

(331st Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

“QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES”

to be asked at a sitting of the Senate to be held on

Tuesday, the 25th July, 2023

DEFERRED QUESTIONS

*[Questions Nos. 83,4,23,10,11 and 12 were deferred on
30th March, 2023 (327th Session)]*

(Def.) *Question No. 83 **Senator Saifullah Sarwar Khan Nyazee:**
(Notice Received on 30/01/2023 at 12:37 PM) QID: 40372

*Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the
assets declared by the officers of grade 19 to 22 presently working
in Inland Revenue and Customs at the time of recruitment and the
assets gained at present; indicating their assets details?*

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar: In order to secure a policy decision,
FBR solicited guidelines from Ministry of Law and Justice for sharing of
Declaration of Assets & Labilities of FBR officers. Ministry of Law &
Justice issued clarification (**Annex-A**), whereby the Ministry barred FBR
to share Declaration of Assets & Labilities of individuals furnished to
FBR to any third party.

Annex-A

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
LAW AND JUSTICE DIVISION

F. No.576/2022-Law-I

Islamabad, the 15th September, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

**DECLARATION OF ASSETS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE FBR-
CLARIFICATION REGARDING.**

The undersigned is directed to refer to the Federal Board of Revenue's
O.M.No.3(1)ERM-II/2015/Misc, dated 07-09-2022 on the subject and to state that the matter
has been examined in light of the relevant legal instruments i.e. the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 2007 (ROP 2007), the Income Tax
Ordinance, 2001 (ITO 2001), and Right of Access to Information Act, 2016 (RAI 2016).

2. Rule 203 of ROP 2007 provides for the functions of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). Under sub-rule (1), PAC shall examine the accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the Assembly for the expenditure of Government, the annual finance accounts of the Government, the report of the Auditor-General of Pakistan and such other matter as the Minister for Finance may refer to it. Sub-rule (3), in certain circumstances, duty bounds the Committee to examine statement of accounts of state corporations, autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies etc. No where in the ROP 2007 there is any mention of scrutiny or examination by PAC of individuals' income and assets declarations

3. Section 216 of the ITO 2001 is also of great relevance to the query at hand and deals with disclosure of information by a public servant. Relevant provisions of the said section are as under:-----

"216. Disclosure of information by a public servant.- (1) All particulars contained in --

(a) any statement made, return furnished, or accounts or documents produced under the provisions of this Ordinance;

(b) any evidence given, or affidavit or deposition made, in the course of any proceedings under this Ordinance, other than proceedings under Part XI of Chapter X; or

(c) any record of any assessment proceedings or any proceeding relating to the recovery of a demand shall be confidential and no public servant save as provided in this Ordinance may disclose any such particulars."

Sub-section (3) of section 216 thereof provides for exception to the general rule in sub-section (1), wherein there is a list of authorities to whom disclosure may be made. Also, under sub-section (5) of the section ibid, "nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall prevent the Board from publishing, with the prior approval of the Federal Government, any such particulars as are referred to in that sub-section [Emphasis added]." Moreover,

sub-sections (6), (6A), (6B) or (6C) of section 216 also provides for exclusion to sub-section (1) in view of particular circumstances of a case. For the present query therefore, FBR may, *with the prior approval of the Federal Government*, disclose information provided in sub-section (1) of section 216 in accordance with sub-sections (5).

4. Section 6 of RAI 2016 provides for declaration of public record whereby certain record maintained by all public bodies is declared to be the public record. The same however is subject to the provisions of Section 7 which under clause (h) thereof, accords protection of record of private documents furnished to a public body either on an express or implied condition that information contained in any such documents shall not be disclosed to a third party. Under section 7(h) of RAI, 2016 and Section 216(1) of ITO 2001 when read together, there is an implied condition in section 216(1) that declaration of assets and liabilities of an individual furnished to FBR shall not be disclosed to a third party being prohibited under section 7(h) of RAI, 2016.


(SHAHID NASEER)
Section Officer

Federal Board of Revenue,
(Mr. Masood Ahmed),
Chief (HRMC),
Islamabad.

(Def.) *Question No. 4 **Senator Professor Sajid Mir:**

(Notice Received on 23/02/2023 at 3:05 PM) QID: 40465

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the savings made in POL expenditure of the Federal Government during last two years after introduction of monetization policy of official vehicles?

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar: Monetization Policy for official vehicles was issued in December, 2011 effective from 1-1-2012 for officers of BPS-20 and above.

On the basis of calculations it was assessed that the Government was bearing a considerable expenditure on provision/maintenance of official transport allocated to BPS-20 and above officers. On the basis of these calculations transport was monetized to the entitled officers.

As the policy was effective from 1-1-2012 so comparison of expenditure of POL has been made for the corresponding period *i.e.* Jan-June, 2011 with Jan-June, 2012 and Jan-June, 2013 to estimate effect and savings of the Monetization Policy.

Monetization Policy was issued with expectation of savings in the following:

- Cost of purchasing new cars
- Cost of POL/CNG
- Repair/maintenance
- Drivers pay and allowances

Accordingly for a comparison, statement for expenditure on the above for Jan-June, 2011 with Jan-June, 2012 is as under:

	Rs. In million		
	Jan-June, 2011	Jan-June, 2012	Savings
Purchase of transport	313.522	183.964	129.560
POL	537.301	491.266	46.040
CNG	33.114	32.690	0.424
Repair of transport	180.419	190.999	+10.580
	1064.356	898.919	165.437

After other calculations (saving in POL/CNG, receipt on sale of cars, payment of monetization allowance) transpired a saving of Rs. 156 million.

Similar comparison for the period Jan-June, 2011 with Jan-June, 2013 is as under:

	Jan- June, 2011	Jan- June, 2013	Savings
Purchase of transport	313.52	171.595	139.927
POL	537.30	507.939	29.362
CNG	33.114	24.826	8.288
Repair of transport	180.41	162.731	17.688
	1064.356	869.091	195.265

Final savings after considering other factors (saving in POL/CNG, receipts on sale of cars, payment of monetization allowance) give a figure of Rs. 99 million.

(Def.) *Question No. 23 **Senator Mohammad Abdul Qadir:**
(Notice Received on 6/04/2023 at 9:56 AM) QID: 40655

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

- the total number of posts of inspectors and appraisers in Customs (FBR) recently filled by recruitment along-with their provincial breakup, indicating number of said posts currently lying vacant;*
- the posts that were required to be filled but remained vacant with reasons thereof; and*
- the posts against which recommendations were received from FPSC but appointments were not made and whether they were filled subsequently through a different procedure?*

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar: (a) During the period 01-01-2017 to 30-06-2023, a total number of 919 posts of Inspector Customs/ Intelligence Officers and Appraising Officers were filled by Federal Board of Revenue through FPSC. The detailed Provincial Break up may be seen as per Annexure attached.

A total number of 241 posts of Inspector Customs/ Intelligence Officers and Appraising Officers are vacant to be filled for which requisition has already been sent to FPSC which has advertised the posts and the selection process is underway by the FPSC.

- NIL.
- NIL.

