

(287th Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

**“QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR
REPLIES”**

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

Thursday, the 7th March, 2019

DEFERRED QUESTION

[Question No. 19 deferred on 22nd January, 2019, (286th Session)]

(Def.) *Question No. 19 **Senator Najma Hameed:**
(Notice Received on 27/12/2018 at 2:55 PM) QID: 35405

Will the Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state the make and model of cars owned by Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal at present, indicating also the names of persons using the same?

Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division: It is submitted that Pakistan Bait ul Mal is a statutory body established through Pakistan Bait ul Mal Act, 1991. In exercise of powers conferred by section 5 A of Pakistan Bait ul Mal Act 1991, PBM board approved the Transport Policy. The allocation of Office vehicles has been made strictly in accordance with the said Transport Policy.

The requisite information is placed in the Annex.

Annex

S.No	Vehicle No.	Make/Model	cc	Presently Held
1	GU-021	Toyota Altus 2010	1800	MD
2	GV-792	Suzuki Liana 2010	1300	Member BMB Punjab
3	GC-030	Toyota Xli 2006	1300	Member BMB Bolochistan
4	A-5760	Toyota Xli 2006	1300	Member BMB KPK
5	GA-4471	Toyota Xli 2006	1300	Member BMB Sindh
6	GC-022	Totyota Corola 2006	1300	DMD
7	GK-092	Toyota Corolla 2007	1300	Dir (M&E)
8	GP-9395	Suzuki Cultus 2006	1000	Dir (Admin)
9	GU-735	Suzuki Cultus 2009	1000	Dir (Project)
10	GU-736	Suzuki Cultus 2009	1000	Director (CSW / NGO,s)
11	GU-743	Suzuki Cultus 2009	1000	Dir (Medical)
12	GU-744	Suzuki Cultus 2009	1000	Deputy Legal Advisor
13	GW-276	Suzuki Cultus 2010	1000	Director Education
14	GG-098	Suzuki Cultus 2006	1000	Sr. PS to MD
15	GU-745	Suzuki Cultus 2009	1000	Director R.O ICT
16	GU-737	Suzuki Cultus 2009	1000	Director R.O Punjab-I
17	GW-020	Suzuki Cultus 2010	1000	Director R.O Punjab-II
18	GP-8585	Suzuki Cultus 2009	1000	Director P.O Sindh
19	QAU-3070	Suzuki Cultus 2009	1000	Director P.O Bolochistan
20	GK-792	Suzuki Liana 2006	1300	Director KPK
21	X-68-378	Toyota D.Cabin 1998	2400	Provincial Office GB

@*Question No. 38 **Senator Prof. Dr. Mehar Taj Roghani:**
(Notice Received on 9/01/2019 at 3:35 PM) QID: 35506

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether any law has been made to ban the manufacturing and use of plastic shopping bags in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), if so, the details thereof and the present status of implementation of the same; and*
- (b) *whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to take necessary measures to replace the use of plastic shopping bags with paper bags in ICT, if so, the details thereof indicating also the time by which the same will be implemented?*

Ms. Zartaj Gul: (a) Though no specific law currently exists in ICT to ban the manufacturing and use of plastic bags, however, in order to regulate the use of plastic bags, Ministry of Climate Change in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice notified S.R.O. No. 5(KE)/2013 which prohibits the use of plastic products in the limit of Islamabad Capital Territory, effective from 1st April, 2013 with amendment in September, 2015 (Annexure-I).

Under the said SRO, no person shall import, manufacture, stockpile, trade, supply, distribute, sell or use any scheduled plastic product which is non-degradable.

The regulations also provide that non pro-degrading additive shall be sold, distributed or imported by any company or manufacturer of scheduled plastic product without registration with Pak-EPA.

Major stores in Islamabad like centaurs Mall, Safa Geld Mall, Utility Stores, Metro Cash and Carry, Tehzeeb Bakers, Rahat Bakers, McDonalds and Shaheen Chemist, E-8 and E-9 Markaz etc. are now using bio-degradable plastic shopping bags. The other small shopkeepers in ICT have also been

approached to use only bio-degradable shopping bags. ICT / CDA have been requested to provide update about the number of manufacturing units in Islamabad.

(b) The Ministry of Climate Change is presently working on an inclusive policy to tackle the menace of plastic bags and a consultative process is underway with all the stakeholders. Increasing thickness of plastic bags and use of alternatives such as paper/ cloth/ jute bags are being considered. It is expected that a comprehensive policy framework in this regard will be ready within 3-6 months.

Annex-I

The Gazette  *of Pakistan*

EXTRAORDINARY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

ISLAMABAD, _____ 2013

PART-II
Statutory Notifications (S.R.O)
Government of Pakistan
Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency
(Ministry of Climate Change)

Islamabad, the 23rd January, 2013.

NOTIFICATION

S.R.O. (I)/2013.- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997 (XXXIV of 1997), read with clause (xxxiii) of section 2 thereof, the Federal Agency, with approval of the Federal Government is pleased to make the following regulations, namely:-

1. Short title, application and commencement.- (1) These Regulations may be called the Prohibition of Non-degradable Plastic Products (manufacturing, sale and usage) Regulations 2013.
- (2) These Regulations apply to the Islamabad Capital Territory.

(3) They shall come into force on 1st April 2013.

2. Definitions.- In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (a) "Act" means the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997(XXXIV of 1997);
- (b) "authorized officer" means a person authorized in writing for the purposes of these regulations by the Director General;
- (c) "Director General" means the Director General of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency and any person authorized by him in writing to act on his behalf;
- (d) "distribute" means to make any plastic product directly or indirectly available to users or intermediaries, with or without charge;
- (e) "non-degradable plastic product" means a plastic product that is not a product defined in clause (f).
- (f) "oxo-biodegradable plastic product" means a product made of polymer containing a pro-degradant additive supplied by an additive supplier registered with the Agency;
- (g) "oxo-biodegradation" means degradation resulting from oxidative and cell mediated phenomena, either simultaneously or successively;
- (h) "pro-degradant additive" means a chemical formulation containing a transition metal salt, except cobalt, which will cause the polymer to degrade by a process of oxo-biodegradation;
- (i) "person" includes a company or institution;
- (j) "scheduled plastic product" means all disposable plastic products, including those listed in the Schedule and made wholly or substantially of polyethylene or polypropylene or polystyrene;
- (k) "stockpile" means to store for the purpose of trade or distribution;

3. Prohibition of manufacture, sale and use of non-degradable scheduled plastic products.- (1) No person shall import, manufacture, stockpile, trade, supply, distribute, sell or use any scheduled plastic product which is non-degradable.

(2) Any license or permission for the manufacture, sale, importation or distribution of non-degradable plastic products issued under any law before the commencement of these regulations shall cease to be effective and no holder of any such license or permission shall commence or carry on business of manufacturing, selling, importing or distributing non-degradable scheduled plastic products.

4. **Authorization.-** No pro-degradant additive shall be sold, distributed or imported by any company or manufacturer of scheduled plastic product without registration with the Agency. In order to obtain the registration of pro-degradant additive from the Agency, the applicant shall submit the following documents as a minimum, namely:-

(a) test certificates for additive from independent third party laboratory that is accredited in accordance with ISO 17025. Tests must be carried out in accordance with the test methods prescribed by Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA) / ASTM D-6954 – 04 standard and the reports must clearly state the percentage of pro-degradant additive which must be consistent for all the tests namely degradation, bio-degradation and eco-toxicity;

(b) certificate of membership of Oxo-biodegradable Plastics Association, and

(c) certificate of ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 accreditation.

(2) Oxo biodegradable carry bags and containers made of virgin plastic shall be in a natural shade or white and containers used for purposes other than storing and packaging foodstuffs shall be manufactured using pigments and colorants as per ISO 787/1-1982. Entitled "General Methods of Test for Pigments and Extenders". No scheduled plastic product shall be made in black color except for garbage sacks.

(3) Recycled scheduled plastic products shall be marked "Recycled plastic, unsafe for contact with food".

