بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

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Wednesday, the 19th August, 2026

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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN
ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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Wednesday, the 19th August, 2026

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The National Assembly of Pakistan met in the National Assembly Hall (Parliament House) Islamabad, at 02:32 p.m. with the honourable Deputy Speaker (Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah) in the Chair.

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RECITATION FROM THE HOLY QUR`AN

اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْم۔ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْم۔

يُسَبِّحُ لِلّٰهِ مَا فِي السَّمٰوٰتِ وَمَا فِي الْاَرْضِ الْمَلِكِ الْقُدُّوْسِ الْعَزِيْزِ الْحَكِيْمِ ﴿۱﴾ هُوَ الَّذِيْ بَعَثَ فِي الْاُمِّيّٖنَ رَسُوْلًا مِّنْهُمْ يَتْلُوْا عَلَيْهِمْ اٰيٰتِهٖ وَيُزَكِّيْهِمْ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتٰبَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ ۗ وَاِنْ كَانُوْا مِنْ قَبْلُ لَفِيْ ضَلٰلٍ مُّبِيْنٍ ﴿۲﴾ وَّاٰخَرِيْنَ مِنْهُمْ لَمَّا يَلْحَقُوْا بِهِمْ ۭ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيْزُ الْحَكِيْمُ ﴿۳﴾

(سورۃالجمعه،آیات:1تا3)

[ترجمہ: پناہ مانگتا ہوں میں اللہ کی شیطان مردود سے۔ اللہ کے نام سے شروع جو بڑا مہربان نہایت رحم فرمانے والا ہے۔ جو چیز آسمانوں میں ہو اور جو چیز زمین میں ہو سب اللہ تعالیٰ کی تسبیح کرتی ہے جو بادشاہ حقیقی پاک ذات زبردست حکمت والا ہے۔ وہی تو ہے جس نے ان پڑھوں میں انہی میں سے (محمد ﷺ کو) پیغمبر (بنا کر) بھیجا جو اُن کے سامنے اس کی آیتیں پڑھتے اور ان کو پاک کرتے اور (اللہ کی) کتاب اور دانائی سکھاتے ہیں اور اس سے پہلے تو یہ لوگ صریح گمراہی میں تھے۔ اور ان میں سے اور لوگوں کی طرف بھی (ان کو بھیجا ہو) جو ابھی ان (مسلمانوں) سے نہیں ملے۔ اور وہ غالب حکمت والا ہے۔]

RECITATION OF HADITH

عَنْ جَابِرٍ اَنَّ النَّبِیَّ صَلَّی اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ اَنَا قَائِدُ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ وَلَا فَخْرَ وَاَنَا خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْنَ وَلَا فَخْرَ وَاَنَا اَوَّلُ شَافِعٍ وَّمُشَفَّعٍ وَلَا فَخْرَ .

[ترجمہ: حضرت جابر رضی اللہ سے روایت ہے کہ رسول اللہ ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ میں (بروز قیامت) پیغمبروں کا قائد اور پیش رو ہوں گا، اور یہ بات میں بطور فخر نہیں کہتا اور میں خاتم النبیین ہوں اور یہ بھی میں از راہ فخر نہیں کہتا، اور میں پہلا شفاعت کرنے والا ہوں گا، اور سب سے پہلے میری شفاعت قبول کی جائے گی اور یہ بھی میں بطور فخر نہیں کہتا۔]

RECITATION OF NAAT

کھلا ہے سبھی کے لیے باب رحمت

وہاں کوئی رتبے میں ادنیٰ نہ عالی

مرادوں سے دامن نہیں کوئی خالی

قطاریں لگائے کھڑے ہیں سوالی

میں پہلے پہل جب مدینے گیا تھا

تو تھی دل کی حالت تڑپ جانے والی

وہ دربار سچ مچ میرے سامنے تھا

ابھی تک تصور تھا جس کا خیالی

NATIONAL ANTHEM

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰہِ مِنَ الشَّیْطٰنِ الرَّجِیْم۔ بِسْمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ۔ Question Hour۔ سید رفیع اللہ not present۔ ڈاکٹر شازیہ ثوبیہ اسلم سومرو صاحبہ not present۔ ویسے یہ جواب منسٹر ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب نے دینا ہے۔ وہ مجھے تو نہیں نظر آرہے ہیں۔

(مداخلت)

POINT OF ORDER

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی ایک منٹ۔ آپ کو موقع دیتے ہیں۔ ایک منٹ۔ یہ ہم timely اس لیے سیشن شروع کرتے ہیں کہ منسٹر صاحبان بھی آئیں۔ ڈوگر صاحب کا مائیک کھولیں۔

ملک محمد عامر ڈوگر: Thank you, ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب! آپ کا شکریہ۔ آپ نے پورے ٹائم پر اجلاس شروع کیا۔ اجلاس کی timing جو afternoon میں رکھی گئی اور Business Advisory میں جو بات مجھے پتہ چلی کہ حکومت کے وزیر پارلیمانی امور نے زور دے کر کہا کہ afternoon میں اجلاس اس لیے رکھیں کہ میں make sure کروں گا کہ Cabinet ساری یہاں موجود ہوگی اور سوالوں کا جواب بھی دیا جائے گا اور باقی جو ہاؤس کا بزنس ہے اس کا بھی جواب دیا جائے گا۔

تو سر! میں اس سے پہلے کہ ویڈیو بناتا ان خالی کرسیوں کی، ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب آگئے ہیں اور وہاں نوید قمر صاحب کی بات کو quote کروں گا۔ انہوں نے کہا میں آج ہی بتارہا ہوں کہ یہ نہیں ہوگا۔

تو سر! اگر دو بجے رکھ لیں اجلاس یا شام پانچ بجے رکھ لیں تو حکومتی وزراء کی دلچسپی اس ایوان کو چلانے میں آپ کے سامنے ہے۔ تو سر! اگر اسی طرح کرنا ہے تو اس کو بند کریں سر۔ جو کروڑوں روپے خرچ ہو رہا ہے عوام کا اس ایوان کے لیے؟ اگر اس کو اسی طرح چلانا ہے تو ذرا اس کو بند کریں۔ سر! مذاق بنایا ہوا ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔

ملک محمد عامر ڈوگر: اس ایوان کو اگر آپ empower نہیں کریں گے تو پھر سر! کیا ہو گا؟ ہم آتے ہیں بس اسی طرح چلے جاتے ہیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی۔ نہیں۔ Chair سے وقتاً فوقتاً یہ ایک تنبیہ آتی رہی ہے۔

ملک محمد عامر ڈوگر: سر! ہم اس وقت تک boycott کر رہے ہیں جب تک اس ایوان میں ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب کے ساتھ باقی وزراء کی یہ دو لائنز مکمل نہیں ہوتیں۔ میں نوید قمر صاحب اور باقیوں سے بھی کہوں گا کہ ہمیں سپورٹ کریں۔ سر! ایوان کو تماشہ نہ بنائیں۔ تو اس وقت تک سر! ہم boycott کریں گے۔

POINTING OUT THE LACK OF QUORUM

ملک محمد عامر ڈوگر: سر! Quorum بھی پورا نہیں ہے۔ Quorum, please may be counted.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: نہیں، آپ ذکر خیر کر رہے ہیں یا کورم پوائنٹ آؤٹ کر رہے ہیں؟

ملک محمد عامر ڈوگر: سر! دونوں چیزیں۔ سر! ہم بائیکاٹ بھی کر رہے ہیں اور میں کورم بھی پوائنٹ آؤٹ کر رہا ہوں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: Count be made, ٹھیک ہے quorum point out ہو گیا ہے۔

(The count was made.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House is not in order. The proceedings of the House are suspended till the quorum is completed.

(ایوان کی کارروائی کورم پورا ہونے تک ملتوی کر دی گئی)

(اجلاس کی کارروائی زیر صدارت جناب چیئرپرسن علی زاہد 3 بج کر 55 منٹ پر دوبارہ شروع ہوئی)

جناب چیئرپرسن: السلام علیکم۔ Count be made۔

(The count was made.)

Mr. Chairperson: The House is in order. Question Hour is over.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EXPENDITURE ON FUEL IN LAST 5 YEARS

†59. *Syed Rafiullah:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) It is intimated that monetization policy is the domain of the Cabinet Division. The available relevant records pertaining to estimated and actual expenditure under the head of fuel during the last five fiscal years available with Finance Division is as follows:

Year	Original Budget	Final Budget	Expenditure	Increase in Expenditure	%
2020-21	6.36	7.83	7.52	--	--
2021-22	6.73	8.38	8.35	0.83	11%
2022-23	9.01	15.75	15.66	7.31	88%
2023-24	14.26	15.74	15.67	0.01	0.06%
2024-25	15.93	21.84	21.77	6.10	39%

†*(Question Hour not being observed, the Starred Questions were treated as Unstarred and placed on the Table of the House.)*

% AGE Increase/Decrease in FY (Y-o-Y)

Year	MS	SKO	HSD	LDO
2020-21	--	--	--	--
2021-22	31%	46%	26%	35%
2022-23	68%	60%	78%	70%
2023-24	15%	4%	12%	-3%
2024-25	-9%	-14%	-9%	13%

(b) The identifiable reason for increase in the expenditure is due to escalation in fuel prices, as reflected above.

(c) Technical Supplementary Grants provide were as follows:

Year	Technical Supplementary Grants
2020-21	0.97
2021-22	0.90
2022-23	4.48
2023-24	0.05
2024-25	3.33

(d) Transport Monetization Policy, introduced by the Cabinet Division in December 2011, replaced the provision of official staff cars for BS-20, BS-21 and BS-22 officers with a fixed monthly cash allowance. The objective was to cut government expenditure on vehicle procurement, maintenance, POL, and drivers, while reducing misuse and bringing transparency to transport benefits. Accordingly the PAOs have been made responsible.

(e) Implementation of this policy shall be strictly adhered by all Ministries/Divisions/ Attached Departments and sub-ordinate Offices and its overall compliance as per defined parameters shall be the responsibility of all Principal Accounting Officers by obtaining Certificates from each of the entitled officers in BS-20 to BS-22 including himself. The Principal Accounting Officers will also render a Certificate on the above lines ensuring that all the entitled officer in BS-20 to BS-22, working under him are not using any project vehicle or departmental operational/general vehicle or any other vehicle of an organization or body corporate in his ex-officio capacity.

Annual audits are regularly conducted by the Auditor General of Pakistan. However, no audit has been carried out specifically on Monetization of Transport Policy of Federal Government.

(f) Principal Accounting Officer are responsible for overall compliance of the instant policy. From time to time Cabinet Division issues reminders to all Ministries/Division for its strict compliance. However, Transport Monetization Policy was reviewed by the Institutional Reforms Cell headed by Dr. Ishrat Hussain, the then Advisor to the Prime Minister on institutional Reforms & Austerity in 2019 and with the approval of Federal Cabinet, two more paragraphs were inserted in the policy to ensure the transparency and to keep the check on misuse of official vehicles, authorized to the Ministries/Divisions for protocol/operational & general duties.

Moreover, other than this no corrective measures have been issued by the Cabinet Division.

DISTORTIONS IN PETROLEUM PRICING

88. * Dr. Shazia Sobia Aslam Soomro:

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

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): The weekly petroleum prices are worked out by Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) on the basis of recommendations of OGRA which take into account the international prices of crude and refined products. The prices are not determined by Ministry of Finance.

The conflict in the Middle East has caused extraordinary volatility and upsurge in the prices of crude oil and finished petroleum products. Besides, the insurance and freight costs have also witnessed an unusual upward trend due to the war risks associated with the transportation of the products. In this highly volatile scenario, it is challenging to keep the prices at any particular level.

However, being alive to the increasingly volatile regional environment, Government of Pakistan has taken a number of measures in this regard including.

Adjusting the prices of petroleum products on a weekly basis instead of on fortnightly basis, to ensure timely adjustment of the cost and to avoid any inventory gains/ losses.

De-linking the locally produced diesel prices from international prices, by allowing a fixed margin to the local refineries. This has largely helped in keeping the diesel prices at a lower level as compared to its international price.

Adjusting the amount of Petroleum levy in view of the increase in respective costs of petroleum products. In view of higher cost of diesel, PL was accordingly reduced even to zero level to avoid any unusual increase in HSD prices for end consumers. However, this could not be done on a long term basis due to fiscal constraints. Finalising and implementing a subsidy scheme having a out lay of Rs. 152 billion to help alleviate the hardship of the consumers including the vulnerable groups such as motorcyclists, farmers, and public transport users.

Promoting fuel conservation and austerity measures to reduce the import bill of petroleum products.

PSDP SCHEMES AWARDED VIA GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT FORMAT

96. * Mr. Usama Ahmed Mela:

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

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

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

Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (Mr. Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhary): (a) The Question was shared with the line Ministries/Divisions.

The following Ministries/Divisions responded and informed that no such Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) Scheme has been awarded/Executed under the Government to Government (G2G) format during the last three years (Financial Years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25):

S.#	Ministries/Divisions	Status
1.	M/o Finance & Revenue/FBR	Annex-I
2.	M/o Law & Justice	Nil (Annex-II)
3.	Cabinet Division	Nil (Annex-IV)
4.	M/o Federal Education & Professional Training	Nil (Annex-V)
5.	M/o Defence	Nil (Annex-VI)
6.	M/o Information & Broadcasting	Nil (Annex-VI)
7.	M/o Commerce	Nil (Annex-VII)
8.	Petroleum Division	Nil (Annex-VIII)
9.	M/o Inter Provincial Coordination	Annex-IX
10.	National Heritage & Culture Division	Nil (Annex-X)
11.	Special Investment Facilitation Council	Nil (Annex-XI)
12.	NHA & M/o Railways	Annex-XII

(b) Same above **.**

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

<u>TAXES PAID BY PIA IN LAST 3 YEARS</u>

98. * Mr. Muhammad Moin Aamer Pirzada:

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

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): In this context, it is submitted that Section 216 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (hereinafter referred to as "I.T.O. 2001") is an explicit statutory provision governing the disclosure of information by public servants. This provision categorically prohibits the sharing of any information or data of the taxpayers with any person or authority, except as specifically provided in sub-section (3) of Section 216 of the

I.T.O. 2001. Therefore, specific taxpayer's information cannot be provided under the law.

It is pertinent to mention here that there are 06 Pakistani private airlines **(Annexure-A)**, including Pakistan International Airlines Corporation, registered with the FBR. Year-wise details of taxable income and taxes paid by these companies, as declared in their income tax returns during the last three years, are given below:

(Rs. In Billion)

Tax Year	2023	2024	2025
Taxable Income	Nil	2.5	9.4
Net Tax Chargeability	0.271	1.6	3.8

Note: Taxable income for tax year 2023 of all the companies is Nil mainly due to business losses. Tax chargeable is mainly due to minimum tax u/s 113 of the I.T.O 2001 and withholding taxes.

Annexure-A

Sr.	NTN	Name
1	8282992	FLY JINNAH SERVICES (PRIVATE) LIMITED
2	1751747	AIRBLUE LIMITED
3	7268309	AIR SIAL LIMITED
4	2147899	SHAHEEN AIR INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
5	7157322	SERENE AIR (PVT.) LIMITED
6	0803450	PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES CORPORATION LIMITED

STEPS TAKEN TO RETAIN QUALIFIED PROFESSORS AND SCIENTISTS

27. * Ms. Samina Khalid Ghurki:

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

a) whether it is a fact that a significant number of Professors/ Teachers/ Scientists have left the country in recent years for better career opportunities; if so, the reasons thereof;

b) the steps taken by the Government to retain qualified Professors/ Teachers/ Scientists; and

c) whether any incentives or reforms are under consideration to discourage migration of educational professionals; if so, the details thereof?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) The Higher Education Commission (HEC), being the apex regulatory body for higher education in Pakistan, is mandated to regulate, facilitate, and promote the tertiary education in the country. The employment, appointment, and human resource management of Professors, Teachers, and Scientists fall within the administrative domain of the respective public and private Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), which are autonomous bodies governed by their respective statutory authorities. Accordingly, HEC does not maintain comprehensive records regarding the movement or migration of faculty Members and researchers from individual universities. Instead, HEC administers and implements various national and international scholarship programmes for students and scholars. In this capacity, HEC maintains a comprehensive record of scholarship awardees under its funded programmes.

Nonetheless, there is no comprehensive national database that records the exact number of Professors, Teachers, or Scientists who have migrated abroad for employment in recent years. However, based on the feedback sought from public & private sector universities across Pakistan, some highly qualified academic professionals have sought employment overseas. The commonly cited reasons include comparatively higher remuneration, merit-based career progression, advanced research facilities, greater research funding opportunities, enhanced opportunities for international collaboration, improved working conditions, and broader prospects for professional development.

(b) The Government, through the Higher Education Commission (HEC) and public sector higher education institutions, has undertaken various measures to attract, develop, and retain qualified Professors, Teachers, and Scientists, including:

- Implementation of the **Tenure Track System (TTS)**, providing a merit-based, performance-oriented career structure with internationally competitive salary packages and incentives for attracting and retaining highly qualified faculty.

- Provision of **Faculty Development Programmes**, enabling faculty Members and aspiring academics to pursue MS, PhD, and Post-Doctoral studies at leading national and international universities to strengthen teaching, research, innovation, and academic leadership.
- Strengthening research through competitive research funding programmes, including support for early-career and established researchers.
- Facilitation of international academic and research collaborations with reputed foreign universities and research institutions.
- Improvement of research infrastructure, laboratories, and access to international scholarly resources through initiatives such as the **HEC Digital Library**.
- Implementation of faculty performance evaluation and quality assurance mechanisms to promote academic excellence and professional growth.
- Strengthening research, innovation, and commercialization ecosystems through **Offices of Research, Innovation and Commercialization (ORICs)** by promoting research management, industry-academia collaboration, intellectual property protection, and commercialization of research outcomes.
- Encouraging universities to introduce institutional research incentive schemes, including publication and research excellence awards, patent incentives, conference support, seed grants, and innovation awards to recognize and reward outstanding academic performance.

(c) Yes. The Government continuously reviews and strengthens policies aimed at retaining highly qualified educational professionals. In this regard, efforts are focused on expanding research funding opportunities, strengthening research and innovation ecosystems in higher education institutions, promoting academia-industry collaboration and technology commercialization, enhancing international academic and research linkages, improving research infrastructure and digital resources, and supporting faculty capacity building and career development.

Universities are also encouraged, subject to availability of resources and applicable rules, to adopt measures that improve faculty welfare, professional growth, and research productivity.

In addition to these policy measures, the Government, through the Higher Education Commission (HEC), continues to implement a number of incentive programmes for faculty Members, researchers, and professors, including:

- **Interim Placement of Fresh PhDs (IPFP) Programme**, which provides fresh PhD graduates with opportunities to gain teaching and research experience in higher education institutions, facilitating their transition into academia.
- **Post-Doctoral Fellowship Programme**, enabling scholars and faculty Members to undertake advanced research at leading national and international institutions.
- **Faculty Development Programme for Pakistani Universities**, which develops highly qualified faculty through MS and PhD studies at leading national and international universities in priority disciplines.
- **Tenure Track System (TTS)**, which provides a competitive, merit-based career structure designed to attract, retain, and reward outstanding faculty Members based on performance in teaching, research, innovation, and academic service.

Continued strengthening of **Offices of Research, Innovation and Commercialization (ORICs)** to expand research management capacity, foster innovation, facilitate commercialization, and create enhanced professional opportunities for researchers and faculty Members.

ROLE OF IMF IN PROVIDING TAX RELIEF

28. * Dr. Sharmila Faruqui:

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

a) whether Saudi Arabia has formally committed three (03) Billion Dollars in additional deposits, while extending its existing three Billion Dollars in additional deposits, and also extending its existing five (05) Billion Dollars deposits, for a longer period providing crucial support for external financing needs;

b) above said helps to reinforce foreign exchange reserves at a time when Pakistan's total liquid reserves stand at approximately $21.89 billion;

c) details of specific ways which increase economic engagements with the United States under the mutually agreed 19% tariff expand export opportunities for Pakistani goods, particularly in textiles;

d) whether both sides have signaled renewed momentum and strengthened commercial linkages in ongoing trade negotiations; and

e) what role is expected from IMF to play in providing tax relief as part of the government's future reform agenda?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) & (b) Saudi Arabia placed with the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), fresh deposits of USD 3.0 Billion in April 2026, in addition to the already held deposits of USD 5 Billion by SBP from Saudi Arabia. It is further informed that the existing USD 5.0 Billion deposits have been rolled over, providing crucial support for external financing needs.

(c) The United States remains the single largest export market for Pakistan. Exports from Pakistan to the United States stood at US$ 5.9 billion during 2025-26.

The 19% reciprocal tariff imposed by the US Government in April, 2025 is no longer in effect, following the decision of the US Supreme Court invalidating the reciprocal tariffs.

Meanwhile, US has imposed 10% tariff on all countries, under section 122 of Trade Act, 1974 following decision of US Supreme Court.

Moreover, US government, after their Section 301 Forced Labour investigation on 60 countries, has proposed 10% tariff on Pakistan (including 5 other countries i.e. Canada, Ecuador, EU, Indonesia and Mexico). While for other 54 countries, 12.5% tariff has been proposed (including India and Bangladesh). US government is expected to finalize its findings by end of July, 2026.

(d) Yes. Both sides are focused to further enhance trade, investment and commercial cooperation between the two countries in areas of I.T, Mining and Cotton, etc.

Negotiations with USA for a bilateral Agreement on Reciprocal Tariff are currently ongoing and Pakistan is trying to get a better deal against its competitors in the US market.

