

**SENATE SECRETARIAT****“QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES”***to be asked at a sitting of the Senate to be held on***Friday, the 1st March, 2024****DEFERRED QUESTIONS***[Questions Nos. 31, 33, 36, 50, 60, 62, 64 and 114  
were deferred on 29th December, 2023 (334th Session)]*

(Def.) \*Question No.31 **Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**  
(Notice Received on 22/08/2023 at 12:06 PM) QID: 41494

*Will the Minister for Energy (Power Division) be pleased to state whether it is a fact that NEPRA has issued directions to all DISCOs to make arrangements for earthing all high and low transmissions lines but the same has not been implemented by those companies, if so, the reasons thereof indicating also the action taken/being taken against the officials responsible for the same?*

**Mr. Muhammad Ali:** It is a fact that NEPRA directed all DISCOs to submit a comprehensive plan of the execution of earthing / grounding of poles / structures along with concrete timelines vide letter dated October 28, 2022.

It is apprised that out of total 5,222,294 structure / poles, 2,307,226 structure / poles have been earthed in all DISCOs. As per NEPRA, DISCOS' performance against assigned task is lagging. DISCOs have extensive network of high and low voltages. Earlier DISCOs were performing earthing / grounding of steel poles only. However, in the latest contracts, the scope of earthing / grounding is included both for the steel structures and PCC poles which is time consuming.

NEPRA decided to initiate legal proceedings against DISCOs and accordingly explanations were issued on April 27, 2023. During proceedings, DISCOs revised their plans in light of observations of NEPRA and committed to execute the said task in minimum possible time.

Hearings in the matter of explanations, issued to DISCOs, have been held by NEPRA in July and August 2023. Since, the aforementioned proceedings are underway, outcome cannot be predicted at this point of time.

DISCOs have intimated that remaining 2,915,068 shall be earthed maximum by December, 2024 by all DISCOs.

(Def.) \*Question No.33 **Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**  
(Notice Received on 23/08/2023 at 9:55 AM) QID: 41411

*Will the Minister for Water Resources be pleased to state:*

- (a) *the year in which the last audit of accounts of WAPDA was conducted; and*
- (b) *whether any irregularity was surfaced in the report of the said audit, if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the light of that report?*

**Mr. Ahmad Irfan Aslam:** (a) The last audit of accounts of WAPDA was conducted for Financial Year 2021-22 (Audit Year 2022-23) by Auditor General of Pakistan through its DG Audit (Water Resources), Lahore.

(b) **SUMMARY OF ADUIT REPORT 2022-2023**

Sr. No.	Category of Status	No. of Paras
1.	Total objections raised by Audit.	<b>557</b>
2.	Objections discussed in DAC meetings	<b>402</b>

Sr. No.	Category of Status	No. of Paras
	i. Compliance of DAC directives under process	194
	ii. Compliance of the DAC directives has been made by the formation concert	203*
	iii. Compliance of DAC directives awaited from MoWR	04
	iv. DAC settled the Para	01
3.	Objects yet to be discussed	<b>155</b>

**\*This compliance has been received from the formations in the form of replies, which are under process by DG Audit Water Resources.**

(Def.) \*Question No.36 **Senator Fida Muhammad:**  
(Notice Received on 23/08/2023 at 3:46 PM) QID: 41513

*Will the Minister for Energy (Power Division) be pleased to state the total number of feeders in Lora Choke sub-division PESCO, indicating also the number of units consumed, billed and payment received on the said feeders during the last six months?*

**Mr. Muhammad Ali:** It is intimated that the following 4 x Feeders (11-KV) are functional in the Jurisdiction of PESCO Lora Chowk Sub-Division at present.

1. Bandi Sher Khan
2. Bagra
3. Kholian
4. Jabri

The number of units consumed, billed and payment received on the said feeders during the last (06) six months / breakup is **Annexure-A**.

