

(357th Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

“QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES”

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

Tuesday, the 20th January, 2026

[DEFERRED QUESTION]

[Question No. 47]

were deferred on 27th December, 2025 (355th Session)

***(Def.) Question No. 47 Senator Quratulain Marri:**
(Notice Received on 23/09/2025 at 11:44 AM) QID: 43687

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that one of the shortlisted candidates for appointment as Member (Gas) in OGRA is presently serving as Senior General Manager in SNGPL; and*
- (b) if so, how the Government ensures that such appointments do not create conflict of interest and compromise OGRA's independence?*

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik: (a) Mr. Shahzad Iqbal has been appointed as Member (Gas) in OGRA, by Cabinet Division, duly notified on 5th January 2026. Therefore, no Member or any officer of OGRA is serving against any position of SNGPL, including the position of Senior General Manager.

- (b) As above

***Question No. 28 Senator Rubina Naz:**
(Notice Received on 20/11/2025 at 2:34 PM) QID: 43870

Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state the updated status of offshore oil exploration activities in newly awarded blocks, along with the reasons for delays, if any, in their operationalization?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik:

Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs) for two offshore blocks—Offshore Deep-C and Offshore Deep-F were executed on 2nd December 2025 in the presence of the Honorable Prime Minister of Pakistan and distinguished delegates from Türkiye. In both blocks, TPOC, a subsidiary of TPAO (the national petroleum company of Türkiye), is a Joint Venture Partner. The operator for both these blocks i.e. M/s Mari Energies Limited have purchased one set of vintage data, which is being processed/analyzed. The activities are on track for both these blocks. For the remaining Blocks, Provisional Award Letters have been issued to successful Bidders and the Agreements are being finalized along with fulfillment of all codal formalities.

***Question No. 29 Senator Rana Mahmood Ul Hassan:**
(Notice Received on 21/11/2025 at 4:03 PM) QID: 43878

Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) please to state:

- (a) *Whether it is a fact that a new or renewed LPG-related agreement has been concluded between Sui Southern Gas Pipelines Limited (SSGPL) and Jamshoro Joint Venture (JJVL); and if so, details thereof indicating its key terms, financial implications both positive or negative for the Government and consumers;*

- (b) *Whether any outstanding dues of JJVL to the Government or SSGPL have been settled or provided for in the agreement; if so, the details thereof;*
- (c) *Whether any inquiry report regarding JJVL was submitted before the Supreme Court,if so, details thereof; and*
- (d) *Whether any federal committee or policy review was undertaken wherein it was established that JJVL project is costly or unviable, if so, details thereof;and*
- (e) *Whether it is a fact that SSGPL did not conduct an open competitive bidding process prior to entering into this agreement, if so, reasons thereof?*

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik:

- (a) Pursuant to the SIFC decision dated 18 June 2025, a commercial agreement was signed between SSGC & Jamshoro Joint Venture (JJVL) on 28 July 2025 and the plant has become operational in November, 2025.
- The major key terms of the agreement are as under:
- Arrangement is based on a revenue sharing model.
 - Payments have been secured through dedicated Escrow Account and appointment of an Escrow Agent who will oversee the commercial arrangement and verification of the payments to be released to both the parties from Escrow Bank Account.
 - Agreement is for 5 Years which is extendable upon written consent and mutual agreement between the parties.
- Benefits of LPG Extraction by JJVL**
- Substitute LPG Import
 - Boost energy Security
 - Stabilize Domestic LPG supply
 - Create business / employment opportunities
 - Provide Financial & Economics Benefits to M/s SSGCL & JJVL
 - SSGCL can reinvest the revenue to strengthen energy infrastructure

- (b) In the said agreement, there is a condition that JJVL will pay outstanding dues of Rs. 420 million (undisputed outstanding amount from the last arrangement with JJVL). Moreover, it is also agreed that JJVL will also pay Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) which is Rs. 374 million in six equal instalments. According to SSGCL, as per agreed terms Rs. 420 million have been paid by JJVL on 25 August 2025 and five (5) instalments of Rs. 62 million each have been paid by JJVL till date. Last / sixth (6) instalment will be due in January 2026.

Besides, JJVL collected Petroleum Levy from LPG consumers and withhold the same by challenging its imposition in Lahore High Court, Lahore. With held Petroleum Levy on LPG and tentative Mark Up accrued thereon is narrated below:

Rs. Millions

Period	Principal	MarkUp
Jan 2019 to June 2020	545	
Jan 2019 to Nov 2025		527

- (c) An agreement between SSGC and JJVL namely Implementation Agreement (IA) was declared null and void by the Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP) vide Order dated 3

December 2013 and directed FIA to inquire the matter and submit a report for acts of criminal negligence, corruption or corrupt practices etc. SSGC has reported that FIA vide its report dated 21 February 2014 concluded that no criminal intent, or malafides, negligence, corruption, corrupt practices or any kickbacks was found. Moreover, NAB also initiated an inquiry in 2016 on Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) signed between SSGC & JJVL and filed reference questioning the legality and transparency of the MoU arrangement and the unjust enrichment of JJVL whereby 4 ex-MDs of SSGCL, an ex-DMD and an ex-GM of SSGCL has been implicated. Subsequently, in view of the amendments in NAB Ordinance, the said reference was returned to NAB for sending it to the appropriate Court / Forum in February 2024.

- (d) Petroleum Division conducted an independent study from Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) whose recommendations / findings are attached herewith as **Annex-I**.

- (e) SSGCL did not conduct open competitive bidding, as since closure of JJVL Plant in June 2020, the matter of resumption of JJVL Plant operations remained active and has been deliberated on various forums including but not limited to PD, ECC, Law division, Planning Commission, CCoE etc., wherein SSGC has provided its stance including the proposal based on Cost plus return which was not acceptable to JJVL.

SSGC has also highlighted on various meetings / forums that due to captive situation of JJVL Plant, compliance of PPRA rules is not possible and hence PPRA exemption in this respect needs to be provided.

Subsequently, pursuant to the SIFC decision dated 18 June 2025, a commercial agreement was signed between SSGC & Jamshoro Joint Venture (JJVL) on 28 July 2025 and the plant has become operational in November, 2025.

ANNEX-I

Synopsis of the Study conducted by SDPI on Indigenous LPG Production Challenges and Way

Forward

- The SSGCL-JJVL deal focuses on resuming LPG extraction at Badin to reduce import reliance, boost energy security and stabilize domestic LPG supply, especially in rural areas.

Strategic and Economic Benefits

- SSGCL can mitigate global and geopolitical risks by enhancing its domestic LPG production.
- Stable LPG supply for households and industries, despite representing only 9% of Pakistan's total LPG imports in FY23.
- SSGCL can reinvest the revenue to strengthen Pakistan's energy infrastructure.
- Create 5,000 jobs and boost local economic activity.
- Aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 7, enhancing access to sustainable energy for all.

Potential Risks and Challenges

- Rising RLNG costs above USD 12 per MMBTU could erode the financial benefits and increases consumer tariffs.
- Lean gas can make the project financially unsustainable if LPG yields fall below 3.5%.
- Legal and Regulatory Uncertainty can damage the reputations of both parties.
- Higher LPG prices from increased costs or RLNG prices could lead to public dissatisfaction, social unrest and political challenges.
- Regional disparities in gas access can heighten public discontent and political instability.

Recommendation: Conditions for Proceeding forward

- SSGCL and JJVL must await the final verdict from the SCP.
- Detailed reassessment of the technical and economic feasibility of resuming LPG extraction operations is necessary.
- Future agreements should be established through a transparent, competitive bidding process as per PPRA guidelines.
- ECC and the CCoE should jointly evaluate the pros and cons of converting piped gas to LPG, ensuring alignment with the commitment to reduce gas circular debt under the next IMF program, while addressing potential public concerns about increased gas prices.
- If any of above condition cannot be met decision maker should consider halting the deal.

Historical Back ground

- The partnership between Jamshoro Joint Venture Limited (JJVL) and Sui Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGCL) began in 2003
- In 2011, the IA was contested in the Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP), which declared it null and void in 2013 due to violations of the bidding process.
- SSGCL terminated the 2016 MoU for LPG extraction due to negative margins. The Sindh High Court (in 2016) initially upheld the terminate, but the SCP later upheld the termination in 2018.
- An agreement on the revenue sharing model was signed the agreement expired on 20 June 2020.

Cost Implications of Replacing Gas Shrinkage with RLNG Imports

- A 10 MMCFD gas shrinkage leading to an annual loss of 3.65 BCF incurs an additional RLNG cost of USD 28.03 million per year.
- Replacing 53% of SSGCL's LPG imports with JJVL's production could save about USD 28.97 million annually, after accounting for the USD 28.03 million cost of RLNG to offset gas shrinkage.
- Switching from piped gas to LPG, which is three times more expensive, could increase costs for consumers, worsening energy poverty and economic inequality, with no IMF subsidies to offset the impact.

