(364th Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

"QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES"

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

Friday, the 23rd October, 2026

DEFERRED QUESTIONS

[Questions No.74, 75, 79, 81, 93, 94, 3, 77, 81, 1, 4, 5, 13, 18, 6, 7 and 9] were deferred on 20th August, 2026 (363rd Session)

*(Def.) Question No. 74 **Senator Shahadat Awan**:
(Notice Received on 26/11/2025 at 9:52 AM) QID: 43900

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state whether any inquiry(ies) / investigation(s) have been conducted to evaluate the involvement of Customs officers / officials posted at international airports in corruption related activities during the last three years, if so, the details thereof indicating also the action taken against the officers / officials found involved?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: The information is at **Annex-A**

LIST OF OFFICERS/OFFICIALS POSTED AT INTERNATIOANL AIRPORTS INVOLVED IN CORRUPTION RELATED ACTIVITIES DURING LAST THREE YEARS

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

(Annex-A)

S#	Name	Designation/BS	Place of Posting	Date of Initiation	Charges	Remarks/Status
1	Muhammad Abdullah	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Lahore	June 12, 2025	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption was found allegedly involved in facilitating a passenger in smuggling high-value electronic items at Faisalabad Airport. Mobile data evidence revealed his collusion with external accomplices to bypass Customs scanning procedures.	"Compulsory Retirement" vide Board's Notification No. 2672-C-IV/2025 dated 13.11.2025 imposed upon him.
2	Faizan Ahmed	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Dte of IOCO, Islamabad Airport, Islamabad.	July 8, 2024	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption The Collectorate of Customs, Islamabad Airport reported that Inspector Faizan Ahmed, during his posting as Detention Officer, replaced 7 detained original mobile phones with counterfeit *ones.*	In Compliance of Hon'ble Federal Service Tribunal, Order dated 08.06.2026 the **major penalty** of "Reduction to a lower post and pay scale *from the substantive or* regular post i.e. Assistant (BS-15) for a period of two years" modified into the **minor penalty** of **"Reduction to three (03) lower stages in pay scale without cumulative effect for a period of two years"** along with stoppage of Performance Allowance till restoration of full pay vide Board's Notificaiton NO.1766-C-IV/2026 dated 21.08.2026.

3	Rooh ul Amin	Sepoy/ BS-05	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	September 12, 2025 July 17, 2026	**Misconduct & Corruption** **He was accused of facilitation in smuggling of goods from the Bacha Khan International Airport, Peshawar.**	"Dismissal From Service" vide order dated 18.11.2025. The Appellate Authority i.e. Member (Admn/HR) set-**aside** the major penalty of **"Dismissal from Service"** and a fresh joint disciplinary proceedings have been initiated. vide Order No. dated 17.07.2026.
4	Muhammad Fayaz Khan	Sepoy/ BS-05	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	September 9, 2025	**Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption** He was accused of facilitation in smuggling of goods from the Bacha Khan International Airport, Peshawar.	**"Dismissal from Service"** imposed upon him.
5	Fazal Karim	Principal Appraiser (TS-17)	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Karachi	December 9, 2024	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption The accused officer being Principal Appraiser did not performed his duty efficiency and diligently and caused evasion of duty & taxes to the tune of Rs. 9.7 million of a consignment of M/s Siccotel Trading.	Charge of Corruption was not established against the accused officer therefore **"Withholding of increment for a period of three (03) years without cumulative effect"** vide Board's Notification No. 1637-C-III/2025 dated 21.07.2025, imposed upon him.
6	Syed Hassan Mehdi	Senior Preventive Officer (BS-16)	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Karachi	December 9, 2024	Inefficiency, Misconduct& Corruption The accused officer being Appraising Officer did not performed his duty efficiency and diligently and caused evasion of duty & taxes to the tune of Rs. 9.7 million of a consignment of M/s Siccotel Trading.	Charge of Corruption was not established against the accused officer therefore **"Withholding of increment for a period of three (03) years without cumulative effect"** vide Board's Notification No. 1636-C-III/2025 dated 21.07.2025, imposed upon him.

7	Ali Zaman	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Karachi	December 9, 2024	Inefficiency, Misconduct& Corruption The accused officer being Examiner did not performed his duty efficiency and diligently and caused evasion of duty & taxes to the tune of Rs. 9.7 million of a consignment of M/s Siccotel Trading.	Charge of Corruption was not established against the accused officer therefore **"Withholding of increment for a period of three (03) years without cumulative effect"** vide Board's Notification No. 1635-C-III/2025 dated 21.07.2025, imposed upon him.
8	Manzoor Huusain	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	January 28, 2025	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption While deciding Mr. Faizan Ahmed's case, the Authority noted that he left the detained phones at the warehouse on 05.03.2024, and they remained under Mr. Manzoor Hussain's control until 08.04.2024. Mr. Faizan contended that since custody was taken after over a month, Mr. Manzoor is also responsible for the lapse.	**"Withholding of One Increment for a Period of One Year Without Cumulative Effect"** vide Board's Notification No. 1527-C-IV/2025 dated 10.07.2025 imposed upon him
9	Shakeel Ahmed	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	May 14, 2024	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption He was found negligent during examination of GD No. 44897, allowing clearance of a misdeclared consignment without proper documents. His lapse led to narcotics being recovered by ANF from the shipment.	**"Reduction to three lower stages, in pay scale, for a period of three years without cumulative effect"** vide Board's Notification No. 2479-C-IV2024 dated 27.09.2024 imposed upon him
10	Muhammad Chan Zeb	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs, Sambrial Sialkot (Sialkot Airport)	August 8, 2023	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption A passenger was caught smuggling 229 mobile phones worth Rs. 63.569 million at Sialkot Airport. He was found complicit and was arrested and included in FIR No.14/2023 for involvement in the smuggling.	**"Withholding of one increment for a period of one year"** vide Board's Notification 1454-C-IV/2024 dated 06.06.2024 imposed upon him.

11	Maqsood Ahmed	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	November 16, 2023	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption He negligently signed and stamped the cargo manifest without verifying the Airway Bills or GDs, enabling illegal loading of consignments. His actions indicate connivance in bypassing export procedures in violation of rules.	The Secretary Revenue Division / Chairman, FBR in his capacity as Appellate Authority has converted the "Removal from Service" into "**Withholding of three increments** for a period **of three years without cumulative effect**" vide Board's Notification No. 2066-C-IV/2024 dated 05.08.2024.
12	Imran Elahi	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Lahore	August 7, 2023	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption He while posted at Traffic Section of the Collectorate of Customs (AIIA), Lahore demanded money from a passenger departing the country.	**"Withholding of Two Increments for Two Years** vide Board's Notification No. 0339-C-IV/2024 dated 12.02.2024 imposed upon him.
13	Zulfiqar Ali	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Lahore	October 6, 2022	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption He was found guilty of fraudulently processing de-attachment of property in favor of an accused, causing a short recovery of Rs. 24.82 million.	**"Censure"** vide Board's Notification No. 0264-C-IV/2024 dated 31.01.2024 imposed upon him.
14	Mr. Muhammad Nahid	Sepoy/ BS-05	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Lahore	July 17, 2025	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption Demanding money from Passenger for clearance of cigarette sleeves.	**"Censure"** on 27.11.2025 imposed upon him.
15	Mr. Abdul Waheed	Sepoy/ BS-05	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Lahore	February 13, 2024	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption Facilitating the smuggling of Mobiles & Laptops	**"Stoppage of Performance Allowance for six months"** on 29.06.2024 imposed upon him.

16	Muhammad Sadaqtum Nazar Ali Khan	Assistant Director (PCS/BS-17)	Directorate of IPR Enforcement, Central, Lahore (Airport, Lahore)	September 23, 2025	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption Engaged a clearing agent to facilitate clearance of a used jeep engine under baggage rules for a non-bonafide passenger, thereby violating baggage regulations, undermining Customs integrity, and influencing the clearance process.	The officer was **Exonerated** from the charges levelled against him on 09.12.2025
17				May 9, 2025	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption i. Being the incharge of Examination of Baggage, he was responsible for negligence, Inefficiency and Misconduct committed by the staff working under his command. ii. Responsible for checking the role of verification and endorsement officer as well as to check the baggage cargo.	The officer was **Exonerated** from the charges levelled against him vide Board's Notification No. 1949-C-II/2025 dated 21.08.2025.
18	Syed M. Abbas Shah	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	April 16, 2024	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption On 28.03.2024, a passenger was intercepted with smuggled electronics exceeding duty-free allowance, which were seized. Inquiry revealed audio evidence linking Inspector Syed Muhammad Abbas as a facilitator, indicating connivance in the smuggling attempt.	**Exonerated** vide Board's Notification No. 1685-C-IV/2024 dated 05.07.2024.
19	Muhammad Zulfiqar Khan	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	November 27, 2025	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption Despite prior alerts of large-scale misdeclarations in IMO consignments, valuable goods were cleared from GPO Rawalpindi on 24–25 April 2025. The lapse indicates serious negligence in acting on credible intelligence, leading to revenue loss.	A joint inquiry has been initiated agaisnt him along with Mr. Muhammad Kaleem Ahmed, Supdt and Mr. Rizwan Salabat (PCS/BS-20) has been appointed as Inquiry Officer vide order of Inquiry dated 30.06.2026.