5. **Identification.-** All scheduled plastic products made with oxo-biodegradable plastic and all packaging in which such products are offered for sale, shall be prominently marked " Oxo-biodegradable" and shall bear the identifying mark or logo of the supplier of the pro-degradant additive.

6. **Enforcement.-** (1) An authorized officer may, by notice in writing, require a person to supply him within fifteen days with such samples, certificates, records

and information as he may reasonably require for the purpose of ascertaining whether that person is complying with the provisions of these regulations.

(2) Where an authorized officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has contravened any regulation, he may proceed against the offender in accordance with section 16 of the Act.

7. **Penalty.-** Whosoever contravenes provisions of regulations 3 and 5 shall be punishable under section 17 of the Act.

8. **Appeal.-** (1) Any person, aggrieved by any action taken under regulation 6, may, within thirty days, prefer appeal to the Environmental Protection Tribunal constituted under section 20 of the Act

(2) aggrieved person may refer appeal to the Islamabad High Court against orders of the Tribunal as provided in section 23 of the Act.

THE SCHEDULE

[See regulation 2 (j)]

Polyethylene, Polypropylene or Polystyrene products

1. Carrier bags or shopper-bags which consumers use to take away their purchases from a retail outlet.
2. Bread bags and food packaging, including frozen food packaging.
3. Garbage bags.
4. Shrink-wrap, pallet-wrap, bubble-wrap
5. Agricultural mulching films.
6. Woven plastic bags.
7. BOPP, CPP and Metalized Plastic films.
8. Agricultural films and netting with an intended service life of less than three years
9. Milk and water packaging.

F.No.1 (1-A)/96-L/E

(M. Fahim Riaz Khan)
Director (Legal/Enf.)

***Question No. 147 Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**
(Notice Received on 5/10/2018 at 9:30 PM) QID: 34449

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state the steps being taken for revival of forestry resources in Pakistan?

Ms. Zartaj Gul: The steps taken by Ministry of Climate Change for revival of forestry- resources in Pakistan are as under:

- National Forest Policy was approved by the Council of Common Interests (CCI) in the 32nd meeting of the CCI dated 25-8-2017 vide Case No. CCI. 1(v)/2/2017 to promote massive plantation and maintenance of existing forests.
- The Federal Forestry Board has been reactivated vide Notification No. F. 3-3/2003-F-III dated 10th September, 2018 to ensure integrated efforts for improvement of forests.
- Green Pakistan Programme has been launched to create and conserve forests and other natural resources. The programme envisages to increase the tree cover, revive wildlife and recharge water resources in the country.
- The government has embarked on a plan to replicate the successful model of Billion Tree Tsunami Project implemented in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa all over the country with a target of planting ten billion saplings. The Prime Minister inaugurated the project by planting a sapling on 2nd September, 2018. The details of the plan are being worked out in consultation with the provinces and other stakeholders.
- An MoU has been signed between Ministry of Climate Change and Ministry of Communications to launch 'Apni Shahrah' project for establishing plantation along national Highways and Motorways by involving sponsors / donors.
- Meetings of Inter-ministerial /Inter-provincial Spring/ Monsoon tree planting campaigns are being convened twice a year well

before the plantation season, aiming at reviewing the tree planting activities by the provinces and other stakeholders.

- Plant for Pakistan Day was organized on 9th February, 2019 to inaugurate Spring Tree Planting Campaign by involving all segments of society.
- Pakistan is pursuing the objective of conserving mangrove forests under the Mangroves for the Future Programme (MFF). The main focus of this initiative is to empower coastal communities to conserve and ensure sustainable use of coastal resources including mangrove forests of Pakistan with the participation of local communities.
- In collaboration with provinces, Ministry of Climate Change is implementing a project on REDD+ with the ultimate objective to prepare Pakistan to enter into full execution of REDD+ under the UNFCCC United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change.

*Question No. 148 **Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**
(Notice Received on 10/10/2018 at 10:00 AM) QID: 34531

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of climatic changes taken place in Pakistan during the last ten years and its overall effects;*
- (b) the details of climatic changes expected during the next decade; and*
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to minimize the negative effects of climatic changes in the country?*

Ms. Zartaj Gul: (a) Climate Change is amongst the biggest challenge being faced by the world today and no country including Pakistan is an exception to it. During the last century, the average temperature over Pakistan has increased by 0.6°C. in conformity with the increase of average global

temperature. The average temperature over Pakistan during the period 2000-2015 was 0.76 °C higher than that experienced during the period 1985-2000. As a result of this warming, Pakistan has witnessed severe floods, droughts and a number of other extreme events in the past and is experiencing unpredictable rainfalls, variation in seasons and increased temperatures. Keeping in view the fragile geographic position of the country in the region and based on the disasters that, have occurred in the past two decades. Pakistan was ranked at No. 8th position amongst the most effected countries of the world by German Watch.

(b) Global Change Impact Studies Centre (GCISC), a research arm of the Ministry of Climate Change, has conducted a number of studies on climate change, climate extremes and impacts of climate change on water resources and has published these studies in the form of research reports/papers. Climate Change Projections made at GCISC indicate that the average projected temperature change over Pakistan in near future lies in the range of 1.2 °C to 1.6 °C. Further, the temperature increase over Pakistan in coming decades is expected to be at a pace faster than that of the average global temperature resulting in the increase in the probability of occurrence of extreme climate events such as floods and droughts. However, the precipitation change is not significant. The water security of the country is also threatened by the climate change. The increasing temperatures in the northern mountains of the country will result in glacier melting, thereby affecting the flows of Indus River System (IRS). It is expected that the glacier melting will result in an increase of IRS flows for a few decades, followed by reduced flows as the glaciers get depleted. This is a serious cause of concern for Pakistan in view of it already being a water stressed country. Studies carried out at GCISC, in the context of food security and impacts on agriculture sector, point towards yield losses and reduced growing cycles in the various climatic zones of the country under the influence of increasing temperatures. The threats to water security of the country further accentuates the food insecurity concerns.

(c) Ministry of Climate Change has undertaken the following steps to counter climate change:—

1. **Climate Change Policy:**

Ministry of Climate Change has got approved the following: National Climate Change Policy, National Forest Policy, Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017.

2. **Paris Agreement:**

Government has ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change in November, 2016.

3. **Pakistan Climate Change Act:**

Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017 provides for the constitution of a policy making Pakistan Climate Change Council as the apex, policy making organization chaired by the Prime Minister, and the establishment of Pakistan Climate Change Authority to prepare and supervise implementation of adaptation and mitigation projects in various sectors. Both the Council and Authority will further coordinate, monitor and supervise implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, the act provides for establishment of climate change fund.

4. **Prime Minister Committee on Climate Change:**

Prime Minister Committee on Climate Change has been established and notified.

5. **National Forest Policy:**

The National Forest Policy has been approved by the Council of Common Interests and it is expected to be issued soon after approval from the competent forum

6. **Green Pakistan Programme:**

Realizing the importance of forests in mitigating the impact of climate change and on the basis of experience gained by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Ministry of Climate Change initiated the “Green Pakistan Program-Revival

of Forest Resources in Pakistan” in 2017 to plant one hundred million trees in five years (2017-21) at a total cost of Rs. 3.652 billion. So far a total of about 27 million plants have been planted in the provinces and territories. It is pertinent to mention that 10 Billion Tree Plantation Campaign has also been launched on 2nd September, 2018 by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

7. **Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Project:**

The Ministry has got funding of US \$ 37.46 million from Green Climate Fund for Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) project in the Northern Areas.

*Question No. 150 **Senator Engr. Rukhsana Zuberi:**
(Notice Received on 28/12/2018 at 1:43 PM) QID: 35412

Will the Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to State:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the present Government has constituted a task force for civil service reforms, if so, the details thereof; and*
- (b) *whether any consultation has been made with Pakistan Engineering Council or any member of the engineering community has been included in the said task force, if so, the details thereof?*

Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division: (a) The Federal Government has constituted a Task Force on Civil Services Reforms (details of the task force, *i.e.*, composition and ToRs are attached Annex-I).

