(363rd Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

"QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES"

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

Tuesday, the 25th August, 2026

DEFERRED QUESTIONS

[Questions No. 26 and 21]
were deferred on 8th May, 2026 (361st Session)

*(Def.) Question No. 26 **Senator Rubina Qaim Khani:**
(Notice Received on 11/12/2025 at 12:36 PM) QID: 43764

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

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari: The existing tariff structure, electricity consumers are broadly categorized as residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, bulk, general supply and others to ensure cost-reflective and equitable tariffs. This classification enables targeted subsidies, cost-reflective tariffs, efficient load management, and overall financial sustainability of the power sector. The notified GoP tariffs for FY 2025-26 are attached at **Annex-I**.

Further, for residential consumers multiple slabs have been specified, each slab with a separate tariff. The classification of residential consumers into protected and non-protected categories is based on the poverty thresholds of Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) issued by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. The survey, which segments the population into five income quintiles, shows that about 92% of households in the bottom two quintiles (roughly 40% of the population) consume around 200 units of electricity per month for at least consecutive six months.

Using this consumption threshold, around 11 million households were classified as protected consumers, closely corresponding to the bottom 40% income group which have now been increased to 19.5 million till Sep 2025. This group is heavily subsidized by the Government whereas the non-protected consumers are also getting subsidies.

The Government covers the difference between the NEPRA-determined tariff and the GoP-notified tariff as a subsidy. The slab-wise NEPRA and GoP tariffs for residential consumers up to 400 units for FY 2025-26 are attached (**Annex-II**). For FY 2025-26, Government has allocated Rs. 421 billion subsidy for electricity consumers utilizing up to 400 units and this subsidy has been capped under the high-level agreements.

However, it is important to highlight that the average residential tariff has been reduced by 15% from Jun-24 to Oct-25 through various interventions including termination of inefficient plants, renegotiation of power purchase agreements, strengthening economic parameters & increased fiscal allocations.

Annex-I

GoP Notified Tariff FY 2025-26

Consumer Category	Fixed Charges	Variable Charges
	Rs. / Cons. / Month	Rs/ kWh
Domestic		
Up to 50 Units - Life Line	-	3.95
51-100 units - Life Line	-	7.74
01-100 Units (Protected)	-	10.54
101-200 Units (Protected)	-	13.01
01-100 Units	-	22.44
101-200 Units	-	28.91
201-300 Units	-	33.10
301-400 Units	200	37.99
401-500 Units	400	40.20
501-600 Units	600	41.62
601-700 Units	800	42.76
Above 700 Units	1,000	47.69
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		46.85
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	1,000	40.53
Temporary Supply	2,000	57.94

Annex-II

The slab-wise GoP-notified tariff for domestic consumers up to 400 units for FY 2025-26 is as follows:

		NEPRA Rate	GoP Rate	Subsidy
		Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh
Protected	Up to 50 Units - Life Line	6.78	3.95	2.83
	51-100 units - Life Line	11.50	7.74	3.76
	01-100 Units	28.55	10.54	18.01
	101-200 Units	31.43	13.01	18.42
Un-protected	01-100 Units	30.27	22.44	7.83
	101-200 Units	33.76	28.91	4.85
	201-300 Units	37.04	33.10	3.93
	301-400 Units	38.64	37.99	0.65

(Def.)* Question No. 21 **Senator Zamir Hussain Ghumro:
(Notice Received on 19/03/2026 at 1:49 PM) QID: 44387

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

(a) the details of Subsidy and Capacity charges paid to each Independent Power Producer (IPP) during last two years indicating also the steps being taken by the Government to phase out this burden; and

(b) the details of electricity being produced by each IPP and amount paid to them during last two years?

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari: (a) Details of Capacity and Energy Charges of each power project during last two FY 2023-24 & FY 2024-25 is attached (**Annex-I**).

The Government of Pakistan does not provide any subsidy to Independent Power Producers (IPPs).

Payments to IPPs are made strictly in line with the tariff framework approved by the regulator and in accordance with the terms of their respective Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). These payments primarily consist of two components: (i) fuel cost, which reflects the actual cost of fuel consumed for electricity generation, and (ii) capacity charges, which cover fixed costs such as capital expenditure, operations and maintenance (O&M), insurance, working capital requirements, and return on investment. As such, these payments are contractual obligations and do not contain any element of subsidy.

The Government provides targeted subsidies to electricity consumers as part of its socio-economic policy. These subsidies are designed to support low-income households, particularly those consuming up to 200 units per month, to ensure affordability of electricity. For FY 2025-26, **the Government has allocated approximately Rs. 250 billion in subsidies for such consumers across XWDISCOs, reflecting its commitment to protecting vulnerable segments of society while maintaining financial discipline in the power sector.**

The Government has taken multiple steps for **power sector reforms** including termination of costly IPPs, tariff reduction of IPPs, Disposal of defunct GENCOs, rationalization of industrial tariff, and incremental consumption package to industry.

(b) The details of electricity being generated by each IPP along with CPP and EPP for the last two FY 2023-24 & FY 2024-25 is attached (**Annex-I**).

Annex-I

Details of Energy Generation (GWh), Energy Purchase Price (EPP) and Capacity Purchase Price (CPP)

S. No.	Name of Power Plant	EPP AND CPP (RS. IN MILLION)					
		FY 2023-24			FY 2024-25		
		Energy Delivered (GWh)	EPP	CPP	Energy Delivered (GWh)	EPP	CPP
1	WAPDA	33,258.73	2,769.28	105,203.25	33,518.60	3,082.84	180,453.37
2	S K Hydro Private Limited	0.03	0.00	0.11	2,109.10	593.83	60,746.06
3	Neelum Jhelum	1,744.04	-	15,902.89	-	-	-
4	Jagran (AJ&K)	113.18	1,522.96	4.28	113.61	425.87	-
5	Malakand-III (PEDO)	221.59	210.57	4,490.76	254.53	437.36	5,343.73
6	Pehur (PEDO)	-	-	-	-	1,078.80	-
7	Laraib Energy (AJ&K)	415.97	426.14	11,312.00	353.60	534.65	8,110.54
8	Patrind Hydro (AJ&K)	564.85	191.99	18,380.65	550.64	232.57	18,149.74
9	Gulpur Hydropower Project	268.07	125.21	17,522.72	175.66	98.07	16,248.06
10	Karot Hydropower Project	3,161.45	1,368.32	57,305.53	2,738.19	2,338.86	101,111.78
11	GENCO-I	-	39.82	3,204.87	-	15.54	759.11
12	GENCO-II	2,551.35	30,941.35	3,580.71	2,355.88	28,559.75	821.25
13	GENCO-III	938.73	26,410.96	15,968.67	949.54	26,497.72	34,013.27
14	Lal Pir Power	358.99	13,453.44	8,838.40	-	-	2,671.69
15	Pak Gen. Power	211.00	8,310.36	8,861.73	7.75	280.63	5,728.01
16	Altern Energy				-	6.21	
17	Fauji Kabirwala	92.01	3,053.70	2,337.12	68.96	2,204.12	2,671.19
18	Habibullah Coastal		646.86	62.29	-	46.40	-
19	Hub Power	-	312.38	32,150.63	15.05	628.85	5,967.91
20	KAPCO	-	-	352.03	52.71	1,749.67	-
21	Kohinoor Energy	207.62	7,218.64	2,525.64	76.16	1,990.51	1,990.57
22	Rousch Power	9.71	226.49	8,436.73	62.52	1,887.95	11,635.85
23	Saba Power	54.18	2,091.82	3,266.72	-	-	820.07
24	TNB Liberty Power	903.87	25,084.49	4,801.52	817.72	21,406.58	3,597.98
25	Uch Power	3,965.85	54,788.51	8,033.18	3,886.78	53,403.76	6,756.93
26	Attock Gen.	206.64	6,259.58	3,377.28	92.42	1,790.11	5,482.49
27	Atlas Power	252.87	8,970.58	4,630.65	15.22	247.57	2,830.77
28	Engro Power Gen. Qadirpur	813.48	9,149.28	4,237.98	774.31	9,111.77	2,562.01
29	Saif Power	220.59	6,962.54	4,237.57	234.41	6,996.82	3,371.10
30	Orient Power	541.20	15,926.80	5,083.26	459.13	13,606.63	4,707.27
31	Nishat Power	453.69	16,229.38	4,542.18	86.66	133.26	4,005.49
32	Nishat Chunian	240.45	8,947.18	4,488.05	57.21	724.24	4,046.27
33	Sapphire Electric	479.36	14,367.56	4,106.16	268.93	8,253.69	2,119.35
34	Halmore Power	207.55	6,595.83	5,597.34	364.55	10,947.70	5,076.08
35	Narowal Energy	200.96	7,847.72	6,173.25	37.93	761.87	4,483.10
36	Liberty Power Tech.	239.94	8,590.39	4,799.64	77.84	1,615.29	3,847.41
37	Foundation Power	1,087.56	10,923.80	4,320.27	1,122.64	10,838.81	3,107.62
38	Uch-II Power	2,025.72	32,275.24	24,917.86	2,233.47	31,732.14	19,315.15
39	Huaneng Shandong Ruyi (Sahiwal Imported Coal)	2,075.55	45,630.81	123,185.43	4,255.19	79,151.61	111,168.41
40	QATPL (Bhikki)	3,660.15	69,991.40	45,217.40	6,098.15	141,487.65	18,063.58
41	NPPMCL (Haveli Bahadur Shah)	7,930.78	183,906.66	34,242.22	6,515.65	138,739.49	22,101.88
42	NPPMCL (Balloki)	6,684.63	157,463.03	33,057.82	5,479.91	127,437.83	23,723.79
43	Port Qasim Electric Power	782.26	12,220.01	104,418.45	2,751.20	43,747.86	128,744.61
44	China Power Hub	476.55	11,998.49	136,662.99	671.65	13,288.91	124,460.55
45	Engro Powergen Thar	3,766.21	50,537.77	63,372.30	3,852.91	46,574.53	59,993.84
46	Lucky Electric	1,688.68	20,233.51	56,686.50	1,018.76	18,968.44	49,413.27
47	Punjab Thermal Power	3,197.29	76,353.64	33,420.15	1,757.27	46,163.76	19,298.13
48	Thar Energy	1,948.50	27,738.50	38,816.40	1,601.32	26,356.83	39,441.38
49	Thar Coal Block-1 Power Generation Compa	7,500.33	116,416.69	161,453.08	8,315.01	107,017.05	124,632.58
50	ThalNova Power	1,830.69	28,060.66	40,418.19	1,778.36	31,941.19	31,986.15
51	CHASNUPP-I	1,959.76	3,239.60	20,894.09	2,164.03	4,899.53	19,979.59
52	CHASNUPP-II	2,520.36	5,601.74	30,019.66	2,268.78	6,174.99	46,777.38
53	CHASNUPP-III	2,331.33	4,010.82	47,782.07	2,377.84	6,085.78	21,658.31
54	CHASNUPP-IV	2,498.06	4,638.55	48,450.66	2,530.23	5,708.51	46,543.55
55	KANUPP-II	5,900.77	10,760.64	172,643.86	7,453.42	14,532.37	62,872.88
56	KANUPP-III	7,914.59	9,358.49	82,148.34	5,657.79	14,960.37	164,873.55
57	Tavanir (Iran)	440.04	13,037.94	1,519.15	453.92	11,932.18	1,206.67
58	Zorlu Enerji Pakistan	111.35		2,133.35	98.68		5,513.41
59	FFC Energy	97.19		2,310.10	76.39		2,045.99
60	Three Gorges First Wind Farm	108.36		4,592.03	85.65		2,718.25
61	Foundation Wind Energy-I	110.98		6,956.31	93.25		4,934.17
62	Foundation Wind Energy-II	122.97		6,882.33	105.45		3,977.89
63	Sapphire Wind	79.43	-	6,428.02	78.91	-	4,370.22
64	Yunus Energy	82.72		5,067.90	84.73		3,576.16
65	Metro Power Company	125.17		4,353.83	105.36		5,283.16
66	Gul Ahmad Wind	83.26		5,627.30	86.03		4,440.79
67	Master Wind Energy	85.08		5,695.05	82.34		4,169.06
68	Tenaga Generasi	93.17		6,007.24	89.17		4,604.84
69	HydroChina Dawood Power	89.41		6,099.56	86.20		4,589.25
70	Sachal Energy Development	115.08		6,405.95	87.76		5,980.02
71	UEP Wind Power	169.57		12,323.05	153.05		8,649.51
72	Artistic Wind Power	168.04		2,445.79	145.79	-	3,375.99
73	Act Wind	72.55		2,671.87	56.12		1,846.70
74	Hawa Energy	92.43		5,809.09	106.00	-	4,600.82

75	Jhimpir Power	92.56		5,898.83	107.17	-	4,604.07
76	Three Gorges Second Wind Farm	86.43		5,349.00	87.06		3,833.01
77	Three Gorges Third Wind Farm	88.43		5,477.50	83.64		3,950.69
78	Tricon Boston Consulting-A	111.16		6,730.65	119.50	-	5,262.80
79	Tricon Boston Consulting-B	108.15		6,612.93	114.47	-	5,153.78
80	Tricon Boston Consulting-C	107.63		6,691.67	114.32	-	5,113.91
81	Zephyr Power	121.76		5,895.27	123.89		5,666.42
82	Master Green Energy	103.97		2,423.11	108.08		1,820.95
83	Lucky Renewables (Tricom)	110.69		3,589.97	113.97		1,968.16
84	ACT2 Din Wind	115.20		2,321.51	121.13		1,949.04
85	Artistic 2 Wind Power	110.97		3,955.81	118.18	-	1,894.88
86	Indus Wind Energy	117.74		2,662.59	131.95		2,113.25
87	Lakeside Energy	114.95		3,182.09	123.60		2,023.85
88	Liberty Wind Power-I	109.25		3,096.87	108.89	-	1,765.52
89	Liberty Wind Power-II	110.90		3,064.42	111.43	-	1,883.12
90	Din Energy	108.96		2,652.64	111.42		1,826.64
91	Gul Ahmad Electric	133.92		2,721.43	129.54		2,063.87
92	NASDA Green Energy	115.86		3,188.04	122.32		1,930.83
93	Metro 2 Wind Power	157.97		5,536.78	171.91		3,293.23
94	Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park	155.11	-	6,707.93	157.69	-	6,654.57
95	Appolo Solar Development	162.53		7,649.13	165.62		7,549.99
96	Best Green Energy	158.94	-	7,832.28	164.50	-	7,841.09
97	Crest Energy	163.23		8,103.74	167.53		8,020.89
98	AJ Power	16.61		580.21	18.01		567.94
99	Harappa Solar	30.27	-	948.95	30.68	-	946.62
100	Zenfa Pakistan New Energy/ Atlas Sola	190.35		3,811.61	189.53	-	2,781.10
101	Helios Power	44.90		315.36	97.51		1,334.52
102	HNDS Energy	46.17		323.87	96.87		1,334.47
103	Meridian Energy	46.86		328.21	98.16		1,349.60
104	Jamal Din Wali-II	168.30	1,257.74	964.90	191.65	4,803.19	309.23
105	Jamal Din Wali-III	180.44	1,345.91	990.56	183.43	4,420.41	390.19
106	RYK Mills	76.27	577.93	612.34	58.59	2,081.09	422.50
107	Chiniot Power	125.03	1,083.85	1,341.39	132.87	3,927.94	1,533.59
108	Hamza Sugar Mills	59.19	442.38	488.94	30.01	1,238.48	218.65
109	The Thal Industries Corporation	54.68	421.92	508.89	45.11	1,388.82	318.96
110	Almoiz Industries	28.60	217.55	268.97	22.67	579.62	164.35
111	Chanar Energy	16.37	125.19	158.76	3.27	866.54	21.07
112	Jamshoro Coal				368.27	4,393.30	
113	Shahtaj Sugar Mills				2.76	16.17	
114	SPPs		311.40	189.90	-		
115	Ranolia Hydropower Project	-	-	-	-	24.07	-
116	Daral Khwar Hydropower Project	124.37	984.99	-	159.05	1,394.07	-
	Any other relevant Power Plant(s)						
	Total	126,929.25	1,188,959.43	1,901,944.11	127,159.22	1,149,122.29	1,807,398.41

@*Question No. 13 **Senator Kamran Murtaza:**
(Notice Received on 10/07/2026 at 3:57 PM) QID: 44877

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

(a) the amount of economic losses suffered by Pakistan due to floods during the last five years; and

(b) the details of foreign assistance received by Pakistan in view of those losses?

