



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Thursday, the 14th May, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. RECITATION FROM THE HOLY QUR`AN.....	1
2. RECITATION OF HADITH	1
3. RECITATION OF NAAT.....	2
4. NATIONAL ANTHEM	2
5. FATEHA PRAYERS	2
6. POINTING OUT THE LACK OF QUORUM.....	2
7. STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	3
8. UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	99
9. LEAVE OF ABSENCE	107
10. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE <i>REG:</i> INCREASE IN THE TUITION FEE OF OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS FOUNDATION (OPF) COLLEGES IN ISLAMABAD BY RS. 3000 – (<i>ANSWERED</i>)	109
11. THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA BILL, 2026 – (<i>INTRODUCED</i>)	111
12. THE SEA CARRIAGE SHIPPING DOCUMENTS BILL, 2026 – (<i>INTRODUCED</i>)	111
13. THE PAKISTAN AIRPORTS AUTHORITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026 – (<i>PRESENTED</i>).....	111
14. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE <i>REG:</i> RECENTLY INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS – (<i>ANSWERED</i>)	111
15. POINTS OF ORDER.....	114
16. ANNOUNCEMENT <i>REG:</i> PRESENCE OF A DELEGATION FROM THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN LED BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. FARID AHMADOV MINISTER FOR JUSTICE IN THE SPEAKER’S BOX	117
17. POINTS OF ORDER.....	118

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Thursday, the 14th May, 2026

The National Assembly of Pakistan met in the National Assembly Hall (Parliament House) Islamabad, at 11:13 a.m. with the honourable Deputy Speaker (Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah) in the Chair.

RECITATION FROM THE HOLY QUR'AN

أَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ - بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ -

إِنَّ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَالاٰخْتِلَافِ الْاَلْوَانِ وَالنَّهَارِ لَآيٰتٍ لِّاُولِي الْاَلْبَابِ ﴿١٩٠﴾ الَّذِيْنَ يَذْكُرُوْنَ اللّٰهَ قِيَامًا وَقُعُوْدًا وَّعَلٰى جُنُوْبِهِمْ وَيَتَفَكَّرُوْنَ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْأَرْضِ رَبَّنَا مَا خَلَقْتَ هٰذَا بَاطِلًا سُبْحٰنَكَ فَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ﴿١٩١﴾
(سورة آل عمران، آیات: 190 تا 191)

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

بے شک آسمانوں اور زمین کی پیدائش اور رات اور دن کے بدل بدل کر آنے جانے میں عقل والوں کے لیے نشانیاں ہیں۔

جو کھڑے، بیٹھے اور لیٹے (ہر حال میں) اللہ کو یاد کرتے ہیں اور آسمانوں اور زمین کی پیدائش میں غور کرتے (اور کہتے) ہیں کہ اے پروردگار! تو

نے اس (مخلوق) کو بے فائدہ نہیں پیدا کیا۔ تو پاک ہے (قیامت کے دن) ہمیں دوزخ کے عذاب سے بچائیو۔]

RECITATION OF HADITH

۶۳۸. وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
أَوْصِنِي - قَالَ: "لَا تَغْضَبْ"، فَوَدَّ مِرَارًا،
قَالَ: "لَا تَغْضَبْ"، وَذَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ -

[ترجمہ: حضرت ابو ہریرہ رضی اللہ عنہ فرماتے ہیں کہ ایک آدمی نے نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم سے عرض کیا کہ مجھے وصیت فرمائیے آپ نے

ارشاد فرمایا: ”غصہ نہ کیا کرو“ آپ نے یہی بات کئی بار دہرائی کہ ”غصہ نہ کیا کرو“۔]

RECITATION OF NAAT

محشر میں قُربِ داورِ محشر ملا مجھے
ایسا پیہروں کا پیہر ملا مجھے
اللہ کو سنانے لگا نعتِ مصطفیٰ
جب سایہٴ رسول کا منبر ملا مجھے
دیکھا جو غرق ہو کے محمد کی ذات میں
دونوں جہاں کا مرکز و محور ملا مجھے

NATIONAL ANTHEM

FATEHA PRAYERS

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ۔ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ۔ فاتحہ خوانی کیلئے ایک announcement ہے، سابق گورنر سندھ کامران خان ٹیسوری صاحب کی والدہ اور MNA سید وسیم حسین صاحب کی خوش دامن وفات پاگئی ہیں۔ میاں نعمان صاحب سے درخواست ہے کہ فاتحہ کروائیں۔

(دُعائے مغفرت کی گئی)

(مداخلت)

POINTING OUT THE LACK OF QUORUM

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: مائیک پر بولیں۔

جناب محمد اقبال خان: کل بھی میں نے quorum point out کیا تھا، آج بھی میں۔۔۔۔۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: تقریر نہ کریں، ٹھیک ہے، آپ کا پوائنٹ آگیا۔ Count be made.

(The count was made.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House is not in order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Proceedings of the House are suspended till the completion of the quorum.

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

(اجلاس کی کارروائی 11:37 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

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: محترمہ طاہرہ اورنگزیب صاحبہ، سوال پوچھیں۔

محترمہ طاہرہ اورنگزیب: سوال نمبر 47۔

GOVERNMENT TO COMPENSATE CLOUDBURST DURING HEAVY RAINS IN THE COUNTRY

47. * MS. TAHIRA AURANGZEB:

Will the Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office be pleased to state:

a) the steps being taken by the Government to compensate the losses during the last three years due to the recurring of "cloudburst" during heavy rains in the country; and

b) Province-wise details the losses due to the above?

Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office: (a) 1. In the disaster management framework of Pakistan, District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)/ District Administration and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) act as the first and second tier responders respectively. NDMA primarily functions as a coordinating and policy-formulating body. During the monsoon season and other disaster situations, NDMA regularly issues Daily Situation Reports (SITREPs) based information received from provinces and relevant stakeholders. These reports provide consolidated updates on losses and damages as well as response measures, including rescue operations, establishment of relief and medical camps and relief assistance provided to the affected population.

2. Localised extreme rainfall events and cloudbursts occurred notably in KP (Buner, Bajaur, Swat, Shangla, Lower Dir, Battagram, Mansehra and Swabi) during 7 days spell (15 - 22 August 2025) of Monsoon 2025 which caused death toll of 403 human beings and 156 injured.

3. In order to enhance transparency and timely dissemination of disaster information, NDMA has also developed a disaster reporting dashboard. The key features of the dashboard include:-

- a. Depiction of number of deaths and injuries.
- b. Cause of death and injuries.
- c. Gender-segregated data.
- d. Details of losses (damaged houses, roads, and other infrastructure).
- e. Provincial and district-wise breakdown of data.
- f. Information on rescue and evacuation operations.
- g. Relief assistance provided.
- h. Self-explanatory mapping and visualization of disaster impacts.

4. Furthermore, NDMA compiles and publishes post-disaster reports for major national-level events, such as post-monsoon reports, seasonal reports and incident reports, which provide a comprehensive overview of disaster impacts and response measures. However, in the case of large-scale disasters, such as the floods of 2022 and 2025, the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) assumes the lead role in conducting detailed damage and needs assessments and in formulating recovery and rehabilitation frameworks (4RF) in coordination with relevant stakeholders. Accordingly, detailed data regarding comprehensive rehabilitation strategies may be obtained from the said Ministry. Details of compensations (Ex-Gratia Assistance) distributed during the last three years is attached at Annex-A.

Detail of losses incurred in the country during the last three years along with province/ area-wise details due to Monsoon/ Floods/ Heavy rains are attached as following Annexes:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a. Monsoon/Flood – 2023 | Annex-B |
| b. Heavy Rain Fall Spring/ Monsoon/ Flood -b.2024 | Annex - C |
| c. Monsoon/Flood/ Cloud Bursts – 2025 | Annex - D |

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library)

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

محترمہ طاہرہ اور نگنزیب: میں بہت مشکور ہوں منسٹر صاحب کی کہ انہوں نے اتنا detail سے جواب دیا ہے۔ Answer Book کو میں نے بڑی مشکل سے تلاش کیا ہے کہ میں کوئی سوال کر سکوں۔ سوچ سوچ کر میں نے دیکھا ہے لیکن مجھے ایک بات کی سمجھ آئی ہے کہ question کا جو answer ہے اس کو ہم نے لائبریری میں رکھ دیا ہے۔ تو یہ kindly لائبریری میں نہ رکھا کریں۔ میں لائبریری تک جاؤں گی پھر آؤں گی تو Question Hour ختم ہو جائے گا۔ ہماری ٹیبل پر رکھ دیا کریں۔ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب۔

وزیر برائے پارلیمانی امور (جناب طارق فضل چوہدری): بہت شکریہ آؤں سپیکر صاحب۔ گزارش یہ ہے کہ ان کا concern بہت relevant ہے، لیکن جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! چونکہ بہت زیادہ annexures ہوتے ہیں اور بعض اوقات جو معزز ممبر سوال پوچھتے ہیں، ان کی تفصیلات بہت detail میں ہوتی ہیں، اس لیے یہ possible نہیں ہوتا کہ ہر چیز کو یہاں table پر رکھا جائے۔

اور دوسرا سر! ابھی تمام معزز سیکریٹری صاحبان اور اسپیشل سیکریٹری صاحبان بھی تشریف فرما ہیں، سر! ابھی ہم جو discussion کر رہے ہیں وہ یہ کر رہے ہیں کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ جو printing ہے اس کو کم کیا جائے، کیونکہ ابھی ہماری ساری Ministries بھی e-filing پر چلی گئی ہیں اور کروڑوں روپے کا خرچہ جو صرف ان papers کی printing پر نیشنل اسمبلی سیکریٹریٹ کا آتا ہے۔ تو ہم، سر، کوشش یہ کر رہے ہیں اور سپیکر صاحب نے بھی اس دن یہ proposal دی تھی۔ کہ tablets کے ذریعے اپنا سارا ایجنڈا upload کریں اور اس کے بعد تمام Members وہاں سے اس کو download کر کے دیکھ سکیں۔ سوال جواب اس کے اوپر چلے جائیں تاکہ لوگ وہاں سے بھی پہلے اگر دیکھنا چاہیں تو دیکھ کے آئیں۔ ہم کوشش یہی کر رہے ہیں کہ printing کو کم سے کم کیا جائے، لیکن یہاں پہ اتنا بڑا volume printing کا desk پہ دینا ممکن نہیں ہے۔ اس لیے یہ annexure Library میں رکھا جاتا ہے۔ کوئی بھی آؤں ممبر اگر اس کو دیکھنا چاہے، تو میں منگوا کے بھی دے سکتا ہوں اور Question Hour کے بعد بھی اس کو جاکے دیکھا جاسکتا ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: مس نعیمہ کشور صاحبہ on supplementary۔

محترمہ نعیمہ کشور خان: شکریہ، جناب سپیکر صاحب! منسٹر صاحب کا یہ کہنا کہ ہم paperless کر رہے ہیں، یہ اچھی بات ہے، لیکن اس کے لیے پھر اس staff کو change کر کے ٹیکنیکل سٹاف گائیڈ کرنے کے لیے ہونا چاہیے اور اس کے ساتھ ایک اور اہم چیز ہے کہ ہمیں بھی پھر یہ موقع دو کہ ہم جو amendment جمع کرائیں، Call Attention جمع کرائیں یا جو بھی Business جمع کرائیں، وہ بھی online ہم جمع کرا سکیں۔ اس وقت ہمیں وہ access نہیں ہے کہ ہم online جمع کرا سکیں، پھر ہمیں بھی وہ privilege ہونا چاہیے۔ Question کے حوالے سے میرا یہ ہے دو تین دن پہلے مردان میں بہت زیادہ تیز طوفان آیا تھا، جس سے بہت سارے درختوں اور املاک کو شدید نقصان ہوا تھا۔ میں

NDMA کو بھی call کی، انہوں نے کہا کہ 1122 اور صوبائی Government کام کر رہی ہے اور NDMA کی بھی teams ہیں، لیکن ابھی تک ان متاثرہ لوگوں کے survey کے لیے کوئی اقدامات اس طرح سے نہیں ہوئے، نہ ان کی compensation کے لیے کچھ کیا گیا ہے۔ فصلیں، درخت، املاک تباہ ہوئے ہیں، جانور مر گئے، بہت زیادہ نقصان ہوئے۔ تو kindly جو مردان، تخت بھائی اور پورے علاقے میں طوفان کی وجہ سے جو نقصانات ہوئے ہیں، ان کی compensation کے لیے صوبائی Government اور مرکزی Government مل کے کچھ اقدامات کریں۔ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ ہاؤس کی اطلاع کے لیے کہ کل سپیکر صاحب نے ایک meeting کی ہے IT Department کے ساتھ اور یہ سب اب very soon یہاں automated ہونے جارہا ہے۔ خواجہ آصف صاحب۔

وزیر برائے دفاع (خواجہ محمد آصف): شکریہ، جناب سپیکر! میں ایک عرض کرنا چاہتا تھا کہ Question Hour اور Calling Attention Notice کے سوال جواب میں تقریریں کی جاتی ہیں۔ یہ procedure نہیں ہے۔ مختصر سا سوال کا مختصر سا جواب۔ ان تقریروں سے House کا time بڑا waste ہوتا ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: خواجہ صاحب، Chair کی طرف سے یہ observation آتی رہی ہے اور ہم honourable Members کو request بھی کرتے رہے ہیں۔

خواجہ محمد آصف: آپ interrupt کر کے mic بند کر دیا کریں کہ بھئی سوال ہو گیا ہے یا جواب آ گیا ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: تاکہ زیادہ سے زیادہ لوگ participate کر سکیں۔

خواجہ محمد آصف: یہ enforce آپ نے کرنا ہے۔ کل ایک meeting ہوئی ہے، Secretary صاحب وہاں پر موجود تھے، Minister Law and Minister for Parliamentary Affairs وہاں پر تھے، Senate کے بھی دوست وہاں پر تھے۔ اُدھر یہی طے پایا ہے کہ Calling Attention Notice پر ہو سکتا ہے یہ معلوم نہ ہو بعض دفعہ Members کو کہ اتنی لمبی تمہید اور اتنی لمبی explanation نہیں ہوتی۔ مختصر سا سوال اور مختصر سا جواب ہوتا ہے۔ Calling Attention Notice میں تقریر نہیں ہوتی۔ اس سوال جواب میں sparring کو please enforce کریں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: یہ sense of the House ہے۔ سارے ممبران کو یہ علم بھی ہے اور ابھی خواجہ صاحب نے کہا اور کل کا Calling Attention Notice تقریباً 45 منٹ چلا ہے۔ طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب، نعیمہ کشور صاحبہ کا جواب دیں۔

جناب طارق فضل چوہدری: سر! honourable Member نے کپی میں بارشوں اور سیلاب سے جو لوگوں کو تکالیف ہوئی ہیں، ان کے حوالے سے سوال کیا ہے اور وہاں پہ جو damage ہوا ہے اس کے حوالے سے انہوں نے بات کی ہے۔ سر! اس کے لیے تو بہت تفصیل سے

کئی دفعہ ہم یہ بات Floor of the House پر رکھ چکے ہیں کہ جو National Disaster Management Authority نے کس طرح ان قدرتی آفات کا مقابلہ کیا with the help of Provincial Disaster Management Authorities and then District Disaster Management Authorities اس کے لیے تمام funds اور امدادی سامان جس کی وہاں پر فوری طور پر ترسیل کی گئی، جو medical facilities کی مد میں وہاں پر aid دی گئی اور-District Admin-istration کی مدد سے یہ تمام تفصیلات باقاعدہ اعداد و شمار اور facts کے ساتھ Floor of the House پر رکھ چکے ہیں۔ یہ چونکہ اس سوال سے تھوڑا ہٹ کے details ہیں، دوبارہ کہیں گے تو میں دوبارہ وہ منگوا کے میں honourable Member کو in person بھی ان شاء اللہ present کر دوں گا اور اگر یہاں پر کہیں گی تو یہاں بھی انشاء اللہ تعالیٰ وہ تفصیلات دے دیں گے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ بیرسٹر گوہر صاحب۔

جناب گوہر علی خان: شکریہ، جناب سپیکر! جس طرح سے خواجہ صاحب نے ایک point اٹھایا ہے۔ میں ایک عرض کروں گا کہ بارہا ہم نے بھی ان چیزوں کی طرف نشاندہی کی ہے، پرسوں مولانا صاحب نے بھی اس کی طرف نشاندہی کی اور یہ ہماری Opposition کا بھی ایک serious concern رہا ہے کہ جب بھی ہم بات کرتے ہیں تو live نہ جانے پہ بھی ہمیں سخت اعتراض رہا ہے اور ہمیں sometime یہ شکوہ رہتا ہے کہ جو پاکستان کے لوگ اور ہمارے constituents ہیں، وہ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہم شاید یہاں ایسی کوئی گفتگو کرتے ہیں جو اس قابل ہی نہیں ہے کہ وہ لوگ اس کو اپنی family میں سن لیں، جس سے یہ impression create ہو جاتا ہے۔ رول 282 اور 284 میں یہ provided ہے کہ آپ اس کو mute کر کے expunge کر سکتے ہیں، record سے نکال سکتے ہیں، لیکن مجھے اذ حد افسوس ہوا۔ پرسوں میں نے یہاں ایک point out کیا کہ high rise buildings اسلام آباد میں جو بننے جا رہی ہیں، جو law آرہا ہے، یہ تو بڑا اچھا law لے کے آرہے ہیں لیکن وہ law insufficient ہے، اس میں legal نقائص ہیں اور ان نقائص کو ختم کر کے پھر آپ اس کو lay کر دیں اور آپ نے اس پر Ruling بھی دی، Minister صاحب نے یہ admit بھی کر لیا کہ اس law کو ہم defer کرتے ہیں۔ میں یہ نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں، لیکن میں نے یہ دیا ہوا ہے۔

میں نے کون سا ایسا point بیان کیا ہے کہ آپ نے میری بات کو mute کیا؟ میں صرف یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ میں نے دیا ہوا ہے، میں نے تو قانونی نکتہ نکالا ہے۔ اگر unparliamentary language، جو کہ میں نے کبھی استعمال نہیں کی، آج تک آپ نے میرے الفاظ کے بارے میں نہیں کہا کہ میں expunge کرتا ہوں اور آپ نے تقریر کے بیچ میں سے اس کو mute کر کے لگایا ہے، تو مجھے اس پر بڑا افسوس ہوا۔ اس کو دیکھ لیں، اس پر بھی کوئی قدغن لگائیں۔ کون سی ایسی بات ہم کرتے ہیں جس کو آپ mute کرتے ہیں؟ تو kindly اس پہ آپ ضرور غور کریں تاکہ وہ clear ہو جائے۔ Thank you -

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی شکریہ۔ شہریار آفریدی صاحب، آپ کا نام آیا ہوا ہے۔ آپ اس سوال پر supplementary پوچھنا چاہ رہے ہیں؟ جی شہریار آفریدی صاحب۔

جناب شہریار آفریدی: شکریہ۔ ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب! صحیح سوال ہے، اس کو appreciate کرنا چاہیئے۔ ابھی چار پانچ دن پہلے Orakzai Agency میں بھی cloud burst نے جو تباہی مچائی ہے، Provincial Disaster Management Authority کے پاس وہ expertise نہیں ہے، جتنے بھی Federating Units ہیں، National Disaster Management Authority کی بھی capacity building کی ضرورت ہے۔ اب جس طرح ozone layer depletion اور global climate change کی وجہ سے دنیا affect ہو رہی ہے اور Pakistan بھی ان prominent countries میں سے ہے۔ میرا Government سے یہ question ہے کہ آپ نے ان کی capacity building کے لیے کون سے measures لیے ہیں، No.1؟ No.2. Use of technology بھی obsolete ہو چکی ہے۔ اس حوالے سے انہوں نے کیا کیا ہے؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: طارق فضل چوہدری۔

جناب طارق فضل چوہدری: سپیکر صاحب، یہ بات honourable Member کی بالکل ٹھیک ہے کہ National Disaster Management Authority کے پاس جو technology ہے، شاید اس level کی technology Provincial Disaster Management Authorities کے پاس نہیں ہے۔ سر! جو international ادارے ہیں، ان کے ساتھ correspondence سے data حاصل کرنا، اس کے علاوہ جتنی بھی natural calamities ہیں، ان کے حوالے سے جو NDMA predict کر کے پیشگی signal دیتی ہے Provincial Management Authorities کو اس وقت فلاں علاقے میں بارش کتنے فیصد ہو سکتی ہے، کہاں پہ سیلاب اور cloud burst کا امکان ہے۔ یہ data NDMA کے پاس آتا ہے اور اس کے بعد Provincial Disaster Management Authorities کے پاس جاتا ہے۔ اس میں کسی طرح کی کوئی تاخیر نہیں کی جاتی۔ Immediately جیسے ہی کوئی information یا کسی طرح کی کوئی prediction یہاں پہ آتی ہے، تو ہم فوراً انہیں وہ معلومات فراہم کرتے ہیں اور اس سے بہت زیادہ نقصانات سے ماضی میں بھی بچت ہوئی ہے اور لاکھوں کی تعداد میں، میں سارے صوبوں کی بات کر رہا ہوں۔ بالخصوص پنجاب کی اگر میں بات کروں، تو لاکھوں کی تعداد میں آبادی کو محفوظ مقامات پر shift کیا گیا سیلاب آنے سے پہلے اور یہ prediction NDMA نے دی تھی کہ یہ علاقے فوری طور پر خالی کرائے جائیں اور اس سے ہلاکتیں کم سے کم ہوئی ہیں۔ تو اسی طرح یہ تمام صوبوں کو data دیا جاتا ہے اور ان کی observation کہ یہ obsolete ہے۔ بالکل نہیں سر! ابھی سپیکر صاحب کی سربراہی میں اور جناب بھی اس

delegation میں موجود تھے۔ MNAs کی بہت بڑی تعداد نے NDMA ہیڈ کوارٹر کا دورہ کیا ہے۔ وہاں پہ دنیا کا جدید ترین سسٹم اس وقت نصب ہے اور جو صرف ایک نہیں بلکہ multiple satellites کے ساتھ connected ہے۔ تو ہمارے پاس جو information آتی ہے سر! وہ بالکل latest اور جدید ترین ہے۔ شکریہ جی۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: اگلا سوال، جناب انور تاج صاحب، موجود نہیں ہیں۔ اگلا سوال، جناب جمیز اقبال صاحب۔

Mr. James Iqbal: Thank you Mr. Speaker! Question No. 58.

ANNUAL EXPORT OF FIELD OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND FREELANCING

58. * MR. JAMES IQBAL:

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

- a) the annual exports of Pakistan, in the field of Information Technology and Freelancing; and
- b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase them?

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Pakistan's ICT sector is making significant contribution to Pakistan's economy with increasing foreign exchange earnings. ICT services export remittances surged 19.7%, reaching US\$ 3.38 billion (3,388 million) during the first 9 months of FY 2025-26 (Jul–Mar), compared to US\$ 2.8 billion (2,829 million) achieved during the corresponding period last year (FY 2024-25).

ICT services export amounted to US\$ 413 million in Mar 2026, a 20% increase over US\$ 344 million in March 2025. Tech Freelancer exports, included in the ICT services remittances inflow, surged to US\$856.3 million during Jul-March 2026 compared to US\$567.5 million during the corresponding period last year: an increase of 51%. Freelancer exports were US\$779.2 million in FY2024-25. Historical ICT exports data is as under:

S. No.	Financial Year	ICT Remittances (US\$)- Millions	Growth
1.	2022-23	2,596	-
2.	2023-24	3,223	24.15%
3.	2024-25	3,812	18.27%

(b) 1. Activities undertaken to Enhance ICT Industry Exports

Pakistan's ICT Industry is receiving top priority from the present government, which has been working diligently to improve the state of Pakistan's economy, create jobs and uplift overall quality of life. As a result, the industry is being provided with strong government support and attractive incentives. There are several projects currently under various stages of execution to facilitate and assist IT Industry in its growth trajectory and to ensure continued upward momentum in domestic and export earnings. These include infrastructure development, international marketing and promotion, and capacity building through multiple technology training programs and soft skill development programs, international certifications of companies, facilitation of freelancers, etc. Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB), an entity of MoITT, maintains an active liaison with the industry stakeholders and in carrying out projects for the growth of ICT industry.

1.1. Industry Facilitation & Policy

- a. Offices in Gilgit Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have been established for facilitating the growth of IT industry in the respective regions.
- b. PSEB has strengthened 24/7 IT industry support through MARKAZ which addresses industry issues such as PSEB registration, visa facilitation, and issuance of foreign remittance NOCs, along with other related matters. In this context, strong coordination with SECP, SBP, Banks, the Labour Department, Social Security, EOBI, PTA, and FBR is maintained.
- c. The registration process with PSEB is fully digitized end-to-end for both new registrations and renewals. Registration certificate feature QR Code, is downloadable by the applicant & is verifiable online.
- d. PSEB registered entities can now apply online for visa facilitation letters.
- e. Industry engagement sessions have been held to foster collaboration, gather insights, and strengthen partnerships between key stakeholders. These sessions served as a platform for open dialogue, allowing participants to share their expertise, discuss challenges, and way forward. By engaging with a diverse range of stakeholders, including businesses, policymakers, and community representatives, these sessions aimed to address pressing issues,

align on strategic priorities, and drive sustainable growth of Pakistan's ICT industry.

- f. Pakistan Software Export Board maintains close contact with the State Bank of Pakistan to ensure maximum facilitation for the IT industry. In this context, several interactive sessions and meetings were held with representation from PSEB, SBP, Banks and the ICT Industry. These aforementioned efforts have resulted in the following:
 - i. Banks have designated specific branches with specialized expertise in foreign exchange regulations. These branches are well equipped to handle Exporter Special Foreign Currency Accounts (ESFCAs) and related foreign exchange procedures. The details of the designated branches is available at <https://techdestination.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Dedicated-Bank-Branch-Contacts-for-IT-facilitation.pdf> and was recently updated.
 - ii. Banks have established dedicated desks to support IT exporters and address operational or regulatory issues in a timely manner. The list was recently updated and can be accessed at <https://techdestination.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Focal-Persons-for-IT-Facilitation.pdf>.
 - iii. Proceed Realization Form for the IT industry was updated by SBP. PRC is provided by the banks to demonstrate that a client has provided services abroad and has successfully repatriated the foreign exchange earnings into Pakistan through formal banking channels.
 - iv. The Digital Service Providers List, available under Para 14A, Chapter 14 of the Foreign Exchange Manual, has been revised and expanded. This revision allows Pakistani ICT companies to make international payments to a wider range of approved overseas digital service providers.
 - v. Freelancer data, is now available on SBP website thus providing recognition to the fast-growing sector and its increasing contribution to the industry.

- vi. Banks have been engaged through SBP to expedite issuance of online facilities for Exporter Special Foreign Currency Accounts.

1.2. Marketing and Branding

- a. International marketing and branding initiatives play a critical role in strengthening Pakistan's global image, enabling local IT and IT-enabled services (ITeS) firms to showcase their capabilities, access new markets, and build strategic relationships with global stakeholders.
- b. During 2025, international participation was in 15 major international technology events across North America, Europe, the Middle East, and Asia, including GITEX Global, LEAP, London Tech Week, Web Summit Qatar, AI Everything Global, and the Game Developers Conference (GDC). More than 260 Pakistani IT and ITeS companies showcased their solutions, resulting in 4,228 qualified B2B leads and USD 78.74 million in reported business, while strengthening Pakistan's perception as a reliable global sourcing destination. (Companies selection criteria and list of participated companies are attached as Supplementary Material **Annexure-II**).
- c. Strategic marketing and nation branding remained a core focus during the period. PSEB implemented a multi-channel content strategy, delivering 2+ billion media impressions through national and international platforms. Digital outreach efforts resulted in 135,000 social media followers and 75.84 million social media impressions, supported by 16 webinars, 20 podcasts, newsletters, promotional videos, and success stories highlighting Pakistan's ICT capabilities.
- d. Gender inclusion and diversity were actively promoted through increased participation of women-led companies and female founders in global delegations at GITEX, London Tech Week, LEAP, Web Summit, and other international platforms. PSEB institutionalised a dedicated Women in Tech Success Stories initiative, publishing 11 weekly success stories featuring female engineers, founders, AI researchers, cybersecurity specialists, and freelancers, alongside monthly and quarterly newsletters highlighting 20 regional champions and female achievers.

- e. PSEB further strengthened Pakistan’s digital investment narrative by hosting the country’s first-ever Digital Foreign Direct Investment (DFDI) Forum 2025 in collaboration with DCO. The forum resulted in USD 700 million in pledged digital investments, positioning Pakistan as an emerging destination for global digital investors and policymakers.

1.3. Infrastructure Development

- a. Maximum facilitation is being extended to the IT industry by establishing state-of-the-art infrastructure to ICT industry through development of Software Technology Parks (STPs) in public and private buildings, IT Parks, Data centers etc. These knowledge clusters/centers shall work as engine of growth for IT sector in Pakistan. The infrastructure department of PSEB running different programs to fulfill infrastructure requirement of ICT industry.
- b. PSEB, an entity of MoITT, manages over 50 Software Technology Parks (STPs) across Pakistan, facilitating more than 350 IT and IT-enabled Services (ITeS) companies. These STPs span a total area of approximately 1.9 million square feet and provide employment to over 18,000 IT professionals, of whom 21% are females. Contributing more than USD 245 million to the national economy. The STPs have been established in both primary and secondary cities, including Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Gilgit, Rahim Yar Khan, Faisalabad, Swat, Quetta, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Gujrat, Jamshoro, Nawabshah, Gakuch, Bahawalpur, and Khuzdar. Operating under public-private partnership (PPP) models, these STPs offer 24/7 state-of-the-art ICT facilities. In addition, PSEB has published an advertisement in December 2025 for the establishment of 10–12 new Software Technology Parks during the current fiscal year, further expanding the national IT infrastructure.
- c. A state-of-the-art IT park with the latest ICT infrastructure is under construction in Islamabad with 720,000 Sq. ft of covered area. This Park shall provide an ecosystem for startups, SME and anchor IT companies. The Park is expected to be completed in 2026, creating approximately 7,500

employment opportunities and generating annual IT exports worth USD 60 million.