(b) No member from Pakistan Engineering Council / Engineering Community has been included as member of Task Force on Civil Service Reforms. However, the task force in its meetings held at Islamabad as well as provincial headquarters has held detailed deliberations with the Engineers community. The proposals which the Engineers have put forth in these meetings have been taken into consideration by the Task Force. Their proposals are being fine tuned for submission to the Government for seeking its approval.

Annex-I**TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF PAKISTAN EXTRAORDINARY PART-I**

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
CABINET DIVISION
★ ★ ★

Islamabad, the 5th September, 2018

NOTIFICATION

No.F.4-2/2018-Cab. The Prime Minister, in pursuance of decision of the Federal Cabinet dated 28th August, 2018, has been pleased to approve, with immediate effect, the constitution of the Task Force on **Civil Service Reforms**.

2. The Task Force shall comprise the following:-

i.	Mr. Ishrat Hussain, Adviser to the Prime Minister on Institutional Reforms and Austerity	Chairman
ii.	Mr. Shahid Kardar, VC Beacon House, National University	
iii.	Dr. Sania Nishtar, Heart file	
iv.	Mr. Suleiman Ghani, Retired Federal Secretary	
v.	Dr. Nadeem ul Haq, former Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission	
vi.	Mr. Salman Raja, Lawyer	
vii.	Mr. Ali Cheema, LUMS	
viii.	Mr. Umair Javed, LUMS	
ix.	Mr. Ejaz Ahmad Qureshi, Former Federal Secretary	
x.	Ms. Naheed Durrani, MD Sindh Education Foundation	
xi.	Secretary Cabinet or his nominee	
xii.	Secretary Establishment or his nominee	
xiii.	Secretary Planning or his nominee	
xiv.	Secretary Finance or his nominee	
xv.	Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, Punjab	
xvi.	Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, Sindh	
xvii.	Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, KP	
xviii.	Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, Balochistan	
xix.	Secretary of the Task Force – To be appointed by the Secretary Establishment	

3. ToRs of the Task Force are as under:-
- a) To review the existing reports and material on civil service reforms, policies and the federal government restructuring and update the recommendations in light of the new developments and the commitments made in the Election Manifesto.
 - b) To prepare recommendations and Action Plan for the approval of the Cabinet in respect of;
 - i) The design of public service structure for the federal, provincial and local governments including human resource policies and management – recruitment, training, placement, promotion, career planning, performance measurement, compensation and post retirement benefits.
 - ii) The adequacy of the current Basic Pay Scale to attract the talent and skills for employment in the public sector.
 - iii) Legislative requirements to implement the plan
 - c) To prepare a monitoring mechanism to review the implementation of the approved Action Plan.
 - d) To comment upon and consider other ancillary matters referred to the Task Force from time to time by the Prime Minister or the Cabinet.


(Dr. Iram A. Khan)
Joint Secretary to the Cabinet
Tele: 920 2918

The Manager,
Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press,
Islamabad

Copy forwarded to:

1. Adviser to the Prime Minister on Institutional Reforms and Austerity
2. Secretary to the Prime Minister, Prime Minister's Office, Islamabad
3. Secretary, Establishment Division

☆☆☆

***Question No. 151 Senator Kalsoom Perveen:**

(Notice Received on 3/01/2019 at 1:00 PM) QID: 35454

Will the Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the government has constituted a task force for restructuring of Civil Services in the country, if so, the details of proposal / report submitted, if any, by the said task force so far?

Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division: The Federal Government has constituted a Task Force on Civil Services Reforms (details of the task force, *i.e.*, composition and ToRs are attached Annex-I).

Progress of Task Force on Civil Service Reforms

More than forty consultative sessions with 1374 officers of the Federal and Provincial Governments have been held at Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta to solicit their views. The Task Force has decided to adopt an incremental approach. As soon as consensus is reached on an issue a summary is submitted to the Cabinet for a decision. Accordingly, the following areas of civil service reform have been covered so far and action has been initiated:

- (i) Security of tenure (Summary submitted to the Cabinet which referred the matter to a ministerial sub-committee headed by Adviser to the Prime Minister on Establishment).
- (ii) Putting in place a process of appointments and placements with minimal political interference (Summary referred by the PMO to the Ministry of Law for legal opinion).
- (iii) Proposal to revise induction process and performance management system have been finalized which are with FPSC and Establishment Division respectively for their input.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF PAKISTAN EXTRAORDINARY PART-I

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
CABINET DIVISION
★ ★ ★

Islamabad, the 5th September, 2018

NOTIFICATION

No.F.4-2/2018-Cab. The Prime Minister, in pursuance of decision of the Federal Cabinet dated 28th August, 2018, has been pleased to approve, with immediate effect, the constitution of the Task Force on **Civil Service Reforms**.

2. The Task Force shall comprise the following:-

i.	Mr. Ishrat Hussain, Adviser to the Prime Minister on Institutional Reforms and Austerity	Chairman
ii.	Mr. Shahid Kardar, VC Beacon House, National University	
iii.	Dr. Sania Nishtar, Heart file	
iv.	Mr. Suleiman Ghani, Retired Federal Secretary	
v.	Dr. Nadeem ul Haq, former Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission	
vi.	Mr. Salman Raja, Lawyer	
vii.	Mr. Ali Cheema, LUMS	
viii.	Mr. Umair Javed, LUMS	
ix.	Mr. Ejaz Ahmad Qureshi, Former Federal Secretary	
x.	Ms. Naheed Durrani, MD Sindh Education Foundation	
xi.	Secretary Cabinet or his nominee	
xii.	Secretary Establishment or his nominee	
xiii.	Secretary Planning or his nominee	
xiv.	Secretary Finance or his nominee	
xv.	Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, Punjab	
xvi.	Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, Sindh	
xvii.	Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, KP	
xviii.	Chief Secretary / Additional Chief Secretary, Balochistan	
xix.	Secretary of the Task Force – To be appointed by the Secretary Establishment	

3. ToRs of the Task Force are as under:-
- a) To review the existing reports and material on civil service reforms, policies and the federal government restructuring and update the recommendations in light of the new developments and the commitments made in the Election Manifesto.
 - b) To prepare recommendations and Action Plan for the approval of the Cabinet in respect of;
 - i) The design of public service structure for the federal, provincial and local governments including human resource policies and management – recruitment, training, placement, promotion, career planning, performance measurement, compensation and post retirement benefits.
 - ii) The adequacy of the current Basic Pay Scale to attract the talent and skills for employment in the public sector.
 - iii) Legislative requirements to implement the plan
 - c) To prepare a monitoring mechanism to review the implementation of the approved Action Plan.
 - d) To comment upon and consider other ancillary matters referred to the Task Force from time to time by the Prime Minister or the Cabinet.


(Dr. Iram A. Khan)
Joint Secretary to the Cabinet
Tele: 920 2918

The Manager,
Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press,
Islamabad

Copy forwarded to:

1. Adviser to the Prime Minister on Institutional Reforms and Austerity
2. Secretary to the Prime Minister, Prime Minister's Office, Islamabad
3. Secretary, Establishment Division

☆☆☆

***Question No. 152 Senator Dr. Jehanzeb Jamaldini:**
(Notice Received on 7/01/2019 at 3:00 PM) QID: 35497

Will the Minister for Commerce and Textile be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the exports from Pakistan to Iran have declined during the current year, if so, the reasons thereof; and*
- (b) *whether it is a fact that Iran has placed restrictions on the import of Pakistani fruits, if so, the details of expected revenue loss due to the said restrictions?*

Minister for Commerce and Textile: (a) Pakistan Exports to Iran have decreased from US\$ 319 million in April- December 2017 to US\$ 209 million in April to December 2018 on year on basis (**Table 1.1**). However, the exports data shared by FBR shows total exports of Pakistan to be US\$ 12.32 million during July-December 2017 and US\$11.00 million during July-December 2018 (**Table 1.2**).

Table 1.1. Volume of Bilateral Trade

Pakistan's Bilateral Trade With Iran US \$ million			
Years	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
April-Dec 2017	318.50	619.27	937.77
April-Dec 2018	208.52	896.41	1,105.93

Source: Islamic Republic of Iran Custom Administration

Due to US sanctions on Iran and absence of banking channels, trade is being conducted either through third countries or informal channels. Hence, there is huge discrepancy in trade data reported by FBR and Iranian Customs.