(e) An Extended Fund Facility (EFF) was agreed with the IMF in September, 2024. The agreed reforms include strict, multi-year fiscal consolidation measures to reduce the national budget deficit. On the revenue mobilization side, this involves boosting tax revenue by increasing tax base and reducing exemptions. However, the government has been able to provide significant relief to the prioritized economic reform areas/bases this year, including:

i. Providing relief to Salaried Class; elimination of surcharge, reducing rates for middle- and top-income slabs.
ii. Rationalizing super tax burden by entirely removing first seven slabs and reducing rate of super tax from 10% to 8% for the last slab.
iii. Provision of relief to exporters.
iv. Continuing fixed tax regime for IT exports.
v. Providing relief to Construction and infrastructure development.
vi. Continuing reduced sales tax rates on Electric Vehicles.
vii. Providing exemption to Family planning devices and Female Hygiene products.
viii. Providing exemptions to magazines.
ix. Rationalizing withholding taxes and similar other relief measures under the government fiscal reforms agenda while remaining in the IMF program successfully.

MEASURES TAKEN TO STABILIZE AND ENHANCE TEXTILE EXPORTS

29. * Ms. Sehar Kamran:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) year-wise details of textile and clothing exports during the last three years;

b) whether it is a fact that textile and clothing exports have declined in recent months, such decrease is also a reported in March, 2026; if so, the details thereof;

c) the factors contributing to aforesaid decline in textile exports, particularly to global demand and domestic cost pressures; and

d) the measures already taken or being taken by the Government to stabilize and enhance textile exports, being a key sector of the national economy?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) Exports of textiles and apparel goods in the last three financial years were as under:

Fiscal Year (FY)	Textiles & Clothing Exports (US$ Million)
2023-24	16,656
2024-25	17,887
2025-26*	17,940

(Source: PBS, * PRAL)

(b) Export performance of textiles and apparel sector fluctuated on month-to-month basis; however, its exports increased by 1.8% during July-May 2025-26 as compared to corresponding period of FY 2024-25.

Month	Export Value (US$ Million)		Change (%)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	
July	1,680	1,271	32.1
August	1,524	1,644	-7.3
September	1,573	1,605	-2.0
October	1,617	1,626	-0.6
November	1,424	1,461	-2.6
December	1,351	1,477	-8.6
January	1,739	1,686	3.1
February	1,311	1,413	-7.2
March	1,329	1,430	-7.1
April	1,480	1,221	21.3
May	1,640	1,531	7.1

(Source: PBS)

(c) Month-to-month export fluctuations in the textiles and apparel sector were driven by supply chain disruptions and changing international market scenarios amid geopolitical tensions, the imposition of reciprocal tariffs by the United States (U.S), and elevated manufacturing costs.

(d) The Federal Government has extended the following support measures to enhance competitiveness of Pakistan's textiles and apparel sector in the global market:

- Release of PKR 13,957 million during FY 2025-26 for clearance of pending verified claims under duty drawback schemes by SBP on First-In and First-Out (FIFO) basis to overcome liquidity challenges.
- Withdrawal of 0.25% Export Development Surcharge that was previously levied on all export proceeds.
- Reduction of Policy Rate from 22% to 11.5%.
- Reduction of mark-up from 19% to 5.5% under Export Finance Scheme to ease out the liquidity pressure on exporters.
- Reduction of electricity tariffs from US cents 17 per kWh to ~US cents 11.5 per kWh for industrial consumers.
- Extension of utilization period from 9 months to 18 months for imported input materials under Export Facilitation Scheme (EFS) for re-exports.
- Withdrawal of Infrastructure Development Cess by the Government of Sindh for exporters operating under Export Facilitation Scheme.

Further, under Finance Bill FY-2027, the Federal Government has extended the following facilitation measures to reduce cost of manufacturing and improve industrial competitiveness:

- Withdrawal of Super Tax on firms (having export proceed of more than eighty percent of their annual turnover).
- Reduction in Advance Tax by 0.75%.
- Allocation of PKR 10,000 million for clearance of verified claims under Government Support Schemes of textiles and non-textile sectors.
- Allocation of PKR 88,000 million for mark-subsidy under Export Financing Schemes under Finance Bill FY-2027.

DETAILS OF TOP TEN EXPORT PRODUCTS

30. * Ms. Shaista Pervaiz:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) the details of the top ten export products in Pakistan's total exports during the last five years;

b) the measures taken by the Government to diversify to exports beyond traditional sectors such as textiles and rice;

c) the new products and sectors identified for export proMotion and the incentives provided thereof; and

d) the export targets set out for these sectors and the details of progress achieved, so far?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) The details of the top ten export products in Pakistan's total exports is as follows:

Top 10 Export Products of Pakistan for Last 5 Years (Million USD)					
Products/ Years	**FY22**	**FY23**	**FY24**	**FY25**	**FY26**
Knitwear	5,121	4,437	4,408	5,010	4,966
Readymade garments	3,905	3,492	3,564	4,129	4,288
Bedwear	3,293	2,692	2,803	3,113	3,113
Rice	2,513	2,149	3,932	3,353	2,292
Cotton cloth	2,438	2,022	1,866	1,809	1,672
Towels	1,111	1,000	1,055	1,083	1,062
Leather manufacturer	621	577	546	573	576
Meat	341	427	512	495	530
Fish & fish preparations	431	496	410	465	482
Surgical instrument	423	447	445	452	452

(b) In order to diversity exports of Pakistan beyond traditional sectors such as textiles and rice, the Government has undertaken various measures. Some of the important measures undertaken are as under:

- The **National Tariff Policy 2025–30** has been introduced, featuring reduced tariffs on raw materials and intermediary goods, along with the abolition of Additional Customs Duties (ACDs) and Regulatory Duties

(RDs) by 2030. The objective of the NTP is to support industrialization and integrate Pakistan's exports into global value-chain.

- Dedicated **bilateral engagements** have been initiated with **Türkiye** to enhance cooperation in trade-related services, including logistics, certification, and market facilitation, aimed at improving **service-sector exports** and institutional linkages.
- **Pak-GCC Free Trade Agreement** has reached an advanced stage of negotiations, signaling imminent regional integration with Gulf economies.
- **EU GSP Plus Scheme** continues to benefit Pakistan, granting zero-duty access to 91% of its exports to the European Union.
- **Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs)** with Türkiye, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan have been successfully operationalized, enhancing bilateral trade flows.
- **Transit Trade Agreements** with Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan are now active, facilitating regional connectivity and cross-border commerce.
- **China Market Access for Food Products** has been strengthened through the signing of 15 Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) protocols, enabling targeted export proMotion.
- Ministry of Commerce successfully negotiated duty-free access for over 94% of Pakistani export products, safeguarding market share and ensuring continued competitiveness in the UK market under **The Developing Countries Trading Scheme (DCTS).**
- **Review of Trade Agreements** with Malaysia and Indonesia is underway to optimize terms and align with evolving market dynamics.

<u>**Trade ProMotion**</u>

Dedicated sector-specific international exhibitions are organized annually to promote exports and showcase Pakistan's competitive strengths in global markets.

- **Health, Engineering & Minerals (HEMs) Show** (25–27 Feb; 2022; 23–25 Feb; 2023; 18–20 Jan; 2024; 17–19 Apr; 2025)

- **FoodAg Exhibition** (10–12 Aug; 2023; 9–11 Aug; 2024; 26–28 Feb; 2025 – FoodAg Manufacturing; 25–27 Nov; 2025 –Planned)
- **Business & Trade Forums:** Azerbaijan–Russia Interregional Forum **March 18, 2025** (Baku) Azerbaijan–Saudi Arabia Joint Business Council **April 29, 2025** (Riyadh).

<u>**Trade & Export Facilitation**</u>

- **Barter Trade Mechanism Simplified:** To address the challenges faced by the business community due to limited access to conventional financial instruments, the government has announced and implemented a **simplified barter trade mechanism with Iran, Afghanistan and Russia**.
- **19 Sectoral Councils Established: 19 sectoral councils** have been established to ensure representation of private stakeholders in the policymaking process. These councils serve as structured platforms where industry representatives, exporters, and trade associations can actively participate in shaping policies that directly impact their sectors.

(c) The Strategic Trade Policy Framework FY 2020-25 specified new products and sectors for export proMotion and the incentives provided thereof; and

New Sector	Incentives
Engineering Goods	Tariff rationalization under National Tariff Policy (NTP) 2025–30; incentives for industrial upgrading; inclusion in priority non-textile export roadmap.
Pharmaceuticals	Launch of *National Pharma Vision 2030* to raise exports to $3B; certification infrastructure; preferential trade agreements; reduced duties on raw materials.
Footwear & Chemicals	Duty cuts on raw materials and capital goods; export diversification programs; focus on compliance with global standards.
Fruits, Vegetables, Meat, Fish	Focus on cold chain, logistics, and certification (HACCP, Halal).
Gems, Jewelry, Marble, Minerals	The SRO 760(I)/2013 amended to facilitate exports of gold and precious metal jewelry. A full fledge gemstone policy has been announced in July, 2026 to tap the potential of 450 USD Billion.
Processed Food & Beverages	Tariff relief on inputs; incentives for value addition; proMotion of GCC and ASEAN market access.
Service Sector (esp. IT)	Concessional 0.25% final tax regime for IT exports extended till June, 2029.

	IT companies and freelancers in Pakistan can retain up to **$5,000 per month or 50% of their export proceeds.** Freelancers and IT firms are not required to declare the receipt of export proceeds up to $25,000. Income from IT exports is fully exempt from income tax, provided at least 80% of the export proceeds are brought into Pakistan through formal banking channels.

(d) The export targets set out for these sectors in STPF 2020-25 and the details of progress achieved, are as under:

Sectors/Year	Target FY25	Achievement FY25
Engineering Goods	265	409
Pharma	608	457
Auto parts	106	116
Footwear	230	176
Chemicals	391	277
Fruits & Vegetables	1369	676
Meat	662	495
Fish & fish Preparations	672	465
Gems and Jewelry	61	18
Marble and Minerals	41	15
Processed Food & Beverages	1,536	1,578
Service Sector	Nil	8,450
IT Services	Nil	3,814

It may be noted that, despite the slowdown in international demand and the adverse impact of ongoing conflicts, these sectors have demonstrated steady growth, owing to the combined effect of sector-specific initiatives and broader policy measures undertaken by the government.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS IN LAYYAH

31. * Mr. Awais Haider Jakhar:

Will the Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives be pleased to state the per capita expenditure being incurred on development works in Layyah and Islamabad, by the Government during the last three years?

Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (Mr. Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhary): Funds under Federal Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) are allocated to projects of national significance particularly large infrastructure sector projects duly approved by the federal competent fora. These projects are sponsored and executed by the Federal Ministries/Divisions as per assigned Rules of Business, to generate socioeconomic benefits more than one district/area irrespective of location of the projects like power houses, motorways, rolling stock railways, science and technology, IT, Governance, maritime etc. On the other hand, Provincial/Local Governments are responsible for financing and execution of uplift schemes for providing civic amenities through the provincial Annual Development Programmes and District Programmes. The primary responsibility for uplifting of Islamabad/Islamabad Capital Territory is assigned to CDA and district Government. Nevertheless, few development projects are undertaken for Islamabad/ICT through the Federal PSDP. The allocation and utilization of funds for Islamabad/ICT for last three years and budget for FY 2026-27 is as under:

(Rs. Billion)

Fiscal Year	Expenditure / Utilization
2023-24	24.387
2024-25	63.583
2025-26	52.238

However, as per record, individual scheme/project located in Layyah not found in the federal PSDP during the last three years.

BREAKDOWN OF SAVINGS

32. * Mirza Ikhtiar Baig:

Will the Minister Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

a) how much Government has saved from austerity measures announced by Prime Minister, keeping in view disruption in oil supply due to US and Iran war; and

b) breakdown of the savings made especially on petrol and diesel?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) Government saved approximately Rs. 127.1 billion from the additional austerity measures announced by the Prime Minister.

(b) Savings, as stated at above, included Rs. 2.1 billion on account of petrol and diesel.

33. Lapsed Under Rule 247(3)

CHANGES IN VEHICLE IMPORT POLICY

34. * Dr. Shazia Sobia Aslam Soomro:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) whether the Government has decided to abolish the Personal Baggage Scheme (PBS) for the import of vehicles in order to prevent its misuse for commercial purposes;

b) the details of changes introduced in the vehicle import policy, particularly with regard to the transfer of residence and gift schemes, including restrictions on the age and quantity of imported vehicles;

c) whether the said measures are aimed at facilitating overseas Pakistanis for genuine personal use while preventing large-scale commercial imports of used vehicles; and

d) the details of impact of these measures on overall vehicle imports?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) Yes, After the approval of ECC/Federal Cabinet, the *Personal Baggage Scheme* for the import of used vehicles has been abolished through **S.R.O. 61(I)/2026, dated 15th January, 2026.**

(b) Following changes have been introduced in the vehicle import policy with respect to the *Transfer of Residence* and *Gift Schemes*:

1. Minimum safety, environmental, and regulatory standards, as applicable to commercial importation of used vehicles, may also be applied to vehicles imported under the retained schemes.

2. The intervening period for import of vehicles has been increased from two years to three years for all schemes.
3. Vehicles imported under these schemes shall remain non-transferable for a period of one year.
4. The minimum stay abroad requirement has been enhanced to three years, with at least **850 cumulative days of stay**, for all schemes.
5. The condition that the vehicle must be from the same country where the sender resides shall apply only to the Transfer of Residence.

The condition that the vehicle must be from the same country where the sender resides shall apply only to the *Transfer of Residence.*

(c) The measures have been taken after due stakeholder consultation, including with the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development. These policy adjustments are aimed at facilitating Overseas Pakistanis for genuine personal use of vehicles, ensuring that the intended benefits accrue to bona fide Overseas Pakistanis, while simultaneously discouraging and preventing misuse under these schemes.

(d) These schemes were intended to facilitate bona fide Overseas Pakistanis for import of vehicles for personal use. However, misuse of the schemes, particularly the Personal Baggage Scheme, for commercial purposes was identified. Consequently, in consultation with the concerned stakeholders, the policy was amended through S.R.O. 61(I)/2026 dated 15th January, 2026. Since these measures have been implemented only recently, their impact on overall vehicle imports is yet to be assessed, however, there may be a decline in imports due to prohibition of imports under the category of personal baggage and further tightening of the policy under other schemes.

RETIRED EMPLOYEES RESIDING ABROAD DURING LAST 5 YEARS

35. * Dr. Mahreen Razzaq Bhutto:

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

a) the total number of Pakistani citizens retired from Government and semi-government organizations, autonomous bodies, corporations and other government departments of Pakistan who are currently residing abroad and receiving pension;

b) the department-wise and country-wise details of the aforementioned pensioners;

c) whether these retired employees visit Pakistan to receive their pensions, or they receive their pensions while residing abroad;

d) if they receive their pensions while residing abroad, the prescribed procedure for it;

e) the number of pensioners who are directly receiving their pensions being abroad;

f) the total annual value of the pensions being paid to such retired government and semi-government employees residing abroad during the last five years; and

g) whether the government has an online or digital system for the verification of life (Life Certificate) and payment of pensions for pensioners residing abroad; if yes, the details thereof?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) Civil pensioners of the Federal Government residing abroad are broadly classified into two groups:

1. **Pensioners who reside abroad & receive pension in Forex through Pakistani Missions Abroad**

As per the available record of office of the Chief Accounts Officer (CAO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Islamabad, 33 pensioners of various Departments (who were appointed before 02.01.1959) reside abroad, and receive their pension in foreign exchange/currency through Pakistani Missions abroad situated in different countries. Their pension is determined/computed in local currency (PKR) by AGPR like for other employees in the country. They are paid in respective currency by the Pakistani Missions through Chief Accounts Officer (CAO), MOFA using formal banking channel. Their pension amount has no dollar protection and the exchange rate loss (if any) is not borne by the Government, but by the pensioner in case Pakistani currency depreciates. These pensioners belong to different Ministries/ Departments/ Offices **(Annex-I)**.

2. <u>Pensioners who reside abroad & receive pension in PKR through AGPR</u>

Information on Pensioners of Federal Government who reside abroad but receive their pension through Direct Credit System (DCS) in PKR is not available with AGPR due to the fact that such pensioners are not legally bound to inform AGPR regarding shifting abroad. They fulfill conditions of proof of life certificate - a mandatory requirement. There is no such mechanism with AGPR to obtain and authenticate the information about their residence.

<u>Pensioners other than Federal Government, autonomous bodies, corporations</u>

The pension cases of employees of other than Federal Government/ autonomous bodies, corporations do not fall within the jurisdiction of the AGPR, These are domains of respective organizations and AGPR has no control over them. As such AGPR has no information about such pensioners.

(b) Detail of 33 civil pensioners **(Annex-1).**

(c) As per the available record of the Chief Accounts Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad 33 civil pensioners (who were appointed before 02.01.1959) receive their pension in foreign exchange/ currency through Pakistani Missions abroad.

(d) In case of the 33 pensioners who reside abroad and receive their pension in Forex, AGPR issues onetime sealed payment authority in Pakistani currency to CAO, MOFA for onward payment of pension in Forex through respective Pakistani Missions/Embassies abroad.

(e) Only-33 pensioners are directly receiving their pensions in foreign exchange being abroad through respective Pakistani Missions/Embassies.

(f) The total amount of pension paid to 33 pensioners in Forex, reported by Chief Accounts Officer Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during the last five years (2021-2026) is Rs.342,109,614/- **(Annex-II).**

(g) 33 pensioners residing abroad and receiving pension in foreign exchange/ currency either submit life certificates or personally visit concerned embassy for proof of life.

Moreover, Office of the Controller General of Accounts, in collaboration with NADRA, has recently developed a new Mobile Application (i.e. Pak Identity App) that has features of verification of proof of life / Life Certificates of pensioners from any part of the world. The App is going to be launched soon.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library)

<u>BI-ANNUAL GAS AND POWER TARIFF ADJUSTMENTS</u>

36. * Dr. Sharmila Faruqui:

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

a) whether the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) has recorded a shortfall of approximately Rs. 610 billion in the first nine months of the current Fiscal Year, despite the total petroleum levy collections exceeding Rs. 1.23 trillion;

b) whether the total taxation on petrol now amounts to roughly Rs. 134 per litre, comprising the Rs. 160.61 petroleum levy, customs duty and various climate and indirect charges;

c) why the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has attached 11 new conditions to the upcoming $1.2 billion tranche, requiring Pakistan to phase out all fuel subsidies and implement bi-annual Gas and Power Tariff adjustments from July, 2026 onwards; and

d) whether the Government has agreed to either raise the petroleum levy further on petrol or re-impose it on diesel to offset the FBR shortfall?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) No, it is not factually correct that the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) has recorded a shortfall of approximately **Rs. 610 billion** during the first nine months of Fiscal Year 2025-26.

Overall FBR collection reached **Rs. 13,010.4 billion** in fiscal year 2025-26 against revised target of **Rs. 12,983.0 billion**, exceeding the target by **Rs. 27.4 billion** and achieving overall growth of **11%** compared to FY 2024-25

The stated figure is based on the original revenue target and does not take into account the revised target agreed under the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Extended Fund Facility (EFF) Third Review. In light of prevailing macroeconomic conditions, the FBR's revenue target for the first nine months of FY 2025-26 was revised downward to **Rs. 9,305 billion**. Accordingly, the assessment of FBR's revenue performance should be made against the revised target rather than the original estimate.

It is further submitted that FBR's revenue targets are determined on the basis of various macroeconomic indicators and estimations, including projected GDP growth, Large-Scale Manufacturing (LSM) growth, inflation, interest rates, import volumes, exchange rate movements, commodity prices, and the overall level of economic activity. These targets are, therefore, revenue estimates that depend upon the realization of the underlying macroeconomic estimations. Any deviation in these indicators from the projected levels has a direct impact on tax collection.

Moreover, Petroleum Levy, on the other hand, is non-tax revenue collected by the FBR. It is imposed under the Petroleum Products (Petroleum Levy) Ordinance, 1961, and constitutes a non-tax receipt of the Federal Government. Accordingly, Petroleum Levy collections are accounted for separately from FBR tax revenues and have no bearing on the assessment of FBR's tax collection performance or the achievement of its assigned revenue target.

(b) Currently, only Regulatory Duty (RD) @ 10% is applicable on import of petrol. The duty is also levied on ad valorem basis and same changes as import price of petrol changes. In the month of March, 2026, the average import price of petrol was around Rs. 162 per liter thus on average in March, 2026, the Customs Duty collected on petrol was Rs. 16.2 per liter.

Petroleum Levy (PL) and Climate Support Levy (CSL) was also collected on import of petrol, The rate of CSL remained Rs. 3 per liter whereas the rate of PL changed from Rs. 84 to Rs. 105 and Rs. 117.

(c) IMF's EFF program helps countries implement medium-term structural reforms to achieve their policy goals and this reform program is implemented in steps over the term of the program. Actions under the reform program are therefore set in logical steps which ultimately help to achieve the final goals agreed with IMF at the time of entering the program. The logical steps (actions) are added/built upon with each successive review to ensure that the ultimate policy goals are achieved, without adding any new conditions. This is a structured process which builds on previous reform steps, the aim to achieve sustainability and depth in the reform process. The EFF program began in 2024 and continues till end 2027 and as a normal course for policy reforms, will continue to build on the ongoing reforms and add supplementary reforms for overall macroeconomic stability.

(d) Estimates for petroleum levy collection are based on an average rate of Rs. 80/- per liter on diesel and petrol. At present, there is no plan to increase the levy beyond this rate.