20	Mirza Muhammad Imran	Superintendent (TS-17)	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Lahore	September 11, 2025	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption The officer was found involved facilitating passenger in illegal smuggling of commercial quantities in the garb of personal baggage at Airport, Lahore.	**"Reduction** to lower post and **pay scale from the substantive or regular** post, for a period **of one year"** vide Board's Notification No. 0099-C-III/2026 dated 15.01.2026.
21	Shahana Ramzan	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Lahore	January 29, 2026	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption Reported incorrect examination of Fistula Sets of Malaysian Origin to facilitate export of the restricted goods and then actively connived with the co-accused for replacement of the actual goods in order to conceal her mis-conduct which would have been exposed as a result of re-examination.	**"Reduction** to three stages **lower in pay scale for a period** of two years, without **cumulative** effect" vide Board's Notification No. 1844-C-IV/2026 dated 13.08.2026.
22	Tahir Mehmood	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Lahore	February 26, 2026	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption While posted at Customs Branch, GPO Multan, he allegedly misreported and suppressed facts regarding examination and clearance of two international parcels. The parcels (EE515402018AE and EE515402021AE), examined at IMO Lahore, contained high-value commercial electronics including Dell XPS laptops and SSDs.	Order of Inquiry dated 26.02.2026 has been issued.
23	Muhammad Ans Butt	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	February 27, 2026	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption Mr. Ni Shuofang, a Chinese national, alleged that Mr. Muhammad Ans Butt, Inspector (BS-16), behaved in a confrontational and threatening manner while checking goods carried by him at Islamabad International Airport on 24.10.2025 and demanded deposit of Rs. 1.0 million as tax before final assessment of the goods.	Personal hearing will be granted to Mr. Muhammad Ansar Butt, Inspector Customs, on 03.09.2026.
24	Babar Ali	Sepoy/ BS-05	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Lahore	January 23, 2026	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption	**"Reduction** to the post of Naib **Qasid (BPS-01)** for a period of **Six Month"** vide Order dated 04.05.2026.

25	Muhammad Asif Nawaz	Superintendent/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Lahore	May 16, 2025	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption The officer was found involved in getting bribe while posted in baggage section of Airport, Lahore.	"Dismissal from Service" vide Board's Notification No. 0065-C-III/2026 dated 09.01.2026.
26	Syed Arshad Ali	Preventive Officer/BS-16	Office of the Chief Collector of Cusotms Airports, Islamabad	July 31, 2025	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption A complaint was alleged by a passenger agaisnt him, while posted at Shift-II of International Deparment (JIAP) for harassment and misconduct that the accused officer took (£)2000 form him and threatended to lodge FIR against him. The Accused officer encounter a passenger named Mr. Abdul Mobeen holding of UK passport on the night of 10.06.2025. The passenger was carrying 900 coins of 20 pence, amounting to 180 British Pounds. Despite detectin the coins besides the cash amount that the passenger was carying, the accused officer did not get its declarations and failed to reflect in the currency declaration form, whereas, the accused offier detained the passenger for 28 minutes. Later on, a video complaint was lodged by a Passenger against the accused officer.	"Dismissal from Service" vide Board's Notification No. 0064-C-III/2026 dated 09.01.2026.
27	Syed Shabiul Hassan	Superintendent/ BS-17	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	July 17, 2026	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption	Order of Inquiry dated 17.07.2026 has been issued.
28	Sajjad Bashir	Appraising/Valuation Officer (BS-16)	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	July 17, 2026	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption	Order of Inquiry dated 17.07.2026 has been issued.
29	Muhammad Abdullah	Sepoy/ BS-05	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	July 17, 2026	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption	Order of Inquiry dated 17.07.2026 has been issued.
30	Muhammad Mumtaz	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	August 13, 2026	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption	Order of Inquiry dated 13.08.2026 has been issued.
31	Anam Sonia Zubair	Inspector Customs/ BS-16	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad.	August 13, 2026	Inefficiency, Misconduct & Corruption	Order of Inquiry dated 13.08.2026 has been issued.

*(Def.) Question No. 75 **Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 27/11/2025 at 2:16 PM) QID: 43917

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the details of the Chief Collector of Customs, their names, date of posting, grade and date of promotion to the grade?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: The following officers of Pakistan Customs Service are currently posted as Chief Collector of Customs (BS-21):-

S.#	Name of Officer	BS	Place of Posting	Date of Posting	Date of Promotion
1.	Mr. Wajid Ali	22	Chief Collector of Customs, Appraisement (South), Karachi	27.08.2025	The officer was promoted in BS-22 on 18.07.2025
2.	Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Rafiq	20	Chief Collector (OPS) of Customs Exports & lnput/ Output Co Efficient Organization (IOCO), Karachi	12.11.2025	The officer was promoted in BS-20 on 26.03.2020
3.	Mr. Muhammad Jamil Nasir Khan	20	Chief Collector (OPS) of Customs Enforcement Islamabad	13.08.2026	The officer was promoted in BS-20 on 25.02.2017
4.	Mr. Hassan Saqib Sheikh	20	Chief Collector (OPS) of Customs, Airports, Islamabad	04.11.2024	The officer was promoted in BS-20 on 26.02.2021
5.	Mr. Masood Ahmed	20	Chief Collector (OPS) of Customs Appraisement Balochistan, Custom House, Quetta	24.11.2025	The officer was promoted in BS-20 on 02.02.2022
6.	Mr. Abdul Waheed Marwat	20	Chief Collector (OPS) of Customs Appraisement (North), Peshawar	08.09.2026	The officer was promoted in BS-20 on 26.06.2019
7.	Mr. Naveed Illahi	20	Chief Collector (OPS) of Customs Appraisement Punjab, Lahore	17.11.2025	The officer was promoted in BS-20 on 02.12.2021

*(Def.) Question No. 79 **Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood**:

(Notice Received on 2/12/2025 at 4:06 PM) QID: 43925

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state;

(a) what are the details of complaints which were received against the officers and officials of various wings, directorates and offices of the Federal Board of Revenue since July, 2023; and

(b) what are the names and designations of the officers and Officials against whom complaints were received and what action was taken against each of them?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: (a) In FBR, a comprehensive mechanism has been devised to receive and investigate the complaints against the officers and officials. In this regard, apart from the general inquiries, an "Integrity Management Cell (IMC)" has also been established and notified at FBR (HQ) and "Regional Integrity Committees (RICs)" in the field formations of FBR. As per the terms of reference for Integrity Management Cell (IMC) a complaint against an FBR employee may be submitted either in person, through email or in writing, along-with credentials of the complaint. A dedicated web page has been created for the purpose which can be accessed @ **ecrm.fbr.gov.pk.** This page guides the complainants on manner of filing complaints and modes thereof.

(b) On the basis of general inquiries and Integrity Management Cell (IMC), the current information of complaints required by the Honourable Senator has been categorized into three categories:-

1. Investigated and penalty imposed.

2. Under investigation.

3. Anonymous or otherwise, which have been investigated and dropped.

Summary of the complaints received is submitted as under:-

Sr#	Cadre/ Group	Total number of complaints received	Action taken
1	Pakistan Customs Service (PCS)	114	Penalty imposed = 45 Under investigation = 22 Investigated and dropped = 47
2	Inland Revenue Service (IRS)	113	Penalty imposed = 09 Under investigation = 33 Investigated and dropped = 71

The details of complaints received, names and designation of officers/officials of Pakistan Customs Service (PCS) and Inland Revenue Service (IRS) and action taken against them is at **Annex-I** and **Annex-II** respectively.

Besides above, FBR has also strengthened the system of strict disciplinary action against the officials/officers. A list of the last two years is attached **(Annex-III)**.

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

*(Def.) Question No. 81 **Senator Bilal Ahmed Khan Mandokhel**:
(Notice Received on 4/12/2025 at 3:35 PM) QID: 43933

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state as to whether any consultations were held with the Chambers of Commerce and Trade before finalizing export related Tax Policies in the Budget of 2025-26, if so, the details thereof?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: Consultations with key trade bodies and chambers of commerce are generally held during the budget making process each year. For Budget 2025-26, relevant stakeholders, including major trade associations and chambers, were invited to submit their budget proposals. These consultations were aimed to gather feedback on various tax related proposals including export-related tax measures.

*(Def.) Question No. 93 **Senator Mashal Azam**:
(Notice Received on 31/12/2025 at 1:08 PM) QID: 44096

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state a year-wise record for the last ten (10) years of amounts collected from the tobacco sector under the heads of Tobacco Development Cess, Federal Excise Duty and Sales Tax, the corresponding share or royalty allocated to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, particularly to District Swabi being a major tobacco-growing district, details of amounts actually released in the said period, and the reasons for any delay, reduction or non-release thereof?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: Tobacco industry is subject to Sales Tax @ 18% ad-valorem. Federal excise duty (FED) is imposed on multi-tier basis as per retail price. Presently, rates of FED for Tier-I is Rs. 16.500 per 1,000 cigarettes and for Tier-II Rs. 5,050 per 1,000 cigarettes in terms of S.No.9 & 10 of Table-I of First Schedule to Federal Excise Act, 2005.

Sales tax and FED collected from tobacco manufacturers during last Ten years **on imports and domestic supplies** as per ST&FE returns declaration are as under:

(Rs. In millions)

	SALES TAX			FED		
FY	DOM	IMP	TOTAL	DOM	IMP	TOTAL
2015-16	23,757	1,938	25,695	90,471	390	90,862
2016-17	17,534	996	18,530	66,182	17	66,199
2017-18	20,516	2,010	22,526	66,984	21	67,005
2018-19	23,080	3,048	26,128	90,209	659	90,867
2019-20	23,193	2,699	25,892	88,670	988	89,658
2020-21	27,908	3,057	30,965	106,502	914	107,416
2021-22	31,368	3,660	35,028	117,107	214	117,321
2022-23	36,838	4,284	41,122	140,917	1,175	142,091
2023-24	60,531	4,899	65,430	236,333	811	237,144
2024-25	40,133	23,521	63,654	121,574	104,309	225,883
2025-26	43,194	33,956	77,150	89,071	162,887	251,958
Total	348,052	84,069	432,120	1,214,020	272,385	1,486,404

It is pertinent to mention that information regarding collection of Tobacco Cess is provincial subject and to be provided by province of KPK. Further, royalty allocation is domain of federal government.