Table 1.2. Volume of Bilateral Trade

Pakistan's Bilateral Trade With Iran US \$ million			
Years	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
July-Dec 2017	12.32	184.93	197.25
July-Dec 2018	11.00	193.94	204.94

Source: FBR

The following are the reasons for the dip in the exports to the Iran:

- i. Protectionist Policy of Iran: Iran's Supreme Leader has declared outgoing year as "**Iranian Year**" as the year of Iranian goods only and prohibited Iranian government from importing foreign goods.
 - ii. Iran bans foreign rice every year for four months from July to November. This was also one of the major reasons for decline in the Pakistani exports because rice makes almost 60 to 70 per cent of total exports of Pakistan to Iran (**Table 1.3**), as per Iranian Customs Data.
 - iii. Devaluation of Iranian Rial owing to sanctions imposed by the U.S is also a reason for decrease in exports of Pakistan to Iran.
 - iv. The absence of banking channels compounded with ample informal trade between the two countries is also responsible for decrease in exports of Pakistan to Iran. That is why Top Pakistan Exports to Iran shared by the Iranian Authorities (Table 1.3) is not coherent with the data present with Pakistani Authorities (**Annex-1**).
- (b) I. It is stated that Iran has imposed restrictions on exports of fruits from Pakistan in a bid to support their local farmers. That is why Iran has banned Pakistani Kinnow since 2010.
- II. Similarly, imports of banana from Pakistan are also not allowed owing to small size and early rotting of the banana, as Pakistan have not developed facilities for its processing. Therefore, Iran

imports banana from UAE, Turkey, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, India and Philippines.

- III. However, Pakistani mango is imported in huge quantity. The mango exports along with guava amount to US \$ 12.05 Million (**Table 1.3**). in 2017-18.
- IV. It is pertinent to mention here that it cannot be counted as loss in revenue because these items are banned for many years and exports bring foreign exchange rather than providing revenue. Mango is already coming to Iran without much restriction but other fruits like kinnow come to bordering province of Sistan-Balochistan informally.

Table 1.3 Pakistan Exports to Trade

Table 1.2 Pakistan top 10 Exports to Iran April to December 2018				
	HS Code	Products/ Commodities	US\$ Million	Quantity MT in thousand
1.	10063000	Semi milled Rice or Wholly milled Rice	142.90	153.44
2.	12074000	Sesame	28.35	19.47
3.	8045000	Fruit, edible; guavas, mangoes and mangos teens,	12.05	17.06
4.	48119020	Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of soft cellulose fibers	10.5	2.48
5.	01022120	Cattle; live, pure-bred breeding animals	5.16	2.98
6.	02013090	Meat; of bovine animals, boneless cuts	3.94	0.74
7.	90189090	Medical, surgical or dental instruments and appliances	1.81	0.033
8.	01061300	Mammals; live, camels and other camelids	1.74	1.03
9.	53101000	Fabric	0.61	0.34
10	72101200	Iron or non-alloy steel	0.24	0.25

Source: Islamic Republic of Iran Custom Administration

***Question No. 153 Senator Rana Mahmood Ul Hassan:**
(Notice Received on 8/01/2019 at 10:30 AM) QID: 35477

Will the Minister Incharge of the Establishment Division be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to relax the age limit for Government job in view of the increasing rate of unemployment in the country and bans imposed on Government jobs in the tenure of previous Governments, if so, the details thereof?

Minister Incharge of the Establishment Division: At present no such proposal is under consideration.

***Question No. 154 Senator Dr. Jehanzeb Jamaldini:**
(Notice Received on 8/01/2019 at 4:25 PM) QID: 35491

Will the Minister for Commerce and Textile be pleased to state the volume of trade between Pakistan and Bangladesh during the last five years?

Minister for Commerce and Textile: The volume of trade between Pakistan and Bangladesh during the last five years is indicated in the table below:

Value in million US\$

Year	Exports	Imports	Volume of Trade
2013-14	698.195	55.863	754.058
2014-15	697.561	62.209	759.770
2015-16	693.22	50.68	743.904
2016-17	624.92	59.70	684.614
2017-18	732.83	77.50	810.329

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

***Question No. 155 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**
(Notice Received on 9/01/2019 at 1:20 AM) QID: 35494

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state:

- (a) *the name of firm/contractor who has been awarded contract for provision of food items being served to passengers in the PIA flights; and*
- (b) *the procedure adopted for the award of the said contract to that firm/contractor?*

Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro: (a) PIA has a wide network inside Pakistan and abroad to meet the in-flight catering requirements. PIA produces meals at Karachi and Islamabad at its own Flight Kitchen facilities. However, In-Flight Catering has been outsourced at following locations. Name of Catering Firm is mentioned against each station.

S.NO	STATION	STATUS	CATERING CONTRACTOR
1	Lahore	Domestic	M/s. Kitchen Cuisine
2	Faisalabad	Domestic	M/s. Serena Hotel
3	Peshawar	Domestic	M/s. Pearl Continental
4	Multan	Domestic	M/s. Kitchen Cuisine
5	Sialkot	Domestic	M/s. Punjab Enterprises
6	Beijing	International	M/s. Beijing Air Catering
7	Kuala	International	M/s. Braham SATS
8	London	International	M/s. AlphaLSG
9	Manchester	International	M/s. Newrest
10	Birmingham	International	M/s. Alpha LSG
11	Milan	International	M/s. LSG SkyChefs
12	Barcelona	International	M/s. Newrest
13	Toronto	International	M/s. CLS Air Catering

(b) PIA has informed that it follows PPRA Rules, 2004 for awarding contracts to the caterers both for domestic and international. PIA invites tenders on “Single Stage two envelope basis” both from National and International bidders and contract is awarded to the lowest bidder, technically qualified for such bidding.

***Question No. 156 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**

(Notice Received on 9/01/2019 at 1:20 AM) QID: 35495

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that a project for expansion and renovation of Peshawar Airport was launched in 2016-17, if so, the details thereof; and*
- (b) *whether it is a fact that the said project was expected to be completed by December, 2017 but the same has not been completed so far, if so, the reasons thereof and the time by which the same will be completed?*

Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro: (a) It is a fact that Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority envisaged the expansion and renovation of Bacha Khan International Airport to expand the terminal building and improve the level of services & facilities for comfort of the passengers. The construction of the Project commenced in March, 2016.

(b) It is apprised that 80% project scope has already been completed and under use. The remaining works are under progress and expected to be completed by May, 2019. Detail of complete work is given below:—

- i. Domestic Briefing & Departure Lounge with Elevator, Escalator & allied facilities.
- ii. International Briefing & Departure Lounge with Elevator, Escalator & allied facilities.
- iii. Passenger Boarding Bridges.
- iv. New Passenger Drop Lane.

The reasons which contributed to delay in completion are as follows:—

- (i) Handing over of areas in phases in order to run Flight operations in parallel.
- (ii) Unforeseen obstructions and under ground services while excavation and rerouting of live cables.
- (iii) Non-availability of detailed drawings of old cards and underground structures like pipes etc.
- (iv) Addition of vital facilities for passenger comfort.
- (v) Revisions and changes in design.

***Question No. 157 Senator Dr. Jehanzeb Jamaldini:**
(Notice Received on 9/01/2019 at 1:00 PM) QID: 35498

Will the Minister for Commerce and Textile be pleased to state the volume of trade between Pakistan and Sarilanka during the last five years?

Minister for Commerce and Textile: The volume of trade between Pakistan and Sri Lanka during the last five years is indicated in the table below:

Value in million US\$

Year	Exports	Imports	Volume of Trade
2013-14	259.977	62.033	322.010
2014-15	266.939	57.825	324.763
2015-16	247.12	74.60	321.715
2016-17	249.40	102.34	351.737
2017-18	319.97	102.28	422.252

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

***Question No. 158 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**
(Notice Received on 9/01/2019 at 1:20 PM) QID: 35496

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that food/refreshment items being served to passengers in PIA flights are substandard and not at par with international standards, if so, the reasons thereof; and*
- (b) *the steps being taken by the Government to improve the quality and standard of the said items and bring it at par with international standards?*

Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro: (a) PIA has informed that food / refreshment items served to passengers in PIA flights are prepared as per prevalent standards while assuring the safety and quality.