**Annex-A**

TOTAL NO FEEDERS, UNITS CONSUMED, BILLED & PAYMENTS OF PESCO SUB DIVISION LORA CHOWK										
FROM LAST MONTHS (JANUARY, 2023 TO JULY, 2023) PROGRESSIVE										
No of Feeders	Name of Feeder	Months	Distribution Losses			Recovery %Age			AT&C Losses (%Age)	Inc./Dec.
			Units Purchased	Units Billed	% Age Losses	Billing	Collection	%Age Recovery		
1	Bandi Sher Khan	Jan-23	0.76	0.33	56.58	8.34	7.17	85.97	62.67	12.24
		Jan-22	0.64	0.31	51.56	6.39	6.54	102.35	50.43	
		Feb-23	0.52	0.30	42.31	8.25	7.22	87.52	49.51	-3.15
		Feb-22	0.68	0.31	54.41	5.47	5.68	103.84	52.66	
		Mar-23	0.79	0.29	63.29	8.25	4.54	55.03	79.80	36.00
		Mar-22	0.67	0.32	52.24	6.28	7.39	117.68	43.80	
		Apr-23	0.51	0.31	39.22	9.89	4.00	40.44	75.42	9.85
		Apr-22	0.77	0.37	51.95	6.74	4.83	71.66	65.57	
		May-23	0.51	0.31	39.22	7.60	6.43	84.61	48.57	1.00
		May-22	0.81	0.36	55.56	5.57	6.57	117.95	47.58	
		Jun-23	0.65	0.36	44.62	9.26	5.79	62.53	65.37	3.29
		Jun-22	0.72	0.35	51.39	6.82	5.32	78.01	62.08	
		Jul-23	0.74	0.31	58.11	7.64	12.40	162.30	32.01	-27.84
		Jul-22	0.74	0.34	54.05	8.81	7.70	87.40	59.84	
2	Bagra	Jan-23	1.08	1.16	-7.41	36.98	33.47	90.51	2.79	-19.95
		Jan-22	1.24	1.14	8.06	32.33	27.17	84.04	22.74	
		Feb-23	1.06	0.87	17.92	24.22	25.60	105.70	13.25	-4.51
		Feb-22	1.04	1.01	2.88	27.16	23.00	84.68	17.76	
		Mar-23	1.57	1.07	31.85	37.17	37.41	100.65	31.41	37.28
		Mar-22	1.37	1.02	25.55	27.27	38.78	142.21	-5.88	
		Apr-23	1.43	1.18	17.48	43.86	36.31	82.79	31.69	-11.12
		Apr-22	2.05	1.25	39.02	28.35	26.59	93.79	42.81	
		May-23	1.91	1.16	39.27	35.96	39.50	109.84	33.29	1.58
		May-22	2.26	1.53	32.30	27.56	27.80	100.87	31.71	
		Jun-23	2.34	1.41	39.74	43.61	35.89	82.30	50.41	8.88
		Jun-22	2.28	1.47	35.53	35.57	32.26	90.69	41.53	
		Jul-23	2.48	1.60	35.48	49.97	52.05	104.16	32.80	-15.30
		Jul-22	2.43	1.49	38.68	48.46	41.02	84.65	48.10	
3	Kholian	Jan-23	0.89	0.80	10.11	24.92	24.24	97.27	12.57	-10.62
		Jan-22	1.03	0.85	17.48	21.83	20.32	93.08	23.18	
		Feb-23	0.78	0.71	8.97	21.26	18.69	87.91	19.98	7.00
		Feb-22	0.86	0.75	12.79	18.40	18.36	99.78	12.98	
		Mar-23	0.99	0.81	18.18	29.47	23.23	78.83	35.51	17.04
		Mar-22	0.98	0.86	12.24	22.86	21.24	92.91	18.46	
		Apr-23	0.92	0.75	18.48	28.14	24.16	85.86	30.01	-5.81
		Apr-22	1.43	0.97	32.17	21.72	20.55	94.61	35.82	
		May-23	1.00	0.85	15.00	25.09	24.81	98.88	15.95	-15.53
		May-22	1.53	1.13	26.14	21.58	20.02	92.77	31.48	
		Jun-23	1.24	0.85	31.45	24.22	18.49	76.34	47.67	4.72
		Jun-22	1.51	1.03	31.79	24.99	20.90	83.63	42.95	
		Jul-23	1.37	0.91	33.58	25.04	25.48	101.76	32.41	-11.72
		Jul-22	1.64	1.04	36.59	33.02	29.09	88.10	44.13	
4	Jabri	Jan-23	0.75	0.37	50.67	5.65	5.78	102.30	49.53	-5.93
		Jan-22	0.70	0.41	41.43	6.47	4.92	76.04	55.46	
		Feb-23	0.57	0.35	38.60	5.64	4.83	85.64	47.42	-1.38
		Feb-22	0.62	0.35	43.55	4.84	4.39	90.70	48.80	
		Mar-23	0.67	0.37	44.78	8.46	4.96	58.63	67.62	41.62
		Mar-22	0.59	0.50	15.25	8.83	7.71	87.32	26.00	
		Apr-23	0.61	0.29	52.46	5.24	4.10	78.24	62.80	6.62
		Apr-22	0.76	0.43	43.42	5.50	4.26	77.45	56.18	
		May-23	0.65	0.39	40.00	6.95	4.56	65.61	60.63	-1.20
		May-22	0.72	0.47	34.72	7.85	4.59	58.47	61.83	
		Jun-23	0.84	0.41	51.19	8.37	4.49	53.64	73.82	8.36
		Jun-22	0.75	0.36	52.00	6.60	4.75	71.97	65.45	
		Jul-23	0.91	0.39	57.14	5.85	5.06	86.50	62.93	-14.30
		Jul-22	0.79	0.39	50.63	10.21	4.71	46.13	77.23	
Total (Prog:)		2023	28.54	18.91	33.74	555.30	500.66	90.16	40.26	0.56
		2022	31.61	20.81	34.17	487.48	446.46	91.59	39.71	