- d. Another mega IT Park project with 1,120,000 Sq. ft of covered area is under process in Karachi with the latest ICT infrastructure with allied facilities and would be operational in 2028. The Park would create 13,400 jobs, office space to more than 220 ICT companies, contribute to Pakistan's ICT ecosystem and boost IT exports up to USD 90 million.
- e. Additionally, PSEB is establishing the First Women Technology Park at Women University Bagh AJK. This Technology Park shall be equipped with latest ICT infrastructure and allied facilities to provide opportunities and empower women of that area in ICT industry. This software technology park has been operationalized and waiting for inauguration.
- f. PSEB is also establishing Software Technology Parks (STPs) in Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) through strategic partnerships with the Special Communications Organization (SCO), the GB Government, and relevant stakeholders in AJK.

1.4. Human Resource and Skill Development

- a. **Prime Minister's Initiative - Support for IT Startups, Specialized IT Training and Venture Capital (Component-III):**

Under the Prime Minister's Initiative, Component-III of the project focuses on building the capacity of Pakistan's IT industry in specialized technologies and platforms. This includes professional certifications, boot camps, and soft skills training. Additionally, the project emphasizes providing internships to equip participants with industry-driven knowledge and hands-on experience. Through this platform, 1,082 interns have been placed in PSEB-registered IT companies to enhance their employability and industry readiness.

- b. **National Semiconductor HR Development Program**

The global semiconductor market has surpassed \$600 billion and is projected to exceed \$1 trillion by 2030.

Recognizing the immense potential of this industry, the Government of Pakistan has launched targeted, long-term, and well-structured initiatives to

capitalize on emerging opportunities. As part of these efforts, a dedicated project—approved by the Central Development Working Party (CDWP) at a total cost of Rs. 4,844 million has been initiated. The project focuses on building a skilled semiconductor workforce through structured interventions at the undergraduate and graduate levels within various engineering universities across Pakistan.

For the CFY, training of 475 graduate students in Digital Design and Verification has been initiated to develop industry-ready human capital aligned with the needs of the semiconductor sector. In addition, three (03) universities are targeted for the establishment of Semiconductor Education and Research Clusters, which will strengthen academia-industry linkages, promote applied research, and support the development of a sustainable national semiconductor ecosystem.

c. Revamping IT Industry Landscape

The "Revamping IT Industry Landscape" is a comprehensive project designed to enhance Pakistan's IT industry by addressing critical areas such as skill development, ecosystem advancement, and international marketing. This initiative aims to transform Pakistan into a global IT hub.

Under the Apprenticeship Program, 2,500 apprentices are currently engaged in PSEB registered IT companies nurturing active employment, demonstrating strong industry absorption and workforce readiness outcomes. It is imperative to highlight that the program has achieved an 80% retention rate of apprentices. Additionally, 520 candidates under the Boot camp Training & Certification program is in progress, significantly expanding the pool of certified and job-ready IT professionals.

To support evidence-based policymaking, the IT Industry Census (G2G) has been initiated to generate reliable and up-to-date data on the size of the industry, workforce composition, skills demand, export potential, and regional distribution. The findings will inform future policy interventions, skills planning, and targeted support for the IT and ITeS sector.

d. **Semiconductor Chip Design Upskilling**

This program has already been completed with 54 graduates upskilled in Semiconductor Chip Design and Verification and are ready for job placement.

e. **Shenzhen-Inspired ICT Education Roadmap**

This program focuses on system reform across four critical verticals—K-12 education, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), Higher Education, and professional training—targeting the entire national talent pipeline from early digital literacy to advanced specialization;

f. **Integrated Labor Management System – ILMS**

ILMS is designed to onboard and centrally manage approximately 75,000+ annual IT graduates, integrate training and certification data, and create a verified national ICT talent repository for job matching and workforce planning.

g. **Industry-Led Training Programs**

The project is geared to provide large-scale trainings to 100,000 students and 100 faculty Members in high-demand technologies including 5G, Artificial Intelligence, Cloud Computing, and Data Centers, thereby strengthening practical industry readiness.

h. **Industry-Led Export Enablement Program**

This initiative focuses on enabling Pakistani IT/ITeS firms to access the U.S. SLED procurement market (~USD 1.8 trillion, 90,000+ entities). The program delivers 140–150 hours of training over 6 weeks to a pilot cohort of 50 professionals, building capabilities in compliance, bid management, and engagement with U.S. prime contractors. Through a blended model (LMS + live sessions) incorporating AI tools, CRM workflows, and bid simulations, the program prepares participants to tap into high-value subcontracting opportunities (70%+ of contracts) and drive export growth.

i. **GDPR-Driven ISO Compliance & IT Exports Enhancement Program**

The objective of the initiative is to enhance the global competitiveness of Pakistan's IT sector by strengthening compliance with international data protection and information security standards. The project supports IT and IT-enabled Services (ITeS) companies in achieving General Data Protection

Regulation (GDPR) compliance through internationally recognized certifications, including ISO 27001 and ISO 27701. In addition, certifications in ISO 22301 and ISO 42001 are provided to enable robust Business Continuity Management and effective governance of Artificial Intelligence Management Systems. Under the initiative, 50 IT/ITeS companies will be facilitated for GDPR-aligned ISO compliance to foster sustainable growth in Pakistan's IT sector. The Project however is still awaiting No Objection Certification (NOC) from Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (M/o PD&SI) for execution.

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

جناب جیمز اقبال: شکریہ جناب سپیکر! وزیر صاحب نے بڑی تفصیل سے جواب دیا ہے اور تمام initiatives گنوائے ہیں، لیکن میرا supplementary question یہ ہے کہ کیا ایسا کوئی measurable accountability benchmark موجود ہے جس سے عوام یہ جان سکیں کہ slow internet، call drop، اور service quality میں ان initiatives اور اقدامات سے بہتری آئی ہے؟ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، محترمہ شزئی صاحبہ کا مائیک کھولیں۔

وزیر برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (محترمہ شزئی فاطمہ خواجہ): سوال نمبر اگر repeat کریں، اچھا 58۔ Apology Sir! So, basically ان کا سوال exports کے حوالے سے تھا کہ Government of Pakistan کا کیا role ہے exports کو enhance کرنے میں۔ ابھی میرے خیال سے ممبر صاحب نے اگر میں صحیح ہوں تو internet کے اوپر question کیا ہے۔ میں سر! بہت مختصر اتنا بتانا چاہوں گی کہ پاکستان کے اندر الحمد للہ IT exports کی average growth 20% کے حساب سے پچھلے کئی سال سے grow کر رہی ہے اور جب ہم government میں آئے تھے تو جو financial year end ہو رہا تھا، اُس میں 2.4 billion dollars کی exports تھیں اور اس سال انشاء اللہ 4.5 billion dollars cross کریں گی۔ تو الحمد للہ we have almost doubled the exports in the last couple of years, achievement ہے حکومت پاکستان کی۔ اس میں میں سب سے پہلے honourable Prime Minister کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہوں گی اور ان کی جو as a whole government approach ہے، جس کی وجہ سے ہم نے IT industry اور IT sector کو بہت زیادہ ترجیح دی۔

آپ اس بات سے اندازہ لگائیں کہ پاکستان کے تمام sectors میں صرف IT sector ایک ایسا sector ہے جس کو export proceeds میں ابھی ابھی بھی final tax regime میں رکھا گیا ہے۔ ان کی exports اگر Pakistan Software Export Board سے registered ہیں تو ان کا tax صرف 0.5 % ہے اور اگر registered نہیں ہیں تو tax 1 % ہے، جبکہ باقی sectors کے taxes کا آپ کو اندازہ ہے۔ اسی طرح annually اگر میں دیگر skills کو ملا لوں یعنی low-tech skills اور high-tech skills کو بھی ملا لوں، تو ہم تقریباً 5 لاکھ سے زائد بچوں کو training دیتے ہیں۔ تو یہ جو exports کا increase ہے، اس کی basic root ہی human resource ہے اور اسی human resource کی capability سے یہ exports بڑھتی ہیں۔

تو Government of Pakistan کے جتنے training initiatives ہیں، اور میں اس میں again Prime Minister کا ضرور ذکر کرنا چاہوں گی کہ 2024 سے پہلے یہ جتنی بھی trainings تھیں، چاہے وہ NAVTEC تھا یا ہماری تھیں، number of trainings سالانہ دیکھی جاتی تھیں کہ کارکردگی کیا ہے۔ آج Employability KPI بنایا گیا ہے کہ کوئی public money disburse نہیں کی جائے گی جب تک ایک certain percentage employability نہیں ہوگی اور international certifications کو mandatory کیا گیا اور third party evaluation of all training programs کو mandatory کیا گیا۔ اس کے نتیجے میں industry آج employability سے بہت خوش ہے۔ ہم نے جو third party evaluation اپنی high-end trainings کی کرائی ہے، اس میں employability % 82 سامنے آئی ہے، جو کہ international best practices سے زیادہ ہے۔ اسی طریقے سے سر، Pakistan Software Export Board کے ذریعے 24/7 مرکز کے نام سے industry کی facilitation ensure کی گئی ہے۔ Visa facilitation challenge تھا، اس کو ensure کیا گیا ہے۔ آج اگر آپ نے PSEB سے register ہونا ہے تو جو پہلے 90 دن لگتے تھے، آج 9 منٹ لگتے ہیں کیونکہ اس کو completely end-to-end digitize کیا گیا ہے۔

Sir! Finance Ministry, State Bank, Planning Ministry, they have all played key roles in this export growth in the country. Special foreign currency accounts industry کے پاس، جس میں 50 % dollar retention ہے۔ They can repatriate and reinvest۔ State Bank نے باقی بھی جو hurdles Form-R بھی remove کیا ہے۔ Roshan Digital Account میں Prime Minister کی direction پر پہلے صرف individual's invest کرتے تھے، اب companies بھی کرتی ہیں۔ Sir! Marketing پہ extensive خرچ کیا گیا ہے، 15 international road shows and 250 companies

represent کیں۔ 2 سال میں 10 special technology parks اور 50 روزگار سینٹر ز پورے پاکستان میں بنائے گئے۔ باغ کے اندر خواتین کے لیے specific technology parks establish کیے گئے۔ سر! یہ تمام وہ چیزیں ہیں، آپ مجھے جلدی ختم کرنے کو کہہ رہے ہیں تو میں پوری باتیں بتا نہیں سکتی۔ لیکن یہ تمام وہ چیزیں ہیں کہ جب question آتا ہے کہ export growth کے اندر۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: 2 سوال اور ہونے ہیں پھر اس میں یہ جواب دیجیے گا۔ شرمیلا فاروقی صاحبہ۔ to ask one question. ڈاکٹر شرمیلا فاروقی: شکریہ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! پہلے میں Minister صاحبہ کو اور ان کی Ministry کو مبارکباد پیش کرتی ہوں کہ 5G spectrum کی auction ہو گئی۔ successfully. سوال بہت important تھا۔ کیونکہ پاکستان کے اندر internet disruptions ہیں۔ میں ان سے سوال یہ پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اب جو 5G spectrum auction ہو گیا ہے تو کیا اس ملک میں پاکستانیوں کو مزید بہتر internet service کی سہولیات ملیں گی؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: محترمہ شرمیلا فاطمہ صاحبہ۔

محترمہ شرمیلا فاطمہ خواجہ: سپلیمنٹری سوال بالکل relevant نہیں تھا۔ لیکن ابھی بھی میں آپ کو پورا جواب دوں گی۔ اب آپ سنیں گے، سر! Internet جو ہے اس کے اوپر یہ حالات ہیں کہ 4 layers ہوتی ہیں internet کی جو contribute کرتی ہیں quality of submarine cables land پر اور submarine cables ہیں پچھلے 2 سال میں تین submarine cables land ہوئیں ہیں جنہوں نے ہمارا live connectivity route diversify کیا ہے۔ اس سے internet بہتر ہوگا اور دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ سر! جو آپ کی Terrestrial connectivity ہے جس کو optic fiber کہا جاتا ہے، سر! 2004 سے لے کے 2024 تک 1.9 million house passes fiber تھے کے اوپر۔ پچھلے دو سال کے اندر وہ 1.9 million سے بڑھ کے 5.1 million ہو گئے ہیں۔ آپ لوگ جو گھروں پہ internet استعمال کرتے ہیں، صرف 19 لاکھ لوگوں کے پاس including industry تھا، آج وہ 50 لاکھ لوگوں کے پاس ہے 2 سال کے اندر۔ پاکستان کے اندر National Fiberization Policy چل رہی ہے۔ Right of way کے charges remove کیے گئے ہیں، جو historical restructuring اور reform ہے، وہ honourable Prime Minister کی direction پہ بہتر ہوگی۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جناب امین الحق صاحب۔

سید امین الحق: شکریہ جناب والا! ہماری young dynamic Minister is doing a wonderful job میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آج سے چند مہینے پہلے جو spectrum auction ہوا ہے 4G، did a wonderful job. 480 megahertz، ساتھ 5G بھی auction ہوا ہے۔ میں ان کو خراج تحسین پیش کرنے کے ساتھ چھوٹا سا سوال کروں گا۔ انہوں نے ہمیں بتایا، marketing،

infrastructure develop- LEAP بھی attend کر رہی ہیں، branding is doing wonderful. GITEK ment پہ بھی کام کیا، انہوں نے یہ بھی بتایا۔ Industry led training programs بھی کر رہی ہیں۔ میرا مختصر سا سوال ہے، IT exports آپ نے غالباً پچھلے 9 مہینے میں 3.38 billions کر دیا، that's wonderful۔ کیا کوئی ایسا آپ کے پاس plan ہے کہ اگلے 5 سال کے اندر ہم IT exports کو کتنے US dollars تک لے جاسکتے ہیں؟ اس کا مختصر سا جواب دیں۔ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، محترمہ شریٰ فاطمہ صاحبہ۔

محترمہ شریٰ فاطمہ خواجہ: Sir! Wi-Fi internet جو ہے، 4G auction کی بات کی گئی، اس کے اوپر سر! الحمد للہ پاکستان میں پہلی دفعہ 5G آج آپ majority of Islamabad دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔ Rollout اب start ہو گیا ہے۔ چند ماہ میں، I agree، that 4G experience بہتر ہو جائے گا اور چاروں صوبائی Capitals اور Islamabad Capital میں 5G available کیا جائے گا۔

اسی طریقے سے Sir! Quality of service پہلے ہوتا تھا کہ پورے پاکستان کی average نکالی جاتی تھی، اب rural areas کی الگ نکلے گی، districts کی اور urban کی الگ نکلے گی، تو وہ جو rural-urban divide ہے وہ بھی ختم کیا جائے گا۔ آخری Sir! Honourable ex-Minister میرے لیے بہت محترم ہیں۔ سر! ان کی قیادت میں منسٹری کی exports بھی اسی طرح grow ہوتی رہیں اینڈ انہی سے ہم نے take up کیا ہے، ان کے projects پہ build کر رہے ہیں۔

سر! جو انہوں نے سوال کیا اور جو honourable Prime Minister نے ہمیں target دیا ہوا ہے وہ 15 billion dollar export plus 10 billion dollar of digital transformation impact on GDP کہ 25 ارب ڈالر بنتا ہے۔ اس کے لیے سر! اگر ہم 20 پر سنٹ پہ grow کرتے ہیں تو it is a stretch target اس وقت جو پرائم منسٹر کے ساتھ اور فنانس منسٹر، سب کے ساتھ جو conversations چل رہی ہیں وہ یہی ہیں کہ ایسی کونسی extraordinary interventions ہم کر سکتے ہیں۔ جس کے اندر AI acceleration اور National AI policy کا pass ہونا پنا کر دار ادا کرے گا اور یہ جو CAGR ہے اس کو ہم 20% سے بڑھا کے 30% پہ لے جائیں گے تو we will be able to achieve the target that have been given. Thank you.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ جی، یہ ایک سوال رہ گیا تھا کیونکہ اس وقت ممبر صاحب یہاں پر نہیں تھے۔ تو یہ ابھی take up کر لیتے ہیں۔ مسٹر

انور تاج صاحب۔

جناب انور تاج: شکریہ جی۔ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ۔ میرا یہ question ہے کہ----

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: یہ سوال نمبر پڑھیں۔

جناب انور تاج: سوال نمبر 57۔

INTERNET SIGNALS 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 question please.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جناب انور تاج صاحب۔

جناب انور تاج: میرا یہ question ہے کہ پاکستان میں 2022 تک net-service بہت زبردست تھی۔ لیکن 2022 کے بعد نیٹ سروس اگر آپ موٹروے پہ چلے جائیں پشاور کی طرف تو موٹروے پہ نیٹ سروس ختم، اگر میں اپنے حلقے میں جاؤں شب قدر، چارہ سدہ، تنگی، وہاں پہ net service نہیں ہے۔ اگر میں اسلام آباد کے پارلیمنٹ لاجز کی basement میں بیٹھوں تو نیٹ سروس کے ساتھ ساتھ یہاں پہ موبائل بھی کام نہیں کرتا۔ اپنا گھر اگر اسلام آباد میں کوئی ہو تو وہاں پہ بھی نیٹ سروس کا لیٹو ہوتا ہے۔ تو یہ کیا وجہ ہے اور حکومت کیا اقدامات کر رہی ہے کہ جو نیٹ سروس پہلے ٹھیک تھی اور اب خراب ہو گئی ہے تو اس کے لیے حکومت کیا کر رہی ہے؟ کیوں یہ net service ہماری کمزور ہو گئی ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی سروس خراب ہو گئی، شہزی صاحبہ۔

محترمہ شہزی فاطمہ خواجہ: سر! بالکل جائز سوال ہے میرے honourable colleague کا۔ سر! اس کا جواب یہ ہے کہ میاں محمد نواز شریف کے زمانے میں 3G, 4G کی auction ہوئی تھی اور پاکستان کے اندر انٹر نیٹ آیا تھا جو یہ انہوں نے thanks for the acknowledgement کہ 2022 تک وہ بہت اچھا چلا۔ پاکستان کے اندر 3G, 4G میاں نواز شریف لے کے آئے۔ Unfortunate بات یہ ہے کہ میاں نواز شریف کے دور کے بعد سے لے کے اب تک کوئی auction نہیں ہوا سر! اور 2022 میں جب economy default کے دہانے پہ پہنچ گئی 2018 and 2022 unfortunately between telecom infrastructure لگنا تھا وہ investment نہیں ہو سکی جس کی وجہ سے telecom اور LCs بند ہو گئیں۔ تو جتنا telecom infrastructure improve نہیں ہو سکا۔

So یہ کہانی ہے سر 2022 تک کی۔ 2022 میں ہم نے LCs بند کر دیں کیونکہ ہم default کے دہانے پہ تھے۔ 2022 سے 2024 تک جو economic stability لائی گئی اس کے بعد imports واپس بحال ہوئیں اور infrastructure اب telecom کا لگنا شروع ہوا ہے۔

سر! اس کے علاوہ جو 2018 سے 2022 تک ڈالر کی depreciation ہوئی اس نے telecom sector کو تباہ کر دیا کیونکہ licenses dollars میں تھے ان کے، power ان کی major cost ہے، dollarized ہوتی ہے indirect آپ خود جانتے ہیں جب 300 فیصد depreciate کیا تین سال کے اندر، تو ان کی 300% cost بڑھ گئی۔ تو 2018 سے 2022 تک کی یہ کہانی ہے۔

2022 کے بعد ڈالر بھی stabilize ہو گیا ہے۔ Auction دنیا کی سب سے بڑی 270 megahertz میاں نواز شریف چھوڑ کے گئے تھے۔ انہوں نے کوئی آٹھ کے قریب add کیے تھے۔ آج telecom sector 750 megahertz spectrum available ہے۔

تو میں acknowledgement کا بھی شکریہ ادا کروں گی اپنے ex-Minister کا اور honourable Prime Minister کا، Finance Minister and Pakistan Telecom Authority کے چیئرمین اور ان کی ٹیم کا کہ دنیا کا سب سے بڑا spectrum auction ہوا ہے اور اس میں جو نئے bands کرائے گئے ہیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی شکریہ۔ مائیک کھولیں۔ ابھی دو سوال اور آنے ہیں تو please wind up کریں۔
محترمہ شرمیٰ فاطمہ خواجہ: جی۔ تو اس کے اندر یہ بھی مسئلہ حل ہو جائے گا کہ بلڈنگ کے اندر والا انٹرنیٹ، کیونکہ bands کبھی انہوں نے introduce ہی نہیں کرائے۔

سر! میں اس میں پاکستان آرمی کا کیوں نہ شکریہ ادا کروں، کیونکہ یہ band history میں کبھی بھی vacate نہیں ہوا تھا۔ انہوں نے national interest میں جو 700 کا band ہے جس سے penetration زیادہ ہوتی ہے انٹرنیٹ کی وہ انہوں نے national interest میں vacate کر کے auction کے لیے available کیا سر، ساری دنیا میں militaries use کرتی ہیں but thanks to our military leadership today.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ شاہدہ بیگم صاحبہ on supplementary۔
محترمہ شاہدہ بیگم: سپیکر صاحب! میرا question انتہائی مختصر ہے اور یقیناً جواب بھی اسی کے مطابق ملے گا کہ حکومت وقت پاکستان میں PayPal کو introduce کرنے کا کوئی ارادہ رکھتی ہے یا نہیں۔ Thank you۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ جی بڑا brief سوال تھا kindly brief جواب دیجیے۔

محترمہ شرمی فاطمہ خواجہ: جی سر۔ PayPal ایک brand ہے۔ تو PayPal introduce نہیں ہوا ہے۔ question اگر میڈم agree کریں تو payment gateways کا issue ہے۔ جس سے پیسے آتے جاتے ہیں، سر۔

سر! میں معذرت کے ساتھ پھر سے refer کروں گی کہ 2022 میں کیونکہ حکومت پاکستان پہ ڈالر کا شدید دباؤ تھا۔ تو outward جو payments ہیں ڈالر کی اس کے اوپر restrictions لگائی گئیں جس کی وجہ سے payment gateways question کرتے رہے کہ inward dollar تو آپ آنے دیتے ہیں تو outward ہم نہیں آنے دیتے۔ Sir we are trying to stabilize الحمد للہ stabilize ہوا تھا but اس war کی وجہ سے دوبارہ سے situation uncertain ہو گئی ہے۔

So, payment gateways لیکن there are couple of private companies جو کہ سٹیٹ بینک کے ساتھ بہت advanced conversation میں ہیں۔ جس میں Alipay ہے، Wise ہے اور ان کی سروسز جلد ان شاء اللہ پاکستان میں both ways introduce کرادی جائیں گی۔ جس سے یہ issue majorly solve ہو جائے گا۔ Thank you.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ Next question مسرت رفیق میسر صاحبہ، موجود نہیں ہیں۔ اگلا سوال مس آسیہ ناز تنولی صاحبہ موجود نہیں ہیں۔ Next question سیدہ شہلا رضا صاحبہ۔

سیدہ شہلا رضا: سوال نمبر 61۔

HIGH-LEVEL COORDINATION MEETINGS CHAIRED BY THE PRIME MINISTER

61. * SYEDA SHEHLA RAZA:

Will the Minister In-Charge of the Prime Minister's Office be pleased to state:

- a) the number of high-level coordination meetings chaired by the Prime Minister during the last year; and**
- b) the major decisions taken in these meetings with regard to national development, governance and public welfare?**

Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office: (a) The honorable Prime Minister chaired **256** High-level coordination meetings during the last year.

(b) Ministry / Department wise detail of such meetings alongwith major decisions taken in these meetings with regard to national development, governance and public welfare is enumerated as under:

Lead Ministry / Department	Number of Meetings	Details of Major Decisions
Ministry of IT & Telecommunication	25	• Approval of Artificial Intelligence Policy 2025 to promote innovation, skill development, and a future-ready tech ecosystem. • Rollout of Pakistan Asaan Khidmat as a one-window digital service platform, alongside nationwide expansion of digital payments.
Ministry Of Privatization	14	• Privatization of PIA
Ministry Of Railways	04	• Directed Advancement of ML-1 under CPEC, including engagement with China and exploration of freight growth. • Ordered expeditious finalization of feasibility and financing modalities for strategic projects, including the Reko Diq–Gwadar rail link and ADB-supported Rohri–Hyderabad track.
Ministry Of Commerce	20	• Approved abolishment of Export Development Surcharge and reconstitution of the Export Development Fund (EDF) Board through legislative amendments. • Ordered comprehensive export revival measures, including GSP-Plus compliance actions, cold chain development and nationwide exporter engagement.
Ministry Of Education	08	• Directed Nationwide expansion of Daanish Schools, including Karachi, Chitral, Haripur, Balochistan, GB, and AJK (including Forward Kahuta & Bagh). • Directed overhaul of the national TVET system, including bringing training institutes under unified oversight, adopting internationally recognized certifications and conducting tracer studies to track employment outcomes
Economic Affairs Division (EAD)	04	• Project implementation reforms with World Bank and ADB.
National Food Security and Research (MNFSR)	05	• Approved National Agriculture Innovation & Growth Action Plan.

Ministry Of Interior	05	• Issued directions for a comprehensive, whole-of-the-nation approach to counter terrorism, emphasizing strict enforcement of the writ of the state through coordinated efforts of federal and provincial governments, Armed Forces, and law enforcement agencies. • Ordered strict and time-bound implementation of the repatriation plan of illegal foreign nationals and also ensuring their non entry into Pakistan.
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	09	• Directed NDMA and provinces to enhance capacity for timely action on NEOC intelligence, data and early warnings; • Directed NDMA for detailed damage assessment/mapping of losses in flood-affected areas, provision of grant-in-aid, relief goods and restoration of roads, electricity, communications, health services and water supply.
Ministry of Power	20	• Holistic review of tariff reduction proposals and approval of targeted relief packages (including industrial support), alongside policy measures to rationalize cost structures.
Industries and Production	33	• Approval of SMEDA restructuring (including outsourcing model) and development of a comprehensive performance improvement roadmap. • Implementation of NEV Policy 2025–30 through PAVE Program, including subsidised electric vehicles for the public and free e-bikes for top-performing students.
Ministry of Finance	20	• Promotion of digital payments through national awareness initiatives and operational strengthening of RAAST payment system for financial inclusion and efficiency. • Aligning financial and institutional frameworks with the SOE Act 2023, including review and amendment of relevant laws to strengthen oversight and performance of State-Owned Entities (SOEs).
Ministry Of Planning Development And Special Initiatives	14	• Reviewed overall development portfolio and PSDP 2025–26 framework, with a strong focus on accelerating high-impact infrastructure, social sector, and foreign-funded projects.
M/O Overseas Pakistanis And Human Resource Development	1	• Pursuance of employment based HR skill development plans

Ministry Of National Health	11	• Convened meeting of the 'Taskforce on Eradication of Polio from Pakistan' held on 24.6.2024. • Convened meetings on Stock-take/review.
Ministry Of Climate Change	3	• Approved the Short-term Climate Action Plan. • Constituted a Committee to engage with four provinces, AJ&K and GB to develop a consensus on draft policy guidelines for trading in carbon market.
Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)	25	• Revamping Pakistan Automation Revenue Ltd (PRAL). • Deployment of Faceless Customs Assessment (FCA) System for imported cargo.
Ministry Of Petroleum	15	• End-to-end digitization of POL supply chain. • RLNG-based gas connections for domestic consumers.
Board Of Investment	6	• Establishment of a Business Facilitation Centre in Islamabad to facilitate the business. • Enactment of Assan Karobaar Act, 2025.
SIFC	14	

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

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: سیدہ شہلا رضا صاحبہ۔

سیدہ شہلا رضا: میرا supplementary یہ ہے کہ وزیراعظم صاحب نے high level کی 56 meetings کیس last

year اور سب سے زیادہ meetings FBR اور industries department اور IT میں کیں، industries میں 33۔
تو کیا کوئی ایسا mechanism ہے کہ جو یہ decisions ہوئے کہ ان میں بہتری آئے، اس کی رپورٹ submit ہوئی ہو اور اگر
ہوتی ہے تو کس وقت ہوتی ہے؟ کیونکہ ہمیں کوئی بہتری ان فیصلوں کے according نظر نہیں آرہی، خاص طور پر industries and
production میں۔ تو کس طرح سے وہ اس کی accountability کرتے ہیں کہ ان کے decisions پہ کیا implementation
ہوئی ہے؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ ڈاکٹر درشن صاحب۔

پارلیمانی سیکرٹری برائے بحری امور (جناب درشن): شکریہ سپیکر صاحب۔ میں آنریبل ایم این اے صاحبہ کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں یہ جو 256
meetings ہوئی ہیں، اتنے ٹائم میں اتنی meetings کبھی بھی نہیں ہوئی ہیں اور ہر سیکٹر میں کام کیا گیا ہے، جو بھی sectors ہیں۔ آپ دیکھ

لیس IT کی ہوگئی، privatization ہو گیا، ریلویز میں بھی کام ہو رہے ہیں اور جو انڈسٹری کی بات کریں تو اس میں بھی meetings ہو رہی ہیں اور یہ سب جوابدہ ہیں۔

انہیں پرائم منسٹر کے علاوہ، یہاں پہا بھی ٹاسک فورس بھی بنی ہوئی ہے وہ بھی ان کو monitor کرتی ہیں اور PM House میں۔۔۔۔ (مداخلت)

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: تشریف رکھیں۔ آپ سامنے کھڑے ہوئے ہیں، مزاری صاحب، آپ کے سامنے وہ ممبر بول رہے ہیں، آپ بیٹھ جائیں۔ جی درشن صاحب۔

جناب درشن: سر! Taskforce بھی بنی ہوئی ہے جو ان کو monitor کرتی ہیں اور یہ سب جوابدہ ہیں اور اگر کسی بھی چیز کا آپ کو جواب چاہیے تو وہ بھی آپ کو مل سکتا ہے۔ آپ مجھے بھی بتائیں گے تو میں آپ کو وہاں سے معلومات لے کے بتا سکتا ہوں۔ Thank you

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ عالیہ کامران صاحبہ on supplementary۔

محترمہ عالیہ کامران: بہت شکریہ محترم۔ سر! یہ جب high level کی meeting کو وزیراعظم صاحب چیئر کرتے ہیں تو اس کا follow up کس طرح سے ہوتا ہے؟

دوسرا سر! FBR کی میرے خیال میں، میرے خیال میں کیا بلکہ سر! 25 meetings ہوئی ہیں۔ ان 25 meetings کے نتیجے میں tax collection کے اندر کیا بہتری آئی ہے؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی، ڈاکٹر درشن صاحب۔

جناب درشن: سپیکر صاحب! یہ جو FBR کی بات کر رہی ہیں۔ پہلے سے ہم نے نیٹ ورک بھی بنایا ہے اور یہ tax collection بھی بہتر ہو رہی ہے۔

اگر کسی چیز میں ان کو کوئی specific پوچھنا ہے تو وہ fresh question دے دیں۔ باقی follow up بالکل ہوتا رہتا ہے اور regular meetings بھی ہوتی رہتی ہیں۔ Taskforce بھی اس کو دیکھ رہی ہے اور ایک فنانس کی کمیٹی بھی اس کو دیکھ رہی ہیں۔ اور یہ سب چیزیں صحیح طریقے سے ہو رہی ہیں کیونکہ آپ نے دیکھا پھر وہ بات political ہو جائے گی۔ لیکن میں بتانا ضرور چاہوں گا کہ جب ملک default ہونے کی طرف جا رہا تھا تو اس میں اب بہت بہتری آئی ہے۔ یہ اس میں سارا credit پوری ٹیم کو جاتا ہے اور جو شہباز شریف صاحب محنت کر رہے ہیں وہ سب کچھ ابھی نظر بھی آرہا ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ شکریہ اگلا سوال، ڈاکٹر شازیہ ثوبیہ اسلم سومرو۔

ڈاکٹر شازیہ ثوبیہ اسلم سومرو: جی سر 62۔

NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE POLICY

62. * DR. SHAZIA SOBIA ASLAM SOOMRO:

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

a) how the Ministry will implement the Digital Nation Pakistan Act 2025 and the National Artificial Intelligence Policy to drive digital transformation and innovation; and

b) what measures will be taken by the Government to integrate women into the digital economy and safeguard citizens privacy and digital rights?