<u>DETAILS OF ITEMS MEANT FOR MAIN EXPORTS</u>

37. * Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) what steps are being taken by the Government to increase country's exports of Pakistan, during the last three years; and

b) details of items meant for main exports of Pakistan, during the last three years?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) The following steps are being taken by the Government to increase country's exports of Pakistan during the last three years:

1. **Tariff and Tax Reforms**
   - The **National Tariff Policy 2025–30** has been introduced, featuring reduced tariffs on raw materials and intermediary goods, along with the abolition of Additional Customs Duties (ACDs) and Regulatory Duties (RDs) by 2030. These measures collectively pass on benefits worth over **PKR. 120 billion** to industry, aimed at lowering production costs, enhancing competitiveness, and supporting sustainable industrial growth.
   - **Reduced Infrastructure Development Cess (IDC):** The Sindh Government has reduced the Infrastructure Development Cess (IDC) from the previous rate of 1.85% to a new range of 0.80%–0.85%, providing significant relief to the business community and lowering the cost of doing business.
2. **Financial Facilitation**
   - **Export Development Surcharge (EDS) Abolished**: The Export Development Surcharge, which was previously levied at the rate of 0.25% of the export value, has now been abolished. This measure is expected to bring around Rs. 21 billion relief for exporters.
   - **Export Finance Scheme Markup Reduced**: On the special direction of the Prime Minister, commercial banks have voluntarily reduced an **additional 3% markup rate** under the Export Finance Scheme (EFS). This brings the **total relief in markup rates to as much as 4.5%**, significantly lowering the cost of financing for exporters.
   - **Export Finance Scheme Enhancement**: The upper limit of the Export Finance Scheme (EFS) meant for export offering working capital for 180 days, has been enhanced by Rs. 230 billion, bringing the total allocation under the scheme to Rs. 1 trillion.
   - **SME's share earmarked in Enhanced Export Finance Scheme**: Under the Enhanced Export Finance Scheme, a dedicated share has been earmarked for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), with 40% of the enhanced financing specifically allocated to SME exporters from enhanced limit.

3. **Industrial & Energy Incentives**
   - **Reduced Electricity Tariff**: Price of Rs. 22.98 per unit for incremental/ additional industrial consumption (effective Dec, 2025, valid for 3 years) has been announced.
4. **Market Access & Trade Diplomacy**
   - Dedicated **bilateral engagements** have been initiated with **Türkiye** to enhance cooperation in trade-related services, including logistics, certification, and market facilitation, aimed at improving **service-sector exports** and institutional linkages.
   - **Pak-GCC Free Trade Agreement** has reached an advanced stage of negotiations, signaling imminent regional integration with Gulf economies.
   - **EU GSP Plus Scheme** continues to benefit Pakistan, granting zero-duty access to 91% of its exports to the European Union.
   - **Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs)** with Türkiye, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan have been successfully operationalized, enhancing bilateral trade flows.
   - **Transit Trade Agreements** with Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan are now active, facilitating regional connectivity and cross-border commerce.
   - **China Market Access for Food Products** has been strengthened through the signing of 15 Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) protocols, enabling targeted export proMotion.
   - Ministry of Commerce successfully negotiated duty-free access for over 94% of Pakistani export products, safeguarding market share and ensuring continued competitiveness in the UK market under **The Developing Countries Trading Scheme (DCTS).**
   - **Review of Trade Agreements** with Malaysia and Indonesia is underway to optimize terms and align with evolving market dynamics.

5. **Trade Promotion**

Dedicated sector-specific international exhibitions are organized annually to promote exports and showcase Pakistan's competitive strengths in global markets.

- **Health, Engineering & Minerals (HEMs) Show** (25–27 Feb; 2022; 23–25 Feb; 2023; 18–20 Jan; 2024; 17–19 Apr; 2025)
- **FoodAg Exhibition** (10–12 Aug; 2023; 9–11 Aug; 2024; 26–28 Feb; 2025 – FoodAg Manufacturing; 25–27 Nov, 2025 –Planned)
- **TEXPO** – Textile & Leather Export Exhibition (7–10 Apr; 2016; 11–14 Apr; 2019; 26–28 Feb; 2021; 26–28 May; 2023; 23–25 Oct; 2024; 23–25 October, 2025)
- **Business & Trade Forums:** Azerbaijan–Russia Interregional Forum **March 18, 2025** (Baku) Azerbaijan–Saudi Arabia Joint Business Council **April 29, 2025** (Riyadh)

6. **Trade & Export Facilitation**

- **Rice Drawback of Local Taxes & Levies (DLTL)**: The Rice Drawback of Local Taxes and Levies (DLTL) has been allowed for rice exports effective from 23rd January, 2026. The scheme is supported by an automated application and disbursement system through Pakistan Single Window (PSW), ensuring greater efficiency, transparency, and timely facilitation for exporters.
- **Barter Trade Mechanism Simplified:** to address the challenges faced by the business community due to limited access to conventional financial instruments, the government has announced and implemented a **simplified barter trade mechanism with Iran, Afghanistan and Russia**. This framework enables exporters and importers to conduct cross-border transactions by directly exchanging goods and services, reducing reliance on foreign currency and easing pressure on foreign exchange reserves.
- **19 Sectoral Councils Established: 19 sectoral councils** have been established to ensure representation of private stakeholders in the policymaking process. These councils serve as structured platforms where

industry representatives, exporters, and trade associations can actively participate in shaping policies that directly impact their sectors.

- **National Export Development Board:** the National Export Development Board (NEDB) is Pakistan's apex body for export development and policy coordination. It is headed by the Prime Minister and serves as a high-level platform to set strategic direction, review progress, and oversee initiatives aimed at diversifying and expanding the country's exports.

(b) Details of items meant for main exports of Pakistan, during the last three years are given:

Category	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Food Group	5,022,867	7,369,920	7,116,557
Textile Group	16,501,816	16,655,899	17,887,038
Petroleum Group & Coal	220,521	397,720	573,333
Other Manufactures Groups	3,841,147	3,949,377	4,136,972
All other item	2,148,559	2,301,717	2,326,593
Total	27,734,910	30,674,632	32,040,493

GENDER GAP IN BANK ACCOUNT OWNERSHIP

38. * Dr. Nafisa Shah:

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

a) whether it is a fact that the gender gap in bank account ownership has been reduced upto 30%, with women's financial inclusion rising to 52% due to recent SBP frameworks;

b) whether it is a further fact that despite this increase in account ownership, women still receive only 2% of the total commercial loans and credit allocated to the private sector; and

c) if so, what mandatory credit quotas or structural refinancing schemes are being enforced by the State Bank of Pakistan, to eliminate this acute barrier for female micro-entrepreneurs?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) SBP has apprised that improving women's access to financial services is an integral component of SBP's Strategic Vision 2028. To achieve this goal, SBP has taken multiple initiatives including National Financial Inclusion Strategy, Banking on Equality (BOE) Policy, etc. Under BOE, financial institutions have taken measures to improve banking sector's gender diversity, women centric products, facilitation of women customers etc. Some of the key actions taken by banks are as under:

Banks have inducted over 14,600 women during last three years, up from the base line of around 30,000, improving the overall ratio of women staff from 13 percent to 17 percent.

All banks have **appointed female directors** to their Boards and established Diversity & Inclusion Council or management sub-committees on gender.

All Banks have **established dedicated women's financial services** departments/teams 80 percent of bank branches have dedicated 'women champions' in place to facilitate women customers.

As a result of these initiatives, as of December, 2025, the gender gap in bank account ownership has been reduced to 29% with women's financial inclusion rising to 55%.

(b) As of March, 2026, women and women-owned businesses accounted for 13% of total commercial loans and 9% of credit allocated to the private sector. When microfinance borrowers are included, these percentages rise to 18% and 11%, respectively.

(c) Following are some recent initiatives taken by SBP for promoting access to finance for women micro- entrepreneurs:

i. **Women Inclusive Finance Program (WIFP):** The ADB-funded WIFP Sector Development Program is designed to promote gender-inclusive economic growth in Pakistan by enhancing women's access to financial services and increasing their participation in the formal economy. Till March, 2026, over PKR. 46 billion have been disbursed to 546,144 women borrowers, through credit line facilities given to participating financial institutions.

ii. **Prime Minister's Youth Business & Agriculture Loan Scheme (PMYB&ALS):** The PMYB&ALS, launched in January, 2023, aims to promote entrepreneurship among Pakistani youth. As per scheme, 25% loans are to be made to women entrepreneurs. As of May 31, 2026, total 104,237 young women entrepreneurs have availed financing amounting to PKR. 29 billion under the scheme. This scheme is still available for the women entrepreneurs.

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO PESCO AND SNGPL

39. * Syed Shah Ahad Ali Shah:

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

a) the total amount of Federal development funds allocated and the total amount utilized in NA-33 (Nowshera) during the last four years; and

b) the project-wise and department-wise details of the said funds allocated and utilized, particularly in respect of the Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO) and the Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL)?

Transferred to Power Division for answer on Next Rota Day.

SYNDICATED TERM FINANCE FACILITY

40. * Ms. Aliya Kamran:

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

a) whether it is a fact that mandates for the USD 1 billion syndicated term finance facility (June, 2025), USD 750 million Eurobond (April, 2026) and Panda Bond (May, 2026) were awarded to Habib Bank Limited (HBL) and Standard Chartered Banks without an open and competitive procurement process under Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) Rules 2004;

b) whether any tender notices, Requests for Proposals (RFPs) bid evaluations or contract award details were publicly made and issued for these transactions;

c) the total fees commissions and underwriting charges paid or payable from public funds in each case; and

d) whether the Government will order an independent inquiry into the alleged violations of PPRA Rules and fix responsibility for any mis-procurement causing loss to the national exchequer?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) The USD 750 million Eurobond transaction of April, 2026 was undertaken through a competitive process following PPRA Rules, 2004. Proposals were received from several financial institutions, of which the proposal of Standard Chartered Bank (SCB) was financially most competitive / least cost.

For the Panda Bond transaction, a consortium of financial institutions comprising China Internal Capital Corporation (CICC), China Development Bank (CDB), Citi, and Habib Bank Limited (HBL) was selected in 2019 through a competitive process following PPRA Rules, 2004.

(b) The consortium of financial institutions for Panda Bond transaction was selected through an open competitive process, all stages of which were advertised and publicly available. Similarly, for the Eurobond transaction, proposals were requested from several financial institutions and the transaction was completed in compliance with PPRA Rules,2004.

(c) The applicable underwriting fee payable to the Principal and Joint Lead Underwriters for the Panda Bond transaction is governed by the terms of the Underwriting Agreement and is subject to confidentiality provisions. It is pertinent to note that HBL, acting as the Financial Advisor for the Panda Bond issuance, did not charge any fee. The fee and commission arrangements with the Placement Agent (SCB) in the Eurobond transaction are set out in pricing communications and term sheets which are subject to confidentiality obligations.

(d) As there is no violation of PPRA Rules, 2004, there is no question of any inquiry.

PLAN TO UPGRADE DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

41. * Syeda Shehla Raza:

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

a) whether there is any plan to upgrade digital infrastructure in Federal Educational Institutions; and

b) details of the budget allocation and implementation status of such initiatives?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) Yes. The Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training/Federal Directorate of Education has prepared/submitted the PC-I/Digitalization Roadmap titled "Roadmap for Advancing Digital Learning and Technology Integration in FDE (2026-2030)" for phased upgradation of digital infrastructure in Federal Educational Institutions under FDE.

The plan covers high-speed internet and campus LAN/Wi-Fi, digitally enabled/smart classrooms, IT and STEAM labs, improved student-to-device ratio through Chrome books/shared devices, centralized Learning Management System (LMS) and digital content repository, EMIS/MIS/SIS integration, cloud shift, FDE intranet/VPN, teacher digital capacity building, Ed-Tech Cell, and cyber security/data protection. The roadmap targets system-wide digital integration by 2030.

(b) The proposed five-year financial requirement is PKR. 4,949.40 million (approximately PKR. 4.95 billion), phased as PKR. 2,551.70 million for Phase-I (Years 1-2) and PKR. 2,397.70 million for Phase-II (Years 3-5). Major proposed components include Digital Infrastructure (PKR. 3,860.40 million), Digital Learning Platforms (PKR. 350.00 million), Digital Capacity & Literacy (PKR. 145.00 million), Data/Systems Integration (PKR. 25.00 million), Policy & Governance including Ed-Tech Cell and school support (PKR. 554.00 million), and Cyber-security/Data Protection & O&M (PKR. 40.00 million). Financing is proposed through Federal PSDP, development partner support, and CSR/PPP contributions.

Implementation is already under way through 140 smart classrooms, 235 interactive screens, 78 existing IT labs, 30 latest-computer labs, 106 furnished labs with Chrome-books and STEAM kits, 22,000 Chrome-books, 2 Centres of Excellence, 8 STEAM/Robotics labs, e-Taleem LMS coverage in 211 schools with about 95,000 students, Tele-school/digital learning platforms, Tech/Coding Fellows in selected institutions, and centralized NTC internet connectivity rollout. Further expansion will be carried out phase-wise under the approved roadmap/PC-I.

IMPORT OF VEHICLES WITHOUT ANY DUTIES, TAXES

42. * Mr. Muhammad Moin Aamer Pirzada:

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

a) whether it is fact that import of cars and vehicles are allowed without any duties taxes etc. in some parts of the country, if so; and

b) the details of import of such vehicles through borders during the last three (03) years?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) There is no provision for import of cars/ vehicles without payment of duty and taxes in any part of the country;

(b) Nil data in light of (a) above.

FUND ALLOCATED AND SPENT FOR FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

43. * Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob Khan Nasir:

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

a) fund allocated and spent for Federal development projects in NA-252 (Musa Khel, Barkan, Loralai, Killa Saifullah Cum Dukki) in Balochistan during the last three years;

b) whether the Government has the details of the pending roads, dams, school, and hospitals in the said constituency's; and

c) if so, the expected time for their completion of aforesaid works?

Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (Mr. Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhary): (a) Funds under the Federal PSDP are not allocated constituency wise rather funds under PSDP are allocated to the approved projects by competent for a (ECNEC, CDWP and DDWP) as per Public Finance Management Act, 2019.

These projects are sponsored by the Federal Ministries/ Divisions as per rules of business and allocations are considered as per available resources, procedure and guidelines duly approved by the National Economic Council. It is difficult to identify constituency based projects under the federal PSDP. However, a complete list of projects located in Balochistan financed during the last three years (FY 2023- 24 to 2025-26) indicating the allocation and utilization by the respective Federal Ministries/ Divisions is attached at **Annex-I**.

(b) As stated in "a" above. In addition, a separate list of PSDP projects located in Balochistan budgeted in PSDP 2026-27 indicating respective allocations is attached at **Annex-II.** These projects are at various stages of implementation further project wise detail may be asked from the relevant sponsoring/ executing agency.

(c) As stated in "b" above.

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

<u>REMISSION IN TAX ON PETROL AND DIESEL</u>

44. * Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb:

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

a) whether it is a fact that tax being charged on petrol and diesel is highest in the history of Pakistan; if so, the reasons thereof; and

b) what steps are being taken by the Government for remission in tax on petrol and diesel?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) Currently, import and supply of petrol and diesel is exempt from sales tax in S. No. 176 of Table-1 of the Sixth Schedule to the Sales Tax Act, 1990.

(b) Needs no comments as no sales tax is chargeable on import and supply of petrol and diesel.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED UNDER FEDERAL FUNDING

45. * Syeda Shehla Raza:

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

a) the scholarships awarded by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) under Federal Funding during the FY 2024-25; and

b) the number of students benefited and their subjects of study?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) & (b) HEC, through funding received from the Federal Government, has awarded **5,636** scholarships (**5,124** Indigenous and **512** Foreign) during the year 2024-25. Details are appended below:

Program	Indigenous	Overseas	Total
Post-Doctoral Fellowship	-	164	164
PhD	28	31	59
MS/MPhil/LLM	75	68	143
Undergraduate	5,021	141	5,162
International Research Support Program (IRSIP) 06 months Research Training Abroad	-	108	108
Total	**5,124**	**512**	**5,636**

Discipline wise detail of scholarships awarded during 2024-25

Discipline	No. of Students
Agriculture & Veterinary Sciences	246
Arts & Humanities	280
Biological & Medical Sciences	1,542
Business Education	464
Engineering & Technology	468
Physical & Natural Sciences	1,783
Social Sciences	853
Total	**5,636**

DEBT TO GDP RATIO CONTINUES TO EXCEED THE LIMIT

46. * Ms. Shahida Begum:

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

a) the total public debt as on 30th June 2026 and the increase recorded over the preceding twelve months;

b) whether the debt to GDP ratio continues to exceed the limit prescribed under the Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act, 2005 and if so, by how much;

c) the debt reduction path set out in the latest Debt Policy Statement (DPS); and

d) the specific measures taken by the Government to bring the ratio back onto the statutory trajectory during the current Fiscal Year?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) As per latest monthly debt data published by SBP, total central government debt (which excludes debt from IMF) for the period Jul-May-26 is:

(PKR Trillion)	Jul-26	May-26
Domestic Debt	54.5	58.1
External Debt	23.4	23.8
Total	77.9	81.9

During these 11 months, total debt of central govt increased by PKR 4 trillion, which is 5.2%, the slowest pace in last 15 Years on 11MFY basis.

(b), (c) & (d)

Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act outlines a debt reduction path, where debt is to reduce by a defined percentage (0.75% starting from FY24) to reach 50% of debt to GDP ratio by FY33. The purpose of the Act is to provide sound principles of fiscal and debt management including reduction in the amount of federal fiscal deficit and public debt to GDP ratio to maintain it within prudent limits.

It is important to note that public debt is primarily obtained for financing of the federal fiscal deficit. Furthermore, the Act defines Total debt of the Government "as public debt less accumulated deposits of the Federal and Provincial Governments with the banking system". The trend of both federal fiscal deficit and debt-to-GDP ratio as defined in FRDL Act is as below:

% of GDP	FY-20	FY-21	FY-22	FY-23	FY-24	FY-25
Total Debt of the Government (FRDLA	69.9	63.9	66.6	69.1	61.9	63.9
FRDL Act Defined Limit	**59.00**	**58.50**	**58.0**	**57.50**	**56.75**	**56.00**
Federal Fiscal Deficit	-7.4	-6.7	-8.4	-8.0	-7.3	-6.2
FRDL Act Defined Limit	**4**	**3.50**	**3.50**	**3.50**	**3.50**	**3.50**

The debt to GDP ratio for Jun-26 is estimated to be 68.5%, whereas the amount of total public deposits is yet to be published by SBP. However, based on end March-26 amount of PKR 7.9 trillion, Debt-to-GDP ratio is estimated to reach 62.2% for FY26.

The government has adopted fiscal consolidation measures for generating primary surpluses since FY23, which reduces the amount needed for incremental borrowing. The government has also adopted effective debt management strategies, such as debt buybacks/retirements, and improving maturity profile with reduced reliance on short-term borrowing. This shift toward longer-tenor instruments and improved macroeconomic stability helped contain debt servicing costs as interest expense for 9MFY26 was PKR 4.9 trillion as compared to PKR 6.4 trillion during same period of FY25, a 23% YoY decrease. A downward trajectory in Debt-to-GDP ratio is, therefore, evident as the Government remains committed towards effective implementation of fiscal consolidation and debt management strategies.

The debt policy statement does not specify any separate debt reduction path, rather it provides the assessment of the actual performance against the path specified in the FRDL Act.

RESERVES OF HIMALAYAN PINK SALT

47. * Syed Rafiullah:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan possesses the principal reserves of the product globally marketed as "Himalayan Pink Salt", yet captures only a small fraction of the value generated in international markets through branding, processing and retail sales;

b) whether the Government has quantified the annual economic loss resulting from export of raw salt;

c) whether the Government has the failed to establish Internationally recognized Pakistani brands;

d) why Pakistan, despite possessing the resources, has failed to achieve for Himalayan Pink Salt the level of international brand recognition achieved by

products such as basmati rice, champagne, darjeeling tea or parmigiano reggiano; and

e) what accountability mechanism exists to evaluate the performance of public institutions responsible for mineral development, trade proMotion, intellectual property protection and export marketing in relation to the pink salt sector?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) Pakistan possesses ancient mines with abundant salt deposits of exceptional purity (up to 99%). As per Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC), Pakistan's estimated rock salt reserves are over 65 million metric tons, while PMDC-controlled reserves are over 36 million metric tons, comprising pink rock salt from the Salt Range region and grey salt from the Kohat Saline Series.

Measures to enhance branding, value addition and international recognition of Pakistani pink salt:

1. It is submitted that the product generally referred to in international markets as "Himalayan Pink Salt" has been registered and promoted by Pakistan under its geographical identity as "Khewra Pink Rock Salt", in order to strengthen its origin-based identity.
2. The product was registered as a Geographical Indication (GI) on 18.07.2022. There are 17 authorized users for Khewra Pink Rock Salt.
3. The Ministry of Commerce took the matter of introducing exclusive HS codes for Pink Salt with Pakistan Customs/FBR as no specific HS Code existed earlier. Accordingly, HS Code 2501.0021 was assigned to Pink Salt to maintain proper export record, and the change was adopted through the Finance Bill 2023-24.
4. Ministry of Commerce has also implemented a minimum export price of US$ 130 per metric ton, to prevent under-invoicing of product at export stage.
5. TDAP has also undertaken proMotional efforts, with major focus on Pakistan Pavilion at World Expo 2025 Osaka, where Pink Rock Salt has

been presented under the theme “Universe in a Grain of Salt.” and was built around Pink Rock Salt and that the Pavilion showcased Pink Rock Salt installations, the history of Pakistan’s Pink Salt, a video on Khewra Salt Mines, a digital interactive table, and a Healing Garden. Other efforts include participation of salt companies in annual FoodAg Karachi, and in leading international exhibitions including Gulfood (UAE), Anuga (Germany), SIAL (France, Canada and Malaysia), Foodex Japan and MIHAS (Malaysia); as well as, buyer-seller meetings, trade delegations, product profiling, market intelligence and capacity-building programmes.

(b) Pink Salt exports increased from US$ 35 million in FY 2025 to US$ 36 million in FY 2026, while quantity increased from 127,924 tons to 148,071 tons. So apparently, there is no economic loss to the export of this product, though the potential for value addition does exist.

