہوگی کہ آپ PESCO حکام سے یہ بھی ضرور کہیں کہ جب معمولی سا بھی طوفان آتا ہے تو پورے کے پورے feeders لیٹ جاتے ہیں، poles flat ہو جاتے ہیں۔ تو ان سے request ہے کہ ایک دفعہ سارے feeders پر ایک rundown کر لیں جہاں جہاں poles میں کوئی مسئلہ ہے اُن کو ٹھیک کر دیں، rectify کر دیں، کیونکہ جب مسئلہ آتا ہے تو پھر چار چار دن بجلی نہیں ہوتی اور لوگ تکلیف میں مبتلا ہوتے ہیں۔ آخری بات، میری request ہے کہ یہ load-shedding کے لیے کچھ کریں، خدا کے لیے۔ اٹھارہ اٹھارہ گھنٹے load-shedding ہمارے ہاں ہو رہی ہے، اس کے لیے کچھ تو کرنا چاہیے۔ Otherwise اس وقت 7 چھوٹے 132 KV کے grid stations بنے ہوئے ہیں، جن میں سے majority اسد قیصر صاحب نے اور ہم نے بنائے ہیں، ایک یادو، اب یہ 220KV کا نیا بن رہا ہے۔ تو اگر یہ بن گئے اور یہ 7 grid stations کے ہونے کے باوجود بھی load-shedding ہو رہی ہے، voltage کم ہے، تو میرے خیال سے اس سارے نظام پر محنت کرنے کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوگا۔ تو یہ request ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: وجیہہ قمر صاحبہ۔

محترمہ وجیہہ قمر: جی، بڑے valid انہوں نے issues raise کیے ہیں، وہ Power Minister سے میں ضرور share کر لوں گی۔ ان کا یہاں پر Power Ministry سے staff بھی موجود ہے جو کہ یہ دیکھ رہا ہے اور تمام requests ان تک ضرور forward ہو جائیں گی۔ آپ کا بہت شکریہ جی۔ بالکل انہوں نے صحیح نشاندہی کی ہے، اور اس grid station کے بننے سے، جس میں ہمیں District Administration کی معاونت اور support درکار ہے، تو اس کے بعد زیادہ تر مسائل وہاں پر حل ہو جائیں گے۔ شکریہ جی۔

POINTS OF ORDER

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، محمود خان اچکزئی صاحب بولنا چاہ رہے ہیں، تو ان کے بعد Barrister Sahib آپ کو موقع دیتے ہیں، Point of Order پر۔

قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب محمود خان اچکزئی): بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ۔ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب! آج جمعہ ہے۔

(اذان جمعہ)

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: محمود خان اچکزئی۔

جناب محمود خان اچکزئی: بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ۔ میں عرض کر رہا تھا، کہ آج جمعہ ہے اور کل پرسوں چھٹی ہوگی، سوموار کو پھر اجلاس ہوگا اگلے جمعہ تک۔ دلچسپی کا یہ عالم ہے، پاکستان کو چلانے والی اور ترقی دینے والی اس حکومت کا، یہاں چھ مہینے سے جو پارلیمنٹ چلی اس وقت جو ہنگامہ تھا ان شریف لوگوں نے صرف اسی اسمبلی کو چلانے کے لئے cooperation کیا۔ میں جو عہدہ میرے پاس ہے، اس حیثیت سے انتہائی نرم الفاظ میں آپ سے کہتا ہوں کہ آپ اپنی حکومت سے کہیں، واضح طور پر کہ وہ ہمیں بتائیں، عمران خان سے ملاقات کب ہوگی؟ دوسری بات اس کو کب اس کی مرضی کے ہسپتال میں منتقل کیا جائے گا۔ ہم سیاسی کارکن دیکھ رہے ہیں پنگی منگی جو ہو رہی ہے، یہ آپ کی پارٹی کا ہاتھ مروڑنے کی سازشیں ہیں۔ ہم واضح طور پر کہتے ہیں، نرم ترین الفاظ میں ان تین دنوں میں ہم اپنے اکابرین کی meeting بلا رہے ہیں اگر حکومت کا یہ رویہ ہوا سوموار کے دن اور اگر یہ پارلیمنٹ نہ چلتی یا یہاں ہنگامہ ہوا تو اس کی ذمہ داری آپ پر ہوگی، God bless you شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب آپ کو respond کرنا ہوگا۔ بیرسٹر گوہر صاحب کا مائیک کھولیں۔