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) The Digital Nation Pakistan (DNP) Act 2025 and the National Artificial Intelligence (AI) Policy 2025 represent the dual engines of Pakistan's technological leap. Under the Ministry of IT & Telecom (MoITT), these frameworks transition the country from a "services-led" economy to a "knowledge-driven" digital powerhouse with a focus on Digital Society, Digital Governance, and Digital Economy to realize the Digital National Pakistan vision.

Part 1: Digital Nation Pakistan Act 2025

The DNP Act provides the legal and institutional forum to unify Pakistan's fragmented digital landscape. It centralizes authority to ensure that digital transformation is not just a series of projects, but a synchronized national movement. National Digital Commission and Pakistan Digital Authority have been established through the DNP Act 2025.

1. National Digital Commission (NDC)

The NDC serves as the supreme body, and is chaired by the Prime Minister. Its role is to provide high-level strategic vision and ensure inter-ministerial coordination and provincial inclusion.

- **Strategic Alignment:** It approves the National Digital Master Plan and issues directives to federal and provincial entities to ensure they don't work in silos.
- **Legislative Authority:** It oversees the implementation of the DNP Act and resolves any regulatory bottlenecks between different government tiers.

2. Pakistan Digital Authority (PDA)

The PDA is the executive arm created by the Act to act as a "Digital Architect" for the nation.

- **Regulatory Oversight:** It sets standards for Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and data governance.
- **Citizen Experience (CX):** A core mandate of the PDA is to redesign government services around the citizen, ensuring an enhanced user experience and paperless approach.

3. **Oversight Committee:** There is an Oversight Committee to monitor and evaluate the performance of the Authority, compliance, and alignment with the strategic objectives formulated by the Commission and make necessary recommendations to the Commission. The Oversight Committee is chaired by the Minister for IT & Telecom with Members from public and private sector.

4. The National Digital Master Plan

This is the operational roadmap being developed by the PDA. It serves as a 10-year blueprint for the country's digital transformation evolution. It identifies specific goals for digitizing the economy, governance (e-government), and others sectors.

Part 2: National AI Policy 2025

Approved in July 2025, the National AI Policy focuses on human capital and a "pro-innovation" ecosystem development.

1. National AI Council (NAIC)

The AI Council will be the apex body responsible for providing strategic direction and overseeing the policy implementation process. It will also review progress of the policy implementation and provide guidelines for ensuring ethical oversight and adherence to human-centric principles.

2. Key Initiatives & Stakeholder Actions

In line with the National AI Policy, MOITT has already launched a number of initiatives as well as some mega projects in pipeline, including:

- National AI Advancement Initiatives (NAIAI): This is a multifaceted projects with focus on capacity building and startup support.
 - It includes the launch of 20,000 specialized online training programs for graduates and civil servants through an advanced Learning Management System (LMS).
- National AI Ecosystem Development Program(NAIEDP):
 - In the light of Prime Minister's announcement of \$1 Billion for AI Ecosystem Development, during the Indus AI Week, NAIEDP has 6 core components including Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, AI Fund, and others.
- Collaboration with Local and International Partners:
 - MOITT is actively collaborating with its local and international partners for AI trainings including those with Meta, Google, Huawei, and Atom camp, among others.

(b) The Government of Pakistan, primarily through the Ministry of IT & Telecom (MoITT), is executing a strategy that treats gender inclusion and data protection as fundamental pillars of the digital economy. These measures ensure that the digital transition is both equitable and secure for all citizens.

1. Integrating Women into the Digital Economy

The MoITT has shifted from generic digital literacy to targeted "Economic Empowerment" models, ensuring women are not just consumers but creators in the tech sector.

- Specialized Infrastructure:
 - Women-Specific IT Parks: Pakistan inaugurated its first dedicated Women's Software Technology Park (WSTP) in September 2025 in Bagh, Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK).
 - WISE Lab:
 - Ignite has announced the Women Innovation and Startup Empowerment Lab to support women entrepreneurs nationwide. WISE Lab will empower women entrepreneurs to access funding, build skills, and connect with investors, ensuring their growth contributes to Pakistan's economy.

- Quota and Representation:
 - Policy Mandates: The National AI Policy 2025 includes specific targets for female participation, aiming for a significant percentage of the one million trained AI professionals to be women.
 - ICT Quotas: Preference and reserved slots are being integrated into government-funded digital skills programs.
- Targeted Training & Digital Literacy:
 - D4WEE Project: The "Digitalization for Women Economic Empowerment" (D4WEE) project, funded by KOICA and chaired (Steering Committee) by MoITT, focuses on providing women with digital skills, 7 million free SIM cards, and access to digital wallets.
 - ICT for Girls: This flagship program has established computer labs in government schools for girls, providing early-stage coding and technical training to the next generation of female technologists.

2. Safeguarding Privacy and Digital Rights

Recognizing that trust is the currency of a digital nation, the government is moving to replace fragmented regulations with a robust legal shield.

- Personal Data Protection Legislation:
 - Personal Data Protection Act 2026: The MoITT has finalized a comprehensive Data Protection bill. This legislation establishes the National Commission for Personal Data Protection, at the same time granting citizens the "Right to Erasure" (the right to be forgotten) and the right to know how their data is being used by AI systems.
 - Cross-Border Protocols: The legislation introduces data localization requirements for sensitive citizen information while ensuring "data adequacy" standards to facilitate safe international digital trade.
- Awareness and Protection Initiatives:
 - National CERT's Trainings: The National Computer Emergency Response Team (nCERT) of Pakistan provides a variety of cyber security training programs designed for government officials, professionals, students, and the general public to enhance national digital resilience.

Cyber security Hackathons: The Digital Pakistan Cyber security Hackathon is a premier national-level competition organized by Ignite. Launched to identify and nurture cyber security talent, the event provides a platform for students, hackers, and industry professionals to showcase skills in identifying vulnerabilities and defending digital infrastructure.

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

ڈاکٹر شازیہ ثوبیہ اسلم سومرو: سر! میرا سوال IT Ministry سے ہے کہ یہاں پہ سب سے بڑی problem digital harassment کی ہے، اور اس کے علاوہ data چوری ہونے کی ہے، اور ہمارے پاس account hack ہونے کے messages آتے ہیں یہاں کے ممبران کے بھی، تو اس کے لئے کیا کوئی اقدامات کیے جا رہے ہیں؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شریٰ اصحابہ کامائیک کھولیں۔

محترمہ شریٰ فاطمہ خواجہ: جی question was digital nation Pakistan لیکن Cyber Security کا سوال آیا ہے۔ سر! Cyber Security کا یہ ہے کہ یہ جو میڈم نے بات کی ہے، ویسے تو for detailed question میں میڈم کو request کروں گی کہ اگر یہ Interior Ministry کو refer کر دیں، but briefly just to answer her، question، بات کیونکہ بہت جائز ہے اور اس کے اندر financial fraud اور gender-based crime کے incidents بہت زیادہ ہیں۔

Ministry of National Cyber Crime Investigation Authority قائم کی گئی ہے اس وجہ سے، اور، Interior اس کو مزید strengthen بھی کر رہی ہے، that will have specialized capability، کہ وہ Cyber Crime کو deal اور handle کر سکے، کیونکہ بہت specialized program ہے۔ پہلے یہ FIA کے اندر Cyber Wing ہوتا تھا، مگر کیونکہ دنیا بھر کا یہ issue ہے کہ جیسے جیسے technology advance اور complex ہوتی جا رہی ہے، ویسے ویسے Cyber Crime کے incidents بھی مزید complex ہو رہے ہیں۔

سر! اس کے اوپر ہماری طرف سے کوشش پوری جاری ہے۔ جہاں تک Ministry of IT کا یا Pakistan Telecommunication Authority کا role ہے، ہم advisories بھی جاری کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ ہمارا جو CERT ہے، وہ بھی advisories جاری کرتا ہے کہ PINs نہ share کریں، آپ کو جو OTPs آتے ہیں وہ نہ share کریں، until and unless آپ OTPs اور PINs share کریں، یہ usually نہ WhatsApp اور نہ آپ کے bank accounts

hack ہوتے ہیں۔ تو اس میں awareness کا بہت زیادہ role ہے، جس پر ہماری کوشش ہوتی ہے کہ ہم کام کرتے رہیں۔ But on the technical side پاکستان میں پہلے National Computer Emergency Response Team نہیں تھی، الحمد للہ ہمارے آنے کے بعد وہ بھی بنی۔ اس کے بعد تمام صوبائی CERTs بھی بنے۔ امین الحق صاحب کی قیادت میں ان CERTs پر بہت کام ہوا۔ تو اس کے بعد اب قدرے بہتری آئی ہے، مگر ہماری agencies، جیسے جیسے مزید mature ہوتی جا رہی ہیں، ویسے ویسے ہم conviction کو بہتر کر سکتے ہیں، شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ شازیہ مری صاحبہ، on supplementary.

شازیہ مری: بہت شکریہ۔ یہ ایک بڑا genuine issue ہے and I appreciate کہ Minister صاحبہ نے اس کو address کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ اپنے سوال میں میں صرف یہ کہنا چاہ رہی ہوں کہ آپ نے awareness کی بات کی ہے، تو awareness کے لیے باقاعدہ plan ہونا چاہیئے۔ دیکھیں، یہ ایک ایسی چیز ہے جو بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ Messages آرہے ہیں، calls بھی ڈھٹائی کے ساتھ آرہی ہیں، لوگوں نے جھوٹی websites بنالی ہیں، so یہ ایک serious issue ہے۔ Awareness نہیں ہے اور نہ دی جا رہی ہے۔ سر! میری اس Floor سے ایک advice بھی ہوگی to the honourable Minister کہ آپ media houses کو بھی engage کریں۔ اگر ہم ان سے ایک favour ہی لے لیں کہ on air free time ہمیں دے دیں، پانچ second کا دے دیں، یا آپ کی جو telephone calls آتی ہیں ان میں اگر recording چلنے لگے کہ آپ اس طرح کے fraud سے خبردار رہیں، کیونکہ یہ کام اتنی ڈھٹائی سے ہو رہا ہے، لیکن اُس طریقے سے انہیں پکڑا نہیں جا رہا ہے۔ یہ ہو سکتا ہے، شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ Awareness کے لیے کیا کر رہے ہیں؟ شازیہ صاحبہ کا mic کھولیں۔

محترمہ شازیہ فاطمہ خواجہ: Again absolutely correct honourable Member نے بات کی ہے، Pakistan Telecommunication Authority اس پر زیادہ تر digital awareness کا کام کرتی ہے۔ I just want to point out a challenge that we face کہ awareness کا جو پورا سلسلہ ہے it's an expensive business مگر جو بات کی گئی کہ CSR use کیا جائے، اور Public Service Messaging use کی جائے، definitely we will speak to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and try to enhancethose efforts, absolutely correct. ہم نے پچھلے سال Meta کے ساتھ partner کیا تھا، اس سال TikTok کے ساتھ partner کریں گے to raise this awareness but usually it's a very expensive business، ہم کرتے ہیں but obviously اس کی outreach limited رہتی ہے، شکریہ۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next question, Syed Rafiullah Sahib.

سید رفیع اللہ: جناب سپیکر! شکریہ۔ Question No. 63.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES BENEVOLENT AND GROUP INSURANCE FUND

63. * SYED RAFIULLAH:

Will the Minister In-Charge of the Establishment Division be pleased to state:

a) the nature of bank accounts maintained by the Federal Employees Benevolent and Group Insurance Fund for disbursement of benefits under the various schemes;

b) whether such accounts are maintained in scheduled banks; if so, the justification thereof;

c) whether approval of the Ministry of Finance was obtained; if not, reasons thereof;

d) the total profit/interest earned during the last three years and its accounting treatments;

e) whether such earnings have been utilized for the benefit of employees; if so, details thereof; and

f) whether any audit objection or inquiry has been reported, and steps being taken to ensure transparency and fix responsibility?

Minister In-Charge of the Establishment Division (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema): (a) The nature of Bank accounts maintained by FEB&GIF is as under:

S. No.	Account No.	Bank	Type of Account	Remarks
i.	5405-2	NBP	Current	Benevolent Fund contributions from the Federal Government departments are received in this account, which are immediately transferred to Daily Product Account for earning higher profit. The monthly Benevolent and Farewell grants' payments are disbursed from this account through Direct Credit System (DCS) to the beneficiaries whose accounts are maintained at NBP. For this purpose, Credit advice alongwith crossed cheques are issued to NBP on monthly basis for transfer of funds in respective beneficiaries NBP accounts.
ii.	5406-1	NBP	Current	The contribution of GIF is also received from the departments into this account which are immediately transferred to Daily Product Account for earning higher profit. The Benefits of Educational Stipend, Reimbursement, Marriage Grant, Burial Charges and Sum assured payments are disbursed from this account through Direct Credit System (credit advice alongwith crossed cheque is sent to NBP) to the beneficiaries whose accounts are maintained in NBP.

iii.	324125483	UBL	Daily Product Account	DPA is opened on almost six monthly basis by inviting bids from top twelve (12) scheduled banks, for earning high profit on funds. Investment income, maturities, contributions incomes and balance of funds in above mentioned accounts etc. are transferred in this account, on daily basis. Profit on this DPA account is worked out by bank on daily basis. Welfare schemes payments to beneficiaries having accounts in banks other than NBP and investments of funds etc. are made from this account.
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(b) Yes, these accounts are maintained with scheduled banks (having credit rating AA+ & above) as per TOR's of investment (vetted by Finance Division) approved by the Federal Government.

(c) As stated above

(d) An amount of Rs. 1.26 billion was earned on bank accounts during last three years. The said income amount was invested in the approved schemes in accordance with the Terms of References of Investment Committee, vetted by the Finance Division and duly approved by the Federal Government to generate more income for the Funds, for supporting disbursement of welfare schemes. During last three years, FEB&GIF earned investment income of Rs. 30.62 billion.

(e) As stated above. Moreover, it is stated that the amount of profit from bank accounts and investment income received during last three years was not only invested / re-invested but also utilized for payment of benefits to the employees and their families. During last three years, a total of Rs. 23.542 billion were disbursed to Federal Government employees and their families against eleven welfare schemes.

(f) Yes. An audit para related to maintenance of current accounts i.e. Retention of fund in current account instead of interest bearing accounts was raised by the Federal Audit during Audit Year 2019-20, which was, however, settled by the PAC in its meeting held on 31.07.2025 as the funds are transferred to interest bearing account immediately.

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

سید رفیع اللہ: جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! یہاں پر مجھے answer میں بڑی detail سے بتایا گیا ہے کہ اتنے پیسے ہیں۔ کیا یہ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ تمام banks، چاہے وہ National Bank ہو، یہ payment Current Account میں کیوں رکھی جاتی ہے؟ یہ payment Saving Account میں کیوں نہیں رکھتے، تاکہ یہ جو ملازمین کا fund ہے، وہ ملازمین beneficiary بنیں؟ آپ Current Account میں رکھ کر کس کو beneficiary بنانا چاہ رہے ہیں؟

سر! میرا سوال ہے کہ ان ملازمین کو صرف بنیادی تنخواہ کیوں دی جاتی ہے، اور ان کو پوری insurance کیوں نہیں دی جاتی؟ صرف ایک جو بنیادی salary ہے، اس کے تحت ان کو complete کر کے دیں۔ اگر یہ 28 ارب یا 30 ارب روپے Current Account کی بجائے Saving Account میں ہوتے، تو ان سے جو income آتی ہے، اس میں انہی لوگوں کے، جن کے پیسے ہیں، ان کی فلاح کے لیے اور benefits کے لیے یہ بہتر ہوتا۔ تو یہ Current Account سے Saving Account میں کیوں نہیں آ رہے؟ نمبر ایک۔ اور دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ ان کو properly pension کیوں نہیں دی جاتی یا اس کو بڑھایا کیوں نہیں جاتا؟ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ ڈاکٹر درشن صاحب۔

جناب درشن: جناب سپیکر! یہ ایک Act ہے، جو کہ 1960 کا Act ہے، تو یہ جو پیسے آتے ہیں یہ نیشنل بینک کے اسی Current Account میں آتے ہیں اور اس کے بعد یہ National Bank کے جو approved banks ہیں، جن کے rates Double سے A Plus ہیں، وہاں پہ وہ جاتے ہیں، وہاں پہ وہ Saving میں جاتے ہیں، وہاں سے benefit یعنی profit بھی آتا ہے۔ تو Current میں اسی لیے جاتے ہیں کہ Act کے تحت ہم پابند ہیں کہ ہم اسی میں یہ پیسے رکھیں، لیکن وہ daily basis پہ، پھر وہ پیسے دوسرے بینک میں چلے جاتے ہیں، وہاں سے پھر یہ چھ مہینے کے لیے deposit ہوتے ہیں، جو بھی banks ہیں، یہ 12 مہینے ہیں، جو کہ National Bank سے approved ہیں، تو اسی میں جاتے ہیں، جس سے یہ benefit بھی ہوتا ہے۔

اس سے یہ بھی ہوتا ہے کہ daily basis پہ وہاں سے پیسے بھی withdraw ہوتے ہیں، کیونکہ یہ programs چلتے رہتے ہیں۔ اس میں کوئی شادی کا ہے، Education کا ہے، Health کا ہے، تو اسی طرح کے programs چلتے رہتے ہیں، تو اس میں وہ پیسے اس سے نکلتے بھی رہتے ہیں۔ اسی وجہ سے وہاں پہ وہ Current اکاؤنٹ میں ہوتے ہیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ڈاکٹر درشن صاحب honourable Member اس سے مطمئن نہیں تھے، تو دو منٹ آپ ان کے ساتھ بیٹھ جائیے گا، تو ہم دوسرے سوال کر لیں۔

جناب درشن: بالکل میں بیٹھ جاتا ہوں۔ لیکن میں ان کو ایک Act بھی بتا رہا ہوں، اسی وجہ سے وہ Current میں چلے جاتے ہیں۔

Next question, Ms. Aliya Kamran Sahiba۔ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ٹھیک ہے، شکریہ۔

محترمہ عالیہ کامران: شکریہ۔ محترم میراجواصل سوال ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: سوال نمبر پڑھیں۔

محترمہ عالیہ کامران: سوال نمبر 64۔

POVERTY ESTIMATES, PARTICULARLY IN URBAN AREAS

64. * MS. ALIYA KAMRAN:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that, according to a recent assessment, poverty in Pakistan has substantially increased, far higher than official government estimates, particularly in urban areas;

b) the year of data the Federal Government has relied upon for its poverty and social policy formulation and the validity and reliability of such figures in reflecting the current situation;

c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen social safety nets so that they effectively reach the most vulnerable; and the measures being introduced; and

d) the extent to which funds of the Ministry are being utilized, to promote job creation, improve economic mobility, and ensure equitable access to essential services, including education and healthcare?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmed Shah): (a) BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

The statistical information regarding poverty estimates does not pertain to the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) which operates through budgetary allocations released directly by the Finance Division of Pakistan. The Finance & Accounts Wing of BISP maintains the official books of accounts, which contain complete head-wise details of budget allocations and expenditures. Therefore, BISP can only provide authenticated head-wise financial data and programme allocations; however, independent poverty measurement and methodological

assessments should be directed to the relevant statistical authorities and research institutions.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is not mandated with poverty assessment surveys; therefore no such data is maintained by Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal.

TRUST FOR VOLUNTRY ORGANIZATION (TVO)

TVO does not independently conduct poverty assessments or surveys. The organization relies on officially notified data and assessments of the Government of Pakistan, particularly those generated by the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), for planning and programmatic interventions.

PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND (PPAF)

Poverty estimation and official reporting fall under the mandate of the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives. PPAF does not undertake independent national poverty estimations and relies on officially notified statistics for programmatic alignment. Any recent assessments or comparisons with official estimates may therefore be clarified by the Ministry, which is responsible for methodological frameworks and validation of poverty data.

(b) BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

The statistical information regarding poverty estimates does not pertain to the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) which operates through budgetary allocations released directly by the Finance Division of Pakistan. The Finance & Accounts Wing of BISP maintains the official books of accounts, which contain complete head-wise details of budget allocations and expenditures. Therefore, BISP can only provide authenticated head-wise financial data and programme allocations; however, independent poverty measurement and methodological assessments should be directed to the relevant statistical authorities and research institutions.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is not mandated with poverty assessment surveys; therefore no such data is maintained by Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal.

TRUST FOR VOLUNTRY ORGANIZATION (TVO)

TVO utilizes the most recent datasets and poverty estimates published by the Government of Pakistan through relevant institutions, including BISP and PBS. The organization does not generate or validate independent datasets and relies on the credibility and methodological rigor of official sources for policy alignment and targeting of interventions,

PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND (PPAF)

The selection of datasets, reference years, and validation of poverty estimates used for policy formulation are determined by the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives. PPAF bases its interventions on the officially available data and policy guidance. For details on the specific data sources, reference periods, and their robustness in reflecting current socio-economic conditions, the Ministry may be consulted.

(c) BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

BISP has expanded coverage of its core initiative i.e Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) to 10.2 million beneficiaries, and also increased quarterly cash assistance to Rs. 14,500. Further measures include the rollout of Social Protection Wallet (SPW) Accounts for secure, transparent and direct payments, particularly benefiting women, alongside Digital and Financial Literacy Training to promote effective use of digital payments, financial management and inclusion. BISP in coordination with SBP is also in process for enablement interoperability at POS agents and ATMs level so that beneficiaries could withdraw their cash assistance as per their convenience.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) was established in 1992 through an Act of Parliament is a premier organization of the Federal Government, working under Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety.

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is operating number of programs/schemes for providing relief to the poor and needy people in the field of education, free food and shelter,

care for elderly persons, women empowerment, child education and protection, food & shelter.

The details of such programs is as under:

1. **Pakistan Sweet Homes (PSHs):**

The “PBM Sweet Homes” a premier project of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal provides orphan children with a secure and education-focused environment through the provision of free boarding, food, clothing, and education up to intermediate level. With widespread coverage, dedicated staff, using a holistic approach, the program has positively impacted the lives of underprivileged children.

Presently, the project comprises of **46** PBM Sweet Homes across the country, accommodating approximately **4,266** orphan children.

Province/Region wise detail of PSHs is as under:

Province/Region wise details of Pakistan Sweet Homes (PSHs)			
Sr. No.	Province/Regions	No. of PSHs	Enrolled Orphans
1.	Punjab-I	08	682
2.	South Punjab	05	500
3.	Sindh	07	697
4.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	08	784
5.	Balochistan	04	378
6.	ICT/AJK	11	971
7.	Gilgit Baltistan	03	254
Total		46	4,266

2. **PBM Shelter Homes:**

PBM Shelter Home program was started in July, 2020 from Islamabad. In each Shelter Home, deserving / needy people are provided free meal and shelter. The target groups are people faraway from homes, unemployed, laborers, daily wagers, poor and transit passengers, attendants of the patients, students or any other deserving individuals. In each Shelter Home, free of cost dinner is provided to up to (400) people and night stay plus breakfast to upto (100) people on daily basis. Currently, **(16)** Shelter Homes are functional in the country, as under:

Province/Region	Numbers
ICT	04
AJK	01
Punjab	01
South Punjab	02
Sindh	07
Gilgit-Baltistan	01

Number of beneficiaries served from PBM Shelter Homes is as under:

Free night stay plus breakfast provided	=	1811858
Free dinner served	=	19455914
Total	=	21,267,772

3. **Khana Sab Key Liye:**

Khana Sab Key Liye (KSKL) program was started in March, 2021 where packed food is provided to the deserving people near to their workplaces. Principle of first come first serve is observed. From each KSKL food vehicle upto (1000) beneficiaries are provided free meal, (500 lunch and 500 dinner) on the designated routes. The programme is operated on the basis of Public-Private Partnership. Currently, **(17)** KSKL food vehicles are functional in the country as under:

Province/Region	Numbers
ICT	03
AJK	01
Punjab-I	02
South Punjab	03
Sindh	03
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	03
GB	01
Balochistan	01

So far, 5,777,369 meals have been served through the KSKL food vehicles.

4. **Orphans & Widows Support Program (OWSP):**

The Orphans & Widows Support Program (OWSP) is a Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) intervention, launched in Year 2020, aimed at supporting the education of orphans while living with their mothers or guardians, with particular

focus on girls' education. For the pilot phase 100 families from each Province/Region of the country are enrolled. Programme also focus to provide financial support to PSH passed out children to continue their education.

The benefit cost is Rs. 8000/- and Rs. 16,000/- per month for families having one and two or more school-going children, with at least one girl, respectively. Presently, approx 939 families having 1,456 children are enrolled in the project. During last three (03) F.Y years (i.e. 2023-2025), Rs. 115,494,000/- have been disbursed among enrolled beneficiaries in phase manner.

5. **PBM Great Home:**

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has established (01) PBM Great Home in Lahore in 2014, for Senior Citizen of Pakistan above 60 years of age are provided well-furnished accommodation, food, clothing and medical facilities in the Great Home. At present, 26 senior citizens are residing in this home.

6. **Individual Financial Assistance (IFA):**

i. **IFA-Medical:**

- PBM has enhanced financial assistance from **Rs.1.0 million to Rs.1.5 million per patient**. The enhancement of the financial ceiling reflects the Government's commitment to making the Programme more responsive, effective, and supportive in the light of rising treatment costs. Also it is ensured that no eligible and deserving patient is deprived of assistance within the approved policy parameters and available budgetary resources.
- PBM established help desk in Public Sector Hospitals to facilitate the poor patients regarding their treatment through Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal.

ii. **IFA-Medical (Cochlear Implant):**

- MoUs/Agreements with Public Sector Hospitals across Pakistan.
- PBM initiated a nationwide tender process for empanelment of private-sector hospitals for Cochlear Implant surgeries.
- Strengthens private healthcare participation, and improves service delivery standards.

iii. **Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) - General:**

- PBM provides direct financial assistance to individuals in need to cover essential expenses such as household emergencies, and basic sustenance.

- During the last years, PBM has supported thousands of deserving individuals through IFA-General Programme, ensuring timely relief to alleviate their financial burdens upto Rs.60,000/- as per his/her need and further assessment by Managing Director.
- In order to accommodate those IFA beneficiaries who have potential to start their own small scale business to become self sufficient PBM issues Rs. 40,000 to 60,000 to those men and women who intends to start businesses like, beauty parlour, fruit cart, rickshaw, embroideries cloth making.

iv. Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) - Education:

- Under this programme, PBM supports for the education of children from economically disadvantaged families by covering tuition fees, examination costs, and other educational expenses.
- PBM provides annual financial assistance up to PKR 150,000/- per student to support poor and deserving individuals in pursuing their education.

v. Special Friends Project (SFP):

- Special Friends Project (SFP) is a comprehensive initiative designed to provide support to persons with disabilities. The program aims to empower individuals with disabilities to lead independent and dignified lives.
- PBM provides financial assistance of Rs.30,000/- for single disable person and Rs. 60,000/- for families with multiple disable persons.
- Provide assistive devices, such as wheelchairs, artificial limbs and white canes, to enhance their mobility and independence.

7. Schools for Rehabilitation of Child Labour (SRCLs):

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) has strengthened social safety nets for the most vulnerable children by establishing **160 Schools for Rehabilitation of Child Labour (SRCLs)** across the country. These schools specifically target children engaged in hazardous labour sectors such as brick kilns, mining, carpet weaving, construction, domestic work, agriculture, and street-based activities.

Under this initiative, PBM provides **free primary education along with essential support**, including uniforms, shoes, textbooks, and stationery, ensuring removal of financial barriers to education. Additionally, a **daily stipend of Rs. 100**

on attendance basis is provided to compensate families for income loss and encourage regular attendance.