*(Def.) Question No. 94 Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:
(Notice Received on 5/01/2026 at 1:01 PM) QID: 44115

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state as to whether it is fact that the Export Facilitation Scheme have been misused causing losses to the public Exchequer, if so, then please state the details, items exported, amount of losses and action taken against the exporters and the responsible functionaries on their negligence/ involvement since 2024-25?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: To facilitate the exporters, the earlier schemes like DTRE, Export Oriented Units etc. were fused in a new single scheme called Export Facilitation Scheme and issued vide SRO 957(I)/2021 dated 30-07-2021. Subsequently, to avoid the misuse of the scheme further necessary safeguards were introduced in the Export Facilitation Scheme (EFS) while ensuring that genuine exporters continue to avail its benefits. The amendments were issued *vide* SRO 301(I)/2025 dated 07.03.2025 and SRO 1435(I)/2025 dated 05.08.2025.

The FBR is regularly monitoring the implementation of the Scheme through its field formations to detect and,qarevent misuse of this facility by the unscrupulous elements while ensuring the continuous benefits for the genuine exporters. The efforts of the Customs field formations have so far detected discrepancy to the tune of Rs.10.9 billion

It is pertinent to mention that the aforesaid discrepancy has been found in 107 cases out of 1940 EFS users in FY 2024-25 and July-Dec 2025-26. The percentage of mis use in terms of number of users comes to 5.5% (107 out of 1940). Necessary actions have been taken in accordance with Customs Act, 1969 and the relevant Rules. Most of the cases are subjudice before various legal fora and an amount of Rs.959 million has already been recovered. Moreover, various type of goods was involved in the aforementioned cases including textile, plastic packaging, pharmaceutical, iron and steel scrap, frozen meat, coal, leather etc. The involvement of functionaries, if any, will be determined subsequent to finalization of cases and conclusion of legal proceedings.

*(Def.) Question No. 3 **Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood**:
(Notice Received on 16/03/2026 at 1:35 PM) QID: 44222

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:-

(a) the rate at which duties and taxes have been imposed by FBR on sale and purchase of plots, houses, open land and constructed property;

(b) the amount collected under the said duties and taxes since July, 2023; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the said duties and taxes, if so, its details?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: (a) Under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the housing and real estate sector is subject to taxation primarily through advance tax and withholding tax mechanisms at the time of sale, purchase, and transfer of immovable property, including plots, houses, open land, and constructed property.

A. Advance Tax on Purchase and Sale of Immovable Property

i. Section 236C imposes advance tax on the seller at the time of transfer of immovable property.

ii. Section 236K imposes advance tax on the buyer at the time of purchase of immovable property.

Existing Tax Rates		
Sale of Property – 236C		
	Filer	Non-Filer
Up to 50 Million	2.75 %	11.5%
50 Million to 100 Million	2.75 %	11.5%
100 Million & above	2.75 %	11.5%
Purchase of Property 236K		
	Filer	Non-Filer
Up to 50 Million	1.25%	10.5%
50 Million to 100 Million	1.25%	14.5%
100 Million & above	1.25%	18.5%

B. **Taxation on Construction - Builders and Developers under Section 7F of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001**

Existing Regime:

10% of gross receipts considered as net profit in respect of construction of residential / commercial buildings

15% of gross receipts considered as net profit in respect of development and sale of residential / commercial plots

12% of gross receipts considered as net profit in respect of development and construction of residential / commercial plots and buildings.

(b) The amount collected under the said duties and taxes are submitted as under:

(Rs in Billion)

Transaction Type	**Section**	**July 2023 to June, 2026**
Purchase of Property	236K	300.1
Sale of Property	236C	405.0
Net Tax Chargeability of Builders & Developers	7F	9.3

Vide Finance Act, 2026 the withholding tax u/s 236C and 236K has been reduced and fixed by 2.75% and 1.25% respectively for each category. However, the Government is working on various proposals to encourage this sector and relevant stakeholders are also engaged in these deliberations.

*(Def.) Question No. 77 **Senator Kamran Murtaza**:
(Notice Received on 11/03/2026 at 12:04 PM) QID: 44351

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that business environment in the country, especially, the industrial sector is being affected by imposition of super tax;

(b) when did the Federal Government impose super tax;

(c) is it also a fact that the Finance Minister while imposing the super tax declared that this tax will be one time tax and imposed for only one year;

(d) the comparative statement of super tax of the regional and developing countries;

(e) who is liable to pay this tax along-with complete sector-wise and year-wise details of collection with respect to super tax. so far; and

(f) is there any plan with the Government to abolish this tax? If so, details thereof; if not, why?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: (a) The Government is cognizant of the concerns expressed by various sectors of the economy regarding the impact of taxation measures, including super tax, on business activities and industrial growth. However, it is difficult to ascertain whether the industrial sector is being affected by super tax and, if so, to what extent. The industrial sector make decisions on multiple factors including prevailing industrial, trade, and other domestic policies.

Super tax has been imposed primarily on high-income earning persons and sectors with substantial profitability to support revenue mobilization and fiscal stability. The Government continues to review taxation policies in consultation with stakeholders to maintain a balance between revenue requirements and promotion of investment and industrial growth.

(b) Super Tax was initially introduced through the Finance Act, 2015 by insertion of Section 4B in the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for Tax Year 2015, primarily for the rehabilitation of Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs). Subsequently, through the Finance Act, 2022, Super Tax was further imposed on high-earning persons by insertion of Section 4C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

(c) Through the Finance Act, 2022, Super Tax was imposed on high-earning persons for Tax Year 2022 and onwards under Section 4C of the Income Tax Ordinance. 2001.

(d) A number of countries impose additional taxes or surcharge on high-income corporations, banking companies, windfall profits, or high-earning individuals under different nomenclatures. However, taxation structures vary significantly across jurisdictions depending upon fiscal needs and economic conditions. Therefore, direct comparison may not always be appropriate.

Country	Nature of Additional Tax/Surcharge
India	Surcharge on high-income individuals and companies
Bangladesh	Additional surcharge on wealthy taxpayers
Sri Lanka	Social Security Contribution Levy / surcharge taxes
United Kingdom	Windfall taxes on energy sector profits
Indonesia	Additional corporate levies in specific sector

Pakistan's super tax is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 on specified high-income persons and sectors.

(e) Under Section 4B and Section 4C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, Super Tax is payable by persons having income above the prescribed threshold and by certain specified sectors.

Section 4B provides for levy of Super Tax for rehabilitation purposes on the income of every person specified in Division IIA of Part I of the First Schedule, including banking companies and other persons whose income exceeds the Rs 500 million limit.

Section 4C imposes Super Tax on high earning persons whose income exceeds the Rs I50 million limit and specified sectors whose income exceeds the Rs 300 million limit such as banking, airline, automobile, cement, chemical, fertilizer, textile, sugar, oil and gas, beverages, tobacco, steel and telecom sectors. The tax is charged at the

rates prescribed in Division IIB of Part-I of the First Schedule and is payable in addition to normal income tax liability.

Year wise collection of Super Tax is submitted as under:

(Rs in Million)

Financial Year	Super Tax Amount
2015-16	2,988
2016-17	22,057
2017-18	16,767
2018-19	18,150
2019-20	15,383
2020-21	21,707
2021-22	34,647
2022-23	65,526
2023-24	67,380
2024-25	121,394
2025-26	317,242
Total	**703,242**

Note: In FY2025-26, FBR launched a major recovery campaign after the Federal Constitutional Court upheld the Super Tax in December 2025 and recovered so far Rs. 317 billion in Tax Year 2025-2026. Sector-wise collection of Super Tax is attached as Annexure-A.

(f) At present, no proposal for abolition of Super Tax is under consideration by the Government. However, the matter is reviewed periodically in light of the overall fiscal position revenue requirements, IMF commitments, prevailing economic conditions, and public expenditure obligations.

Annexure-A

SECTOR WISE / YEAR WISE SUPER TAX COLLECTION

(Rs in Million)

Sr.#	Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1	Bank	716	5,288	4,019	4,351	3,688	5,204	8,306	15,708	16,153	29,101	75,992	168,526
2	Petroleum	666	4,918	3,738	4,047	3,430	4,840	7,725	14,609	15,023	27,066	70,678	156,739
3	Telecom	281	2,073	1,576	1,706	1,446	2,040	3,257	6,159	6,333	11,410	29,797	66,079
4	Fertilizers	183	1,354	1,029	1,114	944	1,332	2,127	4,022	4,136	7,452	19,458	43,152
5	Services	115	850	646	700	593	837	1,335	2,525	2,597	4,679	12,218	27,095
6	Food	96	707	537	582	493	696	1,111	2,101	2,160	3,891	10,162	22,536
7	Beverages	82	605	460	498	422	595	950	1,796	1,847	3,328	8,690	19,272
8	Autos	60	445	338	366	310	438	699	1,321	1,358	2,447	6,391	14,173
9	Pharmaceuticals	51	376	286	310	262	370	591	1,117	1,149	2,070	5,406	11,988
10	Tobacco	48	356	270	293	248	350	559	1,056	1,086	1,957	5,110	11,333
11	Shipping	47	351	266	288	244	345	551	1,041	1,071	1,929	5,037	11,171
12	Chemical	36	265	201	218	185	260	416	786	809	1,457	3,804	8,435
13	Power	29	217	165	179	151	214	341	645	663	1,194	3,118	6,915
14	Cement	16	117	89	96	82	115	184	348	358	644	1,683	3,732
15	Others	561	4,137	3,145	3,404	2,885	4,071	6,498	12,290	12,638	22,768	59,698	132,096
	Total	**2,988**	**22,057**	**16,767**	**18,150**	**15,383**	**21,707**	**34,647**	**65,526**	**67,380**	**121,394**	**317,242**	**703,242**

Note : The sector contribution to Super Tax may vary as different business entities run different sector under one NTN.