(Def.) \*Question No.50 **Senator Mohsin Aziz:**  
(Notice Received on 1/09/2023 at 10:40 AM) QID: 41564

*Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state:*

- (a) *the volume of oil imported by Pakistan from Russia since 10th April, 2022 indicating also the price at which the same was imported; and*
- (b) *the price difference of the said oil in comparison with world market during the said period?*

**Mr. Muhammad Ali:** (a) Around 714,000 barrels (98,000 tons) of Russian Urals crude oil was imported by Pakistan Refinery Limited (PRL) as the designated entity by the Government, as a test transaction to assess logistics, payment and potential impact. However, it was agreed between both the parties (buyer and the seller) that terms of the commercial agreement will remain confidential including price of the crude oil.

(b) As mentioned above, it was agreed between both the parties (buyer and the seller) that terms of the commercial agreement will remain confidential including price of the crude oil. Therefore, a comparison of price of the imported Russian crude oil with international market cannot be drawn.

(Def.) \*Question No.60 **Senator Shahadat Awan:**  
(Notice Received on 15/11/2023 at 2:21 PM) QID: 41712

*Will the Minister for Water Resources be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Pakistan's water resources are under severe stress due to Climate Change, if so, the steps taken by the Government to overcome the water crisis in the country during the last three years?*

**Mr. Ahmad Irfan Aslam:** Pakistan's Water Resources are under severe stress due to climate change. Pakistan is presently categorized as water stressed country, with per capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters as compared to 5650 cubic meters at the time of independence. The country has one of the largest groundwater aquifers in the world (4th after

China, India and USA). At the same time, the Indus Basin is one of the thirteen overstressed aquifers where the groundwater withdrawal is estimated about 30-65 mm per year<sup>1</sup>. Presently there are 1.4 million tube wells in the country through which, about 92 million acre feet (MAF) of groundwater is pumped out annually to meet irrigation, domestic and industrial demands. It provides more than 60% agricultural needs, over 90% drinking and almost 100% of industrial requirements. Further the situation is aggravating as pressure on groundwater resources is increasing due to climate change and rising water demand associated with population growth<sup>2</sup>.

The key vulnerability of Pakistan Water Resources to Climate Change are the increased variability in river flows due to change in frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events, the glacier retreat, increased Glacier Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), river floods and droughts, depletion of water storage capacity, due to siltation/sedimentation, flash flooding, water-logging and salinity, degradation of environment causing impacts on water quality, shrinking wetlands and increasing demands for water in all the sectors.

The 2022 floods were triggered by record rainfall events experienced across the country. The rain-caused pluvial, torrential flash floods and the riverine flooding simultaneously experienced during the monsoon season 2022 was far-above what was predicted by PMD. This resulted into historically highest ever loss & damage ever witnessed during a single flood year/ monsoon season (175% above normal rains in actual against 40% above normal rain as per prediction of PMD).

The Federal Government through Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) has taken a number of initiatives to address the water scarcity in Pakistan:

- (a) Federal Government has started work on two large dams (Diamer Bhasha Dam with live storage capacity of 6.40 MAF and Mohmand Dam with live storage capacity of 0.676 MAF).

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<sup>1</sup> Richey et al., 2015

<sup>2</sup> Outlining of Four Year Ground water Management Plan – Pakistan”, 2021.

- (b) Besides the above, detail of other on-going large dam projects with WAPDA and their live storage capacities is given below in the table

	<b>Name of the Dam Project</b>	<b>Live Storage Capacity</b>
1.	Kurram Tangi Dam	0.90 MAF
2.	Gomal Zam Dam	0.892 MAF
3.	Nai Gaj Dam	0.160 MAF
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.952 MAF</b>

- (c) In addition, a number of initiatives are being executed by the Provincial Governments, under Federal Government's sponsorship, for construction / rehabilitation of canals, dams, drainage projects to address the issue of water scarcity. A number of feasibility studies are also underway, through PSDP funding to devise appropriate solutions for water scarcity, base on IWRM approach.
- (d) MoWR through PCRWR has developed and demonstrated various water conservation models and approaches for agriculture and domestic sectors. Brief detail of these are as follows:
1. Groundwater Investigation and Mapping of entire Indus Basin: PCRWR has mapped the groundwater situation of entire Indus basin (24 Mha). This study has helped to identify the bright spots and hot spots in the country based on groundwater quantity and quality. This work has also helped in developing provincial policies and initiating development assistance programs for rural water supply in Punjab.
  2. Rainwater Harvesting in Dry Land Areas: The one-fourth area of the country (12 Mha) consists of dry lands. Rainwater is the only option to meet the water demands of the communities living in these areas. PCRWR through its research activities established the rainwater

harvesting ponds in Cholistan Desert, Thar Deserts and Dera Ismail Khan. These ponds are a source of drinking water for the animals in the area. Cholistan Development Authority has also adopted this model and replicated these rainwater ponds to overcome water shortage.