جناب گوہر علی خان: بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ۔ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! دو چیزوں کا میں ذکر کروں گا۔ ایک تو electricity کا، اور دوسری بات Leader of the Opposition نے ایک point اٹھایا ہے۔ وہ electricity پہ ہی ہے۔ یہ عوام کی بڑی ضرورت ہے، اور جس بات کو آج Call Attention پر اسد قیصر صاحب اور جناب شہرام خان ترکئی نے اٹھایا تھا۔ میں نے پرسوں بھی یہ چیزیں note کروائی تھیں۔ آج Power Minister صاحب موجود نہیں ہیں، اور ان کے substitute نے یہ کہا ہے کہ شاید Monday والے دن ان کی طرف سے جواب آجائے گا۔

In fact، بنوں میں بھی اس وقت بجلی نہیں ہے اور 11 feeders میں سے صرف دو کام کر رہے ہیں، اور باقی کچھ trip ہوئے ہوئے ہیں، جن سے بجلی جا رہی ہے اور صوابی کی طرف divert ہے۔ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! ان میں ایک point آپ کے سامنے یہ رکھا گیا کہ اگر ہمارے ساتھ District Administration تعاون کرے تو یہ بن جائیں گے اگلے stations ۔ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! Last time ہمارا ایک delegation یہاں پر آیا اور امیر مقام صاحب کے ساتھ بھی ملا، کیونکہ انہوں نے کہا کہ یہ Federal subject ہے۔ تو ہم نے کہا جہاں سے بھی help ہو سکتی ہے آپ کریں۔ میں نے جب visit کیا وہاں، ہمیں یہ بتایا گیا کہ maximum چار مہینے ہوئے ہیں۔ وہاں پر problem یہ ہے کہ جو Stay Court سے لیے ہوئے ہیں، تو ہم ان سے request کریں گے کہ آپ ہمارے ساتھ یہ تعاون کریں، کہ Court کے جو Stay Orders ہوئے ہیں ان کو vacate کروائیں۔

کچھ لوگوں کو right of way ، جس کو یہ کہہ رہے ہیں، لوگوں کا بھی ایک right ہے۔ اگر میں کسی کے گھر پر سے ایک high transmission line کو لے کے جا رہا ہوں، اور high transmission line کے نیچے بعض ایسے لوگوں کی properties آئی ہیں کہ ان کی entire livelihood وہ اس ایک property پہ depend کرتی ہے، اور high transmission line کو

اگر آپ اُدھر لگاتے ہیں تو almost half جوان کی زمین ہے، کہتے ہیں کہ اس کو آپ لے لیتے ہیں، تو وفاقی حکومت کے پاس کئی options موجود ہیں۔

میں نے پرسوں ان کو indirectly بھی request کروائی تھی، دونوں سردار صاحبان آج نہیں ہیں بیٹا بھی اور لغاری صاحب بھی نہیں ہیں، مجھے امید ہے کہ وہ کریں گے۔ تو میں request کروں گا یہ بھی فرمالیں کہ یہ ہمارے ساتھ تعاون کریں stay vacate کرنے میں۔ جب تک stay vacate نہیں ہوتے، transmission line نہیں ہو گی، حکومت کو اور لوگوں کو وہ کرنا چاہیے۔ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! دوسری بات اچکزئی صاحب نے جو کہا ہے، ہم fully اس کو support کرتے ہیں، جو انہوں نے point اٹھایا ہے۔ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! ہم آپ کے notice میں پہلے بھی لے کر آ چکے ہیں اس بات کو۔ خان صاحب کو جیل میں آئے ہوئے almost تین سال پورے ہونے کو ہیں، اور جس case کا ذکر ہم کر رہے ہیں، تو یہ 16 جنوری 2025 کو ایک conviction ہوئی، جس کے لیے ہم نے bail submission file کر دی suspension of sentence اور Pakistan کی judicial policy یہ ہے کہ آپ within 35 days maximum اس case کا فیصلہ کر لیں، اور 35 days سے اگر زیادہ جائے for some reason تو maximum should be 60 days۔ اس میں آپ سے میری یہ request ہو گی، وہ case ہمارے پھر Chief Justice Islamabad High Court نے فرمایا کہ میں bail پہ نہیں جاؤں گا، بلکہ appeal پہ جاؤں گا۔