Minister Incharge of the Prime Minister's Office: (a) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) compiles and maintains records of human losses and damages caused during the monsoon (flood) season. However, the assessment and compilation of economic losses are not mandated to NDMA; therefore, such data is neither reported nor maintained by this Authority.

@Transferred from Ministry of Finance and Revenue.

1. It is pertinent to mention that, following the major flood events of Monsoon 2025, the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and recovery planning were led by the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) n coordination with the relevant stakeholders. A summary of the findings of these assessments is enclosed as Appendix-I to Annex-A.

2. Summary of losses and damages (Province/ state-wise) caused by major disasters, including floods/ monsoon events from 2022 to 2026 is enclosed as Appendix-II to Annex-A.

Input From M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiative

Planning Division has reported as under:

I. Floods 2022

The Government of Pakistan, in collaboration with development partners, Conducted the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) 2022, which estimated:

* Damages: US$ 14.9 billion

* Losses: US$ 15.2 billion

II. Floods 2025

Following the floods of 2025, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives prepared “A Preliminary Assessment of Flood Damages in the Economy of Pakistan”, based on information available up to 30 September 2025. The assessment estimated total economic damages of approximately Rs. 822 billion. However, a revised estimate suggests Rs. 853 billion by development partners.

(b) 1. International Receipts for Floods

Ser	Country	USD	PKR (in million)
Floods 2022			
a.	Asian Development Bank		775
b.	Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre		6
c.	Kuwait		278
d.	China		28
e.	Indonesia		205
	Total		**1,292**
Floods 2025			
a.	Malaysia	100,000	28.80
b.	China	2,000,000	562.95
c.	ICESCO (Africa)	100,000	28.07
d.	OIC	100,000	28.07
	Total	**2,300,000**	**647.89**
	Grand Total	**2,300,000**	**1,939.89**

2. Detail of foreign donation / humanitarian assistance (in-kind) received from 2021 to 2026 is enclosed as Appendix-III to Annex-A

Input From M/o Planning, Development & Special Initiative

Planning Division has reported as under:

Following the 2022 floods, the Government of Pakistan developed the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF) to guide resilient recovery and reconstruction efforts. At the International Conference on Climate Resilient Pakistan, held in Geneva on 9 January 2023, development partners pledged approximately US$10.987 billion, comprising approximately US$10.44 billion in concessional financing and US$546.49 million in grants, to support Pakistan's recovery and resilience agenda.

These pledges have been translated into recovery programs under the 4RF portfolio, which currently comprises:

2022 Floods Foreign Assistance for Project Financing

Foreign Assistance	US $ Million
Project Financing	6,134.91
Additional Financing	719
Total	6,853.91

Following the 2025 floods, the Government of Pakistan undertook a Preliminary Assessment of Flood Damages to estimate disaster impacts. While several international organizations provided targeted humanitarian support, no dedicated foreign-funded recovery portfo io has been established for the 2025 floods. The Government initially relied on domestic resources and did not formally appeal for international assistance.

(Annexures have been placed in library and on the Table of the mover/concerned member.)

*Question No. 35 **Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**
(Notice Received on 22/06/2026 at 10:29 AM) QID: 44735

Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state the per day demand and production of natural gas in the country at present indicating also the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik:

The average raw / unproccessed indigenous natural gas production in country is around 3,091 mmcfd. The volume of indgenous gas sales remained between 2,600 - 2,700 mmcfd after accounting for shrinkage due to processing.

On SNGPL's network gas demand is around 1,100 mmcfd On SSGC network, the demand is around 790 mmcfd. The gas demand on dedicated network / independent of SSGCL and SNGPL network is around 1,200 mmcfd. LNG is imported to meet the demand of power plants on SNGPL and SSGCL network.

The following steps/initiatives have been taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply and to facilitate and promote Exploration and Production (E&P) activities to enhance production: -

- **Offshore Block Award**: After a gap of around two decades, a successful offshore bid round was undertaken in October, 2025 resulting in award of 23 blocks. Moreover, new local and foreign oil and gas companies have participated and secured exploration blocks.
- **Onshore Bidding Rounds**: Government has been conducting bi-annual bid rounds for onshore over past few years. During last three

years 05 bid rounds were undertaken and 46 blocks were awarded for exploration and production activities.

- **Basin Study**: A comprehensive high resolution Basin Study for hydrocarbon potential has been underway which will open new avenues for future E&P activities in the country and additional production.
- **Tight Gas Policy 2024**: Tight Gas policy was approved by the CCI in February, 2024 offering additional pricing incentives over and above petroleum policy 2012.
- **Amendments in Petroleum Policy 2012**: Amendments in Petroleum Policy 2012:
- Another chance for E&P companies to opt policy 2012 through conversion.
- Zone-I(F) incentives for existing license holders.
- Lease period till commercial production.

- **Third party Sale Regime**: As part of gas market liberalization, E&P companies have been allowed to sell up to 35% of gas from new oil and gas discoveries to any third party through competitive bidding.
- **Supply is being ensured** to various sectors in line with the Government approved priority order.
- **Daily meetings** to review demand-supply position are held by NCMC with participation of the relevant stakeholders.
- **LNG cargoes** are being arranged.

Outcome of Initiatives: Since April, 2022, during the tenure of the present Government, more than 40 oil and gas discoveries have been made, reflecting sustained exploration efforts in the upstream sector. Out of these discoveries, 18 have already been successfully brought on stream. As of December 2025, the cumulative average production from these producing discoveries stands at approximately 61 Million Cubic Feet Per Day (MMCFD) of natural gas and 1,553 Barrels of Oil Per Day (BOPD). These production levels demonstrate tangible progress in converting discoveries into commercially productive assets, while the remaining discoveries are at various stages of appraisal, development planning, and commercialization, subject to technical, commercial, and regulatory considerations.

*Question No. 36 **Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri:**
(Notice Received on 22/06/2026 at 1:36 PM) QID: 44741

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

(a) details of cases of rape, gang rape, rape of minors, custodial sexual assault and rape-cum-murder registered, challaned, pending trial, decided, convicted and acquitted after the enforcement of the Anti-Rape Investigation and Trial Act, 2021 with year-wise and province-wise breakup; and

(b) whether the Special Courts, Special Prosecutors, Anti-Rape Crisis Cells and Special Sexual Offences Investigation Units required under the said law have been fully established and made functional throughout the country, indicating also the steps being taken to improve conviction rate and ensure speedy justice to victims along-with reasons for delays, if any?

Mr. Azam Nazeer Tarar: (a) Year-wise requisite details from the Provinces are at **Annex-I**. Response from the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) is still awaited and same is being expedited.

(b) Under the Anti-Rape (Investigation & Trial) Act, 2021, the Special Courts have been notified in all the provinces and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) (**Annex-II**). Ministry of Law & Justice has also notified the Special Prosecutors across country (**Annex-III**). Moreover, this Ministry has notified the establishment of Anti-Rape Crisis Cells (ARCCs) in all the provinces and ICT in consultation with the relevant stakeholders (**Annex-IV**). Special Sexual Offences Investigation Units (SSOIUs) has also been established by the relevant provincial authorities (**Annex-V**).

It is also submitted that a special committee has been constituted under the section 15 of Anti-rape (Investigation & Trial) Act, 2021 (**Annex-VI**). The committee oversees the implementation of provisions of Act on regular basis. In this regard, Performance Management Review (PMR) Mechanism for the Special Committee has also been notified (**Annex-VII**). Accordingly, the committee has held seven (07) rounds of PMR hitherto.

Details of last five rounds are at **Annex-VIII**.

(Annexures have been placed in Library and on the Table of the mover/concerned member.)

*Question No. 37 **Senator Jan Muhammad:**
(Notice Received on 23/06/2026 at 9:57 AM) QID: 44747

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has imposed a ban/restriction on new domestic gas connections by SNGPL and SSGCL; if so, the reasons thereof indicating also the expected timeline for its withdrawal;

(b) the total number of applications for new domestic gas connections which were already under process before the imposition of the ban with region-wise breakup indicating also those applicants who had deposited demand notice fees, urgent fees, meter and service line charges and completed required formalities /surveys out of the same;

(c) the present status of the said pending applications with region-wise breakup including the number of connections at different stages of processing; and

(d) whether the Government intends to provide those applicants gas connections or refund the deposited amounts to them?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik: (a) Due to the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, RLNG supplies have been disrupted due to which RLNG domestic connections have been temporally paused. The process for provision of RLNG domestic connections will be resumed upon normalization of RLNG supplies.

(b) Region-wise breakup details of applicants is attached as **Annex-A**.

(c) As per part. 'b' above.

(d) The provision of new gas connections will be resumed after normalization of RLNG supplies on their turn/merit.

Annex I

Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited's Connections Details as on 28th April, 2026

Old Cases Demand Notices Deposited

Region	Consent Applications Received	Contract Signed	Conversion Bill Genrated	Conversion Payment Received	Consent Meter Installed	Pending Connections
Abbottabad	4,635	4,434	4,424	4,298	3,596	702
Bahawalpur	3,644	3,352	3,147	3,095	2,428	667
Faisalabad	16,070	15,728	15,703	14,892	8,345	6,547
Gujranwala	4,160	4,041	4,034	3,701	2,820	881
Gujrat	4,751	4,695	4,673	4,209	3,097	1,112
Islamabad	4,154	4,059	4,043	3,867	2,837	1,030
Karak	1,789	1,761	1,736	1,553	1,410	143
Lahore East	2,267	2,167	2,145	1,971	1,476	495
Lahore West	5,385	5,132	5,075	4,661	2,839	1,822
Mardan	4,860	4,781	4,770	4,481	3,496	985
Multan	10,767	10,674	10,656	9,632	6,704	2,928
Peshawar	4,930	4,900	4,857	4,233	3,468	765
Rawalpindi	6,195	6,035	6,009	5,778	3,892	1,886
Sahiwal	3,142	3,108	3,103	2,897	1,972	925
Sargodha	3,520	3,480	3,469	3,365	2,324	1,041
Sheikhupura	11,937	11,504	11,770	11,394	6,528	4,866
Sialkot	6,577	6,531	6,519	6,226	4,290	1,936
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	96,353	[illegible]	61,522	28,731

RLNG Fast track Connection (Urgent Fee)

Region	UF App Received	UF Bill Generated	UF Pay Received	Survey Performed	DNPL Issued	Payment Received	SL Installed	UF Meter Installed	Pending Connections
Abbottabad	24,574	16,573	11,032	9,889	8,147	7,490	4,852	4,647	5,247
Bahawalpur	20,193	11,785	8,735	9,485	8,287	7,529	4,375	4,062	3,501
Faisalabad	110,444	52,918	37,342	33,153	28,250	20,653	3,498	3,730	16,153
Gujranwala	46,529	26,126	17,091	19,035	16,501	14,929	9,267	9,234	7,100
Gujrat	15,080	8,883	6,198	6,283	5,991	5,101	1,492	3,330	5,601
Islamabad	60,753	43,645	27,788	25,552	21,729	19,033	9,929	9,421	2,886
Karak	2,253	1,380	787	850	766	714	690	686	7,321
Lahore East	39,618	30,522	19,438	18,994	16,123	14,266	10,019	9,713	425
Lahore West	56,670	43,278	26,777	26,916	25,188	22,462	13,389	12,704	5,309
Mardan	17,554	6,713	5,586	6,005	5,541	5,279	4,394	4,293	5,137
Multan	39,139	24,674	15,613	16,035	14,676	12,085	5,007	4,890	2,480
Peshawar	7,948	5,082	2,918	3,106	2,628	2,443	2,143	2,134	9,773
Rawalpindi	46,240	32,015	20,210	20,521	18,096	15,123	8,756	8,197	2,038
Sahiwal	27,719	20,463	12,939	13,306	12,318	10,750	5,662	5,420	10,874
Sargodha	19,648	12,254	8,872	7,816	6,632	5,556	2,962	3,039	4,470
Sheikhupura	32,698	19,489	11,224	11,107	10,788	9,226	4,320	3,880	1,063
Sialkot	35,041	18,174	12,315	12,343	10,441	9,322	5,159	4,913	36
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	244,665	[illegible]	[illegible]	181,961	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Normal Connection

Region	Normal App Recevied	RLNG Normal Meter	Pending Connections
Abbottabad	22,074	196	240
Bahawalpur	24,022	154	498
Faisalabad	44,602	96	87
Gujranwala	55,772	1,016	1,363
Gujrat	28,505	79	1,758
Islamabad	42,416	881	262
Karak	6,404	598	302
Lahore East	11,751	411	835
Lahore West	26,029	531	993
Mardan	35,353	439	976
Multan	43,729	205	327
Peshawar	11,656	540	777
Rawalpindi	27,366	67	714
Sahiwal	27,266	267	574
Sargodha	21,181	52	524
Sheikhupura	32,890	233	1,072
Sialkot	31,843	162	245
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,547

09 July 2026

Annexure - A

Sui Southern Gas Company Limited
Starred Senate Question No. 37

Data for Question Dy. No. 3 - Para b & c

Region	Normal Connection Applications						Urgent Fee Paid Applications			
	Applications Received	Formalities Completed & Demand Notes Issued	Demand Note Paid & Meter Installed	Demand Note Paid but Meter Installation Pending	Demand Note Un-paid	Under Process for Survey / Verification	Applications Received	Demand Note Paid & Meter Installed	Demand Note Paid but Meter Installation Pending	Under Process for Survey / Verification
Karachi	22,028	13,378	9,709	2,978	691	8,650	60	29	11	20
Hyderabad	3,469	3,147	2,086	545	516	322	-	-	-	
Mirpur Khas	3,504	3,059	2,311	499	249	445	-	-	-	
Nawabshah	1,791	1,673	1,354	184	135	118	-	-	-	
Sukkur	1,942	1,806	1,349	281	176	136	-	-	-	
Larkana	5,537	4,868	3,631	914	323	669	-	-	-	
Quetta	3,831	3,759	2,167	1,156	436	72	-	-	-	
Total	**42,102**	**31,690**	**22,607**	**6,557**	**2,526**	**10,412**	**60**	**29**	**11**	**20**

*Question No. 38 **Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**
(Notice Received on 23/06/2026 at 12:05 PM) QID: 44753

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

(a) the names, designations, educational qualifications, experience and place of domicile of the persons presently holding top ten management positions in OGDCL indicating also the details of salary, allowances and other fringe benefits being provided to them; and

(b) the procedure adopted for appointment/posting of the said office bearers?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik: The list of the Top Ten Senior Management Positions in OGDC, containing the names, designations, educational qualifications, experience, place of domicile, details of salary, allowances and other fringe benefits, and the procedure adopted for appointment/posting, is attached at **Annex-A**.

