SENATE OF PAKISTAN
SENATE DEBATES

Friday, August 18, 2006

The Senate of Pakistan met in the Senate Hall (Parliament House) Islamabad, at fifteen minutes past ten in the morning with Mr. Chairman (Mr. Mohammedmian Soomro) in the Chair.

Recitation from the Holy Quran

اعوذ باللّٰہ من الشیطٰن الرجیم

بسم اللّٰہ الرحمٰن الرحیم

ما عندکم ینفد وما عند اللہ باق ولنجزین الذین صبروآ اجرھم باحسن ماکانوا یعملون- من عمل صالحآ من ذکر اوانثیٰ وھو مؤمن فلنحیینہٗ حیوٰۃ طیبۃ ولنجز ینھم اجرھم باحسن ماکانوا یعملون- انظر کیف فضلنا بعضھم علیٰ بعض وللاٰخرۃ اکبر درجٰت و اکبر تفضیلاً-

ترجمہ:- جو کچھ تمہارے پاس ہے وہ خرچ ہو جانے والا ہے اور جو کچھ اللہ کے پاس ہے وہی باقی رہنے والا ہے' اور ہم ضرور صبر سے کام لینے والوں کو اُن کے اجر اُن کے بہترین اعمال کے مطابق دیں گے' جو شخص بھی نیک عمل کرے گا' خواہ وہ مرد ہو یا عورت' بشرطیکہ ہو وہ مومن' اسے ہم دنیا میں پاکیزہ زندگی بسر کرائیں گے اور (آخرت میں) ایسے لوگوں کو ان کے اجر اُن کے بہترین اعمال کے مطابق بخشیں گے-

مگر دیکھ لو' دنیا ہی میں ہم نے ایک گروہ کو دوسرے پر کیسی فضیلت

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دے رکھی ہے' اور آخرت میں اس کے درجے اور بھی زیادہ ہوں گے' اور
اس کی فضیلت اور بھی زیادہ بڑھ چڑھ کر ہو گی۔
سورۃ النحل (آیت 97-96) سورۃ بنی اسرائیل (آیت 21)

جناب چیئرمین، جزاک اللہ۔ بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم۔ اللھم صل علیٰ محمد و علیٰ آل محمد۔

سینیٹر میاں رضا ربانی (قائد حزب اختلاف)، جناب والا۔

Mr. Chairman: You want to move a motion for the suspension of the question hour.

MOTION UNDER RULE 236 REGARDING THE SUSPENSION OF THE QUESTION HOUR

Senator Mian Raza Rabbani: Yes, sir, I beg to move that under Rule 236 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of the Business in the Senate 1988, the requirements of Rule 38 of the said rules regarding the question hour be dispensed with and questions and their printed replies placed on the table of the House be taken as read.

Mr. Chairman: It has been moved that under Rule 236 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of the Business in the Senate 1988, the requirements of Rule 38 of the said Rules regarding question hour be dispensed with and replies placed on the table of the House be taken as read.

(The motion was carried)

Mr. Chairman: The motion is adopted.

DEFERRED QUESTIONS

(Question Nos. 16, 17, 19, 20,21 and 22 were originally set down for answering on 9th August, 2006 but were deferred)

16. **Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:28:p.

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased state:

(a) the requirement, production and import of oil and gas for country during 2005-06; and

(b) the projections of requirement, production and import of oil gas for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: (a)

Total requirements of petroleum products	16 million ton
Domestic production of petroleum products from imported & domestically produced crude oil	10 million ton
Import of petroleum products (Diesel & Furnace Oil)	6 million tons

(b) the projections of demand and import of oil are as under:—

(Million Tons)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Demand of petroleum products	16.236	16.984	17.663
Domestic Production of petroleum products	11.504	11.624	11.348
Deficit/Import of petroleum products	4.732	5.360	6.315

17. **Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:28 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages within the radius of 30 k.m of Islamabad city which has been supplied natural gas indicating also the distance of each village from Islamabad city, the month and year in which gas was supplied, the amount spent on supply of gas, the number of connections provided and population of each village; and

(b) the names of villages within the said radius to which natural gas is planned to be supplied in near future indicating also the distance of each village from Islamabad city, population of each village, estimated cost and the time by which natural gas is planned to be supplied to each village?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: The information is being collected and will be placed on Table of the House on next Rota Day.

19. **Mr. Muhammad Enver Baig:** (Notice received on 24-06-2006 at 14:00 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of MRDL (China) operating a coppergold mine at Saindak since October 2003, is not being monitored by an independent private company, if so, its reasons;

(b) the details of the Lease Agreement signed between SML and MRDL of China; and

(c) the production of blister copper at Saindak since October, 2003 with monthwise break up?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: (a) Efforts were made to hire services of a constancy firm for monitoring the operations and financial results of the Lease Operator (M/s MCC Resources Development Company (Pvt.) Ltd.). Bids were invited through advertisement in the press. However only one bid was received which was not considered. The poor response was mainly due to lack of base metal processing technology within Pakistan. Engaging some international firm for the purpose was not considered due to high costs.

Two experts, one in mining and another in metallurgy were taken a executive directors on SML Board and assigned to monitor the lessees prod activities. These experts have vast experience in metallurgy and mining. The dir visited Saindak Copper-Gold Project and submitted their monitoring reports Board of Directors.

Financial activities of the project are being monitored properly by the au as well as SML financial experts. Thus project is adequately being monitore

(b) **Lease Contract:**

Lease Contract shall remain valid for a period of 10 years from the eff date *i.e.*, 02-10-2002. Under Lease Contract the Lessee shall pay to Less annual rent @ US $ 0.5 million. During the terms of the Lease Contract, aft back the lessee's investment and interest, the Lessee and Lessor will shar surplus generated from the sales of the product. Under the terms of Lease Co the Lessee shall pay to Government of Balochistan royalty @ 2%, whereas, F Govt. shall get presumptive Tax @ 1.25% of actual sale of product and Develo Surcharge @ 0.5%.

(c) Month-wise detail of Blister Copper is attached.

Monthly Production

SAINDAK METALS LIMITED

Production of Blister Copper Since October 2003 with Monthly Breakup

Months	Blister Copper Quantity Metric Tons
Oct, 2003	1,82
Nov, 2003	23
Dec, 2003	
	2,05
Jan, 2004	
Feb, 2004	
Mar, 2004	58
April, 2004	2,11
May, 2004	2,19
June, 2004	2,22
	7,17

Jul-04	2,180.02
Aug-04	2,229.01
Sep-04	1,532.54
Oct-04	-
Nov-04	-
Dec-04	-
	5,941.57
	13,064.37
Jan-05	-
Feb-05	1,330.67
Mar-05	2,085.49
Apr-05	2,402.69
May-05	2,225.92
Jun-05	2,115.15
	10,159.92
July, 2005	2,227.87
Augt, 2005	2,332.80
Sept, 2005	2,439.77
Oct, 2005	1,562.74
Nov, 2005	-
Dec, 2005	-
	8,563.18
	18,723.10
Jan-06	-
Feb-06	-
Mar-06	1,586.00
Apr-06	2,318.03
May-06	2,289.28
Jun-06	2,415.00
	8,608.31
Grand Total	**42,455.76**

20. **Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon:** (Notice received on 05-07-2006 at 14:50 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of telemetry system in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said system has been completed by the contractor and handed over to the concerned quarters, if not, its reasons;

(c) the amount paid to the contractor for the said system so far; and

(d) the present status of the NAB inquiry into that system?

Reply not received.

21. **Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon:** (Notice received on 05-07-2006 at 14:50 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity increase of Hydel Power Projects in the country during the last five years, other than Ghazi Barotha;

(b) the present generation capacity of Ghazi Barotha power project and its dispersal; and

(c) the progress of Gakhar Sub-Station for Ghazi Barotha dispersal?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: (a) The capacity increase in Hydel Power Project of WAPDA during the last 5 years, other than Ghazi Barotha is as under:—

	Chashma Hydel Project	184 MW (8 units each of 23 MW) (commissioned in Dec. 2001)
(b)	Present generation capacity of Ghazi Barotha Power Project.	1450 MW (5 units each of 290 MW) (commissioned in April 2004)

Dispersal of power from Gazi barotha is accomplished through following six 500 kV transmission Lines:—

(i) Barotha—Gatti-i
(ii) Barotha—Gatti-ii
(iii) Barotha—Tarbela-i
(iv) Barotha—Tarbela-ii
(v) Barotha—Rawat.
(vi) Barotha—Lahore.

(c) Tenders for design, supply, erection, testing and commissioning of plant for 500/220/132 kV Gakhar Sub-station on turnkey basis have been received and are under scrutiny for award of contract under guidelines of financing agency *i.e.* M/s KW Germany.

22. **Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon:** (Notice received on 05-07-2006 at 14:50: p.m)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state whether there is any Hydel Power Generation unit in the country awaiting dispersal due to lack of installed transmission lines?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: There is no Hydel Power generation Unit in the country awaiting dispersal due to lack of transmission lines.

30. **Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:** (Notice received on 29-07-06 at 11:15: a.m.)

Will the Minister for Sports be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance granted to artists and cultural organizations in the country during 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 indicating also the names and addresses thereof, and

(b) the criteria adopted for such assistance?

Mian Shamim Haider: (a) Financial assistance is provided to artists and sports persons and their dependents from "Pakistan Culture, Arts and Sports Foundation Relief Fund". The details of the assistance provided from during 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 are at Annex-A &B. No financial assistance was provided to any organization as the organizations do not fall under the purview of "Pakistan Culture, Arts and Sports Foundation Relief Fund 1992".

(b) The criteria adopted for grant of financial assistance is given below:—

(i) Financial assistance is granted to "eligible beneficiaries" *i.e.* artists, Sports persons and their dependants as defind in "Pakistan Culture, Arts and Sports Foundation Relief Fund 1992".

(ii) Applications in a prescribed form submitted by eligible beneficiaries or their dependants alongwith the recommendations of Pakistan National Council of the Arts, Lok Virsa and Pakistan Sports Board, are considered by the Committee of Administration of "Pakistan Culture, Arts and Sports Foundation Relief Fund".

(iii) The Committee sanctions financial assistance to the most deserving Artists, Artisans, and Sportspersons for a period of one year.

(Annexures have been placed on the Table of the House as well as Library).

DEFERRED QUESTIONS

(Question Nos.53, 135, 136, 137, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 14 149, 150, 152, 156, 157, 158, 159, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 169-A, 169-B and 169-C were originally set down for answering on 9th August, 2006 but were deferred)

53. ***Ch. Muhammad Anwar Bhinder:** Notice received on 20-05-2006 a 11.42 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that an amount of Rs.5500 million was provia in the current year's PSDP for Neellum Jhelum Hydro Pow Project, if so, the amount released to WAPDA out of the same far;

(b) the present stage of the work on this project; and

(c) the time by which this project will be completed?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: (a) An allocation of Rs. 5500 million was provid in the PSDP 2005-06 to meet the local funding requirement of the proj implementation. No funds have been released to WAPDA as the Project did n commence during the year.

(b) Bids have been received on ICB basis on 15-7-2006 which are bei evaluated by WAPDA.

(c) Total completion period of the project is about 8 years.

135. ***Mr. Muhammad Talha Mahmood:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 12:25 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural resources be pleased state:

(a) *the number of cases of adultration in petroleum products surfaced since 1st July, 2005;*

(b) *the names of companies, filling stations and persons found involved in those cases and the action taken against them; and*

(c) *the steps being taken by the Government to check the said adultration?*

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: The information is being collected and will be placed on Table of the House on next Rota Day.

136. ***Mr. Muhammad Talha Mahmood:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:25 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state the percentage of increase in the prices of natural gas for domestic and commercial purposes during the last three years?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: The details of increase in the prices of natural gas for the domestic and commercial purposes during the last three years are given at Annexure-I.

Annexure-I

Increase in Gas Sale Prices

	1.1.2004	1.7.2004	2.2.2005	1.7.2005	1.1.2006	1.7.2006
		% increase	% increase	% increase	% increase	% increase
Domestic Sector:						
Over 0-50m^3 per month	0%	6.70%	0%	0.01%	9.50%	5.00%
Over 50-100m^3 per month	0%	6.70%	0%	0.01%	9.50%	9.95%
Over 100-200m^3 per month	0%	6.70%	8.25%	5.81%	15.51%	9.95%
Over 200-300m^3 per month	0%	6.70%	8.25%	5.81%	15.51%	9.95%
Over 300 m^3 per month	0%	6.70%	8.25%	5.81%	15.51%	9.95%
Commercial Consumers	0%	5.70%	8.25%	5.81%	15.51%	9.95%

137. * **Mr. Muhammad Talha Mahmood:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:25:p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state the percentage of increase in electricity tariff during the last three years?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: There is no increase in the consumer electricity tariff of WAPDA/DISCOs/KESC during the last 3 years.

141. * **Ch. Muhammad Anwar Bhinder:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:27: p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations, developmental and non-developmental, sanctioned in the Budget 2005-2006 for the Ministry of Water and Power with category-wise break up;

(b) the funds released to the Ministry out of the said allocations during that year for developmental and non-developmental expenditure separately;

(c) the amount utilized by the Ministry during the said year out of the funds released for developmental and non-developmental purposes with category-wise break up; and

(d) the funds surrendered by the Ministry out of the allocated developmental and non-developmental funds during the said year indicating also the reasons for non utilization of the funds?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: (a) The grant-wise break-up of developmental and non-developmental allocation for the year 2005-2006 is as under:—

a.	Development Allocation	Rs. 32,483.745 Million
b.	Non-Developmental allocation	Rs. 237.444 Million

(b) Funds released are as under:—

a.	Development Allocation	Rs. 31,825,342 Million
b.	Non-Developmental Allocation	Rs. 78.381 Million

(c) Amounts utilized by the Ministry are as under:—

a. Development Allocation Rs. 31,825,087 Millio

b. Non-Developmental Allocation Rs. 236.873 Million

(d) Amounts utilized by the Ministry are as under:—

a. Development Allocation Rs. 675.628 Million
Reasons: Foreign Exchange component could not be utilized for delay in Procurement/ Shipment formalities.

b. Non-Developmental allocation Rs. 0.140 Million
Reasons: Balance of Discretionary grant as MOS for Water and Power relinquished the charge.

142. *** Ch. Muhammad Anwar Bhinder:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 : 12:27: p.m)

Will the Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations, developmental and non developmental, sanctione in the Budget 2005-2006 for the Ministry of Tourism wit category-wise break up;

(b) the funds released to the Ministry out of the said allocations durin that year for developmental and non-developmental expenditu separately;

(c) the amount utilized by the Ministry during the said year out c the funds released for developmental and non-developmenta purposes with category-wise break up; and

(d) the funds surrendered by the Ministry out of the allocate developmental and non-developmental funds during the said yea indicating also the reasons for non utilization of the funds?

Mrs. Nilofar Bakhtiar: (a) The total allocation for Ministry of Tourism for 2005-06 was Rs.161.850 million as per following break up:

		(Rs. in Million)
(a)	**Non-Development**	
(i)	Demand No. 115	57.124 + 12.603 = 69.727
(ii)	Demand No. 116	58.774 + 2.500 = 61.274
	Total Non-Dev.	115.898 + 15.103 = 131.001
(b)	**Development**	
	Demand No. 157	30.841 + 0.008 = 30.849
	Total Allocation:	146.739 + 15.111= 161.850

(b) The Funds released stood at Rs. 152.000 (M) as per following detail:—

(a)	**Non-Development**	
(i)	Demand No. 115	65.238 (M)
(ii)	Demand No. 116	61.274 (M)
	Total Non-Dev.	126.512 (M)
(b)	**Development**	
	Demand No. 157	25.488 (M)
	Total funds released:	152.000 (M)

(c) The total released allocation amounting to Rs. 152.000 (M) has been utilized.

(d) An allocation of Rs. 8.695 (M) was surrendered as per following break up:

(a)	**Non-Development**	
	Demand No. 115	3.344 (M)

(b) **Development**

Demand No. 157	5.351 (M)
Total Surrender funds:	8.695 (M)

The main reasons for non-utilization of funds are as under:

A. **Non-Development**

Rs. 2.500(M) - Surrender is necessitated to obtain the Technical Supplementary grant under Demand No. 116 Grant to PTDC for Publicity & Promotion (Shandor Polo)

Rs. 0.240(M) - Saving under Discretionary grant to MOS due to transfer.

Rs. 0.604(M) - Major saving occur in the heads Pay of Officers, leave salary and rent of residential accommodation due to vacant post in DTS Peshawar and less employee apply for hiring, Major excess incurred in pay due to revised pay scale 2005.

Development

— Due to reducing the Mobilization fee to the consultant from 35%.

— Due to non-purchase of computers as the same have been provided by the I.T. Division

— The component of hard-work was dropped as a result cost/allocation was reduced.

— The bids for the development of website were received/negotiated at the lower price.

143. ***Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon:** (Notice received on 16-06-06 at 12:28:p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the water required for the country during 2006-07 with province-wise break up indicating also the figures for ICT, FATA, Northern Areas and AJK,

(b) the water available for the said year with province-wise break up indicating also the figures for ICT, FATA, Northern Areas and AJK?

Reply not received.

144. ***Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:28 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of thermal energy generated by the public and private sectors in the country during 2005-06 with province-wise break up; and

(b) the volume of the said energy planned to generate during 2006-07, 2007-087 rid 2008-09 in public and private sectors with province-wise break up?

Reply not received.

145. ***Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:28 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of hydel energy generated by the public and private sectors in the country during 2005-06 with province-wise break up; and

(b) the volume of the said energy planned to generate during 2006-07, 2007-2008 and 2008-09 in public and private sectors with province-wise break up?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: (a) Province-wise break-up of hydel energy generated through public sector during 2005-2006 is attached as Annex-A.

(b) Province-wise break-up of energy planned to be generated during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 in public sectors is attached as Annex-B.

Annex"A"

Actual Energy of Wapda and Private Hydel Power Plants for Year 2005-06 (Province wise)

Province	Public/Private	Hydel Power Station	Yearly Total Energy (GWH)
N.W.F.P	Public	Tarbela	15,800
		Warsak	1,009
		Small Hydel	207
Total (N.W.F.P)			17,016
Punjab	Public	Ghazi Barotha	7,037
		Chashma Hydel	959
		Small Hydel	295
Total (Punjab)			8,291
Sindh			Nil
Baluchistan			Nil
A.J.K	Public	Mangla*	5,443
		Jagran	117
Total Public			30860
Total Private			0
Total Hydel			30860

* Mangla Power Station has been included in AJK although it mainly supplies power to Punjab.

The volume of Net Hydel energy estimated to be generated during 2006-07 2007-08 & 2008-09 by the Hydel Power Stations connected/to be connected with WAPDA Grid System (NTDC+DISCOs) in public sector with province wise break up is as follows

NET ENERGY GENERATION PLAN (Million KWh)

PROVINCE	YEAR 2006-07	YEAR 2007-08	YEAR 2008-09
PUNJAB	7045	7513	7587
NWFP (Incl. FATA + Malakand-III + Pehur)	15505	15920	16362
SIND	-	-	-
BALUCHISTAN	-	-	-
AJK (Mangla + Jagran)	4730	4983	5547
Total	27280	28416	29496

Notes:

1. The above generation estimates are based on the preceding five years generation
2. The figure for AJK(Mangla + Jagran) for the year FY 2008-09 includes 644 Million KWh on account of Raised Mangla Dam but its availability is subject to the filling of Raised Dam

146. ***Syed Muhammad Hussain:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:31 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state the names of places in district Hungu except Gurgury where natural gas has been overed?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: No gas field has been discovered in district Hangu of NWFP so for.

147. ***Dr. Muhammad Ismail Buledi:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:32 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state whether it is a fact that NAB registered cases of dumping of petroleum products during the last five years, if so, the number of such cases and the number of persons convicted in those cases?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: According to Pakistan State Oil Company Limited (PSOCL) only one case of dumping of POL products with regard to Northern Areas has been registered in the month of May, 2004 by the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) and investigation is being conducted. Information required by NAB have been provided by PSO.

148. ***Dr. Muhammad Ismail Buledi:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:32 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state whether it is a fact that inflated bills of Natural gas have been issued to the consumers for the last two months, if so, the reasons thereof.?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: The utility companies do not over bill the consumer. All the bills are issued on monthly basis, in accordance with the gas consumed per meter reading. Gas bills for months of January, February, March and April were issued to about 2.55 million consumers, out of which very few meter reading errors occurred, ranging from 0.01% to 0.02%. All complaints of over billing are dealt with on case-to-case basis and resolved on priority basis as and when received. Both the utility companies take extraordinarily care in taking meter reading and in preparation of bills. Now hand held computers are being used in meter reading to avoid human error. Consumers complaints of high gas bills are because of increase in gas prices due to price hikes of crude oil and other petroleum products in the international market. Consumer complaints of high gas billing are because of high billing amount and not billing volume owing to rising trend in gas prices.

149. ***Dr. Muhammad Ismail Buledi:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:32: p.m)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state the number of persons working in OGDC on regular and contract basis, separately, with province-wise break up?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: 11,352 regular and 109 contractual employees are working in OGDCL. The Province-wise break-up is given below:—

Regular Employees

Province	*No. of Employees*
Punjab	6,182
Sindh (Urban)	894

Sindh (Rural)	2,020
NWFP	958
Balochistan .	965
FATA	79
Azad Kashmir	254
Total:	11,352

Contract Employees

Province	*No. of Employees*
Punjab	67
Sindh (Urban)	08
Sindh (Rural)	15
NWFP	11
Balochistan	04
FATA	02
Azad Kashmir	02
Total:	109

150. *** Prof. Muhammad Ibrahim Khan:** Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:33 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Cabinet approved in January 2000 that the private cable operators might pass their cables through the electric polls of WAPDA by paying Rs. 40 per poll; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the WAPDA is charging Rs. 10 per poll from the cable operators for the said purpose, if so, its reasons?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: (a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with decision of Inter Provincial Coordination Committee (IPCC), it was decided that WAPDA would charge the fee for use of electric poles for hanging cable wires @ Rs. 10/- pole both in urban and rural areas w.e.f. 01-11-2004.

152. ***Dr. Safdar Ali Abbasi:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:37 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names, educational qualifications and date of appointment of the persons appointed as Naib Qasid in IESCO during the last five years; and

(b) the educational qualification prescribed for appointment against the said post?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: (a) Details regarding recruitment of Naib Qasids in IESCO during the last 5 years is placed at Annex-I.

(b) Prescribed qualification for all posts in BPS 1-2 is Middle.

Annex.I

SNo	Employee's Name	Qualification	Date of appointment	Appointed against
1.	Muhammad Faisal s/o Akbar Khan	Under Matric	1.8.2001	Direct Rect.
2.	Muhammad Ashraf s/o Ghulam Qasim	Matric.	22.6.2002	-do-
3.	Muhammad Shafique s/o Muhammad Sharif	Under Matric.	11.11.2002	-do-
4.	Muhammad Yasir s/o Nazir Ahmed	-do-	24.12.2002	Employee Son Quota.
5.	Zubair Khan s/o Jan Afzal	-do-	4.12.2003	Fatal accident Quota.
6.	Danish Hussain s/o Shabbir Hussain	Under Middle	16.1.2004	Disable quota
7.	Rehana Bibi D/o Aulia Khan	Under Matric.	9,2,2005	Fatal Accident Quota.
8.	Adnan Khan s/o Babu Gul	-do-	9.2.2005	-do-
9.	Sadaqat Hussain s/o Muhammad Sidiq	Middle	9.2.2005	-do-
10.	Iftikhar Ahmad S/o Muhammad Zaman	Under Matric.	9.2.2005	-do-
11.	Shahid Mehmood s/o Muhammad Arif	-do-	9.2.2005	-do-
12.	Ghulam Nabi s/o Haleem Jan	F.A.	23.1.2006	Disable Quota.

156. * **Hafiz Rashid Ahmad:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12.40 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 16 transformers of 10-KVA and 15-KVA were provided to the complaint office, WAPDA sub-division Umerzai, tehsil Tangi, district Charsada to install the same on experimental basis about one year ago; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said transformers have not been installed so far, if so, its reasons and the time by which the same will be installed?

Reply not received.

157. ***Hafiz Rashid Ahmad:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12.40 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Ziam Feeder of grid station of Tehsil Tangi, District Charsada is over loaded, if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to install a separate feeder for Dhaki, if so, when?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: It is not a fact that Zaim Feeder emanating from 132 KV Grid Station Tangi is over loaded. Maximum load recorded is as under:—

— Summer Season. 280 Amp (08-06-2006)

— Winter Season 290 Amp (29-12-2005)

Hence, there is no proposal for the bifurcation of this feeder at present.

158. ***Hafiz Rashid Ahmad:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12.40 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to supply natural gas to Akhoondheri, Amirabad, Dhaki, Mandani, Harichand, Tehsil Tangi, District Charsada, if so when?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: Yes, there is a proposal under consideration for supply of gas to Akhoondheri, Amirabad, Dhaki, Mandani and Harichand, Tehsil Tangi, District Charsada. The work for laying of supply main/distribution network to supply gas to these villages shall be started during the current fiscal year on

receipt of 1st installment of funds over and above the criteria limit from th Government as per policy. This project shall be completed in four years in a phase manner subject to release of balance funds over and above the criteria limit.