Annexure

Details of Recruitments made against the Posts of Inspector Customs/ Intelligence Officers / Appraising Officers (BPS-16) in Pakistan Customs Department since 2017 to 30.06.2023														
S.No.	Name of Ministry / Division		FPSC's Case Number	No. of Posts	Finance and Revenue									
	Name of attached Department				Federal Board of Revenue (Pakistan Customs)									
	Name of Post	Open Merit			Provincial Quota							Total		
					Punjab	Sindh		KP	Balochistan	GB/FATA	AJK			
						Rural	Urban							
1	Inspector Customs/ Intelligence Officer (BPS-16)		No.F.4-80/2015-R	200	15	100	22	16	23	12	8	4	200	
			No.F.4-150/2018-R	212	16	106	25	15	24	13	9	4	212	
			No.F.4-15/2019-R	158	12	79	18	12	19	9	6	3	158	
			No.F.4-131/2020-R	62	4	31	7	5	7	4	2	2	62	
2	Appraising Officer (BPS-16)		No.F.4-82/2015-R	227	17	113	26	17	26	14	9	5	227	
			No.F.4-16/2019-R	51	4	26	6	4	6	3	2	0	51	
			No.F.4-66/2020-R	9	0	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	9	
			Total:-	919	68	460	104	70	106	56	37	18	919	
10 % women quota and 5% minority quota has been observed in the respective Provincial allocation where admissible.														

(Def.) *Question No. 10 **Senator Dr. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur:**
(Notice Received on 20/04/2023 at 12:33 PM) QID: 40745

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the number of employees working on daily wages in Federal Board of Revenue offices throughout the country with details?

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar: There are **174** daily wages employees working in Federal Board of Revenue including its field offices throughout the country, as per following details:-

S.#	Department	No. of daily wages employees
1.	FBR(Hqrs)	86
2.	Inland Revenue Field formations of FBR	88
	Total:	174

(Def.) *Question No. 11 **Senator Dr. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur:**
(Notice Received on 20/04/2023 at 12:35 PM) QID: 40746

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the number of officers in Grade 16, 17 and 18 posted in Chief Collectorate Quetta, Model Collectorate Quetta, Collectorate of Appraisement, Collectorate of Enforcement and Collectorate of Gwadar beyond three years at present?

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar: There are total 54 officers posted in the offices of Chief Collector of Customs, Balochistan, Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Quetta, Collectorate of Enforcement, Quetta and Collectorate of Customs, Gwadar beyond three years at present. Office-wise detail of these officers is placed at Annex-A.

**NUMBER OF OFFICERS POSTED IN THE OFFICES OF CHIEF
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BALOCHISTAN, COLLECTORATE OF
CUSOTMS (APPRAISEMENT/ ENFORCEMENT), QUETTA AND
COLLECTORATE OF CUSTOMS, GWADAR BEYOND THREE YEARS**

S#	Office	BPS	Numbers
1.	Chief Collector of Customs, Balochistan	BPS-16 Officers	Nil
		BPS-17 Officers	Nil
		BPS-18 Officers	Nil
2.	Collectorate of Customs Appraisalment, Quetta	BPS-16 Officers	25
		BPS-17 Officers	Nil
		BPS-18 Officers	Nil
3.	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Quetta	BPS-16 Officers	10
		BPS-17 Officers	Nil
		BPS-18 Officers	Nil
4.	Collectorate of Customs, Gwadar	BPS-16 Officers	19
		BPS-17 Officers	Nil
		BPS-18 Officers	Nil

(Def.) *Question No. 12 **Senator Dr. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur:**
(Notice Received on 20/04/2023 at 12:36 PM) QID: 40747

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the number of persons working on daily wages and contract basis in Chief Collectorate Quetta, Model Collectorate Quetta, Collectorate of Appraisalment, Collectorate of Enforcement and Collectorate of Gwadar since 2015 up till now indicating the number of daily wages and contract employees removed during the said period along-with their names and districts with details?

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar: It is apprised that, presently no individual is working on daily wages or contract basis in the Offices of Chief Collectorate of Customs Balochistan, Quetta and its sub-ordinate Collectorates of Customs Appraisalment/ Enforcement, Quetta and Collectorate of Customs, Gwadar functional in the Province of Balochistan.

*Question No. 1 **Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**
(Notice Received on 3/03/2023 at 11:15 AM) QID: 40518

Will the Minister for Science and Technology be pleased to state whether it is a fact that certain attached departments under the

Ministry are working without permanent head causing administrative issues, if so, the reasons thereof, indicating details of such departments and the time by which permanent head will be appointed?

Mr. Agha Hassan Baloch: Seven (07) organizations under administrative control of Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) are working without permanent head. The details pertaining to reasons of delay in the appointment of respective head of the Departments of MoST may be seen at **Annex-A**.

Annex-A

DETAILS OF VACANT HEADS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

S#	Post and Organization	Reasons of delay	Tentative Appointment Date
1.	Chairman, PCST	The post was advertised on 21.05.2023 and the last date for submission of applications was 05.06.2023. The shortlisting of the eligible candidates has been completed. The file is being submitted to seek the concurrence of the Federal Minister for holding interviews.	The post will be filled in due course of time.
2.	Chairman, CWHR	The advertisement for the post of Chairman, CWHR is processed and submitted for approval, which will be advertised after approval of the competent authority.	The post will be filled in due course of time.
3.	Managing Director, STEDEC	The Federal Cabinet in its meeting decided for closure and disposal of its properties to CCIR. However, this Ministry decided to retain the organization. Accordingly, a Summary for Prime Minister is being processed and will be submitted for approval.	-
4.	The Director General, NMIP	The advertisement for the post of DG NMIP was advertised on 27.11.2022. The shortlisting process for the post has been completed and after approval of Selection Board, the Federal Minister's concurrence has been sought for conducting the interviews.	The post will be filled in due course of time.
5.	The Director General, PSQCA	The advertisement for the post of DG.PSQCA in MP-I Scale was published on 27 November, 2022. Accordingly, interviews of the shortlisted candidates have been conducted by the Selection Committee under the Chairmanship of the Federal Minister on 17-5-2023. The Summary has been submitted to the Federal Cabinet for approval.	The post will be filled in due course of time.
6.	The Director General, NIE	Recruitment process in progress as post was advertised on 14.05.2023. The shortlisting of the eligible candidates has been completed. The file has been sent for seeking the concurrence of the Federal Minister for holding interviews.	The post will be filled in due course of time.
7.	The Director General, PCRET	Dissolution and merger with PCSIR is under process as a Summary for the Federal Cabinet was moved on 8 th May 2023. The Prime Minister constituted a committee to decide the dissolution headed by SAPM on Government Effectiveness, Dr. Jahanzeb Khan.	Dependent on decision of committee which is pending to date. If Committee decides to merge, Head may not be needed.

***Question No. 2 Senator Professor Sajid Mir:**

(Notice Received on 8/05/2023 at 3:33 PM) QID: 40821

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

- (a) the justification and criteria, (in view of prevailing financial crisis) for grant of executive allowance to Federal Government employee of selected cadres (Grade-17 to 22) causing frustration among officers of other cadres; and*
- (b) whether the said allowance can be granted to all officers across the board?*

Reply not received.

***Question No. 3 Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**

(Notice Received on 9/05/2023 at 9:45 AM) QID: 40825

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the grade wise detail of current salary and benefits being received by the officers and employees of the State Bank indicating total strength of employees and budget allocated for purpose?

Reply not received.

***Question No. 4 Senator Mohsin Aziz:**

(Notice Received on 9/05/2023 at 12:18 PM) QID: 40523

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

- (a) the total number of containers which were detained at Karachi & other sea ports of the country during the period from July 2022 to February 2023 with month-wise breakup; and*
- (b) the total demurrages / port charges applicable on those containers?*

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar: (a) The information regarding total number of containers which were detained at Karachi & other sea Ports of

the country the period from July 2022 to June 2023 with month-wise breakup is as under:

Month	Total No. of Containers Detained
22-Jul	93
22-Aug	72
22-Sep	57
22-Oct	68
22-Nov	132
22-Dec	112
23-Jan	89
23-Feb	73
23-Mar	432
23-April	433
23-May	327
23-June	4,474
Total	24,214

(b) The information regarding demurrages / port charges applicable on those containers which were detained at Karachi & other sea Ports of the country the period from July 2022 to June 2023 with month-wise breakup is as under:

Month	Total Cargo Storage Applicable (Rs. in millions)
22-Jul	116
22-Aug	82
22-Sep	60
22-Oct	64
22-Nov	112
22-Dec	84
23-Jan	58
23-Feb	40
23-Mar	194
23-April	151
23-May	Under Clearance
23-June	Under Clearance
Total	1,042

***Question No. 5 Senator Dr. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur:**

(Notice Received on 10/05/2023 at 11:55 PM) QID: 40838

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the details of commercial / trade counselors in Pakistan embassies / missions abroad with embassy / mission wise breakup indicating also the salary, allowance and other fringe benefits admissible to them?