Ownership of Molecules

- In SDPI opinion a State Ownership with Corporate Operations model best balances state control with private sector expertise, ensuring SSGCL retains ownership, energy security, and revenue benefits.

Unaddressed Questions

- A detailed financial projection is needed to evaluate RLNG's long-term viability amid price fluctuations
- targeted assistance is essential to mitigate higher energy costs for low-income households.

Way forward:

- **Expedited Hearing:** Both parties should file a joint petition for an expedited hearing in the Supreme Court of Pakistan to resolve outstanding disputes swiftly, providing legal clarity and reducing uncertainty.
- **Feasibility Study:** Conduct a comprehensive reassessment of the technical and economic feasibility of resuming LPG extraction, considering the lean nature of the gas and associated costs.
- **Fair Revenue Sharing:** Negotiate a fair and transparent revenue-sharing model that aligns with both parties' interests and supports sustainable operations.
- **Policy Alignment:** Ensure that any renewed partnership aligns with national energy policies and regulatory frameworks, involving bodies like the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) and avoiding the policy missteps that led to previous contract being challenged in the Supreme Court.
- **Balanced Allocation:** Carefully balance gas allocation between LPG extraction and direct consumer supply to avoid exacerbating gas supply shortfalls and ensure long-term energy sustainability.
- The Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) and the Cabinet Committee on Energy (CCoE) should jointly discuss the pros and cons of converting piped gas to LPG while abiding by the commitment to reduce and contain gas circular debt under the next IMF program. Such discussion is important in the context of possible public discontent with the increase in gas prices that may be attributed to this conversion policy.

Analysis of the SSGCL-JJVL Deal**Legal: Ownership Rights**

- If JJVL gains ownership over LPG molecules, SSGCL will face reduced revenue, increased legal risks, and diminished strategic control in the LPG market.

Transactional: Revenue Sharing,

- Fair revenue sharing (57:43 in favor of SSGCL) ensures a balanced revenue stream, reducing conflict potential and resulting in a net revenue of approximately 384 million.
- Revenue concentration toward JJVL leads to reduced revenue for SSGCL, potential financial strain, and legal challenges.

Financial: Cost of RLNG

- Using RLNG to replace gas shrinkage incurs high costs (USD 80 million/year), strains finances, and may lead to higher tariffs if these costs are passed on to consumers.
- Avoiding RLNG replacement avoids high costs and potential supply shortfalls to piped gas consumers. Will have to manage gas outages tactfully

Technical: Gas Composition

- Extraction from lean gas ensures continued production but with potentially lower yields (3.5-5%), leading to higher operational costs and reduced profitability
- Cessation of operations due to unviability halts LPG production at this plant, leading to increased reliance on imports.

Economic: Import Substitution

- Successful LPG import substitution reduces SSGC's import dependency, saving approximately USD 56 million **annually** and conserving foreign exchange.
- Continued dependence on imports maintains reliance on volatile markets and risks financial instability due to sustained import costs.

Political: Public Sentiment

- Positive outcomes include gaining public trust through uninterrupted piped gas supply, fair pricing, and transparent communication.
- Potential backlash includes political pressure from rising costs, public discontent, and regional disparities, particularly in urban areas.

Political: Regulatory Scrutiny

- Transparent bidding and compliance with PPRA guidelines ensure legal adherence, minimize risk of allegations, maintain public trust, and reduce legal risks.

Overall Scenario

- Prolonged litigation under the status quo results in a lose-lose situation for both SSGCL and JJVL.

Scenario Planning and Sensitivity Analysis**Scenario 1: Optimistic Case**

- With RLNG priced at USD 9 per MMBTU, improved LPG yield, and reduced operational costs by 10%, the high LPG market price of USD 15 per MMBTU ensures significant profitability, improved energy, security, and stable consumer prices. USD 74 million will be needed to replace shrinkage with LNG

Scenario 2: Base Case

- With RLNG at USD 12 per MMBTU and LPG market price at USD 12.5 per MMBTU, along with stable operational costs and typical LPG yield, profitability remains Moderate with stable operations and manageable costs, but USD 98 million will be required to replace shrinkage with LNG.

Scenario 3: Pessimistic Case

- With RLNG at USD 15 per MMBTU, very lean gas yielding low LPG production, a 15% rise in operational costs, and a market price of LPG at USD 9 per MMBTU,
- Low profitability or potential losses, coupled with financial strain on SSGCL and JJVL and possible higher consumer costs, will require USD 123 million to replace shrinkage with LNG.

- If SSGCL retains ownership over LPG molecules, it will maximize revenue, ensure compliance with legal frameworks, and maintain strategic control in the LPG market.
- Or

- If JJVL gains ownership over LPG molecules, SSGC will face reduced revenue, with legal implications, and lose strategic influence in the LPG market.
- The JJVL plant has the capacity to produce approximately 91,250 metric tons (MT) of LPG annually.
- The potential revenue of PKR 2 billion per year for SSGC as Gas shrinkage cost.
- Reduce LPG imports by about 9 percent, saving app USD 73 million annually.

Challenges: Legal, Technical, Transactional, Political, Economic

- The SSGCL-JJVL partnership faces legal challenges, including disputes over the nullified IA and ongoing litigation about payments and operations.
- Technical issues arise from lean gas reducing LPG yields, affecting plant viability.
- Transactional disagreements over fees and ownership strain relations, while political scrutiny and shifting priorities impact the partnership's continuity.
- The high cost of replacing gas shrinkage with RLNG, financial strain from legal disputes, and the economic viability of the JJVL plant due to lean gas supply.

- **Overview of the Deal**

- **Strategic and Economic Benefits**

- **Potential Risks and Challenges**

- **Key Decision-Making Considerations**

- Decision-makers should ensure LPG revenue exceeds RLNG, operational, and upgrade costs through scenario planning and sensitivity analysis to confirm project profitability.
- The deal should proceed only if
 - legal disputes are resolved favorably and PPRA compliance is ensured for long-term viability.
 - promote equity across regions, ensuring that urban consumers don't feel that they are receiving inflated gas bills (or gas with reduced pressure) because their piped gas is shifted to produce LPG.
 - Reduces Pakistan's dependency on imported fuel.
 - Contribute towards the long term environmental goals.
- With RLNG prices at USD 15 per MMBTU, the annual net benefit would decrease to USD 18.4 million, while at USD 9 per MMBTU, it would increase to USD 39.9 million.

*Question No. 30 **Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**

(Notice Received on 25/11/2025 at 10:13 AM) QID: 43888

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

- (a) *the line losses/transmission and distribution (T&D) losses suffered by Pakistan during the last five years with area-wise / DISCO-wise and year-wise breakup;*

- (b) *the main reasons for the said losses;*
- (c) *the steps being taken by the Government to control those losses; and*
- (d) *the percentage of the said losses shifted to the consumers?*

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari:

- (a) The details of losses (%) of DISCOs in respect of last five years are as below:

DISCOs	%age T&D Losses				
	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
LESCO	11.96	11.52	11.83	15.80	13.39
GEPCO	9.23	9.07	8.91	11.48	10.43
FESCO	9.28	9.10	8.86	9.82	8.90
IESCO	8.54	8.17	8.95	8.76	8.39
MEPCO	14.97	14.70	14.63	15.18	13.33
PESCO	38.18	37.47	37.51	38.05	36.76
TESCO	9.64	9.32	9.02	8.59	8.29
HESCO	28.20	28.09	27.23	27.56	27.80
SEPCO	35.31	35.63	34.80	34.89	39.12
QESCO	27.96	28.06	26.73	30.96	38.42
TOTAL DISCOs	17.32	16.85	16.80	18.28	17.23

- (b) The main reasons of the losses are:
- Direct/illegal Kunda connection.
 - Theft through meter tempering.
 - High tariff rates.
 - Law and order situation.
 - Non- cooperation by provincial governments.
 - Non replacement of undersize conductor and Non installation of capacitors.
 - Non rehabilitation/ bifurcation of over loaded feeder.
 - Over loading of transformers.

Unbalancing of transformers.

Construction of new grid / feeders.

Lengthy service lines causing low voltage.

Lengthy LT/HT lines causing low voltage and Improper maintenance of LT/HT lines

Sub-standard copper wire used in repair of damaged transformers causing high copper loss

- (c) The Power Division recognizes electricity theft as a significant challenge in the power sector particularly with regard to line losses and has implemented the following measures to address it:

Scanning meters are now being installed on high-loss distribution transformers. These meters will enable computerized accounting and auditing of line losses, not just at the feeder level but also at the individual transformer level.

The Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Project and Mobile Meter Reading (MMR) are being implemented in DISCOs to control theft & to ascertain the real time data of the reading.

The critical issues in DISCOs, such as high line losses, are highlighted through monthly performance monitoring letters sent to the Chairman of BODs and DISCO CEOs for necessary improvements.

A Discos Support unit (DSU) unit were established in DISCOs in recovering arrears and combating electricity theft.

During FY 25, the following administrative measures are taken to control electricity theft.

184,911 FIRs were registered against electricity stealer

44,162 persons were arrested during the campaign.

The detection bills of 271 MkWh unit amounting to Rs. 11,409 Million charged to consumers and Rs. 5,702 Million of detection bills recovered

- (d) There is no such practice where the burden of losses beyond the NEPRA target is shifted to consumers.

***Question No. 32 Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**
(Notice Received on 27/11/2025 at 10:22 AM) QID: 43913

Will the Minister for Water Resources be pleased to state:

- (a) *the date on which work was started on Mohmand Dam;*

- (b) *the original and revised date of completion of the said project;*
- (c) *the original and revised estimated cost of that project;*
- (d) *the reasons for increase in the cost of that project, if any;*
- (e) *the steps taken/being taken by the Government to complete the said dam within the stipulated period; and*
- (f) *whether any case of corruption has been surfaced in the said project, if so, the names and other particulars of the persons found involved therein and the action taken against them?*

Mr. Muhammad Mueen Wattoo:

- (a) The commencement date of Mohmand Dam Hydropower Project is 20.09.2019.
- (b) Original Completion Date:
The original date of completion as per Administrative Approval of Project PC-I is 03.09.2025
Revised Completion Date:
Revised completion date of the project is 30.09.2028 as per 1st Revised PC-I (currently under process of approval in MoWR)
- (c) Original estimated cost:
The original cost of the project as per approved PC-I is Rs. 309,558/- Million
Revised estimated cost:
Revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 665,743/- Million as per Revised PC-I of the project, which is under process of approval, in MoWR.
- (d) The following factors contributed towards increase in cost of the Project:
- Dollar Parity
 - Price Escalation
 - Security Cost
 - Increase in quantities, variations (design changes due to weak geology), cost of August-2022 flood damages
 - Impact of Contractor's bid price
 - Additional works – New Munda Headwork's, Small Powerhouses on Left & Right Bank Irrigation Tunnels & Peshawar Water Supply Scheme, Construction of New Salay Pattay Bridge and its approach road.
- Contributing about 75 % of the total cost increase

- Revised cost of consultancy services
- Revised cost of Public welfare projects/Confidence building measures.

- (e)
- WAPDA has timely acquired 8,693 acres (99%) out of 8,792 acres of land in Mohmand, Bajaur, Charsadda, and Malakand and immediately handed over Priority-I land for all major project components. Social and resettlement issues have been effectively addressed since project commencement.
 - WAPDA has ensured project security through boundary fencing and deployment of requisite security in accordance with MoI SOPs, and is closely monitoring Civil and E&M works to ensure compliance with contractual timelines.
 - The Govt. / WAPDA has secured soft loans from international donors (Arab Coordination Group) to meet foreign currency requirements of the project. All the loan agreements are effective & funding is being disbursed smoothly.
- (f) Nil.

***Question No. 33 Senator Abdul Shakoor Khan:**
(Notice Received on 9/12/2025 at 10:46 AM) QID: 43952

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

- (a) *the districts of Balochistan where the Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC) is currently working on gas supply, transmission and distribution projects; indicating also the date of commencement, current progress, allocated budget and expected period of completion in case of each project separately;*
- (b) *the areas in Balochistan where gas facilities have not been provided so far indicating also reasons for the same ; and*
- (c) *whether there is any proposal to provide gas supply to other districts in the province, if so, when?*

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik: (a) The detail of SSGCL's current gas supply transmission and distribution projects is attached as **Annex-I**.

(b) Districts of Balochistan where gas facilities have not been provided is attached as **Annex-II**.

(c) Since Government has imposed moratorium on expansion of new domestic gas network, consequently, there is presently no proposal for the extension of gas network to the other districts in the province.

Annex-I

Sui Southern Gas Company Limited's current gas supply transmission and distribution projects

Sr. #	Name of Scheme	Budget Rs. In Million	Date of Commencement	Updated Status	Expected Date of Completion
1	Relocation of 16" dia Pipe Kuchlak (NHA ROW)	9.750	October 18, 2024	65% work Complete	June 30, 2026
2	Reinf. Tota & Pong Colony PPL Field Sui Town	41.533	Not yet started due to NOC	-	June 30, 2026
3	Reinf. Segmentation Gwalmandi Chowk-Abdul Wali Chowk Quetta	115.200	December 12, 2024	85% work complete	June 30, 2026
4	Reinf. Segmentation Scheme Faqeer Abad, Jail Road, Hudda, Quetta	97.189	May 31, 2025	85% work Complete	June 30, 2026
Sr. #	Name of Scheme	Budget Rs. In Million	Date of Commencement	Updated Status	Expected Date of Completion
5	Relocation of 6" dia Gas Pipeline at Hazarganji and Sariab Road, Quetta	60.034	January 31, 2025	90% work Complete	June 30, 2026
6	Reinf.- Segmentation Scheme for Ziarat Town, Ziarat	193.839	Yet to Start, due to law and order and weather conditions	-	December 31, 2026
7	Reinf. Segmentation of Sariab Road, Quetta	20.393	Yet to Start/ ROW issue	-	June 30, 2026
8	Jhal Magsi Town, 5 Km Radius, Jhal Magsi	851.282	June 05, 2025	95% work complete	June 30, 2026
9	Reinf. Shifting/ Against Road Widening Western by Pass, Quetta	348.818	June 04, 2022	95% complete	June 30, 2026

Annex-II**Districts of Balochistan Not Yet Gasified**

Sr.#.	District		Status
	Name	HQ	
1	Barkhan	Barkhan	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
2	Chaghi	Dalbandin	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
3	Harnai	Harnai	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
4	Kach / Turbat	Turbat	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
5	Kharan	Kharan	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
6	Kohlu	Kohlu	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
7	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
8	Qilla Abdullah	Qilla Abdullah	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
9	Qilla Saifullah	Qilla Saifullah	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
10	Loralai	Loralai	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
11	Musa Khail	Musa Khail	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
12	Panjgoor	Panjgoor	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
13	Sherani	Sherani	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
14	Washuk	Washuk	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
15	Zhob	Zhob	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
16	Chaman	Chaman	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible
17	Dukki	Dukki	Not Gasified / Surveyed but not feasible

***Question No. 34 Senator Abdul Shakoor Khan:**
(Notice Received on 9/12/2025 at 10:46 AM) QID: 43953

Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state the names of the mineral projects on which the Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) is presently working in Balochistan, along with the details of each project including its nature, location, date of commencement, current progress and the expected time frame for its completion indicating also the quantity of minerals extracted from these projects and their market value?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik:

S. No.	Project	Mineral	Status	Location	Date of Commencement	Current Progress	Expected Date of Completion	Average Annual Production	Market Value (Rs in Mn)
1.	Collieries Sorange	Coal	Mining	Sorange	1978 (Mining Leases)	Operation	2038	66,000	1226 (39,000@Rs30,000/MT & 27,000@Rs2,070)
2.	Collieries Sharigh	Coal	Mining	Sharigh	1983 (Mining Leases)	Operation	2043	265,000	306 (@Rs1,155/MT)
3.	Collieries Degari	Coal	Mining	Degari	1982 (Mining Leases)	Operation	2042	27,000	46 (@Rs1,706/MT)
4.	Antimony Explorations	Antimony	Exploration	Pishin	2024 (Exploration License for 3 years)	Geophysical Survey in progress	2027 (After EL, it will be converted into ML for 30 years)	The quantity and market value will be estimated after completion of explorations. Rate of Antimony depends on the grade/percentage	
5.	Antimony Explorations	Antimony	Exploration	Zhob	2024 (Exploration License for 3 years)	Geophysical Survey in progress	2027 (After EL, it will be converted into ML for 30 years)	The quantity and market value will be estimated after completion of explorations. Rate of Antimony depends on the grade/percentage	

***Question No. 35 Senator Abdul Shakoor Khan:**
(Notice Received on 9/12/2025 at 10:47 AM) QID: 43954

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

- (a) *the share of revenue being transferred to the Province of Balochistan, in the form of royalties, taxes or any other financial payments from the ongoing projects of the Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) in Balochistan; and*
- (b) *the details of the amounts paid during the last five years?*

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik:

(a) & (b) **DETAIL OF PRODUCTION AND REVENUE OF GOVERNEMENT OF BALOCHISTAN IN THE FORM OF TAXES FOR LAST FIVE YEARS**

Project Name	COAL PRODUCTION (Metric Tonnes)					Total Production (MT)	SHARE OF REVENUE TO GOB			
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25		Dead Rent @ Rs. 100/Acre	Royalty @ Rs. 130/MT	Safety/Rescue Charges @ 32.5/MT	Total (Rs.)
Sor-Range Departmental	44,112	40,782	36,281	36,440	36,083	193,698	1,667,802	25,180,740	6,295,185	33,143,727
Sor-Range RC	37,618	32,102	11,382	25,553	20,331	126,986	*	16,508,180	4,127,045	20,635,225
Degari	15,330	14,300	10,580	24,700	29,205	94,115	4,029,115	12,234,950	3,058,738	19,322,803
Sharigh	338,702	330,987	284,441	270,933	265,535	1,490,578	6,514,560	193,775,140	48,443,785	248,733,685
Total	435,762	418,151	342,684	357,626	351,154	1,985,377	12,211,477	247,699,010	61,924,753	321,835,248

*The Sor-Range RC dead rent is shown as blank because the RC mines are located within the PMDC departmental lease area.