159. ***Ms. Saadia Abbasi:** (Notice received on 17-06-2006 at 10.00 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased t state:

(a) whether the villages adjacent to Murree and New Murree cit will be included in the project of supply of natural gas to Murre city;

(b) whether the villages situated along the main supply line of su gas laid for the said purpose will also be supplied natural gas and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of th Government to supply natural gas to Tehsil Kotli Satian from thi project?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: (a) At present, no village adjacent tc Murree has been included in the project of gas supply to Murree.

(b) So far SNGPL has not undertaken any survey of villages situated along the transmission line laid for Murree. As such no proposal is under consideration to supply gas to any of the enroute village.

(c) It is proposed to supply gas to Kotli Satian, in terms of approved policy parameters, subject to availability of funds.

163. ***Mrs. Kalsoom Perveen:** (Notice received on 01-07-2006 at 12.15 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the applicants of Mohallah Chaudhrian, New Abadi Morgah, District Rawalpindi who applied for natural gas connections from June to November, 2003;

(b) the names of the said applicants whom natural gas connections have been provided indicating also the dates on which connections were provided to them; and

(c) the time by which natural gas connections will be provided to the remaining applicants?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: (a) The names of the applicants who applied for gas connection during January to February 2003 are as under:—

1. Ch. Anis Ahmed
2. Mr. Tariq Mehmood
3. Raja Ahmed Hussain
4. Mst. Safeena Bibi
5. Mr. M. Younas
6. Mr. M. Nawaz

(b) The following applicants have been provided gas connection on the dates as shown against each:—

1.	Raja Ahmed Hussain	dated 3-3-32004
2.	Mst. Safeena Bibi	dated 8-11-2003

Proposal letters/demand notices to the remaining four applicants have been issued out of which Mr. M. Younas has completed the contractual formalities including deposit of security on 20-05-2006 and gas connection will be provided at his premises by 15-08-2006.

(c) Gas connection to the other three applicants, will be provided after completion of contractual formalities including payment of service line charges/ security deposit, in accordance with their turn/merit.

164. ***Mr. Raza Muhammad Raza:** (Notice received on 18-07-2006 at 10.20 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to supply electricity to tehsil /Qamar Din, district Zhob, Balochistan, if so, its details?

Reply not received.

165. ***Prof. Khurshid Ahmed:** (Notice received on 20-07-2006 at 10.00 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated tonnage of coal deposits in the country with province-wise break up; and

(b) the quantity of indigenous coal being used annually for po
generation?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: (a) Province-wise detail of coal reser
is given in Annex-I.

(b) 263,348 tons of indigenous coal was supplied to the only coal fi
power plant of the country at Lakhra during the financial year, 2005-06.

Annex-I

Table: 4.1

PAKISTAN COAL RESERVES / RESOURCES AS ON JUNE 30, 2005

PROVINCE / Coal Field	Seam Thickness Range(Metres)	Resources (Million Tonnes) Total	Measured Reserves	Indicated	Inferred	Hypothetical	Status	Coal Quality Proximate Analysis (%) Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Total Sulphur	Rank as per ASTM Classification	Heating Value Range (mmmf) (Btu/lb)
BALOCHISTAN:														
Barkhan-Chamalan	0.3 - 2.0	6	1		5		Dev.	1.1 - 2.9	24.9-43.5	19.4-47.1	9.1-36.5	3.0-8.5	hvCb to hvAb	12,500 - 14,357
Duki	0.2 - 2.3	50	14	11	25	-	Dev.	3.5-11.5	32.0-50.0	28.0-42.0	5.0-38.0	4.0-6.0	SubB to hvAb	10,131 - 14,164
Mach-Abegum	0.6 - 1.3	23	9	-	14	-	Dev.	7.1-12.0	34.2-43.0	32.4-41.5	9.6-20.3	3.2-7.4	SubA to hvCb	11,110 - 12,937
Sor Range-Degari	0.3 - 1.3	50	15	-	19	16	Dev.	3.9-18.9	20.7-37.5	41.0-50.8	4.9-17.2	0.6-5.5	SubA to hvBb	11,245 - 13,900
Pir Ismail Ziarat Khost-Sharig-Harnai	0.4 - 0.7	12	2	2	8	-	Dev.	6.3-13.2	34.6-41.0	19.3-42.5	10.3-37.5	3.2-7.4	SubA to hvCb	10,786 - 11,996
	0.3 - 2.3	76	13	-	63	-	Dev.	1.7-11.2	9.3-45.3	25.5-43.8	9.3-34.0	3.5-9.55	SubB to hvAb	9,637 - 15,499
Sub-Total:		217	54	13	134	16								
PUNJAB:														
Makarwal	0.3 - 2.0	22	5	8	9	-	Dev.	2.8-6.0	31.5-48.1	34.9-44.9	6.4-30.8	2.8-6.3	SubA to hvAb	10,688 - 14,029
Salt Range	0.15 - 1.2	213	50	16	2	145	Dev.	3.2-10.8	21.5-38.8	25.7-44.8	12.3-44.2	2.6-10.7	SubC to hvAb	9,472 - 15,801
Sub-Total:		235	55	24	11	145								
SINDH:														
Lakhra	0.3 - 3.3	1,328	244	629	455	-	Dev.	9.7-38.1	18.3-38.6	9.8-38.2	4.3-49	1.2-14.8	LigB to SubC	5,503 - 9,158
Sonda-Thatta	0.3 - 1.5	3,700	60	511	2,197	932	Non-Dev.	22.6-48.0	16.1-36.9	8.9-31.6	2.7-52.0	0.2-15.0	SubC to hvBb	8,878 - 13,555
Jherruck	0.3 - 6.2	1,823	106	810	907	-	Non-Dev.	9.0-39.5	20.0-44.2	15.0-58.8	5.0-39.0	0.4-7.7	SubC to hvCb	8,800 - 12,846
Ongar	0.3 - 1.5	312	18	77	217	-	Non-Dev.	9.0-39.5	20.0-44.2	15.0-58.8	5.0-39.0	0.4-7.7	LigB to SubA	5,219 - 11,172
Indus East	0.3 - 2.5	1,777	51	170	1,556	-	Non-Dev.	9.0-39.5	20.0-44.2	15.0-58.8	5.0-39.0	0.4-7.7	LigA to SubC	7,782 - 8,660
Meting-Jhimpir	0.3 - 1.0	161	10	43	108	-	Dev.	26.6-36.6	25.2-34.0	24.1-32.2	8.2-16.8	2.9-5.1	LigA to SubC	7,734 - 8,612
Badin	0.55 - 3.1	16	3	13	-	-	Non-Dev.							11,415 - 11,521
Thar Coal *	0.2 - 22.81	175,506	2,700	9,395	50,706	112,705	Non-Dev.	29.6-55.5	23.1-36.6	14.2-34.0	2.9-11.5	0.4-2.9	LigB to SubA	6,244 - 11,045
Sub-Total:		184,623	3,192	11,648	56,146	113,637								

NWFP:														
Hangu/Orakzai	0.43 - 0.6	82	1.0	4.5	76		Dev.	0.2-2.5	16.2-33.4	21.8-49.8	5.3-43.3	1.5-9.5	SubA to hvAb	10,500 - 14,149
Cherat/Gulla Khel	0.8 - 1.2	9	0.5		8		Dev.	0.1-7.1	14.0-31.2	37.0-76.9	6.1-39.0	1.1-3.5	SubC to hvAb	9,386 - 142,171
Sub-Total:		90	1.5	4.5	84									
Azad Kashmir														
Kotli	0.25 1.0	9	1	1	7		Dev.	0.2-6.0	5.1-32.0	26.3-69.5	3.3-50.0	0.3-4.8	LigA to hvCb	7,336 - 12,338
Sub-Total:		9	1	1	7									
Total:		**185,173**	**3,303**	**11,690**	**56,382**	**113,798**								

* Measured Reserves of Thar have been reduced by GSP after drilling and recalculation to remove overlaps in previous estimates. For Block-wise reserves/resources of Thar please refer to Table - 4.1.1

Coal Rank Abbreviations used.

hvAb: High volatile A bituminous coal.
hvBb: High volatile B bituminous coal.
hvCb: High volatile C bituminous coal.

Sub bituminous A coal
Sub bituminous B coal
Sub bituminous C coal

LigA: Lignite A coal.
LigB: Lignite B coal.
LigC: Lignite C coal.

mmmf: Moist mineral mattaer free

For definitions of reserves/resources, please refer to footnotes of Table 4.1.1

Source: Geological Survey of Pakistan.

Table: 4.1.1

THAR COAL RESERVES / RESOURCES AS ON JUNE 30, 2005

Specific Block / Field	Area (sq.km.)	Drill Holes	Reserves / Resources (Million Tonnes)				
			Measured Reserves	Indicated Reserves	Inferred Reserves	Hypothetical Resources	Total
Block-I (Sinhar Vihan-Varvia)	122.0	41	820	1,918	1,028	-	3,566
Block-II (Singhanc Bhitro)	55.0	43	640	944	-	-	1,584
Block-III (Saleh Ji Tar)	99.5	41	411	1,337	258	-	2,006
Block-IV (Sonal Bhit)	80.0	42	637	1,640	282	-	2,559
Sub-Total (Block I-IV)	356.5	167	2,308	5,839	1,568	-	9,715
Rest of Thar coal field	8,643.5	50	392	3,556	49,138	112,705	165,791
Total (Thar coal field)	9,000.0	217	2,700	9,395	50,706	112,705	175,506

Mineable Reserves: 60% of Measured Reserves.

Measured Reserves: Having a high degree of geological assurance, coal lies within a radius of 0.4 km from a point of coal measurement.

Indicated Reserves: Having a moderate degree of geological assurance, coal lies within a radius of 0.4 to 1.2 km from a point of coal measurement.

Inferred Reserves: Having a low degree of geological assurance, coal lies within a radius of 1.2 to 4.8 km from a point of coal measurement.

Hypothetical Resources: Undiscovered coal resources, generally extention of inferred reserves in which coal lies beyond 4.8 km from a point of coal measurement.

Source: Geological Survey of Pakistan.

166. * **Prof. Khurshid Ahmed:** (Notice received on 20-07-2006 at 10.00 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state the quantum of imported oil used for Power generation in the country from 1st January to 30th June, 2006?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: Total quantity of 2569837.28 M. Tons of furnace oil was used for power generation in the country during the period 1st Jan. 2006 to 30th June 2006, which is inclusive of imported oil by the oil companies.

167. ***Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:** (Notice received on 20-07-2006 at 12.15 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is shortfall of employees hailing from Sindh in WAPDA Headquarters, Lahore; if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make up this deficiency?

Reply not received.

168. ***Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:** (Notice received on 20-07-2006 at 12.15 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Sindh to which electricity has been supplied since July, 2005; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to supply electricity to the remaining villages of that province, if so, when?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: (a) 1082 villages have been electrified in Sindh from July 2005 to June 2006.

(b) All the villages/Abadies will be electrified upto Dec. 2007 except such remote areas where system does not exist, subject to availability of funds.

169. **Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:** (Notice received on 20-07-2006 at 12.15 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to purchase electricity from Iran and Tajikistan, if so, its details; and

(b) the areas to which the said electricity will be supplied?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: (a)

Import of power from Tajikistan.

Pakistan is planning to import initially 1000 MW power from Tajikistan by means of an extra high voltage transmission line through Afghanistan.

In this regard, Regional Electricity Trade Conference was held in Islamabad on May 8-9, 2006. Delegations at the level of Minister from Governments of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic Tajikistan and Pakistan participated and agreed

on the merits of electricity import from the Central Asian Countries specially Tajikistan to Pakistan and on the need to expedite to work leading to realize such imports through an investment project which will encompass generation and transmission components including construction of extra high voltage transmission line from Tajikistan to Pakistan *via* Kabul. The proposak was also supported by international financial institutions such as ADB, World Bank, IDB, IFC, JBIC.

Initially, World Bank is financing a feasibility study for which consultants are being appointed.

Import of power from Iran

Under the contract, the maximum power which is being imported from Iran at 3 points is as follows:

From Jackigur (Iran) to Mand (Pakistan at 132 KV (35 MW)
From Mir Jawa (Iran) to Taftan (Pakistan) at 20 kV (2.0 MW)
From Sarawan (Iran) to Mashkhail (Pakistan) at 20 kV (2.0 MW)

The contact was renewed by Iran in Dec 2005 with increase in tariff from US cent 3/kWh to US cent 5/kWh.

TAVANIR (Iran) has also further agreed in principle to supply 100 MW power to Gwadar. For this purpose, a double circuit twin bundle 220 kV line would be constructed from Polan in Iran to Gwadar in Pakistan. Both sides agreed to finance themselves the cost of portion of transmission line (about 70 km in Iran and 100 km in Pakistan) and grid stations (Polan and Gwadar) in their respective territories. Tariff is under final stages of negotiation.

(b) Power to be imported from Tajikistan will be delivered to the national grid at Peshawar.

Power is being imported from Iran to meet the demand of South West coast of Baluchistan consisting of districts of Turbat, Gwadar, Panjoor (Makran area) and border towns of Mashkhail and Taftan.

169A. ***Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Khan Kakar:** (Notice received on 27-07-2006 at 12.25 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to prepare ISOPACH MAPS for coal deposits in Sindh for depth of the coal seam from the surface, the coal seam thickness, heating value, sulphur percentage, moisture percentage and ash content percentage, if so, its details; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the said maps will be helpful for establishing indigenous coal fired power generation plants in the country?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: The Geological Survey of Pakistan is responsible for preparing the Isopach Maps who has given response to the question as under:—

(a) The ISOPACH MAPS of coal deposits of Sindh at Lakhra and Thar have been prepared in the recent past on the basis of available data with the Geological Survey of Pakistan. Map showing distribution of Sulpher, Ash, moisture and heating value of coal of Lakhra coal field have already been finalized and being incorporated in a report which has been finalized and is in eview stage.

(b) These maps will definitely be of great help in assessing the available coal reserves and grade of coal deposits in Sindh and hence in making decision for the establishing the indigenous coal fired power generation plants in the country.

169-B. ***Mrs. Tahira Latif:** (Notice received on 2 7-0 7-2006 at 14.30 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists visited Pakistan from 2001 to 2005 with year-wise break up;

(b) the earnings from tourism during the said period; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to attract more foreign tourists in the country?

Mrs. Nilofar Bakhtiar: (a) The number of foreign tourists visited Pakistan from 2001 to 2005 with year-wise breakup is given hereunder:—

Year	*Foreign Tourists Arrivals of Pakistan*
2001	499.700
2002	498.100
2003	500.900
2004	648.000
2005	798.300

Source: Ministry of Interior.

(b) The earning from Tourism during the said period is given below:

Year	*Receipts (US $ Million)*
2001	92.2
2002	105.4
2003	135.6
2004	185.6
2005	185.3

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

(c) A number of steps are/have been taken by the Government to attract more foreign tourists in the country some of which are:

(i) Visa policy has recently been liberalized and the nationals of 24 Countries have been given the facility of Visa on Arrival in Pakistan for group travel.

(ii) Marketing Strategy has recently been approved by the Prime Minister to market Pakistan's tourism products both at home and abroad. For the first time focussed marketing of tourism products will be done in targetted countries.

(iii) Federal Government is running 35 motels at important tourist attracting places beside 18 Tourist Information Centers located through out the country to disseminate information to the foreign as well as domestic tourists. Similarly the Government is also running Bus Services between Lahore - Delhi, Nankana Sahib-Amratsar, Sust-Tashkurgan (China) to facilitate tourist traffic between India and Pakistan and between Pakistan and China by road in addition to the travel facilities available by rail, road and air to India, Iran and all important Tourist and Trade destinations of Asia, Europe, America, Africa, and Australian continents. Group tours are also arranged through out Pakistan on requests.

(iv) Ministry organized the Shandur Polo Festival from 7–9 July 2006 successfully. It was attended by nearly 50,000 enthusiasts. Similarly Gandhara Week, another annual regular international event which was held in Pakistan second time from 24-30 April 2006. In addition to these annual events, following tourism promotional events were also held/are planned to be held:

(a) Extreme Skiing competition (held in February 2006).

(b) Sufi Festival (held in April 2006 in collaboration with Rafi Peer theatre).

(c) International Mountain Cycle Race in September 2006.

(d) International Para Gliding in November.

(e) Co-hosted Freedom Jeep Rally in Balochistan on 14 August.

(v) Pakistan also participates in the following international tourism promotional events regularly:—

(a) International Tourism Exchange (ITB) held every year in the month of March in Berlin (Germany).

(b) World Travel Mart (WTM) held in London (England) held every year in the month of November.

(c) Beijing International Tourism Exhibition (BITE) held every year in Beijing (China), in the month of June;

(d) JATA World Tourism Congress and Travel Fair held every year in Tokyo (Japan) in the month of September;

(e) Arabian Travel Mart (ATM) held every year in the month of May in Dubai;

(f) PATA Annual Conference held every year at different destinations and on different dates;

(g) OIC Tourism Ministers Conference held after every two years.

(vi) As part of promotional campaign, Minister will be arranging a Chain of events throughout the next year to celebrate "Visit Pakistan year 2007".

(vii) The Ministry also facilitates and encourages the mountaineers and trekkers and adventure lovers visiting Northern as well as Coastal areas of Pakistan for their adventurous activities like Mountain climbing, Para Gliding, Skiing, Trekking, Scuba diving, Water sports, hunting and Birde watching etc.

(viii) The Government allows the import of items for the tourism projects on only 5% duty to facilitate investment in the Tourism Sector.

(ix) In order to promote human resource development in the country, the Government of Pakistan has established an Institute *i.e.* Pakistan-Austrian Institute of Tourism & Hotel Management (PAITHOM), Guli Bagh, Swat.

169-C. ***Mrs. Tahira Latif:** (Notice received on 2 7-07-2006 at 14.30 p.m.)

Will the Minister Incharge of Prime Minister's Secretariat be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the National Reconstruction Bureau during the last three years and for the current fiscal year;

(b) the number of persons in BPS 1-15 and 16-22, separately, working in that bureau; and

(c) the number of retired and serving Armed Forces personnals working in this organization in BPS 16 and above?

Minister Incharge of the Prime Minister's Secretariat: (a) The funds allocated to the National Reconstruction Bureau during the last three years and for

the current fiscal year are:—

(Rs. in million)

Financial Year	*Budget Allocation*
2003-2004	71.027
2004-2005	74.684
2005-2006	79.560
2006-2007	87.166

(b) i. No of persons in BPS- 1 to 15 = 122
ii. No. of persons in BPS-16 to 22 = 31

(c) 01 serving Brigadier in BS-20

@119. ***Mr. Ilyas Ahmed Bilour:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12.26 p.m

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased state whether there is any proposal under consideration of t Government to introduce CNG buses in the country, if so, when?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: Yes, there is a proposal to replace tl diesel vehicles with CNG in 8 major cities in the country. in phased manner, t December, 2007.

@@134. ***Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:** (Notice received c 22-07-2006 at 12.20 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state wheth there is any proposal under consideration of the Government increase the electricity tariff in Sindh and Karachi, if so, its detai and justification thereof?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: Natiional Electric Power Regulatory Authori (NEPRA) had proposed an increase of Ps. 25 and 13 in electricity tariff for KES for the quarters October—December, 2005 and January—March 2006 respectivel However, Government has absorbed this increase amounting to Rs. 1353 million t

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@Transferred from the Cavinet Division.
@@Transferred from the Cabinet Division.

provide relief to the consumers. Thus presently there is no increase in electricity tariff of Power consumers of KESC. As regards rest of the areas in the Province of Sindh in the jurisdiction of HESCO, there is no determination so far given by NEPRA carrying any increase in tariff.

@134-A. ***Mrs. Tahira Latif:** (Notice received on 27-07-2006 at 2.20 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for increase in the prices of petroleum proucts on 30th April, 2006; and

(b) whether it is a fact that subsidy is being given on the said products, if so, its extent?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: (a) The prices of Petroleum Products were increased *w.e.f.* 1.5.2006 due to increase in petroleum products prices in International Market. Under the GOP policy, the domestic sale prices of petroleum were capped from time to time since **May 2004 to protect the consumers. The prices of Petroleum** Products in international (Arab Gulf) Market have increased between the range of 81 % to 122% during period May 2004 to April 2006 while the domestic sale prices have been increased between the range of 47% to 59% during the same period.

As such the consumer has been protected by not passing on the full impact of increase in international market prices to domestic sale prices of petroleum products.

(b) Yes. the current rate of Price Differential/Subsidy effective 1st August 2006 is as under:—

Product	*Rs/litre*
Kerosene Oil	7.45
Diesel Oil	6.22
Light Diesel Oil	7.22

@Transferred from the Cabinet Division.

232. ***Mr. Muhammad Talha Mahmood:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12.25 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the per day demand and production of electricity in the country; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the production of electricity?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: (a)

Item		*Maximum (FY 2005-06)*
(i)	WAPDA	
	Peak demand	13,847 MW
	Max. production of Electricity per day	292.05 MkWh
(ii)	KESC	
	Peak demand	2223 MW
	Max. production of Electricity per day	29 MkWh

(b) A number of Projects have been planned in Public/Private Sector to meet future load requirements in the country. Details are attached at Annex-A&B.

ANNEXURE-A

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Capacity MW	(Expected) Year of Commissioning
1.	Malakand-III - HPP (SHYDO)	81	2007-08
2.	Addl. GT at GTPS Shahdara	80	-do-
3.	Wind Mill Project	100	-do-
4.	CC Plant at Chichoki Mallian	500	2008-09
5.	Attock Power Project	150	-do-
6.	Balloki (Orient) Thermal Project	225	-do-
7.	Star/Jarwar Power Project	133	-do-
8.	Existing IPPs Expansion	350	-do-

9.	KAPCO Extension	400	-do-
10.	Muridke Power Project	225	-do-
11.	Atlas Shirazi Project	225	-do-
12.	Gulistan Power Project	225	-do-
13.	Nishat Ghunian Project	200	-do-
14.	DG Power Project Faisalabad	200	-do-
15.	Sahiwal Power Project (Saif Group)	200	-do-
16.	Mari Power Project (Dharki)	175	-do-
17.	Bhikki Power Project (almore)	225	-do-
18.	Green Power Project (Ph-I)	205	-do-
	Total:	3899	

Annex "B"

KESC
PLAN OF ACTION

Additional Generation:

- Gas.Turbine Unit - 1	138 MW	End April 2007
- Gas Turbine Unit - 2	138 MW	End May 2007
- Gas Turbine Units - 3 &4	276 MW	End Aug. 2007
- Combined Cycle Units - 1&2	276 MW	End June 2008
Total:	828 MW	

Barge Mounted	45 MW	End Dec.2006
UAE Turbine	220 MW	

233. ***Ch. Muhammad Anwar Bhinder:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12.27 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations, developmental and non developmental, sanctioned in the Budget 2005-2006 for the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources with category-wise break up;

(b) the funds released to the Ministry out of the said allocations during that year for developmental and non developmental expenditure separately;

(c) the amount utilized by the Ministry during the said year out of the funds released for developmental and non-developmental purposes with category-wise break up; and

(d) the funds surrendered by the Ministry out of the allocated developmental and non-developmental funds during the said year indicating also the reasons for non utilization of the funds?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: (a) The allocations are given below:—

	Category	Demand No.	Amount
(i)	Non-Developmental	93	Rs.114,358,200
		94	Rs.174,380,000
		95	Rs.69,369,000
		Total:-	Rs.358,107,200
(ii)	Developmental	151	Rs.28,000,000
		167	Rs.2,822,172,000
		Total:-	Rs.2,850,172,000

Note.—The Category/ Head-wise detail are at Annex-I

(b) The Release of funds are as under:

Category	*Demand No.*	*Amount*
(i) Non-Developmental	93	Rs.114,358,200
	94	Rs.174,380,000
	95	Rs.69,369,000
	Total:-	Rs.358,107,200
(ii) Developmental	151	Rs.28,000,000
	167	Rs. 2, 749, 329, 000
	Total:-	Rs.2,777,329,000

Note.—The Category/ Head-wise detail are at Annex-II.

c) The category-wise amounts **utilized** are as under :

Category	Demand No	Amount
i) Non-Developmental	93	Rs.111,094,741/-
	94	Rs.171,611,081/-
	95	Rs.69,369,000/-
	Total:-	**Rs.352,074,822/-**
ii) Developmental	151	Rs.28,000,000/-
	167	Rs.2,730,838,903/-
Note. The Category/ Head-wise detail are at Annex-III	**Total:-**	**Rs.2,758,838,903/-**

d) The amounts surrendered are as under :

Category	Demand No	Amount
i) Non-Developmental	93	Rs.3,263,459/-
	94	Rs.2,768,919/-
	Total:-	Rs.6,032,378/-
ii) Developmental	167	Rs.91,333,097/-

Note.I The Category/ Head-wise detail are at Annex-IV.