Reply not received.

***Question No. 6 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**

(Notice Received on 11/05/2023 at 11:27 AM) QID: 40721

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the number of clothing and shoes outlets that have been sealed on account of generating fake invoices concealing the tax collected from the customers during the last five years?

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar: The number of clothing and shoes outlets have been sealed on account of generating fake invoices concealing the tax collected from the customers for the last five years are tabulated below:

Year	No. of clothing and shoes outlets sealed
2022-23	02
2021-22	01
2020-21	0
2019-20	0
2018-19	0

(* sources field formations of FBR)

***Question No. 7 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**

(Notice Received on 17/05/2023 at 3:19 PM) QID: 40494

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the number of official vehicles (1300cc and above) on FBR pool indicating also the details of the officers / officials using those vehicles?

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar: There are 08 vehicles (1300cc and above) in possession of the FBR (Hqrs). Details are enclosed at **Annex-A**.

Annex-A

List of Vehicles (1300CC & above) in possession of FBR(HQ)

S.No	Registration No.	Model	Make & Type	Engine Capacity	User Name
1	GAD-638	2016	Toyota Corolla	1800CC	Thes Vehicles are being used for operational and protocol duties of FBR(HQ), Islamabad
2	GY-932	2012	Honda Civic	1800CC	
3	GB-786	2014	Toyota Corolla GLI	1300CC	
4	GV-533	2010	Honda City	1300CC	
5	GV-540	2010	Honda City	1300CC	
6	GAH-351	2020	Honda City	1300CC	
7	PRC-8408	2004	Toyota Hiace	2800CC	Pick & Drop
8	GS-777	2008	Hino Coaster	4800CC	Pick & Drop

***Question No. 8 Senator Dr. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur:**
(Notice Received on 19/05/2023 at 11:07 AM) QID: 41135

Will the Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state the amount received from USAID, UNICEF and JAICA for various projects in the country since 2022 and utilization of the same with project wise break up?

Sardar Ayaz Sadiq: The amount received from USAID, UNICEF and JICA against various projects since 2022 is detailed as under:

USAID:

USAID is funding twelve (12) G2G (on-budget) and fifty-three (53) Non G2G (off-budget) projects. Since 2022, total disbursements is for G2G (on-budget) are US\$ 0.07 billion and US\$ 0.12 billion for Non G2G (off-budget) projects. Details are at **Annex-I & II**.

UNICEF:

UNICEF has undertaken 40 projects worth US\$ 0.398 billion during the years 2022 and 2023 in thematic areas of Health, Nutrition, Learning & Skills, Child Protection, WASH & Climate Change, Social Policy and Social Protection. The projects are implemented by UNICEF through INGOs and NGOs. The UNICEF projects utilization during year 2022 and 2023 is detailed at **Annex-III**.

JICA:

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has disbursed a total amount of US\$ 0.129 billion for eight (8) projects since January, 2022. The breakdown of disbursements against loan and grant portfolios is detailed at **Annex-IV**.

Annex-I

**THE AMOUNT RECEIVED (ON-BUDGET) IN GRANTS FROM USAID FOR
VARIOUS PROJECTS**

(Amount in US\$)

Sr. No.	Project Name	Allocated	Total Disbursements	Received Jan. 2022 to June 2023
1.	FATA Infrastructure Program (FIP)	425,541,233	394,891,542	19,897,128
2.	Gomal Zam Command Area Development Project	12,870,000	8,475,620	886,070
3.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Reconstruction Program (KPRP)	100,225,222	94,227,339	4,043,848
4.	Municipal Services Program Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (MSPKP)	43,891,591	42,816,394	541,083
5.	Strengthening the Capacity of the Health Services Academy (HSA), Islamabad	1,500,000	1,227,713	557,364
6.	Kurram Tangi Dam Project - Stage 1 (Kaitu Weir)	81,000,000	56,565,574	16,006,871
7.	Mangla Dam Rehabilitation Project	150,000,000	114,977,000	11,152,000
8.	Merit and Needs Based Scholarship Program (MNBSBP)	29,845,630	28,510,829	2,154,369

9.	Tarbela Dam Repair & Maintenance- II	25,000,000	24,301,345	5,335,424
10.	SBEP G2G School Construction	80,978,881	76,308,895	6,494,433
11.	Municipal Services Program - Sindh	35,621,653	30,886,772	3,051,151
12.	Strengthening the technical Capacity of the Department of Health, Sindh	1,000,000	285,155	243,581
TOTAL		987,474,210	873,474,178	70,363,322

Annex-II**THE AMOUNT RECEIVED (OFF-BUDGET) IN GRANT FROM USAID FOR
VARIOUS PROJECTS****(Amount in US\$)**

Sr. No.	Project Name	Allocated	Total Disbursements	Received Jan. 2022 to June 2023
1.	A&E Services for Gomal Zam Command Area Development Project	852,245	610,603	2,117
2.	Water Management for Enhanced Productivity (WMEP)	5,053,069	4,596,771	2,060,000
3.	Support to Election Commission of Pakistan for Strengthening Electoral and Legislative Processes	18,511,334	18,511,334	3,406,586
4.	Human Development Activity	2,518,583	2,518,583	2,833,583
5.	Economic Revitalization Program will work in three FATA agencies	24,893,261	24,893,261	4,893,261
6.	Livelihood and Food Security Fund in flood affected districts of Pakistan	13,168,368	13,168,368	13,168,368
7.	IQA Services for Third Party Monitoring for FIP and KPRP	5,479,703	3,969,120	1,953,410
8.	FATA Reform Project	21,189,497	15,376,570	5,501,619
9.	IDIQ for A & E Services	70,000	0.00	0.00
10.	Improving Girls Education Activity	1,845,871	121,722	197,514
11.	KP-Revenue Mobilization(KPRM)	4,088,022	3,600,262	2,745,877
12.	Land Registration in Merged Areas Activity	11,772,533	2,450,502	2,794,188
13.	Tribal Districts Economic Recovery & Development Activity	6,900,000	2,729,129	2,729,129
14.	Improved access to water and sanitation services in KP and Sindh	7,678,366	7,678,366	0.00
15.	FM and CB Support Services for GZD-CADP	788,480	602,000	209,700
16.	Financial Management & Capacity Building Services to HSA & DOHS	801,110	190,513	190,514
17.	Third Party Monitoring FATA-FRSA, FERP & KPRM	70,498	17,101	17,101
18.	Community Resilience Activity North	23,582,511	15,202,425	8,274,469
19.	Inclusive Democratic Processes and Governance	4,571,479	792,772	2,027,116
20.	Building Peace in Pakistan	6,719,771	3,742,066	0.00
21.	Third Party Monitoring Services for Community Resilience Activities	228,890	50,626	50,626
22.	Pakistan Agriculture Programs-II	2,500,000	450,120	486,395
23.	Higher Education System Strengthening Activity	8,000,000	4,557,947	5,134,026