***Question No. 36 Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**
(Notice Received on 11/12/2025 at 10:34 AM) QID: 43975

Will the Minister for Water Resources be pleased to state:

- (a) *the date on which work was started on Diamer-Basha Dam;*
- (b) *the original and revised date of completion of the said project;*
- (c) *the original and revised estimated cost of that project;*
- (d) *the reasons for increase in the cost of that project, if any;*
- (e) *the steps taken/being taken by the Government to complete the said dam within the stipulated period; and*
- (f) *whether any case of corruption has been surfaced in the said project, if so, the names and other particulars of the persons found involved therein and the action taken against them?*

Mr. Muhammad Mueen Wattoo:

- (a)
 - Diamer Basha Dam Start Date (07-Aug-2020)
 - Contract MW-1 (Dam Part and appurtenant Structures awarded), Power Generation Contracts yet to be awarded
- (b)
 - Original Completion Date (04-Feb-2029)
 - Revised Completion Date (10-Oct-2030)
- (c)

Original Estimate

 - PC-I Dam Part (MW-1 & HM-1) – PKR 479 billion
 - PC-I Power Generation (MW-2, HM-2, EM-1, EM-2) – PKR 1,424 billion
 - PC-I AL&R – PKR 60 billion

Revised Estimates

 - PC- I Dam Part (MW-1 & HM-1) – PKR 1049 billion approx (Under Revision)
 - 2nd Revised PC-I (AL&R) – 174.7 billion
- (d) Approved PC-I cost of Dam Part has increased due to following major factors:
 - i. Exchange Rate Impact: 178 Billion approx. (31.22% - Change of exchange rate from 1 US\$ = 105.3 PKR (approved PC-I in 2018) to 1 US\$ = 279.9 PKR (December 2025).

- ii. Interest During Construction (IDC) for Foreign Component @ 7.5% per annum – 82 billion approx. (14.44% - IDC was omitted in the Original PC-I and due to Foreign Loan Financial Arrangement, IDC has been made part of the PC-I).
 - iii. Cost of External Security – 17 Billion Approx. (2.96% - Additional Security Deployment).
 - iv. Cost of Safe City Project - 7 Billion (1.24%)
- (e) • Earned Value Management System has been implemented, which is the most recognized project monitoring technique worldwide. Through this technique time evaluation is done (it includes Work Breakdown Structures, Activity Network, Resource & Costs, Critical Path analysis) using the planned vs achieved cost of works on monthly basis, which provides precise indication about the time performance for any future target or milestones, enabling to take timely corrective action.
- To maintain a strict check on potential delays, the higher management of the Chinese Contractor has also been engaged and called to Pakistan to highlight Contractor's slow progress and accelerate the pace of the Project.
- (f) Nil.

***Question No. 37 Senator Rubina Qaim Khani:**
(Notice Received on 11/12/2025 at 12:37 PM) QID: 43763

Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state the details of slab system currently being used for determination of gas prices for different categories of consumers along with the reasons for adoption of said system?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik:

It is stated that Section 8(3) of the OGRA Ordinance ,2002 mandates the Federal Government to advise OGRA on category wise consumer gas sale prices within 40 days of receipt of the Authority determination. It further stipulates that the advised consumer prices must not be lower than the revenue requirements determined by OGRA. The determined shortfall in revenue requirements was required to be met through price revisions.

In order to protect the vulnerable/low-income consumers, and to bifurcate high end consumers, the domestic gas tariff has been categorized into protected (4 slab) and non-protected (8 slab). of domestic gas tariff in slabs and tariff for the other consumers is attached at **Annex-A**.

Moreover, the gas sector in Pakistan operates on a cross-subsidy mechanism, whereby the sale price for one consumer category may subsidized the price for another category, in alignment with the government's broader socioeconomic objectives.

ANNEXURE-A

Consumers gas prices of different sector.

Category	w.e.f. Jul 01, 2025 Rs./MMBTU	
Domestic: Protected		
Fixed Charges (per month)	600	} Protected Consumers
upto 0.25 hm ³	200	
upto 0.50 hm ³	250	
upto 0.60 hm ³	300	
upto 0.90 hm ³	350	
Domestic: Un-Protected		
Fixed Charges (per month) upto 1.5 hm ³	1,500.00	} Non-Protected Consumers
upto 0.25 hm ³	500	
upto 0.60 hm ³	850	
upto 1.00 hm ³	1,250	
upto 1.50 hm ³	1,450	
upto 2.00 hm ³	1,900	
upto 3.00 hm ³	3,300	
upto 4.00 hm ³	3,800	
Over 4.00 hm ³	4,200	
Fixed Charges (per month) above 1.5 hm ³	3,000	
Bulk Consumption	3,175	
Sp. Commercial (Roti Tandoor)		
upto 0.5 hm ³	110	
upto 1.00 hm ³	110	
upto 2.00 hm ³	220	
upto 3.00 hm ³	220	
Over 3.00 hm ³	700	
Other Commercial	3,900	
Fertilizer - Feed (Engro)	1,597	
Fertilizer - Feed (Others)	1,597	
Fertilizer - Fuel	1,597	
Power	1,225	
Power (Liberty)	2,787	
Cement	4,400	
General Industry (Process)	2,300	
Captive Power	3,500	
General Industry (Export)		
Captive Power (Export)		
CNG	3,750	

***Question No. 38 Senator Agha Shahzaib Durrani:**
(Notice Received on 12/12/2025 at 11:42 AM) QID: 43986

Will the Minister for Water Resources be pleased to state the steps / measures being taken by the Government to address water scarcity and reduce pressure on national water resources?

Mr. Muhammad Mueen Wattoo:

The National Water Policy (NWP) 2018 duly approved by Council of Common Interests (CCI) takes cognizance of the water crisis and provides an overall policy framework and guidelines for a comprehensive measure of action. Policy also highlights the strategic priorities for effective planning and management of water resources in all sectors i.e. improving storage facilities, water governance, investing in modern irrigation technologies, and enhancing climate-resilient water management strategies to address water scarcity and ensuring a sustainable water-secure future. A brief snapshot of these is given as following;

- Water Conservation and Efficiency; promoting water conservation and efficiency at all levels, including domestic, industrial and agriculture while improving water efficiency curbing the system losses focusing on both sides i.e. water supply and demand (clause-3.1)
- Enhancing Storage: capacity through construction of small, medium and large dams/reservoirs to store surplus water during floods/wet periods and to release it during the dry periods to enhance the climate resilience against floods and droughts (clause-3.2).
- Adoption of New Technologies: for sea-water utilization, water recycling, monitoring of irrigation water delivery, water resources management and improving agriculture productivity (clause-3.3).
- Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM): adoption of IWRM approach for holistic management of water resources through strengthening institutional and management capacity at all levels (clause-3.5).
- Comprehensive Regulatory Framework: to ensure efficient and sustainable utilization of groundwater, industrial uses, wastewater treatment and management including water and sanitation hygiene (WASH) (clause-3.6).

Water is a devolved subject, the water resource is a national responsibility but irrigation and agriculture, as well as rural and urban water supply, environment and other water related sub-sectors are provincial subjects. So, in compliance with the national policy directives, provincial governments have formulated their own water policies and legislation to monitor and manage the resources focusing on all above said water related sub-sectors to address the issues pertaining to water scarcity. A brief overview of provincial policies/legislation is given at **Annexure-I**.

At national level Federal Government has prioritized the development of new storage reservoirs by 2030 to enhance storage capacity and resilience against droughts while addressing the national food security.