(b) PIA honours the feedback received from the passengers and the same is considered while designing the menu as per the requirements of the route.

***Question No. 160 Senator Agha Shahzaib Durrani:**
(Notice Received on 17/01/2019 at 3:35 PM) QID: 35607

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state the details of private and commercial airline licenses issued by the Government during the last ten years?

Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro: During last ten years, 05 airline licences were issued as under:—

Licensee	Issuance date	Status
Air Indus	February 2011	Not operational
Rayyan Air	November 2013	Not operational
Serene Air	March 2016	Operational
Air Sial Limited	September 2017	Not operational
Askari Air Pakistan	January 2018	Cancellation is under consideration with Aviation Division upon operator's request.

***Question No. 161 Senator Agha Shahzaib Durrani:**
(Notice Received on 17/01/2019 at 3:35 PM) QID: 35608

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state the number of persons appointed in the PIA during the last five years with province wise break up?

Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro: A total of 936 persons were appointed in PIA during last five years from 2014 to 2018. Province-wise break up is at **Annex-I**.

Annex-I

Grade / Group-wise and province-wise details of persons appointed in PIA during last five years:

S#	PG	BPS	Punjab	Sindh (R)	Sindh (U)	KPK	Bal	GB Fata	Ajk	Others	Total
1	SPL		69	5	17	11	4	1	1	3	111
2	X	20	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
3	IX	19	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
4	VIII	19	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
5	VII	18	4	2	3	2	-	1	-	-	12
6	VI	17	10	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	23
7	V	16	20	5	7	5	3	1	1	-	42
8	IV	11	318	69	78	67	22	13	9	-	576
9	III	5	58	33	43	16	1	-	2	-	153
TOTAL			485	118	158	104	30	16	13	4	928

Local Employees at Foreign Stations : 08

Grand Total: 936

***Question No. 162 Senator Agha Shahzaib Durrani:**
(Notice Received on 17/01/2019 at 3:35 PM) QID: 35609

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state the names, designations and educational qualifications of the persons working against the technical posts on regular and contract basis in PIA?

Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro: Presently, 3076 employees/persons are working against the technical posts in PIACL. However, out of 3076, 3054 employees are working on regular basis while only 22 are working on contract basis. The details with names, designations and educational qualifications of the employees are at **Annex-I**.

(Annexure has been placed on the Table of the House as well as Library.)

***Question No. 164 Senator Seemee Ezdi:**
(Notice Received on 18/01/2019 at 12:15 PM) QID: 35610

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to International standards atleast 25% of a country's total area should be covered with forest whereas for Pakistan the said percentage is only 2.1 % ; and*
- (b) whether it is also a fact that lumber cutting and increasing demand of Medium-density fibreboard (MDF) industry is a major cause of deforestation in the country, if so, the steps being taken by the Government to curb the same?*

Ms. Zartaj Gul: (a) The minimum ratio of land under forest cover out of the total land of country required has not been specified internationally. However, it has been indicated in various reports that 10% to 25% forest cover is useful to meet local needs. Climatic conditions, particularly, rainfall dictates type and quantity of forest cover that can exist in any given land. Pakistan presently has 5.01% of the total land area under forest.

(b) Increasing demand of Medium — Density Fiberboard (MDF) is not the major cause of deforestation in the country. Commercial harvesting of forests is presently not taking place from any state forestland.

The MDF industry use wood like Popular and Eucalyptus which come from farmland and not from natural forests. Furthermore MDF is used to manufacture doors, windows and furniture, otherwise timber from natural forests would have been used for the purpose. Therefore MDF is contributing directly by reducing pressure on natural forests.

***Question No. 166 Senator Mir Kabeer Ahmed Muhammad Shahi:**
(Notice Received on 21/01/2019 at 11:57 AM) QID: 35620

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) *the number of persons working in the Ministry of Climate Change, its attached department, authorities, corporations, autonomous/semi-autonomous bodies and organizations etc. at present with province wise break up;*
- (b) *the number of seats of the quota of Balochistan in the said Ministry, department, authorities, corporations, autonomous/ semi- autonomous bodies and organization etc. indicating also the number of persons belonging to Balochistan presently working against the said seats; and*
- (c) *the steps being taken by the Ministry to ensure compliance of provincial quota, particularly of the province of Balochistan in those entities?*

Ms. Zartaj Gul: (a) Total number of employees of Main Ministry and its attached department is **283**. Detail is given below:

Ministry of Climate Change

- (i) Gazetted employees

Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan	AJK	GB	Islamabad	Total
29	9	7	1	3	-	-	49

(ii) Non-Gazetted employees

78	2	16	4	5	2	-	107
Total:							156

Attached Department of MoCC:**1. Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA):**

(i) Gazetted employees

Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan	AJK	GB	Islamabad	Total
7	4	1	-	-	-	3	15

(ii) Non-Gazetted employees

8	4	4	-	-	-	15	31
Grant Total:							46

2. Zoological Survey Pakistan (ZSP):

(i) Gazetted employees

Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan	AJK	GB	Islamabad	Total
6	2	-	-	-	-	-	8

(ii) Non-Gazetted employees

13	2	4	-	-	-	12	31
Total:							39

**3. Global Change Impact Studies Center (GCISC)
(Autonomous Body):**

(i) Gazetted employees

Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan	AJK	GB	Islamabad	Total
10	-	4	-	-	-	3	17

(ii) Non-Gazetted employees

9	-	-	-	2	-	2	13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Total: 30

**4. Islamabad Wildlife Management Board (IWMB)
(Autonomous Body):**

(i) Gazetted employees

Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan	AJK	GB	Islamabad	Total
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

(ii) Non-Gazetted employees

4	2	2	-	-	-	-	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Total: 12

Grand Total: 283

(b) **Ministry of Climate Change**

The number of seats according to the quota of Balochistan in the main, Ministry is 06 non-gazetted, against which 04 employees are in position. Cadre Officers are posted by the Establishment Division & ex-Cadre Officers are appointed by the FPSC.

Attached Departments of MoCC:

1. **Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency(Pak-EPA):**

Presently, quota roster is worked out in accordance with rules as defined in Esta Code and no such post falls under Balochistan quota in Pak-EPA.

2. **Zoological Survey Pakistan (ZSP):**

At present no person is working against the Balochistan quota. Reasons for the same is that cadre strength of the department is small and under recruitment rules Balochistan quota translates into less than one seat under each category.

3. **Global Change Impact Studies Center (GCISC):**

Presently no employee is working in GCISC from Balochistan quota. However in accordance with provincial quota distribution as per federal government policy, one seat of Scientific Officer (SPS-8 equivalent to BPS-17) reserved for Balochistan quota is shortly being advertised and shall be filled as per recruitment rules.

4. **Islamabad Wildlife Management Board (IWMB):**

01 employee is working against Balochistan quota.

(c) Ministry of Climate Change:

Incumbents of all the posts in the Ministry have been transferred and posted by Establishment Division, (MS Wing) by post and budget. No fresh recruitment has been made since creation of this Ministry on 26-10-2011. However, quota as fixed by the Establishment Division, shall be observed as and when new recruitments are carried Out.

Attached Departments of MoCC:

1. **Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency(Pak-EPA):**

All vacant posts of Pak-EPA are being filled in accordance with Rules as defined in Esta Code quota roster and Balochistan quota shall be implemented when any quota vacancy occurs.

2. **Global Change Impact Studies Center (GCISC):**

All vacant posts of GCISC are being filled in accordance with Rules as defined in Esta Code quota roaster and Balochistan quota will be implemented as per quota roaster.

3. **Zoological Survey Pakistan (ZSP):**

Zoological Survey of Pakistan will strictly observe the province wise quota as and when recruitment is made against a quota vacancy.

4. **Islamabad Wildlife Management Board (IWMB):**

All vacant posts of IWMB are being filled in accordance with Rules as defined by Esta Code roster. Balochistan quota shall be implemented as per quota roaster.