Note.II The reasons for non utilization of funds are given at Annex-V & VI.

Annex

DEMAND WISE DETAIL OF ALLOCATION

Demand No	Demand Name	Head of Accounts	Allocation	
			Development	Non-Developmer
93	Ministry of Petroleum	Employees Related Expenses	-	59,880,8
		Operating Expenses	-	59,244,9
		Employees Retirement Benefits	-	20,0
		Transfer Payments	-	1,000,0
		Grantsin	-	438,0
		Physical Assets	-	1,779,9
		Repair and Maintenance	-	1,191,4
				124,354,2
94	Geological Survey	Employees Related Expenses		119,662,0
		Operating Expenses		41,208,0
		Transfer Payments		36,0
		Physical Assets		9,714,0
		Repair and Maintenance		3,760,0
				174,380,0
95				
	Bharat Metal Pvt Ltd	Re-payment of Foreign Loan		22,569,0
	Hydro Carbon Dev.Instt.	Grant		46,800,0
				69,369,0
				368,107,2

151	Development Expenditure of Petroleum & Natural Resources Division		28,000,000	
		Total:-		
167	Capital Outlay on Petroleum & Natural Resources	GSP Dev. Projects	207,149,000	
		Mineral Wing Dev. Projects	118,370,000	
		Grant to SNGPL for Provision of Gas	2,167,833,000	
		Grant to SSGCL for Provision of Gas	328,620,000	
		Total:-		
		Grand Total:-		

Annex-II

DEMAND WISE DETAIL OF FUND RELEASED

Demand No	Demand Name	Head of Accounts	Amount Released	
			Development	Non-Development
93	Ministry of Petroleum	Employees Related Expenses	-	50,683,850
		Operating Expenses	-	59,244,960
		Employees Retirement Benefits	-	20,000
		Transfer Payments	-	1,000,000
		Transfers	-	438,000
		Physical Assests	-	1,779,900
		Repair and Maintenance	-	1,191,490
		Total:-		114,358,200
94	Geological Survey	Employees Related Expenses		119,962,000
		Operating Expenses		41,208,000
		Transfer Payments		36,000
		Physical Assests		9,714,000
		Repair and Maintenance		3,760,000
		Total:-		174,380,000
95				
	Saindak Metal Pvt Ltd	Re-payment of Foreign Loan	-	20,972,000
	Hydro Carbon Dev.Instt.	Grant	-	46,800,000
		Total:-		67,772,000
		Grand Total:-		356,510,200
151	Development Expenditure of Petroleum & Natural Resources Division		28,000,000	
		Total:-	28,000,000	
167	Capital Outlay on Petroleum & Natural Resources	GSP Dev. Projects	205,487,000	
		Mineral Wing Dev. Projects	47,189,000	
		Grant to SNGPL for Provision of Gas	2,167,833,000	
		Grant to SSGCL for Provision of Gas	328,620,000	
		Total:-	2,749,329,000	
		Grand Total:-	2,777,329,000	

Annex

DEMAND WISE DETAIL OF UTILIZATION

Demand No	Demand Name	Head of Accounts	Amount Utilized	
			Development	Non-Developme
93	Ministry of Petroleum	Employees Related Expenses	-	50,850,
		Operating Expenses	-	56,045,
		Employees Retirement Benefits	-	18,
		Transfer Payments		1,000,
		Transfers	-	407,
		Physical Assests	-	1,779,
		Repair and Maintenance	-	1,161,
		Total:-	-	131,094,
94	Geological Survey	Employees Related Expenses		119,323,
		Operating Expenses		39,260,
		Transfer Payments		30,
		Physical Assests		9,349,
		Repair and Maintenance		3,646,
		Total:-	-	171,611,
95				
	Saindak Metal Pvt Ltd	Re-payment of Foreign Loan		20,972,0
	Hydro Carbon Dev Instt.	Grant		46,800,0
		Total:-	-	67,772,0
		Grand Total:-	-	360,477,8
151	Development Expenditure of Petroleum & Natural Resources Division		28,000,000	
		Total:-	28,000,000	
167	Capital Outlay on Petroleum & Natural Resources	GSP Dev Projects	179,836,903	
		Mineral Wing Dev Projects	54,349,000	
		Grant to SNGPL for Provision of Gas	2,167,833,000	
		Grant to SSGCL for Provision of Gas	328,820,000	
		Total:	2,730,838,903	-
		Grand Total:-	2,758,838,903	-

Annex-IV

DEMAND WISE DETAIL OF SAVING/UN-UTILIZED

Demand No	Demand Name	Head of Accounts	Amount Surrendered	
			Development	Non-Development
93	Ministry of Petroleum	Employees Related Expenses	-	32,853
		Operating Expenses	-	3,199,265
		Employees Retirement Benefits	-	1,458
		Transfer Payments		-
		Transfers	-	30,025
		Physical Assests	-	241
		Repair and Maintenance	-	29,617
		Total:-	-	3,293,459

94	Geological Survey	Employees Related Expenses		338,156
		Operating Expenses		1,947,157
		Transfer Payments		5,733
		Physical Assets		364,116
		Repair and Maintenance		113,757
		Total :-		2,768,919
		Grand Total:-		5,082,376
151	Development Expenditure of Petroleum & Natural Resources Division			
		Total :-		
167	Capital Outlay on Petroleum & Natural Resources	GSP Dev Projects	27,312,097	
		Mineral Wing Dev. Projects	64,021,000	
		Grant to SNGPL for Provision of Gas		
		Grant to SSGCL for Provision of Gas		
		Total:	91,333,097	
		Grand Total:	91,333,097	

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL RESOURCES

Annex-V

REASONS FOR NON-UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

Detailed No.			Reasons
	A.Non-Developmental		
93	Ministry of Petroleum	3,283,000	Funds were provided for payment to Law enforcement agencies deputed on protection of Gas Pipelines but they submitted the claims for Rs.27.000 million and balance funds were not utilized
94	Geological Survey of Pakistan.	2,768,000	Saving is due to vacant posts and less expenditure in utilities, purchase of Machinery & Equipment, communication and procurement of durable goods and spare parts at economical rates.
	B. Developmental		
167	Capital Outlay on Petroleum & Natural Resources	91,333,097	The project-wise reasons for saving are at Annex-VI enclosed.

Annex-VI

REASONS FOR NON-UTILIZATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL FUNDS.

I. Mineral Wing, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources.

S.No	Project	Allocation	Utilization	Saving	Reason
1.	Feasibility Study on Gasification of Thar	16,600,000	5,600,000	11,000,000	Due to time involved in processing the selection of consultants, the full-allocated amount could not be utilized.
2.	Feasibility Study Chichali Iron Ore and commissioning of Kalabagh Steel Mill	50,000,000	13,500,000	36,500,000	--do--
3	Coal Gasification Plant at Bhakkar	12,300,000	7,160,000	5,140,000	--do--
4	Basic Training for Gemstones Cutting Polishing AJK Muzaffarabad	5,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	The amount was saved due to backing out of foreign Firm from Signing of MOU.
5	Review/Up-dation of National Mineral Policy	4,500,000	3,000,000	1,500,000	Saving is due to non submission of bills by the consultancy firm
6	Training in Gemstone mining, processing and evaluation to private sector in Gilgit NA.	11,250,000	5,369,000	5,881,000	Saving is due to non-filling of posts(Recruitment is in process)
	Total:-			64,021,000	

II. Geological Survey of Pakistan.

S.No	Project	Allocation	Utilization	Saving	Reason
1.	Up-Gradation and Strengthening of Geo-Science Lab. At Islamabad.	49,000,000	35,790,479	13,209,521	Saving is due to vacant posts and time span involved in procurement of Foreign Assembled vehicle and lab equipment etc. The Recruitment/ selection is in process. The saving was surrendered in time.
2	Accelerated Geological Mapping of Out-crop area of Balochistan	51,700,000	42,941,599	8,758,401	The saving is due to vacant posts and time involved in selection of Foreign Consultancy firm. The recruitment and selection is in progress. The amount was surrendered in time.
3	Systematic Evaluation and appraisal of coal resources of four specific tracts in Thar Coal.	17,500,000	14,140,747	3,359,253	Due to time involved in selection of Foreign Consultants, the allocated amount could not be utilized fully. The selection process is in progress the amount was surrendered in time.
4	Ground Follow up of Arrow Magnetic Anomalies in Chaghi and Lasbella Distt.	46,540,000	45,644,525	895,475	Saving is due to economy in the procurement, less expenditure in utilities and telephone etc. However, the amounts were minor and were surrendered in time.

5	Accelerated Mineral Exploration Programme.	8,830,000	8,295,923	534,077	Saving is due to procurement of machinery items at less than estimated rates. The amounts were surrendered in time.
6	Assessment of coal potential of Ghazij Basin in Balochistan	16,600,000	16,160,496	439,504	Saving is due to vacant posts. Recruitment is in process. It is minor amount and was surrendered in time.
7	Exploration of coal in Kotli Azad Kashmir	4,015,000	3,902,281	112,719	Saving is due to less expenditure in some heads. It is minor amount and was surrendered in time.
8.	Evaluation & Exploration of Hangu & Karak Coal Deposits	6,214,000	6,210,853	3,147	The un-utilized amount is negligible.
	Total:-			27,312,087	

234. ***Ch. Muhammad Anwar Bhinder:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12.27 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Religious Affairs, Zakat and Ushr be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations, developmental and non developmental, sanctioned in the Budget 2005-2006 for the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Zakat and Ushr with category-wise break up;

(b) the funds released to the Ministry out of the said allocations during that year for developmental and non-developmental expenditure separately;

(c) the amount utilized by the Ministry during the said year out of the funds released for developmental and non-developmental purposes with category-wise break up; and

(d) the funds surrendered by the Ministry out of the allocated developmental and non-developmental funds during the said year indicating also the reasons for non utilization of the funds?

Mr. Muhammad Ijaz-ul-Haq: (a) No development Budget was allocated by the Finance Division for the Ministry during fiscal year 2005-06.

The detail of Budget allocated in respect of this Ministry on account of non-development is as under:—

Rs. in million

Sr. No.	Demand No.	Amount Allocated	Supp. Grant	Total Allocation
1.	102	61.307	22.263	83.570
2.	104	161.774	6.532	168.306
	Total:	**223.081**	**28.795**	**251.876**

(b) Since, no development Budget was allocated therefore, no fund was released out of it.

Moreover, non-development Budget was utilized within the Ministry; therefore, no fund was released out of it.

(c) The details of funds utilized by the Ministry out of non-development allocation during the year 2005-06 is as under:

Rs. in million

Sr. No.	Demand No.	Total Allocation	Amount utilized
1.	102	83.570	80.686
2.	104	168.306	161.157
	Total:	**251.876**	**241.843**

(d) The detail of funds surrendered by the Ministry out of Non-development budget for the year 2005-06 is as under:—

Rs. in million

Sr. No.	Demand No.	Amount surrendered on 15-05-06	Amount not utilized upto 30-06-06
1.	102	1.997	0.887
2.	104	2.720	4.429
	Total:	**4.717**	**5.316**

The amount left unutilized against both Demand Nos. at the end of 30th June, 2006 is less than 4%, which is quite insignificant with reference to total allocation of entire non-development budget except Establishment Charges (Pay and Allowances of Officers and Officials) is obtained from Finance Division on

forecasting basis; 100% utilization of above budget is not possible.The details ar as under:—

Rs. in millio

Sr. No.	Demand No.	Total Allocation	Total utilization	% age of non-utilization
1.	102	83.570	80.686	3.45
2.	104	168.306	161.157	4.25
	Total:	**251.876**	**241.843**	**3.98**

235. ***Ch. Muhammad Anwar Bhinder:**(Notice received on 16-06-2006 a 12.27 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Housing and Works be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations, developmental and non developmental, sanctioned in the Budget 2005-2006 for the Ministry of Housing and Works with category-wise break up;

(b) the funds released to the Ministry out of the said allocations during that year for Developmental and non-developmental expenditure separately;

(c) the amount utilized by the Ministry during the said year out of the funds released for developmental and non-developmental purposes with category-wise break up; and

(d) the funds surrendered by the Ministry out of the allocated developmental and non-developmental funds during the said year indicating also the reasons for non utilization of the funds?

Syed Safwanullah: (a) Yes. The position of developmental and Non-developmental allocations release, utilization and surrender of funds is as under:—

Developmental Allocation

1.	Demand No. 165-Capital Outlay on Civil Works.	
i.	PSDP-2005-2006.	Rs. 2183.054 (M)
ii.	Prime Minister's Directives.	Rs. 2151.397 (M)
	Total:	Rs. 4334.451 (M)

Non-developmental Allocation

2.	Demand No.58-Housing and Works Div.	
i.	Works Division (Main).	Rs. 46.157 (M)
ii.	National Housing, Authority.	Rs.7.491 (M)
	Total:	Rs. 53.6481(M)
3.	Demand No.59-Civil Works.	
i.	Establishment Portion.	Rs. 363.483 (M)
ii.	Works Portion(Maintenance + Utilities)	Rs. 1030.910 (M)
	Total:	Rs. 1394.393 (M)
4.	Demand No.60-Estate Offices.	
i.	Establishment Portion.	Rs. 35.484 (M)
ii.	Ceiling, Charges.	Rs. 809.753 (M)
	Total:	Rs. 845.237 (M)
5.	Demand No.61-Federal Lodges.	Rs. 25.860 (M)

(b) **Developmental Release**

1.	Demaud No. 165-Capital Outlay, on Civil works.	
i.	PSDP-2005-2006.	Rs. 1604.486 (M)
ii.	Prime Minister's Directives	Rs. 2085.634 (M)
	Total:	Rs. 3690.120 (M)

Non-developmental Release

2.	Demand No.58-Housing and Works Div.	
i.	Works Division (Main).	Rs. 46.157 (M)
ii.	National Housing Authority.	Rs. 7.491 (M)
	Total:	Rs. 53.648 (M)
3.	Demand No.59 Civil Works.	
i.	Establishment Portion.	Rs. 363.483 (M)
ii.	Works Portion(Maintenance + utilities)	Rs. 1030.910 (M)
	Total:	Rs. 1394.393 (M)
4.	Demand No.60-Estate Offices.	
i.	Establishment Portion.	Rs. 38.430 (M)
ii.	Ceiling Charges.	Rs. 831.025 (M)
Total:		Rs. 790.363 (M)
5.	Demand No. 61-Federal Lodges.	Rs. 25.860 (M)
(c)	**Developmental Utilization**	
1.	Demand No. 165-Capital Outlay on Civil Works.	
i.	PSDP-2005-2006	Rs. 1598.249 (M)
ii.	Prime Minister's Directives.	Rs. 2085.634 (M)
	Total: :	Rs. 3683.883 (M)

Non-Developmental Utilization

2.	Demand No.58-Housing and Works Div.	
i.	Works Division(Main)	Rs, 45.718 (M)
ii.	National Housing Authority	Rs. 7.406 (M)
	Total:	Rs. 53.124 (M)

3. Demand No. 59-Civil Works.

i.	Establishment Portion.	Rs. 363.483 (M)
ii.	Works Portion (Maintenance + Utilities).	Rs. 1030.465 (M)
	Total:	Rs. 1393.948 (M)

4. Demand No.60-Estate Offices.

i.	Establishment Portion.	Rs. 35.432 (M)
ii.	Ceiling Charges.	Rs. 680.172 (M)
	Total:	Rs. 715.604 (M)

5. Demand No.61-Federal Lodges. Rs. 24.966 (M)

(d) **Developmental Surrender**

1. Demand No. 165-Capital Outlay on Civil Works.

iii.	PSDP-2005-2006:	Rs. 650.568 (M)
iv.	Prime Minister's Directives.	Nil
	Total:	Rs. 650.568 (M)

Non-Developmental Surrender

2. Demand No.58-Housing and Works Div.

i.	Works Division (Main).	Rs. 0.005 (M)
ii.	National Housing Authority.	Nil
	Total.	Rs. 0.005 (M)

3. Demand No.59-Civil Works.

i.	Establishment Portion.	—
ii.	Works Portion(Maintenance + Utilities)	0.445
	Total:	0.445

4. Demand No.60-Estate Offices

i. Establishment Portion	Nil
ii. Ceiling Charges	Rs. 129.581 (M)
	Rs. 129.581 (M)
5. Demand No.61-Federal Lodges.	Rs. 0.894 (M)

Reasons for non-utilization of funds:

1. The reason for non-utilization of funds amounting to Rs.650.568 mill under developmental allocation is that the pace of work of some devel ment projects was very slow and full allocation could not be utilized till end of financial year 2005-2006.

2. The reason for non-utilization of funds amounting to Rs.0.445 million un non-developmental Demand No. "59-Civil Works" is due to less dema by the Pak. P WD in the Revised Estimates 2005-2006.

3. The reason for non-utilization of funds under Ceiling Charges is that due de-centralization of Hiring Policy a number of hired house were de-hir before time. Hence there was saving of Rs.129.581 million which w surrendered in time.

@236. ***Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 12.28 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of the Wind Energy generated by the public and priva sectors in the country during 2005-06 with province-wise brea up; and

(b) the volume of the said energy planned to generate durin 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 in public and private secto with province-wise break up?

Reply not received.

@Transferred from the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

@237. * **Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12.28 p.m.)

Will the Minister Water and Power be pleased to state the total Solar Energy generated by each province along with break down of public and private sector?

Reply not received.

238. ***Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon:** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12:28 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Housing and Works be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation shall handover the possession of plots in sector G-13, Islamabad to the allottees concerned;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work of external electrification has not been started by WAPDA in the said Sector so far, if so, its reasons and the time by which the same will be started and completed; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the work on supply of natural gas by SNGPL has not been commenced in that Sector so far, if so, its reason and the time by which the same will be commenced and completed?

Syed Safwanullah: (a) FWO is expected to complete infrastructure development work by September 2006. Housing Foundation will be in a position to give possession of plots to the allottees on provision of electricity, gas and water supply by IESCO, SNGPL and CDA, for which they are being pursued.

(b) WAPDA has not yet started the work of external electrification. The design documents of electrification infrastructure were submitted to IESCO in June 2005 for issuance of Demand Note, which is expected to be issued in September 2006. Hence indication of any time frame at this stage is not possible.

(c) SNGPL has not yet commenced work on gas network. However, they have indicated 12 to 18 months time to complete the work. SNGPL has been requested to reduce the time for procurement of material and execution of work at site.

@Transferred from the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

239. ***Dr. Muhammad Ismail Buledi** (Notice received on 16-06-2006 at 12.32 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state the amount per acre paid to the affected persons of Mirani dam?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: The amount paid to the affected persons as per rates of category of land is given below:—

Sr. #	Category of Land	Rates Per Acres (Rs)	
		As per Award announced on 20-12-02 for 7668 Acres of land	As per Award announced on 24-06-06 for 10314 Acres of land
1.	Siahaba	25,000	35362
2.	Sailaba	12,000	25461
3.	Khushkaba	12,000	19803
4.	Banjar Kadeem	7,000	9901
5.	Ghair Mumkin	7,000	14145

241. ***Dr. Muhammad Ismail Buledi:** (Notice received on 19-07-2002 at 02.20 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Chak lalo, Chack Vegowall and Dera Cheema, Tehsil Shahpur, District Sargodha have been electrified but the adjacent area of Dera Ghulom Rasool Gondal was left over, if so, the time by which electricity will be supplied to that area?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: Dera Ghulam Rasul Gondal was not justified under the village electrification criteria as is evident from the feasibility report given below:—

Population:	16 Nos.
No. of Houses	02 Nos.
Distance from 11kv line	0.370 KM

Estimated cost	Rs. 2,75,000
Cost per house-hold	Rs. 1,37,500

242. ***Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:** (Notice received on 20-07-2006 at 12.15 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to withdraw all the surcharges on electricity bills, if so, when?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: There is no proposal under consideration to withdraw all the surcharges on electricity bills.

243. ***Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:** (Notice received on 20-07-2006 at 12:15p.m.)

Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state the income received by KESC from regular billing and on providing new electric connections, separately, during the last two years with year-wise break-up?

Mr. Liaquat Ali Jatoi: Income received by KESC during the last 2 years:

From Regular Billing

Figures in million Rs.

Year	Amount Billed	Amount Collected
2003-04	42,484.29	39,451.14
2004-05	44,194.48	42,587.20
2005-06	47,674.73	44,843.55
Total:	**134353.50**	**126881.89**

From new electric connection:

Year	*Amount Collected*
2003-04	*352.57
2004-05	*747/38
2005-06	**NA
Total:	**1099.95**

*Security deposit and Service Connection charges.
**Annual Accounts have not yet been finalized.

244. ***Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:** (Notice received on 29-07-2006 at 11.15 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Religious Affairs, Zakat and Ushr be pleased to state:

(a) whether any code or rules have been prescribed for the education of foreign students studying in Deeni Madaris in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of foreign students presently studying in those Madaris and the names of the countries of their origin?

Reply not received.

244A. ***Prof. Khurshid Ahmed:** (Notice received on 02-08-2006 at 10:09 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state the names, designations and dates of appointments of the officers of OGDC who were suspended and made OSDs in 2000 indicating also the present status of the cases due to which they were suspended and made OSDs?

Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon: In the year 2000, 13 officers of OGDCL were suspended/made OSDs. Relevant details are at Annex-A.

Annexure-A

SR NO	NAME / DESIGNATION / OGNO	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	ACTION TAKEN	PRESENT STATUS
1.	BADRUL ISLAM KHAN MANAGER (CPC) (OG-786)	10/05/1978	Suspended from 21/09/2000 to 20/03/2003, on account of being negligent/obstruction of justice in various promotion cases. Exonerated and suspension period treated as duty.	Retired on attaining superannuation w.e.f. 04/12/2003.
2.	MAJ KHALID MAHMOOD (R) MANAGER (PERSONNEL) (OG-1041)	02/07/1981	Suspended from 21/09/2000 to 20/03/2003. Charged in case of service matters of staff. Exonerated and suspension period treated as duty	Retired on attaining superannuation w.e.f. 17/11/2004.
3.	INAYATULLAH KHAN LUND CHIEF ADMIN/PERS OFF (OG-410)	22/07/1975	Suspended from 05/10/2000 to 25/04/2003. Inquiry proceedings finalized by the inquiry officers, however, the officers reached the age of superannuation.	Retired on attaining superannuation w.e.f. 14/05/2006.
4.	DR ZAHID ALEEM MALIK MANAGER (MEDICAL SVS) (OG-739)	14/12/1977	Suspended from 20/09/2000 to 20/03/2003 on account of :- 1. Purchase and consumption of Hepatitis – B vaccine 2. Over billing for M/s Bilal Hospital and Aziz Nursing 3. Purchase of Ultrasound Machine. 4. Purchase of vaccines under E.P.I programme. Charges withdrawn, suspension period regularize as duty.	Currently heading the Medical Services department as Manager (Medical Services) in Head Office, Islamabad.
5.	MUHAMMAD ASIF JR ENGR (CIVIL) (OG-2461)	22/05/1993	Suspended from 22/05/2000 to 04/03/2002 on account of Fire incident at Bobi Well # 6 Censure w.e.f 04/03/2002	Currently posted at Engineering Field Party-4 (EFP-4)
6.	MUHAMMAD YOUSAF DY CHIEF ENGR (MECH) (OG-1829)	25/02/1988	Suspended from 22/05/2000 to 28/11/2001 on account of Fire incident at Bobi Well # 6 Censured. Withholding of increment w.e.f 28/11/2001	Currently posted in Construction and Engineering Services Department, Head Office, Islamabad

7.	SARAHAT MAHMOOD SR ENGR (PROD) (OG-1469)	30/06/1985	Suspended from 22/05/2000 to 20/11/2001 on account of Fire incident at Bobi Well # 6 Dismissed w.e.f 21/11/2001. Reinstated converting the penalty of dismissal into reduction to lower post of Sr. Engr Production for three years from the date of his joining the duty i.e. 24/09/2004.	Currently posted at Pirkoh Gas Field
8.	RAJA ARSHAD SULTAN DY CHIEF ENGR (CIVIL) (OG-1339)	26/11/1984	Suspended from 22/05/2000 to 15/04/2002 on account of Fire incident at Bobi Well # 6 Exonerated with warning	Currently posted at EEP-3
9.	MAJ (R) DILAWAR SHAH CHIEF SECURITY OFFICER (OG-1599)	29/12/1985	Suspended from 22/05/2000 to 05/10/2001 on account of Fire incident at Bobi Well # 6 Dismissed w.e.f 06/10/2001. Dismissal converted into compulsory retirement.	Compulsory retirement w.e.f 12/04/2002.
10	CAPT © ANWAR SHAH PR ENGR MECHANICAL (OG-1445)	06/07/1985	Suspended from 05/10/2000 to 21/04/2003 on account of un-authorized absence from duty, misbehavior/ manhandling with Senior Executives of the Company. Censured. Absence period regularized as EOL. Reinstated w.e.f. 21/04/2003.	Currently posted at OGDCL Base W/Shop Karachi.
11	MAJID KALEEM SR. ENGR PRODUCTION (OG-1750)	30/07/1987	Suspended from 05/10/2000 to 24/06/2002 on account of :- 1. Charged for ineffective control of workshop. 2. Casual attitude towards field operations resulting in failure /shut down of compressor plant on 31/08/2000. Case finalized by :- a. Withholding of increment for one year b. To be kept under observation for one year. c. Recovery of one rota fare. Reinstated w.e.f. 24/06/2002.	Currently posted at Dakhni Gas Field
12	MUHAMMAD AYUB KHAN GEN MANAGER (C&ESS) (OG-251)	18/02/1971	Suspended from 20/09/2000 to 24/03/2001 on account of 'Prima facie' evidence Charges not spelled out in the order dated 20/09/2000. Imposed penalty of compulsory retirement.	Compulsory retirement w.e.f. 24/03/2001

13	MUHAMMAD HAMEED MANAGER STORES LATER INSTRUCTOR (PRTI) (OG-831)	06/02/1979	Suspended from 20/09/2000 to 17/08/2001 on account of - 1. Purchase of rubber sealing. 2. Heavy commission during construction of OGDCL Building and Qadirpur Dam 3 Shares in M/s Habib Rafique and Co and non disclosure in Declaration of Assets return. Imposed penalty of compulsory retirement.	Compulsory retirement w.e.f. 24/03/2001

09

ڈاکٹر شیر افگن خان نیازی (وفاقی وزیر برائے پارلیمانی امور)، جناب چیئرمین! مجھے اجازت دیجیے کہ میں یہ Agreed Bill پیش کر سکوں۔ Senator Justice (Retd.) Abdul Razzaq A. Thahim اس Mediation Committee کے نائب چیئرمین اور میں چیئرمین ہوں and he is not here. Therefore, I may be allowed to introduce this Bill.