(c) The establishment of internationally recognized commercial brands requires sustained product development, packaging, certification, retail placement and private-sector marketing. These functions are primarily undertaken by the authorized users/exporters (private sector).

However, the Government has undertaken various measures, including:

- GI registration of Khewra Pink Rock Salt,
- Creation of a specific HS Code for Pink Salt,
- Registration of authorized users,
- Minimum export pricing, and trade proMotion activities. In particular, Pakistan Pavilion at World Expo 2025 Osaka has been used as a major international platform for presenting Pink Rock Salt as a unique Pakistani product. The Pavilion was themed “Universe in a Grain of Salt” and highlighted Pakistan’s cultural heritage, economic potential and natural resources through Pink Rock Salt installations and related interactive displays.

(d) As mentioned above, the Government has taken several consolidated measures for international recognition and value enhancement of Pink Rock Salt/Khewra Pink Rock Salt. These include registration of the product as a GI, finalization of product specifications, correction of its geographical identity as Khewra Pink Rock Salt, registration of its authorized users, launch of efforts for international registration of pink salt GI, and proMotional activities through TDAP, including FoodAg, foreign exhibitions and Pakistan Pavilion at World Expo 2025 Osaka. The Government provides policy support, GI protection through registration in Pakistan and efforts for its global registration, registration of authorized users, export pricing measures and trade proMotion facilitation, while long-term product specific branding are led by the private sector, especially the authorized users.

(e) There are different institutions responsible for conducting different aspects of the product registration, maintenance and marketing of Pink Salt e.g PMDC is owner of reserves as well as the Registrant responsible for matters related to the product and its authorized users,, its supply chain development; the IPO-Pakistan processes GI protection, registration and effective use of GI products under the Geographical Indications Law of 2022; and TDAP undertakes trade proMotion and export marketing activities. Due to these efforts export of pink salt from Pakistan has increased from US$ 35 million in FY 2025 to US$ 36 million in FY 2026, while quantity increased from 127,924 tons to 148,071 ton which indicate satisfactory performance by multiple government organizations for product development, value chain improvement, branding through GI registration and marketing of Pakistani Pink Salt products in international markets.

<u>PRIVATE SCHOOLS ARE VIOLATING LIGHTER SCHOOL BAG POLICY</u>

48. * Mr. Asif Khan:

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

a) whether it is a fact that despite Private Educational Institutions Regulatory Authority's (PEIRA), the desired regulatory measures regarding the lighter school

bag policy (10% of body weight), many private schools are still violating these instructions;

b) whether PEIRA has taken notice that students at Playgroup, Nursery, Kindergarten and Primary levels are facing an overburdened curriculum, affecting their physical and mental well-being due to such heavy bags;

c) whether the Government has any plan to introduce a uniform curriculum across the education sector and revise the existing overburdened curriculum in consultation with child psychologists, education specialists and child development experts; and

d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to enforce the lighter school bag policy, ensure uniform curriculum implementation, reduce academic burden and regulating fee structures for reforms in the education sector?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) It is apprised that under relevant provisions (Section 5) of Islamabad Capital Territory – Private Educational Institutions (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2013, a meeting of the Authority (ICT-PEIRA) was convened on 13.05.2026 and the Authority approved a comprehensive "Lighter School Bag Policy" after considering the domestic & international best practices (**Annex-I**). The policy was duly notified on 14.05.2026 and is being implemented in Private Educational Institutions across Islamabad.

(b) The Authority (ICT-PEIRA) directed Privately Managed Institutions of Islamabad that "Lighter School Bags Policy" shall be implemented and the weight of School bags shall not exceed 10% of the students' body weight.

S.No.	**Class**	**Average Weight of School Bag**
1	Pre School / KG	Upto 1.5 KG
2	Grade 1-2	From 1.5 to 2.5 KG
3	Grade 3-5	From 2.5 to 4.5 KG
4	Grade 6-8	From 4.5 to 6.0 KG
5	Grade 9-12	From 6.0 to 8.0 KG (preferably within body weight rule)

Furthermore, they have been advised to adopt appropriate measures by having rationalized timetables, provision of lockers and reduction of unnecessary books and study materials, in order to minimize the physical burden on students

(c) The Government has already introduced the uniform National Curriculum of Pakistan, 2022-23 from ECE to Grade XII, covering compulsory, elective and technical subjects, which was developed through consultation with provincial stakeholders.

At the same time, the National Curriculum Council Wing (NCCW), M/o FE&PT has undertaken an exercise to rationalize and reduce the existing curriculum of core subjects at Secondary and Higher Secondary levels to address concerns regarding curriculum overload.

This exercise has been carried out in consultation with education specialists, relevant subject experts, provincial representatives and other concerned experts, including expertise related to child development and learning. The rationalized curriculum of core subjects has been notified dated 31st July, 2026. (**Annex-II**)

(d) It is apprised that under relevant provisions (Section 5) of Islamabad Capital Territory – Private Educational Institutions (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2013, a meeting of the Authority (ICT-PEIRA) was convened on 13.05.2026 and the Authority approved a comprehensive "Lighter School Bag Policy" after considering the domestic & international best practices. The policy was duly notified on 14.05.2026 and is being implemented in Private Educational Institutions across Islamabad.

In addition to this, it is apprised that pursuance of Rule 36 of Private Educational Institutions (Registration, Regulation and ProMotion) Rules, 2024, private schools of Islamabad can increase fee up to five percent. In case any private school intends to increase the fee beyond five percent, can increase from Six to Eight percent with the approval of the Authority (ICT-PEIRA).

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

MARKET ACCESS AND CONFORMITY RECOGNITION FOR PAKSITANI PRODUCTS

49. * Ms. Shaista Pervaiz:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) the major non-tariff barriers currently faced by Pakistani exports in international markets;

b) the details of sectors most affected by such barriers and the estimated impact on exports;

c) the measures being by the Government through Bilateral and Multilateral Forums to address these barriers; and

d) the progress achieved so far in obtaining market access and conformity recognition for Pakistani products?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) There are different types of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) being faced by Pakistani exports in international markets. The list of major NTBs is at **Annex-I .**

(b) Although the NTMs / NTBs can affect any product, their potential adverse effects are most pronounced across Agricultural Goods and Textiles **(Annex-II)**

(c) The Ministry of Commerce is actively addressing Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) through Bilateral and Multilateral engagements with key trading partners and international organizations. Pakistan regularly participates in the WTO Committees on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) to raise concerns regarding trade-restrictive measures affecting Pakistani exports. The Ministry also pursues regulatory cooperation and market access issues through Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations, Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs), Joint Ministerial Commissions (JMCs), and trade dialogues with partner countries. To help exporters comply with emerging international requirements, the Ministry has established the National Compliance Centre (NCC), which is facilitating awareness, capacity building, compliance mapping, and coordination with relevant public and private stakeholders on evolving regulations such as the EU Digital Product Passport (DPP), EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), Carbon Border

Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), and other sustainability-related requirements. The NCC, Ministry of Commerce, is also working with international partner organizations to strengthen Pakistan's National Quality Infrastructure.

(d) The Ministry of Commerce has made significant progress in strengthening Pakistan's export preparedness by enhancing compliance with international standards and regulatory requirements. Through the National Compliance Centre (NCC), the Ministry has conducted nationwide awareness and capacity-building programs for exporters, developed sector-specific compliance guidance, and strengthened coordination with regulatory authorities, industry associations, and conformity assessment bodies. The Ministry is also working to improve Pakistan's quality infrastructure and promote greater international recognition of testing, inspection, and certification services. These initiatives are helping Pakistani exporters meet international compliance requirements, reduce technical barriers, and improve access to global markets.

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

<u>PLANS TO IMPROVE THE COUNTRY'S OVERALL TRADE BALANCE</u>

50. * Ms. Asiya Naz Tanoli:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) what initiatives are being taken under the national trade policy to diversify exports and secure greater market access in new regional and international markets; and

b) how the Ministry plans to support the value-added sectors and small exporters to improve the country's overall trade balance?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) The following initiatives are being taken to diversify exports and secure greater market access in new regional and international markets:

<u>Initiatives to Diversify Exports:</u>

- **Rice Drawback of Local Taxes & Levies (DLTL)**: The Rice Drawback of Local Taxes and Levies (DLTL) has been allowed for rice exports effective from 23rd January 2026. The objective of the scheme is to diversify Pakistan's export base, enhance competitiveness, and secure market share against regional competitors.

- **Barter Trade Mechanism Simplified:** To address the challenges faced by the business community due to limited access to conventional financial instruments, the government has announced and implemented a **simplified barter trade mechanism with Iran, Afghanistan and Russia**.
- **19 Sectoral Councils Established:** Private sector led Councils have been established to ensure due representation of all major sectors in the policymaking and formulation process. Their establishment will contribute to diversifying exports toward non-conventional markets.
- **Trade ProMotion:** Dedicated sector-specific international exhibitions are organized annually to diversify exports in the regional and international market:
  a. **Health, Engineering & Minerals (HEMs) Show** (25–27 Feb, 2022; 23–25 Feb, 2023; 18–20 Jan, 2024; 17–19 Apr,2025)
  b. **FoodAg Exhibition** (10–12 Aug, 2023; 9–11 Aug, 2024; 26–28 Feb, 2025 – FoodAg Manufacturing; 25–27 Nov, 2025)
  c. **TEXPO** – Textile & Leather Export Exhibition (7–10 Apr 2016; 11–14 Apr 2019; 26–28 Feb 2021; 26–28 May 2023; 23–25 Oct 2024; 23–25 October 2025)
  d. To promote Pakistan's export in non-conventional markets the following forums have been held:
- Azerbaijan–Russia Interregional Forum **March 18, 2025** (Baku)
- Azerbaijan–Saudi Arabia Joint Business Council **April 29, 2025** (Riyadh)

<u>**Initiative for Greater Market Access:**</u>

- Indonesia Pakistan PTA is being expanded into a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) which, once finalized, would provide expanded market access to made in Pakistan goods.
- 14 sanitary or phytosanitary protocols were signed between Pakistan and China to strengthen agriculture and food trade cooperation.

- China imported 50,000 metric tons of Pakistani rice through China Oil and Foodstuffs Corporation (COFCO) under a special arrangement in January 2026, facilitating greater access for Pakistani rice exporters.
- Pakistan secured market access in China through finalization/signing of protocols on Traditional Herbal Medicine (THM), Maize, and Dried Fruits & Nuts. Protocols for additional products, including poultry meat and defatted bones, are under process, supporting export diversification.
- A G2G MoU was concluded for the annual export of up to 200,000 MT of rice to Bangladesh in January 2025. Under this framework, Pakistan successfully exported around 100,000 MT of white rice, reviving bilateral grain trade after more than two decades.
- Pakistan’s Khewra pink rock salt-themed pavilion at the Japan Expo drew 1.7–1.8 million visitors, showcasing tourism, culture, and investment opportunities under the theme “Universe in a Grain of Salt.”
- Dedicated **bilateral engagements** have been initiated with **Türkiye** to enhance cooperation in trade-related services, including logistics, certification, and market facilitation, aimed at improving **service-sector exports** and institutional linkages.
- **Pak-GCC Free Trade Agreement** has reached at an advanced stage of finalization, signaling imminent regional integration with Gulf economies.
- **EU GSP Plus Scheme** continues to benefit Pakistan, granting zero-duty access to 91% of its exports to the European Union.
- **Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs)** with Türkiye, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan have been successfully operationalized, enhancing bilateral trade flows.
- **Transit Trade Agreements** with Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan are now active, facilitating regional connectivity and cross-border commerce.
- **China Market Access for Food Products** has been strengthened through the signing of 15 Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) protocols, enabling targeted export proMotion.

- Ministry of Commerce successfully negotiated duty-free access for over 94% of Pakistani export products, safeguarding market share and ensuring continued competitiveness in the UK market **under UK's Developing Countries Trading Scheme (DCTS).**

(b) The government is making the following efforts to support value added sectors and SMEs:

- The **National Tariff Policy 2025–30** has been introduced, featuring reduced tariffs on raw materials and intermediary goods, along with the abolition of Additional Customs Duties (ACDs) and Regulatory Duties (RDs) by 2030 to support value addition and SME exports.
- **Export Finance Scheme Markup Reduced**: Export finance under Export Finance Scheme is available at 4.5% which is quite lower than the market rate of 11. 5%.
- **Export Finance Scheme Enhancement**: The upper limit of the Export Finance Scheme (EFS) has been enhanced by Rs. 230 billion, bringing the total allocation under the scheme to Rs. 1 trillion with 40% of the enhanced financing allocated to SME exporters.
- **Reduced Electricity Tariff**: Price of Rs. 22.98 per unit for incremental/ additional industrial consumption (effective Dec 2025, valid for 3 years) has been announced.
- **Reduced Industrial Energy Price:** The industrial unit price has been reduced by Rs. 4.04, marking a significant relief measure for the industrial sector.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION AGAINST UNREGISTERED SCHOOLS

51. * Ms. Gulnaz Shahzadi:

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

a) how many private schools are currently operating in Islamabad alongwith procedure for their registration;

b) how many schools from March 2025 to April 2026, have faced legal or administrative action for being found unregistered; and

c) what amount of fine is charged from such schools?

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) Currently, 1,641 are operating in Islamabad Capital Territory with ICT-PEIRA and the procedure for Registration / Renewal of Registration by online portal, in completely paperless environment, effective March, 2025.

- The application form is available on official website of ICT-PEIRA along with checklist (Pre-requisite for Registration) and basic information proforma.
- After dully submission of application form and prescribed regulatory fee, inspection is scheduled and conducted.
- Upon fulfillment of all documentary requirements and satisfactory inspection report, the case is forwarded to the Authority for award of Registration. The Time Bound Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for Registration is enclosed at **(Annex-A)**.

Furthermore, shortcomings (if any) are conveyed to the concerned Private School for compliance report.

(b) During Inspection and Monitoring visists of inspection teams of ICT-PEIRA, approximately 400 Private Schools were identified as un-registered and accordingly were served notices for getting themselves registered with the Authority (ICT-PEIRA). Furthermore, the fine was levied to un-registered Private Schools in accordance with Schedule II(B) of ICT-PEIRA Rules, 2024.

In addition to this, it is apprised that during the commencement of Academic Session 2026-27, if any institute is reported un-registered, shall be brought in the regulatory framework, accordingly. ICT-PEIRA is firmly committed to left no private school un-registered in ICT.

(c) The fine levied to un-registered Private Schools in accordance with Schedule II(B) of ICT-PEIRA Rules, 2024 **(Annex-B)**. Furthermore, details of month-wise fine levied to un-registered private schools is enclosed herewith at **(Annex-C)**.

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

<u>NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF 3% SHARE FOR MERGED DISTRICTS</u>

52. * Mr. Sajid Khan:

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

a) the reason for the non-implementation of the promises of a 3% share in the National Finance Commission (NFC) Award for the merged districts; and

b) the step being taken by the Government to ensure the provision of adequate development fund and major development projects for these districts?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): (a) The Federal Government constituted a Committee to give recommendations on FATA Reforms which finalized its Report on FATA reforms in 2016. Among other recommendations, it was also recommended that the National Finance Commission (NFC) will determine allocation of 3% of the divisible pool on an annual basis for implementation of the 10- year development plan for FATA. The said report was considered by the Federal Cabinet and the Committee's recommendation for consideration by the NFC was endorsed. Since the merger of the erstwhile FATA with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the 9th and 10th National Finance Commissions were constituted. However, no consensus could be reached. Therefore the 7th NFC Award remains in field.

(b) The Federal Government, pursuant to the decision of the Federal Cabinet, dated 02.04.2019 has been financing the expenditures of the merged districts from its own share in the divisible pool.

It is apprised that the determination and allocation of development funds for the merged districts fall within the mandate of the Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (PD&SI) Division. The role of the Finance Division is limited to the release of funds in accordance with the approved allocations and the directives of the competent authority.

The details of funds released by the Finance Division for the merged districts during FY 2025-26 are at **(Annex-A)**.

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

BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH ETHIOPIA

53. * Mr. Anjum Aqeel Khan:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state what strategy is being evolved by the Government to develop bilateral relations with Ethiopia especially expanding trade and investment ties keeping in view Ethiopia's strategic importance as a gateway to Africa?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): The Government of Pakistan accords high importance to strengthening bilateral trade and investment relations with Ethiopia and active efforts are being made on this accounts. Some of salient initiatives are as follows:

01. Pakistan under Look Africa Policy has set up a dedicated Trade Mission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia which is headed by a Trade & Investment Minister (BS-20). All the other Trade Missions in Africa are headed by BS-19 or BS-18 Officers.
02. Ministry of Commerce, through the Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP), successfully organized the 5th Pakistan–Africa Trade Development Conference and Single Country Exhibition in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 16–18 October 2025, providing a platform for Pakistani and Ethiopian businesses to explore trade and investment opportunities.
03. Pakistan has signed Bilateral Trade Agreement with Ethiopia in 2023 to give impetus to bilateral trade.
04. The institutional mechanism of Pak-Ethiopia Joint Trade Committee has been set up under the above agreement to systematically move forward towards deeper trade cooperation. First meeting of the Committee is planned in the year 2026.
05. Through marketing efforts, vigorous participation of Ethiopian delegates has been ensured in the recent editions TDAP-flagship events including the Food & Agricultural Exhibition (FoodAG), Health, Engineering & Minerals Show (HEMS) and TEXPO. Similar efforts are underway for future events.

06. In addition to above, Trade Mission Addis Ababa has facilitated many delegations of Pakistani businessmen from different sectors to Ethiopia over the last 2 years.

POLICY TO CONTROL RISING INFLATION

54. * Mr. Dawar Khan Kundi:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government is introducing a new policy to control the rising inflation and also increase made in prices of essential items in the country?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb):

- Present Government is pursuing a comprehensive strategy to control inflationary pressures and ensure price stability. These sustained measures have contributed to a significant easing of inflationary pressures.
- Under the SBP (Amended) Act, 2021, SBP's primary objective is to maintain low and stable inflation. SBP is taking measures to anchor inflation expectations and support price stability in the country.
- Government has successfully controlled macroeconomic imbalances through fiscal consolidation, improved foreign exchange reserves and greater external-sector stability. These developments have supported exchange-rate stability, moderated aggregate demand pressures and contributed to lower inflation in the country.
- To reinforce these gains, the Government is taking the following measures:
- ECC reviews prices and supply conditions and takes timely decisions on imports, exports, subsidies and strategic stocks of essential items.
- NPMC regularly monitors the prices and ensures the smooth supply of essential items, in collaboration with provincial governments and federal agencies.

- In view of the Middle East crisis, weekly NPMC meetings were held to ensure the uninterrupted supply of essential items and to align transportation and cargo fares with the reduction in petroleum prices.
- District-wise stock positions of essential commodities are closely monitored to ensure adequate supplies. The government uses this monitoring mechanism to identify supply disruptions and take timely administrative measures to stabilize the prices.
- Following the decline in international crude oil prices, the Government reduced petrol prices by Rs 74 per litre and diesel prices by Rs 67 per litre, helping lower transport and production costs.
- The Prime Minister's Austerity Fund 2026 and targeted relief measures have also been introduced to protect consumers from the impact of higher petroleum prices.
- Due to all these coordinated efforts, average inflation contained at 7.1%, below the budgeted target of 7.5% set for FY2026.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DETAILS OF CAMERAS TO MONITOR IMPORTS AND EPXORTS

5. Mr. Muhammad Moin Aamer Pirzada:

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the details of the CCTV cameras that have been installed on borders and ports to monitor the imports and exports; if so, the details thereof?

Minister for Finance and Revenue (Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb): It is informed that Terminal Operators at seaports, dry ports and border stations have installed CCTV cameras at all seaports, dry ports and border stations under Rule 554 of the Customs Rules, 2001. The details of the CCTV cameras installed at seaports, dry ports and border stations are enclosed as **Annex-I.**

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

STEPS TO STOP FALL IN EXPORTS AND SURGE IN IMPORTS

6. Ms. Shahida Rehmani:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

a) the increase and decline witnessed in the export and import during the last three years respectively; and

b) whether the Government has taken any steps to stop the fall in the exports and surge in the imports, the reasons thereof?

Minister for Commerce (Jam Kamal Khan): (a) Pakistan's exports increased from US$30.7 billion in FY2023–24 to US$32.0 billion in FY2024–25, before declining by 5.9% to US$30.1 billion in FY2025–26. In contrast, imports continued to rise consistently, increasing from US$59.9 billion to US$64.5 billion, and further to US$69.6 billion in FY2025–26.

(US$ Billion)

Fiscal Year	Exports	Imports	% Change in Exports	% Change in Imports
2023–24	30.7	59.9	↑ 10.6%	↑ 6.5%
2024–25	32.0	64.5	↑ 4.7%	↑ 7.7%
2025–26	30.1	69.6	↓ 5.9%	↑ 7.9%

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to stop the fall in the exports:

7. **Tariff and Tax Reforms**

- The **National Tariff Policy 2025–30** has been introduced, featuring reduced tariffs on raw materials and intermediary goods, along with the abolition of Additional Customs Duties (ACDs) and Regulatory Duties (RDs) by 2030. These measures collectively pass on benefits worth over **PKR 120 billion** to industry, aimed at lowering production costs, enhancing competitiveness, and supporting sustainable industrial growth.
- **Reduced Infrastructure Development Cess (IDC):** The Sindh government has reduced the Infrastructure Development Cess (IDC) from the previous rate of 1.85% to a new range of 0.80%–0.85%,

providing significant relief to the business community and lowering the cost of doing business.