3. Artificial Groundwater Recharge through Nature-Based Solutions in Islamabad: PCRWR has introduced a rainwater harvesting approach followed by artificial groundwater recharge through the inverted wells technique. PCRWR is providing technical support to the Capital Development Authority (CDA) for developing 100 recharge wells to overcome the issue of depleting groundwater table. So far, 92 recharge wells are fully functional. About 72 million Gallons of water has been recharged through these wells during last monsoon period in Islamabad. This conservation technique is proven to combat the adverse impacts of urban flash flooding posed by climate change. PCRWR is also demonstrating artificial recharge sites in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. As a result, the provinces are adopting this approach.
- (e) Based on the lessons learnt during 2022 floods, Federal Government has recently updated National Flood Protection Plan-IV (NFPP-IV). Also Flood Protection Sector Project-III (FPSP-III) has been approved by ECNEC on 27th June 2023. Under NFPP-IV/FPSP-III, various interventions for taming of waters of Hill torrents, improvements in the drainage system, placement of flood telemetric system/ stations and establishment of Regional Flood Forecasting Centres for addressing Climate Change impacts will be carried out.
  - (f) In addition to the above, the Federal Government is actively involved in various projects for taming the additional/ flood water such as (i) Recharge Pakistan Project, (ii) Living Indus



Initiative Project and (iii) Rainwater harvesting initiatives throughout the country. Besides other projects such as (i) Smart Water Management Project through China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), (ii) JICA sponsored studies related to Flood Water Management and Flood Works Design and (iii) IRSA's Water Accounting System are also being carried to support water augmentation indirectly. These projects will help to reduce the water scarcity especially owing to climate change impacts, being experienced by the country.

In addition to above provincial Governments have also taken numerous initiatives through their ADPs to overcome this issue.

(Def.) \*Question No.62 **Senator Shahadat Awan:**

(Notice Received on 21/11/2023 at 11:09 AM) QID: 41735

*Will the Minister for Water Resources be pleased to state the initiatives taken for awareness of the masses about looming water crisis in Pakistan in last three years?*

**Mr. Ahmad Irfan Aslam:** The National Water Policy (2018) emphasizes on promoting public awareness and education regarding water sector.

Following the directives of the policy, this Ministry through its attached department, Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) organizes short and long term capacity building and awareness programs on water quality and quantity conservation briefly listed as below:

- i. PCRWR in collaboration with the National Vocational and Technical Training Commission of Pakistan (NAVTTTC) has designed and launched six months diploma courses on "Water Quality Testing and Treatment" at its 11 offices. Three batches of this diploma course have been completed. PCRWR has imparted the water education to the youngsters to enable them to understand the prevailing water challenges and solutions required to resolve these.

- ii. PCRWR disseminates its research findings to the stakeholders through sharing its reports, factsheets, brochures, newsletters, website material, social media (Youtube channel, Twitter, face book) etc.
- iii. PCRWR in collaboration with national and international partners has launched organizing the Pakistan Water Week in 2021. This national event in the year 2023 includes several awareness activities for students and the general public such as essay writing competition, science projects, water games, debates, panel discussions, documentary competitions, technology showcasing and display of banners, steamers in the twin cities. Likewise, the World Water Day and Farmer Days are also organized every year to disseminate knowledge to the wider community.
- iv. PCRWR also provides internship/research opportunities to the undergraduate and postgraduate students of the universities to impart them with knowledge and practical skills to address water sector challenges. During last three years 259 students have been facilitated.
- v. PCRWR is undertaking water quality monitoring across the country since 2001. The National water quality monitoring (2021) undertaken in 29 main cities of the country revealed that 61% of the water sources were unsafe for drinking mainly due to microbial contamination.
- vi. Based on the number of samples collected, the cities where more than 50% drinking water sources were found unsafe due to microbial or chemical contamination. The findings and recommendations of country-wide monitoring undertaken by the PCRWR are regularly shared with all stakeholders including provincial governments to undertake remedial actions.

Following the National Water Policy (2018), Ministry of Water Resources through PCRWR has also piloted, demonstrated and disseminated various water conservation models and approaches for agriculture and domestic sectors. A brief detail of these is as follows:

**a. Groundwater Investigation and Mapping of entire Indus Basin**

PCRWR has mapped the groundwater situation of entire Indus basin (24 Mha). This study has helped to identify the bright spots and hot spots in the country based on groundwater quantity and quality. This work has also helped in developing provincial policies and initiating development assistance programs for rural water supply in Punjab.