میں نے یہ بھی ایک درخواست کی تھی، میں نے media پہ کہا، tweet بھی کیا، اور ہم آپ کے notice میں بھی لے کر آ رہے ہیں تاکہ حکومت اس بات پہ ہوش کے ناخن لے۔ اگر Higher Judiciary سے مزید adverse فیصلے آ گئے، یا اس کی main چیزوں کی hearing ہوئی کہ اس میں عوام میں ایک تشویش جو already بڑھی ہوئی ہے، یہ تشویش مزید بڑھے گی۔ تو ہماری درخواست ہو گی کہ ہم انصاف جب آپ سے مانگ رہے ہیں تو انصاف کے تقاضوں کو پورا کرتے ہوئے ہمارے ساتھ انصاف میں مساوی سلوک کریں۔ انصاف ہوتا ہوا نظر بھی آنا چاہیے۔ ہم 15 مرتبہ Supreme Court گئے، 24 مرتبہ ہم Islamabad High Court گئے، لیکن 15 مرتبہ Supreme Court جانے سے، 24 times Islamabad High Court میں جانے کے باوجود بھی ہمیں relief نہیں ملا۔ اب اس کی آنکھ جب سے خراب ہے 15, 16 October, 2025 سے ہماری ملاقات نہیں ہوئی۔ میری آج تک ملاقات نہیں ہوئی، almost 7 months بیچ میں گزر گئے، family کی ملاقات نہیں ہوئی۔ تشویش یہ ہے کہ آج تک کسی ایک کی بھی ملاقات خان صاحب سے نہیں ہوئی جو باہر آ کر کہے خان صاحب کی situation کیسی ہے، اور hospital shift کرنا بھی بڑا ضروری ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! The other day انہوں نے بھی point اٹھایا۔ ہم حکومت سے واضح یہ یقین دہانی لینا چاہ رہے ہیں کہ Last time ہم نے ایک Privilege Motion یہاں move کیا تھا، اس پر سپیکر صاحب نے Chamber میں ہمیں بلایا بھی تھا۔ عمر ایوب

خان صاحب، ہمارے Leader of the Opposition تھے، ہمارے ساتھ انہوں نے ایک SOP طے کیا تھا۔ High Court کے order پر عمل نہیں ہوا، rulesپر عمل نہیں ہوا، اس law پر عمل نہیں ہوا، جو SOPs ہمارے ساتھ انہوں نے طے کیے تھے ان پر بھی عمل درآمد نہیں ہوا۔ اس لیے ہم کہیں گے کہ kindly implement کروائیے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: دو چیزیں Leader of the Opposition اور بیرسٹر گوہر صاحب نے کی ہیں، ان کو kindly respond کیجیے۔

وزیر برائے پارلیمانی امور (جناب طارق فضل چوہدری): بہت شکریہ آنریبل سپیکر صاحب! لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن اور بیرسٹر گوہر صاحب نے جن دو ایشوز کے اوپر بات کی ہے۔ میں مختصراً عرض کرنا چاہوں گا۔ انہوں نے Power Division کے حوالے سے چند مسائل کا ذکر کیا ہے اور اس سے پہلے Calling Attention Notice بھی ایوان میں پیش کیا گیا۔ اس سے پہلے State Minister for Education جو آج represent کر رہی تھی Power Division کو، انہوں نے اس کا جواب دیا۔ اس کے بعد چند جو honourable Members ہیں پاکستان تحریکِ انصاف کے، ان سے ابھی speech سے پہلے ملاقات بھی ہوئی ہے۔ تو ہم نے یہ طے کیا ہے کہ Monday کو ان شاءاللہ Minister یہاں پہ تشریف لائیں گے، تو ہم ان کے ساتھ بیٹھ کے یہ جو چند issues ہیں، Barrister Gohar صاحب نے بھی اپنی تقریر میں بات کی اور privately بھی جو Members نے issues بتائے ہیں، ان شاءاللہ Monday والے دن ہم resolve کروائیں گے۔ میں اور Madam Wajeeha Qamar جو ہماری State Minister ہیں، ہم نے یہ responsibility لی ہے کہ ہم اس concern کو ان شاءاللہ، بالکل دور کریں گے۔