*(Def.) Question No. 81 **Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood**:
(Notice Received on 17/03/2026 at 10:28 AM) QID: 44371

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of corruption and misappropriation surfaced in various wings, directorates and offices of the Federal Board of Revenue during the last five years; and

(b) the names and designations of the officers and officials who were found involved in those cases and action taken against each of them?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: It is submitted that Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) has undertaken various disciplinary and administrative actions against officers/officials of Pakistan Customs Service and Inland Revenue Service and its field formations who were involved in corruption, misconduct, inefficiency, bribery, misuse of authority, and negligence during the last five years.

Reported actions taken in different cases included suspension from service, dismissal/ removal from service, compulsory retirement, demotion, initiation of disciplinary proceedings under the Civil Servants (Efficiency & Discipline) Rules, 2020.

(b) The actions broadly pertained to allegations involving:

- Bribery and illegal gratification;
- Misdeclaration and loss of government revenue;
- Manipulation/alteration of official record;
- Abuse of authority and procedural misconduct;
- Delayed or illegal release of seized goods/vehicles;
- Negligence in examination and clearance processes; and
- Irregularities in enforcement and appraisement functions.

In this context, FBR initiated disciplinary proceedings under the Civil Servants (E&D) Rules, 2020 against officers/officials during the last five years. The information relating to the Inland Revenue Department is placed at **Annex-I**, while the information relating to the Pakistan Customs Service Department is placed at **Annex-II**.

The details of penalties imposed upon the accused are as under:-

S#	Cadre/ Group	Total number of disc. cases received	Action taken
1	Inland Revenue Service (IRS)	**40**	Major Penalty = **12** Minor Penalty = **17** Exonerated = **09** Abated = **01** Died = **01**
2	Pakistan Customs Service (PCS)	**89**	Major Penalty = **33** Minor Penalty = **35** Exonerated = **20** Set-aside = **01**

FBR publicly reiterated its policy of "zero tolerance against corruption" and continued strengthening internal accountability mechanisms through disciplinary oversight and integrity management initiatives.

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

*(Def.) Question NO. 1 **Senator Kamran Murtaza**:
(Notice Received on 10/03/2026 at 12:24 PM) QID: 44335

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the details and percentage of various taxes levied on industries in Pakistan indicating also the legal justification for each;

(b) the amount received against each category of those taxes during the last ten years;

(c) is there any plan to reduce the number and volume of these taxes?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb:

(a) **Income Tax:**

Income Tax in Pakistan is governed by the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Under section 4, income tax is charged for each tax year on the taxable income of every person. Taxable income is determined under section 9, after classifying income under the five heads specified in section 11, namely:

1. Salary;
2. Income from Property;
3. Income from Business;
4. Capital Gains;
5. Income from Other Sources.

The income tax system is primarily based on the legal status (class) of the taxpayer, rather than the industrial sector in which the taxpayer operates. Accordingly, different tax rates apply to different classes of persons such as individuals, Associations of Persons (AOPs) and companies. However, certain sectors (e.g., banking) are subject to special tax rates or sector-specific provisions.

Taxation of Different Classes of Persons

Class of Person	Relevant Legal Provisions	Applicable Rates
Non-Salaried Individuals (including Sole Proprietors)	Sections 11, 18–39; First Schedule, Part I, Division I	Progressive slab rates ranging from 15% to 45%
Associations of Persons (AOPs)	Sections 80 & 92; First Schedule, Part I, Division	Progressive slab rates ranging from 15% to 45%
Small Companies	Section 2 (definition); First Schedule, Part I, Division II	20% corporate income tax
SMEs (Eligible for Special Procedure)	SMEs as defined in section 2(59A); Section 100E & SME regime under the Ordinance in Fourteenth Schedule (subject to SMEs opting for this regime)	Reduced corporate tax rate from 7.5% to 15% of taxable income Or 0.25% to 0.5% of turnover if SMEs opt for Final Tax Regime.
Other Companies	Sections 80 & corporate charging provisions; First Schedule, Part I, Division II	29% corporate income tax

Taxation of Sole Proprietors & Associations of Persons (AOPs)

A sole proprietorship is not recognized as a separate taxable person under the Ordinance. Instead, the proprietor is taxed as an individual, and business income computed under sections 18 to 39 forms part of the individual's taxable income. Accordingly, sole proprietors are taxed under the non-salaried individual tax slabs contained in Part I, Division I of the First Schedule, with progressive rates ranging from 15% to 45%. An AOP (including a partnership firm) is treated as a separate taxable person under the Ordinance. The applicable tax rates are same as the sole proprietors.

Taxation of Companies

Companies are separate taxable persons under the Ordinance. Different categories of companies are subject to different corporate tax rates.

(a) **Small Companies:**

Qualifying small companies are taxed at a concessional corporate income tax rate of 20% under Part I, Division II of the First Schedule.

(b) **Other Companies:**

Companies other than banking companies and qualifying small companies are generally taxed at 29% of taxable income under Part I, Division II of the First Schedule.

Taxation of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Qualifying SMEs may opt for the special SME taxation regime provided under Fourteenth Schedule to the Ordinance, subject to prescribed eligibility criteria. The SMEs qualifying for this special regime shall be taxed at 7.5% to 15% of taxable income depending upon their turnover. However, if the SMEs opt for Final Tax Regime under this special procedure, they shall be taxed at 0.25% to 0.5% of the turnover (depending upon their turnover thresholds).

Additional Income Taxes

In addition to normal income tax, the following taxes may also apply:

(a) **Super Tax**

Relevant Provision: Section 4C

Applicable to specified high-income persons. Following Finance Act, 2026, Super Tax generally applies only where taxable income exceeds the prescribed threshold, with rates increasing progressively up to 8%, while higher sector-specific rates continue to apply to certain sectors such as banking, petroleum and fertilizer. Exporters have been excluded from applicability of Super Tax vide Finance Act 2026.

(b) **Minimum Tax**

Relevant Provision: Section 113

Applicable primarily to companies and certain other taxpayers carrying on business. Ensures that taxpayers having low or nil

taxable income nevertheless pay a minimum amount of tax based on turnover. The standard rate is generally 1.25% of turnover, subject to sector specific rates and statutory exceptions.

(c) **Alternative Corporate Tax (ACT)**

Relevant Provision: Section 113C

Applicable to companies.

ACT is computed on accounting income rather than taxable income.

Where ACT exceeds the normal corporate tax liability, the higher amount becomes payable.

The applicable ACT rate is 17% of accounting income, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance.

Sales Tax:

Supply and import of goods is chargeable at standard rate of 18% sales tax under section 3 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990.

Third Schedule:

This Schedule of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 provides a list of consumer goods being sold in retail packing under a brand name which are chargeable to sales tax at retail price to be charged, collected and paid by the consumer or importer, as the case may be.

Fifth Schedule:

Goods mentioned under the Fifth Schedule are chargeable at the rate of zero percent sales tax. The said Schedule includes industrial inputs, supplies to diplomats, diplomatic missions and privileged persons, supplies to exporters and export or free zones.

Sixth Schedule:

Sixth Schedule of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 provides exemption of sales tax on consumers goods, industrial inputs, import and

supplies for charitable institution, hospitals, Export Processing Zones, Special Technology Zones, health care and CPEC related projects.

Reduced Rates of Sales Tax:

Furthermore, goods as specified under the Eighth Schedule are chargeable at reduced rates of sales tax as specified against the goods mentioned therein. Goods mentioned in this schedule relate to general body of consumers such as second hand worn clothing or footwear are chargeable at reduced rate of 5%, similarly electric vehicles, solar panels, medicines and stationery items, computers and laptops are also chargeable at reduced rate of sales tax starting from 1% to 10%.

In order to facilitate the fertilizer industry and agriculture sector, certain inputs for manufacture of fertilizers e.g. natural gas, Phosphoric acid are chargeable at 5% sales tax whereas reduced rate of 5% sales tax is applicable on rock phosphate. Supply of locally manufactured tractors and cattle/poultry feed are chargeable at reduced rate of 14% and 10% respectively.

For the purpose of provision of facilitation to the industrial establishments and general body of consumers located in the erstwhile FATA/PATA, 12% reduced rate of sales tax is applicable on imports and supplies within FATA/PATA.

Mobile SIMs and cellular mobile phones:

The Ninth Schedule of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 provides taxation regime on issuance of mobile SIMs and import and local supply of cellular mobile phones. Sales tax on activation of SIM charges is Rs. 250 per SIM and import of cellular mobile phones having import value upto US$ 500 is chargeable as standard of 18% whereas cellular mobile phones having more than US$ 500 import value are chargeable at enhanced rate of 25% sales tax. However, local supply of mobile phones is chargeable at standard rate of 18% sales tax.

Minimum Value Addition Tax:

Minimum value addition tax @ 3% is chargeable on import of goods is chargeable which is adjustable against the output tax under the Twelfth Schedule to the Sales Tax Act, 1990.

Sales tax at enhanced rate of 25%:

Enhanced rate of 25% sales tax under SRO 297(I)/2023, dated 08.03.2023 is chargeable on import and subsequent supply of expensive luxurious items which are under the use of upper class of society having no impact on common man. The goods mentioned in the said SRO include luxury vehicles, watches, jewelry, home appliances, water and juices, lighting device, carpets, cigarettes, cigars, cosmetics, furniture, arms and ammunition etc. Furthermore, supply of locally manufactured vehicles exceeding 1400cc or having value more than 4 million is also chargeable at enhanced rate of 25% sales tax.

Federal Excise Duty:

Federal excise duty and special excise duty is chargeable under section 3 of the Federal Excise Act, 2005, on import and supply of goods and provision of services as mentioned under Tables of the First Schedule of the said Act.