جناب چیئرمین، جی۔

THE PAKISTAN ELECTRONIC MEDIA REGULATORY AUTHORITY

(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2005

Dr. Sher Afgan Khan Niazi: Sir, I beg to place this an Agreed Bill on the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2005 to present an Agreed Bill of Mediation Committee further to amend the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority Ordinance, 2002 [The Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2005].

Mr. Chairman: The Bill is presented. Now, I take up the leave applications.

سینیٹر میاں رضا ربانی، جناب والا! پہلے Call Attention Notice لے لیں۔

جناب چیئرمین، ٹھیک ہے۔ پہلے leave applications لے لیں۔

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

جناب چیئرمین، جناب ایس ایم ظفر صاحب نے ذاتی مصروفیات کی بنا پر آج مورخہ ۱۸ اگست کے لیے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے۔ کیا رخصت منظور ہے؟

(رخصت منظور کی گئی)

جناب چیئرمین، پروفیسر خورشید احمد نے بعض مصروفیات کے باعث مورخہ ۱۶ سے ۱۸ اگست کے لیے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے۔ کیا رخصت منظور ہے؟

(رخصت منظور کی گئی)

جناب چیئرمین، محترمہ رتنا ذاتی مصروفیات کی بنا پر مورخہ ۱۷ تا ۱۸ اگست اجلاس میں شرکت نہیں کر سکی تھیں۔ انہوں نے ان تاریخوں کے لیے ایوان سے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے۔ کیا رخصت منظور ہے؟

(رخصت منظور کی گئی)

جناب چیئرمین، محترمہ عافیہ ضیاء ذاتی مصروفیات کی بنا پر مورخہ ۱۵ اور ۱۶ اگست کو اجلاس میں شرکت نہیں کر سکی تھیں اس لیے انہوں نے ان تاریخوں کے لیے ایوان سے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے۔ کیا رخصت منظور ہے؟

(رخصت منظور کی گئی)

جناب چیئرمین، جناب محمد نصیر خان نے اطلاع دی ہے کہ وہ اسلام آباد سے باہر ہیں۔ اس لیے مورخہ ۱۷ تا ۲۲ اگست تک اجلاس میں شرکت نہیں کر سکیں گے۔ جناب لیاقت علی جتوئی نے اطلاع دی ہے کہ وہ سرکاری دورے پر اسلام آباد سے باہر ہیں۔ اس لیے آج مورخہ ۱۸ اگست کو اجلاس میں شرکت نہیں کر سکیں گے۔

CALL ATTENTION NOTICE IMPOSITION OF 15% GST ON THE COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

Senator Dr. Zaheerudin Babar Awan: Thank you very much Mr. Chairman. Through you Mr. Chairman, I draw the attention of the honourable Minister of State for Finance to a matter of sufficient importance on the imposition of 15% GST on the Computer equipment and accessories.

جناب چیئرمین! اس کی جو تفصیل ہے وہ two fold ہے اور میں چاہوں گا کہ technicality سے ہٹ کر ایک تو public interest اور دوسرا humanitarian ground پر Ministry of Finance اور گورنمنٹ سے چاہوں گا کہ وہ آگے بڑھیں اور اپنا فرض ادا کریں اور جو لوگ

issue سے متاثر ہو رہے ہیں' ان کی مدد کریں۔

پہلا یہ ہے کہ ملک میں internet کا سب سے بڑا user internet cafe چھوٹے net club, دیہات میں computer education کے چھوٹے چھوٹے centres بن رہے ہیں اور کچھ charity کے ادارے ہیں۔ 15% tax سے جو نتائج نکلے ہیں' جناب چیئرمین! ان میں سے پہلا یہ ہے کہ پاکستان میں smuggled سامان آنا شروع ہو گیا ہے اور جو GST concept تھا that has withered away with this smuggling اس لیے کہ بہت بڑا flood gate کھل گیا ہے' پڑوسی ممالک سے' نام لینا مناسب نہ ہو تب بھی دونوں اس اور اس طرف سے مال آ رہا ہے اور جس مقصد کے لیے GST لگایا گیا تھا' وہ ناکام ہو گیا ہے۔

دوسرا یہ کہ اگر آپ پڑوسی ممالک کو دیکھیں for instance let us take the example of India تو وہ پہلے ہی ہم سے بہت آگے ہیں۔ آپ دوسرے پڑوسی ممالک یا region کے ممالک کی بات کریں تو ان کی جو قیمتیں ہیں' free تو نہیں کہا جاسکتا لیکن almost لوگوں کی reach میں ہیں۔ اس 15% GST سے اس industry پر ویسا ہی اثر پڑ رہا ہے جس طرح پرسوں والے کابینہ کے کاٹن پر پانچ روپے فی کانٹھ ٹیکس لگانے کے فیصلے سے اثر پڑے گا' اسی طرح اس کا اثر پڑے گا۔ جناب چیئرمین! جو آخری بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ ایک طرف ہم access of everybody to the education, technology, computer and knowledge کی بات کرتے ہیں' اس کو facilitate کرنے کے لیے Pakistan Computer Association کی ایک report آئی تھی' میں نے وہ Senate Secretariat میں دی تھی شاید منسٹر صاحب تک پہنچ گئی ہو۔ انہوں نے ایک survey conduct کر کے اس کے اثرات بتائے ہیں اور ان کے کہنے کے مطابق prices of the computers have gone up in the country due to this imposition of 15% GST upto 40 to 42%. اس لیے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وزیر موصوف اس سلسلے میں اپنا کردار ادا کریں اور اس حوالے سے جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے کہا کہ technicality سے ہٹ کر GST ختم کر کے ملک کے غریب طبقات اور عام لوگوں کی access computer تک کر کے ایک عوام دوست step یہ حکومت لے and I request for the same. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Omer Sahib.

جناب عمر ایوب خان (وزیر مملکت برائے خزانہ): جناب چیئرمین! بہت شکریہ۔ Sir, it is a very pertinent issue which has been raised by the honourable Senator Dr. Babar Awan Sahib. انہوں نے بالکل صحیح کہا ہے technicalities سے ہٹ کر--- آپ! یہ دیکھیں کہ اس بجٹ میں ہم نے جو tax impose کیا تھا اس کا historical background دو منٹوں میں بیان کرونگا لیکن گزارش یہ ہے کہ آپ کی توسط سے میں سینیٹر صاحب کو بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں that the Ministry of Information Technology اور Central Board of Revenue کے درمیان یہی negotiations جاری ہیں اور ان کی meeting Prime Minister Sahib سے بھی ہو چکی ہے۔ So, I think something will come out of it in the near future. I am not privy to these discussions کیونکہ Revenue Department lookafter میں نہیں کرتا۔ یہ statement floor of the House پر آ گئی ہے لیکن اس کا پس منظر بھی ضروری ہے کہ the honourable Senator should know about it. جناب چیئرمین! اس بجٹ سے پہلے پاکستان میں computer hardware پر custom duty 5% and withholding tax 6% تھا تو اس طرح تقریباً یہ 11% tax بن جاتا تھا کیونکہ Pakistan is a signatory to the Information Technology Agreement اور اس میں computer equipment پر 0% customs duty ہے تو اس بار بجٹ میں custom duty 0%, withholding tax 1% and sales tax 15% کر دیا گیا۔ جناب چیئرمین! اس کی وجوہات تھیں اور یہ ساری چیزیں Ministry of Information Technology, CBR and stake holders کے درمیان discuss ہو رہی ہیں۔ جناب چیئرمین! اس کی وجوہات یہ تھیں کہ جب آپ sales tax input and output adjust کرتے ہیں honourable Senator is a very eminent Lawyer, he knows the implications very well تو tax incidence, effective tax کم بنتا ہے' وہ تقریباً 5% بنتا ہے جب آپ input اور output کو sales tax میں adjust کرتے ہیں۔ دوسری چیز جناب چیئرمین!

ابھی جو چھوٹی دکانوں سے شروع ہوئی تھیں اور جو اسوقت تک پاکستان میں یہ industry ابھی flaggering stage نکل کر ذرا بہتر ہو رہی ہے تو وہ companies جو ہیں، جب بڑی companies assembly plants کو equipment provide کرتے ہیں تو اس پر ضروری ہوتا ہے کہ وہ company جو consignment وہ لیتی ہے تو وہ sales tax input اپنی equipment of the purchaser کو register کریں یا نہیں کرتے تو ان لوگوں کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے۔ جب یہ sales tax payees ہے نہیں، تو وہ input جو ہے وہ register ہو نہیں سکتا ۔ تو that is basically a law for the computer assembled within Pakistan تو پس منظر اس کا بجٹ میں 15% sales tax ڈالنے کا یہ تھا کہ بڑی companies جو ہیں وہ local input کو زیادہ لے کر اپنے output استعمال کر سکیں گی اور دوسری وجہ یہ تھی کہ یہ سیکٹر بھی organized sector کی طرف آئے۔ But needless to say کیونکہ اس computer segments میں internet providers بھی ہیں، اس میں باقی بھی کافی سارے companies آ رہی ہیں۔ Overall اس کا view لیا جا رہا ہے۔

It is being actively pursued both in the Ministry of Information and Technology, CBR and the State Bank. I think, what I spoke to with the Secretary Information, Technology and the Chairman something will come out. Thank you.

(مداخلت)

Mr. Chairman: Because call attention by only Movers and the Ministers.

جناب وسیم سجاد (قائد ایوان)، میں عرض کرنا چاہوں گا۔

(مداخلت)

Mr. Chairman: He will be available to you.

جناب وسیم سجاد، جی call attention پر

in fact, my compliments to Dr. Babar Awan not only that he has raised a very important issue but I noticed exactly he took 5 days which is the requirement of the rules and I compliment him I think it is his role, he raised a very important issue. He brought all his points into focus and

میں ان کو دیکھ رہا تھا۔ میں نے کہا بابر صاحب لمبی بات کرتے ہیں، شعر بھی پڑھتے ہیں، لیکن

he brought a very important issue within 5 minutes which is the requirement of the rules and the Minister replied within the time limit and we have saved time and discussed an important issue. No questions are allowed and they should not be allowed because otherwise we are wasting the time of the House.

جناب چیئرمین ، آپ بے شک But the Ministers are available to you.

آئیں۔ We will go on to the important discussion and کوئی point of order نہیں۔

سینیٹر پروفیسر محمد ابراہیم خان، پوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ جناب! یہ بل introduce ہوا ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین، کون سا؟

Senator Prof. Muhammad Ibrahim Khan: Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2005.

جناب چیئرمین، یہ جو lay کیا ہے۔

سینیٹر پروفیسر محمد ابراہیم خان، چھوٹی سی گزارش ہے اس کے بارے میں، جناب! rules کو follow نہیں کیا گیا

Rule 84, sub-Rule (4) says: The introduction of the Bill shall ordinarily be included in the Orders of Day for a day meant for government business

and copies of the Bill shall be circulated along with the Orders of the Day.

جناب چیئرمین، یہ Mediation Committee کا Bill پہلے آ چکا تھا' اس کے Rules اور ہیں اور پھر اگر جو present کیا ہے' copies آپ کو ملیں گی۔

سینیٹر پروفیسر محمد ابراہیم خان، جناب! یہ تو ابھی آ گئی ہے۔ میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ یہ introduction کے بعد table ہوئی۔

(مداخلت)

جناب چیئرمین، کیونکہ جب وہ present کریں گے تو پھر آپ کو ملیں گی۔ بہرحال آپ کا پوائنٹ نوٹ کر لیا ہے۔ آئندہ خیال کریں گے اگر rule میں گنجائش ہے تو دیکھلیں گے

سینیٹر پروفیسر محمد ابراہیم خان، بالکل یہی گزارش ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین، بہت شکریہ۔

Then we will go on to the discussion and as we have to confine to the time and still there are many speaker's and I will request them to please not to be repetitive and strictly adhere to the time and I will also be very strict in enforcing the timeframe. The first speaker today is Mr. Safdar Ali Abbasi.

جناب چیئرمین، عباسی صاحب!

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، جناب چیئرمین! پوری کوشش کروں گا کہ میں time limit کی پابندی کروں لیکن میں relevant ہوا اور دو تین منٹ ذرا اوپر چلا جاؤں۔

جناب چیئرمین، آپ بولنا شروع کریں۔

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON THE MOTION UNDER RULE 194 ON THE PRIVATIZATION OF PAKISTAN STEEL MILLS AFTER THE DECISION FROM THE SUPREME COURT

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، مہربانی جناب۔ جناب چیئرمین! پاکستان سٹیل مل کی privatisation کا جو issue ہے' وہ بڑا زیر بحث رہا ہے لمبے عرصے تک اور سپریم کورٹ کی یہ judgement جس environment میں آئی ہے' جن circumstances میں آئی ہے' جب ہم اس بات پر Steel Mills privatisation کے issue کو لے کر چلیں تو ان circumstances کو مدنظر رکھنا۔

(مداخلت)

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، جناب چیئرمین! بہت آوازیں ہیں۔ اگر آپ آرڈر کر دیں۔

Mr. Chairman: Let us hear our honourable colleague, please!

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، جن circumstances میں آئی ہے۔ جناب! ان circumstances کو مدنظر رکھنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ جناب! جب یہ issue اٹھا تھا کہ سٹیل ملز کی پرائیوٹائزیشن صحیح نہیں ہو رہی ہے۔ سٹیل ملز کو haste میں بیچا جا رہا ہے۔ سٹیل ملز کو زبردستی مارکیٹ کے اندر پھینکا جا رہا ہے۔ سٹیل ملز کو کوڑیوں کے بھاؤ بیچا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ فضاء پورے ملک کے اندر بنی ہوئی تھی۔ آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ سینیٹ کے floor پر اپوزیشن کی motion کے اوپر یہی باتیں کی گئی تھیں جو کہ بعد میں سپریم کورٹ کی اس judgement کا حصہ بنیں۔

جناب چیئرمین! یہ بات حکومت کو ضرور مدنظر رکھنی چاہیے کہ یہ judgement سپریم کورٹ نے اپنی original jurisdiction میں دی ہے۔ بہت کم واقعات ہوتے ہیں' سپریم کورٹ میں ایسے cases بہت کم ہوتے ہیں جس میں وہ اپنی original jurisdiction استعمال کرتے ہوئے judicial review کا اختیار استعمال کرتے ہوئے اس قسم کی judgement دے۔

جناب والا! سٹیل ملز کی پرائیوٹائزیشن یہ جو annul ہوئی ہے' جس کو سپریم کورٹ نے ختم کیا وہ پرائیوٹائزیشن ایسے انہوں نے نہیں ختم کر کے چھوڑ دی۔ اس کے ساتھ نوے صفحات کی judgement ہے۔ جس کو حکومت discuss کرنے کو تیار نہیں ہے۔ حکومت یہ

چاہتی ہے وہ جس طرح انگریزی میں کہتے ہیں کہ it is brushed under the carpet کہ چھوڑو اس بات کو آگے چلو۔ جناب والا! اس judgement کے اندر اگر آپ پورا procedure دیکھیں۔ پرائیوٹائزیشن کا جو پورا process ہوتا ہے اس کی systematic violation کی گئی ہے۔ جناب! یہ کوئی procedural error نہیں ہے۔ یہ rules کی کوئی ہلکی پھلکی violation نہیں ہے۔ Consistent violation ہوئی ہے شروع سے لے کر آخر تک اور اس کی شروعات کب ہوتی ہیں؟ اس کی شروعات تب ہوتی ہے جب مئی 2005 میں شوکت عزیز صاحب کی سربراہی میں کابینہ یہ decide کرتی ہے کہ ہمیں اس کو fast track privatization پر لے کر جانا ہے۔ جناب! یہ fast track privatization کیا ہوتی ہے؟ میں نے پاکستان کی تاریخ میں پہلی بار دیکھا اور سنا کہ کوئی fast track privatization بھی ہوتی ہے۔ پرائیوٹائزیشن کے قانون جس آرڈیننس کی یہ بات کرتے ہیں کہ اس کو سپریم کورٹ نے *ultra virse* of the Constitution نہیں کہا۔ وہ خود جس کا judgement میں ذکر ہے غالباً اس کا پیراگراف ۸۵ ہے۔ ۲۰۰۴ کی annual report جو کہتی ہے۔

Privatization is not an open, this is not an open privatization sir. It has to be fair, it was not the fair privatization. It has to be transparent, transparency

کی تو انہوں نے دھجیاں اڑا دی ہیں۔ جس کا ذکر ان نوے صفحات کے ایک ایک صفحے پر ہے کہ

This is the non transparent privatization, it should be in the benefit of the people of Pakistan.

اربوں روپے کا انہوں نے نقصان پہنچانے کی کوشش کی اس ملک کے عوام کو۔ ان کے پیسے کو لوٹنے کی انہوں نے بھرپور کوشش کی۔ it should be in the right way اور ان کا اٹارنی جنرل وہاں پر خود اس بات کا اعتراف کرتا ہے کہ it was accumulated process کیا مطلب ہے accumulated کا کہ کوئی تھا جو زگ زیگ کررہا تھا۔ کون تھا جو زگ زیگ کر رہا تھا؟ یہ کہتے ہیں it should go to the right people جس طرح انہوں نے qualification کی اور جن لوگوں کو انہوں نے دینے کی کوشش کی اس کے بارے میں سپریم کورٹ نے دس پیراگراف میں ذکر کیا ہے۔ It should go to the right people. It

سپریم کورٹ نے آگے قرار دیا ہے۔ کوئی تیس ارب روپے should go to the right side. انہوں نے بولی کم رکھی ہے۔ اس judgement کے اندر ہے۔ کون کر رہا ہے یہ سب کچھ؟ کوئی بیچارہ Privatization Commission جس میں کہتے ہیں ordinary Joint Secretary کا ایک کہ procedural errors ہوئے ہیں۔ جس نے کیا ہے' basic violation of rules ہے۔ میرا ان سے سوال ہے' privatization کا جو پہلا اصول ہوتا ہے' وہ ہوتا ہے جو آپ اخبار میں اشتہار دیتے ہیں۔ اس کے ذریعے آپ expression of interest invite کرتے ہیں۔ Expression of interest کے بارے میں سپریم کورٹ کیا کہتی ہے۔

It may not be out of place to mention here that at the time of the issuance of the E.O.I., the Privatization Commission intended to sell 51 to 74% of the 100% equity stake of PMSC but at the time of the bidding total 75% shares were put on sale.

کیوں جناب! کس نے یہ basic error کیا؟ میں ان سے پوچھ رہا ہوں کہ کس نے یہ basic error کیا ہے؟ آپ ۴۹ فیصد کے لیے اشتہار دیتے ہیں اور آپ بیچتے ہیں ۷۵ فیصد۔ کس نے یہ error کیا ہے؟ کوئی چھوٹا موٹا بیچارہ افسر یہ غلطی کر سکتا ہے؟ جناب چیئرمین! آگے سنیے۔

A perusal of the profile of PMSC published in the newspapers indicates that nothing was mentioned therein in respect of the incentives which were provided later on.

اور یہ incentives کیا ہیں؟ یہ بھی آپ کے سامنے رکھوں گا۔ کس نے یہ incentives provide کیے ہیں؟ مشاہد صاحب یہاں نہیں ہیں۔ دعوے کرتے ہیں کہ حکومتی سطح پر کوئی corruption نہیں ہے۔ جناب! آج یہ حکومت extended by corruption ایک کے بعد دوسرا سکینڈل ان کے گلے میں لٹکتا جا رہا ہے۔ ایک کے بعد دوسرا ہوتا رہا ہے۔ آپ KESC, Stock Exchange, شوگر مافیا اور سٹیل ملز کو دیکھیں' اتنے بڑے بڑے پتھر اس حکومت کے گلے میں لٹک چکے ہیں۔

شرم تم کو مگر نہیں آتی

میں تو ان سے کہوں گا کہ شرم تم کو مگر نہیں آتی۔ اس کے باوجود بھی ڈھٹائی کے ساتھ یہ لوگ بیٹھے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ شوکت عزیز صاحب اتنے ڈھیٹ نہیں ہیں لیکن ان کو سکھائی جا رہی ہے۔ وہ بیچارہ واشنگٹن سے آیا ہوا ہے۔ پرائیویٹ سٹی بینک کا انچارج تھا۔ اس کو مروانے کی بات کر رہے ہیں اور کچھ نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ جناب! وہ اڈیالہ جیل برداشت نہیں کر سکے گا۔ اس کی capacity نہیں ہے اڈیالہ جیل برداشت کرنے کی۔ وہ جب بولے گا تو اس طرح بولے گا کہ اس حکومت کا ڈھانچہ ہل کر رہ جائے گا۔ جناب! اب آتے ہیں EOI پر' which were provided later on to the successful bidder incentives جناب! پھر کیا کیا دیا گیا۔ پہلا incentive کراچی کی 4457 ایکڑ زمین ہے۔ پورٹ قاسم کے اس علاقے میں اگر آپ چلے جائیں تو دو کروڑ روپے میں آج ایک ایکڑ زمین مل رہی ہے۔ وہ مجھے حساب لگا کر بتائیں' privatization کے وزیر صاحب بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں کہ 4457 کا ذکر ہی نہیں تھا۔ اس کی value کتنی بنتی ہے' ان پر چھوڑتا ہوں۔ جناب! آگے آئیں۔EOI جس کا ذکر نہیں ہے۔

Stock in trade were Rs. 10 billion, Cash Rs. 8.5 billion, Debt Refund Rs. 1 million and Voluntary Separation Scheme Rs. 15 billion.

جناب! یہ حساب لگائیں زمین کا اور یہ سب مل ملا کر' ڈاکٹر صاحب یہاں پر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں ۱۳ ارب کا figure دے رہے ہیں۔ کس نے یہ بنیادی decision لیا ہے؟ کون اس exercise کو control کر رہا تھا؟ جناب! اس قسم کے جو decisions ہیں وہ کس level پر لیے جاتے ہیں؟ اس حکومت سے یہ میرا سوال ہے ۔ Procedural errors ہوئے ہیں اور violations of چھوٹے موٹے rules ہوئی ہیں۔

جناب والا! Evaluation پر آئیں' دوسرا process evaluation ہوتا ہے۔ میں اس point پر آپ کو بتاؤں گا کہ کہاں' کہاں کس طرح انہوں نے violations کی ہیں of the mandatory rules جن کو Supreme Court کی طرف سے کہا جاتا ہے۔ جناب والا paragraph No.74. The above decision of the CCOP یہ reference price پر آ رہا ہے کہ کیا reference price fix کی گئی

"The above decision of the CCOP not only reflects disregard of the

mandatory rules but also all material which was essential for arriving at a fair reference price."

یہ جناب والا! fair privatization کی بات کر رہے ہیں۔ all mandatory rules صحیح نہیں رکھی گئی were violated. Reference price

because firstly determining the reference price for approval of the CCOP is a separate exercise, to be carried out in terms of the Rule 6 of the Privatization Commission whereas the approval of the highest bidder is a separate exercise undertaken under the rules of procedure upon selection of the highest ranked bidder as specified in sub-Rule (1) of the Board shall refer the matter for approval.