سر! عمران خان صاحب سے ملاقات اور ان کی صحت کے حوالے سے بات ہوئی ہے۔ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ سر! یہ کوئی ایسا political issue نہیں ہے کہ اس کی ایوان assurance دے سکے۔ سر! یہ ایسا issue ہے جس کے لیے کچھ قوانین ہیں۔ میں اس سے انکار نہیں کر رہا، لیکن میں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ یہ سیاسی debate نہیں ہے کہ جس کے لیے ایوان کوئی assurance دے۔ سر! یہ ایک ایسا issue ہے کہ جس کے ساتھ کچھ قوانین اور jail manuals وابستہ ہیں اور اس کے بعد آپس میں ہماری coordination ہے اور وہ بھی بڑی ضروری ہے۔ Coordination کا لفظ میں نے اس لیے استعمال کیا اور ہم چاہ رہے ہیں Leader of the Opposition کی Prime Minister صاحب سے ملاقات کرائیں اور آپس میں coordination ہو۔ بہت ساری ایسی چیزیں ہیں جو resolve ہو سکتی ہیں اور ہونی بھی چاہئیں۔ ان شاءاللہ تعالیٰ، اس ملاقات کے بعد مزید بہتری آئے گی۔

سر! خاص طور پر ان کے علاج اور ان کی آنکھ کے issue پر بات کی گئی ہے۔ میں یہ عرض کروں کہ یہ Government کی ذمہ داری رہی بھی ہے، آج بھی ہے اور کل بھی رہے گی کہ ان کی صحت کے حوالے سے کوئی بھی اگر issue ہوتا ہے، وہ دن کو ہو، رات کو ہو۔ تو آپ نے

دیکھا ہوگا کہ پچھلے دنوں یہ بات بڑی کہی جاتی رہی کہ رات کے اندھیرے میں انہیں hospital کیوں لے جایا گیا؟ تو اس کا جواب یہ ہے کہ emergency time دیکھ کے تو نہیں آتی۔ جس وقت بھی کسی شخص کو medical emergency ہو گی، وہ جیل میں ہو یا جیل سے باہر ہو، اسے اسی وقت hospital لے کے جایا جائے گا۔

(مداخلت)

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: اس پر بحث نہیں ہو گی۔ No cross talk۔ اگر آپ نے ہاؤس کو disturb کرنا ہے۔ آپ کے دو ممبران کو موقع دینا چاہ رہا ہوں۔ آپ شور کریں گے تو میں adjourn کر دوں گا۔ Please اس طرح نہ کریں۔

جناب طارق فضل چوہدری: سر! یہ بھی Government پہ ایک allegation لگایا گیا کہ رات کو کیوں لے جایا گیا۔ میں نے اس کی وجہ بتائی ہے کہ جب بھی کوئی problem یا کوئی medical emergency ہوتی ہے، تو اسی وقت لے کے جایا جاتا ہے۔ بلکہ میں تو سمجھتا ہوں کہ Government کے اس عمل کو تو appreciate کرنا چاہیئے کہ تاخیر سے نہیں بلکہ اسی وقت لے کے گئے۔ جب تک وہ Government کی custody میں ہیں، یعنی جیل میں ہیں، تو جیل انتظامیہ اور Government کی یہ ذمہ داری ہے کہ صحت کے حوالے سے جو بھی facilities انہیں درکار ہیں، exercise کے لیے، کھانے پینے کے لیے اور جب Friend of the Court مقرر ہوئے آپ کے اپنے وکیل سلمان صفدر صاحب، وہ گئے تو کھانے پینے کی تمام سہولیات۔۔۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ان کو کل سے promise کیا ہوا ہے۔

جناب طارق فضل چوہدری: انہیں میسر تھیں، جن کا ذکر جو ہے، وہ Jail Superintendent press release میں کر چکے تھے۔ سر! جہاں تک ان کی ذمہ داریوں کا تعلق ہے، وہ تو بالکل من و عن پوری کی جا رہی ہے۔ اس میں کوئی کمی کوتاہی نہیں ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ جی اسد قیصر صاحب۔