Table 1 of the First Schedule provides a list of goods on which FED is chargeable at the rate as specified against the said goods. The said Table includes import and supply of aerated waters chargeable to FED at 20% of retail price, concentrate for beverages chargeable at 50%, un-manufactured tobacco chargeable to FED at Rs. 390/ kg, acetate tow at Rs. 10,000 per kg, tobacco substitute chargeable at 65% of retail price, e-liquid chargeable at Rs. 16,500 per kg, tobacco mixture at Rs. 16,500 per kg, locally manufactured cigarettes at the rate of Rs. 16,500 per thousand cigarettes if retail price exceeds Rs. 12,500 and Rs. 5050 per thousand cigarettes if retail price does not exceed Rs. 12,500. Furthermore, filter rods are chargeable at Rs. 80,000 per kg.

Natural gases are also chargeable to FED ranging from Rs. 10/MMBTu to Rs. 17.18/100 cubic meter.

Imported and locally manufactured vehicles are also chargeable to FED at the rate ranging from 2.5% to 40% and 2.5% to 10% respectively.

Fertilizers and lubricants are chargeable at 5% FED and petroleum products e.g. Naphtha, white spirit and solvent oil are chargeable at Rs. 80 per litre.

Special Excise Duty:

Through Finance Act, 2026, special excise duty @ 86% and 92% on imported vehicles having engine capacity from 2000cc to 3000cc and exceeding 3000cc respectively has been imposed by inserting Table-1A of the First Schedule.

Excise Duty on Services:

Federal excise duty on services listed under Table-II of the First Schedule such as advertisement on CCTV, cable TV, newspapers, periodicals and sign boards, telecommunication services, franchise services, stock brokers, chartered flights are chargeable to FED at the rate ranging from 10% to 19.5%. Furthermore, services rendered in respect of travel by air are also excisable. The rate of FED on international travel by air started from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 per passenger.

FED on supply of sugar:

Supply of white crystalline sugar by any person to a manufacturing, processing or packaging entity is chargeable @ Rs. 15/kg under Table-III of the First Schedule to the Federal Excise Act, 2005.

(b) The amount received against each category of taxes during the last ten year are as under

S. #	Financial Year	Income Tax	Sales Tax	Federal Excise Duty	Customs Duty	Total
1	2016-17	1,338	1,327	199	497	3,362
2	2017-18	1,531	1,488	216	607	3,843

3	2018-19	1,424	1,462	214	680	3,807
4	2019-20	1,522	1,596	258	624	4,000
5	2020-21	1,724	1,983	284	747	4,737
6	2021-22	2,282	2,532	322	1,011	6,146
7	2022-23	3,270	2,593	370	931	7,164
8	2023-24	4,531	3,089	577	1,104	9,301
9	2024-25	5,792	3,902	767	1,285	11,745
10	2025-26	6,585	4,254	840	1,331	13,011

(c) Through the Finance Act, 2026 notified in the Gazette of Pakistan on the 26th June 2026, the Government has abolished and reduced taxes as detailed below:

Abolition and reduction of rate of super tax

Super tax on incomes from Rs. 150 million to Rs. 500 million has been abolished with few exceptions.

The rate of super tax on income exceeding Rs. 500 million has been reduced from 8% to 10%.

Super tax on exporters, whose exports constitute more than 80% of their turnover, has been abolished.

Reduction of tax burden on salaried persons

Surcharge applicable at the rate of 9% on taxable income of salaried persons exceeding Rs. 10 million has been abolished.

Rate of tax on incomes between Rs. 4,100,001/- to Rs. 5,600,000/- has been reduced to 29% from 35%.

Rate of tax on incomes between Rs. 5,600,001/- to Rs. 7,000,000/- has been reduced to 32% from 35%.

Reduction of tax on mobile phones

Advance income tax on import of mobile phones valuing between 101 USD to 200 USD has been reduced to PKR 100/- from PKR 930/-.

Mobile handset levy on import of mobile phones valuing between USD 101 to USD 200 has been reduced to PKR 200/- from PKR 600/-.

Reduction in withholding tax rates

Certain withholding tax rates on services have been reduced. Tax rate has been reduced to 12% from 15% for terminal and port operating services and tax rate has been reduced to 14% from 15% for services otherwise not specified.

Adjustable advance income tax at 1% of the export proceeds in the case of exporters has been abolished.

The reduced rate of advance income tax at 0.25% on export proceeds realised in the case of IT and IT enabled services has been extended from tax year 2027 to 2029.

The withholding tax on purchase of immovable property has been reduced to 1.25%. Previously the rates were 1.5%, 2% and 2.5% on immovable properties valuing up to Rs. 50,000,000/-, between Rs. 50,000,001 to Rs. 100,000,000/- and above Rs. 100,000,000/- respectively.

The withholding tax on sale of immovable property has been reduced to 2.75%. Previously the rates were 4.5%, 5% and 5.5% on immovable properties valuing up to Rs. 50,000,000/-, between Rs. 50,000,001 to Rs. 100,000,000/- and above Rs. 100,000,000/- respectively.

Advance withholding tax on amount remitted abroad through credit or debit or prepaid card has been reduced to 0.5% from 5%.

Abolition of other taxes

Tax on deemed income under section 7E has been abolished.

The capital value tax on foreign assets has been abolished.

The enhanced rate of withholding taxes at the time of purchase and sale of immovable properties because of late filing of return has been abolished. Previously the enhanced rate on purchase of immovable properties were 4.5%, 5.5% and 6.5% depending on values i.e. up to Rs. 50 million, between Rs. 50 million and up to Rs. 100 million and above Rs. 100 million respectively.

Previously, on sale of immovable properties the enhanced rates were 7.5%, 8.5% and 9.5% depending on the values i.e. up to 50 million, between Rs. 50 million and up to 100 million and above 100 million respectively.

Advance income tax on foreign TV drama, play and commercial for advertisement starring foreign actor, has been abolished.

Other tax relief

Income of a private equity and venture capital fund being a collective investment scheme has been provided a pass-through taxation regime by exempting its income from tax, so that the income is fully taxed in the hands of investors or unitholders.

Traders were required to withhold advance income tax on supply of goods, providing or rendering of services or on contract if their annual turnover exceeded PKR 100 million. Now they are required to withhold tax if their turnover exceeds PKR 200 million.

In case of digitally ordered goods and services, delivered through locally operated online platform, the tax rates of 1% and 2% have been held adjustable for a person whose annual turnover exceeds PKR 200 million and for persons having turnover below PKR 200 million they have been allowed to opt out of the final tax regime at the time of filing of return.

FED on first class ticket has been reduced to PKR 50,000/- from PKR 350,000/- on international journey to North, Central South America and Environs.

FED on first class tickets has been reduced to PKR 25,000/- from PKR 105,000/- on international journey to middle east.

FED on first class tickets has been reduced to PKR 40,000/- from PKR 210,000/- on international journey to Europe, and

FED on first class tickets has been reduced to PKR 40,000/- from PKR 210,000/- on international journey to Far East, Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

*(Def.) Question No. 4 **Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood**:
(Notice Received on 19/03/2026 at 9:51 AM) QID: 44223

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue collected by the Federal Board of Revenue during the last five years with year-wise and head-wise break up; and

(b) whether any case of corruption or misappropriation has surfaced in the said collection, if so, the details thereof and the action taken in each case?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: (a) The details of revenue collected by the Federal Board of Revenue during the last five years with year wise breakup and head-wise breakup are submitted as under:

(Rs in Billion)

Sr. No	Financial Year	Income Tax	Sales Tax	Federal Excise Duty	Custom Duty	Total
1	2021-22	2,282	2,532	322	1,011	6,146
2	2022-23	3,270	2,593	370	931	7,164
3	2023-24	4,510	3,089	577	1,104	9,280
4	2024-25	5,792	3,902	767	1,285	11,745
5	2025-26	6,585	4,254	840	1,331	13,010

(b) The entire tax collection mechanism is system-driven, transparent, and subject to multiple layers of financial controls and reconciliation. All taxes are deposited directly into the Federal Treasury through branches of the State Bank of Pakistan and commercial banks,

strictly through the prescribed mode of Computerized Payment Receipts (CPRs).

The CPR system ensures real-time recording and traceability of each transaction, thereby minimizing the possibility of any manual intervention or irregularity. Each payment made by a taxpayer is uniquely identified and electronically transmitted to FBR's database as well as to the State Bank of Pakistan.

Furthermore, head-wise tax collections reported by FBR are reconciled with the records of the Accountant General Pakistan Revenues (AGPR) and its subordinate offices. This reconciliation process is carried out on a monthly basis to ensure that all amounts collected and reported through CPRs are duly accounted for and credited to the Federal Treasury under the respective tax heads.

However, FBR has taken disciplinary action against officers and officials found responsible for inefficiency, misconduct and corruption. In this regard, major and minor penalties have been imposed on 57 officers/officials belonging to the Inland Revenue Service (IRS) and Pakistan Customs Service (PCS) in accordance with the applicable disciplinary rules. These actions reflect FBR's commitment to ensuring accountability, maintaining professional standards, and promoting integrity and efficiency within the organization.

*(Def.) Question No. 5 **Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**
(Notice Received on 26/03/2026 at 9:34 AM) QID: 44186

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state.

(a) how many claims of refund were received in the Federal Board of Revenue during the last five years;

(b) what are the names and other particulars of the persons who submitted those claims and how much amount of refund was claimed by each of them;

(c) what are the names and other particulars of those persons whom the amount has been refunded so far; and

(d) how many claims are still pending and when those claims will be decided or disposed off?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: (a) The details of refund claims received in the Inland Revenue (IR) during the last five years are as under:

Income Tax		**Sales Tax**	
Tax Year	**No. of Refund Claims**	**Financial Year**	**No. of Refund Claims**
2020	35255	2020-21	31592
2021	38519	2021-22	37028
2022	37679	2022-23	36692
2023	37911	2023-24	39671
2024	27250	2024-25	39480
Total	**176,614**	**Total**	**184,463**

Refund claims cannot, by themselves, be treated as refundable amounts, as the admissibility and extent of any refund are required to be determined after completion of a thorough verification and scrutiny process in accordance with the relevant provisions of law.