*Question No. 167 **Senator Mir Kabeer Ahmed Muhammad Shahi:**
(Notice Received on 21/01/2019 at 11:57 AM) QID: 35619

Will the Minister for Commerce and Textile be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons working in the Textile Division, its attached department, authorities, corporations, autonomous/semi-autonomous bodies and organizations etc. at present with province wise break up;*
- (b) the number of seats of the quota of Balochistan in the said Division, departments, authorities, corporations, autonomous/ semi- autonomous bodies and organization etc. indicating also the number of persons belonging to Balochistan presently working against the said seats; and*
- (c) the steps being taken by the Division to ensure compliance of provincial quota, particularly of the province of Balochistan in those entities?*

Minister for Commerce and Textile: (a)

Textile Division (Main)	Sanctioned strength of Textile Division is 183 employees out of which 141 are working at present. 12 Officers from (BPS-17-22) are posted by the Establishment Division/AG Office & Planning, Development & Reforms Division. Currently 02 MP Scales Officers (II & III) are working respectively against sanctioned strength of 07 persons with the approval of Prime Minister. BPS-16 employee's i.e. Assistant Private Secretaries are recruited through the Federal Public Service Commission. Province-wise detail of employees from BS-01 to BS-22 is at Annex-A .
Textile Commissioner's Organization (TCO), Karachi	Textile Commissioner's Organization is an attached department of Textile Division. Presently 50 employees are working in TCO, Karachi. Province-wise detail of employees is at Annex-B .
Faisalabad Garment City Company (FGCC)	FGCC is a Public Sector Company under the administrative control of Textile Division. Presently 23 employees are working in FGCC. Province-wise detail of employees is at Annex-C .
Lahore Garment City Company (LGCC)	FGCC is a Public Sector Company under the administrative control of Textile Division. Presently 13 employees are working in LGCC. Province-wise details is at Annex-C .
Karachi Garment City Company (KGCC)	KGCC is a Public Sector Company under the administrative control of Textile Division. Presently 04 employees are working in KGCC.
Pakistan Textile City Limited (PTCL)	PTCL is an institute under the administrative control of Textile Division. Presently 04 employees are working in PTCL, Annex-C

National Textile University (NTU), Faisalabad	NTU, Faisalabad is an autonomous body of Textile Division. Presently 336 employees are working in NTU, Faisalabad. Province-wise detail of employees is at Annex-D .
Pakistan Cotton Standard Institute (PCSI), Multan	PCSI is an autonomous body of Textile Division. Presently 151 employees are working in PCSI. Province-wise detail is at Annex-E .

(b)

Textile Div. (Main)	No. of Posts reserved for Baluchistan Quota	No. of Persons presently working against Baluchistan Quota
	05	02
Textile Commissioner's Organization (TCO), Karachi	6 % quota of Baluchistan against Direct Recruitment	Presently one person namely Mr. Asmat Ullah. KPO is working in this department on Baluchistan Quota.
Faisalabad Garment City Company (FGCC)	Nil	Nil
Lahore Garment City Company (LGCC)	Nil	Nil
Karachi Garment City Company (KGCC)	Nil	Nil
Pakistan Textile City Limited (PTCL)	Nil	Nil
National Textile University (NTU), Faisalabad	20	02
Pakistan Cotton Standard Institute (PCSI)	05	02

(c)	Textile Division (Main)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All employees were appointed in Textile Division on regional/provincial quota, total (05) posts of different cadre from BS-09 to BS-14 reserved for Baluchistan Quota. • The Vacant posts of Baluchistan Quota alongwith other posts will be advertised shortly for recruitment. • All other organizations have been issued instructions to strictly comply with these instructions for observance of requisite quota in letter and spirit.
	Textile Commissioner's Organization (TCO), Karachi	The steps are being taken by the department to ensure compliance of provincial quota particularly of the province of Baluchistan.
	Faisalabad Garment City Company (FGCC)	As soon as posts will be available in future quota will be determined as per guidelines / formula of the Establishment Division and implementation ensured.
	Lahore Garment City Company (LGCC)	-do-
	Karachi Garment City Company (KGCC)	-do-
	Pakistan Textile City Limited (PTCL)	-do-

National Textile University (NTU), Faisalabad	The NTU publish their vacant positions in the daily newspaper for recruitment against the positions according to the provincial and regional quota fixed by the Federal Government. Utmost efforts are made to ensure to fill the vacant positions against the provincial quota including Baluchistan province in letter and spirit.
Pakistan Cotton Standard Institute (PCSI)	-do-

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

***Question No. 168 Senator Anwar Lal Dean:**

(Notice Received on 21/01/2019 at 4:50 PM) QID: 35624

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) has decided to suspend its flights to Tokyo, if so, the reasons thereof?

Mr. Muhammadian Soomro: In aviation industry, airlines do restructure their network where loss is to be curtailed and consolidation to be made on profit making routes. PIA also has been rationalizing its route network from time to time, where loss making routes are suspended while additional flights are introduced on viable routes.

Initially, PIA had been operating twice weekly flights on Beijing-Tokyo route on A310 aircraft. After grounding of A310 fleet these flights were shifted to B777 aircraft. This up-gradation on B777 aircraft resulted in excess capacity on this route. Due to limited traffic between Pakistan-Japan coupled with air service agreement (ASA) quota restriction to uplift 1300 passengers and 43 tonnes of cargo per month between Tokyo-Beijing sector, the flights have been operating on 62 percent seat factor (for the year 2018).

In order to improve seat factor and route profitability, PIA has been constantly raising this issue with Japanese authorities to waive off the quota

restriction of passenger and cargo tonnage but Japanese authorities have not acceded to the request in order to safeguard the interest of their own airlines.

***Question No. 169 Senator Manzoor Ahmed:**

(Notice Received on 1/02/2019 at 2:50 PM) QID: 35685

Will the Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:

- (a) *the names, designations, CNIC numbers and place of domicile of the persons appointed in the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority against the quota prescribed for Balochistan during the last five years; and*
- (b) *the number of posts of the said quota lying vacant in the said Authority at present?*

Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division: (a)

Sr .#	Name	Designation	CNIC	Place of Domicile
1	Khawaja Muhammad Umer	Assistant	54400-3038744-7	Quetta (Annex-I)

(b) There are two (02) posts of Stenotypist laying vacant in PPRA on Balochistan Quota. It is pertinent to mention here that Public Procurement Regulatory Authority had initiated the process of recruitment which could not achieve finality as the matter is still sub-judice in the court. Later on due to Writ Petition Nos. 348/2018, 578/2018, 2432/2018, 2274/2018, 2546/2018 2582/2018 and 2544/2018, Honorable Islamabad High Court. Islamabad had directed to issue appointment letters to the extent of Petitioners only. Out of 95 advertised posts (**Annex-II**), One (01) post of Assistant and two (02) posts of Stenotypist were allocated to Balochistan quota as per Establishment Division's O.M No. 4/10/2006-R-2 dated 12th February, 2007 (**Annex-III**).

In pursuance of Court Order connected with Writ Petition Nos. 2274, 2544, 2546 & 2588 of 2018, appointment letter against 01 post of Assistant on Balochistan Quota as mentioned above, has been issued (**Annex-IV**). Moreover, the Authority has filed an ICA challenging the earlier Order of the Honorable Islamabad High Court, Islamabad (**Annex-V**). Hence, recruitment against the two (02) vacant posts of Stenotypist on Balochistan Quota shall be made in light of final outcome of the ICA which is presently pending adjudication before the Honorable Islamabad High Court, Islamabad.

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

*Question No. 170 **Senator Sassui Palijo:**

(Notice Received on 4/02/2019 at 2:20 PM) QID: 35693

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to help farmers and fishermen to adapt to climate change in the country so far?

Ms. Zartaj Gul: Climate Change is the biggest challenge being faced by the world today and no country including Pakistan is an exception to it. Pakistan due to its geographic location and poor resource base is amongst the countries which are most effected to the vagaries of climate.