Currently, the Federal Government is sponsoring **eighteen (18) small, medium, and large dam projects** at various stages of development through the **Public Sector Development Program (PSDP)**, with a total estimated cost of **Rs. 1,036.069 billion**. Upon completion, these projects will collectively provide a storage capacity of approximately **8.2 million acre-feet (MAF)**, bringing an additional **346,447 acres of land** under irrigation (details at **Annexure-II**). Among these, the Diamer Basha Dam alone will store 6.4 million acre-feet of water, significantly boosting irrigation supplies for the 45 million acres of land currently served by the Indus Basin Irrigation System.

These initiatives demonstrate Government commitment to addressing water scarcity through enhanced infrastructure, improved water management practices, and long-term water security planning in the face of growing demand and climate change challenges.

A Brief Overview of Policy Instruments/Legislations

- **The Punjab Water Act (2019) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Water Act (2020)** have led to the formation of Water Resources Commissions, which in addition to municipal Water Supply Services is also responsible to enforce industrial water efficiency standards, wastewater recycling, and sustainable surface/groundwater use.
- **Sindh Water Policy (2023)** promotes water conservation among industries and communities by mandating wastewater treatment before disposal, encouraging the reuse of treated sewage for industrial purposes, and requiring industries, thermal power plants, and municipalities to manage effluents responsibly. It also emphasizes adopting water-efficient agricultural practices, such as micro-irrigation systems, and aligning cropping patterns with water availability to optimize resource use and reduce overall demand.
- **Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management Policy (2024)** promotes water conservation by regulating industrial water use through licensing, wastewater recycling, and environmental assessments while encouraging communities to adopt efficient irrigation, groundwater recharge, and urban water-saving measures. It also emphasizes public awareness, phasing out groundwater subsidies, and enforcing sustainable water management practices to address water scarcity.
- **At the Federal level, the Capital Development Authority (CDA) in 2023** had made following amendments in its Building Control Regulations – 2020 to promote water conservation and address the water scarcity in the federal capital:
 - It is mandatory to construct rainwater-harvesting tanks in all types of buildings constructed on plots having size of 400 Sq. Yards and above.
 - Rainwater harvesting tank with recharging well and storage tank as per approved drawings is mandatory in all types of buildings irrespective of size and usages.
 - No building plan will be approved without proposed rainwater harvesting tank in the building plans.
 - No building will be issued completion certificate until the rainwater harvesting tank is physically constructed at site.

**List of Ongoing Dam Projects under Federal PSDP
F.Y 2025-26**

Sr No	Project Name	Cost (Rs in million)	Location/ District	Benefits	
				Storage Capacity (Acro-Feet)	CCA (Acres)
1	2	3		4	5
	Gilgit Bahistan				
1	Diamer Basha Dam Project (Dam Part), Chilas.	479,686.000	Indus River near Chilas	6,400,000	0
	Sub-Total	479,686.000		6,400,000	0
	Balochistan				
1	Nauloze Dam Project.	39,944.136	Jhal Magsi	199,956	47,000
2	Construction of 100 Delay Action Dams in Balochistan (Package-3: 20 Dams)	8,867.283	Multiple districts	91,610	58,500
3	Construction of Awaran Dam	23,579.263	Awaran	159,897	29,652
4	Construction of Gish Kaur Storage Dam	11,709.592	Kech	94,500	13,800
5	Construction of Mara Tangi Dam.	1,969.903	Loralai	16,510	7,500
6	Construction of Panjgur Dam	22,340.590	Panjgur	110,000	24,711
7	Construction of Shehzanik Dam	2,630.293	Kech	37,891	1,235
8	Construction of Sunni Gar Dam	5,114.781	Khuzdar	34,226	8,896
9	Construction of Winder Dam	15,230.760	Lasbela	54,500	10,000
10	Construction of Tapok Dam	1,248.877	Kech	24,953	3,756
11	Construction of Garuk Storage Dam	27,753.763	Kharan	53,025	12,500
12	Construction of 100 Dams in District Areas/ Districts of Balochistan (Package-IV)	13,512.725	Multiple districts	96,475	54,284
13	Construction of 200 Dams in Killa Abd, Gulistan & Dobandai Tehsils, District Killa Abdullah.	2,937.520	Killa Abdullah	18,300	8,100
	Sub-Total	176,919.686		991,843.000	279,934.000
	KP				
1	Mohmand Dam Project	309,558.379	Mohmand Tribal District	676,000	18,233
2	Kurram Tangi Multipurpose Dam Stage-I	21,059.260	North Waziristan Tribal District	-	16,380
3	Construction of Chashma Akhoro Khet Dam	1,865.442	Karak	4,141	3,100
	Sub-Total	332,403.081		680,141.0	37,713.0
	Sindh				
1	Nai Gaj Dam Project	46,980.350	Dadu	160,000	28,800
	Sub-Total	46,980.350		160,000.000	28,800.000
	Total	1,836,069.117		8,231,984.0	346,447.0

***Question No. 39 Senator Noor Ul Haq Qadri:**
(Notice Received on 12/12/2025 at 1:42 PM) QID: 43983

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the electricity meter of the Government Hospital in Landi Kotal, District Khyber has been installed inside the grid station instead of the hospital, if so, the reasons thereof;*
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the hospital has been receiving inflated or bogus electricity bills based on inaccurate readings against the said meter, if so, the details thereof;*
- (c) whether it is further fact that despite a payment of Rs. 70 million by the Provincial Government the said meter still reflects a liability of Rs.210 million, if so, the details and reasons thereof?*

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari:

- (a) The Landi Kotal Hospital is fed through 11 kV dedicated feeder. The meter for this feeder is installed at the 132 kV Landi Kotal Grid Station, and billing is being carried out on the basis of this metering arrangement.
- (b) It is not a fact that the hospital is receiving any inflated or bogus electricity bills instead. The Meters installed in 11 kV panels are being used for billing at single point source with very accurate meter readings.
- (c) The outstanding dues against the hospital are as per the consumption recorded by the meter. Moreover, supply hours have presently been reduced in view of accumulation of arrears (Rs. 148.77 million) up to November 2025.

It is also pointed out that hospital also filed a complaint before the Consumer Court Peshawar for enhancing the supply duration of the hospital and did not dispute the billing or payment of the outstanding amount/arrears. Hospital also agreed that the entire amount shall be paid to TESCO after the approval of budget/ release of funds.

***Question No. 41 Senator Rubina Qaim Khani:**
(Notice Received on 17/12/2025 at 11:49 AM) QID: 43777

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

- (a) *the names, designations, dates of appointments, and domiciles of officers appointed in the MP Scales in the Ministry since 2022; and*
- (b) *the names, designations, dates of extensions of different MP scales officers whose contract have been extended along with reasons for such extensions?*

Mr. Azam Nazeer Tarar:

(a) the names, designations, dates of appointments, and domiciles of officers appointed in the MP Scale in the Ministry since 2022 is as under: -

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Domicile	Date of appointment	
1.	Mr. Hassan Mahmood	Legislative Advisor (MP-II)	ICT	24.08.2022	On contract basis for a period of three years. Contract extended for a period of one year w.e.f. 24.08.2025 keeping in view the performance and in terms of MP Scale Policy, 2020
2.	Mr. Kabir Ahmed Sidhu	Sr. Consultant (Research) (MP-I)	Punjab	24.11.2022	On contract basis for a period of three years. He resigned on 17.07.2023
3.	Mr. Usman Ali Lali	Consultant (Contract) (MP-II)	Punjab	13.02.2024	On contract basis for a period of three years.
4.	Mr. Jam Umair Ahmed	Sr. Legislative Advisor (MP-I)	Punjab	07.03.2024	-do-
5.	Ms. Aisha Rasool	Sr. Consultant (Research) (MP-I)	KPK	22.02.2024	-do-
6.	Mr. Khurram Shahzad Mughal	Senior Consultant (Contract) (MP-I)	Punjab	16.05.2025	-do-
7.	Mr. Ghaffar Jalil	Solicitor General (MP-II)	Punjab	22.04.2025	On contract basis for a period of two years.
8.	Mr. Taimoor Zareen Khan	Consultant (Research) (MP-II)	Punjab	27.06.2025	On contract basis for a period of three years.
9.	Mr. Muhammad Javed	Monitoring Unit Expert (MP-III)	Punjab	16.05.2025	-do-

10	Mr. Jamal Shah	Monitoring Unit Expert (MP-III)	KPK	16.05.2025	-do-
11	Mr. Adeem Ahmed	Dy. Legislative Advisor (MP-III)	KPK	27.02.2024	-do-
12	Mr. Adil Kahlon,	Dy. Legislative Advisor (MP-III)	Punjab	27.03.2024	-do-
13	Syed Shahroz Bakhtiyar	Assistant Consultant (Contract) (MP-III)	ICT	27.03.2024	-do-