24.	Social Protection Activity	7,000,000	7,000,000	0.00
25.	DCA activity under FMD project	3,733,097	3,733,097	0.00
26.	Investment Promotion Activity	6,000,000	1,854,138	2,402,232
27.	Pakistan Private Investment Initiative (PPII)- Indus Basin	20,100,000	19,190,099	532,657
28.	Pakistan Private Investment Initiative (PPII) - JSPE	10,900,000	10,578,899	160,636
29.	Pakistan Private Investment Initiative (PPII) - ABRAAJ	11,248,487	9,553,588	0.00
30.	Pakistan Regional Economic Integration Activity	24,092,072	19,019,286	3,965,953
31.	Commercial Law Development Program	3,000,000	1,748,592	748,740
32.	DCA Bank loan portfolio guarantee	248,132	248,132	0.00
33.	Energy Infrastructure Monitoring Services	4,963,277	3,504,284	1,808,801
34.	Energy Sector Advisory Services Activity	2,000,000	995,458	1,214,679
35.	Pakistan's Private Sector Energy Activity	4,500,000	2,269,000	1,805,000
36.	The Power Sector Improvement Activity	15,600,000	6,657,640	8,443,059
37.	Third Party Monitoring Services - PREA and SMEA	105,712	34,912	36,924
38.	Polio Eradication	43,941,756	40,788,388	5,211,913
39.	Building Healthy Families	3,500,000	518,000	1,449,000
40.	Procurement and Supply Management (PSM)	55,555,553	45,335,567	12,503,205
41.	COVID-19 support UNICEF	950,000	0.00	0.00
42.	Promoting the Quality of Medicines (PQM)	11,114,843	9,859,632	2,371,106
43.	Integrated Health Systems Strengthening (IHSS)	57,019,999	48,827,901	16,898,397
44.	Momentum Country and Global Leadership Activity	500,000	100,551	102,040
45.	Momentum Private Healthcare Delivery Activity	300,000	300,000	300,000
46.	National Immunization Support Project (NISP) Contribution	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.00
47.	Third Party Monitoring Services for MSP Sindh	1,484,225	1,246,468	576,143
48.	Water Governance for Sindh	1,084,074	91,425	146,289
49.	A-E services for third party monitoring of milestones for schools construction under SBEP, Sindh	956,826	835,071	199,928
50.	A & E services for school construction under SBEP Stage-3	2,591,681	2,299,470	667,184
51.	Support the Education Management Organization Activity Government of Sindh	120,000	0.00	62,052
52.	Pakistan Capacity Development Services (PCDS)- Small Business Contract	5,499,941	4,834,929	2,006,828
53.	Third Party Monitoring Services for KP Activities (LRMA, HDA and ERDA)	148,243	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		479,541,509	377,254,688	122,288,365

Annex-III

DETAILS OF UNICEF PAKISTAN PROJECTS FOR
THE PERIOD JANUARY 2022 TO JUNE 2023

(Amount in US\$)

Sr. No.	Project Name	Allocations	Utilization Jan. 2022 to June 23)
1.	Health Strategies Plans, budgets and Evidence	551,229	529,778
2.	Integrated New Born and Child-Health Interventions	38,366,534	38,343,911
3.	Increase in Demand for Skilled Care and Care-Seeking Behavior	2,053,872	2,053,287
4.	Quality of Care	2,144,730	2,144,730
5.	Polio Eradication	89,967,661	89,956,551
6.	Deliver, Monitor and Evaluate Multisectoral plans	889,719	889,715
7.	Access to Essential Nutrition Services and Awareness of Good Behavior	2,928,724	2,928,741
8.	Deliver and Report on Quality Essential Nutrition Services	21,325,957	21,295,928
9.	ECD Platforms are Established and Coordinating	557,756	557,756
10.	Evidence Based Policies, Plans and Budgets for Education and Skills	4,346,763	4,346,728
11.	Capacity and Systems for Early Learning, Basic Edu Services and Skills	20,472,154	20,462,673
12.	Enrollment and Retention of Children in Schools	3,680,602	3,678,904
13.	ADAP/GENU Programme and Other Adolescent Initiatives	75,224	75,059
14.	Birth Registration and CRVs	953,165	950,026
15.	Policy to Address Violence and Exploitation	1,621,276	1,620,892
16.	Child Protection Referral Systems in Development and Emergency Situation	1,905,045	1,897,260
17.	Conducive Behaviours and Practices for Child Protection in Dev. and Emergency	5,314,691	5,265,171
18.	WASH Enabling Environment	843,986	828,451
19.	Improved Access to Services	21,640,181	21,601,439
20.	Demand for Quality Services	311,428	311,428
21.	Resilient Health Systems: By 2027, the health system in Pakistan becomes inclusive, resilient, equitable, gender-responsive and accountable for the provision of quality health services to children, women and adolescents within the framework of UHC	261,337	152,179
22.	Quality RMNCAH: Quality Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health: By 2027, Federal and Provincial Government health systems and services are strengthened for improved and equitable access and utilization of quality, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services, within the framework of universal health coverage.	5,112,637	3,272,317

23.	Universal, Full Immunization: By 2027, quality immunization services are accessible and utilized by all target populations to ensure universal immunization coverage	12,040,704	5,443,598
24.	Polio Eradication	53,695,786	19,885,706
25.	Emergency Response	8,277,999	5,991,869
26.	Strong Nutrition Responsive System: By end 2027, government systems (Health, Food, WASH, education, and social protection) at national and provincial level have improved capacity for planning, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluating multisectoral programmes and partnerships to protect and promote diets, services, and practices with special attention to the most vulnerable and deprived children, adolescents and women	2,397,885	1,761,567
27.	Optimal Nutrition for Mothers and Children 0 - 5: By end 2027, a significantly increased number of young children and women of child-bearing age, especially the most deprived and vulnerable, have access and use evidence-based, quality multisectoral interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition, in both development and humanitarian contexts	18,242,941	11,004,405
28.	Improved Nutrition for Adolescents and Middle Aged Children: By end 2027, a significantly increased number of children and adolescents aged (5-18 years) are accessing and using quality evidence-based interventions to prevent all forms of malnutrition in both development and humanitarian contexts	985,156	633,883
29.	Functional Multisectoral Coordination for ECD and Nutrition: By end 2027, national and provincial governments and partners in the ECD alliance and network have the policy environment and capacity to institutionalize and implement integrated Early Childhood Development services for children 0-8 years and their families, for optimal development	625,132	314,179
30.	System Strengthening: By 2027, Strengthened public education sector implementing equitable, relevant early learning and basic education, with focus on improved learning outcomes	7,392,906	2,003,990
31.	Early Childhood / Primary Education: By 2027, Educational systems delivering cross sectoral, child centered quality, inclusive, equitable, gender-responsive and safe early childhood education and foundational learning.	31,878,860	22,818,402
32.	Education and Skills Development of Adolescents and Youth: By 2027, Increased education, skills development and engagement of adolescents and youth, especially girls aged 10-18.	6,341,739	1,086,412
33.	Enabling Environment: By end of 2027, national and subnational governments use data analytics to strengthen legislation, policy, planning, reporting and public financing for delivery of an evidence-based, integrated, gender-responsive child protection system well-coordinated with social and justice sectors, including in humanitarian situations.	2,044,512	793,410
34.	Prevention of Protection Violations: By end 2027, evidence-based, gender-responsive, prevention strategies are scaled-up with a focus on equity and a systems approach, to reduce child	1,081,288	176,185

	protection violations and transform harmful social norms and values, including in humanitarian situations		
35.	Services: By end 2027, national and sub-national governments scale-up child protection case management and referral system, and deliver equitable, quality, timely, gender-responsive services for children and adolescents, living in situations of high risk and those experiencing protection violations, including refugees and other children in humanitarian situations.	5,971,882	2,996,147
36.	Systems Strengthening: National and provincial systems are strengthened for provision of equitable, safely managed, climate resilient and gender responsive water, sanitation, and hygiene services	211,058	103,730
37.	Increased Access to Quality WASH services: Additional people in Pakistan, especially vulnerable and marginalized, children and adolescents are provided with sustained access to safely managed and climate resilient water, sanitation, hygiene and behavior change promotion services in communities and public institutions, including in development and humanitarian situations	20,464,983	14,353,634
38.	Climate Change, Disaster Risks and Environmental Degradation: Governments at federal and Sub-national levels have developed child-sensitive programmes to address risks to children from climate change, including natural disasters and environmental degradation.	58,238	8,270
39.	Policies and Budgets: Child poverty and PF4C (Evidence-informed, child-friendly, gender-transformative, equity-focused policies and budgets)	214,385	121,175
40.	Social Protection: Social protection (Evidence-informed, child-friendly, gender-transformative, shock responsive social protection system)	1,569,375	440,430
	TOTAL	398,819,500	313,099,916