جناب اسد قیصر: یہ ہمارا main concern ہے۔ Leader of the Opposition نے کہا، Barrister Gohar نے کہا۔ ہم کیا چاہتے ہیں؟ ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہمارے وکلاء نے Court کا order لیا ہوا ہے، تو اس order کو implement کریں۔ کیا حکومت کے نزدیک کسی Court کی کوئی respect ہے؟ قانون اور آئین کی respect ہے؟ ہم تو Jail Manual کے مطابق عمران خان کی صحت کے حوالے سے چاہتے ہیں کہ اس کو سہولیات ملیں۔ ہم زیادہ demand نہیں کرتے۔ ہم اس لیے مطالبہ کرتے ہیں کہ عمران خان کو فوری طور پر hospital منتقل کیا جائے۔ ان کے بنیادی human rights کا خیال رکھا جائے اور ان کو صحت کی بنیادی سہولیات دی جائیں۔ ہم عمران خان کی وجہ سے یہاں بیٹھے ہیں، عمران خان کی وجہ سے ہمیں vote ملا ہے اور اگر عمران خان کو سہولیات نہیں ملتیں، تو پھر ہمارے پاس کوئی

جواز نہیں ہے کہ ہم اس House میں بیٹھیں۔اس لیے ہم مطالبہ کرتے ہیں کہ فوری طور پر عمران خان کے ساتھ ملاقات کا اہتمام کیا جائے اور اس کو hospital منتقل کیا جائے۔ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔عادل خان بازئی صاحب،On Point of order۔

جناب عادل خان بازئی: شکریہ، جناب سپیکر! سب سے پہلے میں اس House سے مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ ہمارے Leader عمران خان صاحب کو سیاسی قیدی بنا کے جیل میں رکھا ہوا ہے۔ان کی health کے حوالے سے بہت issues ہیں۔Opposition Leader, Barrister Gohar اور پورا پاکستان آپ لوگوں کی طرف دیکھ رہا ہے کہ آپ لوگ کب ان سے ان کی family کی ملاقات کرائیں گے اور کب عمران خان کو treatment کے لیے hospital shift کریں گے۔

جناب سپیکر! میں بلوچستان کے حالات بتا رہا ہوں۔ پچھلے دنوں میرا ایک gunman اور driver ، کراچی جا رہے تھے تو انہیں اٹھا لیا گیا۔ مجھے نہیں پتا کہ ہم اس ملک کو اور بلوچستان کو کس طرف لے کے جا رہے ہیں۔جناب سپیکر! ایک منٹ مجھے دے دیں۔آج میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا مہنگائی عمران خان کے وجہ سے ہوئی ہے؟آج میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا پیٹرول عمران خان کے وجہ سے مہنگا ہو رہا ہے؟آپ کہتے ہیں کہ KP میں دہشت گردی کو عمران خان کی گورنمنٹ سپورٹ کرتی ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: آپ کا point ، آگیا ہے۔ شکریہ۔اس کے بعد بھی آپ کے ہی Members ہیں جن کو ٹائم دینا ہے۔جمعے کا time ہے،ان کو موقع نہیں ملے گا۔بازئی صاحب کا mic کھولیں،آخری بات کریں۔

جناب عادل خان بازئی: کیا پنجاب میں مہنگائی عمران خان کی وجہ سے ہے، سندھ میں چوری عمران خان کی وجہ سے ہے، پاکستان کے حالات عمران خان نے خراب کیے ہیں؟آپ ظلم کیوں کر رہے ہیں؟آپ پاکستان کو کس طرف لے کے جا رہے ہیں؟ سر! ظلم کا انجام ہمیشہ برا ہوتا ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، خوشحال خان کاکڑ صاحب۔ایک دو اور نام بھی ہیں۔بس ہو گیا بلکہ آپ کو پانچ منٹ کے لیے موقع دیا۔اس طرح نہ کریں۔وہ بھی آپ کے ہیں،ان کو موقع نہیں ملے گا۔جمعے کا time ہے،کاکڑ صاحب کو time نہیں ملے گا۔بازئی صاحب کا مائیک کھولیں۔