(b) the names, designations, dates of extensions of different MP Scale officers whose contract have been extended along with reasons for such extensions is as under: -

Sr. No	Name and designation	Dates of extensions	Reasons
1.	Raja Naeem Akbar, Senior Consultant (Contract) (MP-I)	19.08.2022 to 18.08.2023 19.08.2023 to 18.08.2024 19.08.2024 to 10.02.2025	The responsibilities of the officer include drafting, vetting of Bills, rules, regulations, other legal Instruments like MoUs, International Agreements, Conventions and treaties etc. The officer also provides assistance to Minister for Law and Justice on all legal issues. Keeping in view the shortage of human resource and non-availability of technical acumen and the expertise he has, his contract was extended in line with the provisions of MP-Scale policy 2020, with the approval of the Prime Minister.
2.	Mr. Khuram Shahzad Mughal, Consultant (Research) (MP-II)	11.09.2022 to 10.09.2023 11.09.2023 to 10.09.2024 11.09.2024 to 10.03.2025	He was assigned opinion work to be rendered on legal matters to all Ministries / Divisions / departments. Keeping in view the shortage of human resource and non-availability of technical acumen, his contract was extended in line with the provisions of MP-Scale policy 2020, with the approval of the Prime Minister.
3.	Barrister Zahoor Ahmed, Legislative Advisor (MP-II)	11.09.2022 to 10.09.2023 11.09.2023 to 10.09.2024 11.09.2024 to 10.03.2025	He was assigned the work of Legislative drafting which is an ongoing job. Due to paucity of human resource in the said wing and keeping in view his expertise, his contract was extended in line with the provisions of MP-Scale Policy 2020, with the approval of the Prime Minister.
4.	Mr. Hassan Mehmood, Legislative Advisor (MP-II)	24.08.2025 to 23.08.2026	He was assigned the work of Legislative drafting which is a recurring feature. Due to paucity of human resource in the said wing and keeping in view his expertise, his contract was extended in line with the provision of MP-Scale Policy 2020.
5.	Mr. Hassan Mehmood, Deputy Legislative Advisor (MP-III)	30.04.2022 to 29.04.2023	He was assigned the work of Legislative drafting which is a recurring feature. Due to paucity of human resource in the said wing and keeping in view his expertise, his contract was extended in line with the provisions of MP-Scale Policy 2020.

6.	Mr. Usman Ali Lali, Deputy Advisor (R&R) (MP-III)	21.08.2022 to 20.08.2023 21.08.2023 to 20.08.2024	He was assigned job of rendering opinion on legal matters. Due to non-availability of relevant technical officers in this Ministry, his contract was extended in line with the provision of MP-Scale Policy 2020.
7.	Mr. Muhammad Javed, Monitoring Unit Expert (MP-III)	17.09.2022 to 16.09.2023 17.09.2023 to 16.09.2024 17.09.2024 to 16.03.2025	He was assigned the work related to project management of different projects to be done by the Development Wing of this Ministry including construction of Islamabad High Court, District Court Islamabad different benches of Supreme Court which was continuous process. Keeping in view the importance of these projects, his contract was extended in line with the provisions of MP-Scale Policy, 2020, with the approval of the Prime Minister.
8.	Mr. Jamal Shah, Monitoring Unit Expert (MP-III)	30.09.2022 to 29.09.2023 30.09.2023 to 29.09.2024 30.09.2024 to 29.03.2025	He was assigned the work related to project management of different projects to be done by the Development Wing of this Ministry including construction of Islamabad High Court, District Court Islamabad different benches of Supreme Court which was continuous process. Keeping in view the importance of these projects, his contract was extended in line with the provisions of MP-Scale Policy, 2020, with the approval of the Prime Minister.
9.	Mr. Khursheed Ul Hassan, Assistant Consultant (Contract) (MP-III)	29.11.2024 to 28.11.2025 29.11.2025 to 28.11.2026	He was assigned job of rendering opinion on legal matters. Due to non-availability of relevant technical officers in this Ministry, his contract was extended in line with the provisions of MP-Scale Policy 2020.
10.	Ms. Amna Anwar Siddiqui, Assistant Consultant (Contract) (MP-III)	14.12.2024 to 13.12.2025 14.12.2025 to 13.12.2026	He was assigned job of rendering opinion on legal matters. Due to non-availability of relevant technical officers in this Ministry, his contract was extended in line with the provisions of MP-Scale Policy 2020.

***Question No. 42 Senator Kamil Ali Agha:**
(Notice Received on 18/12/2025 at 12:17 PM) QID: 44020

Will the Minister for Energy (Power Division) be pleased to state that:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is currently undertaking the replacement of electricity meters with new Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) smart meters, and that a deadline of December 2026 has been set for full

implementation across all power distribution companies (DISCOs). If so, the exact amount of the fee that is to be charged from the consumer on account of replacement of the existing meters; and

- (b) *whether it is also a fact that LESCO had also replaced Old PC Meters with digital electricity meters in 2010 to avoid maximum power theft, and the consumers were also charged a fee for this replacement. If so, the details regarding the fee charged from the consumers and the total revenue collected in this regard?*

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari:

- (a) Yes. Replacement of conventional meters with Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) smart meters is being undertaken by DISCOs. A deadline of December 2026 has been set for the replacement of 3-Phase meters, without charging any additional fee to the consumers.
- (b) As per the Consumer Service Manual, meter replacement is not chargeable to the consumer where the replacement is not due to any fault of the consumer.

Accordingly, LESCO replaced old Poly Carbonate (PC) meters with digital meters under the rules prevailing at that time, and no fee was charged from consumers for any such replacement.

***Question No. 44 Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 23/12/2025 at 1:11 PM) QID: 44060

Will the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state the details of the Resolutions passed by the Provincial Assemblies relating to the Federal Govt and the action taken during the last 3 years?

Reply not received.

***Question No. 45 Senator Syed Masroor Ahsan:**
(Notice Received on 23/12/2025 at 2:27 PM) QID: 44063

Will the Minister for Water Resources be pleased to state:

- (a) *number of the dams constructed / under construction during the last two years; and*
- (b) *number of the dams are under planning by the Government to construct in future to manage acute shortage of the water across country?*

Mr. Muhammad Mueen Wattoo:

- (a) No dam has been constructed by WAPDA during the last two years, however, WAPDA is currently executing following four projects having total live storage capacity of 8.346 MAF:
- Diamer Basha Dam Project (6.40 MAF)
 - Mohmand Dam Hydropower Project(0.676 MAF)
 - Kurram Tangi Dam Project (1.11 MAF)
 - Nai Gaj Dam Project (0.16 MAF)
- (b) Following are the efforts undertaken by WAPDA regarding planning and design of Water Sector Projects:

Sr. No	Name of Project	River / Tributary	Live Storage (MAF)	Capacity (MW)	Status	Way forward
1.	Chiniot Dam	Chenab River	0.93	80	FS and DED completed. PC-I submitted for approval	Approval of PC-I and Arrangement of financing for implementation
2.	Wazirabad Dam	Chenab River	0.9	90	CS completed, PC-II being submitted for FS and DED to MoWR	DS, FS, DS, TD & implementation
3.	Mid Ranjha Dam	Chenab River	1.2	80		FS, DS, TD & implementation
4.	Shah Jiwana Dam	Chenab River	1.2	80		FS, DS, TD & implementation
5.	Sindh Barrage	Indus River	2.0	-	FS in progress	DS, TD & implementation
6.	Murunj Dam	Kaha Nullah	0.40	6.0	FS and DED completed. PC-I is in process of approval	Approval of PC-I and Arrangement of financing for implementation
7.	Hingol Dam	Hingol River	0.816	-	Updation of FS and DED and preparation of PC-I substantially completed	
8.	Shyok Dam	Shyok River	5.5	640	In-House completed	DS, TD & implementation
9.	Skardu Dam	Indus River	3.2	1,200	DS completed	FS, DS, TD & implementation
10.	Dudhnial Dam	Neelum River	1.0	960	DS completed	FS, DS, TD & implementation

FS - Feasibility Study, DED - Detailed Engineering Design, TD - Tender Documents, CS - Conceptual Study, DS - Desk Study

***Question No. 45-A Senator Mohammad Humayun Mohmand:**
(Notice Received on 18/12/2025 at 3:53 PM) QID: 44027

Will the Minister for Law and Justice be pleased to state the details of the Claims cases filed in the Insurance Tribunals, cases accepted, rejected, during the last 3 years and pending cases, Insurance company wise and action taken against the insurance companies in their illegal behavior with the bereaved families?