Annex-IVDetails of Japanese Loan projects January 2022 to June 2023

(Amount in US\$)

Sr. No	Project ID	Type of Aid	Project title	Disbursements	Utilization (Jan. 2022-June2023)
1	PK-P65	Loan	Islamabad-Burhan transmission line reinforcement project (phase-I)	5,100,00	Utilized for the implementation of the project mentioned against each.
2	PK-P58	Loan	Punjab transmission lines & grid stations project	2,100,000	
3	PK-P57	Loan	East west road improvement project- N70	3,320,000	
Total received				5,930,000	

Details of Japanese Grant projects

(Amount in US\$)

Sr. No	Project ID	Type of Aid	Project title	Disbursements	Utilization (Jan. 2022-June2023)
1	1560060	Grant	Project for Replacement of Pumping Machinery at Inline Booster Pump Station and Terminal Reservoir in Faisalabad.	13,140,000	Utilized for the implementation of the project mentioned against each.
2	1860630	Grant	Project for the Extension of Intensive Care at Maternal and Child Health Care Centre and Children's Hospital in PIMS	32,400,000	
3	2060430	Grant	The Project for the Improvement of Water Treatment Plant and Water Distribution System in Faisalabad	37,620,000	
4	2160070	Grant	The Project for the Extension of Maternal and Child Health Care Facilities in Sindh	31,270,000	
5	2160530	Grant	Project for Upgrading Sewerage and Drainage Services in Multan	9,100,000	
Total received				123,530,000	

***Question No. 9 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**

(Notice Received on 22/05/2023 at 1:06 PM) QID: 41139

Will the Minister for Industries and Production be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that prices of cars being manufactured or assembled in Pakistan are higher than the prices of cars of same categories being manufactured or assembled in the neighboring countries, if so, the reasons thereof; and*

- (b) *whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the prices of cars in the country, if so, details thereof?*

Syed Murtaza Mahmud: (a) 1. Prices of cars, motorcycles etc. are deregulated and governed by private companies and complex web of economic forces. Government policies, taxes, currency devaluation, and demand and supply all play a significant role in determining the prices of cars in Pakistan. The prices of vehicle depends upon various factors including:

- i. Rupee-dollar parity.
- ii. Freight Cost.
- iii. Input material Cost in international / local market.
- iv. Cost of doing business.
- v. Improvements in vehicles and introduction of additional features.
- vi. Import compression policy.
- vii. High taxes.

2. In comparison, the car prices in countries like India especially in case of smaller cars due to economies of scale are lower than in Pakistan. This is due to a more comparative market and lower taxes.

Details are elaborated in Annexure-A.

(b) The government does not regulate the prices of auto sector through a price fixation policy. The policy of government has been to promote industrial activities through competition among local auto manufacturers leaving market forces to determine open market value in the automotive industry. The intention of government has been manifested through Automotive Development policy, 2016-2021 and same principal was maintained in Auto Industry Development and Export Policy, 2021-2026 with, enhanced emphasis on localization of parts.

Automotive Development Policy 2016-21 offers tax incentives to new automakers to establish manufacturing plants. In response various car manufacturers have expressed their interest in entering the market. In the history Pakistan Car market was dominated by 3 Players, to overcome the monopoly of key players and address consumer welfare in terms of price, choice, and quality and after sales services, government has successfully implemented certain Policy measures to attract new investors and create competition in local market by lowering the threshold for new investment. Auto Development Policy (2016-21) was announced in 2016 which created competition in the local market and resulted in start of assembly operations of cars and SUVs by Korean Brands (KIA, Hyundai), Chinese Brands (Master Motors, United Motors, Sazgar Engineering, Regal Automobile), Malaysian Brand (Proton) etc.

It was success of ADP 2016-21 that government of Pakistan has approved the new auto policy i.e. Auto Industrial Development and Export Policy (AIDEP) 2021-26 which was continuation to the ADP 2016-21. AIDEP (2021-26) was introduced to further strengthen the auto sector and provide significant support to economy of Pakistan by ensuring import substitution, export enhancement and creation for local workforce.

Annex-A

Subject: REASONS OF INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF VEHICLES INCLUDING CARS

01. The price of vehicle depends upon various factors including:
 - i. Rupee-dollar parity,
 - ii. Freight Cost
 - iii. Input material Cost in international/local market
 - iv. Cost of doing business
 - v. Improvements in vehicles and introduction of additional features,
 - vi. Import compression policy.
 - vii. High taxes

i) Rupee-dollar parity

The devaluation of Pakistani rupees against the US dollar has a major impact on the prices of vehicles in Pakistan. Pakistan's automotive industry assembles cars in Pakistan through imports of CKD kits. Moreover the raw material of localized components is also imported. As a result, with the increase in taxes, the prices of vehicles also increase in Pakistan.

The Pak Rupees to USD depreciation can be seen in the following table, there is a depreciation of 82% over the span of 3 years i.e 2021 to 2023. The adverse parity of the rupee-dollar and hiked duties and taxes on the sector led to an increase in car prices in Pakistan.

Currency Rate	\$ Rate (June-21)	\$ Rate (June-22)	\$ Rate (June-23)	% (Jun-21 to Jun-23)
	1\$= Rs. 157.52	1\$= Rs. 204.75	1\$= Rs. 287.18	82%

Source: SBP

II) Increased Freight Rate

The increase in freight rate is another important factor in the car prices raised in Pakistan. A freight rate is a cost of transporting a specific cargo from one location to another. The freight rates have risen by more than 250 percent in a year. The rise in freight charges has affected practically every industry, including the automobile industry. The freight charges are directly proportional to value of the US dollar in the global market. The following are details:

Freight Rates	
Year	USD
2019	400
2020	4500
2021	6500
2022	6000

Note: Freight rates are taken as shipment of Japan. Shipments from different origins have different fares. The rate also varies among random shipment and shipments done on annual agreement basis.

III) Input material Cost in international/local market

Another major reason for the rise in the prices of cars in Pakistan is the rise in raw material prices. Pakistan imports automotive parts and accessories from Asian countries. The price of raw materials has become tremendously high during current calendar year. The cost of production and transporting automobiles has gone up due to the high value of raw materials prices. Increase in prices of petroleum products (as following) along with the surge in steel prices has badly impacted the local car manufacturing firms.