The program currently supports **19,042 enrolled children (2024–25)**, ensuring inclusion of both boys and girls. By directly reaching marginalized and working children at the grassroots level, SRCL serves as an effective intervention to **eradicate child labour and promote social protection through education and rehabilitation.**

8. Women Empowerment Centers (WECs):

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has established Women Empowerment Centers (WECs) throughout the country at district level including Azad Kashmir & Northern Areas since 1995. These centers are providing free vocational training to widows, orphan & poor girls in modern professional skills like, dress designing & making, embroidery, Basic & Advance Computer Courses, beautician, cooking, and fabric painting. Every year approx. 25,000 trainees are benefited from this project. **So far, Pakistan Bait ul Mal has 165 WECs, 37 are in Punjab, 18 in South Punjab, 34 in Sindh, 30 in KP, 23 in Balochistan, 17 in ICT/AJK and 6 in G.B.**

WEC Trainees are being paid stipend of Rs.100/day on attendance basis thorough Biometric Verification System (BVS) / Electronic Payment System (EPS) through UBL-Omini and JazCash. The successful trainees are awarded “Certificates of Proficiency” after completion of each course, accredited by [National Vocational & Technical Training Center \(NAVTTTC\)](#).

The all 165 WECs are actively working on the ground to improve the lives of the most vulnerable and impoverished communities. PBM operates at the grassroots level, engaging local communities directly, and the results have been profoundly impactful. By involving the locals in every step, the initiative fosters sustainable change and creates powerful, long-lasting improvements. This development not only brings joy to the families but also paves the way for a brighter future.

PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND (PPAF)

The Government has undertaken several measures to strengthen social safety nets, with the Benazir Income Support Programme (PPAF) serving as the flagship initiative for income support to vulnerable households. Enhancements

include expanded coverage and conditional cash transfers linked to education and nutrition, alongside efforts to improve targeting and delivery systems.

PPAF complements these efforts through implementation of the **Poverty Graduation Approach**, which integrates social protection with livelihood development. This includes skills training, productive asset transfers, access to microfinance, and enterprise development support. The approach prioritizes women and youth from vulnerable households, aiming to transition beneficiaries from income support to sustainable livelihoods and long-term economic resilience.

TRUST FOR VOLUNTRY ORGANIZATION (TVO)

TVO does not directly implement projects specifically categorized under social safety nets; however, it contributes to their broader objectives through grant-based financing of community-driven development initiatives implemented via partner organizations. These interventions focus on collective community development to reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities and improve access to basic services, while also promoting income generation through skills upgrading and capacity building. The projects emphasize livelihood support, small enterprise development, and community-level infrastructure, thereby contributing to job creation, improved economic mobility, and enhanced access to essential services, including education and healthcare, in line with available resources and government priorities.

(d) BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

The funds allocated to BISP are effectively utilized under BISP's initiatives. The details are attached as **Annex-A**.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is serving the poor, needy, patients, destitute, infirm and invalid through its social welfare interventions irrespective of their religion, race, creed as per the mandate given in PBM Act, 1991.

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal accommodated and disbursed funds from F.Y 2024-25 and 2025-26 under IFA (Medical) category as below:

Year	Medical		Cochlear Implant	
	No. of Benef.	Amount Disbursed	No. of Benef.	Amount Disbursed
2024-25	18,305	4,121,780,532	902	1,932,150,000
2025-26	13,138	2,795,217,880	694	1,488,500,000
Total	31,443	6,916,998,412	1596	3,420,650,000

Pakistan Bait ul Mal accommodated and disbursed funds from 2020-21 to 2025-26 under different Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) categories as below:

- IFA-Education w.e.f. Year 2020-21 to 2025-26 total number of beneficiaries 35628 Amounting Rs. 1,151,223,862/-
- IFA-General w.e.f. Year 2020-21 to 2025-26 total number of beneficiaries 26916 Amounting Rs. 555,240,000/-
- Distributed Sewing Machines w.e.f. Year 2020-21 to 2025-26 total numbers of sewing machines 4108.
- Friends Project (SFP) w.e.f. Year 2020-21 to 2025-26 total number of beneficiaries 31056 Amounting Rs. 595,669,000/-
- Distributed Wheel Chairs w.e.f. Year 2020-21 to 2025-26 total numbers of wheel chairs 2870.
- Distributed Artificial limbs w.e.f Year 2020-21 to 2025-26 among 1111 beneficiaries
- Distributed Hearing Aids w.e.f Year 2020-21 to 2025-26 among 3593 beneficiaries.

School For Rehabilitation of Child Labour (SRCLs):

Funds allocated to PBM for SRCL are effectively utilized to promote **long-term socio-economic mobility** by transitioning children from labour to education. The provision of free schooling and stipends reduces immediate economic pressures on families while investing in the **human capital development** of children.

By equipping beneficiaries with basic education, the program enhances their future employability, thereby contributing to **sustainable job creation and**

improved economic prospects. The stipend support also provides short-term financial relief to families, indirectly supporting household stability.

Moreover, the initiative ensures **equitable access to essential services**, particularly education, for marginalized children who would otherwise remain excluded. Improved educational attainment further contributes to better awareness and access to **healthcare and other social services**.

Overall, Ministry funds are being utilized in a **targeted and impactful manner**, focusing on rehabilitation, education, and breaking the cycle of poverty and child labour through sustainable social protection measures.

Detail of schools along with enrolled students (academic year 2024-25) is as given below;

Province / Region	Boys	Girls	Total Student Enrolled
Lahore Region	2,743	2,743	5,486
Multan Region	1,240	1,127	2,367
Sindh	2,378	2,086	4,464
KP	1,951	914	2,865
Balochistan	882	798	1,680
ICT	806	795	1,601
GB	350	229	579
Total	10,350	8,692	19,042

Women Empowerment Center (WECs):

Ministry funds are effectively utilized through PBM's WECs to promote **job creation and economic empowerment**. By imparting employable skills, the program has enabled **366,504 women (1995–2025)** to graduate, many of whom are now earning sustainable livelihoods through employment or self-employment.

The provision of stipends during training supports **economic mobility** by reducing financial barriers, while certified skill development enhances employability. The initiative contributes to **poverty reduction and financial independence**, particularly among marginalized women.

Additionally, by improving income levels of beneficiary households, the program indirectly enhances **access to essential services such as education and healthcare**, thereby ensuring broader social protection and inclusive development.

Overall, funds are being utilized in a **targeted and impactful manner**, focusing on sustainable livelihood generation, empowerment, and equitable socio-economic progress.

The province / Region wise detail of passed out trainees (w.e.f 1995 to 2025) are as under:

DETAIL OF PASSED OUT TRAINEES (W.E.F 1995 TO 2025)	
Province / Region	Total Passed out
Punjab	75,587
South Punjab	37,115
Sindh	79,945
KPK	75,361
Balochistan	44,142
ICT & AJK	42,093
Gilgit Baltistan	12,261
Total	366,504

Further, Project wise funds disbursement detail is placed at **Annex-A&B**.

PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND (PPAF)

PPAF utilizes funds mobilized through multilateral and bilateral donors, government allocations, and its own resources to promote job creation, economic mobility, and access to essential services. Through a network of 74 Civil Society Partner Organizations across 83 districts, PPAF is currently implementing 29 projects focused on community-driven development, climate resilience, financial inclusion, and livelihood support.

A preliminary analysis of common beneficiaries of the Benazir Income Support Programme and PPAF (334,596 households) indicates that approximately 108,043 households (around 32%) show potential for graduation from income support, reflecting progress towards self-reliance.

PPAF's interventions contribute to income generation, youth skills development, women's economic participation, and improved access to education and healthcare through community-level infrastructure, supporting inclusive and sustainable economic mobility.

From July 2025 to March 2026, PPAF generated approximately 32,000 jobs through its multi-sectoral interventions

TRUST FOR VOLUNTRY ORGANIZATION (TVO)

TVO, in partnership with the National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), has established a pilot business model titled "Laban and Flavored Milk Production Unit" in District Shikarpur, Sindh. The initiative aims to address multidimensional poverty in economically marginalized communities by promoting sustainable livelihoods, enterprise development, and community resilience. The associated production facility is now fully operational and functioning efficiently. Efforts are underway to further enhance production capacity and to explore and access new markets, thereby ensuring long-term sustainability and economic viability.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library)

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

محترمہ عالیہ کامران: سر! اس کی جو base وہ یہی تھی کہ جو حالیہ سروے ہوتے ہیں ان کے مطابق پاکستان میں غربت کی شرح بہت زیادہ بڑھ گئی ہے، خاص طور پر شہری علاقوں میں تو میں چاہتی تھی کہ سرکاری طور پر تخمینہ اُس کے ساتھ tally کیا جاسکے۔ لیکن آگے سے جواب یہ نکلا ہے، یہ جو غربت مکاؤنسٹری ہے، مطلب پاکستان سے غربت کو ختم کرنا ہے لیکن وہ جواب دے رہے ہیں کہ بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام، پاکستان بیت المال، Trust for Voluntary Organization and Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund یہ خود سروے نہیں کر سکتے اور نہ ہی اپنے طور پر ان کے پاس کوئی ڈیٹا ہوتا ہے۔ تو جب ہمارے پاس کسی چیز کا کوئی شمار ہی نہیں ہے کہ ہم نے کتنے لوگوں کو غربت سے باہر نکالنا ہے۔ ان کے مطابق exact figure بتائیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: عمران صاحب۔

وزیر برائے تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ (سید عمران احمد شاہ): جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! شکریہ۔ اس کا بڑا detailed جواب ہے اور میری request ہے کہ آپ نے مجھے تھوڑا سا ٹائم دینا ہے۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Carry on, please.

سید عمران احمد شاہ: ایسا ہے کہ حکومت پاکستان وزارت تخفیف غربت و سماجی تحفظ اور اس کے اداروں بشمول بے نظیر انکم سپورٹ پروگرام، پاکستان بیت المال، Trust for Voluntary Organization and Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund کے ذریعے ملک بھر میں غریب و کمزور طبقات کی مدد کیلئے مختلف پروگرام چلائے جا رہے ہیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: تشریف رکھیں، no cross talk، آپ complete کریں۔

سید عمران احمد شاہ: میں اس کا detail میں جواب دینا چاہتا ہوں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: اس کا briefly جواب دیں۔ please

سید عمران احمد شاہ: اس وقت صرف Benazir Income Support Programme کے تحت 10.2 million لوگوں کی کفالت کی جارہی ہے، جو beneficiaries recently survey میں، ہمارے 30 لاکھ کے قریب لوگ، وہ PMT score سے نکلے، خطِ غربت سے وہ باہر ہوئے، اس پروگرام سے out ہوئے، اور تقریباً 4 million لوگ، اس میں add ہوئے۔ یہ وہ پروگرام ہے جس کے تحت صرف Benazir Income Support Programme، جو پانچ چیزوں کو لے کے چل رہا ہے۔ ایک اس میں beneficiaries کی expansion ہوئی۔ پھر اس میں ایک Social Protection Wallet بنایا گیا، PM کی direction پہ اور وہ شفافیت کے لیے اور آسانی کے لیے بنایا گیا۔ اس کے بعد ایک پروگرام دیا گیا ATM Card کی طرح ان کو SIM دی گئی ہیں۔ ان پہ 70 percent کام پورا ہو چکا ہے، اور وہ کسی بھی بینک، ساہیوال کا کوئی بندہ ہے تو وہ اسلام آباد سے بھی cash کرا سکتا ہے۔ ایک بینک کا ہے، وہ کسی بینک میں بھی جا کے وہ لے سکتا ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: اس کے بعد ایک اور supplementary سوال آرہا ہے۔ عمران شاہ صاحب، تھوڑا briefly، مائیک کھولیں۔

سید عمران احمد شاہ: ابھی Benazir Hunarmand Programme ہم نے introduce کروایا ہے۔ جس سے ہم اپنے نوجوانوں کو skill اور روزگار دیں گے۔ ایک ایسا پروگرام PPAF اور BISP کے JV سے، تقریباً ایک لاکھ کے قریب، ہم نے 30 percent ایسے تھے جن کو ہم نے نوکری کے قابل کیا ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ٹھیک ہے، شکریہ۔ Nafisa Shah Sahiba on supplementary.

Dr. Nafisa Shah: Thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker. Before asking of supplementary question, just allow me to appreciate the work of the Assembly. I really want to congratulate this Assembly. It is a very important milestone. However, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sahib! note کریں کہ کوئی بھی یہاں پر iPads نہیں لے کے آئے، which obviously means that there is a gap between your administration and the parliamentarians. So, I would strongly recommend technology change کر رہے ہیں۔ So, that we mend یہاں ایک desk بنادیں، Facilitation Desk، اور اگر iPads دینے بھی ہیں تو یہاں fix کر دیں،

do not have to take them out and put them back here, we are forced to use the iPad.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جن ممبران کو مل گیا ہے۔

But you have to a Facilitation Desk here to help us، کوئی لکھی نہیں ہے، ہم سب کے پاس ہے،

So that iPad کو کر لیں اس کو get technology savvy to be able to use it, and also please fix should be dedicated.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: آپ سوال کر لیں۔

ڈاکٹر نفیسہ شاہ: سپیکر صاحب، جو ممبر صاحب نے question کیا ہے، وزیر صاحب نے اس کو answer نہیں کیا، میں

answer کر دیتی ہوں۔ اس وقت پاکستان میں، صرف بلوچستان میں غربت کی شرح 47 percent ہے۔ On record.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: سوال کریں۔

ڈاکٹر نفیسہ شاہ: مجھے House کو بتانے دیں 47، He is the one, who should have answered,

32 percent people are poor in Balochistan, 35 percent people are poor in KP میں۔

suppose کر رہے تھے کہ پنجاب ایک prosperous province ہے، وہاں پہ 23 percent، پنجاب میں۔ ہم

23 percent ہے۔ یہ غربت کے حالات ہیں۔ وزیر صاحب نے کہا کہ 30 لاکھ خواتین وہ graduate کر گئی ہیں۔ Can

you tell me کون سا method انہوں نے use کیا ہے کہ وہ بتائیں 30 لاکھ خواتین؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، کون سا method کیا ہے۔

سید عمران احمد شاہ: ایک PMT score ہے جو 32 ہم نے اس کو mark کیا ہوا ہے کہ score 32 اور اس سے نیچے جو ہے، وہ

PMT score خطِ غربت سے نیچے سمجھتے ہیں، اور اس کو جو cross کر جائے، اس کو ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ وہ خطِ غربت سے نکل گئے۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Thank you. Question Hour is over.

NEXT GENERATION CONNECTIVITY TECHNOLOGIES INCLUDING 5G

159. * MS. MUSSARAT RAFIQUE MAHESAR:

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

¹(Question Hour being over, the remaining Starred Questions were treated as Un-starred and placed on the Table of the House.)

a) whether the Government has formulated a National Strategy for the transition toward next-generation connectivity technologies, including 5G and future network infrastructure; and

b) if so, what are the key timelines, policy measures and investment plans envisaged for nationwide deployment?

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Yes, GoP has formulated a comprehensive national strategy for transition toward next generation connectivity technologies, including 5G and future network infrastructure, through the Policy Directive for IMT Spectrum Auction issued on 6th January 2026. The said Policy Directive is a key policy instrument that not only establishes a long-term, technology-neutral and market-driven framework for spectrum assignment and network evolution, but also incorporates wide-ranging telecom sector reform measures aimed at strengthening digital infrastructure, improving sector efficiency, and facilitating investment. These reforms include infrastructure sharing, rationalization of licensing framework, enhancement of affordability through device ecosystem facilitation, proMotion of local manufacturing, and improvement in sector viability and service quality, along with crosssectoral interventions such as energy efficiency and dedicated power solutions for telecom infrastructure. The overall objective is to accelerate digital transformation, improve broadband penetration, and ensure inclusive and balanced nationwide connectivity. Furthermore, phased network rollout and Quality of Service (QoS) enhancement plans have been incorporated as an integral part of the newly issued licenses, ensuring structured deployment of next-generation services in accordance with defined coverage, capacity, and performance benchmarks. The Government of Pakistan under the vision of the Prime Minister has adopted a unified national policy to abolish Right of Way (RoW) charges across all federal, provincial, and local jurisdictions to accelerate digital infrastructure deployment and promote inclusive connectivity. Eliminating these charges will significantly reduce the cost and time associated with laying fiber optic networks, incentivize private sector investment, and support the rapid expansion of broadband services, particularly in underserved and remote areas. This reform

aligns with Pakistan's digital transformation objectives by enabling efficient rollout of next generation technologies, including 4G and 5G, enhancing ease of doing business, and fostering socio-economic development through improved access to digital services nationwide. In this regard, amendments in Pakistan Telecom Act have also being proposed and the enactment is in progress. To further promote innovation, digital inclusion, and emerging technology ecosystems in line with GoP vision of digitalization, MoITT has introduced policy and regulatory reforms including Mobile Virtual Network Operator (MVNO) Framework approved in December 2025. The framework is expected to encourage service innovation, digital entrepreneurship, niche-market connectivity solutions, and efficient utilization of existing telecom infrastructure without requiring duplication of networks. The framework is also expected to support specialized connectivity solutions for emerging sectors including Internet of Things (IoT), enterprise services, smart applications, and digital platforms.

Moreover, MoITT is actively facilitating emerging connectivity technologies and future digital ecosystems. In this regard, development of Satellite regulations and Fixed Satellite Services (FSS) licensing framework is in progress and presently in finalization stage to support satellite broadband services and expand connectivity in underserved and remote areas of the country. Similarly, spectrum management reforms are also under consideration by MoITT and relevant stakeholders, including spectrum sharing and spectrum reframing frameworks, aimed at promoting efficient spectrum utilization, improving network capacity, and supporting future technology deployments including 5G and beyond. MoITT, through PTA, is also facilitating frameworks for Internet of Things (IoT) and Short Range Device (SRD) services to support emerging digital use-cases and smart infrastructure solutions as part of its broader digital transformation agenda. In this regard, the IoT and SRD Framework was approved in 2023 to facilitate emerging low-power and machine-to-machine communication technologies and promote development of smart ecosystems in Pakistan. Furthermore, Pakistan's first licensed LoRaWAN network, launched by DynaSys Networks, is providing long-range IoT coverage across Lahore, Karachi, and Islamabad. The initiative includes more than 80 ready-to-deploy IoT use-cases and is enabling smart city,

environmental monitoring, and public safety applications, including Lahore's urban flood warning system.

(b) The nationwide deployment is being implemented in accordance with the phased rollout and QoS obligations embedded in the newly issued licenses. The key timelines are defined through license obligations, whereby the license is required, for a period of nine (09) years from the effective date of the license, to deploy at least 1,000 sites per year, including a minimum of 200 entirely new sites annually. The 4G sites are to be proportionately distributed between urban and rural areas in each province. Furthermore, 5G coverage is to be rolled out in four phases, alongside progressive enhancement of the Fiber-to-the-Site (FTTS) ratio of total network sites, as detailed in the table below:

Phase	Duration	5G Rollout Obligation	FTTS Ratio
1	2 years	10% of 4G sites in Federal and Provincial capitals each year	20%
2	2 years	10% of 4G sites in 10 additional cities each year (at least 2 additional cities from each province)	25%
3	2 years	10% of 4G sites in 10 additional cities each year (at least 2 additional cities from each province)	30%
4	3 years	10% of 4G sites in 15 additional cities each year (at least 2 additional cities from each province)	35%

Furthermore, enhanced Quality of Service (QoS) thresholds are also incorporated in said licenses, data rate for 4G has been enhanced from 4 Mbps to 20 Mbps, with a further increase to 50 Mbps in a phased manner. For 5G, data rate of 50 Mbps has been introduced, with an end-state target of 100 Mbps in phased manner to ensure significantly improved network performance and user experience. Above in view, enabling policy measures discussed above are contributing to overall digital transformation of the country. Furthermore, investment is entirely operator-led and market driven, supported through spectrum acquisition and significant capital expenditure for mandatory network deployment, capacity enhancement, and nationwide coverage expansion in addition to contribution to Universal Service Fund which will keep on playing its role under MoIT&T for digital inclusion and expanding service to far flung areas of the country. In addition, MoITT is actively facilitating investment and digital economy initiatives to support next-generation connectivity ecosystems. In this regard, Digital Foreign Direct Investment (DFDI) 2025 secured investment

commitments and deals exceeding USD 700 million, reflecting growing international investor confidence in Pakistan's digital and telecom sector. In addition, USF will be further utilized to enhance Network Infrastructure in unserved and underserved areas, which are over and above the above mentioned obligations of the Operators. Investment decisions including network rollout and service provision rest solely with the operators, as it is not within the regulator's mandate to direct or obligate them toward any specific investment commitments. However rollout obligations and service provision requirements are defined within the terms and conditions of the operators' licenses, which serve as the foundational regulatory framework governing their deployment responsibilities. However, PTA plays a proactive role in creating a conducive business and investment environment that encourages operators to expand and modernise their networks without hesitation. To this end, PTA regularly proposes and implements a range of enabling measures, including: • Timely availability of spectrum • Realistic and competitive spectrum pricing • One-year moratorium on 5G spectrum fee, providing operators immediate financial relief during the initial deployment phase • Tax exemptions and incentives • Ease of doing business reforms. In addition, MoITT-led policy and regulatory initiatives such as the MVNO Framework, upcoming FSS licensing regime, spectrum sharing and reframing reforms, and IoT/SRD frameworks are expected to further accelerate digital innovation, infrastructure optimization, broadband penetration, and adoption of next-generation digital services across Pakistan. These measures are designed to support operators in the seamless rollout of next-generation services, including 5G, across the country.

NATIONAL SKILL COMPETENCY TEST

60. * MS. ASIYA NAZ TANOLI:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state the expected impact of the newly introduced National Skill Competency Test for Information Technology graduates on employment opportunities and export potential of Pakistan's Information Technology sector?

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): Pakistan produces a substantial number of ICT graduates each year; however, a persistent gap exists between academic training and industry-required competencies, leading to variability in skill standards, limited employer confidence, and constraints in scaling high-value IT exports.

To address this challenge, and in pursuance of the Prime Minister’s directives, a multistakeholder Steering Committee was constituted in November, 2025 to oversee the planning, coordination, and execution of the National Skill Competency Test (NSCT) for IT Graduates. The Committee, comprising key stakeholders from HEC, MoITT, PSEB, P@SHA, NCEAC, and Virtual University, undertook a comprehensive, time-bound, and coordinated exercise to operationalize this flagship national initiative.

NSCT is introduced as a standardized, competency-based assessment framework to benchmark graduates against industry-aligned standards and provide objective certification of technical proficiency. This initiative is centered on aligning computing education with industry needs, enhancing assessment credibility, and improving graduates' employability. A competency framework with input of P@SHA was developed for assessment.

The expected impact includes improved employability through verified skill validation, establishment of a uniform national benchmark for IT competencies, enhanced international confidence in Pakistani IT talent, greater participation of graduates in advanced technology domains such as AI, cyber security, cloud computing and data science, and stronger industry-academia alignment—thereby contributing to increased employment opportunities and strengthening Pakistan’s IT export potential.

The NSCT was successfully conducted in April 2026 as a fully synchronized, computer-based test across Pakistan, utilizing the Virtual University (VU) platform, reflecting a significant national scale, brief details of the coverage and key statistics are given below;

- Universities Participated: ~190+
- Cities Covered: 112, Test Centers: 165

- Invigilation Staff Deployed by VU: 592 nationwide
- Registered Students: 40,784
- Students Appeared: 33,038 (Attendance: 81%)
- Sessions per Day: 04 (09:00 AM – 04:30 PM)
- Total Questions: 100 | Duration: 120 minutes
- Monitoring Mechanism: HEC, MoITT, PAS (3rd Party Validation), P@SHA

The test has successfully:

- Generated credible, standardized national-level data for benchmarking CS/IT programs
- Established a verified national IT talent pool for industry access
- Strengthened academia–industry linkage through structured engagement
- Provided actionable insights for curriculum improvement and outcome-based education

Created a foundation for performance-based institutional evaluation and future funding linkages

NATIONAL DROUGHT ACTION PLAN

65. * DR. SHAZIA SOBIA ASLAM SOOMRO:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

a) what mechanism have been adopted to ensure cross sector coordination and resource mobilization under the National Drought Action Plan; and

b) how the Pakistan Drought Management System will provide real time monitoring and early warnings to enable proactive, risk based drought management?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC), being the focal Ministry for drought-related matters under the Forestry Wing, has developed the National Drought Plan (2025–2035) with the technical support of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The Plan provides a comprehensive national framework

and mechanism for drought risk reduction through an integrated, multi-sectoral coordination mechanism. The key measures being adopted are as follows:

- i. **Institutional Coordination Framework:** Coordination among key federal and provincial stakeholders including MoCC&EC, NDMA, PMD, Ministry of Water Resources, PARC, Provincial Forest, Agriculture, Irrigation Departments and PDMA's.
- ii. **Five-Pillar Strategic Approach:** (i) Assessment, Planning & Resource Mobilization, (ii) Policies, Regulations & Governance, (iii) Monitoring & Early Warning Systems, (iv) Drought Response & Mitigation, and (v) Capacity Building & Awareness.
- iii. **Integrated Planning & Budgeting:** Mainstreaming drought management interventions into PSDP/ADPs.
- iv. **Alignment with National & International Frameworks:** Alignment with National Climate Change Policy 2021, National Adaptation Plan 2023, National Water Policy 2018, SDGs, and UNCCD commitments.

(b) The Pakistan Drought Management System (PakDMS) enables near real-time, nationwide monitoring and forecasting of drought conditions by integrating satellite data, ground observations, and climate model outputs into a unified decision- support platform. The system continuously monitors key hydro-meteorological variables, including rainfall, temperature, soil moisture, vegetation health, and water availability, at national, provincial, district, and tehsil levels. This provides decision-makers with timely and spatially detailed insights, replacing reliance on delayed and fragmented reporting systems.

PakDMS consists of two core components:

1. Drought Monitoring Module
2. Drought Forecasting Module

1. Drought Monitoring Module

The monitoring module provides real-time assessment of current and historical drought conditions by utilizing satellite-based remote sensing and available ground data.

This is particularly critical in data-scarce regions such as Balochistan, Sindh, Potohar, Tharparkar, and Cholistan, where conventional monitoring networks are limited.

Key features include:

- Continuous tracking of drought indicators using satellite observations
- Spatially consistent coverage across all districts
- Early detection of meteorological, agricultural, and hydrological drought

The system computes 16 internationally recognized drought indices, including: CWD, MAI, NDVI, SMCI, TCI, VCI, SMA, DrySpell, PCI, SPI (CHIRPS), SPI (ERA5L), RDI (WaPOR),

ESI (WaPOR), NPP Anomaly (WaPOR), and VHI. These indices are generated dynamically using cloud computing platforms (Google Earth Engine), ensuring timely updates and operational reliability.

2. **Drought Forecasting Module**

The forecasting module, developed under the WRAP project, introduces a forward-looking early warning capability.

It integrates three key components:

- Satellite-based observations (current conditions)
- Sub-seasonal to seasonal climate forecasts
- Physically-based hydrological modeling

At its core is the Variable Infiltration Capacity (VIC) hydrological model, which translates meteorological inputs into:

- Soil moisture
- Runoff
- Evapotranspiration

This enables the generation of spatially explicit drought forecasts with a lead time of up to 16 days, aligned with operational decision-making needs in:

- Irrigation management
- Agricultural advisories
- Disaster preparedness

Operational Value for Early Warning

- Bridges data gaps in remote and underserved regions through satellite-based monitoring
- Provides continuous and comparable national coverage
- Detects early signs of drought before impacts become visible
- Supports anticipatory planning rather than reactive response

Institutional Coordination and Decision Support PakDMS is designed to support cross-sector coordination among meteorological, water, agriculture, and disaster management institutions by providing a shared, credible, and real-time evidence base.

This reduces uncertainty, enhances coordination between federal and provincial governments, and enables timely interventions, such as:

- Water allocation adjustments
- Crop advisories
- Drought contingency planning

INTERNATIONAL FUNDING RECEIVED BY PAKISTAN FOR CLIMATE RELATED PROJECTS

66. * MR. JAMES IQBAL:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

a) the amount of International funding received by Pakistan for climate change related projects; and

b) the projects for which the said amounts has been utilized?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) & (b) This question can best be answered by Economic Affairs Division. The overall details of amount of international funding received by Pakistan for climate change related projects may be obtained from Economic Affairs Division and Ministry of Finance. However, the details of projects under GCF and GEF are attached at **Annex-I**.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library)

(PSEB) DEVELOPED DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

67. * MS. SEHAR KAMRAN:

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

a) whether the Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB) has developed any digital infrastructure for proMotion of Information Technology products internationally to increase its exports; and

b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) It is submitted that the Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB) has developed and deployed a suite of digital platforms and infrastructure aimed at promoting Pakistan's Information Technology sector in international markets. The details thereof are as follows:

1. TechdestiNation.com

TechdestiNation.com serves as Pakistan's flagship digital platform for promoting the country's IT industry and investment potential to global markets. The portal showcases Pakistan's capabilities across 30+ technology verticals, including AI, FinTech, Cybersecurity, Cloud Computing, EdTech, and Gaming, while supporting international outreach to foreign stakeholders, delegations, and trade partners. It also enables data-driven market intelligence to help Pakistani IT companies identify global opportunities and strengthen market access. Through the "TechdestiNation Pakistan" brand, the platform positions Pakistan as a credible and emerging destination for technology outsourcing, innovation, and investment.

2. Tech Connect Portal — (Under Development)

The Tech Connect Portal, currently under development by PSEB, is a digital platform designed to connect Pakistan's global technology diaspora with the local IT industry. The portal will facilitate business referrals, strategic partnerships, mentorship, and investment opportunities by linking overseas Pakistani professionals with export-ready IT firms in Pakistan. By leveraging diaspora expertise and international networks, the platform aims to support market access,

joint business development, and increased foreign investment in Pakistan's IT sector.

3. JICA-Pakistan B2B Portal — (Under Development)

The JICA-Pakistan B2B Portal, being developed in collaboration with JICA, is a digital matchmaking platform aimed at strengthening business partnerships between Pakistani IT firms and Japanese technology companies. The platform will facilitate structured B2B matchmaking, enabling export-ready Pakistani companies to connect with Japanese firms for outsourcing, co-development, and technology collaboration in sectors such as enterprise software, healthcare IT, AI, and ITeS. By providing a credible, institution-backed engagement channel, the portal will support sustained market access, relationship-building, and long-term commercial partnerships in Japan's high-demand technology market.