Mr. Azam Nazeer Tarar:

The requisite information is given below:-

1. Detail of claim cases filled, accepted, rejected during the last 3 years

Name of the Tribunal	Total Cases Filed	Accepted / Decreed	Rejected / Dismissed
Insurance Tribunal Lahore	805	397	219
Insurance Tribunal Multan	326	248	09
Insurance Tribunal Karachi	229	229	0

2. Pending Cases company wise detail :

Sr.No	Name of Insurance Companies	Insurance Tribunal Lahore	Insurance Tribunal Multan	Insurance Tribunal Karachi
		Pending Cases	Pending Cases	Pending Cases
1.	State Life Insurance	15	13	05
2.	Jubilee Life Insurance	35	49	130
3.	Adamjee Life Insurance	16	05	3
4.	Postal Life Insurance	05	60	-
5.	EFU Life Insurance	14	08	02
6.	United Insurance	11	04	05
7.	Pak Qatar Family Takaful	16	02	30
8.	IGI Life Insurance	04	02	-
9.	Dawood Family Takaful	03	-	-
10.	Security General Insurance	04	02	-
11.	Asia Insurance Co.	05	-	-
12.	Shaheen Insurance	02	02	-

13.	Silver Star Insurance	06	-	-
14.	Atlas Insurance Co.	04	-	01
15.	SPI Insurance	02	-	02

Sr.No	Name of Insurance Companies	Insurance Tribunal Lahore	Insurance Tribunal Multan	Insurance Tribunal Karachi
16.	Universal Insurance	03	-	
17.	Reliance Insurance	04	-	02
18.	Other Insurers (Unit Linked / Bancassurance/General Insurance)	40	-	01
19.	TPL Insurance	-	02	-
20.	Al-Falah Insurance	-	01	-
21.	Askari General Insurance	-	01	-
22.	Asia Life Insurance	-	02	-
23.	National Insurance Co Ltd	-	-	01
24.	Habib Insurance Co Ltd	-	-	02
25.	Crescent Star Insurance Co	-	-	01
26.	Pak Kuwait Takaful Ltd	-	-	01
27.	Salam Takaful Ltd	-	-	01
28.	PICIC Insurance Co Ltd	-	-	01
29.	East West Insurance Co Ltd	-	-	02
Total Pending cases		189	153	190

3. Action taken against the Insurance Companies:-

Over the past years, the Insurance Tribunals working under the Administrative Control of Law & Justice Division have adjudicated multiple cases highlighting unlawful conduct by life insurance companies—both public (State Life, Postal Life Insurance, etc.) and private (Adamjee Life, Jubilee Life, American Life, etc.). These cases reveal a recurring pattern of repudiation of valid death claims, undue delays, and procedural irregularities, causing substantial financial and emotional hardship to policy beneficiaries. In their rulings, the tribunals not only awarded claims but also issued specific directives to ensure compliance with statutory duties and protect the interests of bereaved families. The actions taken are as follows:-

Full settlement of claims including liquidated damages under Section 118 for cases where insurers delayed, denied, or misallocated funds.

- Directed revision of policy documents and brochures to ensure clarity, transparency, and compliance with the law.
- Ordered SECP to conduct audits, monitor insurer conduct, and report violations publicly.
- Oversight of pending petitions to ensure timely resolution and justice for bereaved families.

***Question No. 45-B Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 29/12/2025 at 1:19 PM) QID: 44086

Will the Minister for Energy (Power Division) be pleased to state the details of the electricity connections granted to the illegal housing scheme/ societies on CDA NOCs and without NOC during the last 3 years?

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari:

No electricity connection has been Provided to any Housing Society with or without CDA NOC during last three (03) years. However, it is further clarified that provision of electricity connections in Rural/ un-developed/ un-acquired areas have been provided in light of following as per policy:

NEPRA Consumer Eligibility Criteria 2003 & 2022 ([Annex-A](#))
NEPRA Consumer Service Manual (CSM) 2021, requirement of documents for electricity connection – Clause 2.3 ([Annex-B](#))
Decision of Islamabad High Court 2021, in the writ Petition 820/2018 ([Annex-C](#))
NEPRA Clarification vide letter No. NEPRA/DG(CAD)/LAD-02/3515-3517 dated 04.03.2022 ([Annex-D](#))
National Assembly Standing Committee in Interior recommendations dated 24.05.2021 ([Annex-E](#))

(Annexures have been placed in Library and on the Table of the Mover/Concerned Member).

***Question No. 45-C Senator Jan Muhammad:**
(Notice Received on 30/12/2025 at 9:47 AM) QID: 44091

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

(a) the district-wise strength of QESCO staff working in Panjgur, Kech and Gwadar; whether the existing staff strength is sufficient to manage operational affairs; and if not, the timeframe for addressing the shortfall; and

- (b) *whether any transformer repair workshop is available within Makran Division; if not, where burnt or damaged transformers are presently repaired and the steps being taken to establish local repair facilities?*

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari:

- (a) **The division wise strength of QESCO employees in respect of Panjgur, Kech & Gawadar districts is as under:**

Division	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
Gawadar	309	85	224
Turbat (Kech)	280	106	174
Panjgoor	145	61	84
Total	734	252	482

The existing working strength is not sufficient to manage operational affairs. Therefore, the recruitment process was initiated on dated 14.07.2024, however, the case remained subjudice before Honourable Balochistan High Court. Now QESCO has filed appeal against the decision of Balochistan High Court before Constitutional Court Islamabad.

- (b) At present, no transformer repair workshop is operational within Makran Division. Burnt or damaged transformers from Makran Division are currently being transported to and repaired at the QESCO Transformer Reclamation Workshop, Sheikh Manda, Quetta, which is the designated facility for such repairs.

However, it is submitted that the building for a transformer repair workshop in Makran Division has already been completed. The establishment and operationalization of the workshop have been delayed due to non-participation of bidders in the tendering process, primarily on the account of the prevailing law and order situation in Makran Division.

The matter is under consideration, and necessary steps will be taken to initiate the tendering process and make the workshop operational as soon as the law-and-order situation improves and favorable conditions for participation of bidders are available.

However, to cater the need for meeting any emergency requirements a sufficient quantity of transformers has already been arranged and positioned at the field store, Turbat, as well as at Gwadar.

ISLAMABAD,
The 19th January, 2026

HAFEEZ ULLAH SHEIKH,
Acting Secretary.

SENATE SECRETARIAT

“UN-STARRED QUESTION AND THEIR REPLIES”**For Tuesday, the 20th January, 2026****Question No. 1 Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**

(Notice Received on 19/12/2025 at 4:04 PM) QID: 44028

Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state the details of the gas units consumed, units and billed amount, amount received, losses/theft/pilferage of units during the current year (2025) month wise of SNGPL and SSGPL?

Reply not received.

Question No. 2 Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:

(Notice Received on 22/12/2025 at 3:34 PM) QID: 44050

Will the Minister for Energy (Power Division) be pleased to state the details of the auction of defunct Power Plants, the auction amount against its reserve price and total auctioned amount received during the last 2 years?

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari: It is submitted that the details of the auction of defunct power plants, including the auction amount against the reserve price and the total amount received during the last two years, are attached in **Annex-I**.

Details of Auction Plants of GENCOs

GENCO	Plant	Capacity (MW)	Contract Type	Buyer	Contract Signing Date	Date of Commencement	PKR in Millions		
							Reserve Price	Auction Price	Received Amount as on 02.01.2025
JPCL (I)	Kotri	150	OCB	Daraza Builders	12-May-25	4-Aug-25	1,866	1,880	1,880
	Jamshoro	880	G2G	Wah Industries Limited	24-Jul-25	17-Dec-25	9,974	9,974	997
	TPS-Quetta	57	OCB	Perfect Tel	20-Aug-25	22-Sep-25	591	622	342
CPGCL (II)	Sukkur	50	G2G	Wah Industries Limited	24-Jul-25	25-Aug-25	484	484	169
	TPS Guddu B-2	600	G2G	Wah Industries Limited	24-Jul-25	21-Oct-25	3,460	3,460	346
	TPS Guddu B-3 & 4	640	G2G	Wah Industries Limited	24-Jul-25	12-Nov-25	7,064	7,064	706
	TPS MTN-Cantt.	20	OCB	Malik Bashir	5-Jun-25	11-Jul-25	85	101	101
NPGCL (III)	Piranghaib MTN	260	OCB	Daraza Builders	10-Jul-25	1-Sep-25	1,878	2,017	2,017
	GTPS Shahdara	85	OCB	Daraza Builders	10-Jul-25	26-Aug-25	325	413	413
	GTPS-FSD	244	OCB	Daraza Builders	14-May-25	15-Sep-25	1,863	1,930	1,544
	SPS-FSD	132	G2G	Wah Industries Limited	22-Jul-25	6-Oct-25	1,601	1,601	400
	TPS MZGU # 1-2-3	630	G2G	Wah Industries Limited	22-Jul-25	14-Nov-25	8,292	8,292	829
	TPS MZGU # 4	320	G2G	Wah Industries Limited	22-Jul-25	3-Nov-25	3,008	3,008	301
LPGCL (IV)	TPS MZGU # 5-6	400	G2G	Wah Industries Limited	22-Jul-25	25-Nov-25	3,750	3,750	375
	TPS-Lakhra	150	OCB	Daraza Builders	12-May-25	19-May-25	1,576	2,133	2,133
Grand Total							45,817	46,729	12,554

Notes:

- 1- OCB stands for open competitive bidding & G2G is Govt. to Govt.
- 2- The Disposal contract for 415-MW Block of has n't yet been signed and it is under consideration of NTF for alternate option.
- 3- Buildings & Land of GENCOs is not included.