اور آخر میں کہتے ہیں

but if the decision of the authority betrays total disregard of the rules and the relevant material, then the said decision fails the test of reasonableness laid down by the Constitutional Courts for the exercise of the power of judicial review. Faced with such a situation a Constitutional Court would be failing in its constitutional duty

سپریم کورٹ کہہ رہی ہے کہ اگر ہم نے یہ فیصلہ نہیں لیا تو we will fail in our constitutional duty اور ان کی constitutional duty کیا ہے؟ to protect the rights of the people of Pakistan. مجھے خوشی ہے کہ سپریم کورٹ نے اپنی اس constitutional duty کو realise کیا ہے' to protect the rights of the people of Pakistan کہ ان کو ایک fair amount ملے۔ میں اس وزیر اعظم کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں' میں اس کابینہ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج کے بعد ہر جو privatization ہوگی وہ اس bench mark پر treat کی جائے جو سپریم کورٹ کی judgement نے کہا ہے۔ اب اس طرح ہم کسی ادارے کو پھینکنے نہیں دیں گے' کبھی نہیں دیں گے۔ آپ نے کس طرح CCI سے یہ decision لینے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ آج

کے بعد میں کہنا آپ کو یہ چاہتا ہوں ' کہ پاکستان کے عوام اس privatization کے process کو پوری قوت کے ساتھ resist کریں گے۔ میں سٹیل ملز کی یونین کے کارکنوں کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کیونکہ انہوں نے بڑھ کر initiative لیا ہے اور اس ملک کے تمام مزدوروں سے میری اپیل ہے کہ

اٹھو میری دنیا کے غریبوں کو جگا دو
کاخِ امراء کے در و دیوار ہلا دو
جس کھیت سے دہقاں کو میسر نہ ہو روزی
اس کھیت کے ہر خوشۂ گندم کو جلا دو

میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے Council of Common Interests سے ان اداروں کی privatization کی permission لے لی ہے لیکن پاکستان کے مزدور اور غریب اب آپ کی ہر privatization کو resist کریں گے۔ اب وہ دن گزر گئے کہ کہا جاتا تھا کہ privatization ایک عمل ہے' ایک دنیا کا ماحول ہے لیکن اب دنیا کے اندر یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ privatization کا جو process ہے' اس نے غریب کو غریب تر اور امیر کو امیر تر بنا کر رکھ دیا ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین، وقت کا خیال رکھیے' دوسرے بہت سے ممبران نے بولنا ہے اس لیے میں caution کر رہا ہوں۔

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، جناب چیئرمین! جب آپ کہیں گے میں بیٹھ جاؤں گا۔ مجھے attendance کے grace marks دے دیں تو آپ کو بڑی مہربانی ہوگی۔ میں بالکل irrelevant نہیں ہوں گا اور جب آپ کہیں گے بیٹھ جاؤں گا یہ بھی میں آپ بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ جناب چیئرمین! اب prequalificationپر آ جائیں۔

No . 85 . The process of pre-qualification of potential bidders is an important limb of the privatization process.

جناب والا! انہوں نے process کے ہر limb کو ہر عضو کو توڑ کر رکھ دیا ہے جس طرح ایک

پہلوان بازو کو پکڑ کر مروڑ کر باہر نکال دیتے ہیں انہوں نے ہر limb کو توڑا ہے۔ یہ سپریم کورٹ کہہ رہی ہے' میں نہیں کہہ رہا۔ The important limbs of privatization تمام کو انہوں نے توڑا ہے۔ یہ تمام ہر اعضاء کو اپنی اپنی طرف کھینچ رہے تھے اور اس طرح انہوں نے privatization process کو تہس نہس کر کے رکھ دیا ہے۔ کچھ خدا کا خوف کرو۔ اگر CCOP decision نہیں کر رہی تھی تو پھر کون کر رہا تھا؟ زاہد حامد تو بیچارے اس وقت وزیر بھی نہیں تھے۔ وہ میرے دوست اور بھائی ہیں۔ ہم نے بڑا عرصہ ان کے ساتھ گزارا ہے۔ یہ privatization process میں نہیں تھے۔ اسی طرح کامل علی آغا' وسیم سجاد کا اس سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے۔ کدھر ہے وزیر اعظم؟ بلاؤ ان کو وہ یہاں آئیں اور اس چیز کا جواب دیں۔ وہ اس ایوان میں اس بحث کے دوران ایک منٹ کے لیے آ کر نہیں بیٹھے۔ ڈاکٹر شیر افگن کا بھی اس میں کوئی قصور نہیں ہے' وہ میرے بزرگ ہیں' میرے ساتھ باتیں بھی بہت کرتے ہیں' گالیاں بھی بہت دیتے ہیں۔ ہم ان کی بزرگی کا خیال کرتے ہیں اور چھوڑ دیتے ہیں۔ ان کے ساتھ کافی وقت گزارا ہے۔ کدھر ہیں وہ لوگ' وہ یہاں پر آ کر جواب دیں۔ میں اس گورنمنٹ کو challenge کر رہا ہوں کہ وہ وزیر اعظم کو بلائیں اور Privatization Minister کو کہیں کہ وہ آئیں اور ہمیں جواب دیں۔

جناب! وردی والے اس دوران کیا کر رہے تھے وہ 27 مارچ کو لوگوں کو مبارکباد دے رہے تھے کہ یہ privatization ان کو مل رہی ہے۔ انہوں نے آئین کے ساتھ کیا' کیا ہے اور کہتے ہیں کہ ہم نے پارلیمان کو آزاد کر دیا ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین، ایک منٹ میں اپنی بات ختم کریں۔

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، جناب! میں بیٹھ جاتا ہوں۔ جناب! میں آج آپ سے کوئی بحث نہیں کروں گا جبکہ ہمیشہ کرتا ہوں۔

جناب چیئرمین، دو منٹ کے لیے بول لیں۔

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، Para 82 میں ہے indecent haste. میں جناب! کوئی وکیلوں والی باتوں پر نہیں جا رہا وہ باتیں ڈاکٹر صاحب نے کی ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ رضا

صاحب، نائیک صاحب، کھوسہ صاحب وغیرہ نے وکیلانا باتیں کی ہیں اور اعتزاز احسن نے وہاں اسمبلی میں کی ہیں۔ میں نے کل زاہد صاحب کا جواب بھی سنا وہ ماشاء اللہ سپریم کورٹ کے وکیل ہیں۔ جناب! میں تو صرف وہ کہہ رہا ہوں جو اس ملک کے عوام کہہ رہے ہیں۔ میں صرف ان کی آواز بن کر یہاں بول رہا ہوں۔ مجھے پتا ہے کہ آپ دوبارہ اسے privatize کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے۔ میں Privatization کے وزیر کو warn کروں گا کہ خدا را! جو شوکت عزیز آپ کو کہے وہ مت کریں، جو حکومت سے آپ کو ہدایت آئے، مت کرنا، اس لیے کہ میں نے Privatization کے وزیروں اور چیئرمینوں کا برا حال دیکھا۔ میری ان سے بھائیوں والی درخواست ہے۔ indecent haste.

جناب چیئرمین، عباسی صاحب، ایک منٹ میں تشریف رکھیں کیونکہ آگے اور بھی کافی سپیکرز ہیں۔

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، ہاں جناب! بالکل میں اب ختم کرنے کی کوشش کرتا ہوں۔

جناب چیئرمین، احمد علی صاحب نے بھی بولنا ہے، وہ بھی اتنا ہی time لیں گے۔

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، میں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ احمد علی صاحب بھی میری تقریر پر آپ کو کچھ نہیں کہیں گے۔

جناب چیئرمین، ایک منٹ میں تشریف رکھیں۔

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، Indecent haste میں سپریم کورٹ کیا بول رہی ہے beside it has been noted by us it is concerned that the whole exercise reflected indecent haste. Sir, میں ڈکشنری میں نہیں جانا چاہتا۔ یہاں پر بہت سے دوستوں نے ڈکشنریاں کو quote کیا، پتا نہیں کون کون سی ڈکشنریاں، کون کون سے آرڈیننس میں وکیل آدمی نہیں ہوں۔ میں تو indecent جو میں سمجھتا ہوں۔ جو ایک common آدمی سمجھتا ہے۔ What is indecent. یعنی کوئی شخص ہے جو کسی کو پھینکنا چاہتا ہے۔ میں زاہد حامد صاحب کو ایک اور warning دوں گا چونکہ یہ نئے نئے وزیر بنے ہیں۔ جو ابھی گزشتہ چھ ماہ

کے اندر privatization ہوئی ہے۔ پہلے کس کو دینی ہے وہ indentify کر دیا گیا۔ بعد میں تمام rules کو توڑا گیا اس شخص کو دینے کے لیے، تمام rules کو توڑا گیا۔ ابھی تو ایک فیصلہ آیا ہے، ابھی تو کئی decisions pending ہیں۔

جناب چیئرمین، عباسی صاحب تشریف رکھیے، اگلے سپیکر۔

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، شکریہ بہت مہربانی۔ میں تو ابھی bidders پر آنا چاہتا تھا کہ bidders کس طرح chose کئے گئے۔ ابھی تو میں آیا ہی نہیں۔ جناب والا! جس ملک کے اندر، میں آپ کو بتا رہا ہوں، نام نہیں لے رہا۔ جس ملک کے اندر، احمد علی صاحب یہ آپ کے لیے بھی ہے، آپ بھی سن لیں، میں بالکل مختصر بات کر رہا ہوں، کسی بندے نے بات نہیں کی ہوگی جو میں بات کر رہا ہوں۔ جب stock brokers Ministry of Finance پر قبضہ کر لیں تو اس ملک کا کیا حشر ہوگا۔ آج اس ملک کے اندر stock brokers are in the Ministry of Finance سلمان شاہ رو پڑا ہے۔ کیوں روتے ہو، ان stock brokers کو تم نے اجازت دی ہے۔ تم نے ان کو ارب پتی بنا دیا ہے۔ آج وہ ہر جگہ قائم ہیں۔ اب وہ securities اور mutual fund بھی قائم کر رہے ہیں۔ آج وہ تمام business خرید رہے ہیں۔ جب stock brokers جس دنیا کے اندر، جس گورنمنٹ کے اندر، جو گورنمنٹ stock borkers چلا رہے ہوں۔ ان کا حشر کیا ہوگا۔ ان کا حشر وہ ہوگا جو دنیا کی تاریخ دیکھے گی۔ بہت شکریہ، بہت مہربانی۔

Mr. Chairman: I will take one speaker from the Opposition and then come to the Treasury side. Rukhsana Zuberi sahiba, because we do not have Prof. Khurshid Ahmed here, Bilor

صاحب بھی نہیں ہیں۔ رخسانہ زبیری صاحبہ۔

جناب وسیم سجاد، جناب! آپ ان کے نام پکار دیں۔

جناب چیئرمین، نام پہلے پروفیسر خورشید صاحب کا ہے وہ بھی نہیں ہیں۔ بلور صاحب بھی نہیں ہیں۔

سینیٹر انجینیئر رخسانہ زبیری، شکریہ جناب چیئرمین! میں سب سے پہلے House

perception ایک نے Transparency International کہ کرنا چاہتی ہوں share کے ساتھ pool کا سروے کیا ان کی finiding کے مطابق 72% لوگوں نے کہا کہ Prime Minister is a corrupt government and this one can go and find details on کی گورنمنٹ www.ti.com. Sir, یہاں پر بات privatization کی ہو رہی ہے۔ سٹیل مل کے process کو focus کیا گیا ہے۔ میں توجہ چاہوں گی KESC کی privatization پر جو حال ہی میں ایک transaction complete ہوئی ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ سٹیل مل کا جو فیصلہ ہے وہ ایک symbolic فیصلہ ہے۔ وہ تمام privatizations جو ہونے والی ہے' ان کو affect کرے گا اور ہمیں جو پرانی transaction ہو چکی ہے اسے دیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے کہ where, what happened.

جناب والا! اب KESC کے جو problems ہیں وہ آپ کے سامنے ہیں کہ ایک ایسی organisation کو KESC دی گئی ہے جس کا نہ generation of power نہ tranmission of power سے' نہ distribution of electricity سے کوئی تعلق رہا ہے۔ ایک اور monopoly private company کی بنا دی گئی ہے۔ جناب والا! میں یہاں پر خاص طور پر mention کرنا چاہتی ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ KESC کی جو انتظامیہ اب بازار سے چھ ارب روپے کے shares لینا چاہتی ہے۔ اس پر انہوں نے یہ information اپنے board کو دی ہے جس میں انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ "purpose of the present issue specifying the main project's objects for which additional funds required."

زاہد حامد صاحب کی خاص توجہ اس پر چاہیے۔

I will pass on, sir, through you, this paper to him, during the process of KESC privatization, GOP and the new owner agreed to inject additional equity in the Company. Now, this is what is against the total concept of privatization. They are telling you that in addition to what has been signed , Government of Pakistan has given them certain guarantees,

اس میں additional equity کی بات کر رہے ہیں کہ GOP additional equity ڈالے گی

KESC میں۔

Mr. Chairman: After privatization?

یہ کون سا document ہے؟

سینیٹر انجینیئر رخسانہ زبیری، میں ابھی اس کی کاپی آپ کو دیتی ہوں۔

This is a circular to be sent to members alongwith the notice offering new shares

اور جناب! یہاں پر یہ کہتے ہیں کہ

the subscription, the reasonable reference shares of the aggregate value of Rs.6 million,

یہ subscription کے لیے جا رہے ہیں۔

The subscription amount utilized in the best interest of the company for such purposes as may be determined by KESC Board of Directors. The application of subscription amount shall be subject to monitoring and review by the Board.

Now, sir, what is this Board? This Board comprises of 13 people which sounds O.K.. 7 Board Members are from the overseas partners and consortiums.

جس میں Siemens اور دوسرے لوگ بھی شامل ہیں۔ اس کے بعد باقی جو چھ Board Members ہیں، ان میں سے Member (Power) WAPDA ہیں، Ministry of Water and Power کے ممبر ہیں، Secretary Finance ہیں اور جو باقی لوگ ہیں they are individuals اور ان میں سے کسی بھی آدمی کا power generation, distribution میں کوئی نام یا تعلق یا experience نہیں ہے۔ جناب! یہ جس طرح کے board public sector organizations میں بن رہے ہیں، یہ board اس طرح ہیں جو fulfil کرتے ہیں۔ Board of

Directors ایک internal control ہے کسی organization میں Internal control میں
جہاں day to day decisions ہوتے ہیں وہاں پر اگر اس قسم کے لوگوں کو آپ بٹھا دیں
جن کو صرف اپنے perks and benefits سے تعلق ہو، میں سب کو نہیں کہہ رہی ہوں، ان
میں سے کچھ board members یقیناً اپنا کام کر رہے ہوں گے۔

میرے بھائی ڈاکٹر صفدر عباسی نے mention کیا about stock brokers. Stock
brokers are sitting on the Board of the Company. وہاں جب decisions ہوتے
ہیں، وہ ان کی مرضی سے ہوتے ہیں اور اس کے بعد وہ اس سے اربوں روپے لوگوں کے ختم
کرتے ہیں۔ جناب! یہ ایک ایسی چیز ہے جو میں آپ کو present کروں گی and I would like
an answer on this from the concerned Minister اور وہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ

with the concerted efforts of the new professional management and continuous support of GOP. The Company is likely to be profitable within two years.

جناب! اس کے بعد پچھلے دنوں جو privatization ہوئی National Refinery
کی، جناب! یہ بھی بالکل ایسی ہی ایک transaction ہے جیسی کی پاکستان سٹیل ملز
کی transaction ہے اور اس کمپنی کو بیچا گیا، اٹک گروپ کو جس کے owner Ghaith
Pharoan ہیں، جس اٹک کمپنی کے اربوں کے بل ہم pay کرتے رہے ہیں اور لوگوں پر
charge کرتے رہے ہیں۔ ان کا جو crude آتا ہے وہ تک لوگوں سے directly transfer
کرلیا جاتا ہے۔ ابھی حکومت نے بتایا کہ 3 billion rupees ہے۔ جناب! Gaith Pharoan
کے نام کو اگر آپ Web پر ڈالیں تو پتا چلے گا کہ

he is a black listed person in half of the world. He cannot enter those countries. He is required by Interpol.

جناب! اس میں بھی NAB کی رپورٹ ہے کہ 5 billion کے جو اس کے crude کے
stock تھے وہ available نہیں ہیں وہ missing تھے اور جب NAB نے inquiry کی،
inquiry کے بعد کچھ نہیں ہوا،

no decisions, no action was taken against anybody. Sir, how this all happened again.

ان organizations کے لوگ تھے جو executive position کے ان کو private organizations, companies سے لیا گیا اور وہاں بٹھایا گیا اور ان سے اپنی مرضی کے فیصلے کرائے گئے۔ یہ تو وہ جو ہمارے لوگوں کا پیسہ siphon off کیا گیا ہے لیکن دوسرا جو آپ کے سامنے privatisation کے وزیر صاحب نے permission لی ہے from the Privatisation Committee. اس میں SSGC, SNGP, یہ سب organizations سامنے ہیں اور ابھی OGDC نے اپنا profit 35% declare کیا ہے۔ یہ profit national exchequer میں آ رہا تھا privatisation کے بعد اس لیے اب ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ان سب چیزوں کو ٹھیک سے evaluate کیا جائے اور جیسے ڈاکٹر صفدر عباسی نے کہا کہ جو Pakistan Steel کا decision ہے اس کی روشنی میں اس کو پرکھا جائے۔

اسی طرح There is a cost of opportunity also. Companies کو پورے پورے جو گیس کے ذخائر بدین میں نکلے وہ برما شیل پٹرولیم کو دے دیئے گئے اور جب وہ international Company کے پاس گئے تو ان کو investment کرنا allow نہیں ہوا۔ پندرہ سال سے ذخائر اپنی جگہ پڑے ہیں۔ اس علاقہ کے لوگ غریب ہیں' پریشان ہیں ان کا کام نہیں ہو پا رہا۔

دوسرا میں زاہد حامد صاحب کے سامنے پیش کرتی ہوں کہ PIA کا مسئلہ آپ کو پتا ہے' آپ نے اس میں بہت support کیا' آپ نے Auditor General سے بھی میرے لیے بات کی۔ Question یہاں پر یہ ہے کہ کیا جو offer ہوا وہی چیز بکی یا اس میں بہت سی چیزیں بکیں inbuilt فائدے تھے وہ سب خریدنے والے کو پتا تھے جیسے زاہد حامد صاحب کو پتا ہے کہ air bus جب بیچی گئی تو open tenders لیے گئے اور اس کے بعد جب ہم نے اس کو point out کیا تو نثار میمن صاحب نے یہاں پر on the House کہا کہ چار ملین ڈالر Government exchequer میں زیادہ آئے لیکن جو انہوں نے point touch نہیں کیا' ہماری کمیٹی کی ایک unanimous report تھی آصف جتوئی صاحب نے sign کیا It was a report. اگر اس

رپورٹ پر عمل ہوتا تو چھ سو ملین کا loss ملک کا نہ ہوتا تو یہ ایک عجیب سی لوٹ یہاں پر چل رہی ہے۔

دوسری بات یہ ہے جناب! SECP کی جو task force report ہے اس پر artificially increase کر کے share prices میں بیچا گیا اور اسی طرح PIA کے shares بھی بیچے گئے یعنی مختلف طریقے سے ملک کے assets کو dilute کیا جا رہا ہے اور اس ملک کے عوام کو غریب سے غریب تر کیا جا رہا ہے۔

ابھی دو دن پہلے National Assembly کے floor پر Parliamentary Secretary for Defence نے کہا کہ ہمارے جہاز direct USA نہیں جا سکتے' اس پر پابندیاں ہیں تو پھر آپ billions of Dollars میں کیوں ہمارے لوگوں کو قرضے پہنا رہے ہیں جب جہاز نے کہیں رکنا ہی نہیں ہے تو ۔ Why you are not cancelling those contracts. جس کی وجہ سے ہمارے بچے billion of dollars کے مقروض ہو رہے ہیں اور کل پھر آپ privatisation پر لے جائیں گے PIA کو sovereign guarantees دینے کے بعد۔

جناب! یہاں جنرل جاوید اشرف قاضی صاحب نے فرمایا کہ بھئی کوئی ایک مثال بتائیں کہ جہاں پر ہم نے کم charge کیا ہو یا جہاں پر bungling ہو۔ میں ایک مثال دینا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس میں Pak-Saudi Fertilzer was privatised during May-September, 2002. فوجی فاؤنڈیشن highest bidder تھا جس نے 7.335 billion بولی دی تھی اور second bid Daud group کی تھی جو 2.5 billion کی تھی اور اس کے بعد جب bidding process complete ہوگیا' highest bidder کو allot ہو گیا' سب ہوگیا تو پھر وہ کسی بڑے گھر میں پہنچ گئے اور انہوں نے کہا جناب یہ تو غریبوں کا' بیواؤں کا اور welfare کا پیسہ ہے آپ کم کریں۔ جناب! چار بلین روپے جنبش قلم سے کم کر دیئے گئے اور اس کی deal 3.355 billion میں ہوئی لیکن میں یہ پوچھنا چاہوں گی وزیر صاحب سے کہ ابھی تک ان کی website پر اس deal کی قیمت 7.333 billion بتائی جا رہی ہے I would like a response on that what is the correct picture because ہمیں information جو مل رہی ہے which is not a true information. Sir having said کہ

Board of Director is very important and may be for that this House has to revise the rules and come up with some category and some specific logic. What should be qualities? Conflict of interest

کہاں آتا ہے' کون بورڈ کا ممبر نہیں بن سکتا' بورڈ کے ممبر بڑی mega organisation کے ان کو اس بات کی ضرورت ہے کہ ان کا کہیں سے clearance لو۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ Privatisation policy کی بات ہو رہی ہے ایک طرف حکومت بڑے بڑے units کو throw away price پر دے رہی ہے اور دوسری طرف مزید investment کر رہی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر جو کراچی ملتان pipeline بنی ہے' Government نے اس میں several guarantees دی ہیں' private owners کا share تھا' Government کا اپنا share ہے لیکن total پیسوں سے Government نے several guarantees دی ہیں'

several guarantees means we all are committing to pay that money, why should we commit to pay on behalf of private owners. Sir, labour unions

کو ختم کرکے بھی بہت ظلم کیا گیا ہے کیونکہ

Labour Unions are the ones after the board which can work as a safety volve in such organizations. Sir, having said that, despite the present state of Governance, let us hope and pray for Pakistan free from the corrupts. Thank you sir.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Ahmad Ali.

سینیٹر احمد علی، شکریہ۔ جناب چیئرمین! چار دنوں سے debate چل رہی ہے اور جہاں ختم ہوتی ہے وہاں corruption کا ذکر ہوتا ہے۔ آج میں ان کو یہ بتاتا ہوں کہ corruption کیا چیز ہوتی ہے۔ سٹیل مل میں ایک فاروقی نامی شخص کو appoint کیا گیا تھا۔ اس کو میں نے appoint نہیں کیا تھا۔ اس کو appoint کیا گیا تھا۔ اس وقت سٹیل مل دو ارب روپے کے deficit میں تھی۔ اس کے آنے کے بعد وہ تین ارب کے deficit میں چلی گئی۔

جب اس آدمی کو حکومت نے پکڑا تو اس کے lockers سے کروڑوں روپے کے بانڈز برآمد ہوئے، زیور اور رولیکس گھڑیاں بھی برآمد ہوئیں۔ یہ کرپشن ہے۔

اب جناب! آئیے پرائیویٹائیزیشن کی طرف کہ جسے برا کہتے ہیں۔ جناب! وزیر اعظم کے گھر میں بیٹھ کر ٹویوٹا کمپنی کا کارڈ تھا پاکستان آٹوموبائیل کارپوریشن آف پاکستان کا جس کو privatize کیا جانا تھا۔ اس کمرے کے اندر اس کی deal ہوتی ہے اور علی حبیب کو وہ دے دی جاتی ہے جس کی آواز بڑی دور تک گونجتی ہے میں وہ amount mention نہیں کرنا چاہتا but that is called corruption.