Climate change projections made by Global Change Impact Studies Centre GCISC (GCISC) - a dedicated research institute for climate change studies in Pakistan Indicate that average temperature over Pakistan will increase in the coming decades at a pace faster than that of the average global temperature and may exceed by about 1°C by the end of this century. Further the crop simulation modelling studies carried out by GCISC report 4- 16% and 12-22% decline in wheat and rice yields respectively during mid to the end of the century under different climate change scenarios.

Having considered adverse impacts of climate change on agriculture and fisheries, short to medium term long strategies for adaptation have been encapsulated in the Framework for the Implementation of Climate Change Policy prepared by Ministry of Climate Change. The implementation of these actions is however the mandate of the line ministries and relevant departments. Ministry of National Food Security and Research Fisheries Development

Board are the relevant offices which can provide detailed information on the steps being taken by them to help farmers and fishermen in adapting to climate change.

***Question No. 171 Senator Sassui Palijo:**

(Notice Received on 4/02/2019 at 2:20 PM) QID: 35692

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state the details of changes in length of seasons, rainfall and temperature in coastline (sea level) and tidal activity caused by climate change in the country.

Ms. Zartaj Gul: Coastal areas in Pakistan are exposed to a number of natural hazards due to climate change. Tropical cyclones, severe storms, floods, shoreline erosion and other hazards all affect our coastal areas, causing loss of life and damage to property and infrastructure. Possible impacts of projected sea level rise in Pakistan could be erosion of beaches, flooding and inundation of wetlands and lowlands, salinization of ground and surface waters, and increased intrusion of seawater into the Indus deltaic region (IDR) as well as the increased risk of cyclones originating in the Arabian Sea. Similarly, Pakistan's marine coastal ecosystems are likely to be severely impacted by climate change due to change in seawater temperature and acidification, cyclones, relocation and movement of marine fish and mammals and heat induced drying of deltaic areas.

In order to safeguard coastal areas and the marine ecosystem from likely climate change impacts, Ministry of Climate Change has designed the following policy measures:

- (a) Ensure building of natural barriers; plantation and regeneration of mangroves, coastal palm and other trees suitable to the area to control sand and soil erosion and to minimize the disastrous impacts of cyclones and tsunamis;
- (b) Construct barriers near low lying coastal human clusters to safeguard against rising sea level and cyclones;
- (c) Develop salinity tolerant crop cultivars for coastal agriculture;

- (d) Maintain optimal river water flow for continuation of sediment and nutrient transfer to the marine ecosystem and to reduce intrusion of saline sea water into coastal regions;
- (e) Reduce and control solid and liquid pollution and waste disposal in bay areas;
- (f) Assess potential climate change threats to the fishing sector and develop appropriate adaptation measures including the promotion of aquaculture;
- (g) Maintain marine ecosystems and fish habitats for a healthy fisheries sector.

***Question No. 172 Senator Sassui Palijo:**

(Notice Received on 4/02/2019 at 2:20 PM) QID: 35691

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state the impacts of climate change on level of underground water table, productivity of crops, productivity of livestock or other natural resources in the country?

Ms. Zartaj Gul:

(a) Climate Change Impacts on level of underground water

Groundwater is depleting throughout the country faster than ever. Uncertain rain patterns are not recharging the aquifer a consequence of climate change. Groundwater is falling by one meter (1 m) every year due to over pumping to meet climate induced increasing crop water and domestic water requirements.

Historical studies on analysis of water table depletion at Lahore revealed that the groundwater level is receding due to unwise use of water for drinking, washing, bathing and irrigational purposes for agriculture. To meet the increasing crop water requirements and domestic water needs due to climate change the WASA and farmers are installing more tube wells at 600 to 700 feet depth resulting in further decline in falling ground water levels

Recent reports showed that rate of ground water abstraction has reached about 1.45 million cubic meters per day. According to the WASA report_ the water table since 1961 has gone down to 61 feet on an average. Table 1 below shows the average annual rate of groundwater decline from 1960 to 2013.

Table 1: Average Annual Rate of Groundwater Decline

Period	Rate of decline	
	Ft/year	m/year
1960-1967	0.984	0.3
1967-1973	1.804	0.55
1973-1980	1.969	0.60
1980-2000	2.133	0.65
2007-2011	2.6	0.792
2011-2013	3	0.9144

(b) Climate change impacts on productivity of crops

The key negative impacts of climate change on crops include decreasing crop yields, shortening crop's growing season length, increasing crop water requirements, changing cropping patterns and changing agriculture zones.

The GCISC studies have also revealed that the increasing temperature will negatively impact crop water requirements crop growing season lengths and yields in Pakistan. For example, it has been found that the average growing season length (GSL) of wheat crop is likely to reduce by 21-29 days thereby reducing per acre yield by about 7-9% in the country and that of the basmati rice by about 14-16% in response to average reduction of 12 days in growing season length by the end of this century. Thus climate change is posing a serious threat to the Food Security of Pakistan. Similarly cotton yield is likely to reduce by 31-39% by end of the century. Crop water requirements are also projected to increase from 5.49% to 10.1% for wheat crop in different agro-ecological zones in Punjab for various climate change scenarios.

(c) **Climate Change impacts on productivity of livestock**

Livestock sector is currently supporting approximately 8 million families across the country. In recent years the demand for meat has increased and it has contributed 11.6% in overall GDP. Pakistan's Livestock sector already suffering from more than 30 % Crude Protein and TDN (Total Digestible Nutrients) deficiency for large and small ruminants in its feed balance is under continuous threat of climate change impacts. Climate changes are adversely affecting the livestock production directly due to heat stress or indirectly due to changes incorporated in the ecosystem. Some of these may include reduced agriculture productivity, deteriorated health due to shortage of feed resources, water quality, global warming, erratic weathers, river floods, disease prevalence, disrupted ecosystem and increase in the frequency of natural hazards and disasters.

Some of the national studies on assessment of climate change impacts on livestock revealed that livestock production is likely to reduce by 20 to 30 percent in the coming years due to rising temperatures, leading to crises in meat, milk and poultry supplies—pushing prices beyond reach of the average Pakistani. A drastic effect of temperature change has been found on water buffaloes and their calves. When ambient temperature reached to 32-47 °C with a mean relative humidity of 33-75%, the physiological norms of the buffalo calves were significantly affected and their weekly body weight decreased as 43 kg as compared to 46 kg under open air tree shade than inside a shed with showers plus ceiling fans.

***Question No. 173 Senator Muhammad Usman Khan Kakar:**
(Notice Received on 4/02/2019 at 2:35 PM) QID: 35710

Will the Minister for Climate Change be pleased to state:

- (a) *the number of trees planted in Balochistan under the Green Pakistan Project so far with district wise breakup; and*
- (b) *the number of more trees to be planted in the said province under that project?*

Ms. Zartaj Gul: (a)

Designation of Project Implementing DDO	Total No. of Plants raised During FY2016-17	Total No. of Plants raised During FY2017-18	Total No. of Plants raised During FY2018-19	Total No. of Plants
District Nasirabad Component				
Conservator of Forests, Nasirabad	9,350	-		9,350
Deputy Conservator of Forests, DeraMuradJamali	14,350	76,525		90,875
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Jaffarabad	33,700	76,525		110,225
Divisional Forest Officer, Kachhi	-	10,000		10,000
Divisional Forest Officer, JhalMagsi	-	64,525		64,525
Total	57,400	227,575	-	284,975
District Kalat Component				
Conservator of Forests, Khuzdar	10,000	10,000		20,000
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Lasbela at Uthal	-	10,000		10,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Kalat	20,000	40,000		60,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Kharan	20,000	60,000		80,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Khuzdar	-	48,000		48,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Washuk	-	60,000		60,000
Total	50,000	228,000	-	278,000

District Sibbi Component				
Conservator of Forests, Sibbi	-	50,000		50,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Sibbi	-	80,000		80,000
Divisional Forest Officer, DeraBugti	-	20,000		20,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Kohlu	-	20,000		20,000
Total	-	170,000	-	170,000
District Mekran Component				
Conservator of Forests, Mekran at Kech	-	60,000		60,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Kech	-	100,000		100,000
Total	-	160,000	-	160,000
District Quetta Component				
Conservator of Forests, Quetta	-	90,000		90,000
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Quetta	-	4,000		4,000
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Quetta City	-	30,000		30,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Nushki	30,000	40,000		70,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Pishin	-	4,000		4,000
Total	30,000	168,000	-	198,000
District Zhob Component				
Conservator of Forests, Loralai	-	-		-
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Zhob	20,000	72,000		92,000
Deputy Conservator of Forests, KillaSaifullah	5,000	30,000		35,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Sherani	4,000	14,000		18,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Barkhan	10,000	30,000		40,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Loralai	-	38,000		38,000
Divisional Forest Officer, Musakhel	-	20,000		20,000
Total	39,000	204,000	-	243,000
Coastal Component				
Conservator of Forest Coastal Management, Lasbela at Uthal	-	-	-	-

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Lasbela at Uthal	25,000			25,000
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Gwadar	50,000			50,000
Total	75,000	-	-	75,000
Grand Total Plants	251,400	1,157,575	1,131,500	2,540,475

(b) Under the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme, 250 million plants will be planted/ regenerated through the Balochistan Province.