Question No. 3 Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:

(Notice Received on 23/12/2025 at 1:15 PM) QID: 44069

Will the Minister for Law and Justice be pleased to state the details of the number of the Advocates appointed/approval granted/recommended for appointments in the Ministry, it's attached departments, Courts and other departments/ organizations during the last 2 years?

Mr. Azam Nazeer Tarar: The Ministry of Law and Justice has appointed 17 Advocates /Law graduates during the Period 01.01.2024 to 31-12-2025 **(Annex-A)**.

In addition, 110 Advocates have been appointed on various posts across the Pakistan in the Office of the Attorney General for Pakistan. **(Annex-B)**.

Moreover, Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman)'s Secretariat has appointed 2 officers for legal cases in the Court during the last two years. **(Annex-C)**.

Furthermore, Federal Ombudsperson Secretariat for Protection against Harassment of Women at the Work Place has appointed 10 Advocates during the last two years. **(Annex-D)**.

Annex-A

Sr.#	Name of Ministry/Divisions/Organizations/Attached Departments/Sub-ordinate offices	Designation	Station	Number of Advocates appointed in Care Taker Govt	Number of Advocates appointed in Current Govt
1	Ministry of Law and Justice	Sr. Legislative Advisor (MP-I)	Islamabad	04	13
		Sr. Consultant (Research) (MP-I)			
		Consultant (Contract) (MP-II)			
		Deputy Legislative Advisor (MP-III)			
		Sr. Consultant (Contract) (MP-I)			
		Solicitor General (MP-II)			
		Consultant (Research) (MP-II)			
		Deputy Legislative Advisor (MP-III)			
		Assistant Consultant (Contract) (MP-III)			
		Deputy Advisor (Opinion) (MP-III)			
		Deputy Advisor (R&R) (MP-III)			
		Assistant Draftsman (BS-18)			
		Assistant Draftsman (BS-18)			
		Assistant Solicitor (BS-18)			
		Assistant Solicitor (BS-18)			
		Junior Executive / Proof Reader (BS-16)			
		Inspector Enforcement (BS-16)			
Total				17	

Annex-B

Sr.#	Name of Ministry/Divisions/Organizations/Attached Departments/Sub-ordinate offices	Designation	Station	Number of Advocates appointed in Care taker Govt	Number of Advocates appointed in Current Govt	
1	Ministry of Law and Justice	Addl-Attorney General	Islamabad/Rawalpindi	-	05	
			Karachi			
			Quetta			
		Total			05	
		Deputy Attorney Generals	Islamabad/Rawalpindi	-	06	
			Lahore	02	03	
			Karachi	-	04	
			Multan	-	01	
			Bahawalpur	-	01	
			Sukkur	-	01	
			Hyderabad	-	01	
			Larkana	-	01	
			Peshawar	-	04	
			Abbottabad	-	01	
			Bannu	-	01	
		Quetta	-	01		
		Khuzdar	-	01		
		Total			28	
		Asstt-Attorney General	Islamabad/Rawalpindi	01	16	
			Lahore	04	07	
			Multan	03	04	
			Karachi	04	05	
			Bahawalpur	-	03	
			Peshawar	01	05	
			D.I. Khan	-	01	
			Abbottabad	-	01	
			Bannu	-	01	
Quetta	-		04			
Mir Pur Khas	-		01			
Sukkur	-	02				
Total			63			
Consultant (MP-I)	AGP office,	-	01			
Consultant (MP-II)	Islamabad	-	04			
Consultant (MP-III)		-	04			
Intern/Associate Layers		-	05			
Total			14			
Grand Total			110			

Annex-C

Sr.#	Name of Ministry/Divisions/Organizations/Attached Departments /Sub-ordinate offices	Designation	Station	Number of Advocates appointed in Care taker Govt	Number of Advocates appointed in Current Govt
1	Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman)'s Secretariat	Senior Law Officer (Part Time)	Islamabad	01	-
		Commissioner-IRD	Karachi	-	01
Total				02	

Annex-D

Sr.#	Name of Ministry/Divisions/Organizations/Attached Departments /Sub-ordinate offices	Designation	Station	Number of Advocates appointed in Care taker Govt	Number of Advocates appointed in Current Govt
1	Federal Ombudsman Secretariat for Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace	Assistant Registrar	Quetta	-	01
		Assistant Law Officer	Karachi	-	01
		Assistant Registrar	Karachi	-	01
		Law Officer	Karachi	-	01
		Assistant Registrar	Lahore	-	01
		Assistant	Multan	-	01
		Retainership/Case to Case Basis	Islamabad	-	04
		Total			10

Question No. 3-A Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:

(Notice Received on 29/12/2025 at 1:20 PM) QID: 44087

Will the Minister for Law and Justice be pleased to state the details of the cases filed in the Courts, Tribunals etc. under the Ministry, numbers of cases filed, decided, accepted and dismissed during the last 3 years and pending?

Mr. Azam Nazeer Tarar:

Ministry of Law and Justice takes great pride in its work to improve access to justice for all through a myriad of initiatives in the country. In this regards, numerous legislative, administrative and coordination measures have been taken to improve access to justice for all.

To improve judicial efficiency and to facilitate litigants and lawyers in accessing their cases related information / documents and to enable speedy judicial dispensation, a web-based Case Flow Management System (CFMS) has been developed and deployed in 170 Federal Courts / Tribunals across the country. Through automation, the following facilities are available:

- Online Court wise cause list generation
- Case Search (Title, Case No., Judge Name, Party Name)
- Cases Status (detail of previous hearings, next date of hearing)
- SMS intimation regarding next date of hearing (15 days, 7 days, 24 hours before the hearing)
- Video link facility has been provided in 39 criminal courts and 14 Central and District Jails in order to reduce the security risk, burden on exchequer and to save the time through use of video-link facility resulting in reduced prisoner movement and virtual visits.

To view the overall performance of Federal Courts / Tribunals, a Management Dashboard has been developed with following facilities:

- Case statistics such as total No. of cases pending, disposed of etc.
- Court Progress with regards to disposal of cases
- Detail regarding case disposal time
- Case related documents like Complaint, Order sheets/judgement etc. are accessible

Detail of cases filed, pending and disposed off since **January 2023** in following category of Courts/Tribunals are as under:

Court/Tribunal Wise Report				
*** These statistics are based on the data digitized from January 2023				
Sr#	Court / Tribunal Category	Total Cases	Pending Cases	Disposed Cases
1	Special Courts (Central)	7758	3346	4412
2	Special Courts (Control of Narcotics Substances)	5299	2837	2462
3	Banking Courts	79326	30354	48972
4	Special Courts (Offences in Banks)	1252	750	502
5	Special Court (Anti-Terrorism)	243	96	147
6	Accountability Courts	575	264	311
7	Drug Courts	2727	1027	1700
8	Custom Appellate Tribunal (CAT)	12983	5995	6988
9	Federal Service Tribunal	7373	5361	2012
10	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	112496	70063	42433
11	Special Courts (Customs, Taxation & Anti-Smuggling)	2443	1436	1007
12	Competition Appellate Tribunal	256	65	191
13	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority	1083	532	551
14	Medical Tribunal	82	76	6
15	Intellectual Property Tribunal	3545	1545	2000
16	Insurance Appellate Tribunal	1246	437	809
17	Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board	330	186	144
18	Commercial Courts	23	23	0
19	Anti-Dumping Appellate Tribunal	356	84	272
20	Environmental Protection Tribunal (EPT)	78	17	61
21	Gas Utility Court	571	448	123
22	Official Secret Act Court	7	2	5
Grand Total		240,052	124,944	115,108

ISLAMABAD,
the 19th January, 2026

HAFEEZULLAH SHEIKH,
Acting Secretary.