جناب والا! نیشنل بنک میں ایک آدمی عباسی نامی appoint کیا گیا تھا جو وزارت خزانہ میں ڈپٹی سیکریٹری ہوا کرتا تھا۔ اس کو پہلے IDBP سے لایا گیا۔ اس نے IDBP finish کر دیا تھا جس کا آج نام تک نہیں ہے۔ اس کو نیشنل بنک میں لایا گیا۔ اس کا نام top money transferor کے طور پر آئے۔ جب کو اس کو پکڑا تو انہیں بڑے بڑے lawyers نے bail out کرایا۔ آج وہ کینیڈا میں بیٹھا گالف کھیل رہا ہے۔ Imagine کہ ایک بنک کا صدر بیٹھا ہوا گالف کھیل رہا ہے۔ آپ اس سے اندازہ کریں that is called corruption اور اس کے علاوہ جناب! لوگوں کی list موجود ہے جن کو ہم پورے پاکستان والے جانتے ہیں۔ کوئی مجھے بتائے گا کہ فوزی کاظمی کون تھا؟ کوئی مجھے بتائے گا کہ جے بی کون تھا؟ کوئی مجھے بتائے گا کہ میمن کون تھا؟ پراپرٹی کا ڈیلر جس کی کلفٹن میں چاروں طرف پراپرٹی کا ایک حصار بنا ہوا ہے۔ وہ شخص بھی آرام سے کینیڈا میں بیٹھا ہوا ہے۔ کوئی مجھے بتائے گا زلفی کون تھا؟ This is called corruption یہ کرپشن ہے؟

یہ ان کو شوکت عزیز سے compare کرتے ہیں۔ جناب والا! میں ایک چیز ریکارڈ پر لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب شوکت عزیز بچہ تھا تو ہم اکٹھے جمعہ کی نماز پڑھا کرتے تھے تو اس کی دعا ہوا کرتی تھی کہ مجھے بڑا آدمی بنا دے کہ میں اس ملک کی خدمت کروں گا۔ اب اس کی یہ حالت ہے کہ جب وہ فلپائن میں جاتا ہے تو وہاں کی صدر گلوریا اس کو اپنے right hand پر بٹھاتی ہے کیونکہ election campaign چل رہی ہے اور پبلک اس کو وہاں پر بھی like کرتی ہے۔

جناب! وہ اسے ڈی بی پی میں جاتا ہے، وہ جاتا نہیں ہے تو وہاں کا صدر آکر اس کو

welcome کرتا ہے اور اس کے honour میں تعریفوں کا گانا گاتا ہے۔ جب یہ ملائیشیا میں جاتا ہے تو مہاتیر محمد کہتا ہے کہ یہ پاکستان کا asset ہے۔ جناب! وہ بنکاک جاتا ہے تو اس کو out of the way protocol دیا جاتا ہے۔ جب خادمین حرمین الشریفین کے پاس جاتا ہے تو وہ کہتے ہیں he needs no introduction, he has done great service to our country اور جب وہ ورلڈبنک میں جاتا ہے تو بغیر appointment کے اس کو گھنٹے گھنٹے تک کا وقت دیا جاتا ہے۔

جناب! یہ وہ شخص ہے کہ سٹی بنک کے چودھویں فلور پر بہت عیاشی سے نوکری کر رہا تھا۔ یہ وہ شخص ہے جس کے پاس لگژری گاڑی، پرائیویٹ جیٹ اور بہترین لگژری اپارٹمنٹ تھا۔ جناب! یہ وہ شخص ہے جس نے پاکستان کی ایک call پر، مجھے ابھی بھی وہ دن یاد آتا ہے اور اس کی وہ دعا یاد آتی ہے، ایک call پر وہ نوکری چھوڑ کر یہاں آکر صرف ایک روپے تنخواہ پر وزارت خزانہ سنبھالی۔ چھ سال ایک روپے تنخواہ پر کام کرتا رہا۔ جبکہ اس کے پاس وہی پرانی گاڑی چھ سال تک رہی اور اس کے مقابلے میں جناب! Ministers نئی نئی گاڑیاں اور جھنڈے لگا کر پھرتے تھے لیکن یہ انہی سے کام چلاتا رہا۔ جب ہم نے اس کے office کو visit کیا تو اس نے ہمیں کبھی lunch treat نہیں کیا۔ وہی KFC سے ایک برگر بنواکر کھلایا اور کہا کہ میں فنانس منسٹری سے پیسہ نہیں لے سکتا۔ میرے پاس تو یہی ہے اور ہم نے اسی ڈگر پر اس کے ساتھ کام کیا۔

جناب عالیٰ! کہنا بڑا آسان ہے، prove کرنا مشکل ہے۔ جب اس کی بیگم صاحبہ ایک گاڑی کے لئے apply کرتی ہیں تو تین سال تک ان کو گاڑی نہیں ملتی لیکن اس نے کبھی یہ فون کر کے نہیں کہا کہ میری بیگم کو گاڑی دے دو۔ اس کے اپنے بیٹے کا جب امریکن ویزہ refuse ہوا تو اس نے کبھی امریکن Ambassador کو فون کر کے یہ نہیں کہا کہ اس کو ویزہ دے دو اور وہ آج بحرین میں کام کر رہا ہے۔ یہ سینیٹر کھڑا ہے اور جب یہ اس کے پاس جاتا ہے کہ مجھے چھ مہینے سے گاڑی نہیں ملی تو کہتا ہے 'not from this office my friend' یہ Senators گواہ ہیں۔ یہ ہیں وہ character، یہ ہے وہ چیز کہ جس پر corruption کا الزام لگتا ہے۔ Corruption کا تو دور دور تک نشان نہیں ہے، وہ World Bank میں 6 best officers میں

سے تھا' possible تھا کہ وہ CD group کا چیف بن جاتا لیکن اس نے سب کچھ قربان کر دیا۔ میں پھر کہتا ہوں کہ اس کے دل میں ملک کا درد تھا' اس کی بہت زیادہ عزت تھی اور اس نے آ کر یہ sacrifices دی۔ اسے appreciate کیا جانا چاہیے۔

رہا Steel Mills کا تو Steel Mills وہ hole ہے کہ جس میں اس ملک کے دو تین ارب روپے ہر سال ڈالے جاتے تھے' یہ tax payers' money ہے۔ جناب والا! یہی حشر حبیب بنک کا تھا' یہی حشر KESC کا تھا اس میں 16 ارب روپے ہر سال ڈالے جاتے تھے۔ یہ وہ holes ہیں جن کے ذریعے ساری corruptions ہوئی ہیں' ان holes کو جتنی جلدی block کر دیا جائے اتنا ہی بہتر ہے۔ کس قسم کی crying ہو رہی ہے' کیوں ہو رہی ہے' یہ کیا چاہتے ہیں۔ Steel Millsمیں profit صرف اس لیے ہوا کہ steel کی prices world wide اوپر چلی گئیں۔ یہ وہ موقع تھا جب Steel Mills نے profit دیا لیکن آج وہ پھر وہیں ایک ارب کے نقصان پر چلا گیا ہے۔ اس کا اتنا پرانا structure ہے کہ اس کو جتنی جلدی dismentle کیا جائے اس ملک کے لیے بہتر ہے۔

جناب والا! میں ایک businessman ہوں' میں جانتا ہوں کہ اپنی pocket سے کبھی نقصان نہیں کیا جاتا' وہ چیز بیچ دینی چاہیے جس میں کہ نقصان ہو رہا ہو۔ Steel Mills اس قابل نہیں ہے کہ اس کو چلایا جائے۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ یہ لوگ حبیب بنک کی بات کرتے ہیں' حبیب بنک ایک profitable ادارہ تھا' جس کو جان بوجھ کر' فون کر کر کے' loans دلا دلا کر' back date کر کر کے اس کو loss میں convert کر دیا گیا' اب اس کے کوئی buyers نہیں ہیں۔ رہا privatization کا مسئلہ تو یہ مسئلہ اس گورنمنٹ نے start نہیں کیا' یہ way back پرانی پیپلزپارٹی کے زمانے میں ہوا' ان کو احساس ہو گیا تھا کہ privatization کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ انہوں نے ہی ایک framework بنایا تھا۔ آج اسی framework پر کام ہو رہا ہے' اس میں کوئی changes نہیں ہوئیں۔ اگر اس وقت وہ framework صحیح تھا تو اب اس میں کیا خرابی نظر آتی ہے۔ یہ جو سپریم کورٹ کا decision اور کہیں شوکت عزیز کے لیے یہ نہیں کہا کہ شوکت عزیز تم corrupt ہو' کہیں سپریم کورٹ نے *suo moto action* لیتے ہوئے FIR کاٹنے کی بات نہیں کی۔ جناب والا! میرے خیال میں' میں نے آپ کا کافی وقت لے لیا ہے۔ شکریہ۔

جناب چیئرمین، ڈاکٹر محمد ساعد۔

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر محمد ساعد: بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم۔

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for giving me the floor and to speak on the Pakistan Steel Mills Crisis. Mr. Chairman, you would remember that when Pervez Musharraf staged the coup in 1999, he came with tall promises, tall promises of accountability and transparency. Transparency an old stream of administration. Mr. Chairman, the business deal of the Pakistan Sugar Mills is a very big disappointment, its like transparency. It lacks transparency, Mr. Chairman, instead the whole deal is shrouded in misgiving, in suspicion and also in charges of high corruption. Sir, in this connection, I would like to make a few submission.

(Interruption)

Senator Dr. Muhammad Said: The value of the Steel Mills has to be determined. And Mr. Chairman! as you know its value was not determined at the market price. Its values was carried out on what is called , the historical value of the assets. Mr. Chairman, it was argued that because this Mills was founded in 1981, therefore it has gone through depreciation during the last 25 years.

جو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ سراسر بے انصافی تھی۔

Anyway sir, its value was determined as the five hundred million US dollars and the reference price of 75% equity was worked out as three hundred and seventy five million dollar. The price of each share was Rs: 17.43. Mr. Chairman, as you know this was also approved by the

Privatization Commission but Mr. Chairman, surprisingly the Privatization Commission met on 31st March, 2006. The Cabinet reduced the total value of the Steel Mills from five hundred million dollar to four hunderd and fifty four million dollar. The 75% equity, its value was decreased from three hundred seventy five million to three hundred and forty eight million dollar and the price of each share dropped from 17.43 to 16. Mr. Chairman, why on the earth, the Cabinet undervalued its own national assets. Mr. Chairman, this is a big question mark and the Cabinet Committee owes us an answer.

Mr. Chairman, this deal was a very dishonest deal. Sir, when the profile of Steel Mills was published, nothing was mentioned about the fringe benefits, about the special incentives that were later on given to the bidders. Sir, many of my friends have pointed out these incentives and if you do not mind, I would like to repeat them. Stock in trade which contains units worth ten billion rupees ready to the Government of Pakistan. Government of Pakistan's responsibility for the voluntary separation scheme, 15 billion and the Government of Pakistan had to clear loan liability for the year 2013 and 2019 which comes to about 7 billion rupees. Mr. Chairman, these incentives come to an enormous sum of 33 billion Pakistani rupees. And mind you sir, this amount does not include the price of land which by agreement had to be transferred to the management of the Steel Mills. And this land according to Mr. Wasim Sajjad's estimate, is worth 70 billion rupees. Mr. Chairman, at the last, the ultimate analysis, the bidders were purchasing the Mills for twenty billion

rupees and you were giving them an incentive of 103 billion rupees. Mr. Chairman, this deal that was struck, it was also a very highly biased deal because the Steel Mills workers were not permitted to participate in the bid. And this was despite the promise by the Privatization Commission that they would be given a chance to offer bid for the Mills.

Mr. Chairman, it was also a very cunning and crafty transaction because Arif Habib, as so many friends have also pointed out, his consortium was allowed to participate in the bid and it is also on the record that there were nine criminal and civil cases pending against Arif Habib in various courts of the country. And according to the rules, he could not participate in the bid. Mr. Chairman, you also know that he was responsible for the crash of the Karachi Stock Exchage and that was the time when he was the president of the Exchange and also he was one of the major brokers.

Mr. Chairman, this transaction also mark a very shady deal because the one consortium was declared as a successful bid but Mr. Chairman, the sale agreement was signed altogether with another party, another consortium. Mr. Chairman, this is also a dubious deal because in the contract there is not a single clause that the bidders have to make investment in the Mill, particularly, for increasing its productivity. Mr. Chairman, you would remember that the idea behind the privatization was that the Mill was in need of a party which could increase its productivity. Mr. Chaiman, it was also a throughly unpatriotic, anti social deal. According to the judgement of the Supreme Court, in the agreement Mr.

Chairman, the holding period was only three years and after three years, the purchasers could sale it to any party they like, to any party from India, Israel or from any part of the world.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to bring to your notice, indeed they are pointed out by the Supreme Court, there are gross irregularities, mildly they have spoken as the omissions or commissions. They are in fact serious violations of the laws, rules and regulations. Mr. Chairman, we therefore, demand that those who were responsible for flouting the established rules and regulations must be taken to the task, whether they are in the Privatization Commission, Cabinet Committee for the privatization, bureaucrats, advisors, ministers and whether it is the Prime Minister, they must be taken to the task because they are involved in the sale of the most precious national assets at throw away prices.

Mr. Chairman, lastly I would like to mention and emphasize that the Steel Mills should not be privatized at any rate, in any circumstances. It is the biggest producer of iron and steel in the country. Mr. Chairman, as pointed out in the Supreme Court's judgement, it is the mother of several allied industries. We have got the automobile directly depending on it. We have got the ship building industry. We have got tanks and ammunitions. Also Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention that it was not a very easy and simple job to establish the Pakistan Steel Mills and it has taken several years of diplomacy to persuade the Soviet Union to establish this mill, it was not at all an easy task. None of the countries, who were very friendly to us, the United States, The United Kingdom,

Germany or for that matter even Japan, none of these countries were willing to establish the Steel Mills. It was only and only after a hectic diplomatic activity that the Soviet Union was persuaded to set up this mill and also Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention that it has taken many years for our workers to adopt the steel technology and also to master the steel technology in the Pakistan Steel Mills. It is really a matter of shame sir, to get rid of this precious national asset on the most humiliating terms and conditions. May I also bring to your kind notice sir, that privatization of all types, all industries have been completely banned in the neighbouring country of India.

Mr. Chairman, some of the Senators on the other side of aisles have pointed out that the Steel Mills was a losing proposition. They have pointed out that the Steel Mills was a dead loss. They have pointed out that the Steel Mills is and was a white elephant. Mr. Chairman, allow me to say that this is absolutely white lie, during the last four years the net sale income of this Mill have been increased from 14 billion rupees to 30 billion rupees and in the same period, the net income from 102 million to 6 billion rupees and the net sale increase from 14 billion to 30 billion.

جناب چیئرمین، ڈاکٹر صاحب! ذرا وقت کا خیال رکھیں۔

Senator Dr. Muhammad Said: Mr. Chairman, the total assets stay at 36 billion rupees. Mr. Chairman, it is profit earning industrial concern. It is profit earning by any standard. It is a profit standard by any stretch of imagination and Mr. Chairman, my last submission is its great

potential for expansion. Pakistan Steel Mills is the pride of our nation. Mr. Chairman, PSM is a very important element of our national power and my request is that for God's sake, please do not hand it over to the hungry wolves and the vultures on the pretext of the privatization. Thank you very much.

جناب چیئرمین، مس پری گل آغا۔

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم۔ شکریہ جناب چیئرمین صاحب۔ میں بہت کم بولوں گی کیونکہ مجھے پتا ہے کہ آج جمعہ کا دن ہے اور زیادہ حائم بھی نہیں ہے۔ سب سے پہلے آپ کا شکریہ۔ جناب چیئرمین! دو تین دن سے سٹیل مل کے بارے میں بات ہو رہی ہے تو چلیں اچھی بات ہے۔ اپوزیشن والے بھی ہمارے colleague ہیں۔ اگر کوئی غلطی کرے تو بالکل اسے سامنے لانا چاہیے لیکن اگر کوئی غلطی بھی نہ ہو' بلاجواز اس کا واویلا سینیٹ اور قومی اسمبلی میں مچا ہوا ہے۔ یہ اچھی بات نہیں ہے۔ جناب چیئرمین صاحب! ظاہر ہے پاکستان سب کا ہے صرف کسی ایک کا نہیں ہے۔ دوسری بات اگر ہم اپنے ہی پاکستانیوں کی اس طریقے سے بدنامی کرتے ہیں اور واویلا مچاتے ہیں تو یہ بھی اچھی بات نہیں ہے۔ یہ تو آپ سوچیں کہ جس طریقے سے سپریم کورٹ نے ایک فیصلہ دیا مگر سپریم کورٹ کے فیصلے میں ہرگز کسی کا نام لکھا ہی نہیں ہے کہ کس نے غلط کیا' کس نے غلط نہیں کیا۔ مگر میں دو تین دن سے دیکھ رہی ہوں کہ [illegible] ے اپوزیشن کے بھائی ہمارے بہت اچھے دوست ہیں' ہمارے colleague ہیں' ہم تو کبھی بھی ان کا برا نہیں سوچتے اور جب بھی ہم ان کے لیے سوچتے ہیں تو اچھا سوچتے ہیں کیونکہ اپوزیشن بھی ہماری عزت ہے۔ مگر ایک بات میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اتنا زیادہ الزام لگانے کی کیا ضرورت ہے۔ جناب چیئرمین صاحب! آخر وہ ملک کے' پاکستان کے پرائم منسٹر ہیں۔ جب ہم اپنے ہی ایوان میں بیٹھ کر اپنے پرائم منسٹر کی اتنی برائیاں کرتے ہیں تو باہر کے لوگ یا ہمارے عوام جب سنتے ہوں گے تو وہ کیا سوچتے ہوں گے کہ یہ آپس میں اتنی لڑائیاں کر رہے ہیں۔ اب جیسا کہ ہمارے کچھ بھائیوں نے اور مجھے بہت زیادہ دکھ ہوا کیونکہ اب میں پرانی باتیں نہیں کہنا

چاہتی۔ ظاہر ہے میں بھی ایم پی اے رہی ہوں، منسٹر رہی ہوں، ایک صوبے میں صوبائی کونسل کی ممبر رہی ہوں، بہت کچھ میں نے بھی دیکھا ہے۔ میں اب کی مسلم لیگ میں نہیں ہوں، جب بلوچستان میں مسلم لیگ بنی تو ہم چار پانچ لوگ تھے، ہم شروع سے پوری گورنمنٹ کو دیکھتے چلے آ رہے ہیں۔ جناب چیئرمین! مجھے بہت زیادہ دکھ ہوا۔ دکھ اس لیے ہوا کہ اتنی بے دردی سے ایک وزیراعظم کو یہ لوگ اتنا برا بھلا کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ہر بندے کو دکھ ہوتا ہے۔ آپ کے سامنے ہمارے ایک بھائی نے یہاں تک کہا کہ وہ اڈیالہ جیل جانے کی تیاری کرے۔ جناب چیئرمین! جب ایک بندہ کوئی غلط کام کرے تو ظاہر ہے اس کو جیل نظر آتی ہے۔ ایسی کوئی بات نہیں ہے۔ وزیراعظم کے ہاتھ صاف ہیں۔ انہوں نے کوئی ایسی غلطی نہیں کی، کوئی ایسا کام بھی نہیں کیا۔ تین سال سے وہ وزیراعظم ہیں۔ مجھے یاد بھی نہیں ہے کہ جب ہم ملاقات کے لیے جاتے ہیں تو وہاں سے بھوکے واپس آ جاتے ہیں۔ مگر پرانے زمانے میں جب میں صوبائی وزیر تھی تو وزیراعظم ہاؤس میں جاتی تھی تو ساٹھ، ستر قسم کے کھانے وہاں پر لگے ہوتے تھے۔ آپ یقین کریں---

(مداخلت)

سینیٹر آغا پری گل ، رضا آپ چپ کریں۔ تم پہلی دفعہ آئے ہو غیر پارلیمانی لفظ استعمال کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ آرام سے بیٹھو۔

Mr. Chairman: No interruption please.

سینیٹر آغا پری گل ، اس کی یہ پرانی عادت ہے۔ پتا نہیں اس کو ماں نے بد دعا دی ہے کہ جا جہاں بھی جا تو اسی طرح در بدر رہے۔ جب بھی بولتا ہے تو ایسا بولتا ہے کہ دل چاہتا ہے کہ اس کی پرانی باتیں اس کو بتا دوں مگر میں اخبار والوں سے ڈرتی ہوں کہ صبح اس کے خلاف سب کچھ چھپ جائے گا۔ میں پھر چپ ہو جاتی ہوں۔ جناب چیئرمین! میں یہ بات کر رہی تھی کہ وہ زمانہ تھا جب ہم ساٹھ ستر کھانے وہاں پر دیکھ کر پریشان ہوتے تھے کہ اتنا کون کھائے گا۔ وہ حکومت کا پیسہ نہیں تھا، وہ فضول خرچی نہیں تھی۔ انہوں نے پرانے زمانے میں ہمارے بلوچستان کے ساتھ جو کچھ کیا، کیا بتاؤں وہاں کی بولان مل، آرائیں مل کو کیسے بیچا تھا۔ یہ سب رضا کو پتا ہے۔ اب یہ نہیں بولے گا یہ کبھی بھی نہیں بولے گا۔ انہوں نے اتنی بے دردی سے

بلوچستان کی ملوں کو فروخت کیا اس وقت مستونگ مل بیچ میں جتنی ملیں تھیں آپ یقین کریں کہ انہوں نے کوڑیوں کے دام فروخت کی ہیں۔ بلوچستان کے لوگوں نے شور مچایا کہ بلوچستان میں بے روزگاری ہے آپ ان کو بیچ کر غریب لوگوں کا روزگار بھی ختم کر رہے ہیں۔ اس وقت رضا صاحب کدھر تھے' اس وقت کیوں نہیں بولے کہ بلوچستان کے ساتھ ظلم ہو رہا ہے' ہماری ملیں مت بیچو۔ بلوچستان کے لوگوں نے بڑا واویلا مچایا مگر اس کے باوجود انہوں نے ان کو فروخت کر دیا۔ ہمارے بلوچستان کے جتنے بھی غریب لوگ وہاں مزدور تھے سب کے سب بے روزگار ہوگئے' در بدر ہوگئے' ریلوے سٹیشن پر قلی بن گئے' ظلم دیکھیں ہمارے پڑھے لکھے لوگ وہاں ریلوے سٹیشن پر قلی کا کام کر رہے ہیں یہ ظلم نہیں ہے تو کیا ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین! اب یہ کہتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے پورے پاکستان کو کھا لیا۔ پاکستان کو تو پرانے لوگوں نے کھایا ہے' روٹی کپڑا مکان والوں نے کھایا' ملک سنوارو قرض اتارو والوں نے پاکستان کو کھا لیا۔ میں بہت کچھ کہنا چاہتی ہوں مگر ان لوگوں نے جتنے بھی ہمارے Banks وغیرہ واپڈا یہ سارا ان لوگوں نے بیچا ہے۔ بالکل بیچا ہے۔ Grease اور ڈیزل تک ان لوگوں نے بیچا ہے۔ یعنی آپ سوچیں جو grease اور ڈیزل کو بھی نہ چھوڑے ان کا تو نام نہیں لیتے۔ جناب! اب سٹیل ملز کا مسئلہ ہے ٹھیک ہے یہ سپریم کورٹ کا مسئلہ ہے۔ اگر سپریم کورٹ نے ایک اچھا فیصلہ کیا ہے تو یہ اچھی بات ہے مگر ان کے زمانے میں یہ لوگ خود کہتے تھے کہ کورٹس بے انصاف ہیں' ناانصافی کرتی ہیں۔ یہ خود عدالتوں کے خلاف بولتے تھے۔ یہاں تک کہ یہ jump کر کے سپریم کورٹ کی چھت تک پہنچ گئے تھے۔ وہ زمانہ کدھر گیا؟ اب کم از کم مشرف کے زمانے میں کوئی ایسی کرپشن نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ آپ لوگ اتنا الزام مت لگائیں۔ کل کے دن آپ بھی اسی عزت میں ہوں گے' ہم بھی ہوں گے۔ ہماری عوام ہی ہمیں کہے گی کہ یہ چور' آپ بھی ہیں۔ اگر کسی کو یہاں سینیٹ یا اسمبلی میں بیٹھنا پسند نہیں ہے تو پھر ہمیں خود یہاں سے نکلنا چاہیے۔ اگر ہمیں حکومت پسند نہیں ہے' مشرف پسند نہیں ہے' وزیراعظم پسند نہیں ہے تو ہمیں خود یہاں سے نکل جانا چاہیے۔ ہمیں خود اپنے گھر جانا چاہیے پھر ہم دوسروں کو کیوں کہتے ہیں کہ resign کریں۔ وہ کیوں کریں' کیا وہ چور دروازے سے آئے ہیں؟ کہتے ہیں کہ وزیراعظم ہاؤس میں عیاشی چل رہی ہے۔ کیا عیاشی چل رہی ہے؟ عیاشی تو اس زمانے میں چلتی تھی۔

جب گھوڑوں کے مالشیوں کو چار، چار لاکھ روپے دیا کرتے تھے۔ عیاشی اس زمانے میں چلتی تھی جب ساری رات شراب اور کباب تھا۔ لگتا یہ نہیں تھا کہ یہ Prime Minister House ہے۔ وہاں جب کوئی گیٹ کے اندر گھس جاتا تھا تو شراب کی بو گیٹ سے باہر نہ آتی تھی؛ عیاشی وہ ہوتی تھی، کیا آپ کو نظر نہیں آیا؛ ایک شریف Prime Minister کے پیچھے آپ ہاتھ دھوکر پڑے ہوئے ہیں کہ فوراً resign کرے اور اڈیالہ جیل جائے۔ وہ اڈیالہ جیل جا نہیں سکتا۔ اڈیالہ جیل آپ لوگوں کے لیے تیار ہو رہی ہے۔ ایسی تیار ہوگی کہ آپ سوچ بھی نہیں سکیں گے۔ میں کہتی ہوں کہ جناب چیئرمین صاحب! ہمیں سوچ سمجھ کر ہر بات کرنی چاہیے۔ ہم کسی پر الزام لگاتے ہیں، یہ جتنے بھی الزام انہوں نے لگائے ہیں ان کی FIR کٹے گی۔ یہ Prime Minister کی FIR کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ آپ دیکھ لیں گے کہ ان کی اپنی FIR کٹے گی۔ ظاہر ہے کہ برداشت کی ایک حد ہوتی ہے۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ Prime Minister House میں بدمعاشیاں ہو رہی ہیں۔ جناب! Prime Minister House ایک صاف ستھرا PM House ہے۔ آج تک وہاں پر کوئی لابی نہیں بنی۔ وہاں تو پہلے آدھی آدھی رات کو لابیاں بنتی تھیں۔ لوگوں کے گھروں پر چھاپے پڑتے تھے۔