8. **Financial Facilitation**
   - **Export Development Surcharge (EDS) Abolished**: The Export Development Surcharge, which was previously levied at the rate of 0.25% of the export value, has now been abolished. This measure is expected to bring around Rs. 21 billion relief for exporters.
   - Export Finance Scheme Markup Reduced: On the special direction of the Prime Minister, commercial banks have voluntarily reduced an additional 3% markup rate under the Export Finance Scheme (EFS). This brings the total relief in markup rates to as much as 4.5%, significantly lowering the cost of financing for exporters.
   - **Export Finance Scheme Enhancement**: The upper limit of the Export Finance Scheme (EFS) meant for export offering working capital for 180 days, has been enhanced by Rs. 230 billion, bringing the total allocation under the scheme to Rs. 1 trillion.
   - SME's share earmarked in Enhanced Export Finance Scheme: Under the Enhanced Export Finance Scheme, a dedicated share has been earmarked for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), with 40% of the enhanced financing specifically allocated to SME exporters from enhanced limit.
9. **Industrial & Energy Incentives**
   - **Reduced Electricity Tariff**: Price of Rs. 22.98 per unit for incremental/ additional industrial consumption (effective Dec. 2025, valid for 3 years) has been announced.
10. **Market Access & Trade Diplomacy**
    - Dedicated **bilateral engagements** have been initiated with **Türkiye** to enhance cooperation in trade-related services, including logistics, certification, and market facilitation, aimed at improving **service-sector exports** and institutional linkages.

- **Pak-GCC Free Trade Agreement** has reached an advanced stage of negotiations, signaling imminent regional integration with Gulf economies.
- **EU GSP Plus Scheme** continues to benefit Pakistan, granting zero-duty access to 91% of its exports to the European Union.
- **Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs)** with Türkiye, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan have been successfully operationalized, enhancing bilateral trade flows.
- **Transit Trade Agreements** with Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan are now active, facilitating regional connectivity and cross-border commerce.
- **China Market Access for Food Products** has been strengthened through the signing of 15 Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) protocols, enabling targeted export proMotion.
- Ministry of Commerce successfully negotiated duty-free access for over 94% of Pakistani export products, safeguarding market share and ensuring continued competitiveness in the UK market under **The Developing Countries Trading Scheme (DCTS).**
- **Review of Trade Agreements** with Malaysia and Indonesia is underway to optimize terms and align with evolving market dynamics.

11.<u>Trade ProMotion</u>

Dedicated sector-specific international exhibitions are organized annually to promote exports and showcase Pakistan's competitive strengths in global markets

- **Health, Engineering & Minerals (HEMs) Show** (25–27 Feb; 2022; 23–25 Feb; 2023; 18–20; Jan; 2024; 17–19 Apr; 2025)
- **FoodAg Exhibition** (10–12 Aug; 2023; 9–11 Aug; 2024; 26–28 Feb; 2025 – FoodAg Manufacturing; 25–27 Nov; 2025 –Planned)
- **TEXPO** – Textile & Leather Export Exhibition (7–10 Apr; 2016; 11–14 Apr; 2019; 26–28 Feb; 2021; 26–28 May; 2023; 23–25 Oct; 2024; 23–25 October, 2025)

- **Business & Trade Forums:** Azerbaijan–Russia Interregional Forum **March 18, 2025** (Baku) Azerbaijan–Saudi Arabia Joint Business Council **April 29, 2025** (Riyadh)

12.<u>Trade & Export Facilitation</u>

- **Rice Drawback of Local Taxes & Levies (DLTL)**: The Rice Drawback of Local Taxes and Levies (DLTL) has been allowed for rice exports effective from 23rd January, 2026. The scheme is supported by an automated application and disbursement system through Pakistan Single Window (PSW), ensuring greater efficiency, transparency, and timely facilitation for exporters.
- **Barter Trade Mechanism Simplified:** To address the challenges faced by the business community due to limited access to conventional financial instruments, the government has announced and implemented a **simplified barter trade mechanism with Iran, Afghanistan and Russia**. This framework enables exporters and importers to conduct cross-border transactions by directly exchanging goods and services, reducing reliance on foreign currency and easing pressure on foreign exchange reserves..
- **19 Sectoral Councils Established: 19 sectoral councils** have been established to ensure representation of private stakeholders in the policymaking process. These councils serve as structured platforms where industry representatives, exporters, and trade associations can actively participate in shaping policies that directly impact their sectors.
- **National Export Development Board:** The National Export Development Board (NEDB) is Pakistan's apex body for export development and policy coordination. It is headed by the Prime Minister and serves as a high-level platform to set strategic direction, review progress, and oversee initiatives aimed at diversifying and expanding the country's exports.

Moreover, Pakistan's import surge in FY2025-26 appears to be driven by a combination of **price effects, economic normalization, and recovery in industrial activity**. A major factor was the sharp increase in import prices of key commodities during the Mar-June period, particularly after the regional war-related energy price shock. HSD import prices increased by more than **100%**, crude oil prices rose by around **62%**, and LNG prices increased by nearly **36%**. Similarly, prices of car kits, chemicals, iron and steel, and other industrial inputs also recorded double-digit increases. Therefore, a significant part of the import increase was **value-driven rather than purely volume-driven**, especially in petroleum and raw material categories.

The second major reason is the gradual **normalization of imports after the 2022 balance of payments crisis**. During the crisis period, imports were compressed through administrative controls, tariff and non-tariff measures, and very tight monetary conditions, with the policy rate reaching a historic high of **22%**. In FY2025-26, macroeconomic conditions improved, the policy rate declined to around **10.5-11%**, and the new tariff policy introduced some degree of import liberalization. As a result, previously suppressed demand for industrial raw materials, machinery, parts, and intermediate goods started to re-emerge.

The import increase was also supported by a strong recovery in manufacturing and transport-related sectors. LSM grew by **6.4% during Jul-Apr FY2026**, compared with a contraction of **1.5%** last year, with 16 out of 22 sectors showing growth. The automobile sector remained particularly strong, with production of trucks and buses up **69.6%**, cars **44.7%**, 2/3 wheelers **30.4%**, and jeeps/pick-ups **31.7%** during Jul-May FY2026, increasing demand for imported kits and parts. In addition, public-sector imports such as mass transit buses, policy-based sugar imports, and higher imports of chemicals, steel, and other raw materials further contributed to the overall import surge.

<u>SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FUND</u>

7. Ms. Aliya Kamran:

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

a) **whether it is a fact that students of Islamabad Model School for Girls (VI-X), F-7/2, Islamabad are being charged Rs. 200 per month as School Management Committee (SMC) Fund and Rs. 2,500 per month as bus fee;**
b) **whether, under the Government policy, eligible students are entitled to free transport facilities; if so, the details thereof;**
c) **if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons for charging bus fee contrary to the prescribed policy and the authority under which such fee is being recovered; and**
d) **whether the Government has identified or intends to identify the officials responsible for such deviation, recover any unauthorized amount collected, and ensure compliance with the approved transport policy in all institutions under the Federal Directorate of Education?**

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui) (a) Yes. A non-mandatory / optional contribution of Rs. 200 per month under the School Management Committee (SMC) donation Fund and Rs. 2,500 per month as transport support charges (non-mandatory/optional) was collected for a limited period under exceptional circumstances.

The transport support contribution was introduced following a significant increase in fuel prices arising from regional developments affecting fuel supply routes, which substantially increased operational costs and constrained the institution's allocated Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) budget. With the approval of SMC under the available budgetary allocation, continuation of transport services during the months of April and May without additional support was not financially feasible. The decision was taken after deliberation and approval by the School Management Committee (SMC), comprising elected parent representatives and other stakeholders, and was not a unilateral decision of the Head of Institution. It is pertinent to note that SMC is mandatory to raise funds under to Right to Free and Compulsory Education SMC Rules 2021.

Budget detail of Repair and Maintenance allocated for Buses.

- Repair budget Allocation = 400000/-
- Cut on budget due to austerity measures =140000/-

- Released Budget =260000
- Expenditure = 259230/-
- Budget Balance =770/-
- Pending payment of repair workshop = 770181/-

Salary of conductor and drivers who are not hired through contract.

The arrangement in question was adopted as a temporary administrative measure in order to sustain transport services under exceptional financial constraints and in good faith to safeguard students' interests and ensure continuity of services. Nevertheless, the institution intends to approach the competent authorities for enhancement of POL allocations in order to avoid similar situations in future and to ensure uninterrupted provision of transport facilities in accordance with Government policy.

(b) Yes, transport is allowed in neighborhood school free however due to facilitation extended to students who come from remote area SMC donation was collected to ensure continued bus services. School administration highly regards and is bound to follow the Constitutional obligation. Every step is taken towards the ultimate ease ensuring the provision of congenial learning environment for students.

(c) 3.1. MOFEPT {1771 (2021)/Ex. Gaz.} notification issued on 2nd Nov; 2021. Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act clause 11,(e), Functions of School and College Management Committees (SMC) are as under: -

> *"School and College Management Committees shall mobilize financial resources and raise funds from community, parents and/or students for all operational management of school buses which may including, but is not limited to, repair, maintenance, POL and operational staff (drivers and conductors). It shall also have a monitoring / supervisory role over the annual financial allocations provided by appropriate government to operationalize of school or college buses."*

3.2. clause 18, Roles and responsibilities of Finance Secretary.

"18. Roles & Responsibilities of the Finance Secretary----(1) The Finance Secretary shall;

a) Operate bank account of the SMC jointly with the Chairperson;

b) Maintain all financial records being the signatory of the joint account of SMC in collaboration with General Secretary."

Finance secretary is signatory in joint bank Account which is dormant/ non-active. Thus all financial record in school related to SMC fund and bus donation fund is supervised by him along with In charge teacher.

The transport support charges were introduced as a temporary and exceptional measure necessitated by increased operational costs resulting from the sharp rise in fuel prices and the insufficiency of the allocated POL budget.

The arrangement was approved by the School Management Committee (SMC) through a duly convened meeting attended by parent representatives and other Members of the Committee. The contribution was voluntary in nature and was not uniformly imposed on all students.

Approximately 30% of the student population contributed towards the transport support charges, while no coercive measures were adopted against non-paying students. In addition, concessions and waivers were extended in deserving cases, including families having more than one child enrolled in the institution.

As fuel prices have subsequently stabilized, the institution expects to discontinue the transport support charges from August 2026, or alternatively reduce them to a nominal amount strictly required for vehicle maintenance and repair, if necessary.

(d) The arrangement in question was adopted as a temporary administrative measure following consultation with parents and approval by the School Management Committee (SMC) in order to sustain transport services under exceptional financial constraints. **(Annxure- A)**

As the measure was taken transparently, collectively, and in good faith to safeguard students' interests and ensure continuity of services, no evidence of individual misconduct, unauthorized action, or mala fide intent has been established against any official.

Nevertheless, the institution intends to approach the competent authorities for enhancement of POL allocations in order to avoid similar situations in future and to ensure uninterrupted provision of transport facilities in accordance with Government policy.

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

PRESENT FOREIGN FUNDED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

8. Syeda Shehla Raza:

Will the Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state:

a) whether the Ministry conducted any audit or performance review of present foreign funded development projects; and

b) if yes, the details of the said findings?

Minister for Economic Affairs (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema): (a) The Ministry of Economic Affair's mandate under Rules of Business is as under: -

i. Assessment of requirements; programming and negotiations for external economic assistance from foreign Governments and organizations.

ii. Negotiations and coordination activities, etc., pertaining to economic cooperation with other countries.

iii. External debt management, including authorization of remittances for all external debt service, compilation and accounting and analysis of economic assistance from all foreign governments and organizations.

(b) MoEA does not undertake audits of foreign-funded development projects. However, the Auditor-General of Pakistan (AGP) regularly conducts Audit of foreign-funded development projects on annual basis in accordance with its mandate.

The MoEA, however, regularly conducts joint portfolio review with development partners and implementing agencies to discuss and review the implementation progress of foreign funded development projects, identifying implementation bottlenecks and coordinate actions to facilitate their early Resolutions and tracking disbursements of external financing.

PROTECTION, CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL SITES

9. Syeda Shehla Raza:

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

a) the details of any international collaborations or funding for the protection conservation of historical sites in the country; and

b) if so, the amount provided so far alongwith current status of that historical site?

Minister for National Heritage and Culture Division (Mr. Aurangzeb Khan Khichi): (a) The heritage sites and monuments have been devolved to their respective Provinces in the wake of 18th Constitutional Amendment, 2010.

(b) The Department of Archaeology & Museums (DOAM) working under the administrative control of National heritage & Culture Division is only restricted to ICT and there is no "international funding" available for protection and conservation of historical sites.

EDUCATION FACILITY IN SECTOR I-16, ISLAMABAD

10. Mr. Ramesh Lal:

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

a) whether it is a fact that facility of education is not available in Sector I-16, Islamabad, despite the fact that population of about eight to nine thousand is residing in the said sector;

b) whether it is also a fact that the High School Buildings for boys and girls are not available in the said sector; and

c) **the time frame by which the said school buildings will be constructed and would be made functional, as the thousands of girls and boys are being deprived of the basic education?**

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training (Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui): (a) The Federal Directorate of Education (FDE) is mandated to cater to the educational needs of the residents of Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). In this regard, the Planning & Development (P&D) Wing of FDE initially approached the Capital Development Authority (CDA) for the allotment of plots reserved for public sector primary, secondary, and higher secondary schools in Sector I-16.

A formal reminder was subsequently issued on 30th August, 2021 F.4-349/21 (Dev), and further reminders were sent from time to time vide letter no. F.4-319/ 23(Dev) dated 14-7-25. The allotment of these plots is essential to enable this office to prepare the PC-I, including the incorporation of land costs, if applicable, for the establishment of the proposed educational institutions.

(b) Yes, it is a fact. Plot have been reserved in Sector I-16 for public sector primary, secondary and higher secondary schools however, these plots have not yet been allotted to the Federal Directorate of Education (FDE).

(c) After allotment of reserved Plots, PC-I comprising all components will be submitted to the Ministry for their further necessary action i.e., consideration at CDWP / DDWP, allocations of funds, etc.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Chairperson: Leave applications.

Mr. Chairperson: Mr. Muhammad Moin Aamer Pirzada has requested for the grant of leave for 17th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Chairperson: Syed Waseem Hussain has requested for the grant of leave from 17th and 18th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Chairperson: Mr. Abdul Aleem Khan has requested for the grant of leave for 17th, 20th and 21st August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Chairperson: Ms. Naz Baloch has requested for the grant of leave from 19th to 21st August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Chairperson: Mr. Anjum Aqeel Khan has requested for the grant of leave from 21st to 31st August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Chairperson: Pir Aftab Hussain Shah Jilani has requested for the grant of leave for the whole current Session. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Chairperson: Mr. Mujahid Ali has requested for the grant of leave from 17th to 21st August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Chairperson: Ms. Shazia Fareed has requested for the grant of leave for 17th and 18th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Chairperson: Chaudhry Tariq Bashir Cheema has requested for the grant of leave from 17th to 21st August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Chairperson: Syed Abdul Qadir Gilani has requested for the grant of leave for the whole current Session. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Chairperson: Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar has requested for the grant of leave from 18th to 20th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Chairperson: Mr. Muhammad Mobeen Arif has requested for the grant of leave for 20th and 21st August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

ANNOUNCEMENT *REG*: PRESENCE OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS FROM COMSATS UNIVERSITY IN THE GALLERY

Mr. Chairperson: May I have the attention of the House please? The honourable Members are informed that the students and faculty Members from COMSATS University Islamabad are sitting in the Visitor's Gallery, we welcome them.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026

جناب چیئرپرسن: Honourable Members سے request ہے کہ میں پہلے Item No. 8 لوں گا پھر میں واپس Item No. 3 پر آجاؤں گا۔ Honourable Khawaja Muhammad Asif Sahib please. پارلیمانی سیکرٹری صاحب، راجہ اُسامہ صاحب کا mike کھولیں please۔

Parliamentary Secretary for Defence (Raja Osama Sarwar): I, on behalf of Minister for Defence, introduce a Bill to amend the National University of Pakistan Act, 2023 [The National University of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill, 2026].

Mr. Chairperson: A Bill to amend the National University of Pakistan Act, 2023 [The National University of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill, 2026], stands introduced.

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE *REG*: THE DETENTION OF TEN PAKISTANIS IN SOMALIA, THE DELAY IN THEIR REPATRIATION, AND THE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY PAKISTANIS ABROAD

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 3. Calling Attention Notice. Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel Sahib to move Item No.3.

Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel: I, invite attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to a matter of urgent public importance regarding the detention of TEN Pakistanis in Somalia, the delay in their repatriation, and the difficulties faced by Pakistanis abroad, causing grave concern amongst the public.

Mr. Chairperson: Honourable Mr. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary Sahib, please.

وزیر برائے پارلیمانی امور (ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری): بہت شکریہ honourable Chair. سر! گزارش یہ ہے کہ اس matter پر کل بھی ایوان میں بات ہوئی ہے اور آج یہ Calling Attention Notice کی شکل میں discuss ہو رہا ہے۔ اس میں 17 لوگ ہیں جو Somalia کے بحری قذاقوں کے قبضے میں ہیں، اور اس میں سے دس جو ہیں وہ پاکستانی ہیں، ابھی مکمل کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ Somalia کے ساتھ ہمارے سفارتی روابط وہ نہیں ہیں، اور جبوتی کے ذریعے جہاں پہ ہمارا سفارت خانہ ہے، اس کے ذریعے ہم کوشش کر رہے ہیں کہ Somalia

کی Government کے ساتھ رابطہ کیا جائے۔ اب وہ رابطے قائم ہو چکے ہیں، لیکن Somalia کے اس حصے میں جہاں پہ ان لوگوں کی presence ہے اور جہاں انہوں نے ان لوگوں کو یرغمال بنایا ہوا ہے، وہاں پہ Somalian Government کا بھی اتنا مؤثر control نہیں ہے۔ تو ابھی جو ہماری Embassy ہے London میں، ان سے بھی رابطہ کر کے، ان کے ذریعے بھی ہم پوری کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ان شاءاللہ یہ کوشش جلد بارآور ہوں گی۔

Multi-million dollars کی ان کی demand ہے ان لوگوں کو رہا کرنے کے لیے، اور ہمارے لوگ بحفاظت ہیں، جو ابھی تک ہمیں اطلاع ملی ہیں، اس میں ان کی جان و مال بالکل محفوظ ہے۔ جہاز چھوٹا ہے، اور یہ Peru ایک ملک ہے، اس کا جھنڈا اس میں لگا ہوا تھا۔ اس کی ownership کے حوالے سے بھی ابھی تک کوئی clarity محصول نہیں ہوئی ہے، لیکن ہمارا جو Foreign Office ہے، وہ بہت actively اس کو pursue کر رہا ہے، اور اس سلسلے میں بہت جلد پیش رفت متوقع ہے۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: شکریہ، عبدالقادر پٹیل صاحب۔

جناب عبدالقادر پٹیل: سر! میں منسٹر صاحب کی جو منطق ہے، اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے مجھے اندازہ ہے کہ انہوں نے شاید study نہیں کیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ بہت جلدی اور بڑی efficiency سے ہم اس کو follow کرتے۔ تو سر، یہ پانچواں مہینہ ہے، اور جیسے انہوں نے کہا کہ کل بھی اس ایوان میں اس کا ذکر ہوا تھا، تو کل اس کا کوئی ذکر نہیں ہوا۔ اس سے پہلے دو بار Point of Order پہ میں ذکر کر چکا ہوں۔ آج کم از کم ہمیں یہ اتنا بتا دیں، جو یہ actively کام کر رہے ہیں، اس میں اتنا تو انہیں پتا ہو گا کہ Somalis کی demand کیا ہے؟ ہم کہاں تک پہنچے ہیں، ان سے بات چیت کس level پہ ہے؟

سر! ان کی families سڑکوں پہ، بیچاروں کی خوار اور دربدر ہو گئے۔ کل جو بات ہوئی تھی، وہ Iran کے border پہ جو لوگ ہیں، ان کے حوالے سے ہوئی تھی، اور آپ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ actively ہم follow کر رہے ہیں۔ یعنی کہ کچھ بھی نہیں پتا، نہ figure پتا ہے، ابھی تک ان کی demand کیا تھی، negotiation کیا ہوئی ہے؟ اور اگر آپ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ اس حصے پہ ہماری رسائی نہیں ہے، تو اس کا مطلب یہ پھر actively نہیں ہے، پھر آپ کوشش نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ تو figures میں بتائیں کہ انہوں نے کیا demand کی ہے، آپ کہاں تک پہنچے ہیں، آپ نے کیا اقدامات کیے ہیں؟ آپ کہتے ہیں بہت جلد، پانچ مہینے تو ہو گئے، اب اور کتنا جلد آپ کریں گے؟ شکریہ سر۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: جی، طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب۔

ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری: سر! آنریبل ممبر کو میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ جب وہ ایوان میں نہیں ہوتے تو جو کارروائی ہوتی ہے، اس کے بارے میں یا تو علم لے لیا کریں، اور یا اگر کوئی وزیر اس کے بارے میں کہے کہ یہ issue discuss ہوا، تو پہلے اسے پوچھ لیا کریں۔ Blatantly اس طرح آپ کا کہنا کہ جناب ایک بات ہوئی ہے، یا ہوئی ہی نہیں ہے، میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ یہ کسی بھی طریقے سے مناسب بات ہے۔

کل یہ opposition کے ایک Member نے بات کی تھی، میں نے خود اس کا جواب دیا تھا، اور اس issue کو discuss کیا تھا۔ ایوان کی کارروائی دیکھی جاسکتی ہے۔ ایسے ہوا میں کوئی بات یہاں بھی نہیں ہوتی، facts and figures کے ساتھ ہی ہوتی ہے۔ اور جو actively pursue کرنے والی بات ہے، وہ میں نے اس لیے کی ہے کہ ہمارا Foreign Office جو ہے، اس کے ذریعے ہر ممکن وہ کوشش، جتنی اس issue کو resolve کرنے کے لیے کی جاسکتی ہے، وہ کی جارہی ہے۔ اب اس میں problems کیا ہیں؟ چار main issues ہیں جو ابھی تک یہ معاملہ حل نہیں ہو سکا۔

پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ یہ جو vessel ہے، یہ اس وقت جو territorial waters ہیں Puntland کے، یہ وہاں پہ ہے، اور Federal Government of Somalia جو ہے، اس کا effective control اس area پہ نہیں ہے۔

نمبر دو یہ جو ownership ہے اس جہاز کی، جیسے میں نے پہلے کہا کہ اس پہ Peru کا flag لگا ہوا تھا، لیکن وہ بھی اس کو actively follow نہیں کر رہا۔

تیسری سر! جو main hurdle اس میں یہ ہے کہ اس وقت تک تین جو rounds ہیں negotiations کے، وہ ہو چکے ہیں۔ جو بحری قذاق ہیں، وہاں پہ جو elders ہیں Portland region میں، ان کے ساتھ تین rounds جو ہیں، وہ ہو چکے ہیں، لیکن ابھی تک وہ حل نہیں ہوئے۔

چوتھی بات سر یہ ہے کہ جو ان کی demand ہے، وہ اس وقت تین million dollars ہے۔ اب اگر اس وقت ان کی demand کو مان لیا جائے، تو یہ region ایسا ہے کہ جہاں پہ Somalia کے جو waters ہیں، یہاں یہ بہت frequent، یہاں پہ oil tankers کی آمد و رفت ہے۔ تو اگر یہ معاملہ ان کی ransom دے کے ان کو چھڑانے کی طرف جاتا ہے، تو پھر اس کے بعد آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ وہاں پہ صورتحال کیا ہو گی، اور کتنی زیادہ وہاں پہ اس طرح جہازوں کو اغواء کرنے والے واقعات ہو سکتے ہیں، ان میں کتنا اضافہ ہو سکتا ہے۔

لیکن again I assure مجھے یقین ہے کہ Foreign Office اس مسئلے پہ بالکل نہ صرف آگاہ ہے، بلکہ ہماری تمام تر کوششیں جو ممکن ہیں، ان کے ذریعے ہم یہ معاملہ جو ہے نمٹانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں، شکریہ۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: میر شبیر علی بجارانی صاحب، ایک سوال پوچھیں۔ پٹیل صاحب، آپ کا question تو ہو گیا ہے۔ جی، قادر پٹیل صاحب۔

جناب عبدالقادر پٹیل: میری گزارش ہے جس طرح وزیر صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ کل اس پہ بات ہوئی ہے اور یہ موجود نہیں تھے۔ تو میں کل اس ایوان میں شروع سے لے کر آخر تک ایک منٹ کے لیے باہر نہیں گیا۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ ان کو dejawu جس کو کہتے ہیں وہ خواب آیا ہے۔ لہٰذا کل کی ایوان کی کارروائی نکالیں۔ اگر یہ صحیح ہیں تو میں معافی مانگ لوں گا اگر نہیں تو ان سے ازراہ کرم ہاؤس میں دروغ گوئی معافی جمع کروائیں۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: میر شبیر بجارانی صاحب، سوال پوچھیں۔

میر شبیر علی بجارانی: شکریہ جناب چیئرمین صاحب۔ میرا یہی سوال ہے اور قادر پٹیل صاحب نے بڑی تفصیل سے پورے House کو بتایا بھی ہے اور حکومت سے یہ پوچھا بھی ہے کہ تقریباً پانچ مہینے ہو گئے ہیں۔ پانچ مہینے سے ان بیچاروں کی families سراپا احتجاج ہیں، کوئی خبر نہیں ہے۔ بہتر تو یہ ہوتا کہ اس چیز کو آج ہمارے وزیر موصوف صاحب ہمیں ایک progress دیتے کہ ہم اس مسئلے میں اس نتیجے تک پہنچے ہیں۔ ابھی ان چیز کو جو انہوں نے اجاگر کیا ہے، جو بتا رہے ہیں کہ جی Foreign Office engaged ہے۔ Foreign Office تو میرے خیال سے engaged ہو گا۔ انہوں نے کام کیا کیا ہے؟ انہوں نے ان قذاقوں سے ان نہتے ہمارے کراچی کے شہریوں کو بازیاب کرنے کے لیے کیا کیا ہے؟ انہوں نے کیا پیش رفت کی ہے؟ کم از کم وہ تو ہمیں بتائیں exactly ہمیں بتائیں تاکہ وہ بیچارے جو families ہیں، کراچی والے ہیں، ان کو ہم یہ آگاہ تو کر سکیں۔ ہمارے کراچی کے نمائندے ہیں، قادر پٹیل صاحب، وہ ان کے حلقے کے لوگ ہیں، وہ ان سے بار بار یہ چیز پوچھ رہے ہیں۔ Blame game کی بجائے ایک relief کا ہمیں کوئی بتایا جائے کہ یہ relief کب ملے گا، کب ہمارے پاکستانی وہاں سے ان کو نجات ملے گی؟ یہ ہم پوچھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ شکریہ۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: آنریبل طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب۔

ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری: جو personal explanation دی ہے ممبر صاحب نے، میں بالکل اسے accept کرتا ہوں، اور مجھے سمجھ نہیں آ رہی کہ اس پر وہ کتنے personal ہو گئے ہیں۔ اگر ایک Point of Order آیا، اس کا جواب دے دیا گیا، تو بڑے سنیئر آدمی ہیں، لیکن ان کی یہ بات میری سمجھ سے باہر ہے کہ کس بات پر انہیں اتنا غصہ آ گیا ہے یا اتنا mind کیا ہے انہوں نے۔ بہر حال میں کارروائی منگوالوں گا، اور پھر بات معافی پہ نہیں، پھر بات استعفے پہ ہو گی۔ اگر میں غلط ہوا، میں دوں گا، اگر وہ غلط ہوئے تو انہیں دینا پڑے گا۔ ٹھیک ہے جی، پٹیل صاحب۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: جی، طارق صاحب۔

ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری: یہ جو ابھی دوبارہ آنریبل ممبر نے جو بات کی ہے، سر! گزارش یہ ہے کہ ہماری جبوٹی میں جو Embassy ہے، جیسے میں نے بتایا ہے کہ ہماری تمام کوششیں جو ہیں، وہ جاری ہیں، اور اس میں، میں یہ بھی عرض کر دوں کہ جو Ministry of Human Rights ہے، اس نے بھی ایک inter-ministerial meeting کی ہے۔ Deputy Prime Minister صاحب نے اس کو head کی ہے، اور اس کے بعد یہ تین attempts ہو چکی ہیں۔

ہمیں بالکل اس بات کا، آپ یہ کہیں کہ معاملے کی sensitivity کا اور جو families کے جو جذبات ہیں، بالکل ہم ان سے واقف ہیں، لیکن ہمارے پاس جتنے available resources ہیں، وہ ہم utilize کر رہے ہیں، اور ان شاءاللہ ان کوششوں کو مزید تیز کریں گے تاکہ یہ معاملہ جو ہے جلد از جلد حل ہو سکے۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: شاہدہ رحمانی صاحبہ، to ask one question, please۔

محترمہ شاہدہ رحمانی: شکریہ جناب سپیکر! دیکھیں، 21st April کو یہ واقعہ ہوا، اور اس میں تقریباً دس افراد جو ہیں وہ kidnapped ہیں، جس میں چھے کا تعلق کراچی سے ہے اور چار کا ملک بھر سے۔ اب ان میں سید یوسف حسین، میرے اپنے حلقے کے ہیں، اور ان کی family جس طرح suffer کر رہی ہے، یہ پانچ مہینے ایک family کے لیے اذیت ناک سفر ہے۔ ان کے چھوٹے چھوٹے بچے ہیں، اور ہم تو یہاں پر blame gaming بھی کر رہے ہیں، مذاق بھی کر رہے ہیں، لیکن وہ family اگر یہ دیکھے گی کہ ہم یہاں کیا کر رہے ہیں تو یہ بڑا serious matter ہے۔ ہمیں serious ہو کے بات کرنی چاہیئے، serious ہو کر جواب دینا چاہیئے۔ Ministry کا رویہ بھی اسی طرح ہونا چاہیئے کہ ان کی family کے لیے ایک ایک منٹ، ایک ایک second بہت ہی اذیت ناک ہے، اور پانچ مہینے ہو گئے۔ تو مجھے Minister صاحب، کیا surety دے رہے ہیں کہ وہ کب تک ان کی family کو اس اذیت سے نجات دلائیں گے؟ ان کے family کے سربراہ کب تک واپس آئیں گے؟ کیا کوئی Ministry سے ان کی family سے جا کر ملا، ان کو تسلی دی کہ یہ پاکستان کا مسئلہ ہے اور اس میں Government of Pakistan کو ان families کے ساتھ کھڑا ہونا چاہیئے تو Government نے اس میں کیا کردار ادا کیا؟

جناب چیئرپرسن: Honourable طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب، please۔

ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری: Honourable Chairperson! میں نے ساری تفصیلات ایوان کے سامنے رکھی ہیں اور ان کی families کے بارے میں جو بات کی گئی ہے، یقیناً ہم اس کے بارے میں بھی بالکل concerned ہیں۔ Ministry کسی حوالے سے بھی اس میں نہ تو غیر سنجیدہ ہے اور نہ کوئی ایسی option جو کہ اس وقت تک ہمارے پاس available تھی اور اسے avail کرنا چاہیئے تھا، وہ ہم نے چھوڑی ہو۔ تمام options اس میں استعمال ہو رہے ہیں۔ Minus کہ انہیں ابھی تک وہ جو ransom demand کر رہے ہیں 3 million dollars، وہ نہیں دیا گیا اور اس کی وجوہات میں آپ کے سامنے بیان کر چکا ہوں کہ وہ اتنا frequent passage ہے کہ اگر یہ روایت قائم ہو گئی، تو پھر کوئی بھی جہاز وہاں سے محفوظ گزرنا مشکل ہو جائے گا۔ لیکن اس کے لیے ہم جو attempts کر چکے ہیں، اس کے علاوہ بھی جو ہمارے resources ہوں گے، وہ ان شاءاللہ تعالیٰ ضرور ہم apply کریں گے۔

جناب چیئرپرسن : سید حسین طارق صاحب to ask one question, not present. مرزا اختیار بیگ صاحب to ask one question please.

مرزا اختیار بیگ : شکریہ سپیکر صاحب! ہم کراچی کے MNAs ہیں اور ان کے جو 6 sailors تھے، ان کا کراچی سے تعلق ہے اور ہمارے پاس ان کی families بڑی امیدیں لے کے آتی ہیں۔ میں دو تین angles سے چاہتا ہوں، please طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب اگر جواب دے دیں۔ پہلی چیز تو یہ ہے کہ 13 اگست کو اسحٰق ڈار صاحب نے اس پر ایک meeting منعقد کی تھی اور کچھ decisions لیے گئے

تھے۔ توطارق صاحب سے میری request ہے کہ please share کریں ہم سے کہ وہ کیا strategy تھی، کیا decisions تھے اور کیا اس میں ہم کچھ چیزیں بتلا سکتے ہیں ان families کو جب وہ آنسولے کے ہمارے پاس پوچھنے کے لیے آئیں؟ پہلا سوال یہ ہے۔ دوسرا یہ ہے کہ انہیں medicine ، food اور پانی کی قلت شروع ہو گئی ہے۔ کیا اس سلسلے میں ہم کوئی role ادا کر سکتے ہیں، کچھ neutral لوگ جو اس علاقے میں اثر ورسوخ رکھتے ہوں اور وہ medicine بالخصوص پانی اور food supply کر سکیں؟ تیسری چیز یہ ہے کہ 3 million dollars کا جو ransom مانگا جارہا ہے، کیا owner of the tanker اس میں share کرنے کو تیار ہے؟ کیونکہ end of the day وہ owner ہے اس tanker کا، جس کو ransom کے لیے hijack کیا ہے۔ تو یہ تین چیزیں ہیں۔

ہم سب نے مل کے اس سلسلے میں کوشش کرنی ہوگی، کیونکہ چار مہینے گزر چکے ہیں اور indefinitely اس کو ہم چھوڑ نہیں سکتے۔ ہمیں اس کو دیکھنا ہے کہ کوئی حکمت عملی ہے، کچھ neutral لوگ ہیں، ایسے ممالک جن کو بیچ میں ڈال کے اس مسئلے کو حل کرایا جاسکتا ہے۔ بہت شکریہ۔

جناب چیئرپرسن : بیگ صاحب ایک سوال کر سکتے ہیں۔ طارق صاحب، انہوں نے تین چیزیں کہی ہیں، briefly explain کر دیں please۔

ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری: میں سر بہت مختصر عرض کروں گا۔ سب سے پہلے تو میں یہ عرض کروں کہ vessel کی جو ownership ہے، اس میں address دبئی کا ہے۔ ہمارا جو Consulate دبئی میں ہے، انہوں نے جب اس address کو check کیا تو وہ address صحیح نہیں نکلا، جس کی وجہ سے اس vessel کی verification کے بارے میں بڑے serious questions arise ہوئے ہیں اور ابھی تک responsibility اور وہ effective channel جو اس vessel کے owners ہیں، ان کے ساتھ develop نہیں ہو سکا۔ جو میں نے کہا کہ round of negotiations ، اس میں ہماری Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in coordination with Ministry of Human Rights, Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Defence اور تمام جو ہمارے relevant Pakistani missions ہیں، وہ اس سلسلے میں actively کام کر رہے ہیں۔

تیسری بات انہوں نے کی کہ اس میں private یا کوئی Member کام کر سکتے ہیں، تو قادر پٹیل صاحب کا وہ حلقہ ہے، اگر وہ راضی ہوں صومالیہ جانے پہ تو Government انہیں یہاں سے صومالیہ بھیجنے اور ان کے ساتھ مذاکرات کرنے کے لیے تمام انتظامات کرنے کے لیے تیار ہے۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: شکریہ۔ Item No. 04, Introduction of Bills ، خالد محمود صدیقی صاحب۔ جی آپ کا ہے؟ خالد محمود صدیقی صاحب، پہلے کر لیں پھر آپ کو time دیتا ہوں۔ Calling Attention Notice تو ختم ہو گیا۔ اس کے بعد Point of

Order پہ آپ کو بات کرائیں گے۔ Calling Attention Notice پہ آپ نہیں بول سکتے، جن honourable Members کے نام آئے ہیں، وہی بول سکتے ہیں۔ جی بولیے۔

جناب محمد فاروق ستار: بنیادی بات یہ ہے کہ طارق فضل صاحب یا کوئی بھی Minister بتائیں گے کہ یہ جو families ہیں، ان کے نام، ان کے کوائف، ان کے phone numbers اور کون ان سے روزانہ کی بنیاد پر نہ صحیح، لیکن weekly کم از کم ان کے ساتھ رابطہ کر کے، انہیں جھوٹی تسلی کوئی دے رہا ہے یا نہیں دے رہا یا ان سے بات کر رہا ہے؟ کیونکہ ہماری اطلاع یہ ہے کہ آپ کے ہاں سے انہیں بتایا گیا کہ 5 سال تک بھی یہ مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوگا۔ میں بھی ان سے 15,10 دن پہلے ملا ہوں اور میں نے press briefing کی ہے، ان 10 خانماں برباد یرغمالیوں کے لیے، Portland یا جو بھی no-go area ہے، وہاں پر بحری قزاقوں نے انہیں یرغمال بنایا ہوا ہے۔ آپ یہ یقین تو کرائیں کہ آپ ان کے ساتھ engaged ہیں اور ان کو آپ تسلی دے رہے ہیں۔

دوسرا، آپ کو یہ معلوم ہے کہ یہ جو جہاز ہے اس کا نام ہے 25Owner، یہ تیل لے کے آرہا تھا اور اس جہاز کا مالک یمنی ہے۔ کیا ہم نے وہاں پر کوئی بات کی ہے اور کوئی اس سلسلے میں کوشش کر رہا ہے، ان سے کیوں نہیں ہم تاوان دینے کی بات کر رہے ہیں؟ یہ میں صرف مشورے دے رہا ہوں تاکہ آپ اپنے کام کو آگے بڑھا سکیں۔

آخری بات یہ کہ چار جہاز اس کے بعد وہاں kidnap کیے گئے ہیں اور ان کے عملے کو بھی یرغمال بنایا گیا ہے۔ اب یہ international اور multinational issue بن گیا ہے۔ طارق فضل صاحب، کیا ہم نے ان چار جہازوں کے عملے کی تفصیل لے کر جو UK میں Maritime Agency ہے، ان کے پاس یہ سارا record ہے، کیا ہمارے Maritime Minister, Foreign Minister، یا ہمارے محکمے اور وزارتیں اگر international law enforcement agencies کو involve کر کے اس مسئلے کو دیکھیں۔ ہم تو ڈرتے رہیں گے۔ چیئرمین صاحب! 3 million dollars کی بات ہے۔ 3 million dollars کا مطلب ہے 75 یا 85 کروڑ روپے۔ ہم نے 20 سال پہلے negotiate کر کے Government of Pakistan سے اجازت لے کر، اس وقت MQM کے رکن ڈاکٹر عشرت العباد پاکستان کے Governor تھے۔ ہم نے وہاں جو پاکستانی یرغمالی تھے، ان سب کو رہا کرایا تھا اور کراچی کی business community سے ہم نے fund raise کیے تھے، وہاں انصار برنی ہیں، وہ بھی اس میں engaged تھے۔ انہوں نے negotiate کر کے یہ کام کیا تھا۔ Government of Pakistan نے تو اس وقت بھی یہ کام نہیں کیا تھا۔

تو کسی کو یہ کام سونپیں۔ اگر آپ کے بس کی بات نہیں ہے، تو ہمیں یہ task دیں، ہم یہ کام کر لیں گے۔ ہم انہیں رہا کرا لیں گے اور حکومتِ سندھ بھی اس میں اپنا حصہ ڈالے گی۔ 75 کروڑ روپے چاہیئں۔ میں اپنے 22 MNAs کی طرف سے ہمارا جو development fund ہے، اس میں سے ایک ایک کروڑ روپے یہاں پر دینے کا اعلان کرتا ہوں۔ مجبوری ہے، کر لیں گے بھائی! یہ کریں گے کہ جو آپ نے دیا، آپ کو

واپس دے دیں گے بھائی! ہم دینے کے لیے تیار ہیں، تو یہ 22 کروڑ روپے تو ہمارے رکھیں اور کم از کم باقی آپ اپنے تئیں جمع کریں، لیکن ٹال مٹول نہ کریں،ان کی زندگیوں سے نہ کھیلیں۔

جناب چیئرپرسن : ایسے موقعوں پر Development fund نہیں دے سکتے۔

جناب محمد فاروق ستار: یہ آگ آج ان کے گھر میں لگی ہے، کل آپ کے گھر میں بھی لگ سکتی ہے۔اس میں بے حسی اور لاتعلقی کا مظاہرہ نہ کریں اور انہیں بیگانہ نہ سمجھیں۔ 4 شہری کراچی کے نہیں بلکہ 6 ہیں۔ اگر آج نہیں کریں گے تو یہ معاملہ بڑھتا جائے گا اور اس مسئلے کا حل نکالنا Government کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ہر شہری کی جان،مال،عزت وآبرو کا تحفظ Government کی ذمہ داری ہے۔

جناب چیئرپرسن : بہت شکریہ۔ Development Funds آپ اس مقصد کے لیے نہیں دے سکتے۔ طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب،آپ نے ساری باتیں note کرلی ہیں۔ Honourable طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب۔

ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری : جی!Honourable Chairman Sahib میں صرف ایک بات کی وضاحت کر دوں کہ MNAs کو کوئی development fund نہیں دیا جاتا ہے یہ Supreme Court of Pakistan کے فیصلے کے بعد Government of Pakistan, MNAs کو کوئی development fund جاری نہیں کرتی۔اس وقت جتنی development ہو رہی ہے حلقوں میں وہ SDGs کے funds ہوتے ہیں اور وہ SDGs programme کے تحت لگائے جاتے ہیں، development fund کسی MNA کو allocate نہیں ہوتا ہے۔دوسری یہ بات ہے کہ میں ان کے جذبات کی بالکل قدر کرتا ہوں۔لیکن honourable Member نے کہا کہ 75 کروڑ روپے ان کو دینا چاہیئے اور دوسری طرف یہ بھی کہا کہ اس جہاز کے بعد چار اور جہاز بھی اغواء ہوئے ہیں۔ اب مجھے بتائیں کہ یا تو ایک single مسئلہ one time کوئی issue ہو، جس کو resolve کرنا ہو تو آپ کر سکتے ہیں یہ وہاں پر اتنی frequent واقعات ہوتے ہیں،چار اگر اور ہیں تو ان کی کیا demand ہے اور اس کے بعد اس بات کی کیا guarantee ہے کہ یہ سلسلہ اس کے بعد رکے گا نہیں،اس میں بلکہ اضافہ ہوگا تو ان تمام باتوں کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے،ہمارے جو concerned لوگ ہیں وہاں پر authorities کے ساتھ negotiate کرکے اس مسئلے کو حل کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔

THE HYDERABAD INSTITUTE FOR TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026

جناب چیئرپرسن: آئٹم نمبر 4 پلیز۔ میں پہلے agenda لے لوں اس کے بعد آپ کو دیتا ہوں، Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui Sahib, Minister for Federal Education to move Item No. 4. ان کی جگہ رابعہ نسیم فاروقی صاحبہ move کریں گی۔

Parliamentary Secretary for Federal Education and Professional Training Division (Ms. Rabia Naseem Farooqi): بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ Thank you very much honourable Chairperson! I, on behalf of honourable Mr. Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui, Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training, to introduce a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Institute for Technology and Management Sciences Act, 2021 [The Hyderabad Institute for Technology and Management Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2026].