In terms of section 170(4) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, a refund claimed by a taxpayer is subject to examination and verification by the Commissioner before issuance of any refund. Similarly sales tav refund claims are processed only after necessary scrutiny, verification, system-based audit, and fulfillment of all statutory requirements prescribed under Chapter 5 of Sales Tax Rules, 2006

(b) In this context, it is submitted that Section 216 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (hereinafter referred to as "I.T.O. 2001") and Section

56B of the Sales Tax Act, 1990 are explicit statutory provisions governing the disclosure of information by public servants. These provisions categorically prohibit the sharing of any information or data of the taxpayers with any person or authority, except as specifically provided in sub-section (3) of Section 216 of the I.T.O. 2001. Therefore, taxpayer-wise information cannot be provided under the laws. However, year wise detail of amount of refund claimed are submitted as under:

(Rs in Billion)

Income Tax		Sales Tax	
Tax Year	**Amount of Refund Claimed**	**Financial Year**	**Amount of Refund Claimed**
2020-21	140.6	2020-21	236.7
2021-22	130.9	2021-22	338.3
2022-23	153.7	2022-23	391.8
2023-24	195.5	2023-24	405.9
2024-25	139.5	2024-25	475.8
Total	**760.2**	**Total**	**1848.5**

(c) Names and others particulars of the taxpayers to whom the amount has been refunded cannot be shared due to legal bar on provision of such information, as elaborated above. However, year wise details of refund cleared/paid to the taxpayers after due process of law during last five years are submitted as under:

(Rs in Billion)

Financial Year	Income Tax	Sales Tax
2020-21	132.2	208.7
2021-22	66.3	289.2
2022-23	172.7	279.9
2023-24	170.5	395.5
2024-25	165.6	404.1
Total	**707.3**	**1577.4**

It is pertinent to mention here that 93% (Rs 707.3 billion) of refund claims of income tax and 85% (Rs.1577.4 billion) of sales tax have been processed and paid to the taxpayers.

(d) There are 79,174 pending refunds claims of last five years with FBR. Details are as under:—

Sr. No	**Tax Head**	**No. of Pending Claims**
1	Income Tax	75,925
2	Sales Tax	3,249
Total		**79,174**

Note: Income tax refund claims declared in the tax returns, along with refund applications, are processed in accordance with the procedure prescribed under section 170 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. All such refund applications are examined, verified, and processed on a First-In, First-Out (FIFO) principle to ensure transparency, fairness, and chronological order in disposal.

Sales Tax FASTER refunds claims constitute the bulk of payments (90%) and are regularly paid every month. While deferred refunds are again processed on FIFO principle by the field formations at the earliest subject to provision of necessary documents and replication by the STARR software.

It is noteworthy that certain refund claims are deferred as they do not meet the prescribed system-based criteria/checks and verification requirements. Accordingly, these refund claims are processed after completion of the requisite legal requirements and validation by the field formations.

*(Def.) Question No. 13 **Senator Muhammad Aslam Abro:**
(Notice Received on 27/04/2026 at 9:23 AM) QID: 44462

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state whether two conditional exemptions were granted to the transport

and logistics sector in year 2025, if so, the reasons, types of exemptions and details of such entities/vendors who were granted the same?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb:

Customs

No Customs duties exemption were granted to transport and logistics sector in FY 2025.

INCOME TAX

All entities and vendors in the transport and logistics sector remained fully liable to income tax during the year 2025, with no conditional or discretionary exemption granted to any of them.

Under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, exemptions and concessions are granted only through statutory instruments the Second Schedule, Finance Act amendments, or SROs issued by the Federal Government (including under section 53) and never on a discretionary, case-by case basis to individual taxpayers.

Such exemptions, where applicable, are general in nature and apply uniformly to all persons or transactions within the defined class, subject to the conditions specified in the relevant Schedule entry, Finance Act provision, or SRO. No exemption is granted to a specific company, vendor, or entity as a special or one-off concession.

Accordingly, as no entity-or vendor-specific exemption was granted in the transport and logistics sector in 2025, the question of stating reasons, types or beneficiary does not arise.

*(Def.) Question No. 18 **Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan**:
(Notice Received on 11/05/2026 at 2:10 PM) QID: 44558

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 800 posts of Inspectors / Customs Intelligence officers / Preventive Officers and

Appraising officers in various Collectorates / Directorates of Customs including 249 posts in Customs Collectorate, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, belonging to promotional quota, are lying vacant for a long time, if so, the details and reasons thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to hold the departmental promotional examination for filling the said posts, if so, when?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: (a) A total of 1,408 posts under the promotion quota, on an all-Pakistan basis, are available to be filled through Departmental Promotion Examination in BS-16 Customs Department i.e Inspector Customs / Intelligence Officers /Preventive Officers / Appraising Officers / Valuation Officers.

SRO.No.202(I)/2015 dated 09.03.2015 allows Pakistan Customs to conduct departmental promotion examination for the posts of Inspector Customs/ Intelligence Officer /Preventive Officer / Appraising Officer / Valuation Officer (BS-16) **either through the the Directorate of Training & Research-Customs (now renamed Customs Academy of Pakistan) or any other credible organization to be notified by FBR.**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of Pakistan vide Order dated 05.06.2017, directed to conduct Inland Revenue (IR) Departmental Promotion Examination for the post of Inspector IR (BS-16) through FPSC. Subsequently, the case was processed accordingly and approval was given by the Federal Cabinet and the case was sent to FPSC.

Consequently, on the same analogy as that of the Inland Revenue Department (also part of FBR), process of Cabinet's approval has been initiated for Customs too.

(b) Yes. It is already in process with approval of the Cabinet.

*(Def.) Question No. 6 **Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri**:
(Notice Received on 29/06/2026 at 3:44 PM) QID: 44774

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Customs provides importers with a clear pre-payment breakup of all duties, taxes and allied charges before clearance of goods, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that in certain cases the "duty and taxes" are shown separately, while additional charges such as processing fee, WebOC token fee, airport charges and storage charges are demanded later at the time of delivery, if so, the details and reasons thereof; and

(c) whether FBR has received complaints regarding excessive customs valuation, over-assessment, hidden courier charges or delay-based storage charges during the last three years, if so, the number of such complaints received, resolved, rejected and pending, with action taken against responsible officers/companies, if any?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: (a) Yes, Pakistan Customs provides importers with a clear pre-payment breakup of all duties and taxes before filing of Goods Declaration in WeBOC/PSW, as detailed below:

1. Customs Duty (CD)
2. Regulatory Duty (RD)
3. Additional Customs Duty (ACD)
4. Federal Excise Duty (FED)
5. Special Excise Duty (SED)
6. Sales Tax
7. Additional Sales Tax
8. Withholding Income Tax
9. Any other Levy Notified by the Federal Government.

The GDs are assessed in the WeBOC/PSW, and any change in the break up of duty and taxes made at the stage of assessment, is also visible to the Importer or clearing agent.

Additionally, duties and taxes calculator is available to public on WeBOC/PSW website. the

(b) All duty and taxes of the exchequer as well WeBOC/PSW Fee are clearly mentioned in the breakup during GD filing and paid through electronic means directly in government accounts.

Terminal handling or storage fees as well as charges by the shipping lines are independently handled by the importer/exporter on their own end and are also not related to Customs.

(c) Dispute on valuation is a normal phenomenon of Customs clearance and law has adequately provided legal remedies.

Assessment of values of goods are based on statutory provisions of the Customs Act, 1969 as laid down in Section 25 and Valuation Rulings notified under Section 25 A. Importers have legal right to dispute both valuation regimes and law provides appropriate remedy.

In case of assessment importers have an option of two reviews i.e. one with Principal Appraiser/Superintendent level and another with Assistant/Deputy Collector level. If the issue persists, aggrieved person can file appeal before the relevant Adjudication forum under Section 179 of the Customs Act, 1969.

In case of Valuation Ruling issued under Section 25A of the Customs Act, 1969, importers have remedy under Section 25D of the Customs Act, 1969 and importers file review which is decided within 60 days.

The imports by courier companies are different from the normal imports as they normally provide complete logistic solution for door-to-door delivery including inland /abroad transport, Customs procedures at port of origin and destination, payment of taxes, storage charges, goods filing service charges etc. Therefore, it falls within the purview private party agreement. However, Customs issue delay and detention certificates where delay is on account of some issue beyond the control of importer under Section 14(2) of the Customs Act, 1969.

*(Def.) Question No. 7 **Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri:**
(Notice Received on 29/06/2026 at 3:44 PM) QID: 44775

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that citizens importing personal or commercial items through courier companies are being charged heavy amounts under the heads of customs duty, taxes, PSW fee, provincial revenue authority fee, WeBOC token fee, processing fee, storage charges and other airport charges, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Pakistan Customs/FBR has any mechanism to verify that courier companies, clearing agents, ground-handling agents and airport authorities are not imposing unauthorized or inflated charges on importers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of customs duty, taxes, service charges and other import-related charges collected on courier/import shipments during the last three financial years with year-wise and head-wise breakup; and

(d) whether any audit, inquiry or enforcement action has been taken against overcharging, hidden charges, delayed clearance or unjustified storage charges during that period, if so, details thereof?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: (a) It is informed that import consignments, whether personal or commercial, arriving through courier companies are assessed to Customs duty, taxes and other statutory levies in accordance with the Customs Act, 1969, the Pakistan Customs Tariff, the Sales Tax Act, 1990 and the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Goods having a value up to Rs. 1,000 are exempt from duties and taxes under the de minimis provisions. Personal effects and baggage are cleared in accordance with the applicable Baggage Rules.