Annexure-A

List of Top Ten Senior Management Positions in OGDC

Sr#	Name	Designation	Educational Qualification	Experience	Domicile	Detail of Salary Allowances & Fringe Benefits	Procedure adopted for Appointment/ Posting
1	Ahmed Hayat Lak	MD/CEO	Post graduate degree in Law (UK)	+26 Years	Sargodha	Base Salary: Rs. 5564517/- House Rent: 45% of Base Salary Utilities: 10% of Base Salary Car & Fuel	Press Advertisement, Shortlisted by Head Hunters, Appointed by Board of Directors (BoDs)
2	Mohammad Anas Farook	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Chartered Accountant (CA)	+24 Years	Islamabad	Base Salary: Rs. 2837940/- House Rent: 45% of Base Salary Utilities: 10% of Base Salary Car & Fuel	Press Advertisement, Shortlisted by Head Hunters, Appointed by Board of Directors (BoDs)
3	Shahzad Safdar	Executive Director (HR)	MBA / BSc (Elect Engineering)	+32 Years	Islamabad	Base Salary: Rs. 1888289/- House Rent: 45% of Base Salary Utilities: 10% of Base Salary Car & Fuel	Press Advertisement, Shortlisted by Head Hunters, Appointed by Board of Directors (BoDs)
4	Zia Salahuddin	Executive Director (Services)	M.E (Mech) / MBA	+26 Years	Karachi	Base Salary: Rs. 1864482/- House Rent: 45% of Base Salary Utilities: 10% of Base Salary Car & Fuel	Press Advertisement, Shortlisted by Head Hunters, Appointed by Board of Directors (BoDs)
5	Atif Ghafoor Mirza	Executive Director (JV & BD)	MBA / B.Sc. Engg (Elect)	+23 Years	Islamabad	Base Salary: Rs. 1802640/- House Rent: 45% of Base Salary Utilities: 10% of Base Salary Car & Fuel	Press Advertisement, Shortlisted by Head Hunters, Appointed by Board of Directors (BoDs)
6	Muhammad Aamir Salim	Executive Director (Petroserv)	MBA /B.E (Mech)	+29 Years	Karachi	Base Salary: Rs. 2210984/- House Rent: 45% of Base Salary Utilities: 10% of Base Salary Car & Fuel	Press Advertisement, Shortlisted by Head Hunters, Appointed by Board of Directors (BoDs)
7	Habib Ullah Chohan	GM I/C (Production)	B.Sc. Engg (Petroleum)	+32 Years	Gujranwala	Base Salary: Rs. 729102/- House Rent: 65% of Base Salary Utilities: 15% of Base Salary Car & Fuel	Press Advertisement, Shortlisted by HR Dept, Appointed by Competent Authority
8	Dr. Khalid Amin Khan	GM I/C (Exploration)	P.Hd (Geophysics)	+34 Years	Kohat	Base Salary Rs. 905867/- House Rent: 65% of Base Salary Utilities: 15% of Base Salary Car & Fuel	Press Advertisement, Shortlisted by HR Dept, Appointed by Competent Authority
9	Khurram Shiraz	General Manager (Internal Audit)	Chartered Accountant (CA)	+23 Years	Rawalpindi	Base Salary: Rs. 1102563/- House Rent: 45% of Base Salary Utilities: 10% of Base Salary Car & Fuel	Press Advertisement, Shortlisted by Head Hunters, Appointed by Board of Directors (BoDs)
10	Wasim Ahmad	Company Secretary	ACMA	+24 Years	Peshawar	Base Salary: Rs. 662964/- House Rent: 65% of Base Salary Utilities: 15% of Base Salary Car & Fuel	Press Advertisement, Shortlisted by HR Dept, Appointed by Board of Directors (BoDs)

*Question No. 40 **Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri:**
(Notice Received on 24/06/2026 at 1:39 PM) QID: 44758

Will the Minister for Law and Justice be pleased to state whether any coordination mechanism exists with Provincial Governments, Police, Health Departments, NCHR, NCSW and other relevant *bodies to monitor implementation of anti-rape laws and prevent such incidents?*

Mr. Azam Nazeer Tarar: It is stated that as per Section 15 of Anti-Rape (Investigation & Trial) Act, 2021, Ministry of Law & Justice has notified a Special Committee for effective compliance and proper working of the Act ibid (**Annex-I**). The committee is composed of experts, professionals, representatives of police departments and home departments. Moreover, the committee has notified Performance Management Review (PMR) mechanism for the effective implementation of Anti-Rape (Investigation & Trial) Act, 2021 (**Annex-II**). The committee conducts quarterly review on the basis of PMR mechanism and coordinates with different governmental and non-governmental stakeholders on case-to-case basis.

(Annexures have been placed in library and on the table of the mover/concerned member.)

*Question No. 41 **Senator Zamir Hussain Ghumro**:
(Notice Received on 29/06/2026 at 10:17 AM) QID: 44768

Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state the details of licenced Oil Marketing Companies with details of their beneficial owners and profits earned by them over last two years?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik: OGRA response to Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) vide letter No. OGRA-21(10)/2026-P&C for the said question is attached at (**Annex-I**).

آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی

Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority

Sr. #	Oil Marketing Company	Name of Owners/Directors
1.	M/s. Attock Petroleum Ltd.	(i) Mr. Laith G. Pharaon (ii) Mr. Wael.G. Pharaon (iii) Mr. Shuaib A. Malik (iv) Mr. Abdus Sattar (v) Mr. Babar Bashir Nawaz (vi) Lt. Gen (Retd.) Javed Alam Khan (vii) Ms. Zehra Naqvi (viii) Mr. Rehman Ullah Bardaie (ix) Mr. M. Adil Khattak
2.	M/s. Parco Gunvor Ltd. *(formerly Total Parco)*	(i) Mr. Asif Iqbal (ii) Mr. Momin Agha (iii) Mr. Shahb Usakyb Talib Richyal (iv) Mr. Patrick Henry Bernard Martin (v) Mr. Irteza Ali Qureshi (vi) Mr. Adnan Omar Mohamed Mohsin
3.	M/s Cnergyico Pk Limited *(formerly Byco)*	(i) Mr. Amir Abbassciy (ii) Mrs. Uzma Abbasi (iii) Mr. Usama Qureshi (iv) Mr. Mushtaq Malik (v) Mr. Sami ul Haq Khilji (vi) Mr. Raja Muhammad Abbas (vii) Mr. Aumar Abbassciy
4.	M/s. Pakistan State Oil Company Ltd.	(i) Mr. Asif Baigmohamed (ii) Mr. Syed Muhammad Taha (iii) Dr. Ayesha Waqar (iv) Mr. Mirza Nasiruddin Mashhood Ahmad (v) Dr. Muhammad Fakhre Alam Irfan (vi) Mr. Usman Ahmed Chaudhry (vii) Mr. Mushtaq Malik (viii) Mr. Waheed Ahmed Sheikh (ix) Mr. Ahmed Jamal Mir (x) Mr. Sajjad Azhar
5.	M/s. Puma Energy Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Amir Waliuddin Chishti (ii) Mr. Kamal Haider Jeffery (iii) Mr. Muhammad Afzal
6.	M/s. Wafi Energy Pakistan Ltd. *(formerly Shell)*	(i) Mr. Ghassan Ahmed Amodi (ii) Mr. Zubair Shaikh (iii) Mr. Javaid Akhtar (iv) Mr. Parvez Ghais (v) Mr. Imran Ibrahim (vi) Mr. Zaffar Khan (vii) Mr. Hans-Christoph Bausch (viii) Dr. Ayesha Khan (ix) Mr. Badaruddin F. Vellani (x) Mr. Amir Paracha (xi) Mr. Kai- Uwe Witterstein
7.	M/s. BE Energy Ltd.	(i) Mr. Qasim Zaheer (ii) Mr. Mohammed Hani Abdul Kader B Al Bakri (iii) Mr. Zohair Abdul Kader B Al Bakri (iv) Mr. Hussain Majeed Al Shamma (v) Mr. Nouf Zohair Abdul Kader B Al Bakri (vi) Mr. Shabab Saeed

آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی

Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority

8.	M/s. Gas and Oil Pakistan Ltd.	(i) Mr. Khalid Riaz (ii) Mr. Shahzad Mubeen (iii) Mr. Bilal Ahmed Ansari (iv) Mr. Shahid Mahmood Khan (v) Mr. Tariq Kirmani (vi) Mr. Naved Abid Khan (vii) Mr. Nader Al Douhan (viii) Mr. Abdulaziz Al Hamdan (ix) Mr. Usman Hamid (x) Mr. Davide Crespi
9.	M/s. Hascol Petroleum Ltd	(i) Mr. Javed Ahmedjee (ii) Sir Alan Duncan (iii) Mr. Farid Arshad Masood (iv) Mr. Aernout Willem Boot (v) Mr. Mustafa Ashraf (vi) Ms. Naheed Memon (vii) Mr. Aamir Amin (viii) Mr. Rasul Bux Phulpoto
10.	M/s. Askar Oil Services Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Sohail Nasim (ii) Mr. Muhammad Shahzad Anjum
11.	M/s. Zoom Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Arshad Mehmood (ii) Mr. Tahir Arif
12.	M/s. Horizon Oil Company Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Abdul Sattar (ii) Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad (iii) Mr. Muhamamd Umer Farooq (iv) Mr. Muhammad Zubair (v) Mr. Zulfiqar Ali
13.	M/s. LaGuardia Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Syed Mohammad Imran (ii) Mr. Mohammad Umair Khan (iii) Mr. Allah Mohammad
14.	M/s. Kepler Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Nabeel Asif (ii) Mr. Ejaz Ahmed (iii) Mr. Zafar Ahmed (iv) Mr. Suhaib Ahmad (v) Mr. Razi Ahmad Hanafi
15.	M/s. Exceed Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Ali Faisal (ii) Mrs. Rafia Faisal
16.	M/s. Oilco Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Ahsan Majeed (ii) Mr. Faisal Iqbal Khawaja (iii) Mr. Ahmed Uzair
17.	M/s. OTO Pakistan Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Tariq Mehmood (ii) Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haq Awan
18.	M/s. The Fuelers Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Khalid Mehmood (ii) Mr. Faisal Bilal
19.	M/s. Zoom Marketing Oils Pvt. Ltd	(i) Mr. Sheharyar Arshad (ii) Mr. Umer Arshad (iii) Mrs. Rubina Arshad
20.	M/s. Al Noor Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Muhammad Munif (ii) Mr. Anis Haroon Kaadia

آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی

Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority

21.	M/s. Best Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Muhammad Zain Waseem (ii) Mr. Sikander Ali (iii) Mr. Muhammad Waseem (iv) Mr. Hasnat Ali (v) Mr. Haidar Ali (vi) Mr. Muhammad Naeem (vii) Ms. Rehana Kausar
22.	M/s. Euro Oil Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Adnan Nasir (ii) Mr. Umer Mujib Shami (iii) Mr. Sohail Ahmad (iv) Mrs. Mehr Nasir (v) Mr. Usman Mujib Shami (vi) Mr. Bachir Abul Nasr Bassatne (vii) Mr. Fadi Kabalan
23.	M/s. Oil Industries Pakistan Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Muhammad Shaiq Basit (ii) Mr. Danish Basit (iii) Mr. Muhammad Asif Sheikh (iv) Mr. Muhammad Waleed Asif (v) Mr. Muhammad Yousaf
24.	M/s. Fast Oil Company Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Abdul Waheed Soomro (ii) Mr. Paras Waheed Soomro
25.	M/s. Hi-Tech Lubricants Ltd.	(i) Mr. Hassan Tahir (ii) Mr. Shaukat Hassan (iii) Mr. Faraz Akhtar Zaidi' (iv) Mr. Shafiq ur Rehman (v) Mr. Mahmood Akhtar (vi) Mr. Mohammad Ali Hassan (vii) Mr. Dong Hyun Kim (viii) Ms. Mavira Tahir (ix) Mr. Muntizer Abbas Hussain (x) Mr. Mahvish Khan
26.	M/s. Jinn Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Asad Azhar Siddiqui (ii) Ms. Saima Agha (iii) Mr. Ashar Siddiqui (iv) Ms. Haleema Aamir (v) Mr. Ali Zaman (vi) Ms. Hafsa Asad (vii) Mr. Syed Ayan Saeed (viii) Mr. Syed Saeed Ather
27.	M/s. Max Fuels Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Ghouse Buksh (ii) Mr. Saeed Ahmed (iii) Mr. Syed Mohammad Ali Mazahir
28.	M/s. Allied Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Chaudhry Ali
29.	M/s. Vital Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Muhammad Irfan Ali (ii) Mr. Ahsan Ullah Virk (iii) Mr. Ahmad Ahsan
30.	M/s. Taj Gasoline Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Muhammad Aslam Shaikh
31.	M/s. My Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Muhammad Talha Ashraf (ii) Mr. Tariq Wazir Ali (iii) Ms. Rehma Tariq (iv) Mr. Asad Ayaz (v) Mr. Muhammad Usama Ashraf

آئل اینڈ گیس ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی

Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority

32.	M/s. Flow Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Haroon Rashid (ii) Mr. Muhammad Waris (iii) Mr. Muhammad Asif (iv) Mr. Shahid Sattar (v) Ms. Tara Uzra Dawood
33.	M/s. Echo Oil Pvt Ltd	(i) Mr. Muhammad Asif (ii) Mr. Muhammad Kashif (iii) Mr. Muhammad Usman Waris (iv) Mrs. Fardous Ashraf
34.	M/s.Benzin Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Ms. Sobia Ahmad Yar (ii) Mr. Ameer Hamza Khan (iii) Mr. Hadeed Ahmad Khan
35.	M/s. Petro Pakistan Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Khawaj Hamid Gul (ii) Mr. Khawaja Farid Gul (iii) Mr. Khawaja Fasseh Gul (iv) Mr. Khawaj Naif Gull
36.	M/s. Eco Gasoline Pvt. Ltd	(i) Mr. Raja Rehan Aslam (ii) Mr. Muhamma d Yousaf Awan (iii) Mr. Farkhanda Yasmin Raja (iv) Mr. Ehsan Basit (v) Mr. Syed Azhar Mehmood
37.	M/s. Lucky Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Sardar Mehtab Ahmad Khan Abbasi (ii) Mr. Nasim Aqsar Abbasi
38.	M/s Pure Petroleum Pvt Ltd	(i) Mr. Najam ul Hassan Khan (ii) Mr. Fehzad Hassan
39.	M/s. Khyber Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Sohail Ahmad Naseem (ii) Mr. Mehboob Azhar
40.	M/s HG Petro Marketing (Pvt) Ltd.	(i) Mr. Abdus Sattar (ii) Mr. Muhammad Ahmed Malik
41.	M/s. AlhmmdAli Intl. Trade Co. Pvt.	(i) Mr. Sardar Zulfiqar Khan Dreshak (ii) Mr. Sardar Nasrullah Khan Dreshak
42.	M/s. Fossil Energy (Pvt) Ltd.	(i) Mr. Shehzad Mohsin (ii) Mr. Wahab Ahmed Siddiqui
43.	M/s. Accel Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	(i) Mr. Pervaiz Akhter Butt (ii) Mr. Tahir Hussain Malik