(b) The details of the PSEB's created digital infrastructure is as follows:

1. TechdestiNation.com — Pakistan's Digital Storefront for International Investors

TechdestiNation.com serves as Pakistan's primary digital face for the global IT market, a purpose-built portal that consolidates the country's technology ecosystem into a single, internationally accessible platform.

- **Coverage of 30+ Tech Verticals:** The platform maps Pakistan's IT industry across more than 30 specialized technology verticals, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), Financial Technology (FinTech), Health Technology (HealthTech), Cybersecurity, Cloud Computing, EdTech, and Gaming, ensuring that niche capabilities of Pakistani firms are visible and discoverable at the international level.
- **Targeted Distribution to Global Trade Counselors:** PSEB utilizes its digital outreach platforms and international engagement channels to disseminate information regarding Pakistan's IT sector capabilities, technology companies, and investment opportunities to overseas stakeholders, foreign delegations, and global partners.

- **Data-Driven Market Intelligence:** PSEB uses the platform's data collection capabilities to identify trends, map demand in target markets, and produce market-entry intelligence shared with Pakistani IT companies seeking to enter or expand in specific international markets.
- **Brand Positioning:** The "TechdestiNation Pakistan" brand serves as the cornerstone of PSEB's international digital marketing strategy, positioning Pakistan as a credible, high-value emerging IT destination for outsourcing, co-development, and technology investment.

2. Tech Connect Portal — Diaspora-Driven Business Facilitation Platform (Under Development)

The Tech Connect Portal is a purpose-designed digital platform under active development by PSEB, aimed at harnessing the professional and economic potential of the Pakistani technology diaspora present in key global markets including Silicon Valley, London, Toronto, Dubai, and Frankfurt.

- **Diaspora-to-Industry Connectivity:** The portal will create a structured, verified network connecting Pakistani IT professionals residing abroad with IT companies based in Pakistan, enabling diaspora Members to be matched with local firms seeking international market expertise, client referrals, or investment interest.
- **Business Referral Facilitation:** The platform will incorporate a formal referral mechanism, enabling overseas Pakistani professionals to connect prospective international clients and partners directly with verified, export-ready Pakistani IT firms, thereby opening new commercial pipelines that would otherwise be inaccessible.
- **Strategic Partnerships:** The portal will facilitate the formation of strategic partnerships between diaspora-led ventures abroad and Pakistani companies, enabling joint bids, co-development agreements, and shared market-entry strategies in high-value international markets.
- **Investment Channeling:** The portal will serve as a structured channel for diaspora-led investment into Pakistan's IT sector, with tools for identifying investment-ready startups and connecting diaspora investors with PSEB's financial and mentorship support ecosystem.

- **Market Mentorship and Advisory:** Diaspora professionals will be able to offer structured mentorship and market advisory services to Pakistani companies, providing insider guidance on entering specific regional markets, navigating regulatory environments, and developing culturally appropriate client engagement strategies.

3. **JICA-Pakistan B2B Portal — Pakistan-Japan Digital Matchmaking Platform (Under Development)**

The JICA-Pakistan B2B Portal is a bilateral digital matchmaking platform being developed in close collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), creating a structured, institutionally supported channel for technology-sector business partnerships between Pakistani IT firms and Japanese technology companies.

- **Institutional Partnership with JICA:** The platform is being co-developed with JICA, lending it institutional credibility and direct access to JICA's extensive network of Japanese private sector stakeholders, technology associations, and government bodies, making it a validated matchmaking channel rather than a simple listing service.
- **Structured B2B Matchmaking:** The portal will enable curated, profile-based matching between export-ready Pakistani IT companies and Japanese technology firms seeking outsourcing partners, software development vendors, or co-innovation collaborators, based on technical capability, sector relevance, and project scale compatibility.
- **Sector-Specific Focus:** The platform will target high-demand sectors within the Japanese technology market, including enterprise software, IT-enabled services (ITeS), healthcare IT, automotive software, and AI and data analytics, areas where Pakistani IT firms have demonstrated competitive capability.
- **Support for Market Entry:** The portal will complement PSEB's existing Japan-market initiatives, including participation in Japan IT Week and PSEB's Japan-focused webinar series, by providing persistent digital infrastructure for follow-up engagement and sustained relationship-building beyond event-specific interactions.

- **Facilitation of Long-Term Contracts:** By providing a structured digital environment for due diligence, capability verification, and initial commercial engagement, the portal is designed to reduce the time-to-contract between Pakistani IT vendors and Japanese clients.

Strategic Importance of the Japan Market: Japan is among the world's largest IT-importing economies, with significant domestic demand for quality offshore IT services. The JICA-Pakistan B2B Portal positions Pakistan to capture a meaningful share of this market through a sustained, institution-backed digital engagement strategy.

DESERVING FAMILIES RECEIVED FUNDS FROM BISP

68. * MR. MUHAMMAD BASHIR KHAN:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to refer to the Starred Question No. 52 reply on 2-4-2026 and to state:

a) whether it is legally permissible for two wives of a single individual to receive funds from BISP, given that the person in question neither received any amount nor did he submit any such application; and

b) the names of both wives were registered during the survey process?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmad Shah): (a) For BISP's Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) / Benazir Kafaalat Program, eligibility is determined through PMT based National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) survey on a household basis, and all families falling in the eligible household are declared eligible. However, recipient of the cash assistance can only be ever-married woman of the eligible family. As per definition of family, husband, wife and their unmarried children constitutes as a family. Therefore, if a person of an eligible household has two wives, then both will be considered as separate families and cash assistance will be provided to both wives.

It is also clarified that no application is required to be submitted to become BISP Beneficiaries, as the beneficiaries are identified/selected through NSER survey.

(b) During NSER survey, names of all Members of the households are recorded. There is no bar on registration of a household of single individual having two wives.

CURB ENCROACHMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ZONES

69. * DR. SHARMILA FARUQUI:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

a) why unchecked Urban Sprawl particularly in Karachi, Lahore, and Rawalpindi continues to strain infrastructure and worsen air quality, with Pakistan's urban population projected to reach 120 million by 2030 , yet the National Climate Change Policy lacks enforceable land-use regulations to curb encroachment into agricultural zones;

b) whether air pollution now accounts for 22% of all deaths (over 135,000 annually), with Lahore among the world's most polluted cities; and

c) whether the green urban planning framework is being developed under the National Adaptation Plan to integrate affordable housing, public transport, green spaces and renewable energy into a cohesive strategy to break the cycle of emissions-intensive, inefficient urban growth?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) Unchecked urban sprawl in major urban centers such as Karachi, Lahore, and Rawalpindi is driven by a combination of rapid urbanization, population growth, increasing housing demand, and evolving socio-economic dynamics. Pakistan's urban population is projected to reach approximately 120 million by 2030, which is placing significant pressure on infrastructure, transport systems, public services, and environmental resources, including air quality.

The National Climate Change Policy 2021 recognizes urbanization, environmental degradation, and air pollution as important climate-related challenges and emphasizes sustainable urban planning, green infrastructure, climate-resilient development, and improved environmental management. However, land-use planning and zoning regulation are primarily provincial and local government

responsibilities under the existing constitutional and administrative framework. Consequently, the Policy serves as a strategic and guiding framework, while implementation of land-use controls and urban development regulations is undertaken through relevant provincial laws, master plans, and development authorities. Ministry of Climate Change is in close coordination with the Provincial Governments to provide the necessary technical support to combat the climate-related challenges.

In this context, various provincial governments and development authorities are actively strengthening planning and regulatory mechanisms to promote more structured and sustainable urban growth. Initiatives include preparation of long-term master plans, implementation of land-use classification and zoning rules, development of site development zone plans, proMotion of compact and integrated urban development models, and incorporation of environmental considerations into planning processes.

In addition, Pakistan Green Building Code initiatives are contributing towards environmentally sustainable urban development through proMotion of energy-efficient building design, water conservation measures, improved waste management practices, natural ventilation systems, rooftop solar integration, and resource-efficient construction materials. The Green Building framework also encourages climate-responsive architecture, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and improved urban environmental performance. These measures support sustainable urbanization by promoting efficient infrastructure utilization and reducing environmental stress associated with expanding urban settlements.

Furthermore, measures relating to climate-resilient urban planning, environmental safeguards, improved public transport planning, and enhanced coordination among planning, housing, and environmental agencies are being progressively integrated into urban development frameworks. These efforts are aimed at balancing urban expansion with protection of agricultural land, efficient infrastructure utilization, environmental sustainability, and improved quality of life for urban residents.

Overall, the policy and institutional landscape continues to evolve towards more coordinated, sustainable, and climate-responsive urban management

through enhanced planning tools, regulatory frameworks, green building standards, and inter-agency collaboration at federal, provincial, and local levels.

(b) The National Clean Air Policy 2023 (NCAP) recognizes air pollution as an important public health and environmental challenge, particularly in major urban centers of Pakistan. Available national and international assessments, including findings referenced in the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019, indicate that air pollution contributes significantly to disease burden and premature mortality in the country. The Policy notes that approximately 135,000 premature deaths annually are associated with exposure to ambient and household air pollution, including fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). It also highlights that air pollution may affect average life expectancy by up to 2.7 years.

With respect to Lahore, the NCAP identifies Lahore and adjoining areas as regions vulnerable to seasonal smog and elevated particulate pollution levels, particularly during the winter months. Air quality conditions in the broader Indo-Gangetic region are influenced by a combination of urban emissions, industrial activity, vehicular movement, agricultural practices, construction activity, and seasonal meteorological conditions.

The Government is actively implementing a comprehensive range of policy, regulatory, and technical measures under the National Clean Air Policy 2023 and related environmental frameworks to improve air quality and environmental sustainability. These measures include strengthening air quality monitoring networks through installation and expansion of Air Quality Monitoring Systems (AQMS), proMotion of cleaner technologies and fuels, facilitation of electric mobility infrastructure, regulation of industrial and vehicular emissions, urban greening and afforestation initiatives, and implementation of smog management measures in major cities.

In addition, provincial governments, environmental protection agencies, and urban development authorities are integrating environmental sustainability considerations into urban planning and infrastructure development through green building initiatives, plantation campaigns, improved traffic management, environmentally compliant construction practices, and proMotion of energy-efficient urban systems.

Furthermore, various development authorities including LDA, RDA, RUDA, and PHATA are supporting sustainable urban development through planned infrastructure expansion, environmentally responsive planning approaches, enforcement of development standards, and incorporation of environmental safeguards within ongoing and future projects.

These ongoing initiatives reflect the Government's strong commitment towards improving air quality, safeguarding public health, and promoting sustainable, resilient, and environmentally responsible urban development across the country. Ravi Urban Development Authority (RUDA) is actively implementing a comprehensive set of environmental sustainability and pollution mitigation initiatives within its jurisdiction, reflecting a strong commitment to improving environmental quality and promoting sustainable urban development. These include:

- **Digital Environmental Awareness:** Active public awareness campaigns through digital and social media platforms to promote environmental responsibility and community engagement.
- **Urban Greening Initiatives:** Large-scale plantation drives aimed at increasing green cover, including the plantation of over 100,000 trees in Jhoke Forest area within RUDA jurisdiction over the past three years.
- **Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) Management:** Enforcement of strict EHS protocols at project sites, including SMOG SOPs such as covered material transportation, water sprinkling, vehicle fitness checks, and monitoring mechanisms.
- **Sustainable Engineering Practices:** Adoption of environmentally responsible engineering standards in project design and execution to minimize ecological impact.
- **Clean Energy Transition:** ProMotion of electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure, including encouragement of fuel stations to integrate EV charging facilities to support low-emission mobility.
- **Environmental Impact Assessments (IEE/EIA):** Full compliance with environmental regulations through mandatory environmental assessments and adherence to EPCC guidelines across all development projects.

Dengue Surveillance & Control Measures: Regular monitoring and preventive actions at project sites and offices to mitigate vector-borne disease risks.

(c) Under the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) framework, the Ministry, with technical support from UN-Habitat, is undertaking the development of a comprehensive green urban planning framework through the ongoing project titled “Formulation of National Urban Strategy and Development of Guidelines to Reduce the Impacts of Urban Flooding, Droughts and Climate Disasters, and Spatial Planning Considering Climate Change/Disaster Risks in Pakistan.”

The initiative is aimed at formulating Pakistan’s first National Urban Strategy with a focus on climate-resilient, sustainable, and inclusive urban development. The framework is being developed in alignment with the National Adaptation Plan and incorporates key components of green urban planning, including affordable housing, sustainable public transport systems, green and open spaces, resource-efficient infrastructure, renewable and low-carbon energy considerations, and climate-responsive spatial planning.

The strategy is intended to promote integrated and environmentally sustainable urban growth by improving urban governance, enhancing resilience to climate and disaster risks, strengthening spatial planning systems, and supporting efficient utilization of urban resources. It also seeks to mainstream disaster risk reduction, environmental sustainability, and climate adaptation considerations into future urban planning and development processes.

Overall, the initiative represents a coordinated national effort towards developing cohesive, sustainable, and climate-resilient urban planning approaches to support livable, efficient, and inclusive cities across Pakistan.

DETAILS OF SPECTRUM DISPUTES

70. * MR. USAMA AHMED MELA:

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

- a) the details of spectrum disputes in litigation at the moment;**
- b) the details of reallocation of spectrum that made the recent auction possible; and**
- c) where specifically the Government is focusing to further free up spectrum space for the next auction?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Details of litigation is placed at Annex-A.

(b) The recent NGMS/5G spectrum auction was enabled through a comprehensive process of spectrum reallocation and refarming undertaken in coordination with relevant stakeholders and frequency users. In this regard, additional spectrum in key IMT bands was made available through structured reallocation from existing users, including defense, WLL services, MMDS operations in line with national requirements and evolving technology needs. Details are provided below;

- i. **700 MHz band.** 2x15 MHz spectrum was reallocated from defense forces;
- ii. **2100 MHz band.** 2x5 MHz additional spectrum was made available in this band, due to sunset of WLL services in 1900 MHz band.
- iii. **2300 MHz band.** 50 MHz was reallocated from defense forces;
- iv. **2600 MHz band.** 140 MHz was made available through refarming of MMDS operations and 50 MHz was reallocated from defense-related usage.
- v. **3500 MHz band.** 170 MHz spectrum was made available due to sunset of WLL services.

(c) GoP is focusing on further freeing up and making additional spectrum for future IMT auctions and long-term spectrum roadmap as per evolving international trends and policy direction.

Annex-A

SNL Court Cases (2600 MHz Cases)

No	Case Title	Case No.	Court	Legal Counsel	Issue	Stay Status	HD	NHD
1	Southern Network Limited Vs FoP & Others	CPLA No. 722/2024 against order in CP No. D-482/2007	Federal Constitutional Court of Pakistan	Mr. Zahid F. Ebrahim	Illegal use of Frequency Band without getting license from PTA /FAB (Appeal against SHC order 14-12-2023 passed in CP No. D-482/2007) (Unauthorized Use of Spectrum).	No stay	30-09-2025	Awaited

2	Southern Network Limited Vs FoP & Others	Civil Appeal 279/2025 (against order dated 25-09-2025 passed in FC No. 5413/2025)	Mr. Roshan Ali Bhugio Addl. District Judge, South Karachi	Mr. Muhammad Saad Siddiqui	SNL has filed the appeal against order dated 25-09-2025 passed by Mr. Akash Meghwar, Sr. Civil Judge Karachi South in FC No. 5413/2025. The said suit was dismissed being non-maintainable, which was filed against decision of FAB dated 22-03-2024.	No stay	03-04-2026	07-05-2026
3	Southern Network Limited Vs FoP & Others	Civil Misc. Appeal No. 82/2025	Mr. Roshan Ali Bhugio Addl. District Judge, South Karachi	Mr. Muhammad Saad Siddiqui	SNL has filed the appeal against order dated 01-10-2025 passed by Mr. Ayaz Ali Awan, 3 rd Senior Civil Judge, South Karachi, wherein, stay application of SNL was dismissed.	No stay	03-04-2026	07-05-2026
4	Southern Network Limited Vs FoP & Others	Appeal No. --- ---- of 2026 (against order dated 28-11-2025 passed in FC No. 872/2025)	Mr. Roshan Ali Bhugio Addl. District Judge, South Karachi		SNL has filed the appeal against order dated 28-11-2025 passed by Mr. Ayaz Ali Awan, 3 rd Senior Civil Judge, South Karachi in FC No. 872/2025. The said suit was dismissed, which was filed against	No stay	Case filed but no notices have been issued.	

					52 nd FAB Board decision dated 26-11-2024.			
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IRREGULARITIES IDENTIFIED OF (BENAMIDARS) ASSETS

71. * MS. ALIYA KAMRAN:

Will the Minister In-Charge of the Establishment Division be pleased to state:

a) whether a comprehensive scrutiny of assets of civil servants has been conducted during the last five years; if so, the details thereof;

b) the modus operandi for such scrutiny, along with procedures for verification, cross-checking, and monitoring of declared assets;

c) whether any discrepancies or irregularities were identified, including cases of assets held in the name of others (benamidars), assets beyond known sources of income, or assets allegedly held abroad;

d) if so, the details and action taken thereon;

e) whether it is a fact that there exists no effective mechanism for systematic verification of assets; if so, the reasons thereof; and

f) what scientific, data-driven methods and international best practices are being adopted to detect concealed or disproportionate assets and ensure transparency and accountability?

Minister In-Charge of the Establishment Division (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema): (a) It is submitted that Assets Declarations were required to be submitted under the Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964. The record / status of submission of declarations of assets of officers for the last five years are presented to the HPSB / CSB / DSB / DPC at the time of proMotion. The officers are deferred for proMotion who have incomplete record of Declarations of Assets. However, no mechanism was provided in the rules ibid for scrutiny of such Declarations of Assets. Further, the personal data of the officers is protected under Section 7(g) of the Right to Information Act. 2017.

Recently, the Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964 have been revised and the Civil Servants (Conduct) Rules, 2026 have been issued in April, 2026 for strengthening the Assets Declaration regime specifying the modalities for digital filing, risk-based verification process and public disclosure, giving due regard to the balance between public interest for good governance and an individual's privacy and security.

The process of digital filing and risk-based verification will start from June, 2026 in collaboration with FBR under the initiatives of Prime Minister Economic Governance Reforms and IMF commitments of the Federal Government.

- (b) As above.
- (c) As above.
- (d) As above.
- (e) As above.
- (f) As above.

JOBS CREATED UNDER THE DIGITAL PAKISTAN INITIATIVE

72. * MS. ASIYA NAZ TANOLI:

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

- a) that the number of jobs created under the Digital Pakistan initiative; and**
- b) what future programs are being planned?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) The details of jobs created under Digital Pakistan Initiative are placed as per Annex-A, B, C, D and E on behalf of Ministry of IT & Telecom and its relevant allied organizations:

(b) The future programs being planned by relevant allied organizations are placed with Annex-F,G, H,I.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library)

CRITERIA AND PROCESS OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

73. * MS. SEHAR KAMRAN:

Will the Minister In-charge of the Establishment Division be pleased to state:

a) the mechanism, criteria and process of the civil service examination for induction of civil servants alongwith the reasons for the high failure rate in the said examination;

b) whether the existing examination system is aligned with international testing standards; and

c) when the system was lastly reviewed?

Minister In-Charge of the Establishment Division (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema): (a) Induction into federal civil services is primarily undertaken through (CSS) Competitive Examination conducted annually for induction into 12 Occupational Groups/Services, these are:

1. Pakistan Audit and Accounts Service;
2. Commerce and Trade Group;
3. Foreign Service of Pakistan;
4. Information Group;
5. Inland Revenue Service;
6. Military Lands and Cantonments Group;
7. Office Management Group;
8. Pakistan Administrative Sendee;
9. Pakistan Audit and Accounts Service;
10. Pakistan Customs Service;
11. Police Service of Pakistan;
12. Postal Group; and Railways (Commercial and Transportation) Group

The CSS examination comprises four stages:

1. MCQ-Based Preliminary Test (MPT) - Screening examination.
2. Written Descriptive Examination - Compulsory and optional subjects.
3. Psychological Assessment - Personality profiling, group tasks etc.
4. Viva Voce

Final merit is determined strictly on aggregate marks in written examination and viva voce, subject to qualifying thresholds.

Eligibility Criteria:

- Pakistani Citizenship
- Prescribed educational qualifications (minimum bachelor's degree).
- Age limits: 21-30 years with 02 years age relaxation to specified categories.
- Medical fitness.
- Compliance with quota system under the Constitution.
- Merit ranking based on performance.

Allocation to occupational groups is strictly on merit-cum-preference basis and subject to available vacancies notified by Establishment Division.

1. Reasons for High Percentage of Failure:

The percentage of non-qualification in CSS and other competitive examinations remains high due to the following structural and academic factors:

- i. **Highly Competitive Nature of The Induction / Selection Process:** All exams undertaken by FPSC are competitive thereby selection of the best possible candidates ensures best possible civil service. Number of vacancies per year on average are 200 ~ 225 against 25,000 ~ 30,000 number of applicants i.e., 125 ~ 133 on average.
- ii. **Standard of Examination:** The syllabus is comprehensive, analytical, and aligned with graduate-level rigor. It tests conceptual clarity, analytical ability, expression, and public policy understanding.
- iii. **Qualifying Thresholds:** Candidates must secure:
 - Minimum 40% marks in each compulsory subject,
 - 33% in optional subjects,
 - 50% aggregate to qualify overall written part.
 - Failure in any one of the subject leads to disqualification.
- iv. **Compulsory paper of English Essay and English Precis & Composition:** Historically, a significant number of candidates fail to meet required standards in Essay and English Precis & Composition due to weak academic preparation, low analytical ability, narrow knowledge base and lack of proper understanding of the essay topic.

- v. **Below standard responses by the candidates:** Examiners feedback/ assessment has revealed that candidates often fail to present and express their idea in coherent, organized and focused manner. Candidates often lacks logical reasoning with random thoughts. Candidates fail to build up arguments logically, analytically, from multiple angles and differentiate between valid and invalid facts.
- vi. **Poor comprehension and poor expression:** Examiners' report has pointed the poor / weak comprehension by the candidates coupled with poor expression of their thoughts. The quality of responses was observed too much below the desired graduation level.
- vii. **Wrong selection of optional subject:** Candidates often choose subjects that are not their strong domain area and related their subjects of graduation.
- viii. **Heavy reliance on coaching academies:** Candidates are now relying heavily on the instructions and guidelines provided to them by coaching academies invariably restricting their genuineness and originality.
- ix. **Appearing in Exam without Substantial Preparation:** It has

(b) For ease of comparison, regional practices for induction into Civil Service are as below:

CSS: Pakistan Civil Service Exam

Pakistan Central Superior Services Exam is a 3-stage process MPT (MCQ based Preliminary Test) is of 200 Marks, Main exam is having compulsory papers of 600 marks and optional papers of 600 marks as well & Viva is of 300 marks.

UPSC: Union Public Service Commission

Indian UPSC exam is a three-stage process that recruits people for the Civil Services. There is a Preliminary Test which is of 400 Marks. Main exam is of 1250 Marks. Viva is of 275 Marks.

BCS: Bangladesh Civil Service

Become an established trend among many young graduates to attempt the CSS Examination merely to avail the opportunity, often without undertaking the substantial preparation required for such a high- standard and competitive examination.

Bangladesh civil service BCS exam is a three-stage process that recruits people for the Bangladesh Civil Services. This exam is the most competitive job exam in Bangladesh. The exam has three stages:

Preliminary Test (200 Marks), written (900 Marks) and viva voce (100 Marks). The exam process can take from one and a half to two years. The exam is a gateway to entry-level positions in the Bangladesh Civil Service.

Keeping in view above it may be seen that the structure of competitive exam is almost aligned with other countries of the region, like India and Bangladesh.

(c) Updating the curricula of the competitive exam from time to time is a regular. The CSS syllabus was revised in 2016. The Commission is already in the process for revision of the syllabus for CSS.

The Civil Services Reforms Committee is also reviewing the structure of the CSS examination system for any likely improvements.

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL ENSURED EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO NGOS

74. * SYED RAFIULLAH:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that the fifty percent charity component is determined through a formula approved in 2007, despite the absence of a clear definition of charity;

b) if so, how does Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal ensure equal opportunity, transparency and consistency in evaluating all NGOs and prevent arbitrary or selective application of criteria;

c) whether there is a absence of independent third party oversight the internal evaluation process of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal includes any institutional safeguards, checks or audit mechanisms to prevent bias, conflict of interest or manipulation in decision making; if so, the details thereof;

d) the comparative statement of findings and reasons of each NGOs approved and rejected for financial assistance during the last six years;

e) whether rejected NGOs are given an opportunity to rectify deficiencies or submit additional documents;

f) whether any formal right of appeal exists for aggrieved organizations;

g) if so, the details thereof including how many appeals were heard and decisions thereof?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmed Shah): (a) In the light of specific mandate conferred to Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) through an act of Parliament, PBM released grant-in-aid to charitable NGOs working within the mandate prescribed in Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal Act (1991). PBM extends grant-in-aid to the selected charitable NGOs where coverage and outreach of Govt. Services are unavailable or dim.

The term “charity” is not explicitly defined in PBM act. However, as per PBM Act, Clause 4 (e) “to provide for free medical treatment for indigent sick persons and to set up free hospitals, poor houses and rehabilitation centers and to give financial aid to **charitable institutions**, including industrial homes and other educational institutions **established specially for poor and needy**”.

The fifty percent charity component formula approved in 2007 itself determined the charity.

(b) The cases submitted by the NGOs have been examined and scrutinized transparently in accordance with the existing policy of PBM policy. NGOs that fulfill the prescribed criteria and complete all codal formalities may be considered for registration/enrolment for PBM grant-in-aid.

(c) PBM has a well-defined mechanism for the registration/enrolment of NGOs for grant-in-aid. The performance of NGOs is evaluated by PBM Head Office as well as Provincial/Regional Offices, both prior to and after registration/enrolment, and also at the stage of release of grant-in-aid.

Furthermore, cases of registration/enrolment of new NGOs are duly scrutinized and pre-audited before and after registration/enrolment, as well as prior to the disbursement of grant-in-aid.

The PBM policy is explicit and comprehensive, ensuring transparency and fairness. It does not permit any bias, conflict of interest, or manipulation in the decision-making process.

(d) PBM has a well-defined and transparent mechanism for the registration/enrolment of NGOs for grant-in-aid; therefore, there is no requirement to maintain the comparative statements of findings and reasons in respect of each NGO approved or rejected for financial assistance.

(e) Yes.

(f) In this regard, the PBM policy is silent. However, PBM does not directly discontinue grant-in-aid to any NGO; rather, it provides an opportunity for improvement by issuing notices prior to the termination of the project contract, in the public interest.

This approach was duly followed in the case of Rawalpindi Eye Donors Organization (REDO), Rawalpindi, where the charity component of the NGO fell below 50%. The appeal of the NGO was also entertained and examined under the decision of Bait-ul-Mal Board (BMB) approved in its 47th meeting held on 15th May, 2007. In light of the decision of the BMB, NGO was advised to enhance its charity component in overall service delivery.

Similarly, the NGO Eye Donors Organization (EDO), Wah Cantt, was banned for a period of one (01) year due to non-compliance with the PBM Project Contract, poor service delivery, and inappropriate behavior of the NGO's staff towards patients.

WEAK SIGNAL OF INTERNET IN LOWER DIR

75. * MR. MUHAMMAD BASHIR KHAN:

Will the Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that Internet network signals are extremely weak in NA-6, Lower Dir; and

b) whether it is also a fact that signal coverage in several villages of the said constituency, particularly throughout Maskini Pass and including Lal Qila, Samar Bagh and Munda, is completely unavailable?

Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division: (a) All operators are providing voice and data services in Lower Dir, with infrastructure deployed across urban and

rural areas however, coverage gaps may still exist given the district's broad geographic spread and challenging terrain.

PTA regulates the telecom sector by issuing licenses and enforcing obligations on operators, comprising coverage expansion, service quality, spectrum use, consumer protection, and technical compliance. Violations are addressed through show-cause notices, penalties, and compliance monitoring.

Cellular Infrastructure-Lower Dir			
Operator	Operational Sites	Non-Operational	Total
Jazz	99	1	100
Telenor	134	0	134
Ufone	18	0	18
Zong	123	5	128
Total	374	6	380

OSS (system parameters) analysis indicates overall compliance, with marginal increase in network downtime due to prolonged power outages.

OSS KPIs (System Parameters) – Lower Dir

CMO	Network Downtime (Threshold < 1)	Avg Call Completion Ratio (Threshold >98%)	Avg Data Throughput (Threshold > 4 Mbps)
Jazz	4.72	99.08	3.65
Telenor	0.77	99.56	10.97
Ufone	0.82	99.67	4.51
Zong	3.9	98.2	2.87

New Sites (Last 3 Years)-Lower Dir					
District/CMO	Jazz	Telenor	Ufone	Zong	Total
LOWER DIR 17	17	-	2	40	59

QoS Surveys - Lower Dir	
Year	Survey Locations
2024	11 Union Councils (Ucs) - complaint-based surveys
2025	8 locations - including Maskini Pass, Samar Bagh, Lai Qila, Munda
2026	3 locations - rollout verification

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.

A total of 106 QoS-related complaints through PTA CMS were received and have been processed for Resolution. Under the USF Chitral Lot project, 26 new 3G/4G sites have been installed across Chitral, Upper Dir, and Lower Dir, thereby extending coverage to underserved areas including NA-6, Lower Dir.

(b) In addition to (a) above, coverage of at least one Cellular Mobile Operator (CMO) is available in Maskini Pass, Lai Qila, Samar Bagh, and Munda. However, service gaps persist in these areas where signals are weak or unavailable in certain villages. Surveys confirm that while baseline coverage exists, Maskini Pass and Samar Bagh remain fragile, Lai Qila requires expansion, and Munda faces congestion on existing sites. PTA has directed operators to optimize throughput and relieve congestion. The Universal Service Fund (USF) is mandated to extend services to underserved and unserved regions. For this purpose, it is requested to specifically identify the affected areas so that PTA may formally take up the matter with USF for consideration.