**b. Rainwater Harvesting in Dry Land Areas**

The one-fourth area of the country (12 Mha) consists of dry lands. Rainwater is an opportunity to meet the water demands of the communities living in these areas. PCRWR through its research activities established the rainwater harvesting ponds in Cholistan Desert, Thar Deserts and Dera Ismail Khan. These ponds are a source of drinking water for the animals in the area. Cholistan Development Authority has also adopted this model and replicated these rainwater ponds to overcome water shortage.

**c. Artificial Groundwater Recharge through Nature-Based Solutions in Islamabad**

PCRWR has introduced a rainwater harvesting approach followed by artificial groundwater recharge through the inverted wells technique. PCRWR is providing technical support to the Capital Development Authority (CDA) for developing 100 recharge wells to overcome the issue of depleting groundwater table. So far, 92 recharge wells are fully functional. About 72 million Gallons of water has been

recharged through these wells during last monsoon period in Islamabad. This conservation technique is proven to combat the adverse impacts of urban flash flooding posed by climate change. PCRWR is also demonstrating artificial recharge sites in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. As a result, the provinces are adopting this approach.

Accordingly, provinces have developed their policies and plans to address issues pertaining to the water sector. Thus, Provincial Governments can better provide the information on steps being taken in this regard.

(Def.) \*Question No.64 **Senator Jam Mahtab Hussain Dhar:**  
(Notice Received on 30/11/2023 at 10:24 AM) QID: 41292

*Will the Minister for Energy (Power Division) be pleased to state the details of action taken against the officers/officials of DISCOs found involved in electricity theft in Sindh province during the last two years?*

**Mr. Muhammad Ali:** The DISCO wise breakup of action taken against the officers / officials found involved in electricity theft in Sindh province during the last two years is attached as:

- HESCO: **Annex-I**
- SEPCO: **Annex-II**

**Annex-I**

**ACTION TAKEN AGAINST THE OFFICER / OFFICIALS OF DISCOS FOUND INVOLVED IN ELECTRICITY THEFT IN SINDH PROVINCE DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS**

**HESCO HYDERABAD**

Period	Grade / BPS	No. of Cases decided	Minor Penalty	Major Penalty	
			Withholding of increment / promotion / Censure	Reduction to Lower Post / Scale	Compulsory Retirement / Dismissal / Removal
7/2021 to 06/2023	Officer BPS-17 & Above	3	3		
	Offical BPS-1 to 16	99	90	8	1
7/2023 to 11/2023	Officer BPS-17 & Above	6	2	3	1
	Offical BPS-1 to 16	27	11	11	5

**Annex-II****ACTION TAKEN AGAINST THE OFFICER / OFFICIALS OF DISCOS FOUND INVOLVED IN ELECTRICITY THEFT IN SINDH PROVINCE DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS****SEPCO, SUKKUR**

Period	Grade / BPS	No. of Cases decided	Minor Penalty		Major Penalty	
			Withholding of increment / promotion / Censure	Reduction to Lower Post / Scale	Compulsory Retirement / Dismissal / Removal	
7/2021 to 06/2023	Officer BPS-17 & Above	18	13	3		2
	Offical BPS-1 to 16	197	126	69		2
7/2023 to 12/2023	Officer BPS-17 & Above	3	2			1
	Offical BPS-1 to 16	52	27	23		2

(Def.) \*Question No.114 **Senator Dr. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur:**  
(Notice Received on 9/10/2023 at 3:17 PM) QID: 41662

*Will the Minister for Law and Justice be pleased to state:*

- (a) *the amount recovered by National Accountability Bureau from those involved in corruption in the country during last three years; and*
- (b) *whether the said amount has been deposited in the national Exchequer or in Federal Government account, if so, the date(s) of deposit of the said sum?*

**Mr. Ahmad Irfan Aslam:** (a) The amount recovered by National Accountability Bureau from those involved in corruption in the country during last three years is as follow:

Description	Amount	
	Rs. (In Billion)	US\$ (In Billion)
Direct Recoveries	21.237	-
Indirect Recoveries	1648.441	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1669.678</b>	<b>10</b>

(b) An amount of **Rs. 15.439 Billion** has been transferred to their beneficiaries including Federal Govt., Provincial Govts, Departments, Bank, Financial Institutions and public at large. Details are **Annexed**.