Month & Year	\$ Rate (June-21)	\$ Rate (June-22)	\$ Rate (June-23)	% Increase (Jun-21 to Jun-23)
Rate (Rs)	112.69	248.74	262	132.49%

VI) Import Compression Policy

It is important to allude to the policy of import compression by the government to manage the balance of payments implemented in May 2022 (Annex-I) As an outcome, capacity utilization of the companies has been reduced to less than 50%. Due to low capacity utilization some manufacturers temporary close down their plants and plan their operations on the basis of available raw materials/kits. Decrease in production is observed between July-March 2021 and July-March 2022, as under

	2021-22	2022-23	%
Item Name	Jul-Mar	Jul-Mar	Change
CARS	1,73,700	83,505	-51.93
SUVs/Jeeps	25,611	22,820	-10.90
LCV'S	38,875	18,056	-53.33
TRUCKS	5,443	3,302	-39.33
Buses	512	626	22.27
TRACTORS	41,918	22,690	-45.87
MOTOR CYCLE	17,49,525	10,33,170	-40.95
Total	20,35,566	1,184,249	-41.82

*Monthly production figures are attached at Annexure-II

This has resulted in the escalation of the prices because of fixed operational and technical costs.

VII) High Taxes

Taxes are one of the main factors that contribute to the high car prices in Pakistan. These taxes include Customs Duty, FED, GST, customs duty, and CVT, among others. The taxes can add up to as much as 50% of the car's original price, making it difficult for consumers to afford them.



Circulars/Notifications - Exchange Policy Department

EPO Circular Letter No. 09 of 2022

May 20, 2022

The Presidents/Chief Executives of all
Authorized Dealers in Foreign Exchange

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Import of Goods

Attention of the Authorized Dealers is invited to Chapter 13 of the Foreign Exchange Manual relating to payments against import of goods.

2. In this regard, it has been decided that Authorized Dealers, with immediate effect, shall seek prior permission from Foreign Exchange Operations Department (FEOD), SBP-BSC before initiating transactions for Import of goods listed in the enclosed Annexure, subject to following conditions:

- The above requirement shall be applicable for all import transactions initiated by Authorized Dealers through (i) issuance/ amendment of letter of credit; (ii) registration/ amendment of contract; (iii) making advance payment; (iv) authorizing transactions on open account or collections basis;
- The above requirement shall not be applicable on import transactions initiated by the Authorized Dealers on or before the date of issuance of this circular letter;
- Authorized Dealers may approach Director, FEOD, SBP-BSC, Head Office, Karachi, along with appropriate documents and its recommendation on a case to case basis;
- Authorized Dealers shall be required to suitably amend the importer's bank profile in Pakistan Single Window to ensure that the aforementioned import transaction shall not be initiated on open account basis without prior permission from State Bank.

3. All other instructions on the subject shall remain unchanged. Authorized Dealers are advised to bring the same to the knowledge of all the concerned and ensure meticulous compliance of the above & other applicable regulations on the subject. Authorized Dealers are especially instructed to bring these instructions to the knowledge of their customers and advise them to approach the bank before initiation of import transaction of any item covered under this circular letter.

End: Annexure

Yours truly,

Sd/-

(Athar Ghaffar)
Additional Director

[Back to Circular Page / Home Page](#)

Home
About SBP
Policies
Regulations
Circulars/Notifications

Legal & Regulatory
Monetary Policy
Exchange Rate
SBP Office
Reserve Bank
Contact Us

SBP's Chair
Speeches
Online Orders
Press Notes
Publications
Regulatory Circulars

Financial
Reserve to Pakistan
Events
State Bank of Pakistan
Governance
Network

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Annexure-II**Production Figures for 9 months Jul2021 to March 2022**

S #	VEHICLE TYPE	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Total
1	CARS	16,537	18,069	19,547	16,624	17,756	23,091	19,006	19,593	23,477	173,700
2	JEEPS/ SUVs	1,940	2,479	2,824	2,465	3,309	2,714	3,185	3,317	3,378	25,611
3	LCVs	3,402	4,579	4,419	5,022	4,699	4,308	4,241	3,387	4,800	38,857
4	TRUCKS/ PRIME MOVERS	499	598	747	656	557	561	648	675	502	5,443
5	BUSES	57	49	40	48	50	55	83	46	84	512
6	TRACTORS	4,609	4,675	3,282	4,904	4,608	4,913	5,640	4,484	4,803	41,918
7	MOTORCYCL E/ RICKSHAWS	194,620	198,904	210,539	222,168	206,076	172,331	182,349	168,835	193,703	1,749,525
8	TOTAL	221,664	229,353	241,398	251,887	237,065	207,973	215,152	200,337	230,747	2,035,566

Production Figures for 9 months Jul2022 to March 2023

S #	VEHICLE TYPE	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Total
1	CARS	14,585	9,997	7,100	10,918	15,146	13,674	5,542	4,534	2,009	83,505
2	JEEPS/ SUVs	2,542	3,961	2,983	2,076	1,916	2,670	2,984	2,973	715	22,820
3	LCVs	2,975	2,653	1,943	2,109	2,237	1,472	2,602	1,413	732	18,136
4	TRUCKS/ PRIME MOVERS	341	341	443	420	385	413	324	334	301	3,302
5	BUSES	76	103	73	89	71	47	70	53	44	626
6	TRACTORS	2,400	3,410	2,183	3,041	2,008	1,069	1,602	3,263	3,714	22,690
7	MOTORCYCL E/ RICKSHAWS	109,524	120,021	114,353	132,342	123,879	120,158	123,586	106,518	82,789	1,033,170
8	TOTAL	132,443	140,486	129,078	150,995	145,642	139,503	136,710	119,088	90,304	1,184,249

*Question No. 10 **Senator Professor Sajid Mir:**

(Notice Received on 23/05/2023 at 12:00 PM) QID: 41175

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the Government has been announcing / making increase in pension of its retired employees from time to time since 2018 but the National Bank of Pakistan has not granted the same to its retired employees, if so, the reasons thereof; and*

- (b) *whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the pension of the retired employees of the said Bank, if so, when?*

Reply not received.

***Question No. 11 Senator Mohsin Aziz:**

(Notice Received on 23/05/2023 at 12:03 PM) QID: 41166

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the details of the taxes, duties, levies/surcharge etc on Petroleum imported during the last 3 years, with year and product-wise breakups?

Reply not received.

***Question No. 12 Senator Dr. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur:**

(Notice Received on 23/05/2023 at 12:52 PM) QID: 41137

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

- (a) *whether it is a fact that dollar is being traded in the open markets at a rate higher than the official/ bank rate which creates black-market, if so, the reasons thereof; and*
- (b) *the steps being taken by the Government to discourage the black marketing of dollars?*

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar: (a) **SBP's Input:** The movement in the exchange rate is a manifestation of the market-based flexible exchange rate arrangement maintained by SBP. Under this system, the exchange rate is determined by the market forces of supply and demand, and the trend in exchange rate primarily reflects the balance of payments position of the country.

The interbank market caters to a wide range of foreign exchange transactions including remittances, imports, exports, Foreign Currency (FCY) loans etc., and has greater liquidity as compared to exchange companies (open market) which are mainly involved in meeting FX requirements of individual/retail customers. Due to different scope of business and demand-supply dynamics in the interbank and open markets,

the rate differential exists between both the markets. Moreover, this spread tends to widen when the external account is under pressure and the FX liquidity is scarce.

(b) Pakistan is facing acute macroeconomic challenges owing to a sharp rise in global commodity prices, supply disruptions, higher shipping costs, prolonged Russia-Ukraine conflict and the devastating floods added to the turmoil in the country. This has led to depreciation of PKR that highlights the worsening of balance of payments conditions of the country and declining foreign exchange reserves. In this challenging economic environment, the open market rate has witnessed heightened volatility and higher spread as compared to the interbank market rate. This is primarily on account of high demand of foreign currency in the market on account of heightened uncertainty, hajj season, Afghan Transit Trade, and elements of smuggling from Iran.

In recent months, as a result of administrative measures taken by the SBP and GoP, the spread between the interbank market and open market has reduced significantly, thus indicating normalization in the markets. In order to curb unnecessary cash FCY outflows, SBP has also tightened regulations for exchange companies regarding FX purchases by individuals, including biometric requirement and imposition of daily and annual limits for FX purchases. Moreover, FBR has introduced a system to declare foreign currency being taken along by people going abroad.