RE-IMBURSEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FEES

76. * MS. SAMINA KHALID GHURKI:

Will the Minister In-charge of the Establishment Division be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that the Federal Employees Benevolent and Group Insurance Funds (FEB and GIF) are not re-imbursing the educational fees for the children of Federal Government employees enrolled in BS Engineering in National University of Science and Technology (NUST); and

b) if so, the reasons for non-reimbursement of fee?

Minister In-Charge of the Establishment Division (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema): (a) No. FEB&GIF in pursuance of Rule 25-A of the FEBF&GI Rules, 1972, makes reimbursement of educational fees upto Rs. 100,000/- p.a. to the children of Federal Government employees, enrolled in BS Engineering degree programs recognized and accredited by the Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) and Higher Education Commission (HEC), in any Public sector Institute on merit basis **(Annex-A)**. National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST) is a Public sector Institute and children of Federal Government employees enrolled in BS Engineering degree programs (recognized and accredited by the aforesaid authorities) in NUST on merit basis, are eligible for fee reimbursement.

(b) Not applicable.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library)

LAUNCH OF SPECTRUM OF 5G

77. * DR. SHARMILA FARUQUI:

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

a) why the Prime Minister hailed the 5G launch as a "major milestone" when the Dollar 507 million spectrum auction fell Dollar 123 million short of the Dollar 630 million target with jazz acquiring 190 MHz, Ufone 180 MHZ, and Zong 110 MHz, and Zong 110 MHz;

b) what coverage benchmarks exist for the required 10 percent rollout of existing network sites within the first year;

c) while Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) issued 15 year technology neutral licenses, jazz launched test trials at 180 towers with speeds exceeding 1.5 Gbps, yet operators warn rollout will focus on urban areas; and

d) what consumer protection framework ensures 5G tariffs remain affordable and does not widen the digital divide, given 55 percent of Pakistan's population still lacks basic 4G connectivity?

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) The 5G launch is a “major milestone,” as it reflects the broader strategic and sectoral impact of the spectrum auction rather than being assessed against any predefined revenue benchmark. There was no official revenue target of USD 630 million set by GoP; the auction proceeds of USD 507 million are the outcome of market-driven price discovery through a transparent and competitive electronic auction process. The primary objectives of the spectrum auction were to ensure efficient allocation of scarce spectrum resource, promote healthy market competition, and facilitate timely deployment of next-generation services, including nationwide 5G rollout. In addition, the recently concluded spectrum auction stands as one of the most successful multi-band spectrum auctions in Pakistan’s history and even across the region. All CMOs actively participated in the auction and collectively secured additional spectrum. As a result of auction, spectrum assignment has been expanded by 480 MHz which is around 175% of previous spectrum assignments in Pakistan (with a total of 754 MHz). This spectrum auction has placed Pakistan ahead of other regional countries like India, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia and Bangladesh. This represents a transformational leap in strengthening digital infrastructure, enabling enhanced network capacity, improved quality of service, and accelerated 5G deployment across Pakistan. The process has also been widely appreciated by all stakeholders, including bidders and international bodies such as ITU, APT and GSMA etc, for its transparency and adherence to global best practices. In addition, strong market confidence and operator appetite for next-generation services is reflected from the spectrum

acquisition outcome itself, wherein operators acquired approximately 480 MHz spectrum out of around 597 MHz spectrum offered in the auction, representing acquisition of nearly 80% of the offered spectrum. This demonstrates substantial industry interest in expanding network capacity and deployment of advanced 4G/5G services despite challenging market conditions, relatively low Average Revenue Per User (ARPU), and significant operational and infrastructure investment requirements in Pakistan's telecom sector. Furthermore, spectrum acquisition strategies adopted by operators during the auction reflected commercial considerations, phased network deployment planning, and evolving market dynamics. Certain operators evaluated their immediate spectrum requirements while retaining flexibility for future acquisition opportunities in relation to remaining spectrum blocks. In this regard, interest has subsequently been shown in acquisition of remaining spectrum, which is being evaluated by MoITT in accordance with prevailing market conditions, efficient spectrum utilization objectives, and the broader goal of maintaining healthy and sustainable market competition. Accordingly, the "milestone" reflects effective policy implementation, efficient and transparent allocation of spectrum resources, and the facilitation of long-term digital transformation, rather than a limited emphasis on auction proceeds alone.

(b) The rollout obligations have been carefully structured after extensive policy, technical, and market deliberations to ensure that deployment of next-generation technologies remains balanced, sustainable, and nationally inclusive, rather than concentrated only in commercially attractive urban centers. The framework has specifically been designed to ensure progressive and equitable expansion of 5G services across urban and rural areas, extending gradually to city and district level throughout the country. In this regard, the licenses require that equivalent to 10% of existing 4G/LTE sites in each designated city shall be upgraded/deployed for provision of 5G services each year in accordance with the phased rollout framework. The phased approach ensures that across the four rollout phases, 5G services are progressively expanded beyond Federal and Provincial capitals to additional cities nationwide. The required 5G rollout on 10% of existing network sites within the first phase is an infrastructure-based

deployment obligation and forms part of the comprehensive rollout plan stipulated in the newly issued licenses. This obligation serves as an initial trigger for service availability in priority areas, in line with the phased network expansion framework. Recently issued licenses obligate the licensee, for a period of nine years from the effective date of the license, to deploy at least 1,000 sites per year, of which a minimum of 200 must be entirely new sites. The 4G sites shall be proportionately distributed between urban and rural areas in each province. Furthermore, 5G coverage shall be rolled out in four phases, along with enhancement of the Fiber-to-the-Site (FTTS) ratio of total network sites, as detailed in the table Attached at **Annex-A**.

Furthermore, enhanced Quality of Service (QoS) thresholds are also incorporated in said licenses, data rate for 4G has been enhanced from 4 Mbps to 20 Mbps, with a further increase to 50 Mbps in a phased manner. For 5G, data rate of 50 Mbps has been introduced, with an end-state target of 100 Mbps in phased manner to ensure significantly improved network performance and user experience.

(c) The 15-year technology-neutral licenses issued after the recent NGMS/5G spectrum auction include enhanced targets for rollout and quality of service (QoS) obligations in a phased manner, as explained in (b) of the table attached at **Annex-A**. The rollout framework has specifically been designed after detailed policy and technical deliberations to discourage concentration of next-generation services only in commercially attractive urban centers and instead ensure progressive nationwide expansion of advanced digital connectivity infrastructure. In this regard, rollout obligations require proportionate distribution of 4G sites between urban and rural areas in each province, while the phased 5G deployment framework ensures gradual expansion from Federal and Provincial capitals to additional cities across the country over the four rollout phases. These licenses enable operators to not only improve existing 4G networks but also deploy advanced technologies, and all operators have accordingly initiated rollout of 5G services. The licenses require that 4G sites be proportionately distributed between urban and rural areas in each province, whereas 5G rollout prioritizes Federal and Provincial capitals, including Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and Quetta, in

the first phase, followed by phased expansion to other major cities. Data rate for 4G has been enhanced from 4 Mbps to 20 Mbps, with a further increase to 50 Mbps in a phased manner. For 5G, data rate of 50 Mbps has been introduced, with an endstate target of 100 Mbps. CMOs are currently in the process of procurement and import of equipment for establishment of new 4G/5G sites, and a visible improvement in coverage and QoS is expected within the next 4 to 6 months.

(d) The Government of Pakistan and PTA have undertaken a range of policy, regulatory, and consultative measures to ensure affordability of 5G services. In this regard, a flexible and investment-friendly spectrum pricing framework has been adopted, comprising one-year moratorium on spectrum fee and an extended payment tenure. These measures are aimed at reducing the upfront financial burden on operators, enabling cost-efficient network rollout and, ultimately, affordable telecom services for consumers. PTA continues to foster a competitive and investment-friendly regulatory environment to support affordable service offerings. Under the Mobile Tariff Regulation, 2025, the Authority regulates tariffs to prevent excessive pricing and anti-competitive behavior, and retains the power to intervene where consumer interests are adversely affected. Significant Market Power (SMP) operators are required to obtain prior approvals for tariff revisions in line with regulatory provisions. In addition, under the merger conditions, Ufone and Telenor are also required to take tariff approvals. All operators (both SMP and Non-SMP) must ensure transparency through publication of tariffs to enable informed consumer choice. Currently, 5G services are being offered within existing data packages without additional charges. PTA also conducts regular verification of tariffs against operators' publicly available information to ensure compliance. Furthermore, PTA's Complaint Management System (CMS) provides an effective platform for redressal of tariff-related complaints, which are addressed in accordance with the applicable legal framework.

Annex-A

Phase	Duration	5G Rollout Obligation	FTTS Ratio
Phase-1	2 Year	Deployment of 5G services on equivalent to 10% of existing 4G/LTE sites in Federal and Provincial capitals each year	20%

Phase-2	2 Year	Deployment of 5G services on equivalent to 10% of existing 4G/LTE sites in Federal and Provincial capitals each year (including at least 2 cities from each province)	25%
Phase-3	2 Year	Deployment of 5G services on equivalent to 10% of existing 4G/LTE sites in Federal and Provincial capitals each year (including at least 2 cities from each province)	30%
Phase-4	3 Year	Deployment of 5G/LTE sites in 15 additional cities each year (including at least 2 cities from each province)	35%

(USF) SPENT ON LESS DEVELOPED DISTRICTS

78. * MS. SAMINA KHALID GHURKI:

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

a) whether it is a fact that the Universal Services Fund (USF) is being spent on the less developed districts of the country; and

b) if so, the district-wise details of Sindh Province during the last four years?

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja):

(a) USF Initiatives Launched in Sindh Province

(Period: FY2023 – till date)

Access Projects (2G/4G):

Since FY 2022-2023, USF with its dedicated focus and commitment to bridge the digital divide, awarded five (5) projects worth **PKR 3.96 billion** targeting the provision of voice and high-speed broadband services to a population of **817,993** residing in **425** mauzas of the districts Jamshoro, Tharparkar, Badin and Umarkot. Out of these 5 projects, 3 projects have been completed whereas implementation is in progress on the remaining 2 projects. It is pertinent to mention that the 2 ongoing projects were awarded recently in Oct 2025 and Jan 2026 respectively and are scheduled for completion in 1-year timeframe.

Sr.	Project	Districts	Service Provider	Contracted Mauzas	Contracted Population	Contracted Subsidy (PKR)	Status
1	Small Lot S-7	Jamshoro (North)	Telenor	37	38,242	658,000,000	Completed
2	Small Lot S-8	Jamshoro (South)	Telenor	42	31,384	851,078,833	Completed
3	Small Lot S-10	Tharparkar	Telenor	60	72,006	874,315,253	Completed
4	Badin	Badin	Jazz	144	432,666	668,472,173	Ongoing
5	Umar Kot	Umar Kot	Ufone	142	243,695	914,608,374	Ongoing
Total = 5 Projects				425	817,993	3,966,474,633	-

In the same period, **397,493** people residing in **384** mauzas were successfully provided with voice and broadband coverage through already awarded Access projects for the province.

Backhaul Projects (OFC):

Since FY 2022-2023, USF awarded one (1) new project targeting the deployment of **415 kms** of OFC to connect **54 Union Councils** and enroute towns in the district Sanghar. The project is currently in implementation phase.

Sr.	Project	Districts	Service Provider	Contracted UCs/Towns	Contracted OFC (kms)	Contracted Subsidy (PKR)	Status
1	OFC-UC-SD-LOT30	Sanghar	Dancom	54	415	3,273,073,394	Ongoing
Total = 1 Project				54	415	3,273,073,394	-

However, in the same period, strengthening the fiber optic footprint and ensuring backhaul connectivity in the province of Sindh, USF has deployed **2,282.5 kms** of OFC connecting **180** Tehsil HQs, Union Councils and enroute towns through its previously awarded OFC projects for the province.

(b) USF Initiatives Launched in Sindh Province

(Period: FY2023 – till date)

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Total = 1 Project				54	415	3,273,073,394	-

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION SYSTEM OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

79. * SYEDA SHEHLA RAZA:

Will the Minister In-Charge of the Establishment Division be pleased to state:

a) whether there is a performance evaluation system put in place for officers beyond the Annual

Confidential Reports (ACR's); if yes, what is result of its implementation;

b) what steps have been taken to modernized human resources management practice in the Federal bureaucracy; and

c) how many officers are currently on deputation to international organization or provincial Governments; which criteria were used for their selection including details thereof?

Minister In-Charge of the Establishment Division (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema): (a) At present performance evaluation system of Federal Servants is governed under guidelines in 'A Guide to Performance Evaluation-2004. Annual Performance Evaluation Reports of Government Servants are written by their Reporting Officers and countersigned by the Countersigning Officers. The Federal Board of Revenue has recently implemented a 360 degree evaluation system for its officers, details of which may be obtained from that organization. In view to 'further improve the performance evaluation system number of reforms are under consideration by Establishment Division which include strengthening and codifying the process of writing PERs, digital submission of PERs introduction of 360 degree evaluation and others. These proposals are under consideration and will be finalised after due consultation and approvals.

(b) A number of steps have been taken in the past to modernize human resource management in the Federal Bureaucracy. Recent initiatives include development of a Human Resource Management information System (HRMIS) with continuous refinements and updations, design of software for digital submission of PERs. Digital submission of Asset Declarations by civil servants is another major reform area which is being operationalized.

i. Deputation to International Organizations

There are eighteen (18) officers who are currently on deputation to international organizations. The selection/processing of such cases is governed under the Civil Servants (Services in International Organizations), Rules, 2016. In terms of Rule 5 of the cited Rules, Civil Servants can apply for a position in International organization subject to obtaining prior NOC to Apply. Furthermore, under Rule 4 of the ibid Rules, reserved posts in International organization are circulated among all eligible officers, clearly specifying the eligibility criteria such as education qualifications, experience, age and grade. Upon submission of formal application, cases are processed and with the approval of the competent authority under Rule 7(1) NOC to Apply are granted. In cases where a civil servant is selected by an International organization the officer is required to obtain NOC to Avail such cases are placed before the Special Selection Board (SSB) in terms of Rule 5 (2) working under the chairmanship of Secretary, Cabinet Division.

Upon receipt of the recommendation of the SSB, the case is submitted for final approval to the Competent Authority. In terms of Rule 7(1), the Competent Authority for approval of deputation cases in International Organization is as under:

Sr. No.	Civil Servants	Competent Authority
1.	BS-20 and above	Prime Minister
2.	BS-17 to 19	Secretary, Establishment Division
3.	BS-1 to 16	Secretary of the Ministry or Division concerned.

ii. Deputation to Provincial Government

Currently, Thrity (30) officers are posted on deputation to provincial governments as per the terms and conditions decided by the lending & borrowing organizations and qualification & experience of the officers. These officers are posted in provinces under Rule-20 of Civil Servants Appointment, ProMotion and Transfer Rules, 1973.

STRENGTHEN OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

80. * MS. MUSSARAT RAFIQUE MAHESAR:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

a) what steps are being taken by the Government to strengthen disaster preparedness and resilience against climate-related events such as floods, droughts, and extreme heat-waves; and

b) what efforts have been made to secure international climate financing, grants, and technology transfers to support Pakistan's Climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) To institutionalize climate resilience and prevent recurring disasters, the Government of Pakistan has strengthened its policy and planning frameworks through key national instruments.

The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) is mandated to formulate, coordinate, and oversee national policies and actions related to climate change, particularly climate adaptation and resilience. It has undertaken several strategic initiatives to guide and mainstream climate considerations into national and provincial development planning. These include:

National Climate Change Policy 2021 – updated to align national priorities with emerging climate challenges.

Pakistan Climate Change Act 2017- provides a legal framework for mitigating and adapting to Climate Change

Nationally Determined Contributions – supporting mitigation and adaptation actions in line with global commitments.

Monsoon 2026 Strategic Plan: Approved by the PM in November 2025, the Plan delineates short, medium, and long-term goals for flood preparedness, resilience, and recovery mechanisms.

Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014–2030) – a roadmap for sectoral climate actions across the country.

National Communication on Climate Change— reporting progress and commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Mainstreaming gender considerations in all climate action programs.

MoCC&EC is also working to strengthen institutional coordination, enhance climate finance access, build provincial capacity, and promote research, awareness, and early warning systems to deal with evolving climate risks.

Major National Climate Initiatives

To respond to these challenges, several ongoing and planned initiatives offer scalable models:

SAFER Project (by MoCC&EC and International Center for Integrated Mountain Development, funded by Adaptation Fund): focuses on integrated watershed management, nature-based recharge systems, wetlands rehabilitation, climate-resilient WASH systems, cryosphere risk management, and early warning systems across Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh—aligning with the National Adaptation Plan and Living Indus Initiative.

The GIZ-funded **Strengthening Climate Adaptation and Resilience (SAR)** project in Pakistan (2021–2025) supports the government in enhancing climate resilience through risk assessments, planning, and financing. It focuses on building the capacity of public and private partners to implement climate adaptation measures in sectors like agriculture, water, and health.

Upscaling Green Pakistan Program (UGPP): builds on the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Program to finance check dams, sediment traps, and forest landscape restoration through Public Sector Development Program funding.

Buner and Shangla Early Warning Project (by World Food Program): installs hydromet stations, river monitoring, and community-based early warning systems in glacier-prone mountainous areas.

District Adaptation Plans/Locally Led Adaptation Plans: In order to bolster the resilience of the vulnerable communities, district adaptation plans are in process.

Coordination with the Provinces: The Ministry keeps liaison with the provinces, issues advisories, and engages them in capacity-building and training, under the umbrella of NAP.

Other cross-cutting supportive policy and financing instruments include:

- ESG Guidelines by SECP for Listed Companies – Promote ESG disclosure and climate risk integration in corporate practices.
- Carbon Market Trading Guidelines 2024 by MoCC&EC – Enable carbon credit generation and trading to mobilize climate finance.
- Green Banking Guidelines by State Bank of Pakistan – Encourage banks to finance green and climate-resilient projects.
- Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework by State Bank of Pakistan – Integrates environmental and climate risk into financial lending decisions.
- Green Finance Taxonomy by State Bank of Pakistan and MoCC&EC – Defines and classifies green and climate-aligned investments.
- Climate Hazard and Impact Risk Assessment by Planning Commission – Screens public development projects for climate risks.

Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) pertains to the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives.

To address drought and agricultural vulnerability, the Indus Basin Climate Resilient Agriculture and Water Management Project (\$47.7 M, FAO, 2020–2026) is deploying state-of-the-art technology to build adaptive capacity against climate impacts on agriculture and water systems in Punjab and Sindh, benefitting 17.3 million people. The Combating Land Degradation through Integrated Range and Livestock Management Project (GEF, \$15.2 M, FAO) is reversing land degradation in grassland and scrub forest ecosystems in northern Punjab directly addressing drought-related land stress while increasing carbon sequestration, climate resilience, and food security in Attock, Chakwal, and Jhelum districts.

(b) Pakistan has made substantial and sustained efforts to mobilize international climate financing, grants, and technology transfers through active

engagement with multilateral climate funds, development finance institutions, and international implementing agencies. Through the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Pakistan has successfully secured 11 approved projects (\$331.9 million), making it one of the more active GCF recipient countries in the region. These projects span climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, clean energy and water infrastructure. In parallel, through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Pakistan has secured 4 projects with GEF financing of \$11.3 million, covering biomass energy, low-carbon circular economy, land degradation, and sustainable agricultural value chains. On technology transfer specifically, the Indus Basin Climate Resilient Agriculture Project (FAO, \$47.7 M) is deploying state-of-the-art climate information and water management technologies across Punjab and Sindh; the Pakistan Distributed Solar Project (JS Bank, \$54 M, GCF) is mobilizing tailored financing solutions to bridge the investment gap for distributed solar PV technology; and the Accelerating Low Carbon Circular Economy through Clean Tech Innovation Project (UNIDO, \$11.8 M, GEF) is facilitating investments in clean technologies integrating renewable energy, energy efficiency, and waste management. The details of projects under GCF and GEF to secure international climate finance are attached at **Annex-I**.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library)

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EXPENDITURE OF POLO GROUND OF ISLAMABAD CLUB DURING LAST TWO YEARS

17. MR. SHER AFZAL KHAN:

Will the Minister In-Charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:

- a) the details of the expenditures incurred on arrangements/maintenance of Polo Ground and Horses, employees etc; and**
- b) the fee deposited by the Members of the Polo Club of Islamabad Club during the last two years?**

Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division: (a) & (b) Details of the expenditures and fee deposited by the Members w.r.t Polo Ground of Islamabad Club during last two FYs 2023-24 and 2024-25 are as under:

FY	Expenses (Rs.)	Income (Rs.)	Annexures
2023-24	65,007,294	48,582,675	Annex-I
2024-25	56,529,964	57,256,453 (inclusive of Rs. 11,831,880 of Polo Membership Fee)	Annex-II

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library)

CASES PENDING BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME

18. MR. SHER AFZAL KHAN:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that there are cases pending in litigations relating to the claims of different firms against Benazir Income Support Programme regarding survey Reports of Southern Punjab etc;

b) if so, the details, names of the firms, amount of contracts and reasons for terminating the contracts of the pending litigations cases during the last three years?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmed Shah): (a) Yes, it is a fact that a case is pending in litigation regarding the claim of a firm against the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), arising out of survey operations in Southern Punjab.

It is apprised that BISP carried out door-to-door surveys for its National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) in 2010–11 and again in 2018–22, by engaging private Partner Organizations (POs) in accordance with PPRA rules. The 2018–22 survey was done to update the data collected through 2010–11 survey. During the 2018–22 survey the country was divided into eight clusters, with Southern Punjab falling under Cluster–3. The contract for the Cluster-3 was awarded to M/s Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) under an agreement signed on 26.03.2019.

Although SDPI completed the required enumeration targets, BISP imposed penalties due to various discrepancies and contractual violations. SDPI challenged the imposition of these penalties and initiated arbitration proceedings under the Arbitration Act, 1940. The proceedings commenced in November 2024 and are currently at the evidence stage.

(b) The contract with M/s Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), for the door-to-door survey in Southern Punjab (Multan, D.G. Khan, and Sahiwal Divisions) under the NSER update Survey (2018-22), amounted to PKR 1,042,179,849/- for 4,411,426 households.

The contract was not terminated; rather, it expired on 31.12.2022. Due to coverage and quality deficiencies, BISP released PKR 792,056,686/- for six milestones, against the total invoiced amount of PKR 1,042,179,849/- for eight contractual milestones, while an amount of PKR 250,123,164/- for two milestones was withheld on account of penalties.

The matter arises from contractual violations, including submission of incorrect survey data and non-compliance with agreed standards. No criminal case was registered, as the violations were contractual in nature. SDPI challenged the penalties by initiating arbitration proceedings under the Arbitration Act, 1940 in November 2024 which are currently sub-judice. Further action shall be taken in light of the final award of the learned arbitrator and the matter is being actively pursued to safeguard public funds.

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE AGREEMENTS

19. MS. SHAMAILA RANA:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

a) the action taken to address climate-induced disasters such as floods and heat waves;

b) the progress made on Pakistan's commitments under international climate agreements; and

c) whether funds have been allocated for climate resilience projects, and how they are being utilized?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) The Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) is mandated to formulate, coordinate, and oversee national policies and actions related to climate change, particularly climate adaptation and resilience. It has undertaken several strategic initiatives to guide and mainstream climate considerations into national and provincial development planning. These include:

Policy Interventions:

National Climate Change Policy 2021 – updated to align national priorities with emerging climate challenges.

The Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017- Provides a legal framework for mitigating and adapting to Climate Change. A Climate Change Council headed by PM under the said Act.

National Adaptation Plan 2023 – a comprehensive plan to guide climate-resilient development pathways.

Nationally Determined Contributions – A Global Commitment for supporting mitigation and adaptation actions in line with global commitments.

Monsoon 2026 Strategic Plan: Approved by the PM in November 2025, the Plan delineates short, medium, and long-term goals for flood preparedness, resilience, and recovery mechanisms.

Framework for Implementation of Climate Change Policy (2014–2030) – a roadmap for sectoral climate actions across the country.

National Communication on Climate Change – reporting progress and commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Mainstreaming gender considerations in all climate action programs.

MoCC&EC is also working to strengthen institutional coordination, enhance climate finance access, build provincial capacity, and promote research, awareness, and early warning systems to deal with evolving climate risks.

Major National Climate Initiatives

To respond to these challenges, several ongoing and planned initiatives offer scalable models:

SAFER Project (by MoCC&EC and International Center for Integrated Mountain Development, funded by Adaptation Fund): focuses on integrated watershed management, nature-based recharge systems, wetlands rehabilitation, climate-resilient WASH systems, cryosphere risk management, and early warning systems across Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Sindh—aligning with the National Adaptation Plan and Living Indus Initiative.

The GIZ-funded **Strengthening Climate Adaptation and Resilience (SAR)** project in Pakistan (2021–2025) supports the government in enhancing climate resilience through risk assessments, planning, and financing. It focuses on building the capacity of public and private partners to implement climate adaptation measures in sectors like agriculture, water, and health.

Upscaling Green Pakistan Program (UGPP): builds on the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Program to finance check dams, sediment traps, and forest landscape restoration through Public Sector Development Program funding.

Buner and Shangla Early Warning Project (by World Food Program): installs hydromel stations, river monitoring, and community-based early warning systems in glacier-prone mountainous areas.

District Adaptation Plans/Locally Led Adaptation Plans: In order to bolster the resilience of the vulnerable communities, district adaptation plans are in process.

The Community Resilience Partnership Regional Programme (\$750 M, ADB/ Pakistan' share is 107.1) is fostering community-level ownership of adaptation in Sindh, while the Indus Basin Climate Resilient Agriculture and Water Management Project (\$47.7 M, FAO) is deploying state-of-the-art technology to build the country's adaptive capacity against climate impacts on agriculture and water, benefitting 17.3 million people.

Formulation of the Urban Strategy and Guidelines for Spatial Planning: The project aims to develop an Urban Strategy and Spatial Planning Guidelines to mitigate the impacts of floods and climatic disasters in Pakistan's cities. Sponsored by UN-Habitat and executed by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, the initiative is part of the Adaptation Fund Project targeting resilience against water scarcity, floods, and droughts in Rawalpindi and Nowshera districts.

Coordination with the Provinces: The Ministry keeps liaison with the provinces, issues advisories, and engages them in capacity-building and training, under the umbrella of NAP.

Other cross-cutting supportive policy and financing instruments include:

- ESG Guidelines by SECP for Listed Companies – Promote ESG disclosure and climate risk integration in corporate practices.
- Carbon Market Trading Guidelines 2024 by MoCC&EC – Enable carbon credit generation and trading to mobilize climate finance.
- Green Banking Guidelines by State Bank of Pakistan – Encourage banks to finance green and climate-resilient projects.
- Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework by State Bank of Pakistan – Integrates environmental and climate risk into financial lending decisions.
- Green Finance Taxonomy by State Bank of Pakistan and MoCC&EC – Defines and classifies green and climate-aligned investments.
- Climate Hazard and Impact Risk Assessment by Planning Commission – Screens public development projects for climate risks.

(b) It is submitted that the country has successfully accredited and operationalized multiple projects through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF)- the two principal multilateral climate financing mechanisms under the UNFCCC; securing a total portfolio of 15 projects with climate fund financing (GCF funding \$331.9 m and GEF funding \$11.3 m). These efforts collectively demonstrate Pakistan's active and measurable progress in

meeting its international climate obligations despite being one of the world's least responsible yet most affected nations.

Pakistan's commitments under international climate agreements, especially the Paris Agreement, are presented through its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Pakistan submitted NDC-3 in September 2025, and since it is still at an early stage of implementation, current progress is mainly assessed through the actions taken under NDC-2, many of which have been continued and strengthened in NDC-3.

Pakistan's NDC 3.0 stocktake shows that NDC 2.0 created a strong foundation for climate action by making important progress in reducing emissions, building resilience, and improving climate governance. Under NDC-2, Pakistan increased renewable energy in the power sector, improved energy efficiency, promoted electric vehicles, carried out large-scale tree plantation and forest restoration programs, and introduced key policy and institutional reforms. These efforts helped slow the growth of greenhouse gas emissions compared to business-as-usual projections. Pakistan also expanded solar and hydropower, strengthened adaptation in water, agriculture, and disaster management, and improved greenhouse gas data and transparency systems. Overall, NDC 2.0 helped Pakistan move from climate planning to practical implementation.

Building on this progress, NDC-3 sets stronger targets for mitigation and adaptation, along with clear sectoral pathways to achieve them. Early progress under NDC-3 includes better policy alignment, development of mitigation and adaptation project pipelines, and continued efforts to mobilize international climate finance, including support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Overall, Pakistan has shown steady and progressive action in fulfilling its international climate commitments, with measurable achievements under NDC-2 and implementation of NDC-3 now underway.

(c) Funds have indeed been allocated for climate resilience projects and are being actively utilized across multiple sectors throughout Pakistan. Under the Green Climate Fund (GCF), 11 projects (\$331.9 million) have been approved covering flood resilience, climate-smart agriculture, clean energy, and water infrastructure. Under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), 4 projects (\$11.3 million) are being implemented in areas of renewable energy, circular economy, land degradation, and sustainable agriculture. The funds are being utilized through accredited entities. The details of the projects under GEF and GCF are attached at **Annex-I**. A list of adaptation related projects are compiled at **Annex-II**.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library)

SIFC TO FACILITATION OF INVESTMENT

20. SYEDA SHEHLA RAZA:

Will the Minister In-charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council be pleased to state what measure has SIFC taken to facilitation provincial coordination and ownership of investment projects?

Minister In-charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council: Special Investment Facilitation Council SIFC has established a robust whole-of-government coordination framework to ensure effective collaboration between the Federal and Provincial Governments for facilitation and implementation of investment projects across the country. The Apex Committee of SIFC chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and comprising Chief Ministers of all Provinces, Chief Minister Gilgit-Baltistan and Prime Minister AJK, serves as the highest forum for policy direction, strategic coordination and consensus-based decision-making on investment and economic initiatives.