جناب عادل خان بازئی: میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ انسانوں کی بستی ہے، یہ حیوانوں کی بستی نہیں ہے۔آپ Ruling دیں۔سر! میں کاکڑ اور بازئی ہوں اور ہم کوئٹہ کے رہنے والے ہیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب، آپ کو اس کو respond کرنا ہوگا۔جی خوشحال خان کاکڑ صاحب۔

جناب خوشحال خان کاکڑ: شکریہ، جناب سپیکر! میں چاہتا تھا کہ دہشتگردی اور افغانستان کے ساتھ کشیدگی پر بات کروں، لیکن آپ نے time بہت کم دیا ہے، تو کچھ مسائل کے حوالے سے بات کروں گا۔جناب سپیکر! ایک سنگین issue یہ ہے کہ پنجاب کے مختلف شہروں میں، بالخصوص Islamabad اور راولپنڈی میں پشتونوں کے شناختی کارڈز کے حوالے سے بڑے مسائل آرہے ہیں۔ایک کاروبار کا ذریعہ بنایا گیا ہے کہ

پشتونوں کو شناختی کارڈ کے نام پر لوٹو، ان کے شناختی کارڈ block کرو۔ اسی طرح چکری کے ایک Police Station میں کچھ دن پہلے ایک واقعہ پیش آیا کہ ایک نوجوان کسی ذاتی مسئلے میں شہید کیا گیا تھا۔ اس کی لاش کو police نے تھانے میں بند کر کے اس کی بیوہ کو بھی اس کے ساتھ گھنٹوں بند کر کے رکھا پھر جرگے کے ذریعے اسے چھڑوایا گیا تھا۔ ہمارے صوبے میں مفتی احمد صاحب ایک کرائے کی گاڑی میں کراچی جا رہے تھے، تو Coast Guard کے اہلکاروں کے جانب سے ان کی گاڑی پہ پتھراؤ کیا گیا، جس سے مفتی احمد صاحب کو سر پہ چوٹ لگی تھی اور وہ موقع پر شہید ہو گئے تھے۔ اس کی inquiry ہونی چاہیئے۔

جناب سپیکر! اسی طرح، بلیلی کی ایک check post ہے۔ ہمیں حیرانی ہوتی ہے۔ کہ یہ سر! check post تو Red Zone کی بھی ہے، آتے وقت تو checking ہوتی ہے۔ بلیلی check post پہ آتے وقت بھی checking ہوتی ہے، آپ کوئٹہ آئیں checking، کوئٹہ جائیں checking اور یہ check post سر! کوئٹہ کے بالکل بیچ و بیچ اس check post کو بنایا گیا ہے، لٰہذا اس check post کو وہاں سے ہٹایا جائے۔

اور جناب سپیکر! FC check posts کی بھرمار ہے ہمارے صوبے میں، جن سے لوگوں کو تنگ کیا جاتا ہے۔ حیرانی کی بات یہ ہے کہ FC کی check posts کو تو اس نام پر بنایا گیا ہے کہ یہ security کے حوالے سے ہیں، مگر وہاں پہ ان کو Customs کے سارے اختیارات دیئے گئے کہ آپ Customs کے سارے اختیارات exercise کریں گے۔ ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ صوبے کے ساتھ ناانصافی ہے، ہمارے کاروبار کے ساتھ اور اسی طرح جنابِ سپیکر! Smuggling کے بہانے ہمارے transporter حضرات کو تنگ کیا جاتا ہے، پانچ ہزار کے قریب ہمارے heavy trucks اس وقت Customs کے پاس ہیں، ان کے اوپر Cases ہیں جو کہ تقریباً دو سو ارب روپے کی مالیت کے trucks ہیں۔ ہماری جو buses ہیں ان میں اگر ایک سواری، کیا پتہ ہوتا ہے، بس مالکان کو کہ ایک سواری اگر ایک دو ڈبے سگریٹ یا صابن وغیرہ لے جا رہے ہوتے ہیں تو انہوں نے اس کو روکنے کیلئے cameras لگائے ہوتے ہیں، Customs اور Coast Guards والے اہلکار CDs نکال کے لے جاتے ہیں یا ان buses کو بند کر دیتے ہیں۔