*Question No. 42 **Senator Zamir Hussain Ghumro:**
(Notice Received on 29/06/2026 at 10:18 AM) QID: 44765

Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state the details of profits earned by each State owned oil and Gas Corporation during last 10 years and whether half of that amount as required under Article 172(3) of the Constitution was given to the provinces from where Gas or oil is produced?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik:

The details of profits earned by State owned oil and gas corporation during last 10 years is as under:

Year	OGDCL (Rs. in Billion)	GHPL (Rs in Billion)	SNGPL (Rs in Billion)	SSGCL (Rs in Billion)	PSOCL (Rs in Billion)	PPL (Rs in Billion)	PLL (Rs in Billion)
2015-16	59.9	18.1	0.13	6.1	10.3	17.2	-
2016-17	63.8	20.3	8.6	1.3	18.2	35.6	-
2017-18	78.7	27.5	11.1	14.8	15.5	45.6	1.0
2018-19	118.3	34.6	7.0	18.3	10.6	61.6	0.1
2019-20	100.9	33.0	5.9	21.3	6.5	50.2	2.5
2020-21	91.5	33.5	10.9	1.9	29.1	52.4	6.0
2021-22	133.7	43.2	10.3	11.4	86.2	53.5	6.1
2022-23	224.6	49.2	10.5	1.6	5.6	97.9	3.1
2023-24	208.9	69.2	18.9	6.8	15.8	114.3	26.0
2024-25	169.9	48.5	14.5	2.6	20.9	92.0	13.4
Total	**1250.2**	**377.1**	**97.83**	**86.1**	**218.7**	**620.3**	**58.2**

Note:

i. **Inter State Gas System (Private) Limited (ISGS)** is mandated to undertake natural gas import and gas infrastructure development projects. Since its projects have remained in the development stage during the last ten years, the company has not generated any revenue or earned any profit. Accordingly, no amount has become payable or distributable to the provinces.

ii. **Pakistan LNG Limited (PLL)** was incorporated in December 2015 and started its commercial operations from 20th December 2017.

It is pertinent to mention that the mover of the question, being Convener of the Senate Sub-Committee on Devolution also raised the same question during its meeting held on 24th July, 2026 regarding the interpretation of Article 172(3) of the Constitution and the issue of the apportionment of profits earned by State-Owned Enterprises engaged in petroleum exploration and production and natural resources.

However, the Petroleum Division submitted its response to the Senate Sub-Committee on Devolution vide letter dated 31st July 2026 (**Annex-I**) while stating that the issues raised involve constitutional questions concerning the respective rights and obligations of the Federation and the Provinces. Having regard to their constitutional, legal, fiscal and inter-governmental implications, this Division considers that the appropriate constitutional forum for consideration of the matter is the Council of Common Interests (CCI), in Accordance with the constitutional framework governing relations between the Federation and the Provinces. Accordingly, the matter is being processed for placement before the Council of Common Interests for its consideration in accordance with the constitutional framework. This is without prejudice to the constitutional and legal positions of all stakeholders and should not be construed as acceptance of any particular interpretation of Article 172(3) or of any consequential financial liability.

It was further conveyed that the Sub-Committee may, if it so considers appropriate, formulate and communicate its recommendations on the matter. Any such recommendations may be placed before the Federal Government, together with this Division's views, for consideration and such decision as may be deemed appropriate under the applicable constitutional and legal framework. The Petroleum Division reiterates its commitment to the implementation of the Constitution of Pakistan in letter and spirit and assures the Sub-Committee of its continued cooperation. Further, this Division remains available to provide any further factual information or clarification that may be required.

Annex-I

No. 4(13)/2024-Council-Senate
Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division)
<><><>

Islamabad, 31st July 2026

To,

The Chairman,
Senate Sub-Committee on Devolution,
Parliament House,
Islamabad.

Subject: **PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEVOLUTION REGARDING ARTICLE 172(3) OF THE CONSTITUTION**

This is with reference to the meeting of the Senate Sub-Committee on Devolution held on 24th July 2026 regarding the interpretation of Article 172(3) of the Constitution and the issue of the apportionment of profits earned by State-Owned Enterprises engaged in petroleum exploration and production and natural resources.

2. The Petroleum Division is of the considered view that the issues raised involve constitutional questions concerning the respective rights and obligations of the Federation and the Provinces. Having regard to their constitutional, legal, fiscal and inter-governmental implications, this Division considers that the appropriate constitutional forum for consideration of the matter is the Council of Common Interests (CCI), in accordance with the constitutional framework governing relations between the Federation and the Provinces.

3. Accordingly, the matter is being processed for placement before the Council of Common Interests for its consideration in accordance with the constitutional framework. This is without prejudice to the constitutional and legal positions of all stakeholders and should not be construed as acceptance of any particular interpretation of Article 172(3) or of any consequential financial liability.

4. In the meantime, the Sub Committee may, if it so considers appropriate, formulate and communicate its recommendations on the matter. Any such recommendations may be placed before the Federal Government, together with this Division's views, for consideration and such decision as may be deemed appropriate under the applicable constitutional and legal framework.

5. The Petroleum Division reiterates its commitment to the implementation of the Constitution of Pakistan in letter and spirit and assures the Sub Committee of its continued cooperation. Further, this Division remains available to provide any further factual information or clarification that may be required.

Yours Sincerely,

(Mirza Nasruddin Mashhood Ahmad)
Secretary

*Question No. 43 **Senator Rubina Qaim Khani:**
(Notice Received on 29/06/2026 at 2:01 PM) QID: 44772

Will the Minister for Energy (Power Division) be pleased to state details regarding the officers (BPS-17 and above) and officials (BPS-16 and below) of Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO) being given free electricity units indicating also the cost of the said units during the years 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026 with month wise breakup and the head of account against which the same was adjusted?

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari: The details regarding officers (BPS-17 and above) and officials (BPS-16 and below) of Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO) who were allowed free/concessional electricity units during the years 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026 are being maintained by IESCO in accordance with the applicable service rules and policy directives.

The year-wise and month-wise breakup of the number of beneficiaries, free electricity units availed, and the corresponding cost incurred is placed at **Annex-A**.

The cost of these units is adjusted under the operational head of "Employees Benefits sub head Power, Light and Water (721000)" of IESCO, which is a standardized budgetary allocation under the approved tariff guidelines.

These are not free units; rather, they form part of an employee's perks and benefits, for which payment has been made by the Company.

Annex-A

Detail of Free Supply for the FY-2022-2023

BPS	Admissible Units Per Month	Rate Of Units Per Month	Total No of Employees	Total No of Units Per Month	Total No of Units Per Annum	Total Cost of units Per Month	Total Cost Per Annum	Total No of Consumed Units Per Annum	Balance Units	Total Cost of Consumed Units Per Annum	Balance Cost
A	B	C	D	E=B*D	F=E*12	G=C*D	H=G*12	I	J=F-I	K	L=H-K
1 to 4	100	739	258	25800	309,600	190,662	2,287,944	292,997	16,603	2,165,248	122,696
5 to 10	150	1245	5858	878700	10,544,400	7,293,210	87,518,520	10,037,500	506,900	83,311,250	4,207,270
11 to 15	200	1752	3667	733400	8,800,800	6,424,584	77,095,008	7,498,009	1,302,791	65,682,559	11,412,449
16	300	3279	909	272700	3,272,400	2,980,611	35,767,332	3,038,490	233,910	33,210,696	2,556,636
17	450	7315	368	165600	1,987,200	2,691,920	32,303,040	1,474,925	512,275	23,975,725	8,327,315
18	600	10619	120	72000	864,000	1,274,280	15,291,360	783,338	80,662	13,863,777	1,427,583
19	880	20047	61	53680	644,160	1,222,867	14,674,404	514,044	130,116	11,710,273	2,964,131
20	1100	25696	10	11000	132,000	256,960	3,083,520	132,000	-	3,083,520	-
21	1300	26680	2	2600	31,200	53,360	640,320	31,200	-	640,320	-
Total	5080	97372	11253	2,215,480	26,585,760	22,388,454	268,661,448	23,802,503	2,783,257	237,643,367	31,018,081

Detail of Free Supply for the FY-2023-2024

BPS	Admissible Units Per Month	Rate Of Units Per Month	Total No of Employees	Total No of Units Per Month	Total No of Units Per Annum	Total Cost of units Per Month	Total Cost Per Annum	Total No of Consumed Units Per Annum	Balance Units	Total Cost of Consumed Units Per Annum	Balance Cost
1 to 4	100	739	171	17100	205,200	126,369	1,516,428	205200	-	1,516,428	-
5 to 10	150	1245	5332	799800	9,597,600	6,638,340	79,660,080	9,208,971	388,629	77,490,560	2,169,520
11 to 15	200	1752	3983	796600	9,559,200	6,978,216	83,738,592	8,259,467	1,299,733	76,225,244	7,513,348
16	300	3279	788	236400	2,836,800	2,583,852	31,006,224	2,658,433	178,367	29,171,480	1,834,744
17	450	7315	393	176850	2,122,200	2,874,795	34,497,540	1,666,377	455,823	30,506,459	3,991,081
18	600	10619	97	58200	698,400	1,030,043	12,360,516	653,023	45,377	11,838,776	521,740
19	880	20047	77	67760	813,120	1,543,619	18,523,428	605,670	207,450	14,660,682	3,862,746
20	1100	25696	13	14300	171,600	334,048	4,008,576	101,320	70,280	2,433,032	1,575,544
21	1300	26680	-	-	-	-	-		-		-
Total	5080	97372	10854	2,167,010	26,004,120	22,109,282	265,311,384	23,358,461	2,645,659	243,842,660	21,468,724

Detail of Free Supply for the FY-2024-2025

BPS	Admissible Units Per Month	Rate Of Units Per Month	Total No of Employees	Total No of Units Per Month	Total No of Units Per Annum	Total Cost of units Per Month	Total Cost Per Annum	Total No of Consumed Units Per Annum	Balance Units	Total Cost of Consumed Units Per Annum	Balance Cost
1 to 4	100	774	162	16200	194,400	125,388	1,504,656	189,478	4,922	1,466,560	38,096.28
5 to 10	150	1908	5071	760650	9,127,800	9,675,468	116,105,616	8,590,343	537,457	109,269,163	6,836,453.04
11 to 15	200	2622	3950	790000	9,480,000	10,356,900	124,282,800	8,569,644	910,356	112,348,033	11,934,767.16
16	300	10743	682	204600	2,455,200	7,326,726	87,920,712	2,386,711	68,489	85,468,125	2,452,586.53
17	450	19654	429	193050	2,316,600	8,431,566	101,178,792	1,915,012	401,588	83,639,213	17,539,579.00
18	600	26896	90	54000	648,000	2,420,640	29,047,680	585,046	62,954	26,225,662	2,822,017.97
19	880	39533	78	68640	823,680	3,083,574	37,002,888	686,749	136,931	30,851,418	6,151,469.57
20	1100	49258	13	14300	171,600	640,354	7,684,248	121,267	50,333	5,430,336	2,253,911.74
21	1300	57946	2	2600	31,200	115,892	1,390,704	24,156	7,044	1,076,726	313,978.00
Total	5080	209334	10477	2,104,040	25,248,480	42,176,508	506,118,096	23,068,406	2,180,074	455,775,237	50,342,859

Detail of Free Supply for the FY-2025-2026

BPS	Admissible Units Per Month	Rate Of Units Per Month	Total No of Employees	Total No of Units Per Month	Total No of Units Per Annum	Total Cost of units Per Month	Total Cost Per Annum	Total No of Consumed Units Per Annum	Balance Units	Total Cost of Consumed Units Per Annum	Balance Cost
1 to 4	100	774	155	15500	186,000	119,970	1,439,640	183,283	2,717	1,418,613	21,027.30
5 to 10	150	1908	4991	748650	8,983,800	9,522,828	114,273,936	8,484,700	499,100	107,925,384	6,348,552.00
11 to 15	200	2622	3854	770800	9,249,600	10,105,188	121,262,256	8,864,200	385,400	116,209,662	5,052,594.00
16	300	10743	669	200700	2,408,400	7,187,067	86,244,804	2,274,600	133,800	81,453,426	4,791,378.00
17	450	19654	421	189450	2,273,400	8,274,334	99,292,008	2,020,800	252,600	88,259,563	11,032,445.33
18	600	26896	96	57600	691,200	2,582,016	30,984,192	652,800	38,400	29,262,848	1,721,344.00
19	880	39533	74	65120	781,440	2,925,442	35,105,304	703,000	78,440	31,581,476	3,523,827.86
20	1100	49258	15	16500	198,000	738,870	8,866,440	187,500	10,500	8,396,250	470,190.00
21	1300	57946	1	1300	15,600	57,946	695,352	15,599	1	695,308	44.46
Total	5080	209334	10276	2,065,620	24,787,440	41,513,661	498,163,932	23,386,482	1,400,958	465,202,529	32,961,403

*Question No. 44 **Senator Rubina Qaim Khani:**
(Notice Received on 29/06/2026 at 2:02 PM) QID: 44770

Will the Minister for Energy (Power Division) be pleased to state the details of employees working in Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO) with grade wise breakup indicating also the salary, allowances and other fringe benefits admissible to employees of each grade?

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari: The details of the salary, allowances, and other fringe benefits admissible to IESCO employees is placed at Annex-A.