Mr. Chairperson: The said Bill stands introduced.

THE SEED (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 5. Rana Tanveer Hussain, Minister for National Food Security and Research. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary Sahib please move Item No. 5.

Minister for Parliamentary Affairs (Mr. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary): Sir! I, on behalf of Rana Tanveer Hussain Sahib, Minister for National Food Security and Research, to introduce a Bill further to amend the Seed Act, 1976 [The Seed (Amendment) Bill, 2026].

Mr. Chairperson: The said Bill stands introduced.

THE EMPLOYEES' OLD-AGE BENEFITS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 6. Chaudhry Salik Hussain Sahib, Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development to move Item No. 6.

Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (Chaudhry Salik Hussain): بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ I introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' Old-Age Benefits Act, 1976 [The Employees' Old-Age Benefits (Amendment) Bill, 2026].

Mr. Chairperson: The said Bill stands introduced.

THE NATURAL GAS (DEVELOPMENT SURCHARGE) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 7. Mr. Ali Pervaiz, Minister for Petroleum. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary Sahib please move Item No. 7.

Dr. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary: Sir! I, on behalf of Minister for Petroleum, to introduce a Bill further to amend the Natural Gas (Development Surcharge)

Ordinance, 1967 [The Natural Gas (Development Surcharge) (Amendment) Bill, 2026].

Mr. Chairperson: The said Bill stands introduced.

THE GAS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 9. Mr. Ali Pervaiz, Minister for Petroleum. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary Sahib please move Item No. 9.

Dr. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary: Sir! I, on behalf of Minister for Petroleum, to introduce a Bill further to amend the Gas Infrastructure Development Cess Act, 2015 [The Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2026].

Mr. Chairperson: The said Bill stands introduced.

THE DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) (REPEAL) BILL, 2026

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 10. Mr. Muhammad Junaid Anwaar Chaudhry, Minister for Maritime Affairs. Mr. Darshan Sahib please move Item No. 10.

Parliamentary Secretary for Maritime Affairs (Mr. Darshan): Speaker Sahib! I, on behalf of Minister for Maritime Affairs, to introduce a Bill to repeal the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1974 [The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Repeal) Bill, 2026].

Mr. Chairperson: The said Bill stands introduced.

REPORT ON THE INSURANCE BILL, 2026

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 11. Mr. Muhammad Jawed Hanif Khan, Chairman Standing Committee on Commerce to move Item No. 11.

جناب چیئرپرسن: کامرس کے Standing Committee سے کوئی honourable Members ہیں؟ حافظ نعمان صاحب Item No. 11 move کریں۔

Mr. Muhammad Numan: Thank you very much. I, on behalf of Mr. Muhammad Jawed Hanif Khan, Chairman Standing Committee on Commerce, to present the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill to regulate the business of the insurance, to ensure the protection of the interests of insurance policyholders and to promote sound development of the insurance industry and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto [The Insurance Bill, 2026].

Mr. Chairperson: The said report stands presented.

MOTION FOR CONDONATION OF DELAY IN THE PRESENTATION OF REPORT

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 12. Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel, Chairman Standing Committee on Maritime Affairs to move Item No. 12.

Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel: Sir! I, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Maritime Affairs, to move that the delay in the presentation of the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill further to amend the Port Qasim Authority Act, 1973 [The Port Qasim Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2025], till today be condoned.

Mr. Chairperson: Now, I put the Motion to the House. It has been moved that the delay in the presentation of the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill further to amend the Port Qasim Authority Act, 1973 [The Port Qasim Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2025], till today be condoned.

(The Motion was adopted.)

REPORT ON THE PORT QASIM AUTHORITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 13. Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel, Chairman Standing Committee on Maritime Affairs to move Item No. 13.

Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel: Sir! I, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Maritime Affairs, to present the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill further to amend the Port Qasim Authority Act, 1973 [The Port Qasim Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2025].

Mr. Chairperson: The said report stands presented.

MOTION FOR CONDONATION OF DELAYIN THE PRESENTATION OF REPORT

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 14. Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel, Chairman Standing Committee on Maritime Affairs to move Item No. 14.

Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel: Sir! I’ Chairman of the Standing Committee on Maritime Affairs, to move that the delay in the presentation of the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill further to amend the Gwadar Port Authority Ordinance, 2002 [The Gwadar Port Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2025], till today be condoned.

Mr. Chairperson: Now, I put the Motion to the House. It has been moved that the delay in the presentation of the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill further to amend the Gwadar Port Authority Ordinance, 2002 [The Gwadar Port Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2025], till today be condoned.

(The Motion was adopted.)

REPORT ON THE GWADAR PORT AUTHORITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2025

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 15. Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel, Chairman Standing Committee on Maritime Affairs to move Item No. 15.

Mr. Abdul Qadir Patel: Sir! I, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Maritime Affairs, to present the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill further to amend the Gwadar Port Authority Ordinance, 2002 [The Gwadar Port Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2025].

Mr. Chairperson: The said report stands presented.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN, 2025

Mr. Chairperson: Mr. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary Sahib please move Item No. 20.

Dr. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary: Sir! I lay before the National Assembly the Annual Report, 2025 of the Election Commission of Pakistan, as required under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Election Act, 2017.

Mr. Chairperson: The said report stands laid.

HALF YEAR REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN ON THE STATE OF PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY FOR THE YEAR 2025-26

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 21. Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb, Minister for Finance and Revenue. Mr. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary Sahib please move Item No. 21.

Dr. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary: Sir! I, on behalf of Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb, Minister for Finance and Revenue, to lay before National Assembly the Half year Report of the Board of Directors of State Bank of Pakistan on the state of Pakistan's Economy for the year 2025-2026, under sub-section (2) of section 39 of the State Bank of Pakistan Act, 1956.

Mr. Chairperson: The said report stands laid.

THE 1ST BIANNUAL REPORT ON MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 7TH NFC AWARD FOR THE PERIOD JULY – DECEMBER, 2024

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 22. Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb, Minister for Finance and Revenue. Mr. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary Sahib please move Item No. 22.

Dr. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary: Sir! I, on behalf of Senator Muhammad Aurangzeb, Minister for Finance and Revenue, to lay before National Assembly the 1st Biannual report on Monitoring of the Implementation of 7th NFC Award for the period July - December, 2024, as required under clause (3B) of Article 160 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Mr. Chairperson: The said report stands laid.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILD (NCRC) FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL, 2025 TO MARCH, 2026

Mr. Chairperson: Item No. 23. Senator Azam Nazeer Tarar, Minister for Human Rights. Ms. Saba Sadiq, Parliamentary Secretary for Human Rights, please move Item No. 23.

Parliamentary Secretary for Human Rights (Ms. Saba Sadiq): I, on behalf of Senator Azam Nazeer Tarar, Minister for Human Rights, to lay before National Assembly the Annual Report of the National Commission of the Rights of Child (NCRC) for the period of April, 2025 to March, 2026, as required by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the National Commission on the Rights of Child Act, 2017.

Mr. Chairperson: The said report stands laid.

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE *REG*: THE BAN IMPOSED BY THE AUTHORITIES ON THE SALE, PURCHASE, STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION OF UREA FERTILIZER IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, RESULTING IN HOARDING SHORTAGE OF UREA FERTILIZER AND INCREASE IN ITS PRICE

Mr. Chairperson: Asad Qaiser Sahib please move Item No. 26.

Mr. Asad Qaiser: Thank you, Mr. Speaker! I invite attention of the Minister for National Food Security and Research, to a matter of urgent public importance regarding the ban imposed by the authorities on the sale, purchase, storage and transportation of urea fertilizer in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, resulting in hoarding shortage of urea fertilizer and increase in its price, causing grave concern amongst the public.

جناب چیئرپرسن: جی، طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب۔

ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری: سر! اس میں ہمارے جو Minister for Food ہیں وہ اس وقت موجود نہیں ہیں اور پارلیمانی سیکرٹری بھی آج نہیں ہیں۔ تو سر! میرا خیال ہے کہ اس کو آج کے لیے defer کر دیں، میری یہ request ہو گی۔ اسد بھائی تاکہ proper جواب آپ کو مل سکے۔ میں تو honourable Member سے request کروں گا کہ اس کو آج defer کر دیں۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: پارلیمانی سیکرٹری صاحب نہیں ہیں۔ کل کے لیے defer کر دیں۔ جی، تو طارق فضل چوہدری صاحب کل کے لیے defer کر دیتے ہیں۔

ڈاکٹر طارق فضل چوہدری: جی، ٹھیک ہے، کل کے لیے defer کر دیں۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: جی، اس کو defer کر دیتے ہیں کل کے لیے۔ پلیز۔

POINTS OF ORDER

جناب چیئرپرسن: جی امجد علی خان صاحب Point of Order پہ بات کرنا چاہ رہے ہیں۔ جی شرمیلا فاروقی صاحبہ Point of Order پہ، اویس حیدر جکھڑ صاحب، جی۔

جناب اویس حیدر جکھڑ: بہت شکریہ، سپیکر صاحب۔ سر! گزارش یہ ہے کہ اس ایوان میں نے بارہا اس issue کو highlight کیا کہ میرے ضلع لیہ میں کئی دہائیوں سے مسلسل دریائی کٹاؤ کی وجہ سے لوگ تباہی کا شکار ہیں۔ ان کے گھر اور ان کی بستیاں ہر سال دریا برد ہو جاتی ہیں اور انہیں ایک mass migration ہر سال وہاں کچے کے علاقے سے تھل میں کرنی پڑتی ہے۔

جناب سپیکر! میں نے یہاں پر سپیکر صاحب سے جب بات کی، تو مجھے یہ کہا گیا کہ آپ NDMA میں جا کے visit کر لیں۔ NDMA visit کرنے سے مجھے کس چیز کا فائدہ ہو گا؟ میرا اس ایوان سے یہ سوال ہے۔

NDMA کی یہاں پہ ایک briefing چل رہی تھی Climate Change کی کمیٹی میں، پچھلے سال تو ہمیں یہ بتایا گیا کہ جس وقت لیہ میں سیلاب آیا تھا اس وقت یہ ہمیں بتا رہے تھے کہ لیہ flood-affected regions میں نہیں ہے۔ اس وقت چار سے پانچ موضع سمران نشیب، لوہاش نشیب، خان والا اور کارنو والا مسلسل دریائی کٹاؤ کا شکار ہیں۔ اگر ان سے بات کی جائے کسی بھی محکمے سے تو آگے سے یہ جواب دیا جاتا ہے کہ لوگ دریائی belt میں بیٹھے ہیں۔ پوری دنیا میں پرانی جتنی بھی تہذیبیں ہیں وہ دریائی belt پر ہوتی ہیں یا پانی کے قریب رہتے ہیں، لوگوں کا گزر بسر وہاں پہ ہوتا ہے۔

تو میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ مہربانی فرما کر وہاں پر بروقت کوئی نہ کوئی بند بنوائے جائیں۔ NDMA صرف after disaster ہی کیوں active ہوتا ہے؟ NDMA before disaster کیوں نہیں active ہوتا اور وہاں پر لوگوں کے جو مسائل ہیں ان کو in time کیوں نہیں address کیا جاتا؟

اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں پچھلے دنوں وہاں پہ گیا تو مجھے پتہ چلا کہ ضلعی انتظامیہ نے وہاں پر بندے بھیجے ہیں اور وہ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ وہاں پر ہم آپ کو ٹینٹ اور راشن دے دیں گے۔ میری گزارش ہے کہ ہمیں ٹینٹ اور راشن کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ وہاں پر ہمیں proper embankment بنا کے دیئے جائیں اور بند بنائے جائیں۔

آج میں نے یہاں پر سوال کیا تھا کہ فی کس خرچہ اسلام آباد میں اور لیہ میں کتنا ہوتا ہے؟ تو مجھے یہ بتایا گیا کہ تین سال سے ایک روپیہ بھی وہاں پر میرے ضلعے میں خرچ نہیں کیا گیا۔ اور یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ یہ پنجاب حکومت کی ذمہ داری ہے۔

میرا یہ سوال ہے کیا بجلی فراہم کرنا گیس فراہم کرنا یا ہائر ایجوکیشن فراہم کرنا بھی پنجاب حکومت کی ذمہ داری ہے؟ اس ملک کے آئین کا آرٹیکل 37 اور 38 جو کہ promotion of social justice and promotion of social and economic well-being of people میں یہ لکھا گیا ہے کہ ریاست بلاامتیاز ہر شہری کو ایجوکیشن فراہم کرے گی، ان کے مسائل کا حل نکالے گی۔ یہاں پر ذمے لگا دیا گیا ہے پنجاب حکومت کے۔

دیکھیں there is no Constitutional-binding on provinces کہ وہ fiscal distribution کریں۔

اسی وجہ سے ہم جنوبی پنجاب والے لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ ہمیں علیٰحدہ کیا جائے، ہمیں ہمارا حق اور الگ صوبہ دیا جائے۔

اب گزارش یہ ہے کہ پانچ ہزار ارب روپے سے زائد کا اس دفعہ پنجاب حکومت کا بجٹ تھا اور ضلع لیہ میں اور باقی جنوبی پنجاب کے اضلاع میں نہ ہونے کے برابر خرچ کیا گیا۔ دیکھیں، مجھے تو یہ سمجھ نہیں آتی انہیں policies کون بنا کے دیتا ہے اور کون ایسے مشورے دیتا ہے؟

جناب چیئرپرسن: شکریہ اویس صاحب۔ آپ کا پوائنٹ آ گیا۔ Wind up کریں، پلیز۔

جناب اویس حیدر جکھڑ: سر! میں wind up کرنے لگا ہوں۔ سر! نو ارب روپے صرف اور صرف beautification کے لیے دے دیا گیا ہے۔ اگر اس میں سے چند ارب روپے بھی اگر آپ embankments بنانے کے لیے یا وہاں پہ proper بند بنانے کے لیے دے دیتے۔ تو آج لوگوں کو وہاں پر مسائل درپیش نہ ہوتے۔

تو آج میں یہ expect نہیں کر رہا تھا کہ اتنا مضحکہ خیز جواب دیا جائے گا کہ یہ ریاست کی ذمہ داری نہیں ہے۔ اس ملک کا جب آئین یہ کہتا ہے کہ یہ ریاست کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ تمام شہری اس ملک میں قانون کے سامنے برابر ہیں۔ تو کیوں discrimination کی جاتی ہے، جنوبی پنجاب کے لوگوں کے ساتھ؟ تو مہربانی فرمائیں اور اس پہ کوئی نہ کوئی Ruling دیں۔ بہت شکریہ جی۔

جناب چیئر پرسن: بہت شکریہ۔ جی، شرمیلا فاروقی صاحبہ۔

ڈاکٹر شرمیلا فاروقی: چیئرمین صاحب! ہمیں ہاؤس میں یہ inform کیا گیا تھا کہ پانچ ہزار پاکستانی پاسپورٹس کو سعودی عرب میں cease کیا گیا ہے and they turn out to be the passports issued to Afghan people.

سر! یہ بڑا serious issue ہے۔ اگر پاسپورٹ بنوانے کے لیے آپ اور ہم جاتے ہیں یا کوئی بھی پاکستانی جاتا ہے۔ تو اس کا باقاعدہ family tree and CNIC دیکھا جاتا ہے اور proper documentation ہوتی ہیں۔ اب یہاں پر یہ fake documentations ہوئی ہیں اور Afghan nationals کو پانچ ہزار پاکستانی passports issue کیے گئے ہیں اور وہ اگر cease ہوئے تو سعودی عرب کے اندر ہوئے ہیں۔

اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ آپ کا پاکستانی سکیورٹی سسٹم جو passport issue کرتا ہے اس کے اندر serious flaws ہیں۔ CNICs کس نے بنائے؟ Passports کون سی branches نے issue کیے؟ اس کے پیچھے کونسے agents تھے؟ ان کے پیچھے کونسے ایسے مافیاز موجود تھے؟

اور یہ تو ایک issue ہے جو سعودی عرب کے اندر سامنے آیا ہے. because they ceased those passports. ان پاسپورٹس پہ وہ Afghan nationals travel کر کے وہاں پہنچ گئے اور وہاں پر cease ہوئے۔ ہمیں یہ معلوم کرنا چاہیئے اور اس ہاؤس کو بھی پتہ ہونا چاہیئے and this is a very serious issue کہ اگر پاکستان میں جعلی پاکستانی passports بنائے جا رہے ہیں اور اتنی تعداد کے اندر، پانچ ہزار تو صرف سعودی عرب میں پکڑے گئے۔ How many of them must be in circulation worldwide? یہ ایک بہت serious issue ہے، سر۔ اس کے اوپر آ کے، ایک بات کر کے وزیر مملکت صاحب تو چلے گئے۔ لیکن اس کے پیچھے کتنی گرفتاریاں ہوئیں؟ کونسے وہ لوگ ہیں؟ کونسے وہ agents ہیں؟ ان کو کیا سزائیں ہوئی ہیں؟ ان کے خلاف کیا کارروائی کی گئی؟ اور جو sitting officials ہیں، جو passport-issuing authorities ہیں۔ ڈی جی پاسپورٹ کو یہاں بلایا جائے اور ان سے پوچھا جائے کیونکہ یہ تو پاکستان کی بدنامی ہے۔

پھر آپ اور ہم جیسے لوگ اور جو بیچارے عام پاکستانی ملک سے باہر جاتے ہیں اور ان کے پاسپورٹ دیکھ کے پھر ان پہ شکوک و شبہات ہوتے ہیں تو پاکستان کی بہت بے عزتی ہو رہی ہے۔ This is a stigma on our country. Sir, this is very serious issue کہ پاکستان کے اندر ایسی fake documentation ہو رہی ہے۔ جس کے اوپر باقاعدہ passports issue کیے جا رہے ہیں اور لوگ ان پہ ٹریول کر کے دیگر ممالک میں جا رہے ہیں۔

اور پھر جو اس دن بتایا وزیر مملکت صاحب نے کہ اس میں بہت سے لوگ beggars تھے۔ کتنے لوگ deport ہو رہے ہیں مختلف ممالک سے؟ کتنے ممالک اب ہمیں visa issue کرنے سے کتراتے ہیں؟

یہ سر! ایک بہت serious issue ہے and this should be taken as a national priority اور اس کے اوپر کیا گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی ہے؟ کیا لائحہ عمل بنایا گیا ہے؟ اس کے اوپر ہمیں کوئی یہاں پر بتائے تو سہی سر، یہاں تو کوئی بتانے والا بھی نہیں ہوتا! This is a very serious issue for all of us and a cause of great shame. Thank you Sir.

جناب چیئر پرسن: جی، اقبال آفریدی صاحب آپ کے پاس دو منٹ ہیں، میں نے پھر اسد قیصر صاحب کا Calling Attention Notice لینا ہے۔

جناب محمد اقبال خان: شکریہ جناب چیئر پرسن! Ex-FATA کا status، وہاں کے عوام کا رہن سہن، ان کی رہائش، وہ سب سے مختلف ہیں۔ اگر 9/11 کے بعد war on terror کے نام سے جاری جنگ کو دیکھیں تو قبائلیوں کی اینٹ سے اینٹ بجا دی گئی ہے۔ اگر وہاں پر جا کر دیکھیں تو وہ lose areas ہیں جہاں پر پانی نہیں ہے، جہاں پر لوگ displaced ہیں، جہاں پر لوگوں کے بچے تعلیم کے بغیر بڑے ہو رہے ہیں اور وہاں کے رہنے والے جب امن کے حوالے سے demand کرتے ہیں، development کے حوالے سے تو میں حیران ہوں کہ گزشتہ ڈھائی تین سال سے، ہم یہاں پر فاٹا کے Parliamentarians بیٹھے ہیں، نہ تو ہمیں PSDP میں کوئی حصہ مل رہا ہے اور نہ ہمیں SDGs میں حصہ مل رہا ہے۔ لہٰذا گورنمنٹ کی ذمہ داری ہوتی ہے کہ وہ وہاں پہ کام کرے جہاں پہ lose area ہو۔ اگر حکومت چاہے کہ بے سروسامانی کی حالت میں آنے والے لوگوں کی مدد کی جائے یا وہاں پہ مسمار گھروں کے مالکوں کے ساتھ ہمدردی کی جائے یا ان یتیموں اور بیواؤں کی مدد کی جائے تو war on terror اور دہشت گردی کی وجہ سے سب سے زیادہ متاثرہ لوگ قبائلی ہیں۔ لیکن میں as a MNA اور دیگر ایم این ایز بیٹھے ہیں، اب تک نہ ہمیں PSDP میں اور نہ SDGs میں کوئی پیسہ ملا ہے۔ مجھے بتائیں تو سہی کہ good governance کیا ہوتی ہے؟ حکومت کی کیا ذمہ داریاں ہوتی ہیں؟ یتیموں کے ساتھ تعلق کس طرح بنایا جاتا ہے؟ یتیم و بے سہارا لوگ جو وہاں پہ کیمپوں میں بھی پڑے ہیں، آدھے سے زیادہ آبادی displaced ہو کر دیگر علاقوں میں shift ہو گئی ہے، تو لہٰذا میں appeal کرتا ہوں کہ قبائل کا بھی اِس ملک سے گہرا تعلق ہے، یہ پاکستان اُن کی ہی زمینوں پر بنا ہے، وہ ہجرت کر کے انڈیا سے نہیں آئے لہٰذا ہمیں PSDP میں اور SDGs میں بھی پورا حصہ دیا جائے۔ آپ لوگ اکثر کہتے ہو کہ وہاں پہ دہشت گردی ہے، اگر آپ لوگ PSDP میں۔

جناب چیئر پرسن: شکریہ۔ چلیں wind up کریں، mike کھولیں۔

جناب محمد اقبال خان: وہاں پر development کے حوالے سے آج میں اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ ان کو اگر آپ کل دہشت گرد کہہ رہے ہونگے تو آج ان کی مدد کریں، ان کو بندوق اٹھانے سے روکیں۔ ان کے جو مسائل ہیں وہ حل کریں۔ ایجوکیشن، ہیلتھ اور دیگر necessities

کیلئے آپ انہیں بجٹ میں PSDPاور SDGs کی مد میں پیسہ allocate کریں۔ قبائلی محبِ وطن ہیں، قبائلیوں نے پاکستان کی سرحدوں کی 77 سال تک حفاظت کی ہے۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: شکریہ۔ Calling Attention Notice اسد قیصر صاحب please۔

جناب اسد قیصر: انہیں complete کر لینے دیں۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: آفریدی صاحب آپ کی بات مکمل ہوگئی ہے، آپ کو میں نے چار منٹ دیئے ہیں۔ چلیں آپ کے پاس 30 سیکنڈز ہیں۔

جناب محمد اقبال خان: جناب چیئرپرسن! شکریہ۔ دیکھیں قبائل displaced ہیں، وہ اُس ایریا میں رہ رہے ہیں جہاں پر افغانستان سے بھی دہشت گردی ہو رہی ہے، وہاں 70 سال سے FCR کے خول میں بھی رہے ہیں، اب جب وہ merge ہوئے ہیں تو 10 years کا جو transaction period ہے اس میں تو آپ لوگوں نے ٹیکس لگا دیا ہے۔ وہاں پر transaction period میں ٹیکس کیوں لگایا؟ ان پہ الٹا burden ڈالا گیا ہے۔ دنیا کا مسلّمہ اصول ہے کہ پہلے سہولت دو، پھر ٹیکس لو۔ وہاں پہ تو سہولیات نہیں ہیں۔ وہاں پہ لوگ دہشت گردی کی وجہ سے بے گھر ہیں، وہاں پہ اُن کے بچے تعلیم کے بغیر بڑے ہو رہے ہیں، اُن کے گھر مسمار ہیں تو لہٰذا میری پورے ایوان سے اپیل ہے کہ اُن کو PSDP اور SDGs میں اُن کا حصہ دیں۔ جو NFC Award میں اُن کا پیسہ بنتا ہے جو کہ سالانہ 100 ارب روپے ہے، وہ اُن کو دیا جائے تاکہ development ہو اور اُن کو تمام سہولیات میسر آئیں، میری پورے ایوان سے یہی appeal ہے۔

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE *REG*: THE BAN IMPOSED BY THE AUTHORITIES ON THE SALE, PURCHASE, STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION OF UREA FERTILIZER IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, RESULTING IN HOARDING SHORTAGE OF UREA FERTILIZER AND INCREASE IN ITS PRICE

جناب چیئرپرسن: شکریہ۔ جی. Item No. 26 اسد قیصر صاحب please۔

Mr. Asad Qaiser: Thank you, I invite attention of the Minister for National Food Security and Research, to a matter of urgent public importance regarding the ban imposed by the authorities on the sale, purchase, storage and transportation of urea fertilizer in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, resulting in hoarding shortage of urea fertilizer and increase in its price, causing grave concern amongst the public.