اسی طرح جناب سپیکر! چمن کے علاقے پرلت میں ہزاروں پختون دو سال سے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں ان کے مطالبات سنجیدگی سے نہیں لئے جاتے ہیں، طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، ایک وفد بنائیں، ہم ان کے ساتھ چلتے ہیں، ان کے جو grievances اور legal مطالبات ہیں چمن پرلت کے وہ حل کئے جائیں۔

جناب سپیکر! ترنول میں کچھ دن پہلے ایک واقعہ ہوا کہ گھر پہ police کی جانب سے حملہ کیا گیا، وہاں پہ ہماری پشتون ماں کو مارا گیا، ان کو گرفتار کیا گیا، ان کے خلاف ATA 7 کے cases بنائے گئے، ان کے گھر کو جلایا گیا، اس پہ ذرا آپ Ruling دیں۔ اسی طرح جنابِ

سپیکر! ہمارے علاقوں میں، طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب بیٹھے ہوئے، آپ NDMA کو اسی طرح Ruling دیں، کہ سرجو یہ ژالہ باری اور بارشوں کی وجہ سے جو نقصانات ہوئے ہیں، ان کے ازالے کے لیے کچھ کیا جائے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: آپ کے 17 points آ گئے ہیں، شکریہ، نسیم علی شاہ صاحب اور انجنیئر حسین صاحب کو مگر اب جمعے کی نماز کی وجہ سے briefly طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب بات کر لیں۔

جناب طارق فضل چوہدری: honourable Member نے جن واقعات کا ذکر کیا ہے، میں انفرادی طور پہ ایک ایک پہ بات کرنے کی بجائے، اجتماعی طور پہ یہ بات کروں گا، کہ ان کے تمام issues جو ہیں، یہ Government of Balochistan سے related ہیں تو میں آپ کی وساطت سے انہیں ensure کرتا ہوں کہ میں جو Chief Minister ہیں بلوچستان کے، سرفراز بگٹی صاحب ان سے بات کراؤں گا اور ان کے ساتھ ایک meeting رکھواؤں گا، اگر یہاں اسلام آباد میں ہوئے تو میں بھی آپ کے ساتھ چلا جاؤں گا۔ میں نے کہا کہ یہ Provincial Government کے issues ہیں، اور جو آپ نے FC کی بات کی ہے، FC وہاں پہ terrorism, law and order کی situation کو maintain کرنے کیلئے deputed ہے، اس کے پاس Customs کے کوئی اختیارات نہیں ہیں۔ اور جو Coast Guards کے حوالے سے ایک غلط واقعہ اس سے پہلے media میں report ہوتا رہا ہے، میں نے اس کی وضاحت اس سے پہلے Floor of the House پہ کی ہے کہ ان کے اوپر فائرنگ ہوئی، آج سے ایک ہفتہ پہلے Coast Guards پہ اور دو جوان شہید ہوئے، لیکن اس کے باوجود بڑے صبر اور تحمل کا مظاہرہ کیا گیا، کوئی جوابی فائرنگ نہیں ہوئی۔

یہ جو اس وقت بھی جس میں کچھ شہریوں کے زخمی ہونے کی اطلاعات ہیں، اس میں دہشتگردوں کی طرف سے فائرنگ ہوئی تھی، جس میں Coast Guards بھی تھی، تو سر! وہ بھی ان ہی کا نتیجہ تھا، Coast Guards کی طرف سے فائرنگ نہیں ہوئی اور سر! Coast Guards شہید ہوئے ہیں۔

یہ آخری بات ہے، باقی سر! وہاں پہ جس جگہ پر یہ پتہ چلتا ہے کہ کوئی BLA کی terrorist activities کو support کر رہا ہے تو یقیناً اس کے خلاف کارروائی ہوتی ہے کیونکہ وہ ایک صوبہ ہے، آخری جملہ میں عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ وہاں پہ BLA جو ہے وہ internationally ایک terrorist organization declare ہو چکی ہے اور وہ وہاں پہ terrorism کر رہے ہیں، تو ان terrorist کا سہولت کار جس کو سمجھا جاتا ہے اس کے خلاف کارروائی کی جاتی ہے۔ شکریہ۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House is adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 18th May, 2026, at 5:00 p.m.

(The House was adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 18th May, 2026, at 5:00 p.m.)