ANNEX-A

SALARY DETAIL I.R.O IESCO EMPLOYEES

BPS	Designation	BPS Total	Gross Pay Amount	Net Pay Amount
C-Level	CIA/CLO/CEO	3	4,355,000	3,265,478
A4	Contractual Position Package Employees	2	475,906	404,237
A3	Contractual Position Package Employees	1	278,231	197,285
21	General Manager	1	575,100	490,172
20	Chief Engineer/DG	15	7,580,015	5,384,960
19	Director/SEs	75	30,390,212	21,900,113
18	Deputy Director/XEN	101	31,103,315	23,899,635
17	Assistant Director/SDOs	478	90,139,019	75,375,090
16	APS/Office Supdt/LS-I/SSO-I/Computer Opr/SDE	671	104,025,873	87,100,399
15	Assistant/Data Entry Opr	553	58,119,219	50,491,991
14	LS-II/Steno-II/Line Forman/MRS	485	53,104,327	46,567,231
13	HDM/UDC/LM-I	622	72,029,242	62,564,087
12	Khatib Imam	6	642,713	560,392
11	Driver/LDC/MR	2192	224,481,457	203,614,185
10	Driver/Security Sergeant	73	6,563,488	5,908,576
9	ALM/Tracer/LM-II/MR/BD	2994	255,870,546	239,439,273
8	Driver/Security Guard	252	19,602,444	18,499,148

7	ALM/Gate Clerk/Welder	1156	66,803,711	63,603,795
6	PPCO/Security Guard	62	3,977,583	3,769,901
5	N/Q/Mali/Daftari/LC/Chowkidar/SW	456	28,976,231	26,766,299
4	N/Q/Mali/Daftari/LC/Chowkidar/SW	53	3,038,330	2,803,241
3	N/Q/Mali/Daftari/LC/Chowkidar/SW	21	1,065,065	986,061
2	N/Q/Mali/Daftari/LC/Chowkidar/SW	7	318,077	250,756
1	N/Q/Mali/Daftari/LC/Chowkidar/SW	75	3,127,773	2,880,059
Grand Total		**10,354**	**1,066,642,877**	***946,722,364**

Cash Medical Allowance and House Rent Allowance at the rates of 45% and 30% are included in Pay and Allowances. Other fringe benefits, such as Medical Facility, Official Residential Accommodation/Rental Ceiling, and Bonus, are provided to IESCO employees on a case to case basis in accordance with the Company's policy.

* Gross income is the total amount of salary and allowances earned by an employee before any deductions are made. Net income is the amount actually received by the employee after all statutory and other authorized deductions have been deducted from the gross income.

The difference between the gross income and net income is Rs. 119,920,513/-. The major deductions include:

- Income Tax
- EP Fund (Employees' Provident Fund)
- GLI (Group Life Insurance)
- IESCO Welfare Fund (Islamabad Electric Supply Company Welfare Fund)
- Long-Term Advances
- Umrah Fund Deduction

*Question No. 45 **Senator Rubina Qaim Khani:**
(Notice Received on 29/06/2026 at 2:02 PM) QID: 44771

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

(a) *name, date of birth, date of appointment, educational qualification, dates of enrolment as an Advocate, Advocate High Court and Supreme Court of Pakistan of the person(s) working as Chief Legal Officer (CLO) in IESCO indicating also pay, allowances and other fringe benefits admissible to them;*

(b) *whether the said appointment is made on contract basis or on regular basis; and* *(c) whether CLO is entitled for free electricity units, if so, the number of such units?*

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari:

(a) **Name:** MS. Kashifa Niaz D/o Malik Niaz

D.O.B: 07.05.1982

D.O. Appointment: 15.07.2025

Educational Qualification:

1. Masters in Political Science - Punjab University

2. Bachelor of Law (LLB) - University of Punjab

Dates of enrolment as an Advocate:

1. High Court Bar Association 01.04.2013

2. Supreme Court Bar Association Pakistan 01.06.2023

Pay:

1. **SALARY:** Monthly gross remuneration Rs. 1,000,000/- Per Month, lump-sum pay package payable in accordance with the prevailing payroll practices of the Company & subject to all applicable taxes as per the prevalent laws of Pakistan

Other Perks & Privilege/ Benefits:

Chief Legal Officer (CLO)

Annual Salary Increase/ revision: Annual Increment/Salary revision shall be determined by the board based on performance linked with Company KPIs.

Encashment of Leave: Earned Leave @3 days for each completed month of contract service shall be admissible. Earned Leave can be en-cashed provided that same has been refused by management due to work assignment/ requirement.

TA/DA: Traveling expenses for business purposes as admissible to an officer of prevailing or equivalent will be borne by the Company. No other personal benefits/ allowances are permissible.

Medical Facility: Medical facility as per company policy.

Gratuity: Entitled to the Gratuity @ one month salary In lieu of pension and provident facility, for each completed year of service.

Transport: Included in Gross Package. However, if availed company provided car, Rs. 150,000/- will be deducted and Company maintained 1300 CC Car with Driver will be provided.

POL: 200 Ltr. POL per month/ Reimbursement of Actual equivalent to 200 litters petrol.

Bonus: Bonus as per policy of the company, if announced/approved by BoD based on performance.

House Accommodation: Included in Lump-sum Package (No designated House)

(b) The appointment is made on contract basis, for a period of Three (03) Years

(c) No.

*Question No. 47 **Senator Jan Muhammad:**
(Notice Received on 30/06/2026 at 1:52 PM) QID: 44789

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

(a) the number of plots and flats allotted by the Federal Government Employees Housing Authority (FGEFIA) under the quota reserved for journalists and media workers since 1st January, 2015 to date, indicating year-wise, scheme-wise, and category-wise details separately for journalists and media workers;

(b) the prescribed quota / formula for allotment of plots and flats to journalists and media workers, indicating whether separate

quotas exist for both categories, "journalist" and "media worker", and whether the allocated quotas have been fully utilized in accordance with the approved policy; and

(c) the number of applications cases of journalists and media workers that are presently under process for allotment of plots and flats, along with category-wise and scheme-wise details thereof?

Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada:

(a)
- Detail of plots available for allotment under the quota reserved for Journalist and media worker in various schemes of FGEHA is at **Annex-A.**
- Detail of allotments of plots issued under Journalist and Media Worker quota in different Schemes of FGEHA is at **Annex-B**
- All applicants (Journalist & Media Worker) who applied for allotment of apartment have been accommodated in all apartment Schemes. Detail of allotment issued in different apartment schemes are as under:

Name of Scheme	Journalist / Media worker	Type			
		A	B	C	D
Kashmir Avenue	Journalist	0	6	-	-
	Year	-	2020-21	-	-
Chaklala Heights	Journalist	2	1	1	0
	Year	2021	2022	2021	-
	Media worker	1	0	0	0
	Year	2022	-	-	-

- Above allotments are issued on the recommendations of M/o Information & Broadcasting.

(b)
- As per the terms and conditions of allotment approved by the Executive Committee of FGE Housing Authority in its 133rd and 142nd meetings held on 17-06-2015 and 28-09-2016 respectively, a 2% quota each was reserved for journalists and media workers under Membership Drive-I, while a 1% quota each was reserved for journalists and media workers under Membership Drive-II.
- Cases relating to the Journalists' and Media Workers' quotas are referred to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for scrutiny and recommendations before allotment and the same will be fully utilized in accordance with the approved policy/recommendation.

(c) Detail of cases of Journalist and Media Workers who applied for allotment are presently under process with M/o Information and Broadcasting is at **Annex-C** against available plots mentioned at **Annex-A**

ANNEX-A

Details of plots available for members of Membership Drive-I & Drive-II in various schemes of FGEHA against Journalist and Media workers quota

Cat	Membership Drive-I				Membership Drive-II			
	Bara Kahu		Sky Garden		F-14/15		Park Road	
	J (2%)	MW (2%)	J (2%)	MW (2%)	J (1%)	MW (1%)	J (1%)	MW (1%)
I	8	8	13	13	22	22	12	12
II	12	12	14	14	22	22	7	7
III	15	15	19	19	20	20	-	-
IV	17	17	22	22	-	-	-	-
V	15	15	17	17	-	-	-	-
Total	67	67	85	85	64	64	19	19

NOTE: J = JOURNALIST MW = MEDIA WORKERS

ANNEX-B

Details of allotment issued to members of Membership Drive-I & Drive-II against Journalist and Media workers quota

Cat	Membership Drive-I				Membership Drive-II			
	Bara Kahu		Sky Garden		F-14/15		Park Road	
	J (2%)	MW (2%)	J (2%)	MW (2%)	J (1%)	MW (1%)	J (1%)	MW (1%)
Year	2015 & 2026	2023	-	-	-	2025	-	2026
I	1 (2026)	8	0	0	0	22	0	4
II	2 (2015 & 2026)	12	0	0	0	22	0	6
III	0	15	0	0	0	20	-	-
IV	0	17	0	0	-	-	-	-
V	0	15	0	0	-	-	-	-
Total	**3**	**67**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**64**	**0**	**10**

NOTE: J = JOURNALIST MW = MEDIA WORKERS

ANNEX-C

Details of members registered in Membership Drive-I & Drive-II against Journalist and Media workers quota

	Membership Drive-I		Membership Drive-II	
Cat	**Journalist**	**Media Workers**	**Journalist**	**Media Workers**
I	62	28	141	43
II	120	43	157	72
III	326	141	626	274
IV	135	153	205	257
V	85	264	264	528
Total	**728**	**629**	**1393**	**1174**

*Question No. 48 **Senator Rana Mahmood Ul Hassan:**
(Notice Received on 30/06/2026 at 3:47 PM) QID: 44794

Will the Minister for Energy (Power Division) be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to establish a 40-50 MW power plant at Gwadar for the supply of electricity to Gwadar, if so, the details thereof along-with the time by which this project will be completed?

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari: The Honorable Prime Minister of Pakistan granted in principle approval for processing of a 40 MW Power Project in the Gwadar region, in December 2025. Accordingly, a Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Energy

(Power Division) to finalize the project processing scheme, considering planning and regulatory framework as well as bidding structure and parameters and Request for Proposal (RFP), including draft project agreements.

The Committee prepared a report on the project which has been submitted to NEPRA in March 2026 for approval as addendum to the Indicative Generation Capacity Expansion Plan (IGCEP) and inclusion of this Project in Power Acquisition Program (PAP) of QESCO.

The proposed project is to be executed by Private Power and Infrastructure Board (PPIB), as Independent Auction Administrator. (IAA), in accordance with the NEPRA (Electric Power Procurement) Regulations, 2022.

*Question No. 50 **Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri:**
(Notice Received on 1/07/2026 at 1:36 PM) QID: 44811

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

(a) the sanctioned strength indicating the current cadre and scale-wise strength and vacant positions in all wings, sections, units, projects, cell and attached formations in National Disaster Management Authority;

(b) the number of regular/ contract employees, project-based employees, consultants, daily-wage/ contingent staff, outsourced staff and interns indicating their pay scales, salary package and terms of engagement; and

(c) whether if is a fact that the present human resource strength of NDMA is according to the approved organogram, rules and staffing requirements; if not, reasons thereof?

Minister Incharge of the Prime Minister's Office: (a) & (b)
1. The distribution of sanctioned posts is as under: -

1. The distribution of sanctioned posts is as under: -

BPS	Sanctioned Posts	Filled	Vacant	Remarks
Chairman (BS-22)	1	1	-	
COS/Senior Member/ DGs (BS-20)	5	5	-	
Directors (BS-19)	12	12	-	
Deputy Director (BS-18)	21	17	4	*3 x officers on secondment being reported shortly & 1 x officer on deputation with BISP Balochistan
Assistant Director (BS-17)	14	12	2	
Officials (BS-01 to 16)	184	155	29	
Total	**237**	**202**	**35**	

1. Following categories of HR are presently engaged to meet the operational requirements:-

Category	Number Held	Terms of Engagement
Regular/Deputation/ Secondment (within sanctioned strength)	176	Governed under applicable Federal Govt Rules/ Terms of Deputation & Secondment.
Contract Employees (within sanctioned strength)	26	Engaged on contract in accordance with applicable Federal Government rules/policies.
Contingent / Daily Wages Staff	37	Engaged against operational requirements as per approved policy and keep on fluctuating.
Project Based (Subject Matter Experts)	243	• 49 out of *292 vacant Engaged under Project Mode in accordance with approved project provisions and recruitment rules.
Interns	7	
Total	**489**	

* The Authority has approved engaging Project mode Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) under approved projects following the transformation of NDMA from a predominantly reactive organization to a proactive, technology driven institution capable of anticipating, monitoring and responding to emerging national emergencies.

(c) Yes, it is correct that present human resource strength of NDMA is according to the approved organogram of the National Authority.

*Question No. 51 **Senator Rana Mahmood Ul Hassan:**
(Notice Received on 1/07/2026 at 2:43 PM) QID: 44810

Will the Minister for Housing and Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Pakistan Housing Authority Foundation to launch Housing Scheme for Federal Government Officers from BPS-20 to BPS-22 at Islamabad, if so, the details thereof?

Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada:

Yes, there are proposals under consideration by the Pakistan Housing Authority Foundation (PHAF) to initiate housing schemes in Islamabad.

The PHAF is currently planning to initiate housing schemes on the following lands, for which the necessary coordination and acquisition processes are underway: -

S#	Lands	Area	Land Owning Agencies	Status
1	Additional Land in Sector I-16/3, Islamabad:	14 Acres	CDA	Coordination with CDA for the provision of land is underway. The allotment of land by CDA is still awaited.
2	Sky Garden, Islamabad	50 Kanals	FGEHA	The Joint Report and MoU are under Committee review for endorsement.
3	Saray-e-Madhu, Sangjani	24 Kanals	MoH&W	A summary has been submitted to the Federal Cabinet for approval.

Note:-

Once the land acquisition processes and legal formalities for the aforementioned sites are finalized, the comprehensive terms and conditions of the schemes will be determined. This will include defining specific quotas and grade-wise eligibility criteria, which will formally cover Federal Government Officers of BPS-20 and above (up to BPS-22).

*Question No. 53 **Senator Syed Waqar Mehdi:**
(Notice Received on 3/07/2026 at 9:48 AM) QID: 44817

Will the Minister for Water Resources be pleased to state:

(a) *whether it is a fact that according to the Annual Report of the Auditor General of Pakistan for the year 2025–26, the failure of long-term project planning in respect of the Dasu Hydropower Project, Diamer-Bhasha Dam Project and Neelum-Jhelum Hydropower Project is expected to result in an estimated loss of approximately Rs. 3.9 trillion to the national exchequer, if so, the details thereof;*

(b) *whether it is also a fact that the above mentioned three projects caused a loss of Rs. 358 billion during the financial year 2024–25, if so, the details and reasons thereof; and*

(c) *the cost escalations that resulted due to the financial losses in the said projects with project wise breakup indicating also the increase in the cost of each of the projects with year wise breakup and the reasons for the delay in their completion?*

Mr. Muhammad Mueen Wattoo:

(a) **1. DASU HYDROPOWER PROJECT**

The audit report for financial year 2025-26 has highlighted the increased cost of project in revised PC-I as a failure of long-term planning and declared it a loss to the national exchequer, which is not the case. Dasu HPP does not cause any financial loss to the national exchequer, however, the completion of Dasu HPP (Stage-I) has been delayed from December 2019 (as per original PC-I) to November 2028 (as per 2nd Revised PC-I) due to the following reasons:

- Delay in land acquisition being responsibility of District Administration (2015-19)
- COVID-19 pandemic (2020-21)
- Security incidents (2021 & 2024)
- Flash Floods (2022 & 2024)
- Resettlement & Possession issues owing to Enhanced Self-Manged Relocation (ESMR) package.
- Change in Design / Scope

The project cost escalated from Rs. 486,093 Million (original PC-I) to Rs. 1,737,881 Million (2nd Revised PC-I) on account of following major factors:

i. Foreign Exchange loss (Rs 100 to Rs 280)
ii. Price Adjustment due to prolonged construction period
iii. Increase in land acquisition & resettlement cost
iv. Increase in Security Cost
v. Increase in Social Safeguard cost
vi. Increase in Interest During Construction (IDC) on loans due to prolonged construction period
vii. Change in Design / Scope

It is worth mentioning that 90% increase in cost is attributed to External Factors (Foreign exchange loss, price adjustment, Social Safeguards, enhanced Security arrangements, IDC), which are beyond the control of WAPDA and emanate from delay in land acquisition, social and security issues.