***Question No. 174 Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen:**
(Notice Received on 4/02/2019 at 2:35 PM) QID: 35700

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state whether it is a fact that PIA flights on the Karachi-Quetta-Zhob route have been stopped, if so, the reasons thereof and the time by which the same will be resumed?

Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro: Flight operation on Karachi-Quetta is going on with daily flight. However, flights from Karachi to Zhob have been suspended w.e.f 17th November, 2018. The operation was suspended due to heavy operational losses. The decision was taken during regular route rationalization exercise and loss making flights.

PIA is keeping a constant eye on the market indicators, traffic trends prevalent on these routes and will certainly take necessary steps, if at any stage it is felt that the loads and yields justify such an operation.

***Question No. 175 Senator Khanzada Khan:**
(Notice Received on 6/02/2019 at 11:00 AM) QID: 35687

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state:

(a) *the present status of the renovation and up-gradation of the Bacha Khan Airport, Peshawar in the light of recommendations made by the Senate Special Committee on Bacha Khan Airport in 2017; and*

(b) *whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to construct a new airport in Peshawar in the light of recommendations made by that Committee, if so, the details thereof?*

Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro: (a) As per direction of Senate Special Committee following Passenger facility have been up-graded:—

Level-1

Description	Existing/old	After expansion
Area (Sq m)	6,363	12,029
Immigration		
• Arrival	4 Counters/7Position	7 Counter/14Position
• Departure	5 Counters/5 Position	8 Counter/16Position
Baggage Claim Belt		
• International	2 (52 m each)	2 (75 m+49m)
• Domestic	2 (40 m each)	2 (46 m+44m)
Check-in Counter		
• International	9	18
• Domestic	4	09

Level-2

Description	Existing/old	After expansion
Area (Sq m)	2,462	8,547
Hand Baggage Security Positions		
• International	2	2
• Domestic	2	2
Departure Lounge Seat Capacity		
• International	400	935
• Domestic	350	354
Passenger Boarding Bridge.		2 (New)
• Passenger Lift		5 (New)
• Escalators		5 (New)

Temporary car parking facility also added for Bacha Khan International Airport from army land.

(b) Yes! As per recommendation of Senate Special Committee Consultants hiring for site selection for construction of New Bacha Khan International Airport is under process by PCAA.

*Question No. 176 **Senator Rana Mahmood Ul Hassan:**
(Notice Received on 7/02/2019 at 12:05 PM) QID: 35711

Will the Minister for Aviation Division be pleased to state:

- (a) *details of taxes, being charged from passengers at the time of issuing boarding card to them at the New International Islamabad Airport;*
- (b) *whether it is fact that passengers are asked to deposit special amount through cash payment at counters, without issuance of any formal receipt to them, under the heads of different airport taxes, services and security charges, if so, the reasons thereof;*
- (c) *the name of authority which approved the levying of the said charges; and*
- (d) *whether it is also a fact that levying of those charges is against the spirit of Article 77 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, if so, the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?*

Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro: (a) Details of desired taxes are given below:

(I) PCAA based International Passenger Charges:

i. Embarkation Fee:

Business / First Class - Rs. 3,000/-

Economy Class – Rs. 2,000/-

ii. **Infrastructure Development Charges:**

All Classes Rs. 1405/-

iii. **Security charges:**

All Classes Rs. 1405/-

(II) **PCAA based Domestic Passenger Charges:**

i. **Embarkation Fee:**

All Classes - Rs. 500/-

ii. **Security charges:**

All Classes Rs. 100/-

(III) **Tax collected on behalf of Govt from Domestic Passengers**

i. All Classes Rs. 20/-

(b) The taxes / duties on air-fare are being charged by FBR. PCAA only collects charges in respect of services / facilities rendered on its airports from the airport users. These charges (aeronautical) are cost-based with nominal rate of return and are published on PCAA web site. Provision of services at airports (and air-space) would not be possible without recovery of cost incurred for provision of these services and this is a global practice. It has been observed that passengers often confuse PCAA charges with Government taxes and duties.

Airlines have been advised to provide proper receipt to passengers against cash payment.

(c) PCAA collects charges in respect of services / facilities rendered on its airports and within its airspace from the users of these facilities as per Section 6 (iv) and Section 16(3) of Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority Ordinance 1982, PCAA is authorized to levy and collect charges.

(d) Article 177 of Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 does not pertain to levy of taxes / charges but to the appointment of Supreme Court Judges.

Civil Aviation Authority Ordinance, 1982 Section 16 Sub-Clause-3 empowered the Authority to levy and collect charges in respect of passengers travelling by Air alongwith other Aviation Allied charges.

***Question No. 177 Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh:**
(Notice Received on 15/02/2019 at 3:00 PM) QID: 35781

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the PIA is suffering a loss of about Rs. 100 million per day, if so, the factors which are causing those losses; and*
- (b) the amount of liabilities of PIA during the last five years with year wise break up?*

Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro: (a) Yes, PIA is suffering a loss of 100 million per day due to various reasons mainly due heavy financial cost. The cost of mark up on the loans is around PKR 1.5-2.0 billion per month. Among other high costs are the fuel prices and maintenance expenses. Furthermore the leasing cost of aircraft is also there which certainly add towards total operational cost.

(b) Details of liabilities during the last five years of PIACL are at **Annexure-I.**

Annexure-I

	PKR in thousands					
	(Un-Audited) 2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Long-term financing	143,556,479	121,067,127	97,701,685	81,921,872	74,587,964	58,792,167
Term Finance and Sukuk Certificate	27,344,007	25,289,606	26,707,209			4,394,027
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	6,127,840	5,811,849	13,218,479	19,656,064	31,357,890	38,305,557
Advance from a subsidiary	4,436,041	4,208,390	4,209,056	3,752,325	1,479,709	1,069,530
Long-term deposits				6,582	6,444	534,635
Differed liabilities	32,258,717	29,960,940	24,732,719	19,543,479	15,190,860	13,146,198
Trade and other payables	148,068,957	130,734,207	108,498,969	98,032,778	76,543,532	53,308,225
Accrued interest	14,588,961	13,320,252	11,965,110	12,619,246	12,799,646	6,770,759
Provision for taxation-net	821,656	541,326	231,779	193,226	220,564	676,930
Short-term borrowing	34,358,474	34,351,311	36,940,201	59,772,367	56,747,538	61,354,530
Total Liabilities	411,561,132	365,285,008	324,204,934	295,497,939	268,934,147	238,352,558

*Question No. 178 **Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh:**

(Notice Received on 15/02/2019 at 3:00 PM) QID: 35782

Will the Minister Incharge of the Aviation Division be pleased to state whether it is a fact that PIA has about 522 pilots at its disposal for a fleet of only 32 airplanes, if so, the reasons thereof?

Mr. Muhammadmian Soomro: Presently, PIACL has 479 Pilots (both regular & contractual) for a fleet of 32 airplanes.

On average 12 pilots (6 captain + 6 copilots) are employed for one aircraft. PIACL is observing regulations of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Pakistan during domestic & international operations and deputing a pilot on his flying duties.

ISLAMABAD:
The 6th March, 2019.

AMJED PERVEZ,
Secretary.