Commercial courier consignments are processed electronically through the WeBOC system, which automatically assesses the applicable Government duties and taxes. The prescribed Goods Declaration filing fee is collected through the Pakistan Single Window (PSW). Charges such as courier service charges, customs clearance, storage, handling and processing charges are commercial service charges levied by courier companies, terminal operators, Ground Handling Agents (GHAs) or other

service providers in accordance with their approved tariffs and are neither determined nor collected by Pakistan Customs.

(b) Pakistan Customs has an automated and transparent clearance mechanism through the WeBOC system to ensure correct assessment and collection of Government duties and taxes. However, Pakistan Customs has no statutory mandate to regulate or determine commercial charges independently imposed by courier companies, airlines, Ground Handling Agents (GHAs), terminal operators or airport authorities. Such matters fall within the jurisdiction of the respective regulatory authorities.

Pakistan Customs, however, regulates licensed Customs agents under the Customs Agents Licensing Rules. Any complaint regarding financial malpractice or unauthorized charging by a licensed Customs agent is dealt with in accordance with the relevant legal provisions, including suspension or cancellation of licence where warranted.

(c)

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Total (Customs Duties (CD + RD + ACD + other)
1	2023-24	111,848
2	2024-25	143,137
3	2025-26	149,052

(d) Pakistan Customs promptly addresses complaints relating to customs clearance and enforcement within its statutory jurisdiction. Where clearance is delayed due to customs verification or any customs-related process, a Delay and Detention Certificate is issued, wherever admissible, to facilitate the importer in seeking waiver of detention or storage charges from the concerned service provider.

Complaints relating solely to commercial charges recovered by courier companies, airlines, Ground Handling Agents (GHAs), terminal operators or other service providers fall outside the statutory jurisdiction of Pakistan Customs and are dealt with by the respective regulatory authorities. No substantiated case of unauthorized collection of Government duties and taxes by Pakistan Customs has been reported during the period under reference.

*(Def.) Question No. 9 **Senator Bushra Anjum Butt**:
(Notice Received on 1/07/2026 at 10:23 AM) QID: 44796

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested by Customs department in cases of smuggling during the last five years with province-wise break up indicating also the number of those who were sentenced/fined by Courts of Law as well as those who were released without trial; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to control the smuggling in and out of the country?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: (a) 97-The requisite information is enclosed as **Annexure-I.**

(b) The Government of Pakistan has undertaken wide-ranging institutional, legal, technological and operational reforms to strengthen the anti-smuggling regime, focusing on intelligence-led enforcement, technology-enabled monitoring, organizational restructuring, and enhanced inter-agency coordination. The key measures are as under:

1. **Institutional Restructuring**: Through SRO 1637(I)/2024, Customs Enforcement has been unified under the Chief Collector of Customs (Enforcement) with a single reporting chain, comprising nine Enforcement Collectorates (Karachi, Hyderabad, Quetta, Gaddani, Lahore, Multan, Sargodha, Islamabad, Peshawar) plus a new Indus Collectorate. Monitoring of goods cleared from seaports, dry ports, airports and land border stations has also been assigned to the Enforcement Wing.

2. **Digital Enforcement Stations (DES):** 25 DES have been established along vulnerable corridors (particularly the Indus belt), with 10 more being set up in Balochistan by August 2026, equipped with ANPR, electronic cargo document verification, real-time database access, and risk-based profiling.

3. **National Cargo Tracking System (CTS) and e-Bilty:** A digital, end-to-end cargo monitoring system integrated with WeBOC and the Anti-Smuggling Portal has been launched,

with statutory backing incorporated into the Customs Act, 1969 through the Finance Act, 2025.

4. **Crackdown on Smuggled Petroleum Products:** Intelligence-led operations have targeted illegal transportation, storage, distribution and retail of smuggled Iranian diesel/petrol, resulting in significant seizures.

5. **Crackdown on Illicit Cigarettes:** Multi-city operations have recovered smuggled cigarettes and manufacturing raw materials worth billions of rupees.

6. **Strengthened Legal Framework:** Vehicles used for smuggling are now liable to permanent confiscation, replacing the earlier redemption-fine option under SRO 499(I)/2009.

7. **Efficient Disposal of Confiscated Goods:** Confiscated goods worth approximately Rs. 15 billion were auctioned during FY 2025-26.

8. **Performance-Based Enforcement Model**: on Enforcement performance is now evaluated revenue protection, disruption of illicit networks, documented imports, trade facilitation, and intelligence effectiveness, rather than seizure statistics alone.

9. **Enhanced Border Management and Coordination:** Measures include enhanced surveillance, mobile enforcement units, risk-based cargo profiling, real-time digital information-sharing, and coordination with other federal/provincial law enforcement agencies.

These reforms have resulted in a more integrated, technology-driven, and intelligence-based enforcement regime, contributing to increased lawful imports of traditionally smuggling-prone commodities, enhanced revenue collection, and greater protection of the national economy.

Annex-I

F.Y.	Balochistan		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		ICT		Gilgit Baltistan		Total	
	No. of Persons Arrested	No. of Persons Convicted	No. of Persons Arrested	No. of Persons Convicted	No. of Persons Arrested	No. of Persons Convicted	No. of Persons Arrested	No. of Persons Convicted	No. of Persons Arrested	No. of Persons Convicted	No. of Persons Arrested	No. of Persons Convicted	No. of Persons Arrested	No. of Persons Convicted
2021-22	18	10	102	55	81	17	43	0	35	35	0	0	279	117
2022-23	3	1	91	13	42	9	47	4	6	6	0	0	189	33
2023-24	46	10	71	14	54	10	36	0	24	24	0	0	231	58
2024-25	39	2	127	16	93	13	30	8	46	40	0	0	335	79
2025-26	23	0	77	0	57	3	12	13	27	6	0	0	196	22
Total	**129**	**23**	**468**	**98**	**327**	**52**	**168**	**25**	**138**	**111**	**0**	**0**	**1230**	**309**

*Question No. 70 **Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri**:
(Notice Received on 1/07/2026 at 1:34 PM) QID: 44807

Will the Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) details of foreign grants and loans received by Pakistan during the last five financial years and current financial year from IDA, Japan, USA, Germany, IBRD, IFAD, Asian Development Bank and other donors separately indicating also the category of amount as loan, grant, concessional loans, commercial loans, technical assistance etc.;

(b) the allocation and utilization of the said funds with project wise breakup indicating also the executing agency, amount released, amount utilized and present status of the project;

(c) whether any of the said amount remained un-utilized, delayed, diverted or surrendered, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether audit or third-party monitoring of donor-funded projects has been conducted, if so, the details thereof?

Mr. Ahad Khan Cheema: (a) During the last five years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26), Pakistan received total external disbursements of US$29.20 billion, comprising US$885.15 million (3.0%) in grants and US$28.31 billion (97.0%) in loans, reflecting Pakistan's reliance on concessional and development financing. Multilateral Development Partners remained the largest source of external financing, contributing US$24.10 billion (82.5%) of total disbursements, led by World Bank (US$ 9.65 billion), ADB (US$9.09 billion), IsDB Short-Term commodity financing (US$3.31 billion), AIIB (US$1.18 billion) and IFAD (US$208.85 million). Bilateral partners contributed US$5.10 billion (17.5%), with Saudi Arabia (US$3.50 billion) being the largest bilateral contributor, followed by China (US$592.24 million), France (US$313.72 million), the United States (US$187.80 million), Japan (US$152.80 million) and Germany (US$88.88 million). The loans significantly comprised of 46% project financing, non-project assistance, primarily in the form of 12% program loans, and 46% Balance of Payments (BoP), with mostly concessional in nature, unlike commercial financing.

(b) Project utilization with reference to allocation and its implementation is the responsibility of the executing agencies, and their progress is being monitored by the Planning Commission through the respective provincial P&D Departments in case of provincial projects and the Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiative for federal projects. EAD facilitates coordination with development partners and maintains oversight of the external financing portfolio in terms of estimated disbursement projections, particularly with regard disbursements against commitments.

(c) MoEA monitors disbursement delays through regular portfolio reviews and coordinates with executing agencies/provincial P&D Departments, and development partners. Information on un-utilized, diverted or surrendered funds is maintained by the Planning Commission / respective executing agencies.

(d) Donor-funded projects are audited by the Auditor General of Pakistan and, where applicable, are subject to supervision missions, third-party evaluations and financial audits by development partners in accordance with the financing agreements. The Auditor General of Pakistan (AGP) prepares and issues an Annual Audit Plan at the beginning of each financial year, which identifies the entities and projects selected for audit based on risk assessment and audit priorities. Accordingly, donor-funded projects are audited either annually or as scheduled under the approved audit plan. The audit reports issued by the AGP are implemented by the respective Executing Agencies and Provincial Governments through their Principal Accounting Officers. Compliance with the audit observations is subsequently reviewed and finalized through the Departmental Accounts Committee (DAC) and, where required, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).

*Question No. 71 **Senator Muhammad Azam Khan Swati**:

(Notice Received on 14/07/2026 at 11:57 AM) QID: 44907

Will the Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiative be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and released for development projects in underdeveloped districts during the last three years; and

(b) the criteria adopted for the selection of such projects?