**Annex**

<b>Amount Deposited to Federal Govt. during last 5 years (Financial Year-wise 2020-2021-2022-2023)</b>					
S.No.	Year	Challan No.	Date of Deposit	Status of Deposit	Amount Deposited to Govt.
1	2020-21	473	3-Sep-2020	Corruption Money	250,000
2	2020-21	474	3-Sep-2020	Incidental Charges	108,404
3	2020-21	475	25-Nov-2020	Corruption Money	1,350,000
4	2020-21	476	24-Mar-2021	Corruption Money	15,525,000
5	2020-21	477	12-Apr-2021	Corruption Money	646,853
6	2020-21	---	-----	Corruption Money	10,000,000
7	2021-22	478	5-Jul-2021	Corruption Money	575,000
8	2021-22	479	19-Jul-2021	Corruption Money	3,314,671
9	2021-22	480	20-Oct-2021	Incidental Charges	867,272
10	2021-22	481	7-Feb-2022	Corruption Money	150,000
11	2021-22	482	8-Feb-2022	Incidental Charges	192,060
12	2021-22	483	21-Apr-2022	Corruption Money	21,750,000
13	2021-22	484	27-May-2022	Corruption Money	229,131
14	2021-22	485	27-May-2022	Incidental Charges	34,370
15	2022-23	486	5-Jul-2022	Corruption Money	185,000
16	2022-23	487	26-Jul-2022	Corruption Money	503,122
17	2022-23	488	13-Oct-2022	Corruption Money	3,125,000
18	2022-23	489	6-Dec-2022	Corruption Money	6,415,541
19	2022-23	490	13-Jan-2023	Corruption Money	5,000
20	2022-23	491	14-Mar-2023	Corruption Money	109,000
21	2022-23	492	19-Apr-2023	Corruption Money	100,000
22	2022-23	493	12-May-2023	Corruption Money	19,950,000
23	2022-23	494	12-May-2023	Corruption Money	300,000
24	2023-24	495	17-Jul-2023	Corruption Money	7,050,000
<b>Grand Total :</b>					<b>92,735,424</b>

Provincial Govts.	1,632,735,838
Departments / Banks / Financial Institutions	2,241,841,671
Cheating Public at Large	11,471,862,965
<b>15,346,440,474</b>	

**15,346.440 M**



**\*Question No.21 Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**

(Notice Received on 9/01/2024 at 3:51 PM) QID: 41842

*Will the Minister for Law and Justice be pleased to state the steps taken by the NAB to check corruption in the state institutions in the light of Transparency International Report 2023?*

**Mr. Ahmad Irfan Aslam:** The Report has recently been published and is based on the National Corruption Perception Survey (NCPS) which was conducted by Transparency International - Pakistan and published in December, 2023. The survey covers only petty corruption which the common man experiences on daily basis and it does not cover grand / mega corruption. Additionally, the Bureau under the recent amendments has been confined to look into matters pertaining to mega corruption cases. However, being the apex anti-corruption agency of Pakistan, National Accountability Bureau (NAB) operates under a three-pronged strategy of Awareness, Prevention and Enforcement to combat corruption and corrupt practices.

NAB under its mandate of Awareness (Education) against corruption regularly engages the public at large with a special focus on youth and Government Departments all across Pakistan for the eradication of corruption. Under the Awareness regime the Bureau conducts Seminars, Walks, Lectures in collaboration with Educational Institutions and Government Departments. The aim of such activities are to educate public about the ill-effects of corruption, specially advising them to be vigilant about the activities going on in their surroundings while also reporting to the concerned law enforcement agency about any instance of corruption. Furthermore, the Bureau also tries to instill in General Public the ethical and moral values and also educate them about the ways / means of combating this menace.

Under the prevention regime the Bureau is mandated to constitute prevention committees to bring about reforms in laws, rules, regulations governing the Government Department in order to curb corruption. These committees are constituted based on the complaints received in the Bureau about corruption and corrupt practices, membership is taken from the

concerned Government Department(s) and after detailed deliberations reforms are suggested for implementation.

The Bureau has duly taken cognizance under the Awareness & Prevention mode and will target the areas / departments that the National Corruption Perception Survey 2023 has highlighted in its next strategy for the year 2024. Transparency International Report 2023 will also be considered by this Bureau to effectively eradicate the menace of corruption as and when published.

**\*Question No.22 Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**  
(Notice Received on 11/01/2024 at 12:20 PM) QID: 41839

*Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state:*

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government had signed a contract with a foreign company for supply of LNG but that did not supply gas as per agreement due to which Pakistan has decided to approach to the court of arbitration, if so, the reasons thereof indicating also the name of the said company, the terms and conditions and duration of the agreement, and the estimated loss occurred to Pakistan due to the same; and*
- (b) whether it is also a fact that after cancellation of the said agreement the Government intends to enter into an agreement with an other foreign company, if so, the name of the company and terms and conditions on which the agreement would be made?*

**Mr. Muhammad Ali:** (a) Government had not signed any contract with any foreign company for supply of LNG, however M/s Pakistan LNG Limited (PLL), a State-Owned public limited company entered into a 15-year long-term contract on 1st June 2017 with M/s Eni through PPRA compliant competitive bidding process, for delivery of one (1) LNG cargo per month.

M/s Eni however, during the year 2021 to 2023 failed to deliver eight (8) full and two (2) partial LNG cargoes as per the agreed schedule

under the contract. The main reason as informed by PLL's supplier is global LNG supply shortage primarily due to Europe's shift towards LNG to replace Russian piped gas volumes.