It may be noted that in US$ terms, Project cost (without IDC) increased from US$ 3.79 Billion to US$ 4.49 Billion.

Moreover, the ECNEC has also approved the 2nd Revised PC-I on December 19, 2025. Admin Approval dated January 20, 2026 is enclosed as **Annex-I.**

2. DIAMER BASHA DAM PROJECT

The summary of Annual Report of Auditor General for year 2025-26 is as under:

Report	No. of Paras	Draft Paras amount (Rs. In Million)
DAC	27	97,888.027 *

***Details attached at Annex-II.**

The justification to the audit paras has been already communicated to Audit. However, no loss to the national exchequer has been occurred because of any planning failures. Majority of the increase in cost resulted the factors which were beyond the control of the project authorities.

Reasons:

- Rupee devaluation.
- Escalation impact.
- Interest During Construction.
- Enhanced security measures due to terrorist incidents.
- Design changes, majority of which as per the decision of the International Panel of Experts and Technical requirements.

3. NEELUM JHELUM HYDROPOWER PROJECT

It is apprised that as mentioned in the audit report, due to tunnel collapse incident in May 2024, the generation from the project was stopped. As per the current status of the project, under the instruction of the Prime Minister Office, the Repair/Rehabilitation works started in January 2026 and the same are going on. The same Chinese contractor who constructed the main project has been engaged for this purpose.

As a result of stoppage of power generation from project there was an average revenue/generation loss of Rs 44.5 billion for FY 2024-25. It is worth mentioning that the project was commissioned in 2018 and remained in operation and generated about 20 billion units of electricity thereby generating revenue of about Rs. 180 billion (@ Rs. 9 per unit).

(b)

1. DASU HYDROPOWER PROJECT

As per Audit Report 2025-26 (Audit Year 2024-25), a total of 16 No. Audit Paras involving a total financial impact of Rs. 78,661.33 million have been highlighted regarding Dasu Hydropower Project.

Most of the objections in Audit Report relate to works executed through Variation Orders (VOs) in different Contracts.

The total financial impact of Rs. 78,661.33 million is essentially the cost of works already executed or under execution against different components of the Project, and this cost does not, in itself, imply that any financial loss has been caused to the national exchequer.

It is important to note that the Project faced delays from 2015 to 2019 due to land acquisition, as local residents repeatedly demanded higher land rates. Despite WAPDA's efforts, including the involvement of the Project Steering Committee (headed by the Secretary WR / Federal Minister WR), land handover remained incomplete from 2015 to 2019, severely affecting construction schedules and leading to inevitable variations in some Contracts.

For instance, construction activities for Main Civil Works (Dam and Powerhouse) commenced in 2017 in parallel with the relocation of KKH, creating logistical conflicts between contractors. The narrow working corridors along the existing KKH, still in public use, limited the available closure windows, and passengers strongly resisted long-term road closures. Under these compounded constraints, the Engineer reassessed the KKH design and proposed a revised alignment comprising tunnels & bridges to bypass hazardous and inaccessible sections while minimizing social and construction conflicts.

In its response, WAPDA has conveyed the above delaying factors to Audit from time to time and during DAC meetings. In this regard, DAC meeting is expected shortly, wherein the Project Office replies will again be deliberated and Audit paras are expected to be settled/finalized.

2. DIAMER BASHA DAM PROJECT

Same as Sr. No. (a).

3. NEELUM JHELUM HYDROPOWER PROJECT

Same as Sr. No. (a).

(c) **1. DASU HYDROPOWER PROJECT**

As mentioned above, no financial loss was incurred due to Dasu HPP. The reasons for delay in project completion and the associated increase in project cost are also mentioned above.

As per the 2nd Revised PC-I, year-wise breakup of Project cost till November 2028 is enclosed as **Annex-III.**

2. DIAMER BASHA DAM PROJECT

There are no financial losses due to the project. General Reasons for delay are listed below;

i. Exchange Rate Impact
ii. Interest During Construction (IDC) for Foreign Component
iii. Escalation impact
iv. Cost of External Security
v. Design changes, majority of which as per the decision of the International Panel of Experts and Technical requirements

As per revised PC-I, year wise breakup of project cost till FY 2032-33 is enclosed at **Annex-IV**.

3. NEELUM JHELUM HYDROPOWER PROJECT

Since the project was completed in 2018, therefore, the contractual cost escalation is not relevant with this project.

*Question No. 55 **Senator Kamran Murtaza:**
(Notice Received on 6/07/2026 at 4:14 PM) QID: 44833

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

(a) *whether it is a fact that Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO) advertised posts of LDC, UDC and Assistant through the National Testing Service (NTS) in 2022, if so, the details thereof;*

(b) *whether it is also a fact that the National Testing Service conducted written and typing tests for the said posts and a* *number of candidates were shortlisted, if so, the details thereof; and*

(c) *whether it is further a fact that the said tests were cancelled and the posts were re-advertised but the High Court set aside the said re-advertisement and directed that only those candidates who had already passed the NTS examination be appointed, if so, the time by which that judgement will be implement and appointments will be made against those posts?*

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari: (a) No, PESCO did not advertise posts of Lower Division Clerk (LDC), Upper Division Clerk (UDC) and Assistant through National Testing Service (NTS) in 2022. However, PESCO initiated hiring process against the vacant posts of different categories in 2022 including LDC/Junior Clerk and UDC/Senior Clerk through University of Engineering & Technology (UET) Peshawar (as an independent testing agency).

(b) UET Peshawar conducted the written tests from 8th April 2022 and completed on 28.05.2022. Meanwhile, Power Division vide its letter No. 12(3)/2018-DISCOs dated 28.05.2022 directed that all the vacant positions for initial appointment are being frozen for the next 6 months. Later, Power Division, vide letter No. 12(3)/2018-DISCO-I dated 23.09.2022 directed all the DISCOs that recruitment process frozen against the posts of AM/SDO/JE/RO (BS-17) may be continued, subject to the condition that fresh interviews be conducted of the candidates interviewed previously and recruitment process for the said posts is to be completed positively within sixty (60) days from the date of directions.

(c) No such directions from any court for the posts of LDC, UDC and Assistant have been received, however aggrieved candidates of the posts of Commercial Assistants and Line Superintendent LS-II advertised through UET Peshawar filed Writ Petition No. 2423/2025 before Peshawar High Court, Peshawar, titled Waqar Ullah Khan etc. Vs Federation of Pakistan through Secretary Power Division. Peshawar High Court, Peshawar, vide judgement dated 28.11.2025 decided the case and directed to restore and continue with the original recruitment process for the posts of Commercial Assistant (BPS-15) and LS-II (BPS-14) on the basis of applications already submitted by the petitioners, without requiring re-submission of applications or re-payment of fees. However, PESCO has filed Civil Petition for Leave to Appeal (CPLA) against the judgement of Peshawar High Court, Peshawar, which is still pending for hearing. It is further added that applicants for other positions such as Assistant Sub-Station Attendant (ASSA), Meter Reader, Assistant Lineman (ALM), Laboratory Assistant, Driver, Junior Clerk/Lower Division Clerk (LDC), and Account Assistant in the same advertisement have filed another Writ Petition No. 1671/2026, titled Zaid Ur Rehman etc., before the Peshawar High Court. They have cited the earlier decision in favor of applicants for Commercial Assistant and Line Superintendent-II (LS-II) and have demanded similar treatment. This case is also sub judice.

*Question No. 56 **Senator Kamran Murtaza:**
(Notice Received on 7/07/2026 at 1:54 PM) QID: 44839

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the gas pipelines near Khan Clinic and Mohalla Madrasa Iqra in Sadiqabad, Rawalpindi, are very old and broken due to which the consumers are facing shortage of gas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the residents of this neighborhood have submitted written complaints to the Sui Gas Office in Rawalpindi in this regard but no action has been taken so far, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said old gas pipelines will be replaced with new ones?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik: (a) Yes, it is a fact that the gas network near Khan Clinic and Mohallah Madrassa Iqra in Sadiqabad Rawalpindi is in a delipidated state being very old and corroded due to which water from sewerage/water lines enter the gas pipelines through these corroded portions of the network. This causes no/low gas pressure at the consumer's end.

(b) A total of 243 low gas pressure complaints were received by SNGPL during the period July, 2025 to June, 2026. SNGPL Corrosion Protection Department carried out survey for identifying leakages in the pipeline. Subsequently, an amount of Rs. 62 million was approved for replacement of leaking lines in the subject area.

(c) The approved pipeline network has been laid while testing and commissioning is in progress. Approximately, 1,200 service lines are proposed to be shifted on to the newly laid network. After testing and commissioning of the laid network, shifting of service lines of consumers will be started which will be completed till the end of December, 2026.

*Question No. 57 **Senator Syed Masroor Ahsan:**
(Notice Received on 13/07/2026 at 12:47 PM) QID: 44888

Will the Minister for Housing and Works be pleased to refer to question No. 65 replied on 25th July, 2025 and state:

(a) whether the occupied land of sub sector G-14/1, has been got vacated, if not, the reasons thereof and the time by which the same will be get vacated;

(b) whether all the affectees / residents occupying the land of the said sub sector have been paid compensation of BUP, if not the reasons thereof and the time by which the same will be paid to them; and

(c) whether the tender for the development of that sub sector has been floated, if so, the current status of the same and if not, the reasons thereof indicating also the time by which the same will floated and awarded?

Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada:

(a)
- The occupied land of Sub-Sector G-14/1 has not yet been fully vacated. The vacation of the land is delayed due to issues relating to the demolition of Built-Up Properties (BUPs). At present, the sub-sector contains 1,129 Built-Up Properties (BUPs), comprising 580 legal BUPs and 549 illegal BUPs.
- The following factors are hindering the vacation of the occupied land required for its development:

- ✓ The presence of 549 illegal/unauthorized structures or Built-Up Properties (BUPs) within the sub-sector is encouraging other occupants/affectees to resist vacating the acquired land.
- ✓ A number of affectees, despite the announcement of compensation awards, are unwilling to receive the awarded compensation and vacate the acquired land.
- ✓ Pending litigation and unresolved encroachment-related issues are causing delays in securing vacant possession of the land.

➢ The land will be fully vacated upon the resolution of the aforementioned issues. FGE Housing Authority is actively pursuing the matter through negotiations with the affectees and other lawful measures, while safeguarding the rights and interests of the bona fide allottees.

(b) ➢ Out of 580 earmarked legal structures/BUPs, the cases of 419 have been finalized and award has been announced. 199 BUPs have been compensated and the respective structures have been demolished.

➢ The remaining owners of 161 BUPs have not allowed the mandatory assessment required for issuance of awards. FGEHA is negotiating with them and compensation will be paid to eligible affectees after completion of the required assessment and legal/codal formalities. Therefore, a definite timeframe cannot presently be indicated.

(c) ➢ The tender for development works of Sub-Sector G-14/1 was initially floated on 22.06.2023 but was annulled on 16.11.2023 due to non-possession of land. The tender was floated on 09.08.2024 but was rejected by the Competent Authority due to abnormally high / non-reasonable rates.

➢ Currently, the tender documents are being furnished and ready for tender. The same will be floated in accordance to PPRA rules.

*Question No. 58 **Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 13/07/2026 at 3:11 PM) QID: 44904

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

(a) the details of officers appointed on deputation basis is OGDCL during the last three years indicating also the alliances and benefits received by them; and

(b) the details of those officers who have been serving on deputation basis for more than three years indicating also their parent departments?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik:

(a) Only one (01) officer joined OGDC on deputation in last three (03) years. The details are as under:

Name: Mr. Abbas Haider
Designation: Ex-Manager(Security), EG-07
Department: Security Department
Parent Department: IB (Intelligence Bureau)
Date of Joining OGDCL: 25.01.2023
Date of Repatriation: 03.07.2026
Pay & Allowances: As per Last Pay certificate.
Deputation Allowance: 20% of Basic Pay

(b) No Officer is currently placed on deputation in OGDC.

*Question No. 59 **Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 13/07/2026 at 3:13 PM) QID: 44905

Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state the total quantity of oil and gas produced by OGDCL and other companies, from oil and gas fields in Lakki Marwat and Karak during the last three years, with year-wise break-up?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik: The total quantity of Oil and Gas produced by OGDCL and other companies from Oil and Gas fields in Districts Lakki Marwat and Karak during the last three years, with years-wise break-up is attached as **Annex-I**.

Annex-I

Year wise Oil Production (Million Barrels)

Company	Fields	Districts	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
OGDCL	Nashpa	karak	3.95	3.41	3.73
OGDCL	Bettani	Lakki Marwat	0.34	0.30	0.23
MOL	Manzalai	karak	0.04	0.03	0.01
MOL	Makori Deep	karak	0.08	0.01	0.77
MOL	Makori East	karak	2.75	2.04	1.99
Total			**7.16**	**5.78**	**6.73**

Year wise Gas Production (Million Cubic Feet)

Company	Fields	Districts	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
OGDCL	Nashpa	karak	34,958.27	27,121.58	33,152.48
OGDCL	Bettani	Lakki Marwat	4,918.00	4,367.47	3,305.05
MOL	Manzalai	karak	5,415.81	3,530.40	1,798.29
MOL	Makori Deep	karak	912.74	115.09	8,695.09
MOL	Makori East	karak	28,647.26	25,130.91	25,175.41
Total			**74,852.08**	**60,265.44**	**72,126.32**

*Question No. 60 **Senator Dr. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur:**
(Notice Received on 14/07/2026 at 10:37 AM) QID: 44898

Will the Minister for Water Resources be pleased to state the step being taken by the Government to safeguard Pakistan's water rights under the Indus Water Treaty and address any potential threat to the country's water security or stoppage of water flow to Pakistan by India?

Mr. Muhammad Mueen Wattoo:

Yes. The Government of Pakistan is pursuing coordinated Treaty-based, diplomatic, legal, technical and operational measures to safeguard Pakistan's rights and entitlements under the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 (Treaty), and to address risks arising from any attempt to impede, divert or manipulate the flows allocated to Pakistan.

Article XII(4) provides that the Treaty, or the Treaty as modified in accordance with Article XII(3), shall continue in force until terminated by a duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the two Governments. Pakistan therefore categorically rejected India's communication of 24 April 2025 purporting to hold the Treaty in "abeyance". In its formal reply of 8 May 2025, Pakistan stated that the purported abeyance had no legal effect, that the Treaty continued in force, and that any issue raised by India should be addressed through the mechanisms provided in Article IX. Pakistan continues to invoke and exercise the rights, procedures and remedies available under the Treaty.

Court of Arbitration proceedings

Pakistan's recourse to the Court of Arbitration has produced the following decisions of direct relevance to the protection of its rights:

Award on Competence — 6 July 2023. The Court unanimously held that it was properly constituted and competent to determine the disputes in Pakistan's Request for Arbitration; that Pakistan had initiated the proceedings in accordance with Article IX; and that neither India's non-appearance nor the appointment of a Neutral Expert deprived or limited the Court's competence.