Recent Stand-By Arrangement with the IMF has improved FX market functioning, and liquidity has started to return to the market. Resultantly, rates in the interbank and open market have narrowed which are discouraging black marketing of dollars.

The development under SBA is providing a positive signal to the market, which are creating certainty and stability in the FX market. Furthermore, bilateral and multilateral inflows will pave the way to improve macroeconomic stability & confidence of the market.

Administrative measures to control the illegal outflow of foreign exchange reserves are also discouraging the black marketing of dollars.

***Question No. 13 Senator Sarfaraz Ahmed Bugti:**

(Notice Received on 23/05/2023 at 10:22 PM) QID: 40367

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

- (a) *the province wise details of appointments in all branches of National Bank of Pakistan during last one year; and*
- (b) *the province wise details of vacant posts in all branches of national bank of Pakistan since last six months?*

Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Dar: (a) National Bank of Pakistan follows a Board approved recruitment policy under Banking Nationalization Act 1974 which ensures a robust and transparent selection mechanism to meet our human resource requirements as per the business requests. As a first step, vacant positions are tried to be filled from within the department/group. However, in majority of cases, an Internal Advertisement is placed, where candidates from across the from all Functions can apply. Those who meet the eligibility criteria based on the advertised criteria are shortlisted and then interviewed by a panel of executives, and the most suitable candidate is selected to fill the vacancy. This inculcates the culture of promoting talent within the organization. In case where options are limited or required skillset is not available, the Bank also externally advertises the position based upon the specific request from the concerned Group.

As mentioned earlier, the selection process is strictly Merit based, and the hiring doesn't take place based on provincial system, nor any quota system is applicable to NBP.

Details of appointments from June 1, 2022, till May 31, 2023 is at **Annexure-I.**

(b) As per the Policy, the Bank advertises the position(s) of all cadres externally through print media and / or Recruitment Consultancy & Employment Search Service Company against the approved budget each year. The budget for the year is yet to be finalized & under review, therefore, the status of the vacancies will be ascertained once the budget is approved; however, the Bank has advertised the following positions against lateral hiring during the last six months which are in process and details of which are:

Details of published vacant positions (from December 2022 till May 31, 2023):

Grade	Baluchistan	Multiple Cities	Punjab	*Sindh	Grand Total
SEVP				3	3
SVP				2	2
SVP / VP		4	1	11	16
VP				1	1
VP / AVP		9		25	34
AVP			1	7	8
AVP / OG-I	1	12		20	33
OG-I			2	25	27
OG-I / OG-II		21		26	47
OG-II		49		8	57
OG-II / OG-III		10		17	27
OG-III			2	2	4
Grand Total	1	105	6	147	259

*Most positions are head office based i.e. Karachi.

Annex -I

Details of appointments from June 1, 2022, till May 31, 2023, as follows:

Grade	Azad Kashmir	Baluchistan	Gilgit-Baltistan	Islamabad Capital Territory	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
EVP							2	2
SVP						2	9	11
VP				1		10	19	30
AVP	4	1	1		6	38	31	81
OG-I			1	1	3	18	33	56
OG-II	2	3	3	1	3	22	37	71
OG-III	1	3	6	2	8	25	66	111
Grand Total	7	7	11	5	20	115	197	362

***Question No. 14 Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**

(Notice Received on 26/05/2023 at 10:54 AM) QID: 41194

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that Pakistan is exporting pink salt to India at very low prices, if so, reasons thereof; and*
- (b) *the per annum volume of export of the said item to India indicating also the rate per ton at which exported, its per ton value international market and the revenue generated there from on annual basis?*

Syed Naveed Qamar: (a) & (b) The Federal Government had imposed a ban on export of goods to India on 9th August 2019. Hence, pink salt has not been exported to India since the imposition of the ban.

***Question No. 15 Senator Syed Waqar Mehdi:**
(Notice Received on 5/06/2023 at 9:24 AM) QID: 41251

Will the Minister for Industries and Production be pleased to state:

- (a) *the names of non functional state owned enterprises in the country at present; and*
- (b) *the details of profit and operational expenditure of Pakistan Steel Mills during the last five years with years wise break up?*

Syed Murtaza Mahmud: (a) The non-functional state-owned enterprises under the administrative control of Industries and Production Division, are as follows:

1. Sindh Engineering Limited (SEL)
2. Pakistan Automobile Corporation (PACO)
3. Aik Hunar Aik Nagar (AHAN)
4. Republic Motors Limited (RML)
5. Moral-co (Pvt) limited.
6. Pakistan Gems & Jewellery Development Company (PGJDC)

7. Pakistan Hunting & Sports Arms Development Company (PHSADC)

8. Pakistan Motorcar Company (Pvt), Limited.

(b) Production of PSM is at halt since June 2015. The Corporation operated at zero production capacity during 2021-22 due to which fixed cost cannot be absorbed. During the F.Y 2021-22, PSM earned a profit of Rs. 7.149 billion mainly due to revaluation of "Investment Property". A surplus of Rs. 27.647 billion was recorded due to revaluation.

However, position of Profit / (Loss); Gross and After Tax for the last five financial years is as follows:

(Rs. in Millions)					
Year	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
Gross loss	(6,058)	(7,293)	(5,803)	(5,249)	(7,469)
Profit/(Loss) A.T	7,149	(18,748)	(20,505)	(16,550)	(5,948)

Detail is attached at **Annexure – A**

Operational Expenditures for the last five financial years is as follows:

(Rs. in Millions)					
	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
Cost of Sale	10,057	8,889	6,349	5,716	8,608
Distribution Cost	46	77	132	100	153
Administration expenses	4,156	3,167	2,918	2,076	2,341
Other Operating Expenses	1,475	380	482	1,747	744
Total Operating Expenditure	15,734	12,513	9,881	9,639	11,846

Detail/ break up of expenditure is attached at **Annexure-B**

PAKISTAN STEEL MILLS CORPORATION (PVT.) LIMITED

ANNEX-A

DESCRIPTION	2022 Audited	2021 Restated	2020 Audited	2019 Audited	2018 Restated
REVENUE	(Amount in Million Rs.)				
Sales (Net)	3,999	1,596	546	467	539
Other Operating Income	31,491	5,536	1,659	3,222	12,870
Total Income	35,490	7,132	2,205	3,689	13,409
Operational Expenditures					
Cost of Sale	10,057	8,889	6,349	5,716	8,008
Distribution Cost	46	77	132	100	153
Administration expenses	4,156	3,168	2,918	2,076	2,341
Other Operating Expenses	1,475	380	482	1,747	744
Total Operating Expenditure	15,734	12,514	9,881	9,639	11,246
Gross Profit / (Loss)	(6,058)	(7,293)	(5,803)	(5,249)	(7,469)
Finance Cost	14,681	13,131	12,289	10,601	8,046
Share of profit from Associates	9	(2)	2	41	(33)
TOTAL EXPENSES	30,406	25,647	22,168	20,199	19,325
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	5,084	(18,515)	(19,963)	(16,510)	(5,916)
Taxation	2065	(233)	(542)	(40)	(32)
Profit / (Loss) after taxation	7,149	(18,748)	(20,505)	(16,550)	(5,948)
Actuarial gain of measurement of provision of funded Gratuity Scheme	62	85	996	581	138
Revaluation Surplus on property	269,022	99,031	-	234,515	
Loss after impact OCI	276,233	80,368	(19,509)	218,546	(5,810)