So far, M/s PLL has not approached to any court of arbitration in this case. As such, English law is the governing law of the contract and M/s PLL is actively engaged with legal and commercial advisors to address the issue of non-delivery of cargoes as per agreed schedule. The matter was elevated to the Board of PLL, where it was exhaustively deliberated. In accordance with the directions of the Board, necessary scrutiny of the matter by industry experts is underway. M/s PLL also used Government/ diplomatic channels to address and mitigate the situation of non-delivery of LNG cargoes.

M/s Eni is delivering LNG cargoes as per schedule during the prevailing winter season. The key terms and conditions / salient features of Eni's agreement are attached as **Annex-A**.

The details of estimated consequential loss occurred to Pakistan due to Eni's failure to deliver LNG cargoes is attached as **Annex-B**.

(b) The cancellation of 15-year agreement with M/s Eni is not envisaged. However, M/s PLL is also engaged in discussions with various international suppliers for import of LNG to meet future LNG demand. So far, neither the international supplier nor the terms and conditions have been finalized.

**Annex-A**

## Salient Features of Eni's LNG Supply Contracts:

<b>S no.</b>	<b>Provision</b>	<b>Eni Contract</b>
1.	Contract Period	15 Years, with Walk-Away option on 10 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary
2.	No. of Cargoes per month	1 cargo
3.	Supply Period	December 2017 to March 2028 (if any party walks away on 10 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary) December 2017 to November 2032 (if no party exercises walk-away option)
4.	Contract Price	For year 1&2: 11.6247% of Brent <sub>m</sub> For year 3&4: 11.95% of Brent <sub>m</sub> For year 5 till 15: 12.14% of Brent <sub>m</sub>
5.	Cargo Payment terms	21 days after completion of discharge or final invoice whichever is later
6.	ACQ: Annual Contract Quantity	12 cargoes of Standard Cargo Content (3.2 million MMBTU, subject to operational tolerance of +/- 5%). Total = 38.4 million MMBTU/year.
7.	Standard Cargo Size	140,000 m <sup>3</sup> (+/- 2% operational tolerance)
8.	AACQ: Annual Adjusted Contract Quantity	ACQ + Any Make good quantity (AMGQ) + any deferred quantity
9.	ADFQ: Annual downward Flexible Quantity	Deferral of 1 cargo per annum at max is a buyer's option on 120 days' notice for it to be delivered later upon a 120 days' notice.
10.	Buyer's Failure to Take Delivery	Net Proceeds, if parties can't agree upon alternative arrangements. No express Make Up LNG cargo but parties, using reasonable endeavours, can agree.
11.	Seller's Liability for Failure to Deliver	Buyer may claim losses by showing documented verifiable costs in relation to replacement cargoes, and direct verifiable costs incurred by the Buyer under its downstream contracts. However, Seller's liability of such amount is capped at 30 % of cargo value.
12.	SBLCs Amount: Standby Letter of Credit Amount	105% of 1 cargo value To be re-determined every 90 days.
13.	Walk-Away Clause	After 10 <sup>th</sup> Contract Year, parties can walk away on 120 days' notice. No change in price.
14.	Port Charges	USD 500,000. Any amount in excess of USD 500,000 would be to Buyer's account. If Port Charges are less than USD 500,000, Seller shall reimburse the differential.

15.	Demurrages and Additional Boil-off Rate	USD 30,000/day + 0.15% Additional Boil Off.
16.	GCV Range	940 Btu/Scf – 1140 Btu/Scf
17.	Provision of Dispute/Arbitration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Arbitration</b></li> <li>• The Parties shall attempt to resolve any dispute, controversy or claim of any kind or type arising out of or in connection with the relevant Transaction, including any question regarding its existence, validity, interpretation, breach or termination (a "<b>Dispute</b>"), by amicable negotiation within thirty (30) days of notice of such Dispute being given by a Party ("<b>Notice of Dispute</b>").</li> <li>• If the Dispute is not resolved within thirty (30) days from the Notice of Dispute (or such longer period as may be mutually agreed by the Parties), and has not been referred for resolution by an Expert under Clause <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b>, either Party may refer the matter to arbitration in accordance with the following provisions of this Clause 18.2.</li> <li>• Subject to Clauses <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> and 18.2.1, Disputes shall be finally resolved by arbitration administered by the London Court of International Arbitration ("<b>LCIA</b>") and commenced and conducted in accordance with the LCIA rules of arbitration (the "<b>Rules</b>") in force as at the time of the Dispute arising, which Rules are deemed to be incorporated by reference into the relevant Transaction.</li> <li>• The arbitral tribunal (the "<b>Tribunal</b>") shall consist of three (3) arbitrators appointed in accordance with the Rules.</li> <li>• The seat of the arbitration shall be London, United Kingdom, and the arbitration proceedings shall be conducted and the award shall be rendered in the English language.</li> <li>• Any award shall be payable in the currency applicable under the relevant Confirmation Notice and any payment shall be made free of any deduction or withholding for taxes. Judgment upon any award may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof. The Parties undertake to carry out any award without delay.</li> <li>• Without prejudice to Clause 19.5, all aspects of dispute resolution in connection with the relevant Transaction shall be confidential. Except pursuant to Clause 19.5, no aspect of the proceedings, documentation, or any (partial or final) award or any other matter connected with the arbitration shall be disclosed to any other Person by either Party or its counsel, agents, corporate parents, Affiliates or subsidiaries without the prior written consent of the other Party.</li> <li>• For the avoidance of doubt, it is clarified that the arbitration award shall be final and binding on the Parties.</li> </ul>