Supplemental Award on Competence — 27 June 2025. Following India's announcement of "abeyance", the Court unanimously held that India's position did not deprive it of competence and that it had a continuing responsibility to advance the proceedings in a timely, efficient and fair manner. The Court further determined that these findings applied, with necessary adaptation, to any competence otherwise possessed by the Neutral Expert.

Award on Issues of General Interpretation — 8 August 2025. The Court held that awards of a Treaty Court of Arbitration are final and binding and have controlling legal effect, including their reasoning insofar as it clarifies the decisions. It observed that the Treaty is akin, in significance and permanence, to a boundary treaty. It further held that Article III establishes the general rule that India shall let flow the waters of the Western Rivers for Pakistan's unrestricted use; that India's permitted hydro-electric use is an exception to be strictly construed; and that Indian run-of-river plants must conform to the Treaty rather than to an unrestricted engineering best-practice standard. The Award laid down binding criteria concerning low-level outlets, gated spillways, turbine intakes, freeboard and maximum pondage, and confirmed India's duties to provide design information at an early stage, explain Treaty compliance, allow Pakistan sufficient time to raise objections, give careful consideration to timely objections, and establish that the relevant design feature complies with the Treaty.

Decision on Pakistan's Request for Clarification — 8 November 2025. The Court unanimously clarified, among other matters, that the design criteria stated in the August 2025 Award are mandatory; must be applied when a plant is being planned and before construction; are distinct from post-commissioning operational constraints; and cannot be satisfied merely by an undertaking of operational restraint. It also clarified the prohibition on designs capable, at the outset or through ready future modification, of artificially raising the Operating Pool above the specified Full Pondage Level, and confirmed that pondage calculations must rest on a realistic, well-founded and defensible projection of installed capacity and anticipated load.

Supplemental Award Concerning Maximum Pondage — 15 May 2026. The Court further held that the installed-capacity and anticipated-load projections used to calculate pondage must correspond to the way the plant will actually operate, be supported by plant-specific hydrologic and hydraulic data and the needs of the power system it is intended to serve, and must not be hypothesised so as to inflate pondage. It also addressed the manner in which any applicable minimum-flow obligation is to be taken into account.

The Court remains seized of the disputes. Pakistan has also sought interim protection in relation to the Ratle Hydroelectric Plant and a determination concerning the continuing status of the Treaty. Those matters remain pending; accordingly, the Government does not comment on their eventual outcome.

Neutral Expert proceedings

The Neutral Expert process is separate from the Court proceedings and is being pursued on its own track. After India requested that the Neutral Expert's Work Programme be put on hold, the Neutral Expert, by communication dated 17 June 2025, denied that request. He concluded that one party could not, by its own position, obtain an indefinite suspension and determine when the proceedings would stop or resume. The proceedings have accordingly continued under a revised Work Programme. Pakistan is participating through legal, engineering, hydrological and other technical submissions and evidence. The matter remains pending, and no representation is made as to the eventual decision.

Diplomatic and international engagement

The diplomatic track has been pursued through formal State correspondence, United Nations processes, ministerial engagement, multiparty parliamentary outreach and sustained work by Pakistan Missions abroad. At Pakistan's request, the UN Security Council held closed consultations on 5 May 2025, at which Pakistan's Permanent Representative, Ambassador Asim Iftikhar Ahmad, briefed members on India's unilateral position on the Treaty and the resulting risks to regional peace and security.

Pakistan also placed its position on the formal UN record. The National Security Committee's decisions were transmitted to the United Nations followed by identical communications in April 2025 addressed to the UN Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, and further follow-up communications during May 2025. MoFA's statement of 21 June 2025 rejecting any unilateral setting aside of the Treaty was also transmitted and Pakistan's statement welcoming the Court's Supplemental Award were transmitted in June 2026.

In December 2025, the Deputy Prime Minister/Foreign Minister addressed a further letter to the President of the Security Council, copied to the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. It was transmitted by Pakistan's Permanent Representative and issued as Security Council document. The Deputy Prime Minister/Foreign Minister – in December 2025 – also briefed the Diplomatic Corps in Islamabad on the Treaty position, the Court's decisions, the observed Chenab flow variations and the need for the international community to uphold binding obligations. A follow-up letter was again addressed to the President of the Security Council in April 2026, with copies to the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, seeking attention to continued non-implementation, data denial and the implications for regional peace and human security.

At the political level, a nine-member multiparty parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari visited New York, Washington D.C., London and Brussels in June 2025. At United Nations Headquarters, the delegation met the Secretary-General, the Presidents of the General Assembly and Security Council, representatives of permanent and elected Council members, and OIC Ambassadors. In Washington it engaged members of the United States Congress, including the House Foreign Affairs Committee, as well as policy, media and diaspora audiences. In London it met the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the FCDO, the Speaker of the House of Commons and cross-party parliamentarians. In Brussels it engaged European Parliament and European Union interlocutors, including on the links between Treaty compliance, climate vulnerability and regional water security. Restoration of the normal functioning of the Treaty was a stated theme throughout this outreach. In parallel, a delegation led by the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister, Ambassador Syed Tariq Fatemi, raised the issue with the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation in Moscow on 3 June 2025.

The Deputy Prime Minister/Foreign Minister also raised the Treaty directly with the UN Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly in July 2025 and referred to it during the Security Council's high-level open debate on multilateralism and peaceful settlement of disputes held under Pakistan's July 2025 Presidency. The Istanbul Declaration adopted by the 51st Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers on 21–22 June 2025 called for strict adherence to bilateral agreements, including the Indus Waters Treaty.

Pakistan Missions have supplemented formal diplomacy with issue-specific engagement. Pakistan organized a UN Security Council Arria-formula meeting on 31 January 2026 on “Upholding the Sanctity of Treaties for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security”, at which the Permanent Representative set out the legal, humanitarian and peace-and-security implications of unilateral abeyance. The Embassy in Doha convened a panel discussion on conflict and water security in May 2026; the Embassy in Brussels, with the Centre for European Policy Studies, organized a seminar on transboundary water resources and weaponisation in June 2026; and the Embassy in Mexico, together with UNESCO Mexico, the UNESCO-associated Regional Centre for Water Security, UNAM's Institute of Engineering and WAPDA, organized an international seminar in August 2026 on transboundary hydro-politics and the Indus Waters Treaty.

At the national level, the Government, through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in collaboration with the Institute of Regional Studies, convened the International Seminar “Indus Waters Treaty: An Instrument of Peace and Regional Stability” at the Jinnah Convention Centre, Islamabad, on 30 June 2026. The day-long forum brought together senior Government representatives, diplomats and United Nations representatives, international and Pakistani legal, water, climate and policy experts, academics and media. It placed before domestic and international audiences the Treaty’s legal and institutional design, its conflict-prevention function, the implications of disrupted cooperation, and Pakistan’s commitment to resolving Treaty questions through law, dialogue and the mechanisms of the Treaty.

In the institutional and technical segment, the Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Waters placed the Treaty’s operating record before the seminar. He explained that the Permanent Indus Commission is not merely a correspondence channel but the Treaty’s regular mechanism for converting questions into data, verification, inspection and settlement; and that Article IX provides a progressive route from Commission examination to third-party determination where necessary. The presentation recorded that Pakistan had continued to provide the data required of it, sought Commission meetings, general and special tours, project information and Article IX consultations, and transmitted the draft Annual Report, while material data, meetings, inspections and replies from the Indian side remained outstanding. It further explained that absence of timely hydrological and operational information reduces flood-warning time, impairs irrigation, barrage and reservoir planning, and makes it difficult to distinguish natural variation from upstream operation, thereby increasing the risk of avoidable escalation. The Commissioner therefore called for an immediate Commission meeting, full restoration of Article VI data, resumption of tours and inspections, disclosure of project records and observance of the Article IX process, including implementation of binding determinations. The same presentation explained the operational relevance of the Court's awards—particularly the "let flow" rule, strict construction of exceptions, realistic pondage, timely project information and prevention of a fait accompli—and placed the Chenab flow episodes and the reported Chenab–Beas Link and Salal matters within that institutional framework.

Separately, five UN Special Procedures mandate holders, in a communication dated 16 October 2025 that was subsequently made public, expressed deep concern that disruption of flows could severely affect the human rights of millions of people in Pakistan and stated that there did not appear to be valid international legal grounds for holding the Treaty in abeyance. The Government relies on that communication only for what the mandate holders themselves stated and does not treat it as a substitute for the Treaty mechanisms.

Flow monitoring, verification and Treaty response

No complete or permanent stoppage of the Western Rivers has been established on the record examined. However, pronounced short-duration variations have been observed at Marala on the Chenab during April–May and December 2025 and again in May 2026, and at Chakothi on the Jhelum in May 2026. These events have potential implications for irrigation scheduling, flood and drought preparedness, energy operations and downstream livelihoods and are therefore treated seriously.

The Government neither minimises that risk nor treats a downstream gauge observation as conclusive proof of its upstream cause. The Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Waters formally took the relevant events up with the Indian Commissioner through letters dated 27 May and 15 December 2025 and 2 and 3 May 2026. Pakistan sought explanations; hourly gauge, inflow, outflow, reservoir-level, gate, spillway, turbine, pondage, withdrawal and related operational records; consultations; and Special Tours of Inspection of the relevant upstream works. Attribution is kept subject to verification against the requested Indian records, historical hydrology, meteorological conditions, downstream measurements and, where appropriate, satellite evidence. This evidence-led approach protects Pakistan's legal position.

Prospective diversion and project-related risks

The Government is also acting before a reported risk becomes an accomplished fact. Official NHPC procurement documents for the Link-3/Chenab–Beas Link Tunnel Project describe civil works comprising, among other components, a barrage, intake structures and an approximately 8.7-kilometre water-conveyance tunnel, with technical documents referring to a transfer capacity of 75 cubic metres per second. Pakistan does not represent that this procurement record proves that a diversion has already occurred. It does, however, raise a serious Treaty question because the Chenab is a Western River and the Beas is an Eastern River.

Accordingly, by communications dated 23 May and 1 June 2026, the Pakistan Commissioner placed specific questions before the Permanent Indus Commission under Articles III, VI, VII, VIII and IX; sought the complete project record, hydrology, water balance, proposed operating rules and downstream-impact assessment; requested an urgent Commission meeting and Special Tour of Inspection; called for a standstill on tendering, award, mobilisation, river diversion and construction pending Treaty examination; and reserved Pakistan's rights and remedies. Procurement and any physical activity remain under enhanced monitoring.

Pakistan has similarly invoked the Treaty/Commission channel concerning the reported proposal to make Salal undersluices operational and reported silt-flushing or sediment-management activity, and has sought information and consultations on Dulhasti Stage-II, Sawalkot and other notified or reported Western Rivers projects. These steps are preventive: they seek timely information, inspection and legal scrutiny before design, procurement or construction can prejudice Pakistan's Treaty rights.

Operational and national water-security measures

Flows at key entry points are continuously monitored and material anomalies are logged and assessed. An inter-agency, trigger-based response arrangement has been developed to coordinate site verification and operational mitigation by WAPDA and the concerned irrigation authorities; meteorological screening by the Pakistan Meteorological Department; formal Treaty correspondence by the Pakistan Commissioner; and diplomatic and legal follow-up by MoFA, the Ministry of Law and Justice and the Office of the Attorney-General. A downstream flow variation is treated as an indicator requiring investigation and the evidentiary record is preserved.

The Ministry of Water Resources also coordinates with WAPDA, IRSA, provincial irrigation authorities and other relevant organisations on water-availability assessment, canal and reservoir operations, flood and drought preparedness, and contingency measures. An inter-provincial dialogue convened in February 2026 reviewed short- and long-term availability on the Western Rivers and measures to maintain supplies. This domestic preparedness proceeds in parallel with Pakistan's insistence on full Treaty compliance by India.

Any verified attempt to stop, divert, impede or manipulate Pakistan's Treaty entitlements will be pursued through all appropriate Treaty, diplomatic, legal, technical and operational measures. Pakistan remains committed to peaceful dispute settlement and full implementation of the Treaty. All of Pakistan's rights and contentions are fully reserved.

*Question No. 61 **Senator Dr. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur:**
(Notice Received on 14/07/2026 at 10:38 AM) QID: 44902

Will the Minister for Water Resources be pleased to state the procedure for appointment of Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Water Treaty indicating also the rules, regulations, and selection procedure for the said appointment?

Mr. Muhammad Mueen Wattoo:

The procedure of appointment of Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Waters (BPS-21) (PCIW) as per recruitment rules for appointment for PCIW **(copy enclosed)** is as under:

Sr. No.	Designations & BPS of the Posts	Method of appointment in percentage	
		By promotion (%)	By Initial appointment (%)
1.	Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Waters (BPS-21)	100%	

Provided that if no suiable person is available for promotion, the post reserved for promotion shall be filled under SPPS on contract basis and failing that by transfer on deputation.

*Question No. 62 **Senator Muhammad Azam Khan Swati:**
(Notice Received on 15/07/2026 at 10:01 AM) QID: 44910

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

(a) the number of smart electricity meters installed across the country at present;

(b) the amount allocated and utilized for the said scheme so for; and

(c) whether smart metering has contributed to reducing electricity theft and line losses, if so the details thereof?

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari: (a) The details of total number of Smart Meters (AMI) installed across the country is attached as **Annex-A**.

(b) The details of allocated and utilized amounts for smart meters deployment is attached as **Annex-B**.

(c) The deployment of smart meters (AMI) has contributed to reducing the electricity theft and non-technical losses. However, AMI does not directly contribute to reduce technical losses/line losses. Few of the unique features of AMI (that also help to identify electricity theft) are as under;

Tamper and theft detection: AMI meters identify/generate alarms for slow or defective meters, missing or faulty CTs/PTs, communication failures, missing interval readings, overload conditions with respect to sanctioned load, and other metering anomalies.

Load profiling and demand management: AMI enables analysis of consumption patterns of consumers to effectively monitor abnormal consumption trends.

Accurate billing: AMI eliminates manual reading errors and estimated billing.

Remote operations: AMI allows real-time acquisition and analysis of metering data, allowing timely identification of discrepancies and abnormal operating conditions. AMI enables remote connection/disconnection, and faster resolution of irregularities.

Outage detection and restoration: Provides near real-time outage notifications and restoration confirmation, improving service reliability and reducing outage duration.

Reduced operational costs: AMI minimizes manual meter reading and associated expenses.

Support for smart grid initiatives: Facilitates integration of demand response programs, distributed energy resources, and time-of-day tariffs, contributing to a more efficient and resilient power system.

The availability of online meter data facilitates prompt verification, field inspections, and corrective actions by the concerned operational staff. It also improves billing accuracy, reducing revenue leakage, and enhancing the reliability of the distribution network.

Consequently, the implementation of Smart Energy Metering through the MDM platform has proven to be an effective tool for reducing electricity theft, strengthening energy accounting, and improving overall revenue recovery and DISCOs performance.

Using the smart meters (AMI) LESCO has achieved recovery/ safeguarding of 13.05 GWh of energy during FY 2025-26 through timely detection and rectification of meter alarms, tampering events, abnormal consumption patterns, and billing anomalies identified through the AMI system. Furthermore IESCO has reduced Progressive losses by 1.32% in AMI project area which has lowered the overall Progressive losses to 7.22% of entire IESCO, whereas QESCO has increased the Progressive Billed Units of Industrial connections from 174.7 Million FY 2024-25 to 185.03 Million units FY 2025-26.