(مداخلت)

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، آپ آرام سے بیٹھیں۔ میں آپ کی عزت اور احترام کرتی ہوں۔ اس کا یہ مطلب نہیں ہے۔

(مداخلت)

جناب چیئرمین، آپ privatization میں corruption پر بات کر رہی تھیں۔

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، آپ آرام سے بیٹھ جائیں، میں corruption کی بات کر رہی ہوں۔

جناب چیئرمین، عبدالرحیم خان صاحب! privatization اور اس کی implication اور corruption کا ذکر ہوا ہے۔ تشریف رکھیں اور بولنے دیں۔ عبدالرحیم خان! ان کو بولنے دیں۔ مہربانی کرکے interrupt نہ کریں۔ پری گل آغا صاحبہ! آپ بولیے۔

(مداخلت)

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، جب KFC اور برگر کی بات ہوتی ہے تو ان کو تکلیف ہوتی ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین، پری گل صاحبہ! آپ continue کریں۔ آپ مجھ سے مخاطب ہوں۔

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، آرام سے بیٹھیں۔ میں آپ کی عزت کرتی ہوں۔ میں آپ کی بہت عزت کرتی ہوں۔ ورنہ ایسی بات نہیں ہوگی۔ جناب! ان کو چ کڑوا لگ رہا ہے۔ ان کو تکلیف ہو رہی ہے۔ دکھ ہو رہا ہے کہ ان کے پردے فاش ہو رہے ہیں۔ آرام سے بیٹھیں۔ جناب چیئرمین صاحب! جیسے یہ کہتے ہیں۔

جناب چیئرمین، آپ مجھ سے مخاطب ہوکر بولیں۔ آپ continue کریں۔ عبدالرحیم خان! interrupt نہ کریں۔

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، آپ قانون بناتے ہیں۔ ایک قانون ایسا بھی بنائیں کہ یہ جو مینڈک کی طرح چھلانگ لگا کر اٹھتے ہیں' ان کو بٹھایا کریں۔ یہ کتنی غلط بات ہے۔ جب آپ لوگ بولتے ہیں۔ اب آپ دیکھ لیں کہ تین دن سے میں ان کی باتیں سن رہی ہوں۔ اب ان کو اتنا برا لگا۔

(مداخلت)

جناب چیئرمین، دیکھیں interrupt نہیں کریں' بولنے دیں۔

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، رضا! آرام سے بیٹھو۔ کیوں درمیان میں بولتے ہو؟ آرام سے بیٹھو۔

جناب چیئرمین، رضا محمد صاحب! interrupt نہ کریں' بولنے دیں۔ آپ interrupt کریں گے تو پھر react بھی ہوتا ہے۔ رضا محمد صاحب! تشریف رکھیں۔ بولنے دیں۔ پری گل صاحبہ! آپ مجھ سے مخاطب ہوکر بولیں۔

(مداخلت)

جناب چیئرمین، Privatization میں جو corruption کا ذکر ہو اہے اسی پر تو وہ

بول رہی ہیں۔

(مداخلت)

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، بالکل میری مرضی ہے۔ میں جو چاہوں بولوں گی۔

جناب چیئرمین، آپ continue رکھیں۔

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، سچ ان کو کڑوا زہر لگا ہے۔ جھوٹے لوگ، جھوٹے الزامات لگا لگا کر۔ جناب! ان کو اب تکلیف ہو رہی ہے۔ ان کو اتنی تکلیف ہو رہی ہے۔ اب یہ پریشان ہو گئے ہیں کیونکہ ان کا پردہ فاش ہو گیا۔ یہ تو وہ لوگ ہیں جو صرف ایک نعرہ لگاتے ہیں اور جب ان سے کہا جائے کہ سچ بولو اور پاکستان کی بات کرو تو ان کو وہ بات زہر لگتی ہے۔ میں بولوں گی۔ میں آپ کے سامنے وعدہ کرتی ہوں کہ اگر رضا بولے گا تو میں اس کے خلاف اتنا بولوں گی کہ یہ یاد رکھے گا۔ یہ غلط بات ہے۔ یہ کیوں بولتے ہیں؟ آپ نے اس کو اتنا free کیا ہوا ہے کہ جب بھی دیکھو مینڈک کی طرح اٹھتا ہے۔ یہ بہت غلط بات ہے۔ نہیں، یہ کوئی طریقہ تو نہیں ہے۔ آپ زبان سیکھیں۔ آپ کو تو اتنی تمیز نہیں ہے کہ پاکستان کے چھ صوبے بنائے ہوئے ہیں۔

(مداخلت)

جناب چیئرمین، آپ privatization پر جو بات کر رہی تھیں اسی کو continue کریں۔ رضا محمد صاحب! interrupt نہ کریں۔

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، اس سے تو میں بعد میں نبٹ لوں گی ذرا میں اپنی تقریر پوری کر لوں۔ بعد میں نبٹتے ہیں۔ جناب چیئرمین! اب یہاں اس House میں جو بھی سچ بولے گا۔ ان کو زہر لگتا ہے۔ اگر جھوٹ بولے، لوگوں پر الزام لگائیں، گالیاں دیں۔

جناب چیئرمین، آپ جلدی جلدی ختم کریں تاکہ پھر wind up کر سکیں۔

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، جناب! یہ دوسروں کے لیے زبان ڈھونڈتے ہیں، پہلے اپنی زبان کو تو ٹھیک کریں ناں۔ کس طریقے سے ایک شریف آدمی کو گالیاں دیتے ہیں؟ یہ کونسا طریقہ ہے۔ سینیٹ کو تو خراب تم لوگوں نے کیا ہے۔ تین سال انہوں نے ڈیسک بجائے ہیں اور بیڑا غرق کر دیا ہے۔ کبھی یہ LFO کو لاتے ہیں، کبھی یہ مہنگائی کو لاتے ہیں، کبھی یہ سٹیل ملز

کو لاتے ہیں، کبھی Prime Minister کو۔ اب ان کے پاس issues ختم ہو گئے ہیں۔ اب ان کو پتا ہے کہ ہمارا جو حشر ہوگا، وہ برا ہوگا ۔ اب 23rd August کا معاملہ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ انشاء اللہ تعالیٰ وہ بھی کامیاب ہوگا اور ایسا کامیاب ہوگا کہ ان کے لیے اور کوئی issue نہیں رہے گا۔ اس لیے میں ان سے یہ درخواست کرتی ہوں کہ آئندہ آپ لوگ بھی غلط الفاظ استعمال نہ کریں۔ آج میری تقریر میں یہ بولے ہیں اور انہوں نے میری تقریر خراب کی ہے ۔ میں بھی پورے ایوان میں وعدہ کرتی ہوں---

جناب چیئرمین، نہیں، نہیں ایسی بات نہ کریں۔ آپ تشریف رکھیں تو wind up کراتے ہیں۔

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، نہیں، میں بھی ان کی تقریر کا وہ حشر کروں گی کہ یہ زندگی بھر یاد رکھیں گے کہ کس سے پالا پڑا ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین، نہیں، نہیں، مہربانی کرکے cross talk نہ کریں۔ باہمی تعاون سے ہمیں ایک اچھا ماحول رکھنا چاہیے۔

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، ان دو بندوں کو سمجھائیں۔

جناب چیئرمین ، انہوں نے خود سنا ہے ، سب نے ان کو ایوان میں بھی کہا ہے کہ interrupt نہ کریں۔

سینیٹر آغا پری گل، جب یہ ہمارے لیڈروں کو گالیاں دیتے ہیں تو ہم خاموش رہتے ہیں جب ان کے لیڈروں کے بارے میں کچھ کہیں تو ایک دم ان کو برا لگتا ہے۔ ہمیں بھی برا لگتا ہے، ہم کیوں سنیں۔ اب میں بیٹھ جاتی ہوں مگر میں اعلانیہ کہتی ہوں کہ آج کے بعد اگر کسی نے صدر صاحب کو یا وزیر اعظم کو کچھ کہا تو مجھ سے برا کوئی نہیں ہوگا۔ شکریہ۔

(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Kamil Ali Agha.

سینیٹر کامل علی آغا، جناب چیئرمین! یہ cross talk والی بات ختم ہونی چاہیے۔ بڑی اچھی debate ہوئی ہے۔ دونوں طرف سے بڑے اچھے دلائل ہوئے ہیں۔ اب چونکہ صرف

چالیس منٹ رہ گئے ہیں لہذا ہمارے وزیر صاحب wind up کرلیں تو بہتر ہے۔ میں اپنا وقت وزیر صاحب کو دیتا ہوں۔

Mr. Chairman: Mian Raza Rabbani.

سینیٹر میاں رضا ربانی، جناب چیئرمین صاحب! زاہد حامد صاحب کے بعد بھی the debate is not over.

جناب چیئرمین، Wind up کریں گے تو it is over.

سینیٹر میاں رضا ربانی، نہیں، میرا مطلب ہے کہ زاہد حامد صاحب تو as Minister for Privatization بالکل بات کریں گے اور ہم ان کا wind up سنیں گے بھی لیکن اس پوری چیز سے جو person directly affected ہے جو اس CCOP کو preside کر رہا تھا، جو CCOP in judgement of Supreme Court is in question ہے اس کے پاس یہ آئینی حق ہے کہ وہ اس ایوان میں بھی آئے اور قومی اسمبلی میں بھی آئے۔ قومی اسمبلی میں تو وزیر اعظم صاحب جواب دینے کے لیے نہیں گئے لیکن سینیٹ میں Combined Opposition کی demand ہے کہ

the Prime Minister who is directly being accused in this matter should come and give his defence.

Mr. Chairman: It is a Cabinet decision---

Mr. Zahid Hamid (Minister for Privatization): Sir, may I point out that the motion before this honourable House is Privatization Policy of the Government. I am the Minister concerned and I speak on behalf of the Government.

Senator Mian Raza Rabbani: Sir, if you remember, there was an amendment moved with particular reference to the Steel Mills. Now, if the secretariat has not added that then, that is not our fault.

Mr. Chairman: But even though, it is the decision of the Cabinet. The Minister for Privatization is representing the Government...

Senator Mian Raza Rabbani: But sir, if the hands of the Prime Minister are clean then what is the harm in coming before the Parliament.

جناب چیئرمین، میں عرض کروں کہ وقفہ سوالات میں بھی منسٹر جواب دیتے ہیں---

Senator Mian Raza Rabbani: If his hands are clean, he does not want to go into a review before the Suprement Court. He doesn't want to come before the Senate. He doesn't want to go before the National Assembly then, how is he clean.

Mr. Chairman: No. No. Let us hear the Minister.

Senator Mian Raza Rabbani: We will hear Zahid Hamid Sahib. But Zahid Hamid Sahib was not the minister concerned in the CCOP meeting of 31st March. He was not even present in that meeting.

جس پر سپریم کورٹ کی پوری judgement گھومتی ہے۔

Mr. Chairman: He represents the Government.

Senator Mian Raza Rabbani: Sir, he represents the Government but why is the Prime Minister not coming.

Mr. Chairman: There is no compulsion. There is no requirement that he has to be here.

Senator Mian Raza Rabbani: Sir, there is compulsion. This is the bar of Parliament. Why is he shying away from the bar of Parliament.

Mr. Chairman: He does not shy away, his colleagues are here.

Senator Mian Raza Rabbani: Sir, he is shying away from the bar of Parliament.. He does not want to go before the Supreme Court. He does not want to come before the Parliament.

Mr. Chairman: It is a Cabinet decision and the Cabinet is present and he is going to answer.

Senator Mian Raza Rabbani: Sir, there is a direct accusation against him in the judgement, why does he not come and answer.

Mr. Chairman: There is no direct accusation and let the Minister answer. You have raised the point and he will answer.

سینیٹر کامل علی آغا، جناب! ہم ایک غیر ضروری بحث میں پڑ گئے ہیں۔ عدالت عظمیٰ نے arguments سنے وہاں بھی انہوں نے Prime Minister کو نہیں بلایا۔ یہ 194 کی motion ہے اور اس کا ایک طریقہ کار ہے۔ ان کے اس اعتراض کو over rule کرنا چاہیے۔ ہمارے Privatization Minister موجود ہیں اور وہ اس کا جواب دیں گے۔

Mr. Chairman: I have given the floor to the Minister, let him answer.

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، جناب مجھے ایک منٹ بولنے دیں۔

جناب چیئرمین، آپ کا کیا point ہے؟

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، جناب! میں یہ بات record پر لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ Prime Minister پر direct accusations لگی ہیں Privatization Committee کے head کی حیثیت سے کہ Steel Mills کے اندر جو بھی بے قاعدگیاں ہوئی، جو بھی violation of rules ہوئے ہیں، جو بھی violation of mendatory provisions ہیں ان سب کے لیے وہ responsible ہیں اور وہ جواب دینے کے لیے تیار نہیں ہیں۔

جناب چیئرمین، میری بات سن لیں کہ ایسی کوئی بات نہیں ہے this is my

ruling and let the Minister reply.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Sir, it is an honour for me as the Minister for Privatization and Investment to wind up this important debate in this honourable House on the privatization policy of the Government. Sir, many of the honourable Senators in their speeches have concentrated on the detailed judgement of the Supreme Court of Pakistan on the Pakistan Steel Mills case. However, many have also spoken and made general remarks on the privatization policy which is the subject of the motion before this honourable House under Rule 194 and in these circumstances. I would like to begin sir by mentioning some pertinent facts regarding the privatization process in Pakistan. Sir, the privatization in Pakistan can be said to have begun in 1978 when the Transfer of Management, Establishment Order was enforced, an order for the return of the nationalized units to their former owners.

However, privatization as we know it today, began in earnest in 1991, when the Privatization Commission was established and it has been the consistent policy of every Government since then, since 1991, every Government has placed privatization on the top of its economic agenda. Since then, sir, no distinction has been made between privatization of profit making units or loss making units. The basic objective of privatization has been to reduce Government's direct role in business and commercial activity and to confine it to policy making, to providing a sound and effective regulatory framework which ensures social equity and

economic justice and to provide a sound enabling environment including physical technical infrastructure. Simultaneously, the policy envisages the encouragement and the promotion of the private sector to make it the engine of growth and hopefully this will lead to an adult and almost invariably to increase investment, to increase efficiency, to increase production, to higher a better quality, lower prices, higher sales revenue and higher profit and given this background, sir, it is surprising, it is hard to fathom the sudden policy change in the speeches of some of the Opposition Senators. Some has gone to the extent of opposing privatization to a say insisting that the whole process should be stopped, others have started making this distinction between loss and profit making units and have argued that only the loss making units should be privatized.

All these honourable Senators, sir, have failed to ascertain the official stand of their own political parties and, in fact, the performance of their own Government when in power. I have with me the publications of the Peoples Party Government in 1993 entitled privatization in Pakistan Policy and Programme which as I explained, places high priority to privatization and makes no distinction between loss and profit making units. I have similar publications from the time that the PML(N) was inquired, again high priority is given to privatization and then the actual performanoe of these Government when in power. During the period, starting from 1991, from the period 1991 to October 1993, when the PML(N) was in power, a total sum of 12.2 billion was raised from 66

privatization transactions. These included the Muslim Commercial Bank, Allied Bank, a number of tractor plants, cement plants, ghee, roti and rice units and sir, the important thing to note is that 31 out of 66 transactions, 31 related to profit making units.

During their second tenure, that is, from August 1996 to October 1999, 9 units were sold for 2 billion rupees, this included the Habib Credit and Exchange Bank and that was also in profit and later we will be discussing, I will be mentioning the discounted cash flow method when we talked about evaluation of the Pakistan Steel Mills, I may mention that all these units that I have mentioned, the MCB, the Allied Bank, the Habib Credit and Exchange Bank, the Duty Free Shop etc., all these were in fact, valued on discounted cash flow basis and this very method is now being criticised by members of the Opposition.

Similarly, sir, during the PPP Government, that is, from October 1993 to August, 1996, 27 transactions were completed, total sale price of 43.7 billion, these included the Kot Addu Power Company, Bankers Equity Limited, Wah Cement and again all of these were valued on the discounted cash flow basis. 6 out of these 27 were profit making units.

Now, sir, I come to the period of the present Government from 1999 todate, that is the period of the President General Pervez Musharraf. During this period, sir, a huge sum of 316 billion rupees has been realised from 57 transactions only. This represents 85% of the total sale proceeds from privatization during the last 15 years. Clearly, this is the most successful period in the 15 years history of privatization in Pakistan.

Now, sir, it is clear that the present criticism by the Opposition has been motivated by the fact that they are simply unable to recognize and appreciate the outstanding success of the present Government in implementing the economic reforms that were launched after 1999 by the present Prime Minister the then Finance Minister, Mr. Shaukat Aziz under the guidance of the then Chief Executive now President, General Pervez Musharraf. These economic reforms have been remarkably successful and have been appreciated the world over. I might mention here that they were sighted as role models for the entire region in the World Economic Forum in Egypt in May this year. These economic reforms which as you know, sir, rest on the three pillars of liberalization, deregulation, privatization together with transparency, good governance, consistency, continuity in policies. These have played a vital role in the very impressive, remarkable economic performance during these last several years. They have led to huge entries in investment which is now 20% of GDP and most importanly a spectacular rise in foreign direct investment, 10 times in the last five years duration from only 322 million dollars in the year 2000 to more than 3.5 billion dollars in the year ending in June 2006. This is now, incidently, sir 3% of GDP, the highest level in our history.

Privatization for the people programme has also been very successful. Over 8 lac people, small share holders were sold shares worth 21 billion rupees and because of appreciation in the value of those shares, huge financial benefit has passed on to the small share holders.

Similarly, sir, the interest of labour have also been looked after in

the case of every privatized unit. The employees are offered the option of staying on under the new management in which job security is provided for one year. They also have the option of availing the golden hand shake or the voluntary separation scheme and under that also they received enormous financial benefits. I might mention that the Privatization Commission has paid nearly 7 billion rupees to nearly 32000 employees under the scheme. This worked out incidently, to more than 2 lacs per worker.

All these privatization proceed, sir, that I have mentioned are remitted by the Privatization Commission to the Federal Government under the Privatization Commission Ordinance 2000 which is promulgated and if you will talk about later by the Government of General Pervez Musharraf, all these privatization proceeds are utilized for poverty alleviation 10% and for retirement of debts 90%. I might mention that, of course, the government itself spends trillion of rupees for this purpose but the poverty ratio has gone down to less than 25% and the public debt to GDP ratio has gone down to well below 60% which was the target fixed under the federal responsibility and debt limitation Act. Mr. Chairman, sir, for all these reasons the Opposition's criticism of the privatisation policy is baseless and its criticism is for the sake of criticism only. Sir, I come now on the Supreme Court judgement and the same thing applies to the criticism made by the Opposition regarding the judgement itself. Thanks to the very comprehensive but lengthy speech of the Leader of the Opposition during the course of which he read out most of the paragraphs

of the judgement, I do not need to repeat that exercise. I will now confine myself to the subjects that are covered under that judgement. There are three main subjects of that judgement. First the Council of Common Interests, Second the Privatisation Commission Ordinance 2000 and third the Privatisation transaction of the Pakistan Steel Mills.

Now, sir we will just proceed subject by subject. So far as the council of Common Interests is concerned sir, two directions were given by the Supreme Court to the Federal Government. First, that the Council should be made functional within six week of the short order which was issued on the 23rd of June and second that the method of privatisation of the Pakistan Steel Mills should be re-submitted to the Council for fresh consideration. Both these directions sir, have been implemented by the government.

It was submitted before the Supreme Court during the course of hearing that the Government had already decided to re-constitute the Council and that the process was well underway and this has been recorded in the judgement itself. The notification for re-constitution of the Council was issued on the 6th July. The Council met for the first time on the 2nd of August. On that day the matter for privatisation of the Pakistan Steel Mills was re-submitted to the Council for consideration and after considering the summary submitted by the Privatisation Commission, the Council decided to re-affirm the approval that had already been granted by the council on the 29th May, 1997 for privatisation of the Pakistan Steel Mills. Incidently, that approval had been held to be still holding the field

by the Supreme Court but it is desired that the matter be re-submitted and you have certain confusions that had arisen as to whether this decision has been withdrawn again or not.

So, sir so much for the matter relating to the subject of the Council of Common Interests. So far as the second subject the Privatisation Commission Ordinance 2000 is concerned it is important to note that before this law was promulgated, there was no law forbidding the privatisation policy, the process or the procedure and as we can expect as a result there was considerable adhocism in decision making. The Privatisation Commission Ordinance 2000 which was promulgated, as I said, by the Government of General Pervez Musharraf provides for the strategic cover to the privatisation process and the policy. It also strictures the decision making authority, the previous discretionary decision making authority of the privatisation commission and it is assured that the privatisation proceeds are used for poverty alleviation and debt retirement. It is a matter of immense satisfaction to this Government that the Supreme Court, after examining this law clause by clause, has held it to be not *ultra vires* which means that it has upheld the validity of this law and we shall now proceed vigorously to implement our approved privatization programme in accordance with provisions of this law and the rules and regulations that have been prescribed there under. Of course, we will ensure that it is completely opened, fair and transparent process, we shall ensure that all the codal formalities are met and we shall of course keep in mind all the observations made by the honourable

Supreme Court of Paksitan regarding the procedure.

Sir, so much for the second subject and the third which is the privatization transaction of the Pakistan Steel Mills. Let me first sir, just explain the present situation soon after receipt of the short order of the honourable Supreme Court, the bidder had, of course, applied for refund of the 25% deposite that has been done, the previous transaction has been declared by the Supreme Court as null and void. We will now in accordance with the approval granted by the Council of Common Interests proceed with the privatization of that Steel Mills from the very start. The Supreme Court of Pakistan has strongly recommended that we should give 10% shares of the Steel Mills to the public to ascertain value. We shall serve the Privatization Commission, shall examine the technical, the financial, the legal implications of offering this IPO before transfer of the strategic stake and will put up its recommendations to PC Board and the Cabinet Committee of Privatization for formal approval.

Now, sir as regards the findings and observation of the august Court regarding various procedures that were adopted by the Privatization Commission during the course of the transaction. Let me say and I mentioned this also in the Assembly, let me say with all the emphasis at my command that the Privatization Commission and the Cabinet Committee on Privatization have throughout this transaction acted according to the bonafide interpretation of the Rules and legal provisions and rules and regulations governing the process of privatization. And I will say to establish this very point, examine each and every observation made by august Supreme Court of Pakistan and which

has been referred to by members from the other side, the so called irregularities that have appeared in the transaction. Beginning sir, with the sequence, I will proceed in the sequence of the transaction as you know, the first action that has been taken in every transaction is the advertisement for inviting expressions of interests.

According to our Law, the law requires, the Privatization Commission Ordinance requires that salient terms and conditions of the proposed transaction should be mentioned in that add for inviting expressions of interests. Sir, the Privatization Commission gave that add and in that add brief details of the transaction were given, brief description of the Mills was given. And the finding of the august Supreme Court is that the financial incentives that were given to the bidders should also have been mentioned in the add itself. As I said, the Privatization Commission gave what is thought was the salient features. Now, the Supreme Court says that all the financial details should be given as well to the, this is exactly, what we will do in future but the point to be made is that all the financial details that were given to the bidders ...

(اس موقع پر ایوان میں اذان جمعہ سنائی دی)

Mr. Chairman: Please continue.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Sir, I was mentioning the most important point that all the financial details, all the incentives which included of course, the details of the accounts. How much taxes there are? How much cash there was? Whether the loans were being repaid and how the tax adjustment to be made the tax credit that was available. The fact that the Government was picking up the VSS liability and I have mentioned the figure given of 15 billion is the maximum liability in case all the workers

were to avail that tax. But all these financial details were provided, not to only the successful bidder but to all the bidders during the due diligence, prior to the bidding. So there was no concession or no additional incentive that was made available to just the successful bidder after he had got the bid. All the bidders were told that this is the position. As you know sir, the stocks and the current assets are shown in the statement of accounts, in the drafts, share purchase agreements, they were told about the VSS, they were told about the credit available and they were also told that the loans are going to be repaid. Why were the loans going to be repaid? The Government had given and this is very important point which has been made now here, that the Mills is certainly profitbable, the Mills has been making huge losses. It has become profitable, made profitable because of the restructuring that was carried out by the Government in the year 2002 and 2003 and it was restructuring which meant that 7.67 billion subordinated loans, the Government is picking up the mark up on. Similarly, an interest free loan of 825 million rupees has been provided to that Mills. In addition the international steel prices have been dramatically there, there has been the highest level for many many years. This is the reason why this Mill has been making profit. The cycle now of prices has started coming down and if you were to look at the latest account figures, that is the dramatic drop in that profit. And if this trend continues it will again start going into loss.