Annex-BESTIMATED LOSS DUE TO ENI'S FAILURE TO DELIVER LNG CARGOES

Since January 2021, there have been instances in which the contracted cargo was not/partially delivered by Eni. However, PLL purchased a replacement cargo only once in November 2021 for Eni's failure to deliver.

Spot price for Nov-21 cargo = 30.65 \$/MMBTU X 3209330

Contract Price applicable for Nov-21 cargo = \$9.1232 \$/MMBTU X 3200000

The estimated loss in case of Nov-21 non-delivery =

(Spot price – Contract Price - SLA) = 60.47 million USD

The spot price of the replacement cargo procured pursuant to competitive bidding process, for November 2021 cargo was \$30.65 \$/MMBTU. Whereas the original Eni contract price applicable for November 2021 would have been \$9.1232 \$/MMBTU.

In conjunction with above, 30% of the cargo value (USD 8.7 million) has been paid by Eni to PLL as Seller Liability Amount (SLA) in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

PLL has passed on the price impact to end user and Company has avoided the loss suffered due to above cargo.

Furthermore, for remaining canceled cargoes, PLL has requested for rescheduling since preference has been given to rescheduling of the volumes rather than claiming up to 30% of the cargo value (ref sr. 11 of Annex-A), as even with recovery of such penalties, PLL could not have afforded the price of spot cargoes available during the delivery dates of such cargoes.

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**\*Question No.23 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**

(Notice Received on 11/01/2024 at 2:17 PM) QID: 41579

*Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state:*

*(a) the profit earned by Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited during the last five years; and*

*(b) the amount paid as salary, allowances etc. to the employees of Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited during the said period?*

**Mr. Muhammad Ali:** (a) SNGPL (The Company) has earned profit during the last five years as follows:—

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Profit After Tax (Rs. in million)</b>
2017-18	1.121
2018-19	7.076
2019-20	5.998
2020-21	10.986
2021-22	10.366
2022-23	Figures for FY 2022-23 are not available due to non-finalization of accounts

(b)

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Salaries, Wages and Other Benefits (HR Cost-net) (Rs. in million)</b>
2017-18	<b>13,654</b>
2018-19	15,139
2019-20	16,413
2020-21	18,101
2021-22	20,069

**\*Question No.24 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**  
(Notice Received on 11/01/2024 at 2:18 PM) QID: 41618

*Will the Minister for Energy (Power Division) be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to promote wind energy projects on priority basis to overcome the power shortage in the country, if so, the details thereof?*

**Mr. Muhammad Ali:** PPIB is pursuing the development of RE based power generation project under the Government's policies through private sector investors on IPP mode. A total of 36 wind power projects with a cumulative capacity of 1835MW are currently operational and supplying electricity to the national grid.

Two (02) wind power projects of 100 MW cumulative capacity are currently under development stage and have filed tariff petitions to NEPRA. The same will be awarded Letter of Support (LOS) once tariff is awarded by NEPRA.

As per the ARE policy 2019, the Government is targeting to increase the share of renewable energy up to 30% by 2030. The renewable energy projects Including wind energy projects will be developed through competitive bidding as per the outputs of the indicative Capacity Generation Expansion Plan (IGCEP). The IGCEP 2022, approved by NEPRA, envisages addition of 4,827 MW of wind power capacity till 2031.

**\*Question No.25 Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**

(Notice Received on 12/01/2024 at 1:48 PM) QID: 41737

*Will the Minister Incharge of the Prime Minister's Office be pleased to state the budget allocated for and utilized by SUPARCO during the fiscal year 2022-23?*

**Minister Incharge of the Prime Minister's Office:** SUPARCO is one of the strategic organizations of SPD working under the National Command Authority (NCA). Budget allocation and its utilization are classified in the nature.

**\*Question No.26 Senator Bahramand Khan Tangi:**

(Notice Received on 15/01/2024 at 12:43 PM) QID: 41884

*Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state:*

*(a) the name of the Chairpersons of the Board of Directors of SSGC for the last six years, indicating mode of appointment alongwith the last appointment to the position was made; and*



*(b) whether a Federal Minister can hold the position under the applicable rules and regulations without invoking conflict of interest?*

Reply not Received.

ISLAMABAD,  
*the 29th February, 2024*

MOHAMMAD QASIM SAMAD KHAN,  
*Secretary.*