Mr. Chairperson: Honourable Rana Tanveer Hussain Sahib, Minister for National Food Security and Research to make a brief statement.

وزیر برائے قومی غذائی تحفظ و تحقیق (رانا تنویر حسین): Thank you very much, Sir! جس طرح honourable Member of the National Assembly اسد قیصر صاحب نے Calling Attention Notice دیا ہے، یہ بات fact

ہے کہ کے پی اور بلوچستان میں provincial governments نے یوریا کے استعمال پر ban لگا دیا ہے through district administration, Deputy Commissioner. گو کہ یہ provincial matter کہ انہوں نے ban لگایا ہے لیکن اس کی وجوہات یہ ہیں کہ پچھلے دنوں میں کچھ ایسے واقعات ہوئے۔۔۔۔

Mr. Chairperson: Order in the House, please.

رانا تنویر حسین: اس کی وجوہات یہ ہیں کہ پچھلے دنوں KP میں دہشت گردی کے کچھ ایسے واقعات ہوئے جو بڑے fatal قسم کے تھے اور اس میں یوریا کے استعمال سے explosive locally تیار کیا گیا تھا۔ اِس کو مدِ نظر رکھتے ہوئے provincial governments نے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ یوریا کے استعمال پر پابندی لگا دی جائے۔ اس میں کوئی doubt بھی نہیں ہے کہ یہ ایک بہت اہم ingredient ہے جو ہماری crops کی yield اور production کیلئے بہت اہم ہے۔ یہ use ہوتا ہے wheat میں، maize میں اور جتنی بھی crops ہیں اُن میں یوریا کا استعمال کافی ہوتا ہے۔ KP میں 3 لاکھ میٹرک ٹن یوریا استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ پاکستان میں total جتنا یوریا استعمال ہوتا ہے، وہ ہمارے fertilizer کا 65% ہے جس کا 4.8% صرف KP میں اس کا share ہے۔

اس کی importance کو مدِ نظر رکھتے ہوئے finally یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے کہ جس سے یہ explosive میں بھی استعمال نہ ہو سکے اور اس کا misuse بھی نہ ہو، تو پھر decision لیا گیا ہے کہ اس کا track and trace system بنایا جائے جو کہ گورنمنٹ نے کہا ہے اور اس پر ban لگایا ہے اور اس کے بعد یوریا کیلئے SOPs تیار کرنے کے لیے، trace and track system لانے کے لیے urea کے لئے ایک کمیٹی بنائی گئی ہے جس کو کہا گیا ہے کہ آپ ایک مہینے کے اندر اندر رپورٹ دیں، سب سے important ربیع کے لیے، اس کا استعمال ہے جو بہت ضروری ہے۔ تو اس میں جو کہ کمیٹی بنائی گئی ہے، اس میں Ministry of Industries and Production کو اس کی ownership دی گئی ہے، اس میں وہ کمیٹی under the Secretary, Ministry of Industries and Production ہے جس میں DG Military Operations بھی بیٹھیں گے، اور PITB اور FBR کے بھی نمائندے ہوں گے۔ تو اس کو "upgrade the present software for all type of fertilizers" جس کا mandate یہ ہے، Develop a mobile app for the entry of retailers and farmers. The FBR has taken one month to develop the access point for data transfer. Two meetings have been convened; the last meeting was held on 4th August 2026. یہ status ہے اور ہماری کوشش ہے کہ جلدی سے جلدی یہ SOPs بن جائیں اور ایسا framework تیار ہو جائے کہ جس کے بعد provincial governments کو دوبارہ request کی جائے کہ اس کو open کر دیں۔ Thank you very much ۔

Mr. Chairperson: Asad Qaiser Sahib to ask one question.

جناب اسد قیصر: پہلے تو میرے خیال میں یہ ایسا ماحول ہے کہ پتہ نہیں کوئی بات سن بھی رہا ہے کہ نہیں۔ محترم Minister concerned جو کہ ایک senior Parliamentarian ہیں اور agriculture کا ان کا experience بھی ہے اور ان کی دلچسپی بھی ہے، لیکن میں اِن کے نوٹس میں جو چیز لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ Interior Ministry نے ایک notification کیا ہے اور اُس notification کی وجہ سے۔ انہوں نے fertilizer اور mines and minerals میں جو مواد استعمال ہوتے ہیں، اُن کے اوپر ban لگایا ہے۔

میری submission یہ ہے کہ اِس وقت ہمارے خیبر پختونخوا میں مکئی کی کاشت ہے، تقریباً 13 لاکھ کسان اس سے بری طرح متاثر ہوئے ہیں، fertilizer available نہیں ہے already آپ کو پتہ ہے کہ ہمارے صوبے میں اور خاص طور پر ہمارے ضلع میں tobacco کی کاشت پر بھی انہوں نے اس طرح پابندی لگائی، اُس پر اتنا ٹیکس لگایا کہ لوگ tobacco کی فصل بھی جلا رہے ہیں، اس کی بھی کوئی market available نہیں ہے۔ ہمارا تھوڑا بہت روزگار mining سے تھا، اس کو بھی بند کیا گیا۔ اس وقت سب سے زیادہ fertilizer کی وجہ سے، مجھے سمجھ نہیں آ رہی، میں ایک مثال دوں گا، کوئی سکھ تھے۔ آپس میں اکٹھے ہو گئے۔ انہوں نے کہا، ہم نے اس جگہ پہ مالٹے کا باغ لگوانا ہے۔ تو سب نے کہا کہ اچھا، یہ باغ تو آپ لگاؤ گے، لیکن وہاں مسلمان، صبح نماز کے بعد اس کو demolish کریں گے یا آپ کے مالٹے توڑیں گے۔ تو اس نے کہا، چلو پہلے ان کے پاس جاتے ہیں اور ان سے پوچھتے ہیں کہ وہ میرے مالٹے توڑیں گے یا نہیں؟ تو اس کے پاس لاٹھی تھی اور سب کو کہا کہ کیا تم میرے مالٹے توڑو گے؟ تو انہوں نے کہا کہ کونسے مالٹے؟

تو بھائی جان، ابھی انہوں نے ایک تشویش ظاہر کی ہے کہ وہاں explosive material اس میں ہے۔ تو میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے کتنا National Action Plan پر عمل کیا ہے؟ ابھی تک خیبر پختونخوا میں تو امن و امان کی صورتحال، ویسے بھی انہوں نے کھلی چھوڑی ہوئی ہے، اس پر کوئی control نہیں ہے، لیکن روزگار بند کر رہے ہیں۔ Tobacco کی فصل کو تباہ کر دیا، مکئی کی فصل کو ختم کر رہے ہیں، اور مجھے سمجھ نہیں آ رہی ہے اور میں اپنی صوبائی حکومت کے بارے میں کہتا ہوں، میں Chief Secretary کو بھی کہتا ہوں کہ دفعہ 144 لگایا جاتا ہے، لوگوں کو بے عزت کیا جاتا ہے جو transporters کو بڑے بڑے جرمانے کیے جاتے ہیں۔ اس قسم کی State کا کوئی تصور بھی نہیں ہے کہ یہ State خود اپنے بچوں کو مار رہی ہے، اپنے بچوں کا معاشی قتل کر رہی ہے۔

اس لیے میری تجویز ہے، جناب رانا صاحب، آپ ایک زمیندار ہیں، آپ کو سمجھ ہے۔ آپ مہربانی کریں اس کے اوپر ایک special committee بنائیں۔ آپ نے جن rules کے تحت آپ نے دیگر کمیٹیز بنائی ہیں، جو committees آپ نے بنائی ہیں، بیشک بنائیں، آپ اس کے لیے ایک طریقۂ کار بنائیں، لیکن آپ کیوں ban کرتے ہو؟ اس موقع پہ میں وفاقی حکومت سے مطالبہ کرتا ہوں۔ No. 1. Fertilizer کے اوپر انہوں نے جو notification issue کیا ہے، جو پابندی لگائی ہے، وہ واپس لی جائے۔ اگر اس کے لیے کوئی آپ نے

mechanism بنانا ہے تو اس کے لیے ایک time frame دے کے وہ mechanism بنائیں۔ بیشک آپ کو اگر کوئی چیز اس میں خطرناک لگتی ہے تو وہ کریں، آپ خیبر پختونخوا کے کسانوں کے ساتھ بہت بڑی زیادتی کر رہے ہیں۔

میں مطالبہ کروں گا کہ سب سے پہلے اس notification کو withdraw کیا جائے، فوری طور پر، اس کے لیے اقدامات ہونے چاہئیں، تاکہ کسانوں کو fertilizer مل سکے۔ تو میری request ہے، میں امید رکھتا ہوں کہ آپ خود اس پر action لیں گے اور اس notification کو withdraw کر کے کسانوں کا یہ مسئلہ حل کریں۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: رانا تنویر صاحب۔

رانا تنویر حسین: Thank you, Sir! At the cost of repetition میں again کہتا ہوں کہ ان کا concern بجا ہے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ جو انہوں نے باتیں کیں ہیں۔ ان کے ساتھ یہ share کر رہا ہوں، لیکن issue یہ ہے کہ باقی جو اس پہ ہمیں انہوں نے direction کچھ دی ہے کہ کچھ way forward دیا ہے، اسی پہ ہم عمل کر رہے ہیں کہ ایک تو provincial government نے ban لگایا ہے، جنہوں نے خود کہا کہ district administration نے، ضلعے کی administration نے اس پہ ban لگا دیا ہے۔ باقی ہم نے ایک مہینے کا time دیا ہے، جس میں سے کچھ time گزر گیا، جو میں نے ابھی بتایا ہے، دو اس committee کی meetings ہو چکی ہیں، اور ان کو یہی کہا ہے کہ آپ ایک framework بنائیں گے، SOPs بنائیں گے، اس کا طریقہ کار طے کریں گے، تاکہ future میں اس کے لیے کوئی problem نہ ہو اور مہینے کا تو time دیا ہے، جس طرح انہوں نے کہا ہے، time limit کریں۔ لیکن اس سے پہلے ہی مسئلہ حل ہو سکتا ہے اور ہماری کوشش ہے، ہمیں بہت احساس ہے کہ یہ ایک بہت basic ضرورت ہے farmers کی، جتنی بھی crops ہیں، لیکن specially جو آپ بات کر رہے ہیں، maize کی یا wheat کی، اس میں تو میں کہتا ہوں کہ بالکل ان میں زیادہ استعمال ہوتی ہے اور آج کل season بھی ہے۔ ہماری کوشش ہے اور میری specially میری بڑی کوشش ہے کہ یہ مسئلہ جلدی سے جلدی حل ہو۔

لیکن جو دوسری طرف کے معاملات ہیں، ایک طرف کہتے ہیں کہ جو National Action Plan ہے، اس پہ عمل نہیں ہوا۔ جب کچھ چیزوں پہ عمل کرتے ہیں تو پھر کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس پہ عمل نہ کریں بلکہ عمل درآمد روک دیں۔ تو میں سمجھتا ہوں یہی چیزیں ہیں، جیسے وہاں پہ دہشت گردی کا عنصر پنپ رہا ہے اور locals یہ use کر کے explosive بنا لیتے ہیں، اور urea کا آپ کو پتہ ہے، اس میں ایسا مواد ہے جس سے یہ explosive بنتا ہے۔ تو میں کہتا ہوں یہ بڑا unfortunate ہے جو یہ معاملہ ہوا ہے، لیکن اس کو ہمیں دیکھنا ہے کہ کس طرح بہتری آ سکتی ہے۔ تو اسی ذریعے سے ہم نے SOPs کے لیے جو committee بنائی، وہ اس میں، میں نے بتا بھی دیا ہے کہ committee میں کون کون سے لوگ ہیں اور ان کو کون سے TORs دیے ہیں کہ آپ نے یہ یہ طے کرنے ہیں within one month تو I hope کہ

governmentکے section سے جو کہ جلدی سے جلدی عمل کرنا چاہتے ہیں، یہ معاملہ تاکہ future میں کوئی ہمیں مسئلہ نہ کھڑا ہو۔ان شاءاللہ آنے والے دنوں میں ان کو خوشخبری دوں گا۔

جہاں تک انہوں نے تمبا کو کا اٹھا دیا ہے، جب بھی انہوں نے کوئی بات کی، میں نے خود بھی اس کو take up کیااور ان کے ساتھ meetings بھی کرائی ہیںconcerned officers کی اسد قیصر صاحب کے ساتھ۔ابھی پچھلے دنوں میں نے ایک meeting کی ہے۔ اس issue کو میں focus کر رہاہوں،اور جو بھی میرے پاس چیز آتی ہے، وہ میں کوشش کرتاہوں resolve کروں۔آئندہ بھی اگر کوئی issueآئے گا تو اس کو بھی ان شاءاللہ میں resolve کرنے کو تیار ہوں۔یہ بات بھی ان کی تمبا کو والی درست ہے،اس پہ بھی ہم کام کر رہے ہیں۔ Thank you very much.

جناب چیئرپرسن: جی،thank you۔فیصل امین خان صاحبto ask one question please ۔جی،اسد قیصر صاحب please۔

جناب اسد قیصر: میری request یہ ہے کہ جناب Minister صاحب، اگر کل ہو سکتا ہے، ایک دو دن میں meetingبلائیں۔ دیکھیں، میں تو کسان نہیں ہوں، لیکن ہر جگہ جلسے ہو رہے ہیں، لوگ پریشان ہیں، بہت تکلیف ہے لوگوں کو، اور ہماری bureaucracy جس طرح رویہ رکھ رہی ہے ناں، اس کو کوئی سمجھ نہیں ہے کہ اس ملک کو ہم نے کیسے چلانا ہے۔ان کو تو ایک order ملتا ہے، اس order کے مطابق چلتے ہیں۔میں نےDCاور Chief Secretary سے بھی بات کی، میں نے احتجاج بھی کیا اور میں پھر بھی کہوں گا، اس کے اوپر آپ مہربانی کر کے ایک دو دن میں meeting بلائیں، ہمیں بھی بلائیں اور متعلقہ لوگوں کو بھی بلائیں، تاکہ اس مسئلے کا permanent solution نکالیں۔

جناب چیئرپرسن: راناتنویر صاحب،please۔

راناتنویر حسین: بالکل agreeکر رہاہوں اسد قیصر صاحب سے، میں ایک دو دن میں، انہی دنوں میں meeting کرتاہوں، ان کو بلاؤں گااور جو relevant افسر ہیں، Chairman بھی ان کے ساتھ بٹھاتاہوں جوTobacco Boardکا ہے،اور اسی طرح جو KP کی administrationہے، Chief Secretary، دوسرے افسروں اور district administration کی بات کر رہے ہیں، وہاں تو ان کی حکمرانی ہے اور وہاں پہ کوئی direction صحیح نہیں ہے bureaucracy کی، تو ان کو درست کریں۔ ہم تو چاہتے ہیں کہ bureaucracyکا قبلہ درست ہو۔اگر وہاں پہ کوئی انتظامی معاملہ ٹھیک نہیں چل رہا تو میرے خیال میں ان کو سب سے پہلے وہاں پہ focus کرنا چاہیئے۔ادھر ہماری طرف سے پوری support اور ان کو cooperation ملے گا، ان شاءاللہ تعالیٰ۔

Mr. Chairperson: Faisal Amin Khan Sahib to ask one question, not present. Shahram Khan Sahib to ask one question. Calling Attention Notice is over.

POINT OF ORDER

جناب چیئرپرسن: بیرسٹر گوہر خان صاحب Point of Order پہ۔

جناب گوہر علی خان: Thank you، جناب Chairman صاحب۔ اس کے 2 aspects ہیں۔ ایک پر تو already بحث ہو گئی ہے جو fertilizer سے related ہے، جو agriculture aspect ہے۔ اس کا دوسرا aspect بھی ہے اور بڑا serious ہے، اور اس پر پہلے بھی ہم نے draw attention کروائی تھی اور ایک letter بھی ہم لوگوں نے لکھا ہے۔ میں specifically Buner کا ذکر کروں گا۔ ہمارے پاس وہاں بڑے mines and minerals ہیں اور ہمارا وہاں tunnel under construction ہے۔ ان کی specifically توجہ میں چاہوں گا، وہ tunnel بھی construct ہے، by in large ہر پاکستانی کا یہ concern ہے کہ کوئی چیزیں ایسی ضرور ہیں جو ایسے لوگوں کے ہاتھوں میں نہ لگ جائے جس کو terrorism کے لیے استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے یا جس سے terrorism ہو سکتا ہے۔

ہم نے ایک request یہاں بھیجی ہوئی تھی کہ جو mines and minerals explosives میں استعمال ہو رہے ہیں، ہماری marble factories میں بہت زیادہ استعمال ہو رہے ہیں۔ بونیر میں اس وقت 350 سے زیادہ marble factories ہیں اور ہمارے وہاں پر سب سے زیادہ mines استعمال ہو رہے ہیں۔ اس کے لیے یہ بروئے کار ہے، اس کا میں ایک aspect آپ کی توجہ دلاؤں گا، کیونکہ یہ جو fertilizer بند ہوا ہے، اس کی وجہ سے لوگ black market سے کچھ چیزیں خرید رہے ہیں، اور انکو ہم نے یہ request بھیجی ہے کہ آپ strict security میں ہمیں حوالے کر دیں، ان لوگوں کو جن کے نام leases ہیں، جو mines میں استعمال کرتے ہیں، ایک specific amount آپ ان کو allow کر دیں تاکہ وہ اس کا استعمال کریں۔ ایک specific وقت کے لیے آپ رکھ لیں، under scrutiny اس کو رکھ لیں، دوسرے اس میں ایک SOP provide کر لیں۔ بونیر میں جو tunnel اس وقت under construction ہے، اس کا جو Director ان کے ساتھ بیٹھا ہوا ہے، ان کے پاس اس وقت جو لوگ بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، ان کی monthly expenses آ رہے ہیں، salary جو وہ pay کر رہے ہیں۔ انہوں نے مجھے کہا تھا کہ ہم 9 million صرف salary pay کر رہے ہیں، لیکن entire tunnel پہ وہ کام بند ہے، کیونکہ ان کو وہ explosives مل نہیں رہا۔ تو اس کے لیے بھی ایک SOP میں ڈال دیں، ان لوگوں کو جس طرح بھی security کے پیش نظر آپ ان کو provide کر سکتے ہیں۔ ہم اس بات کیلئے ready ہیں کہ ہم اس SOP کو follow کریں گے، strict security کو بھی follow کریں گے، لیکن ساتھ ساتھ کام چلتا رہے۔ تو اس کے لیے بھی میری گزارش ہو گی کہ وہ دیکھ لیں۔

Mr. Chairperson: Thank you. The House is adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 20th August, 2026, at 02:00 p.m.

(The House was adjourned to meet again on Thursday the 20th August, 2026 at 2:00 P.M.)