Since its establishment, SIFC has facilitated coordination on hundreds of investment and policy matters across key sectors including agriculture, energy, IT & telecom, mining & minerals, industry and privatization. Provincial Governments are actively represented in SIFC's institutional mechanisms, including the Apex Committee, Executive Committee and sectoral working groups, ensuring joint

ownership and coordinated execution of strategic projects. More than 8 sectoral working groups and multiple inter-governmental coordination forums are operational for continuous engagement with Federal and Provincial stakeholders. SIFC has also established dedicated provincial focal persons and coordination channels for timely Resolution of bottlenecks relating to land allocation, infrastructure connectivity, utilities, regulatory approvals and investor facilitation. In addition, SIFC is facilitating harmonization of policies, business processes and regulatory reforms across Federal and Provincial Governments to improve ease of doing business and investor confidence.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CABINET MEETINGS LAST FISCAL YEAR

21. SYEDA SHEHLA RAZA:

Will the Minister In-Charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:

a) the total number of meetings held by the Federal Cabinet during the last Fiscal Year; and

b) the key policy decisions made alongwith their implementation status?

Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division: (a) & (b) Total 36 cabinet meeting were held during the last financial year 2024-25.

- Total policy decision during FY2024-25: 264
- Implementation Policy Decisions: 239
- Partially Implemented/Under Process Policy decisions: 25

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Leave applications.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Ms. Asma Alamgir has requested for the grant of leave for 12th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Mehmood Qadir Khan has requested for the grant of leave for 12th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted)

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

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Ms. Sofia Saeed Shah has requested for the grant of leave from 13th to 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 12th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted)

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

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Syed Abrar Ali Shah 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: Khawaja Sheraz Mehmood has requested for the grant of leave for 14th and 15th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Umar Farooq has requested for the grant of leave for the whole current Session. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif has requested for the grant of leave for the whole current Session. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Muhammad Hamza Shehbaz Sharif has requested for the grant of leave for the whole current Session. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Chaudhry Tariq Bashir Cheema has requested for the grant of leave for 14th May, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mir Shabbir Ali Bijarani has requested for the grant of leave for the whole 26th Session. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted)

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

(The leave was granted)

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE REG: INCREASE IN THE TUITION FEE OF OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS FOUNDATION (OPF) COLLEGES IN ISLAMABAD BY RS. 3000

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Item No. 3. Calling Attention Notice. Mr. Anjum Aqeel Khan.

Mr. Anjum Aqeel Khan: I invite attention of the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development to a matter of urgent public importance regarding increase in the tuition fee of Overseas Pakistanis Foundation (OPF) colleges in Islamabad by Rs. 3000/-, causing grave concern amongst the public.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: اس کو کون respond کرے گا؟ چوہدری سالک، ڈاکٹر درشن صاحب کا مائیک کھولیں۔

جناب درشن: شکریہ سپیکر صاحب، سپیکر صاحب! یہ انجم عقیل صاحب بتا رہے ہیں کہ 3000 روپے فیس بڑھ گئی ہے۔ اس میں تین ہزار

فیس نہیں بڑھی ہے جو ان کی پہلے فیس تھی اس پر 10 فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے 3000 نہیں بڑھی ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ٹھیک ہے شکریہ۔ عقیل انجم صاحب، ایک سوال پوچھیں۔

جناب انجم عقیل خان: شکریہ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر۔ یہ میرے پاس vouchers پڑے ہیں جس میں مارچ کی فیس ہے 11000 روپے اور

اپریل کی فیس ہے 14000 روپے یہ ایک foundation ہے جو overseas کے بچوں کو facilitate کرتی ہے اور جس طرح پاکستان میں

تعلیم کے حالات ہیں اور کل ہی ہم نے question کیا تھا کہ out of school جو بچے ہیں وہ تقریباً اڑھائی کروڑ کے قریب ہیں۔ اس لیے

OPF کو اگر پیسوں کو کمی ہے تو وہ حکومت سے رجوع کرے اور حکومت سے امداد لے غریب لوگوں پر اس طرح سے 3000 کا اضافہ یہ تو

private schools کرتے ہیں۔ OPF ایک سرکاری organization ہے۔ اس لیے گزارش ہے کہ غریب لوگوں کو، جہاں پر

overseas کے علاوہ بھی OPF کے سکولوں میں لوگ جانا پسند کرتے ہیں۔ بہتر تعلیم ہے، اس کو appreciate کرتے ہیں لیکن اس

طرح۔۔۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی آگیا، ڈاکٹر درشن صاحب۔

جناب درشن: بہت اچھی بات ہے کہ انجم عقیل صاحب نظر رکھتے ہیں اور جو چیز بڑھ رہی ہے، لیکن میں ان کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو آپ بتا

رہے ہیں کہ 11740 روپے جو فیس ہے اس میں ایک annual fees بھی ہے وہ 18000 روپے ہے۔ اب وہ 18000 annual fees

روپے نہیں لی جائے گی اس کو بھی اسی کے ساتھ ملا کر تب ہی جا کر وہ 3000 روپے ہی ہے۔ بات ان کی بالکل ٹھیک ہے۔ اگر 11000 روپے اور 18000 روپے ملائیں تو یہ تقریباً سال کے روپے 30000 بنتے ہیں۔ تو اسی کو ten percent لگا کر convert کریں تو یہ 14000 روپے فیس ہوئی ہے۔ اسی وجہ سے ان کو لگ رہا ہے کہ 3000 روپے بڑھی ہے۔ حالانکہ 3000 روپے نہیں بڑھی کیونکہ annual fees بھی اسی میں ضم کی گئی ہے۔ اسی کے total کو ملا کر یہ 10 فیصد بڑھی ہے تب ہی یہ ملا کر 14000 روپے ہوئی ہے۔ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، ملک شاکر بشیر اعوان صاحب، ایک سوال پوچھیں۔

ملک شاکر بشیر اعوان: شکریہ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب نے جواب تو دیا ہے اور بتایا ہے کہ 18000 روپے سے 30000 روپے جو فیس ہوئی ہے سالانہ 10 ہزار کا انہوں نے اضافہ کیا ہے۔ میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ آج اس مہنگائی کے دور میں جو متوسط طبقہ ہے، اُن کے گھر کا بجٹ disturb ہے، اور پھر ساتھ ہر شخص یہ چاہتا ہے کہ اُس کے بچے اچھی تعلیم حاصل کریں، اور OPF کے جو تعلیمی institutes ہیں، وہاں اچھی پڑھائی ہوتی ہے۔ یہ جو اتنی fees کا اضافہ ہے، اُس سے کافی parents ہیں، وہ disturb ہیں۔ تو میں ڈاکٹر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ اس حوالے سے کوئی وہ سوچ بچار کر رہے ہیں کہ اس کو کم کیا جائے اور لوگوں پر زیادہ بوجھ نہ ڈالا جائے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ڈاکٹر درشن صاحب، عون چوہدری صاحب اس پہ respond کرنا چاہ رہے ہیں۔ آپ تشریف رکھیں، عون چوہدری صاحب کا mic کھولیں۔

وزیر مملکت برائے سمندر پار پاکستانی و ترقی انسانی وسائل (جناب محمد عون ثقلین): آئین اے نے فیس کا پوچھا تھا۔ 10 فیصد بڑھی ہے۔ as compare to private sector، جو private institutions ہیں، وہاں پر ایک بچے کی فیس 13 ہزار روپے سے 15 ہزار روپے ہے۔ اس کے comparatively ہم نے اس کو 10 فیصد بڑھایا ہے اور 13 ہزار روپے سے 14 ہزار روپے کی۔ ہم نے annual fund اس میں سے ختم کر دیا ہے۔ اگر آپ اسلام آباد کے دوسرے institutions کو دیکھیں تو وہاں پہ تیس سے پچاس ہزار fees ہے ایک private school میں بچے کی۔ اگر دس percent بڑھائی ہے تو ہر سال دس percent exceed ہوگی اور یہ 13 ہزار سے 14200 تک ہے۔ from pre-school to class five and from class five to class ten fee is from 14300 to 15000. So, actually 1300 to 1600 hundred rupees exceed ہے، اس سے اوپر نہیں گئی۔ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی شکریہ۔ مس نیلم صاحبہ ایک سوال پوچھیں۔

محترمہ نیلم: شکریہ، جناب سپیکر! Overseas پاکستانی ہمارا اثاثہ ہیں۔ ان کے اوپر بوجھ کم کرنے کے بجائے ہم بوجھ بڑھائیں گے تو یہ ہمارے لیے ٹھیک نہیں ہے اور ان کے لیے fees بڑھانے کی کیا وجوہات ہیں؟ ان کے بچوں کے والدین باہر کام کر رہے ہیں، وہ اپنی

investments بھیج رہے ہیں، تو ہمیں taxes اور fees میں کمی کر کے ان کے لیے آسانی پیدا کرنی چاہیے، نہ کہ ان کے لیے مشکلات پیدا کریں۔ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی عون چوہدری صاحب۔

جناب محمد عون ثقلین: جناب سپیکر! ان کے بچوں کو already 50 % discount پر پڑھایا جاتا ہے۔ یہاں پر پرائیویٹ بچے بھی پڑھتے ہیں اور overseas کے بچے بھی پڑھتے ہیں۔ I think, overseas کے لیے کیا اچھا ہو گا کہ ان کے بچوں کو 50 % discount ملتا ہے۔ اسلام آباد میں overseas کے چار سکول ہیں اور پاکستان میں overseas کے 27 سکول ہیں۔ اس میں آدھے بچے overseas کے ہوتے ہیں اور آدھے پرائیویٹ لوگوں کے بچے تعلیم حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ 50 % discount already overseas کے بچوں کو دیتے ہیں، کسی اور جگہ پر ایسا نہیں ہے اور اس سے زیادہ overseas کو benefit کیا دے سکتے ہیں۔

THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA BILL, 2026

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Item No. 4, Introduction of Bill. Dr. Darshan Sahib.

Mr. Darshan: Thank you Mr. Speaker! On behalf of Minister for Maritime Affairs, I introduce a Bill to consolidate the law relating to the carriage of goods by sea [The Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2026].

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Bill stands introduced.

THE SEA CARRIAGE SHIPPING DOCUMENTS BILL, 2026

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Item No. 5, Dr. Darshan Sahib.

Mr. Darshan: Thank you Mr. Speaker! On behalf of Minister for Maritime Affairs, I introduce a Bill to amend and update the law with respect to sea carriage shipping documents [The Sea Carriage Shipping Documents Bill, 2026].

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Bill stands introduced.

THE PAKISTAN AIRPORTS AUTHORITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Item No. 6. Mr. Fateh Ullah Khan Sahib.

Mr. Fateh Ullah Khan: Thank you Mr. Speaker! As Chairman Standing Committee on Defence, I present the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill to amend the Pakistan Airports Authority Act, 2023 [The Pakistan Airports Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2026].

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The said report stands presented.

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE REG: RECENTLY INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Item No. 9, Calling Attention Notice. Ms. Naeema Kishwer Khan Sahiba.

محترمہ نعیمہ کشور خان: شکریہ، جناب سپیکر! میں paperless کا فائدہ لے لیتی، لیکن ایک گھنٹہ ہو گیا ہے download نہیں ہو رہا، جب میں technical staff سے پوچھتی ہوں تو وہ کہتے ہیں کہ نیٹ کا issue ہے۔ میرے خیال میں آپ technical staff کو depute کریں اور نیٹ کا issue ادھر بھی حل کر لیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: آپ paper سے پڑھ لیں۔

محترمہ نعیمہ کشور خان: وزیر برائے توانائی، Petroleum Division کی توجہ عوام میں گہری تشویش کا باعث بننے والے فوری عوامی اہمیت کے معاملے کی جانب دلاؤں گی، جو petroleum مصنوعات کی قیمتوں میں حالیہ اضافے سے متعلق ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: میاں خان صاحب۔

پارلیمانی سپیکر ٹری برائے توانائی، پیٹرولیم ڈویژن (جناب میاں خان): شکریہ۔ سر! ممبر صاحبہ نے بہت اچھا سوال کیا ہے۔ حالیہ ایران اور امریکہ کی جنگ کا سب کو بخوبی علم ہے اور اس کی وجہ سے جو ہماری عوام affect ہوئی ہے، تو کوشش ہم کر رہے ہیں کہ عوام کو relief ملے۔ سر! حکومت پاکستان نے 128 ارب روپے خود برداشت کیے ہیں اور مزید subsidy دے رہے ہیں، یعنی motorcycle والے ہیں، transporter ہیں، تو motorcycle والوں کو 100 روپے relief دے دیا ہے۔ سر! جنگ کے حالات ہیں اور اس وجہ سے ریٹس اوپر نیچے ہو رہے ہیں اور عوام کو relief مل رہا ہے۔ حکومت نے بہت سارے اقدامات کیے ہیں، جس طرح سر work from home ہے۔ سر! جمعہ کے دن چھٹی بھی کی ہے تاکہ پیٹرول کی بچت ہو سکے۔

گزارش یہ ہے کہ IMF کے ساتھ جو معاہدے ہوئے ہیں، اس پہ بھی ہمیں دیکھنا چاہیئے۔ جو بین الاقوامی معاہدے ہیں۔ 9 مئی 2026 سے 15 روپے ریٹ بڑھا ہے۔ پہلے 15 دن کے بعد کا تعین ہوتا تھا اور اب ہر ہفتے ریٹس کا تعین ہوتا ہے۔ عوام کو مزید relief دینے کے لیے حکومت پاکستان ان شاء اللہ کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: نعیمہ کشور خان صاحبہ ایک سوال پوچھیں۔

محترمہ نعیمہ کشور خان: جناب سپیکر صاحب! جس طرح انہوں نے فرمایا کہ IMF کی وجہ سے یہ petrol کے نرخ بڑھائے گئے ہیں اور FBR کی نااہلی چھپانے کے لیے، اگر وہ tax collection کرتے تو میرے خیال میں یہ اس طرح نہ کرتے۔ Tax نہیں levy بڑھائی جا رہی ہے، کیونکہ وہ divisible pool میں نہیں جا رہا، وہ NFC میں نہیں جا رہا، صوبوں کو اس کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہو رہا۔ تو کیا وجہ ہے کہ یہ صرف levy بڑھا رہے ہیں اور FBR کی نااہلی کا خمیازہ عام عوام بھگت رہی ہے تاکہ ان سے direct وصول کریں۔ یہ IMF کے کہنے پر لے رہے ہیں۔ یہ نہ کہا جائے کہ یہ جنگی حالات کی وجہ سے ہو رہے، کیونکہ خطے میں کہیں اور ایسے حالات نہیں ہیں جو پاکستان میں ہیں۔ اس سے صرف قیمتیں نہیں بڑھیں، مہنگائی میں بھی دو سو فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ اس کے لیے یہ کچھ کریں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: میاں خان صاحب۔

جناب میاں خان: سر! کسی petrol pump میں اتنا رش نہیں ہے۔ آپ نے کسی صوبے میں پمپ پر رش دیکھا ہے؟ جو نعیہ صاحبہ نے سوال کیا تو اس میں GST tax ہے، وہ بھی نہیں لگا رہے۔ 117 روپے petrol کے اوپر tax ہے اور ڈیزل پر 42 روپے ہے۔ گزارش یہ ہے کہ diesel کی قیمت پہلے 580 روپے تھی اور ابھی 414 روپے ہے۔ جنگ سے پہلے 280 روپے پیٹرول فی لیٹر تھا۔ جب جنگ کے حالات پیدا ہوئے تو پھر ریٹس بڑھائے ہیں۔ ہم کو شش کر رہے ہیں کہ عوام کو relief ملے۔ عوام سے بھی گزارش یہ ہے کہ ایک decision ہوا تھا کہ motorway پر آپ 100 کی سپیڈ سے زیادہ نہ چلائیں تو عوام بھی احکامات ماننے کے لیے تیار نہیں۔ کچھ ایسی چیزیں ہیں کہ عوام کو بھی کرنی چاہئیں۔ حکومت پاکستان تو اپنی طرف سے full کو شش کر رہی ہے اور مزید بھی کرے گی۔ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ میں ابھی ممبران کو Point of Order پر موقع دوں گا مگر تقریر نہ کیجیے گا پلیز، میری گزارش ہوگی کہ دو تین منٹ پوائنٹ آف آرڈر پر ہوگا۔ مولانا عبدالغفور حیدری صاحب، یہ میری drill میں نام نہیں تھے، یہ دوسری میں ہیں، تو یہ ان کا نام Calling Attention Notice پر ہے، یہ Calling Attention پورا ہو جائے، اُس کے بعد پوائنٹ آف آرڈر پر دیتے ہیں۔ مولانا عبدالغفور حیدری صاحب to ask one question۔ موجود نہیں ہیں، عالیہ کامران صاحبہ to ask one question۔

محترمہ عالیہ کامران: شکریہ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! پیپلز پارٹی کے دور کے اندر جب petroleum development levy لگائی گئی تو اُس کا مقصد یہ تھا، اُس کو ایک اچھے مقصد کے لیے لگایا گیا کہ جب عالمی منڈی میں پیٹرول کی قیمتیں بڑھیں گی تو عوام پر بوجھ نہ پڑے، بعد میں تو اُس کو maintain کیا جاسکے۔ میرا ایک تو سوال یہ ہے کہ اُس مقصد کو، جو ایک اچھا مقصد تھا، کیا اُس کو من و عن پورا کیا جا رہا ہے یا اُس کا فائدہ اٹھایا جا رہا ہے؟ IMF کا جو یہ پروگرام ہے، اُس کا بوجھ ہم نے کب تک برداشت کرنا ہے؟ بجائے یہ کہ FBR کی جو غلطیاں، ان کا جو خمیازہ اور جوان کی ناکامیاں ہیں، اُس کا failure جو ہے وہ عوام کے سروں پر یہ levy کے ذریعے لے کر اُس shortfall کو پورا کرنے کی کوشش جو کی جا رہی ہے، انتہائی سراسر زیادتی ہے۔ دوسرا سرو جو پیٹرول کے دنوں میں یہاں پر بات ہوئی۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: تقریر تو نہیں ہوگی۔

محترمہ عالیہ کامران: سر یہ بھی تو اہم issue ہے۔ کل 45 منٹ تک Calling Attention پر یہاں بات ہوئی ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ہر روز 45 منٹ کی Calling Attention ہونی چاہیئے۔ شکریہ، میاں خان صاحب۔

جناب میاں خان: سر! میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ آپ دنیا کے level میں دیکھیں، اس وقت انڈیا میں پیٹرول کی قیمت 296 روپے چل رہی ہے، اور 265 روپے ڈیزل کی قیمت چل رہی ہے۔ آپ بنگلہ دیش کا حال دیکھیں، 318 روپے وہاں پر چل رہی ہے۔ آئی ایم ایف کا جو ذکر کیا ہے ہماری ممبر صاحبہ نے، گزارش یہ ہے کہ IMF کا ایک معاہدہ ہے ہمارے ساتھ، ہم نے اس کا بھی کچھ دیکھنا ہے اور گزارش یہ ہے کہ مزید بھی ہم کو شش کر

رہے ہیں کہ حکومت پاکستان عوام کے لیے جو relief دے سکتی ہے وہ کرنے کے لیے تیار ہے۔ لوگ یہ نہیں دیکھتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کا وقار اس دنیا کے level میں آگے آئے، الحمد للہ پاکستان کا ایک وقار بلند ہو گیا ہے، یہ ان لوگوں کو یاد نہیں ہے کہ پاکستان اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑا ہو کر، اور دنیا یہ سمجھتی ہے کہ پاکستان ایک بہت اچھا ملک ہے۔ صرف چھوٹی چیزوں کے لیے ہمارے ممبران سوال کرتے ہیں کہ پیٹرول مہنگا ہو گیا، ڈیزل مہنگا ہو گیا، وہ ہماری کچھ مجبوریاں ہیں، وہ تو آپ لوگ دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جناب محمد عثمان بادینی صاحب to ask one question -

جناب محمد عثمان بادینی: شکریہ جناب سپیکر! ابھی جو question ہم کر رہے ہیں، جو سوال ہم پوچھنا چاہ رہے ہیں، بڑا بیاراجواب دیا میاں خان صاحب نے کہ جی آپ petrol pumps پر جائیں، وہاں رش نہیں ہے۔ اب ان کو کون سمجھائے، رش تو آٹے کی دکانوں پر ہے، اور پیٹرول خریدنے کی سکت لوگوں میں نہیں ہے، اس لیے petrol pumps پر رش نہیں ہے۔ پیٹرولیم پر جو levy لے رہے ہیں، وہ Federal میں جارہی ہے۔ دوسری جانب ہمارے بلوچستان میں جب ایرانی fuel ہمیں سو روپے پر مل رہا ہے، وہ ہمیں لینے نہیں دے رہے ہیں۔ مجھے سمجھ بالکل نہیں آیا ہے کہ میاں خان صاحب جو جواب دے رہے ہیں، اس سے ہم satisfy نہیں ہیں، وہ صرف اور صرف خانہ پُری کر رہے ہیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: میاں خان صاحب۔

جناب میاں خان: سر، اچھا سوال کیا ہے، ہمارے محمد عثمان بادینی صاحب نے۔ جس طرح خود فرما رہے ہیں کہ بلوچستان میں ایرانی تیل، تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جہاں جہاں بارڈر ہیں، اگر حالات صحیح ہوں تو وہاں پر شاید بلوچستان میں اتنا ہمارا مسئلہ نہیں ہے fuel کا۔ دوسری گزارش یہ ہے کہ سر petrol pumps میں اگر رش نہیں ہے، لوگوں کو جو ایک homework دیا ہے پاکستان حکومت نے کہ ایک دن جمعہ کی چھٹی ہو گئی ہے، تو اس کے باوجود سر دیکھیں ابھی پیٹرول کا ایک ایسا معاملہ ہے کہ اگر مہینے دو کے لیے کچھ rate revise ہو گیا ہے، تو اس میں IMF کو بھی ہم نے دیکھنا ہے۔ اور گزارش یہ ہے کہ جو ایرانی پیٹرول کا ذکر کیا ہے عثمان صاحب نے، تو ہمارے بلوچستان میں پیٹرول اور ڈیزل کا اتنا مسئلہ نہیں ہے اور مزید جو ہم بہتر کر سکتے ہیں عوام کے لیے ہم کر رہے ہیں۔ ہر ہفتے کے بعد PM صاحب میٹنگ کر رہے ہیں اس پیٹرول کے اوپر۔ پہلے 80 روپے جو بڑھایا تھا، وہ کم کر دیا تھا، subsidy دے دی تھی motorcycles کے اوپر، غریب جو طبقہ ہے، اس میں ہر motorcycle والے کا سو روپے کم کر دیا تھا۔ یہ بھی عوام کو relief ہے، اور مزید بھی ہم ان شاء اللہ اس پہ غور کر رہے ہیں سر، حکومت پاکستان، ان شاء اللہ۔ شکریہ۔

POINTS OF ORDER

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: Point of Order پر صغت اللہ صاحب۔ وقت کی پابندی کیجئے گا پلیز۔

صاحبزادہ صبغت اللہ: بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ۔ شکر یہ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! ایک serious اور اہم issue ہے ہمارے overseas بھائیوں کا۔ Gulf region میں، خصوصاً سعودی عرب، UAE، قطر، Middle East میں جتنے بھی ہمارے بھائی ہیں، ان کو بہت مشکلات ہیں۔

(اذان ظہر)

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: صبغت اللہ صاحب۔

صاحبزادہ صبغت اللہ: شکر یہ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! ہمارے overseas بھائیوں کو خصوصاً Middle East میں خصوصاً سعودی عرب، UAE اور قطر میں انتہائی سنجیدہ مشکلات ہے، موجودہ حکومت جب سے اقتدار میں آئی ہے۔ ان کے economic indicators نیچے آرہے ہیں۔ واحد جو indicator ہے وہ foreign remittances ہے۔ جس پر موجودہ حکومت بھی اور ہم سارے پاکستانی proud feel کرتے ہیں۔ لیکن ان کو بے یار و مددگار چھوڑا گیا ہے۔ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! ہمارے لوگ دس لاکھ، پندرہ لاکھ روپے پر visa لیتے ہیں۔ وہاں پر جب جاتے ہیں تو ان کی پکڑ دھکڑ ہو رہی ہے۔ ان کی رہائش پر ڈاکے پڑ رہے ہیں، وہ باہر نکلتے ہیں تو ان کو پکڑ کر جیلوں میں ڈالا جاتا ہے۔ Legal documents ان کے پاس ہوتے ہیں، ان کے پاس اقامہ ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن پھر بھی وہاں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں overseas بھائیوں کو گرفتار کیا جاتا ہے، جب ان کا legal issue نہیں بنتا تو پھر کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہ beggary میں ملوث ہیں، یہ وہاں beggary کرتے ہیں۔ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! گزارش ہے میری کہ اس issue کو serious لیا جائے۔ واحد عمران خان نیازی overseas کے بارے میں درد دل رکھتا تھا۔ موجودہ حکومت نے ان کو بے یار و مددگار چھوڑا ہوا ہے۔ لہذا میری درخواست ہے، اب جبکہ ہماری حکومت کہہ رہی ہے کہ ہمارے بہت اچھے تعلقات ہیں سعودی عرب سے، internationally Pakistan کا image بڑا ہے تو ان کا issue ہے ان کو serious لیا جائے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: آپ سے سپیکر صاحب کے چیئرمین میں discuss ہوا تھا۔ یہ آپ کا جو issue ہے اس نوعیت کا ہے۔ تو ہم اس کو Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs کو بھیجتے ہیں اور اس میں آپ participate کیجیے گا اور اس کو raise کیجیے گا۔ شکر یہ۔ جی شیر افضل صاحب time کی پابندی کیجیے please۔

جناب شیر افضل خان: بہت شکر یہ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب۔ جناب کی اور اس ایوان کی توجہ حکومتی نمائندوں بالخصوص وزیراعظم اور وفاقی وزراء کی مسلسل غیر حاضری کی جناب مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں۔

جناب عالی! میرا خیال ہے کہ جس دن کوئی آئینی بل pass ہونا ہوتا ہے اس دن وزراء کی فوج اور وزیراعظم آتے ہیں۔ سوالات ہوتے ہیں، جناب دیکھتے ہیں کبھی بھی کسی سوال کا جواب کسی متعلقہ وزیر نے نہیں دیا۔ تو ان سوالات کو، ان عوامی مسائل کو اٹھانے کا مقصد پھر کیا ہوا؟

آج ہم یہ گفتگو 25 کروڑ عوام کے منتخب نمائندہ ایوان کی خالی کرسیوں سے کر رہے ہیں۔ آخر یہ وزراء کیوں نہیں آتے؟ جمہوریت کا تقدس یا ایوان کی بالادستی کا وہ نظریہ کہاں ہے؟ نمبر 1۔

نمبر 2! کیا یہ ایوان صحیح معنوں میں 25 کروڑ پاکستانیوں کے وقار کی علامت ہے؟ کیا یہ ایوان اتنا بالادست ہے کہ یہ اپنے قوانین خود ہی بنا سکے؟ جتنے بھی یہ آئینی مسودے آئے، مجھے یقین ہے جس طرح ہمیں پتہ نہیں تھا اس طرح میرے اس side کے بھائیوں کو بھی پتہ نہیں تھا کہ یہ کونسے مسودے ہیں اور ہم پاکستان کے لیے کیا آئین بنا رہے ہیں؟

دوسری بات یہ ہے جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب! کہ کوئی قانون اس امر کی اجازت نہیں دیتا ہے اور نہ FIA کے پاس یہ اختیارات ہیں کہ اگر کسی کا ویزہ لگا ہے اور وہ بیرون ملک جا رہا ہے تو وہ اس کو offload کر سکیں۔

میں وزیر داخلہ محسن نقوی صاحب سے یہ demand کرتا ہوں کہ وہ FIA کی اس اجارہ داری کا خاتمہ کریں۔

جناب سپیکر صاحب! میں کل امارات سے آیا ہوں۔ میں امارات میں بے شمار پاکستانیوں سے ملا اور ان کی کہانیاں سنیں۔ 18 ہزار سے زائد صرف پاڑا چنار کے لوگ جن میں تقریباً تمام اہل تشیع مسلک سے وابستہ ہیں وہ deport ہو کے پاکستان بھیج دیئے گئے۔ ان کی نوکریاں ختم کر دی گئی ہیں، ان کے ویزوں میں توسیع نہیں ہوئی۔ کوئی پاکستانی آج کل وہاں کمپنی نہیں کھول سکتا ہے، کوئی business میں partner جمع نہیں کر سکتا ہے اور کوئی بھی پاکستانی اپنے work permit کو extend نہیں کر سکتا ہے۔

پاکستانیوں نے بتایا، جناب عالی! محسن نقوی صاحب نے بیان دیا کہ یہ جھوٹ ہے۔ محسن نقوی صاحب جو ہیں وہ تو نقوی ہیں، امام علی النقی سے ان کا سلسلہ نیابت بنتا ہے۔ امام حسین اصغر کی اولاد ہیں۔ کیونکر یہ اپنے مسلک کے لوگوں کے حوالے سے غلط بیانی کر رہا ہے۔ میں جناب عالی!۔۔۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ شکریہ۔ بس اب چار منٹ ہو گئے ہیں۔ بس۔ یہ آخری بات کریں please 30 seconds کے لیے۔ جی۔ جناب شیر افضل خان: وہاں پاکستانیوں کو جناب گرفتار کیا جاتا ہے۔ 10 دن رکھا جاتا ہے پھر depot کیا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن 10 دنوں میں وحشیانہ سلوک ہوتا ہے، ان کے کپڑے اتارے جاتے ہیں، ان کی videos بنائی جاتی ہیں۔

تو حکومت پاکستان چرچے کر رہی ہے معرکہ حق کے، ایران کی ہم میزبانی کر رہے ہیں۔ اوبھائی کم از کم کسی ایک عرب ملک کو تو ہم آنکھیں دکھا دیں ناں۔ وہ قرضہ تو۔۔۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ٹھیک ہے۔ ثمنہ خالد گھر کی صاحبہ۔ Time کی پابندی کیجیے گا please۔ بس تشریف رکھیں، ہو گیا۔ بس ہو گیا۔ گھر کی صاحبہ۔

محترمہ شمینہ خالد گھڑکی: شکریہ سپیکر صاحب، میں بہت زیادہ important بات کرنا چاہ رہی ہوں۔ ہم نے کل بھی اس پہ سپیکر صاحب سے بھی ملاقات کی۔ لیکن اس پورے سیشن میں جب سے شروع ہوا ہے daily یہ ہوتا ہے کہ Question Hour میں quorum کو point out کیا جاتا ہے۔

اس میں دیکھیں دو ذمہ دار لوگ ہیں۔ ایک تو وہ ہیں جو point out کرتے ہیں جبکہ یہ ایک practice رہی ہے کہ جب بھی Question Hour ہوتا ہے تمام parties کے جو لیڈر ہوتے ہیں وہ جا کے سپیکر صاحب کے understanding کے ساتھ کہ Question Hour کیونکہ important ہوتا ہے گورنمنٹ کو سوال کر کے جواب دینے، جو عوامی مسائل کا حل ہے۔

تو اس کے لیے ان کو پورے سیشن میں یہ چوتھا دن ہے کہ daily اس کو وہ بار بار پتہ نہیں ان کو کیا مزہ آتا ہے کہ وہ اور کس علاقے کے نمائندے ہیں، ایک ممبر ہیں پارلیمنٹ کے جو daily یہ کام کرتے ہیں۔ وہ کسی کے ساتھ ان کی کوئی understanding نہیں ہے۔

میں PTI کے جو بہت معتبر ہمارے Members ہیں، seniors ہیں ان سے بھی کل ہم نے ملاقات کر کے کہا تھا۔ لیکن آج بھی ایسا ہی ہوا ہے۔ ایک تو ہمارے question کا number end پہ ہوتا ہے اور وہ ہر دفعہ نہیں آتا۔

تو میں یہی پوچھنا چاہ رہی ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ ہمارے یہ جو گورنمنٹ کے ممبران ہیں کہ وہ quorum کا موقع ہی نہ دیں ان کو کہ وہ quorum جب point out کرتے ہیں تو Member پورے ہوں، تو وہ کیسے کر سکتے ہیں؟

تو یہ دونوں ذمہ دار ہیں ان کو سوچنا چاہیے کہ یہ کوئی مذاق نہیں ہے۔ جو seriously Parliament میں آتے ہیں ان کا بھی time ضائع ہوتا ہے اور گورنمنٹ کا بھی۔ ویسے تو ہم بہت باتیں کرتے ہیں۔ تو اس پہ کتنا خرچ ہوتا ہے؟ آپ سوچیں کہ کتنے گھنٹے جو ضائع جاتے ہیں۔

میں اس میں ladies کو بھی کہوں گی اور اپنے تمام ممبران کو کہ ٹائم کی اہمیت کو جانیں، 11 بجے اگر سیشن شروع ہوتا ہے تو 11 بجے آ جائیں۔ 2,4,5,10 minutes کا تو فرق آسکتا ہے لیکن گھنٹوں کا نہیں ہوتا۔ اور یہ نہیں ہے، یہ بالکل مذاق ہے کہ ہر سیشن میں تقریباً زیادہ تر ایسے دن ہوتے ہیں جس میں کہ quorum کو point out کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس پہ ضرور غور کریں۔ جی، بہت شکریہ۔

ANNOUNCEMENT REG: PRESENCE OF A DELEGATION FROM THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN LED BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. FARID AHMADOV MINISTER FOR JUSTICE IN THE SPEAKER'S BOX

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی، ہاں۔ شکریہ۔ ایک announcement ہے۔ May I have the attention of the House. The honourable Members are informed that the distinguished delegates from the brotherly country of the Republic of Azerbaijan led by his Excellency Mr. Farid Ahmadov, Minister for Justice of Republic of Azerbaijan along with his

delegation are sitting in the Speaker's Box, we warmly welcome our brothers in the National Assembly of Pakistan. اعظم تارڑ صاحب۔

Minister for Law and Justice and Human Rights, (Senator Azam Nazeer Tarar): Thank you so much honourable Mr. Deputy Speaker! We warmly welcome the honourable Justice Minister Mr. Farid Ahmadov. A great friend of Pakistan and we must appreciate and acknowledge the support Azerbaijan extended during Marka-e-Haq for Pakistan and people of Pakistan.