Annex- A

DISCO wise Smart Meters Installed as on 05-Aug-2026	
DISCOs	**Total Smart Meter**
LESCO	119,372
GEPCO	348,135
FESCO	111,948
IESCO	1,153,556
MEPCO	229,719
PESCO	60,685
HAZECO	7,659
HESCO	19,620
SEPCO	13,432
QESCO	9,194
TESCO	1,377
K.E	50,599
Total	**2,125,296**

Annex - B

Deployment of smart meters through Donor funding: (Million USD)

Sr.#	DISCO	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	Project Completion Date
1	IESCO	166	125	December, 2025
2	LESCO	50.33	2.803	June, 2029
3	PESCO	6.50	0	December, 2027
4	MEPCO	26.10	2.61	June, 2029
5	HESCO	2.99	0	December, 2027
6	SEPCO	9.82	0.982	June, 2028

Deployment of smart meters through DICSOs Own Resources (FY 2025-26): (Million PKR)

Sr.#	DISCO	Funds Allocated	Funds Utilized	Completion Date
1	LESCO	1,509 (FY 2025-26)	1,509	On-going process
2	*FESCO	5,163.94	5,163.94	
3	*GEPCO	17,267	15,890	
4	*MEPCO	4,354	4,354	
5	HESCO	836 (FY 2025-26)	523	
6	QESCO	301 (FY 2025-26)	301	

*Amounts allocated so far

*Question No. 63 **Senator Muhammad Azam Khan Swati:**
(Notice Received on 15/07/2026 at 10:05 AM) QID: 44911

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

(a) the number of electricity tariff increases approved by NEPRA during the last two years indicating also the financial impact of such increases on domestic consumers; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect consumers from rising electricity costs?

Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari:

(a) i. The National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) is a statutory regulatory authority and is responsible for the regulation of the provision of electric power services in Pakistan. The responsibilities of NEPRA under the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 (the "Act") include, inter alia, the determination of tariff, rates, charges and other terms and conditions for supply of electric power services by the generation, transmission and distribution companies. The electricity tariff is determined in accordance with the Act and Rules made there-under.

ii. NEPRA determines different tariffs separately for each of the DISCOs, owing to their specific distribution/supply margin requirements, different T&D losses and consumer mix etc. The Government of Pakistan (GoP) following its own socio-economic objectives provides subsidy or levy surcharge in order to make the consumer end tariff uniform, all across the country. Upon filing of motion by GoP, NEPRA approves the uniform consumer end tariff, which is then notified by GoP. Tariff once notified is charged to consumers.

iii. NEPRA determined National Average consumer end tariff decrease by Rs. 2.12/kWh in CY 2026 as compared to tariff for FY 2024-25. Year wise comparison of tariff is given hereunder;

Description	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	CY 2026
Projected sales of XWDISCOS (GWh)	106,151	103,558	101,234
Energy Charge (Rs. Mln)	1,161,257	1,125,435	923,558
Capacity Charge (Rs. Mln)	1,952,495	1,766,397	1,777,453
Transmission & MOF (Rs. Mln)	163,755	174,321	222,144
Power Purchase Price (Rs. Mln)	3,277,507	3,066,153	2,923,154
DISCO Margin PYA (Rs. Mln)	390,501	395,669	456,153
PYA (Rs. Mln)	99,982	58,680	71,572
Revenue Req. of XWDISCOS (Rs. Mln)	3,767,990	3,520,502	3,379,308

Average Tariff - Rs./kWh	35.50	34.00	33.38
Inc./(Dec.) in Tariff - Rs./kWh		-1.50	-0.61

iv. Regarding financial impact of tariff on domestic consumers, here it is pertinent to mention in line with reduction in base tariff the tariff for domestic consumers also reduced. Slab wise comparison of reduction in tariff for last two years after incorporating the impact of subsidies by the Federal Government is given hereunder;

[Table: Comparison between tariff for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 - Summary of Key Rates]

Domestic Consumer Categories	FY 2024-25 (Rs/kWh)	FY 2025-26 (Rs/kWh)	Impact/Difference (Rs/kWh)
Protected - Up to 50 Units Life Line	3.95	3.95	-
Protected - 51-100 Units Life Line	7.74	7.74	-
Protected - 001-100 Units	11.69	10.54	-1.15
Protected - 101-200 Units	14.16	13.01	-1.15
Unprotected - 001-100 Units	23.59	22.44	-1.15
Unprotected - 101-200 Units	30.07	28.91	-1.16
Unprotected - 201-300 Units	34.26	33.10	-1.16
Unprotected - 301-400 Units	39.15	37.99	-1.16
Unprotected - 401-500 Units	41.36	40.20	-1.16
Unprotected - 501-600 Units	42.78	41.62	-1.16
Unprotected - 601-700 Units	43.92	42.76	-1.16
Unprotected - Above 700 Units	48.84	47.69	-1.15
Time Of Use - Off-Peak	41.68	40.53	-1.15
Time Of Use - Peak	48.00	46.85	-1.15

[Table: Comparison between tariff for FY 2025-26 and CY 2026 - Summary of Key Rates]

Domestic Consumer Categories	FY 2025-26 (Rs/kWh)	CY 2026 (Rs/kWh)	Impact/Difference (Rs/kWh)

Protected - Up to 50 Units Life Line	3.95	3.95	-
Protected - 51-100 Units Life Line	7.74	7.74	-
Protected - 001-100 Units	10.54	10.54	-
Protected - 101-200 Units	13.01	13.01	-
Unprotected - 001-100 Units	22.44	22.44	-
Unprotected - 101-200 Units	28.91	28.91	-
Unprotected - 201-300 Units	33.10	33.10	-
Unprotected - 301-400 Units	37.99	36.46	-1.53
Unprotected - 401-500 Units	40.20	38.98	-1.22
Unprotected - 501-600 Units	41.62	40.22	-1.40
Unprotected - 601-700 Units	42.76	41.85	-0.91
Unprotected - Above 700 Units	47.69	47.20	-0.49
Time Of Use - Off-Peak	40.53	34.53	-6.00
Time Of Use – Peak	46.85	46.85	-

(b) The Government has undertaken a range of measures to reduce the cost of electricity and provide targeted relief to consumers. These measures include:

- The National Average tariff (including tax) declined from Rs. 53.04 (Mar-2024) to Rs. 40.32 (Aug-2026) showing 24% decline in tariff, through various interventions including termination of inefficient plants, renegotiation of power purchase agreements, strengthened economic parameters & increased fiscal allocations.
- The Government has substantially increased support for protected consumers, with annual subsidies rising from an estimated PKR 199 billion in FY 2021-22 to approximately PKR 423 billion in FY 2025-26.
- Out of total residential consumers of 34.2 million, 29.57 million (86% of Domestic) are subsidized. Residential consumers consuming up to 300 units and agricultural consumers collectively receive approximately PKR 527 billion in electricity subsidies.
- To improve industrial competitiveness and rationalize the tariff structure, the Government has eliminated the cross-subsidy previously charged to industrial consumers, resulting in a reduction of approximately Rs. 4.04/kWh in their electricity tariff.
- Going forward, the Government remains committed to reducing electricity costs through continued structural reforms, efficiency improvements, optimization of generation costs, renegotiation of power sector contracts, gradual elimination of surcharges and targeted fiscal support.

*Question No. 64 **Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 20/07/2026 at 3:40 PM) QID: 44967

Will the Minister for Housing and Works be pleased to refer to starred Question No.14 replied on 26/12/23 and to state whether any officer mentioned in the reply have been allotted any other Government accommodations by the Estate Office, if so, the details of the said Government allotted accommodation with names, designation, and date of allotments in each case?

Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada: Out of the list provided along with reply of Starred Q.No. 14 given on 26-12-2023, only three officers have been allotted government accommodations at Islamabad. The desired information is placed at **Annex-A**.

Annex-A

Sr No.	Name	Designation	House No.	Date of Allotment
01	Zahid Ullah Khan	Deputy Director General	450-E, G-6/4	01-10-2025
02	Nsira Shakeel	Trained Graduate Teacher	4/1-E, Street#50, F-6/4	03-07-2024
03	Haroon Rashid Khan	SP	12/4, Cat-III, G-10/2	17-11-2021

*Question No. 65 **Senator Muhammad Azam Khan Swati:**
(Notice Received on 21/07/2026 at 10:00 AM) QID: 44960

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

(a) whether the present Government has conducted any survey, inspection or audit to identify and prevent illegal construction and encroachments within the premises or authorized boundaries of Government residences in Islamabad, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any report has been prepared on the basis of outcomes of the said survey, inspection or audit, if so, the details and findings thereof?

Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada: (a) A comprehensive survey of all government accommodations has been carried out. Accordingly, the case was referred to Capital Development Authority (CDA), with a request to take necessary action in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations against additional construction/encroachment made outside the premises. In this regard, the Capital Development Authority (CDA) also initiated an anti-encroachment operation, Initially from Sector F-6/4. Other anti-encroachment operations were also conducted by CDA, which is a continuous exercise. Furthermore, more than 2000 number of government accommodations under unauthorized occupation have been cancelled and allotted to other Federal Government Servants from General Waiting Lists.

Moreover, appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Accommodation Allocation Rules, 2002, is being taken by Estate Office upon receipt of any complaint regarding unauthorized additions, alterations or encroachments in Government accommodations. In case of non-removal of such encroachment, the allotment is liable to be cancelled.

(b) As above.

ISLAMABAD,
the 24th August, 2026

SYED HASNAIN HAIDER,
Secretary.

PCPPI—895(2026) Senate—24-08-2026 —220.

(363rd Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

"UN-STARRED QUESTION AND ITS REPLY"

For Tuesday, the 25th August, 2026

Question No. 3 **Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan**:
(Notice Received on 10/07/2026 at 2:10 PM) QID: 44882

Will the Minister for Energy (Petroleum Division) be pleased to state the details of the firms which provided security guards to OGDCL and PPL during the last four years indicating also the names of the firms, the procedure adopted for awarding contracts, the number of security guards hired and the salaries paid to them?

Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik: The details of the firms which provided security guards to OGDCL and PPL during the last four years indicating also the names of the firms, the procedure adopted for awarding contracts, the number of security guards hired and the salaries paid to them are attached at **Annexure-A** and **Annexure-B**, respectively.

Annexure-A

REPLY BY OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
SENATE QUESTION NO. 3, MOVED BY SENATOR
HAJI HIDAYATULLAH KHAN

ANSWER

Details of the firms who have provided security guards to OGDC during the last four years. The desired details is as under;

Sr#	Company Name	Years	Procedure for Awarding Contract	No of Guards Hired	
				Supervisors	Guards
a.	M/s Fauji Security Services (Pvt) Ltd	2022 till 2026	Competitive Bidding through Press Tendring.	140	1100
b.	M/s Security Organization System (Pvt) Ltd	2023 till 2026	Competitive Bidding through Press Tendring.	0	09
c.	M/s Parwest Pacific Security Services (Pvt) Ltd	2025 till 2026	Competitive Bidding through Pre-Qualification.	0	10 SSG

Rates of Supervisor and Guards without taxes are as under:

Years	Islamabad			Punjab		Sindh		KP		Balochistan	
	Supervisor	Guards	SSG	Supervisor	Guards	Supervisor	Guards	Supervisor	Guards	Supervisor	Guards
2022-23	32,300	30,300	-	32,300	30,300	32,300	30,300	32,300	30,300	-	30,300
2023-24	45,300	43,300	-	41,300	39,000	42,300	40,300	41,300	43,300	-	41,714
2024-25	50,300	48,300	-	46,300	44,300	47,300	45,300	47,300	45,300	-	46,714
2025-26	50,300	48,300	115,000	49,300	47,300	50,300	48,300	51,300	49,300	-	46,714

Note: Taxes will be borne by OGDC. Any increase announced by Government of Pakistan will be adjusted by the Company. Security Companies are bound to pay minimum wages to all individuals.

Annexure-B

REPLY BY PAKISTAN PETROLEUM LIMITED
SENATE QUESTION NO. 03, MOVED BY SENATOR
HAJI HIDAYATULLAH KHAN

Sr. No	Company	Name of Firms to hire security guards during the last 4 years	Details of firm to hire security guards	The Procedure Adopted for Awarding contracts	The number of Security Guards hired (Monthly)	Salaries paid to security guards (Annualy)	Remarks
1	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	Defense Security Force-Sui Field	Government Agency	Direct contract	530 All Ranks	2022/23 - 453,683,029 2023/24 - 512,560,739 2024/25 - 555,653,906 2025/26 - 613,396,470	Under MoU through MoD since 1999
2	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	HQFC Balochistan North - Sui Field	Government Agency	Direct contract	6xFC , 15xFCSS (769 all ranks) & 400Local Guards	2022/23 - 608,247,628 2023/24 - 816,540,071 2024/25 - 858,795,893 2025/26 - 842,295,539	**Reasons of Direct Contract** a. FC Balochistan is a federal law enforcement organization under the Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan. b. Balochistan is a high-risk operational area where Police and private security companies have limited availability and capability. c. FC Balochistan is the only agency with the mandate, capability, and operational presence to provide security for PPL's exploration and drilling operations, including protection of expatriate personnel. d. Government agencies do not participate in competitive bidding, however, their services may be engaged through direct requisition, subject to mutual agreement and applicable rules.
5	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	Pakistan Navy (2024-26)	Government Agency	Direct contract	186	2024/25- 16,760,620 2025/26-140, 432,960	Amount includes both operational & administrative cost. Troops hired as per the NoC granted by MoD as the block lies in the creek area near disputed border
6	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	M/s Askari Guards Pvt Limited (2022-23)	Private Security	Competitive bidding as per PPRA rules	95	32,923,623	Security cover at Islamabad & Punjab province
7	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	M/s Frontier Constabulary Security Services Pvt Ltd (2022-23)	Private Security	Competitive bidding as per PPRA rules	600	312,822,826	Security cover at Karachi & Sindh province
8	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	M/s Strategic Guards & Security Solutions Pvt Ltd (2023-24)	Private Security	Competitive bidding as per PPRA rules	220	95,648,475	Security cover at Islamabad & Punjab province
9	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	M/s Sigma Security Service Pvt Limited (2024-25)	Private Security	Competitive bidding as per PPRA rules	750	541,634,605	Security cover at Karachi & Sindh province Including Drilling wells all over Pakistan
10	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	M/s Sigma Security Service Pvt Limited (2024-25)	Private Security	Competitive bidding as per PPRA rules	260	140,993,214	Security cover at Islamabad & Punjab province
11	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	M/s MSM Security Pvt Limited (2025-26)	Private Security	Competitive bidding as per PPRA rules	250	169,750,498	Security cover at Islamabad & Punjab province
12	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	M/s Sigma Security Service Pvt Limited (2025-26)	Private Security	Competitive bidding as per PPRA rules	615	415,930,688	Security cover at Karachi & Sindh province

ISLAMABAD,
the 24th August, 2026

SYED HASNAIN HAIDER,
Secretary.

PCPPI—895(2026) Senate—24-08-2026 —220.