ANNEX-B

PAKISTAN STEEL MILLS CORPORATION (PVT.) LIMITED

STARRED SENNATE QUESTION No. 15 MOVED BY SENATOR SYED WAQAR MEHDI

YEAR WISE BREAKUUP OF OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE

	2021-22	2020-21 (Restated)	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18 (Restated)
Amount in Million Rs.					
SALES - NET	3,999	1,053	546	467	539
COST OF GOOD SOLD					
Salaries, wages benefits and staff welfare	523	1,523	2,458	3,291	3,600
Service Department Cost	2,155	1,798	2,357	2,568	3,071
Fuel, power and gases	964	1,965	891	650	548
Repair and Maintenance.	0	2	5	44	1
Stores and spares consumed	1	3	1	2	97
Depreciation	5,880	3,074	280	312	338
Other Manufacturing Expenses	1	66	68	67	5
Work-in-Process					
Opening stock	3,970	4,142	4,167	2,842	2,848
Adjustment in opening stock	-	-	-	-	-
Closing stock	(3,782)	(3,970)	(4,142)	(4,167)	(2,842)
	188	172	25	(1,325)	5
Cost of goods manufactured	9,713	8,603	6,085	5,610	7,664
Opening stock of finished goods	683	916	1,103	1,138	1,335
Closing stock of finished goods	(398)	(683)	(916)	(1,103)	(1,138)
Cost of electricity purchased	60	54	77	71	147
Total (Cost of Goods Sold)	10,057	8,889	6,349	5,716	8,008
Gross Profit / (Loss)	(6,058)	(7,836)	(5,803)	(5,249)	(7,469)

	2021-22	2020-21 (Restated)	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18 (Restated)
DISTRIBUTION COST					
Salaries, wages, benefits and staff welfare	37	73	116	94	143
Repair & Maintenance	4	0	14	5	3
Travelling, conveyance and entertainment	0	0	0	0	1
Printing, stationery and office supplies	1	0	0	0	0
Others	4	4	2	1	6
	<u>46</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>153</u>
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES					
Salaries, wages, benefits and staff welfare	1,571	1,172	1,533	866	982
Electricity, water and gas	1,804	760	1,163	1,011	1,147
Repairs and maintenance	137	25	93	60	61
Depreciation	317	779	101	111	116
Advertisement and publicity	2	0	1	0	1
Postage, Telegrams and telephones	4	4	4	4	4
Insurance	4	4	5	4	5
Printing, stationery and office supplies	20	1	2	2	1
Travelling, conveyance and entertainment	2	1	5	4	3
Legal and professional charges	20	19	3	8	8
Auditors remuneration	2	2	1	1	1
Rent rates & taxes	0	390	1	0	0
Traning	0	-	0	0	0
Others	271	10	6	4	10
	<u>4,156</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>2,918</u>	<u>2,076</u>	<u>2,341</u>
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES					
Provision for doubtful receivables					
Slow moving Stores, spares & loose tools	-	32	30	242	0
Others receivables & Machinery -in- Transit	10	9	13	10	7
Preservation cost of COBP	31	32	34	28	21
Exchange Loss	973	-	97	1,159	394
Port Qasim Fixed Charges	462	308	308	308	272
	<u>1,475</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>1,747</u>	<u>744</u>
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	15,734	12,513	9,882	9,639	11,246

***Question No. 16 Senator Syed Waqar Mehdi:**
(Notice Received on 12/06/2023 at 4:31 PM) QID: 41280

Will the Minister for Industries and Production be pleased to state:

- (a) *the number of utilities stores established in the country with province and location wise break up indicating also the official timings of functioning of the same; and*
- (b) *whether any mechanism for checks and balance of the said stores has been devised, if so, the details thereof?*

Syed Murtaza Mahmud: A USC is operating 3,984 Regular and 1,015 Franchise Utility Stores across Pakistan. Province wise detail of Utility Stores is as under:-

Province	Regular Stores	Franchise Stores	Total
Islamabad	77	229	306
Punjab	2033	513	2546
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	965	224	1189
Sindh	520	22	542
Balochistan	249	3	252
AJ&K	74	10	84
G-B	66	14	80
Total	3984	1015	4999

Location wise breakup of the Regular Utility Stores is attached as **Annex-A**.

Detail of official timings of functioning of the Stores is as under:-

Super Markets	0900 to 2000 hours
Mini Markets	0900 to 1900 hours
Convenience Stores	Rural 0800 to 1800 hours Urban 0900 to 1900 hours

B. USC has its own independent Vigilance Department. Vigilance teams are based at each Regional and Zonal Offices, who

carryout surveillance and vigilance in the field. USC vigilance consists of two components:-

- (a) Online Monitoring based at USC Head Office (Through newly Deployed ERP System)
- (b) Field visits of the Vigilance Teams constituted by USC Head Office

In order to ensure transparency and better control, Vigilance teams carry out physical inspection at all Utility Stores/Warehouses throughout Pakistan. For the same purpose 09 x Incharge Vigilance Officer at each Zone and 55 x Assistant Vigilance Officer for one/two Region have been posted in field. Head Office Vigilance Section submit all the reports received from Zonal/Regional Teams to Competent Authority for necessary action as deem fit.

(Annexure has been placed in Library and on table of the Mover/concerned member).

ISLAMABAD,
the 24th July, 2023

MOHAMMAD QASIM SAMAD KHAN,
Secretary.

(331st Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

“UN-STARRED QUESTIONS AND THEIR REPLIES”

For Tuesday, the 25th July, 2023

Question No. 1 Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:

(Notice Received on 8/05/2023 at 12:02 PM) QID: 40625

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the volume of sugar, wheat, cement, tobacco, cigarettes and petroleum exported during the last 5 years?

Syed Naveed Qamar: The volume of sugar, wheat, cement, tobacco, cigarettes and Petroleum exported during the last 5 years are at **Annex-A.**

Annex-A.

Export data during last five years

Commodity	Unit	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Sugar	M.T.	1,469,802	508.34	691,994	222.86	181,447	70.66	0	0.00	0	0.00
Wheat	M.T.	1,189,604	236.34	683,518	153.25	48,083	11.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cement	M.T.	4,562,634	222.84	6,406,418	271.73	7,119,834	259.44	7,815,153	267.91	5,733,396	223.99
Tobacco	M.T.	7,299	26.07	10,106	24.22	12,801	35.79	13,115	35.96	19,641	54.38
cigarettes	TH.NO	8,655	0.206	1,805	0.028	512,567	7.938	1,215,313	15.850	1,110,305	10.340
Petroleum crude	M.T.	412,188	190.38	572,156	285.43	473,739	185.89	280,221	106.78	401,831	259.01
Petroleum products (Excl. Top Naphta)	M.T.	228,343	147.48	296,170	191.66	80,962	40.74	72,428	42.62	102,548	74.81
Petroleum top naphta	M.T.	121,965	55.79	118,713	63.81	100,111	46.48	97,121	32.90	0	0.00
Sold fuels (coal)	M.T.	0	0.00	208	0.05	484	0.12	150	0.012	0	0.00

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Question No. 2 Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:

(Notice Received on 9/05/2023 at 12:17 PM) QID: 40412

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

- (a) the details of those companies which have been charged fine / convicted twice or more times by SECP Bench since 2011; and*
- (b) the number and details of pending petitions in SECP Bench for more than 2 years indicating the reasons of pendency thereof?*

Reply not received.

Question No. 3 Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:

(Notice Received on 22/05/2023 at 11:30 AM) QID: 41146

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state as to whether it is a fact that the Institute of Accountants of Pakistan ICAP and SECP obtain security clearance before registering the foreign firms / entities, if so, indicating details of the firms registered since 2015 with or without security clearance?

Reply not received.

ISLAMABAD,
the 24th July, 2023

MOHAMMAD QASIM SAMAD KHAN,
Secretary.