There were celebrations on the streets of Baku and other sub cities in Azerbaijan and I am sure that my fellow colleagues who have visited Azerbaijan know the love and affection of people to people and government to government. Thank you so much for visiting Pakistan and a very warm welcome Sir.

POINTS OF ORDER

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ جی مجھے آپ کے وہ Chief Whip صاحب تو دوسرے نام دے گئے ہیں۔ قادر ٹیل صاحب 2 minute کے لیے please اس کے بعد شہر یار آفریدی صاحب۔

جناب عبدالقادر ٹیل: بہت شکریہ سر۔ 2 minute سے بھی کم time لگے گا۔ میری خوش قسمتی یہ ہے کہ تارڑ صاحب بھی آگئے ہیں اور مروت صاحب کی مہربانی کہ چوہدری صاحب بھی یہاں آگئے۔ تو 2 وزیر ہمارے پاس ہیں۔

سر! آج ایک مہینے سے زیادہ ہو گیا ہے میرے دونوں وزراء کے علم میں ہو گا کہ 10 پاکستانی ابھی تک وہ صومالیہ میں یرغمال ہیں، صومالی قذاقوں کے۔ یہ 18 total لوگ اس ship پہ تھے اور اس میں 8 Indonesian ہیں اور 10 پاکستانی ہیں۔ تو 8 Indonesians کو انڈونیشیائی ان کو engage کر لیا ہے pirates کو۔ اب pirates خود کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ہم پاکستان سے بات کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن ہماری طرف سے کوئی بات نہیں ہو رہی۔ ہم نے ان کو بے یار و مددگار چھوڑ دیا ہے۔ وہ 10 میں سے 6 کا تعلق کراچی سے اور دو کا میرے حلقے سے ہے اور باقی 4 جو ہیں وہ مختلف صوبوں سے ہیں۔

خدا را ان کی فیملیاں بڑی تکلیف میں ہیں، وہ مظاہرے بھی کر رہے ہیں، دھرنے بھی کر رہے ہیں، رو بھی رہے ہیں، چیخ بھی رہے ہیں۔ مہربانی کر کے حکومت پاکستان اپنے ملک کے غریب اپنے شہریوں کو اس طرح بے یار و مددگار نہ چھوڑے۔ ان سے بات کی جائے اور ان غریبوں کو اپنے خاندانوں سے ملایا جائے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: اعظم نذیر تارڑ صاحب۔

سینیٹر اعظم نذیر تارڑ: جناب سپیکر! بالکل بے یار و مددگار نہیں چھوڑیں گے اور نہ ہی کبھی چھوڑا ہے۔ Sir! Recently Cambodia

میں issues تھے۔ Those have been settled down with the intervention of Pakistan foreign office.

I have a word with the Deputy Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister Ishaq Dar a day before yesterday. The Foreign Ministry is cognizant of the fact, they are putting all efforts. They have engaged the Somalian government as well. It's a common phenomenon in the African countries. It's not the first time unfortunately this thing has happened and the pirates always negotiates for ransom things which the Government discouraged. So, in that backdrop the Foreign Office is putting its efforts, we are in touch with Somalian Government and In Shaa Allah صاحب کے حلقے کے لوگ ہیں ان شاء اللہ we will be offering all possible help from the Government side.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ شہریار آفریدی صاحب۔

جناب شہریار آفریدی: نَحْمَدُهُ وَنُصَلِّي عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ، أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ، بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ۔ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَ اِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ۔ Thank you Mr. Deputy Speaker. On behalf of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf I, warmly welcome Minister for Law from our brotherly country Azerbaijan, from the entire Opposition we value our relationship and let me assure you that every Pakistan value you and your country to the core. Welcome to the Parliament of Pakistan.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! بہت شکریہ، آپ نے دو سے چار منٹ کا کہا ہے۔ دسمبر 1971 میں کچھ علاقے متحدہ عرب امارات کے، جو ایک قوم نہیں تھے وہ قوم بنے اور اس کیلئے بھی اللہ نے پاکستان کو اور ذوالفقار علی بھٹو شہید کو چنا۔ متحدہ عرب امارات کے شیخ زید بن النہیان ان کو پاکستانی قوم بابا کہتی ہے۔ جس پشتون کے گھر میں چلے جائیں، پاڑا چنار میں چلے جائیں، بلوچستان میں چلے جائیں، پاکستان کے جس شہر میں جائیں، ان کی تصویریں لوگوں نے ڈیروں اور حجروں میں لگائی ہوئی ہیں۔ سعودی عرب کی طرح متحدہ عرب امارات، ایران، قطر، بحرین اور کویت کو پاکستانی اپنا دوسرا گھر سمجھتے ہیں۔ تو میرا سب سے پہلے مدعا یہ ہے کہ کوہاٹ، ہنگو، پاڑا چنار اور پورے پاکستان کے وہ پاکستانی، جو remittances بھیجتے ہیں، جو آپ کے لیے اپنا خون پسینہ قربان کر کے اس پاکستان کو سیراب کرتے ہیں۔ اُن کے ساتھ جو رویہ ہے، وہ سوالیہ نشان ہے، اور محسن نقوی صاحب نے کرکٹ کا تو بیڑا غرق کر دیا ہے۔ بنگلہ دیش سے تیسرا ٹیسٹ ہار رہے ہیں۔ تو مجھے ایک چیز کی سمجھ نہیں آرہی کہ وہ ذمہ داری جو ان کو دی ہے، نہ دہشتگردی کے حوالے سے اُن کے پاس اتنا

ٹائم ہے کہ وہ بنوں جائیں، نہ اُن کے پاس اتنا ٹائم ہے کہ خیبر پختونخوا کے وہ لوگ، جو پاکستان کے لیے جیتے اور مرتے ہیں، اسی طرح بلوچستان، وہ ground pulse سے واقف نہیں ہیں۔

وہ ایک سوچ پہ چل رہے ہیں، اور وہ سوچ اس پار لیمان کی اور پاکستان کی جمہوریت کی نفی ہے۔ تو میں آج آپ کو یہ باور کرانا چاہوں گا کہ خدا کے لیے diplomatic engagement is the need of the hour - فوراً سے پہلے UAE کے ساتھ بات کی جائے، اور شاید کچھ لوگ پاکستان اور UAE کے بیچ میں کچھ ایسے مسائل پیدا کرنا چاہ رہے ہوں، اس چیز کو address کریں، کیونکہ یہ پاکستانی قوم آپ کی بنیاد ہے، foreign investment نہیں ہے۔ مہنگائی آسمانوں کو چھو چکی ہے۔ عزت نفس مجروح ہو رہی ہے، اور اس دوران جس تعداد میں باہر سے پاکستانی واپس آرہے ہیں، یہ بہت بڑا سوالیہ نشان ہے۔

ایک دوسری چیز، معرکہ حق کی بات کی گئی۔ معرکہ حق کے حوالے سے کل وزیر دفاع صاحب نے بات کی کہ Opposition کے ایک Member کو بلایا گیا تھا اور وہ نہیں آئے۔ اس کے بعد انہوں نے کہا کہ اس بارے میں سیر حاصل debate ہونی چاہیے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہوں گا، میں جس پارٹی سے ہوں، سب سے پہلے میں اس ملک کا ایک بیٹا ہوں، ایک freedom fighter کا بیٹا ہوں۔ میں جب سیاست میں آیا تو میرے گھر سے تین جنازے نکلے تھے اور مجھے کوئی certificate دے گا کہ میں pro-Pakistan ہوں یا نہیں ہوں؟ افواج پاکستان کی عزت کرتا ہوں یا نہیں کرتا؟ میں صرف اتنا کہنا چاہوں گا کہ میں ایک freedom fighter کے بعد ایک ایسی پارٹی کے لیڈر کا سپاہی ہوں، جس کی زندگی پاکستان سے شروع ہو کر پاکستان پہ ختم ہوتی ہے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ فوج بھی میری ہے، ملک بھی میرا ہے، اور اس ملک کو اپنی عزت اور بنیاد سمجھتے ہیں۔

معرکہ حق کے لیے، کیا DG ISPR صاحب نے یہ نہیں کہا کہ first line of defence keyboard warriors تھے۔ ہم پاکستان کے لیے ہر حد تک جانے کے لیے تیار ہیں؟ ہمارا ایمان ہے پاکستان۔ میں صرف اتنا کہنا چاہوں گا کہ certificates ہانٹنا چھوڑ دیں۔ خدا کیلئے federating units کو own کریں، اُن کو value کریں، اُن کو عزت دیں۔ آپ اُن کو کسی طریقے سے دیوار سے لگانے کا سوچیں گے تو نقصان میرے ملک کا ہو گا۔ میں صرف اتنا کہنا چاہوں گا، جہاں تک افغانستان کی بات ہے، regular engagement کریں، آپ اُن کو engage کریں، وہ expose ہو رہے ہیں۔ وہ کسی طریقے سے بھی پاکستان کے اندر جو دہشتگردی کر رہے ہیں، اس پر zero tolerance ہے، لیکن آپ اُن کو engage کریں۔ وہ لوگ جو آپ کے حق میں آج بھی ہیں، وہاں پہ بھی اندر groups بنے ہوئے ہیں۔ آپ ان کے through جرگے کو کیوں initiate نہیں کرتے؟ کیوں Durand Line کے دونوں طرف، جو لائن پاکستان اور افغانستان کو divide کرتی ہے، اس پر آپ قبائلی مشران کو، صوبائی حکومت کو کیوں onboard نہیں لیتے؟ 2611 کلومیٹر border ہے، آپ ان کو engage کریں۔ وقت کی ضرورت کیا ہے؟ جنگوں کا مقصد پاکستان کی بنیادوں کو کھوکھلا کرنا ہے۔ میں صرف اتنا کہنا چاہوں گا، discipline، loyalty، آپ کسی military academy میں چلے جائیں، پہلی چیز کیا ہے؟ faith، اُس کے بعد loyalty۔ تو میں آج آپ کو یہ بتانا

چاہوں گا کہ میں اور ہماری پوری پارٹی پاکستان کی بنیادوں اور پاکستان کی سرحدوں کے لیے ہر حد تک جانے کے لیے تیار ہیں۔ مجھے آج یہ اس لیے کہنا پڑ رہا ہے کہ یہاں سے جو certificates بانٹے جا رہے ہیں، ہم پاکستانی ہیں، پاکستان ہمارا ایمان ہے، پاکستان ہماری غیرت ہے، اور جتنا درد شہداء کو ہے، چاہے وہ Armed Forces کے ہیں، میرے علاقے کے یا پورے پاکستان کے، وہ پاکستان کے ماتھے کا جھومر ہیں، وہ ہمارا فخر، مان اور غرور ہیں۔ ان کی عزت اور عظمتوں کو سلام ہے، شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، mic کھولیں، wind up کریں۔

جناب شہر یار آفریدی: سیاست میں مقابلہ نہ کر کے آپ ایک پارٹی کو pitch کر رہے ہیں، یہ بدنیتی ہے۔ پاکستان جتنا PML-N کا ہے، جتنا PPP کا ہے، جتنا ANP کا ہے، جتنا JUI کا ہے، اتنا ہی Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf کا بھی پاکستان ہے۔ اور میں آج ایک بات اور clear کرنا چاہوں گا۔ یہ جو کچھ لوگ ہیں، جو اچھا اچھا کھیل رہے ہیں، وہ سن لیں، نیتوں کے فیصلے اللہ کرتا ہے، اور بدنیت اس دنیا میں وقتی طور پر تو شاید کامیاب ہو جائے، لیکن رسوائی اس کا مقدر ہے۔ آئیں پاکستان کے لیے ایک ہوں، آئیں پاکستان کے تمام federating units کو ساتھ لے کے چلیں۔ آج جو ناراض ہیں، ان کو گلے لگائیں۔ میں بار بار جنرل جنجوعہ کو quote کرتا ہوں، کیا انہوں نے بلوچستان میں exemplary measures نہیں لیے؟ کیا وہ لوگ جو دہشتگرد بنے تھے، ان کو آپ نے engage کیا؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، آپ کی بات آگئی ہے۔ mic کھولیں، آخری بات کریں please۔

جناب شہر یار آفریدی: باقی اداروں میں key role play کر رہے ہیں۔ ان کو دیوار سے لگانا کہ تم یہ ہو اور تم وہ ہو، اس چیز کو ختم کریں۔ آخر میں اتنا کہنا چاہوں گا کہ وہ لیڈر جو لوگوں کے دلوں میں رہتا ہے، آپ اس کی بیوی اور اس کو جیل manual کے مطابق علاج نہیں دے سکتے۔ سڑھے چار کروڑ پاکستانی قوم کا Chief Minister، جو کہ federating unit کو represent کر رہے ہیں، High Court اس کو اجازت دیتی ہے، اور آپ اس کی تذلیل کرتے ہیں۔ عمران خان کی بہنوں کو آپ زمینوں پہ اور road پہ بٹھاتے ہیں، اور پھر کبھی ٹھنڈا پانی اور پتہ نہیں کیا چھوڑتے ہیں، کبھی بیچاریوں کے ساتھ کیا کیا رویہ ہوتا ہے۔ تو میری آپ سے request ہے، قوم کی مائیں، بہنیں، بیٹیاں، اس قوم کی عزت اور ناموس ہیں۔ آئیں ایک دوسرے کو own کریں، آئیں ایک دوسرے کو value کریں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، میر منور تالپور صاحب۔ چوہدری صاحب دو منٹ میر منور تالپور صاحب کو Floor دیا ہے اس کے بعد آپ کو دیتے

ہیں۔ تالپور صاحب۔

میر منور علی تالپور: شکریہ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر۔ Sir first of all I would like to say the delegation has

come and now they are going. We welcome them to Pakistan from Azerbaijan

ایک point پہ اٹھا ہوں جو کہ بہت important ہے۔ کل یہاں ہمارے وزیر توانائی صاحب نے تقریر کی کہ ہم نے پورے ملک میں اور خاص

طور پر سندھ میں load shedding ختم کر دی ہے، اور انہوں نے آج یہ ایک letter نکالا ہے جو میرے سامنے پڑا ہوا ہے۔ The Minister for power while addressing call attention during today the 27th Session of the National Assembly. 54 feeder of HESCO have been converted to load shedding free۔ سر! نہایت ہی افسوس کی بات ہے کہ how can a Minister can give such a statement when there is a load-shedding all over Sindh load-shedding جو ہے بارہ گھنٹے تو صرف میرے گاؤں میں light جاتی ہے روزانہ، اور دوسرے آس پاس میں جتنے بھی feeder ہیں وہاں بھی گاؤں میں light جاتی ہے۔ اور یہاں انہوں نے باقاعدہ letter جاری کیا محمد بلال صاحب، Section Officer صاحب نے، ان کی instruction ہیں جی ہم نے load shedding HESCO میں ختم کر دی ہے۔ تو پہلے تو اس کے اوپر نظر ثانی کریں کہ اتنا بڑا جھوٹ اسمبلی کے اندر بولا گیا۔ کل ان کو تازہ تازہ ماشاء اللہ ایوارڈ ملا ہے ان کو میں مبارکباد بھی دیتا ہوں۔ میرے سامنے نیازی صاحب بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، یہ کہتے ہیں کراچی میں ان کے علاقہ میں بیس بیس گھنٹے load shedding چل رہی ہے۔ یہ بیٹھے ہوئے میرے ساتھ۔ تو میں نے کہا یہ کراچی، اور یہ کہتے ہیں load shedding، ہم نے ختم کر دی ہے۔ Karachi is looked after by KEC Karachi Electricity Corporation۔

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ سندھ میں اس وقت پانی کا بہت بڑا بحران چل رہا ہے۔ پانی کا اتنا بحران ہے کہ ابھی جو canals ہوتی تھی وہاں پر پانی کی بیس بیس دن کی وارہ بندی ہے، مطلب پانی بند کرتے ہیں، شاخوں کا پانی بند کرتے ہیں۔ اس گرمی میں، مئی کے مہینوں میں جب crop لگائی جا رہی ہے sugarcane, cotton ابھی لوگوں نے crop لگایا ہے، sugarcane ہے، اب یہ سارے crop suffer کریں گے because of this پانی کی load shedding۔ تو آپ مہربانی کریں، پانی کا یہاں وزیر بیٹھا ہوا ہے یا نہیں بیٹھا ہوا، لیکن یہ بھی بہت اہم مسئلہ ہے کہ ہمیں صحیح distribution چاہیے، جو کہ ہمارا حصہ ہے سندھ کا۔ اس وقت ہمارے جتنے بھی districts ہیں اس میں پانی کا بہت بحران ہے۔ یہاں بدین کے بھی MNA بیٹھے ہیں، میرا تعلق میرپور خاص district سے ہے۔ یہ چیزیں ہیں اور اس کے اوپر آپ مہربانی کریں، جناب سپیکر صاحب، آپ سے میری request ہوگی۔ Thank you Speaker، صاحب، شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: چوہدری طلال صاحب۔

وزیر مملکت برائے داخلہ و انسداد منشیات (سینیٹر طلال چوہدری): جناب سپیکر، بہت شکریہ۔ ابھی فاضل رکن نے ایک تو UAE اور باقی کچھ، خصوصاً UAE کے بارے میں بات کی ہے کہ وہاں سے لوگوں کو deport کیا جا رہا ہے۔ جناب سپیکر! سب سے پہلی بات، جو یہ بار بار کہتے ہیں کہ یہ حکومت کی responsibility ہے، اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ ہماری responsibility ہے کہ ہمارے شہری کہیں بھی دنیا میں ہیں، وہاں پر ان کو ہم protect کریں۔ اور visa, passports کے حوالے سے، ابھی فاضل رکن نے وزیر داخلہ کا نام لے کر بھی کہ وہ cricket بھی گنوائی ہے، باقی سب کچھ بھی گنوا یا ہے۔ ایک تو کچھ تھوڑا سا آج کل fashion بھی ہے کہ محسن نقوی کا نام لیا جائے تو

headline بنتی ہے۔ بات کارکردگی پہ کریں ناں، کام پہ کریں، اس department پہ کریں کہ جب سے وہ Interior میں ہیں، میں آپ کے سامنے ہوں، آپ خود Interior میں رہے ہیں، اپنا دور بھی اور ہمارا دور بھی، سال، دو سال، ڈھائی سال جتنا ہمیں ہوا ہے، اس کی کارکردگی اس House میں رکھیں۔ میں نے کئی دفعہ offer کیا ہے اور اس پہ تنقید کریں، کام اور کارکردگی پر۔ اگر اس میں کوئی معاملہ ہے تو اس پہ تنقید کریں۔ جو معاملہ ہے visas کا، پاکستان کے passport کی ranking اس Interior Minister اور اس حکومت کے ہوتے ہوئے پہلے سے بہتر ہوئی ہے۔ یہ میں کوئی اپنی بات نہیں quote کر رہا۔ یہ international rating ہے۔ اس کے بعد ہمارے جو visas ہیں، اس میں بہت سارے ممالک کے ساتھ official passport پر، diplomatic passport پر، اور بہت سارے ملکوں کے ساتھ پاکستان کے normal passport پر جو visas ہیں، وہ visa free entry کے agreements اس دور میں ہوئے ہیں، جس میں سے ایک UAE بھی ہے، جس میں official passport اور diplomatic passport پر پہلے یہ entry نہیں تھی، لیکن اب دی جاتی ہے۔

اب ہم یہاں پر نہ جانے کیوں خود سے یہ سب کچھ کسی ملک کے against narrative build کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں کہ کسی فرقے پر، کسی فرقے کی بنیاد پر وہاں سے لوگ deport ہو رہے ہیں۔ ایسی کوئی بات نہیں ہے۔ حکومت نے بڑی ذمہ داری سے categorically اسے deny کیا ہے۔ ہمارے UAE کے ساتھ تعلقات بالکل ٹھیک ہیں اور اس مہینے کی remittance میں بھی پاکستان میں سب سے زیادہ contribute کرنے والے ہمارے بھائی نمبر ایک پہ Saudi Arabia سے ہیں، نمبر دو پہ UAE سے ہیں۔ اتنی بڑی تعداد میں، جو کہ 1.7 million سے زائد لوگ ہیں، وہ lawfully ادھر رہ رہے ہیں۔ وہ UAE کے لیے بھی contribute کر رہے ہیں، وہ پاکستان کے لیے، اپنے گھروں کے لیے بھی contribute کر رہے ہیں۔ تو میرا خیال ہے بہت جلدی میں نتیجے نہیں نکالنے چاہئیں ملکوں کے بارے میں۔ اس سے آپ کے مستقبل کے تعلقات متاثر ہوتے ہیں۔

میں یہ دوبارہ گزارش کروں گا، ایسی کوئی شکایت ہوگی، ہم اس کو بالکل address کریں گے۔ ہمارے لیے کوئی بھی پاکستانی، وہ کسی بھی مذہب سے، کسی بھی رنگ سے تعلق رکھتا ہے، ایک جیسا ہی حکومت ان کو protect کرتی ہے۔ باقی دہشتگردی پر کسی وقت، تقریریں تو بہت کرتے ہیں، لیکن میرا خیال ہے کہ کسی دن کارکردگی بھی ہمیں سامنے رکھنی چاہیئے۔ دہشتگردی کی جنگ وفاق اور صوبے مل کے لڑ رہے ہیں۔ National Action Plan، اس کی implementation، جس پہ سب متفق ہے، کسی دن میں کہوں گا تو پھر اسد قیصر صاحب بھی کہہ دیتے ہیں کہ بہت میں تلخ بولتا ہوں، میرے الفاظ، ہو سکتا ہے کوئی tone یا اس طرح کی کوئی بات ہو، میں ہمیشہ بڑے پارلیمانی الفاظ میں بات کرتا ہوں۔ آپ National Action Plan، جو آپ نے منظور کیا تھا، کسی دن رکھیں ایوان میں، اس پہ بحث کریں۔ کس صوبے نے، کس ادارے نے کیا contribute کیا ہے، کیوں دہشتگردی بڑھی ہے، کیوں کم نہیں ہو رہی، کیوں ہوئی ہے کسی صوبوں میں، تو ان صوبوں نے اس پر عمل کیا کیا ہے اور انہوں نے نہیں کیا تو کیوں نہیں کیا۔ تو National Action Plan، جس پہ متفق ہیں، آئیں کسی دن بحث کر لیتے ہیں، اس پہ بات کر لیتے ہیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، آسیہ اسحاق صاحبہ، ٹائم کی پابندی کیجیے گا پلیز۔

محترمہ آسیہ اسحاق صدیقی: شکریہ ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب، دیکھیں میں جس کے بارے میں بات کرنا چاہ رہی ہوں وہ ہے petrol کی جو prices hike ہیں۔ Sir! Actually FBR نے اپنے جو targets کو meet نہیں کر سکا۔ یہ ان کی نااہلی کی سزا پاکستان کے پچیس کروڑ عوام کو دی جا رہی ہے۔ یہ جو petrol کی price hike کی گئی ہے سر! اس کو کسی نہ کسی طریقے سے، جس سے عوام کو سب سے زیادہ نقصان ہوا ہے۔ وہاں میں آپ کو بتاؤں کہ کراچی کے اندر صورتحال یہ ہے کہ کراچی میں جو milk producing areas ہیں، جہاں پر وہ دودھ produce کرتے ہیں، انہوں نے dairy farms والوں نے Commissioner Karachi کو بھی ایک letter لکھا ہے اور انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ hundred rupees price دودھ کی فوری طور پر بڑھادیں۔

سر! ایک ایسا ملک، ایک ایسی جگہ جہاں پہ 40% بچے جو under five age کے ہیں، وہ stunted ہیں ان کی growth stunted ہے۔ اس جگہ پر سو روپے اگر دودھ کی price بڑھادی جائے گی اور وہ بڑھادیں گے اور وہ کہہ رہے ہیں، انہوں نے ultimatum دیا ہے Government کو کہ اگر آپ نے یہ price revise نہیں کی تو جون میں dairy farms اپنے طور پر ہی سو روپے کی price بڑھادیں گے۔ سر! آپ مجھے ایک بات بتائیے کہ اگلے دس پندرہ سال میں یہ جو بچے، جو بھی under five age کے ہیں، جب یہ بیس سال کے بعد پاکستان کی workforce کا حصہ بنیں گے، تو سر پاکستان کی economy stunted، پاکستان کا Defence خدانخواستہ stunted، پاکستان کی judiciary stunted ہوگی۔ سر! تو اس وقت ہم کہاں پر جا کر کھڑے ہوں گے؟ تو میری آپ سے گزارش ہے سر کہ فوری طور کے اوپر FBR کی جو نااہلی ہے اس پر FBR کے عہدیداروں کو accountable کیا جائے، اور یہ جو price hike ہے اس کو ختم کیا جائے۔

اس سے پہلے بھی میرے ایک معزز ساتھی نے load shedding پر بات کی تھی۔ سر! میرا تعلق کراچی سے ہے۔ کراچی سب سے زیادہ اس وقت بل دیتا ہے، اور کراچی میں اس وقت صرف میرے علاقے میں، باقی اورنگی کو آپ چھوڑ دیں، کورنگی کو چھوڑ دیں، بلدیہ کو چھوڑ دیں سر، میرے علاقے کے اندر اٹھارہ، اٹھارہ گھنٹے load shedding ہو رہی ہے۔ اور یہاں بیٹھ کے Minister صاحب کہتے ہیں، اور ان کے law کے اندر ہے کہ جی آٹھ گھنٹے سے دس گھنٹے سے زیادہ کسی صورت load shedding نہیں ہوگی۔ سر! اس کے اوپر Minister صاحب کو بھی accountable کریں، NEPRA کو بھی accountable کریں، اور کراچی کی K-Electric کو بھی accountable کریں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ آنریبل ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ کافی سارے نام ہیں، وہ ان شاء اللہ ہم کل موقع دیں گے۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House is adjourned to meet again on Friday, the 15th May, 2026, at 11:00 a.m.

(The House was adjourned to meet again on Friday, the 15th May, 2026, at 11:00 a.m.)