Sir, let me also suggest a point out, the repayment is being made by money from the company itself. So, the Government is not only repaying the loan on which it is picking up the interest, that loan meant is saving of 6.7 billion rupees over the term of the loan. It is also of course

repaying its own loan of 825 million, but that was a digression because it was raised here today in my presence. Just to explain what was the rationale for giving that incentive. The important point, the general point to be made here, is that no incentive was given at all to the successful bidder after the bidding. All of this information was made available this to all the bidders and they took into account while formulating their bid, obviously did. So, sir this is the important points regarding this. In defence to the observations made by the Supreme Court of Pakistan, we will, of course, as the law already says. The law says.

(Interruption)

Senator Dr. Safdar Ali Abbasi: Sir, whatever he has said, he is challenging the Supreme Court verdict.

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman : Please continue.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: The honourable Senator would give me the courtesy of listening without interruption.

سینیٹر ڈاکٹر صفدر علی عباسی، اس پر میری observation ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین، آپ کی جو بھی observation ہے، وہ بعد میں بتا لینا but let him finish first آپ continue کریں۔ عباسی صاحب! آپ تشریف رکھیں۔

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Sir, I was saying in defence to the observations made by the august Supreme Court of Pakistan. We will be in future putting in additional financial details in the advertisement for inviting bids.

(interruption)

Mr. Zahid Hamid: And so, we will be implementing this observation also.

Mr. Chairman: You were talking about the terms of reference.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: That is right. I am going observation by observation to show that why we did, what we did and now what we would be doing. Sir, this is perfectly, the logical way of proceedings.

The next observation is regarding prequalification. And regarding prequalification sir, the Supreme Court has observed that a person involved in litigation which pertains to a corporate body like the Karachi Stock Exchage should not have been prequalified. Now, sir one of the disqualification clauses in the big documents, in the request for statement of qualifications, is that a person against whom litigation is pending which has a material adverse effect on that person's ability to acquire or manage the equity stake, should be disqualified. And in the opinion of the Disqualification Committee and later the Privatization Commission Board. Thirteen parties in fact came. Four were disqualified immediately who did not meet the requirements and nine were prequalified. No favouritism was shown to anybody, no partiality. In the opinion of that Committee, this particular person which has been referred to, Mr. Arif Habib in the judgement this particular person did not fall within the purview of that disqualification clause. Now the Supreme Court of Pakistan, says, no. Even though, the litigation was not conclusive but for this purpose only,

Privatization Commission should have had a proper look at this and they have more or less said that he should have been disqualified.

Now, sir the Prequalification Committee in fact, which comprises a number of people, headed by a Member of the Board, in his wisdom thought that this man met the requirement. This is incidently sir, many months prior to the bidding, they felt that he did not fall within the purview of that law because of that litigation, there is an FIR, take it 2003, there were other pending suits which were also pending for some time of heavy amounts but not decided. And sir, they said because this is pending litigation, it does not have a material adverse impact on the ability of the person, take him so, the prequalified. The interpretation of the Supreme Court of Pakistan for which we had the highest regard, we will now follow up. We will not include this in our bid documents so that everybody must be aware that this is the interpretation of the Supreme Court of Pakistan regarding disqualification clause and we will, of course act accordingly.

Sir, the next observation pertains to the evaluation and there are a number of observations regarding the evaluation methods and procedures which were adopted by the Privatization Commission. The Supreme Court says that land should have been valued because 75% shares were being sold along with management control and it is also mentioned that the Cabinet Committee on Privatization Commission has ignored the Privatization Commission Board's proposals that net assets should be included in the evaluation and has reduced the shares price which were recommended by the PC Board.

Sir, the facts are that the financial advisor who is also appointed after a detailed procedure, as you know sir, separate tenders are invited for the appointment as Financial Advisor. There is a committee that analyses the technical proposals and the financial proposals and awards this purely on merit basis and we had in this particular case, the leading financial advisor in the world, City Group which are also Technical Consultants Corus Consultants, A.F. Ferguson also ORR Dignam & Co. so, there is consortium of advisors. They carried out evaluation of the PSM by different three methods. The Discounted Cash Flow Method which as you know sir, is at the present value of the stream of cash flow is an earning from the core operating assets which include land in perpetuity. Then you have the Precedent Transaction Analysis, what price was got for similar mills all over the world and in a comparable companies analysis what is the present value of similar companies all over the world. Having conducted this exercise, this Financial Advisor had suggested evaluation of 281 million dollars. That was evaluation given by the Financial Advisor. Incidently, the Financial Advisor did mention that the most appropriate methedology adopted all over the world for a going concern is the Discounted Cash Flow Method. When this was put up to the Privatization Commission Board, they appreciated this but they said we also want the Net Assets Value Method and they went and recommended the Replacement Cost Method which was what would it cost to setup a new steel mills today and that turned out to be for the 75% share the equivalent to 81 was 375 million dollars. When this went up to

the CCOP, they took due note of this fact and the Financial Advisor incidently again came and gave a presentation to the Cabinet Committee. They took note of the fact that all over the world the accepted methodolgy for evaluation is the Discounted Cash Flow Method and according to that the CCOP fixed the upper end of the DCF evaluation which was 348 million dollars, the highest bid was received was 362 million dollars and so, the letter of approval was for the highest bidder and these are the facts relating to the evaluation.

The fact that this is the most appropriate methodology there of host of documents available for that purpose. The judgement itself talks about the Indian disinvestment manuals, it quotes one particular paragraph but there is a whole paragraph on evaluation in that manual, I have it with me and what does it say? It says, "The DCF Methodology is the most appropriate methodology when the business acquired is on a going concern basis". It also says, "The DSM Methodology is considered to be the best methodology for evaluation the world over because it takes into account all the factors relevant for valuation" This was also referred to in the judgement and again the paragraph referred to says, "That it is important to value the assets properly". In fact it goes on to say that the DCF Method is best suited to a sale to a strategic investor who will gain control of an enterprize management and cash flows. So, sir, this is not only was the DCF Methodology, theoritically the right methodology to adopt according to international standards but also in the past both the Peoples Party Government and the PML Government, as I

explained have also adopted the same methodology. They adopted the same methodology for the MCB, ABL, The Habib Credit and Exchange Bank, The Kot Addu Power Company, The Bankers Equity Ltd., The Wah Cement all these were also valued on DCF method.

Mr. Chairman: Please, no interruptions.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: I have also brought with me sir, a publication of the Peoples Party as, I have said that Privatization in Pakistan and again if you read this they are saying exactly this, we will make sure that evaluation is carried out on a going concern basis. Now, sir, the point to be made that there was a basis, there was a very rationale basis for the CCOP approving the DCF evaluation. Now the Supreme Court of Pakistan says, "That you should also have valued land". I explain that land is looked after in the core operating assets from which the DCF is calculated. The total land that was there was 19000 acres. The Mills Management had originally recommended that about 8000 acres can be sold to the private party. The Privatization Commission in consultation with the Ministries of Industries Production and Special Initiatives reduced this to the minium of 4457 acres and that represented the core operating assets from which the discounted cashflow was calculated. If there had any surplus land that would have been according to the methodology valued on market value and added to the evaluation but there was no surplus land left in that core asset. Now, the Supreme Court says that because of the land was so valuable, you should also have

valued that and again in defence to their wishes, this is exactly what we will do. We will also now include the assets evaluation and also with all these other methods, this is not an exact time. It has also been mentioned in the papers, as I have mentioned in the World Banck paper, it is an estimate that has to be made. All these estimates will be done yet again and we will again look at it very carefully before evaluation and a reserve price is finalized. Sir, let me now quickly because of the shortage of time go on to the question of indecent haste. The Supreme Court has observed that there was indecent haste in processing the evaluation report which was received and considered by the Privatisation Commission Board the same day and the CCOP the next day on which the bidding was also held. The correct position is sir, it has been mentioned that the final evaluation report should have been received 60 days prior to the bidding. The facts were that a preliminary evaluation report had been received 6 months earlier in October, 2005. The final evaluation report, the Privatisation Commission itself requested should not be disclosed or discussed till the day of the Privatisation Commission Board. Why? Because of two reasons, sir. Firstly, the Privatisation Commission knew that the confidentiality aspect would be lost and secondly to preserve the transparency and integrity of the bidding process itself. So, if the Financial Advisors flew out with that even though the Privatisation Commission was aware of what was the evaluation because the preliminary evaluation report has been received earlier but it was actually presented to the PC Board on the 30th of March and as I said the

PC Board asked for net assets evaluation only when the Mill is closed of being liquidated, you will look for next asset. But this was the DCSS, the CCOP approved the upper end of the DCSS valuation and .. Please don't interrupt.

Mr. Chairman: Please let the Minister continue. You please continue.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: I am very disappointed at the learned colleague, you may differ with me but please listen.

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: Zahid Sahib, please continue.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Sir, ----

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: No, they must hear the honourable Minister. They must maintain the decorum of the House.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: I am very surprised and I did not expect this from the learned member, really I did not expect this.

Mr. Chairman: Hamid Sahib, please continue.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Thank you, sir. I was mentioning that the Privatisation Commission Board, the net asset evaluation is only confined to liquidation cases or when the unit is closed, the CCOP has very rightly approved the BCS method of evaluation and authorize on the request of the Privatisation Commission which is also recorded in the minutes that on the request of the Privatisation Commission authorized

the Privatisation Commission to issue the letter of approval to the bidder who matches that price or bid higher.

Now sir, there were only two consortio left at this moment. Three bidders reach. All these six bidders had been pre-qualified. The profile had been submitted to the CCOP and this is recorded in the minutes and reproduced in the Judgement. So, the CCOP decided to save time. You can issue the letter of approval in case a bid is received which matches or is higher than the reserve price. Now the advantage of this was that you will not have to come back again and the confidentiality etc. aspect would also be lost. Yes, the Supreme Court has said this appears to be indecent haste and you should not have violated the rule which says that the Cabinet should approve the highest bidder. These reasoning, I am just pointing out sir, that the reasoning was a) saving time and b) all the six bidders had been prequalified, this shows infact the complete lack of buyers, the complete impartiality of the CCOP that before the bidding they are saying whichever party is the highest bidder, you can issue the letter for approval. Where is the buyers, where is the partiality, where is the favouritism. The fact that the CCOP is delegating the power to the Privatization Commission whichever bidder gives the higher bid, issue the letter of approval. This in itself is a complete answer to all the allegations of corruption that are being raised.

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: Please no interruption.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Sir, now, I just like to mention that even in so far as this Rule is concerned, in view of the observations of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, just to have the flexibility both in the case of expeditious processing of cases as well as this case of delegation we will be making appropriate amendments in the Rules where necessary. Now, sir, the question of the SPVs because much has been made regarding this observation of the honourable Supreme Court that the bidder are different from the purchasers. Sir, everywhere in the world in all these major privatization transactions sir, and you with your background sir, are well aware of this. Multinational Companies who acquire shares in jurisdictions other than their home countries invariably create special purpose vehicles or companies registered in tax free countries for the purpose of acquiring those shares and this is to save tax, not to save tax, yes, because Pakistan Steel Mills will pay whatever tax is due from it, but when those dividents are sent or remitted from here to that home country, if its goes through a tax free holding company then of course they will save tax, they also do that for ease of overseas management, they also do that for further corporate restructuring. Now, the important point to note here is that before the bidding, before the bidding ... may I request for order in the House please.

Mr. Chairman: Please, let us hear the honourable Minister, let us maintain the decorum.

نہیں، وہ پیچھے سے آوازیں آ رہی ہیں۔ جی زاہد صاحب۔ سن لیں، کیوں نہیں ہو سکتا، زاہد anyway

please continue. صاحب!

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: Zahid Sahib, please continue.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Sir, the important point to note is that before the bidding .....

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: No disturbance. He has the floor. Let him continue please. One member have the floor, please let him continue. Abbasi Sahib, speaker has the floor, the Minister has the floor, please let us maintain decorum. Continue please. Whatever he is saying, he has heard you and let us finish now. If there is something wrong it can always be checked later.

(Interruption)

جناب چیئرمین: سب لوگ جانتے ہیں' سارا ہاؤس سن رہا ہے 'ساری دنیا سن رہی ہے۔ سارا پریس سن رہا ہے۔ زاہد صاحب continue کریں۔ آپ continue کریں۔

Mr. Zahid Hamid: I expected high level of debate, my expectations of ...

جناب چیئرمین: Restriction نہ کریں' آپ continue کریں۔ سعدیہ صاحبہ! یہ ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Sir, I was mentioning that the important thing to note here is that all these bidders were made aware that this facility is available to the extent that a draft SPV agreement was provided to all the bidders in that in case you are successful and in case you want

to adopt this procedure. We are willing to accept it. So, when people say that this company was registered in Maritious and it was registered only day or two before signing the share purchase agreement, but of course yes, because it was only to be done after the bidder succeeded, after the bidder succeeded and he wanted to sign the SPA, he had to set up SPV. So, it is registered, if they say that it has a nominal share capital, of course, it has to be a nominal share capital, why? Because all the liabilities are guaranteed by the main bidder. The main bidders sir, are also signatories alongwith the purchasers and the holding companies to the share purchase agreement and that is a facility which is available all over the world. There is no bar sir, to the use of SPBs in Pakistan, there is not legal bar. Now, in view of the observation of the Supreme Court.....

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: Please no disturbance. The Minister should be allowed in all fairness. Please, these are the rules and decorum of the House.

He has the floor, let him say whatever - صفدر عباسی صاحب! ان کو ابھی بولنے دیں Abbasi sahib, do not interrupt. - آپ نے جو کہنا تھا وہ تو کہہ دیا ہے he has to say? You do not have the floor. Zahid sahib, continue - کریں ابھی نہ کریں پہلے زاہد صاحب کو continue کرنے دیں-

(Interruption)

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Sir, in reference to the views of the Supreme Court of Pakistan we will be making appropriate amendments in the rules

which will specifically empower the Privatization Commission to allow the use of these SPBs in suitable cases.

(Thumping of the desks)

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Sir, I now come to the next one. The final observation, the observation of the Supreme Court sir, which says that you should include a clause in the agreement which guarantees investment from the bidder for balancing modernization and expansion. Sir, we will exactly do that. They had given us during the course of due diligence, assurances to this effect each and everyone of the bidders said that they will expand the plant but yes, it should be a part of the final agreement so that can be made impossible.

The Supreme Court has also said you should include a clause for enforcement of the conditions that in case they sell the shares later without the permission of the Privatization Commission, which are against the security of Pakistan, that should be enforcing clause. Yes, we will adopt that in future and ensure that this is done.

Now, sir, so far as the Supreme Court judgement is concerned, as I said we have either taken or will be taking action to implement that order. We have the greatest amount of respect for the Supreme Court as an institution for its decision and of course, in the principle of the supremacy of law. We are not like other parties which have stormed the Supreme Court in order to prevent an adverse decisions. Now, the Opposition.....

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: Please no interruption.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: The Opposition sir, is unnecessarily, playing up this judgement and is attempting to give it a political cover. In fact a vermin that the judgement contain or implies what it does not is in my view sir, is contemptuous of the Supreme Court. Before criticising others it is always better to look at once own conduct sir, and both the main Opposition parties which are now raising so much fuss are aware of that serious allegation of corruption that they have levelled against each other.

(Interruption)

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Nowhere, sir, in this 80 pages judgement, is any mention of the word "corruption" or "ulterior motive" or *"mala fide"*. The Opposition says that the judgement is itself a charge sheet and it says that this is an indictment and an FIR. An eminent lawyer sir, we have a galaxy of eminent lawyers, Mr. Raza Rabbani, Mr. Babar Awan, Mr. Farooq Naek, Ms. Saadia Abbasi, a galaxy of eminent lawyers and what is the argument? The argument is that it should be treated as FIR and this amounts to infact, evidence of corruption.

Now sir, I am realy surprised at this, because I really have the highest respect for them as lawyers. It seems that the politicians are getting the better of their lawyer personality because not only did I expect that they will raise legally untenable hypothesis but also this has left themselves wonder because they should be well aware sir that the

exercise of the power of judicial review by the Supreme Court under Article 184 is fundamentally different from the exercise of jurisdiction by a criminal court. They should also know that there is a certain law that finding of criminality including a finding under the NAB Ordinance requires not only a finding that the law has been violated but equally a finding that the violation was done with criminal intent mainly and nobody should know this better than one of the eminent lawyers who has a criminal practice.

Not only sir, as I have said no words 'corruption, ulterior motive, *mala fide'* not even a hint that any criminal act has been committed. So, this is quite apart from the fact that none of the ingredients of Section 9 are made out and most important sir, observations made by the Supreme Court in the course of exercising its jurisdiction under Article 184 are limited to those proceedings and should not be taken as being applicable to other proceedings. And now, sir, I would like to say that this very principle was raised in the question of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto versus President of Pakistan cited in this honourable House by my learned colleague Mr. S.M. Zafar PLD 1998, Supreme Court 388.

In this sir, as you know, this was the case relating to the dismissal of the Peoples Party Government and the dissolution of the Assembly under Article 58 (2) (b). Many charges were laid sir, but what was one of the charges , 'corruption , nepotism and violation of rules in the administration of the affairs of the Government and its various bodies, authorities and corporations which have become so extensive

and widespread that ordinary functioning of Government in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and law has become impossible and in some cases national security has been endangered. Public face in the integrity and honesty of the Government has disappeared. Members of the Government and the ruling party are either directly or indirectly involved in such corruption, nepotism and rules violation'.

And sir, what was the judgement of the Supreme Court? The 7 members bench held that President of Pakistan had been fully entitled to dissolve the Government and the National Assembly under Article 58 (2) (b) *inter alia*, on the grounds that Government of the Pakistan Peoples Party had been marked by massive corruption and nepotism.

Let me now sir read verbatim because this is a legal point directly flowing.

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: Hear the Minister please.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Sir, this is a legal point flowing directly from the arguments raised by Mr. Aitezaz Ahsan in the National Assembly and by Senator Raza Rabbani in this House and followed by all the learned colleagues sitting on the other side. The judgement of Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah says: in any case, in the written statement, instances have been specified showing violation of rules and regulations in respect of certain projects and in support thereof a large number of documents have also been filed which show corruption, nepotism and undue favour in official

dealings of such projects which speak for themselves. And the petitioner does not say that the documents produced by the respondents are false and fabricated but instead reliance has been placed on newspaper cuttings of the statement in which the caretaker Prime Minister or Interior Minister had stated that initially they did not find material connecting the petitioner with the act of corruption.

In the final analysis of the perusal of documents produced by the respondents along with the written statement and the reply of the petitioner in the rejoinder and the documents filed by her in support of her stance, it can be said that the charge framed at the respondent is adequately substantiated.

And now sir, Mr. Justice Salim Akhtar. The financial scam, irresponsible and reckless policy motivated by personal or individual benefit, rise in written off loans, advances by banks and financial institutions. transactions made by Pakistan Steel Mills and similar other transactions and permission referred above give a general impression to all and sundry that every order passed, agreement and transaction made suffer from corruption. When corruption prevails in the social, political and financial transactions to such an extent that even proper and honest orders and transactions are suspected to the point of belief being a result of corruption. One is compelled to infer all is not well and corruption has gained deep root. In my opinion there was sufficient material and the corruption was so enormous and widespread that an order of dissolution could be passed individually on this basis of collectively together with

other substantive grounds discussed above.

Now sir, this was the direct flow from the judgement of the Supreme Court. Now what happened sir, an application for review is filed.

Mr. Chairman: Order please. Sadia Sahiba, he has the floor, let him finish. Please do not interrupt. Let us maintain the decorum. Please continue.

(Interruption)

Mr. Zahid Hamid: What do they do? I can understand why they are so upset. They should be upset to this. Mr. Aitezaz Ahsan sir filed an application for review.

Mr. Chairman: Please be seated. The Minister has the floor please be seated.

(Interruption)

Mr. Zahid Hamid: And what they do they write. They say that please the findings have been recorded against the petitioner in a summary manner and the findings should not be considered.... please very important because, you know, FIR is being drafted on the other side. Sir, FIR they are drafting based on a judgement which does not even mention the word corruption. We have here a judgement in which Supreme Court says the corruption is proved against the Peoples Party Government and its members and what do they say? They go in the application for review and they request.....

جناب چیئرمین، اعوان صاحب تشریف رکھیے۔

Mr. Zahid Hamid: The Supreme Court sir, clarified and I have got that judgement also PLD 2000 Supreme Court 77, that the observations made in that judgement are restricted in the application to the proceedings under Article 184 and now only for the purposes of Article 58(2) (a) alone and not to be treated as proof of charges for any other purpose.

(Interruption)

جناب چیئرمین، یہی تو وہ کہہ رہے ہیں۔ وہ جو کہہ رہے ہیں آپ سن تو لیں۔ do not interrupt the Minister, - تو کرنے دیں۔ عباسی صاحب تشریف رکھیں Conclude the کرنے دیں۔ زاہد صاحب continue رکھیں۔ آپ بولتے رہیں۔ تشریف رکھیے conclude Minister has the floor.

(Interruption)

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Judgement PLD 2000 Supreme Court 77 sir, has been upheld in this particular judgement which we are debating today.

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: The Minister has the floor, let him finish.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Now what, amazes me sir, is that learned lawyers on the other side are now arguing, having argued this .....

جناب چیئرمین، عباسی صاحب تشریف رکھیے۔ انہیں بولنے دیں۔

Mr. Zahid Hamid: What you are now saying is that this particular judgement in which there is no allegation of corruption, no mention is made of motive, no mention is made of men here, no mention is made of any criminal act that should be taken as proof of corruption.

(Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: No interruption please. Zah d Sahib, continue.

Mr. Zahid Hamid: I may point out sir, I have numerous instances of judgements which have been passed against the governments of both the Peoples Party and the PML(N), in none of these cases there was any demand made for the government to resign. There are cases against the People's Party Government, the famous judges case. This was, in fact, failure to comply with the judgement was one of the reasons for dissolution. Then there was the case of the Islamabad Stock Exchange, there was a case in the Nawaz Sharif Government. Sir, there was the case of the Anti-Terrorism Act ..... In the case of Federation of Pakistan versus Shaukat Ali Mian, the finding was that the Government of Mian Nawaz Sharif and the State Bank had betrayed the trust of the foreign currency stock holders.

In these circumstances, I am now concluding, in the circumstances there is no violation of either rules or irregularities on the basis of which any allegations of corruption or *mala f de* can be proved.

(Interruption)

let the Minister finish and - جناب چیئرمین، عباسی صاحب تشریف رکھیں

then we have to conclude جمعے کا وقت نکل رہا ہے۔

Mr. Zahid Hamid: There are so called procedural irregularities found by the Supreme Court.

سینیٹر کامل علی آغا : جناب چیئرمین! ہم ان کی corruption کے خلاف walk out کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔

(اس مرحلے پر حکومتی بنچوں نے واک آؤٹ کیا)

Mr. Zahid Hamid: Sir, arise out of the interpretation of procedural requirements and we will proceed with our privatization programme in accordance with approved observation, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations and the observation of the Supreme Court and because privatization is manifestly in the national interest, we will continue to vigorously pursue it in an open, fair and transparent manner and we will abide by the mission statement that was mentioned by Senator Abbasi. We will privatize in an open, fair and transparent manner for benefit of the people of Pakistan, in the the right way to the right people and at the right price. Thank you.

سینیٹر میاں رضا ربانی: جناب چیئرمین صاحب۔

جناب چیئرمین: رضا صاحب! منسٹر نے بات کر لی ہے۔

سینیٹر میاں رضا ربانی: جناب چیئرمین! پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ جو پیپلز پارٹی کے اندر ----

Mr. Chairman: Let us have order in the House.

سینیٹر میاں رضا ربانی: جناب! سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ جو پیپلز پارٹی کے اندر

چور تھے' جو پی ایم ایل (این) کے اندر جو چور تھے وہ پی ایم ایل (کیو) کے اندر بیٹھے ہیں۔ اس لیے یہ سب سے کرپٹ ترین حکومت ہے۔ یہ سپریم کورٹ کی بات کرتے ہیں' سب سے بڑا چور یہ ہے۔ یہ سپریم کورٹ کی بات کرتے ہیں یہاں پر AGPR کی رپورٹ یہ بات کہہ رہی ہے کہ محترمہ بے نظیر بھٹو کے خلاف ۔۔ ------

جناب چیئرمین: رضا صاحب time ختم ہو گیا ہے۔

The House is adjourned to meet again on Monday 21st at 4:00 p.m.

[The House then adjourned to meet again at 4:00 p.m. on Monday, August 21st. 2006.]