Mr. Ahsan Iqbal Chaudry: (a) The amount allocated and released for development projects in underdeveloped (20 districts) and Special Areas during the last three years under the federal PSDP, as per record is indicated below:

S#	District/ Area	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Allocation	**Release**	**Allocation**	**Release**	**Allocation**	**Release**
A.	20 Under Developed Districts	50,143	29,260	78,233	67,164	80,751	65,618
B.	Special Areas / NMDs	145,299	122,332	184,310	176,914	174,705	147,749
i)	AJ&K	36,617	28,535	44,330	38,676	48,389	37,645
ii)	Gilgit-Baltistan	46,567	44,888	65,494	67,390	59,272	59,118
iii)	Merged Districts of KP	62,116	48,909	74,485	70,848	67,044	50,987
	Total:	**195,442**	**151,591**	**262,542**	**244,079**	**255,456**	**213,367**

(b) The Federal Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) is prepared as per guidelines of the National Economic Council (NEC) and approved by the Parliament along with Finance Bill each year. Focus of the federal PSDP is on funding of mega / core projects particularly in infrastructure sectors of national significance duly approved by the relevant competent forum like ECNEC / CDWP. Simultaneously, due priority is also given to development projects of less developed areas like Balochistan, KP, Special Areas (AJ&K, Gilgit-Baltistan and Merged Districts of KP etc.) as per available fiscal space. Basic responsibility falls on the provincial governments for provision of civic amenities through socio-economic uplift schemes under the respective provincial ADPs particularly after 18th Amendment and reconstituted 7th NFC Award.

Nevertheless, to supplement the efforts of the Provincial Governments, the Federal Government, based on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) data and other considerations has also developed an Umbrella PC-I costing Rs. 40 billion titled “Rising Together Project for

the Uplift of 20 Poorest Districts of Pakistan (50:50)" which was approved by the ECNEC on 29 June, 2024. Implementation of the project follows a federal–provincial partnership model. Provinces identify and prepare district-specific sub-PC-Is based on local needs assessments, mapping of ongoing schemes and SMART planning. Sub-projects are approved through relevant forum i.e. CDWP.

*Question No. 72 **Senator Bushra Anjum Butt**:
(Notice Received on 24/07/2026 at 12:23 PM) QID: 45006

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inflation rate (of several categories) is decreasing on yearly basis, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government reduce the percentage of inflation including the prices of edible items?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: (a) In FY2025 inflation remained 4.5%, down from 23.4% in FY 2024 which is a significant decline due to government's measures. During FY2026, average CPI inflation stood at 7.1 percent, remaining below the annual target of 7.5 percent, reflecting relatively contained overall price pressures during the fiscal year. The inflation showed declining trend from May 2026 (11.1%) to July 2026 (9.2%). However in the month of September, 2026, it recorded an decrease of 10.3 percent. On average, Jul-Sept, FY2027, CPI recorded at 10.2 percent against 4.3 percent same period last year.

At the sub-group level (categories), the major increases were recorded in perishable food items (11.8 percent), Transport (27.4 percent) and Non-perishable Food Items (7.6 percent) in September 2026. These increases partly reflect imported inflationary pressures arising from the Middle East crisis, particularly through higher crude oil prices, freight, and imported food prices such as edible oil. Given Pakistan's reliance on imports, these external price pressures are transmitted to domestic transport and food prices. Moreover, disruption in the supply of perishable items caused by rains adversely affected their shelf life, contributing to the uptick in prices.

(b) The Government is taking various administrative, policy, and relief measures to lower inflationary pressure, along with price stability:

- Government is taking fiscal consolidation measures, which are helping to contain the aggregate demand pressures, reducing macroeconomic imbalances, and supporting lower inflation.

- NPMC regularly monitors the supply situation of essential commodities and takes corrective measures at the provincial and federal levels to stabilize prices.

- District-wise stock positions of essential commodities are closely monitored to ensure adequate supplies. The government uses this monitoring mechanism to identify supply disruptions and take timely administrative measures to stabilize the prices.

- The Prime Minister's targeted relief measures have also been introduced to protect consumers from the impact of higher petroleum prices.

- Under the SBP (Amended) Act, 2021, SBP's primary objective is to maintain low and stable inflation. SBP is taking measures to anchor inflation expectations and support price stability.

- The SBP's MPC (14th Sept 2026) has decided to keep the policy rate unchanged at 11.50 % as stance is still appropriate to guide inflation towards the target range of 5-7 percent over the medium term.

- During FY2026, Rs. 705.994 billion has been spent under BISP against the allocation of Rs 716 bn for FY2026. In FY2027, the budget allocation has been increased by 17.0% to Rs. 838 bn.

*Question No. 74 **Senator Muhammad Azam Khan Swati:**
(Notice Received on 28/07/2026 at 10:44 AM) QID: 45018

Will the Minister for Science and Technology be pleased to state the number of women scientists working in the departments under the Ministry for Science and Technology also indicating any specific measures being adopted for their capacity building?

Mr. Khalid Hussain Magsi:

Total **829** women scientists are working in the organizations under administrative control of Ministry of Science and Technology.

The measures taken by Ministry of Science & Technology and its allied organizations for professional development and capacity building of women scientists / researchers are as under:-

- Specialized technical and scientific training programmes and workshops;
- ISO/IEC 17025, quality management and laboratory competency training;
- Research and development projects, technology development and industrial consultancy assignments;
- National and International conferences, seminars and scientific knowledge-sharing activities, subject to applicable rules and availability of resources; and
- Professional development through research collaboration, technical assignments and exposure to modern laboratory techniques and equipment.
- Diverse range of capacity-building and professional development opportunities throughout the year for women scientists, enabling them to enhance their knowledge, strengthen their competencies, and stay abreast of emerging developments in their respective fields.
- Key initiatives for continuous professional development include the NUST Centre for Teaching & Learning (NCTL) Programme,

which enhances employees' contemporary teaching methodologies, innovative practices, and awareness of emerging trends in teaching and research. Through these initiatives, women scientists are provided opportunities to continuously enhance their professional skills and competencies.

- Women researchers / scientists are actively involved in research and development activities related to industrial projects and emerging technologies. Their capacity building is being carried out through specialized technical training, hands-on laboratory work and practical exposure to advanced research equipment, including battery testing and characterization systems and coin-cell making/ fabrication systems.
- Women researchers / scientists are also being trained and engaged in research related to green fuels, sustainable industrial technologies and other emerging areas of industrial R&D. These capacity building measures are aimed at enhancing their technical proficiency, research capabilities, laboratory skills and expertise in advanced industrial technologies, enabling them to undertake high quality research and contribute effectively to the development of sustainable and innovative industrial solutions.
- The Women researchers / scientist have been offered specialized training on the following: -
  - Project Preparation / PC-I-V/ M&E Techniques / Development of KPIs
  - Project Management (for PDs)
  - Communication Skills
  - PLS, Delta HMI & SCADA
- NIO Facilitates capacity building of its women scientists by providing opportunities for higher education, training programmes, workshops seminars, conferences, research activities, and other professional development programmes subject to the relevant rules and availability of resources. Detail is at **Annex-I**.

(Annexure-I)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY
ST-47, BLOCK-1, CLIFTON
KARACHI.

Subject: SENATE STARRED QUESTION NO.34, 363RD SESSION MOVED BY SENATOR MUHAMMAD AZAM KHAN SWATI

1. **Name: Dr. Sanober Kahkashan**
   Designation: Principal Scientific Officer (BS-19)
   Foreign/National Trainings

   i. From April-August 2013 visited Second Institute of Oceanography (SIO), State Oceanic Administration (SOA), Hangzhou, China for Training.
   ii. From April-August 2013 visited Second Institute of Oceanography (SIO), State Oceanic Administration (SOA), Hangzhou, China for Training.
   iii. 27-29 October 2021 Virtual Regional Training Course on "Coastal Desalination Intake and Brine Disposal System-Planning, Design and Implementation" organized by UNESCO Category 2 and RCOWA, Tehran, Iran.
   iv. 27 October, 2021 "Multilateral Environmental Agreements in context of GSP+ status of Pakistan" Training course organized by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in collaboration with International Labour Organization (ILO) at Movenpick Hotel.
   v. 18 September, 2021 The International Seminar cum webinar being organized by Karachi Port Trust on "Marine Pollution management: issues and remedies"
   vi. 11 March, 2021 "Air Quality Management in Karachi" organized by the Environment, Climate Change & Coastal Development Department, Government of Sindh, and Sindh Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA).
   vii. 01-05 March, 2021 In-house Training on "Python Programming for Fluid Dynamics Projects" conducted by ORIC, University of Karachi at NIO.
   viii. 22-26 February, 2021 In-house Training on "Advance Excel for Natural Scientist" conducted by ORIC, University of Karachi at NIO, Karachi.
   ix. 7-21 February, 2020 Certificate of Training in Microsoft office, SPSS and EndNote conducted by ORIC, University of Karachi at NIO, Karachi.
   x. 18-19 February, 2020 "Hands-on Data Analytics using R" training workshop at the COMSATS University Islamabad (CUI).
   xi. 28-30 August, 2019 "Preparation of PC-1" Training course, at Pakistan Planning & Management Institute (PPMI), Islamabad.
   xii. 27-29 June, 2019 "Implementation of ISO 17025 AS Assessor's Perspective" conducted by ORIC Professional Development-COMSATS University, Islamabad at NIO, Karachi.
   xiii. 19-22 March,2012 "Air Pollution Modeling: Fate of Air Pollutants in the Atmosphere" an international training Workshop at Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Karachi, which was jointly organized by Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Karachi, Higher Education Commission Pakistan and Environmental Protection Authority (EPA, Victoria), Australia.
   xiv. 11 December 2006 - "IT Course on Basic IT Training", organized by Pakistan Computer Bureau held at College of Digital Science, Karachi.

xv. 6 July 2006 "Modern sample preparation techniques for inorganic and organic analysis" a training seminar at Karachi, organized by H. A. Shah & Sons.
xvi. 28 July 2005 "Spectroscopy and Chromatography" training and seminar attended at Karachi, organized by Analytical Measuring Systems (AMS) Pvt., Ltd.
xvii. 19-21 July 2005 "Three Day Training Workshop on Mud Crabs" organized by Center of Excellence Marine Biology (CEMB), University of Karachi
xviii. 18-19August 2004 "Management of water Quality for culture of shrimp Larvae" training workshop at NIO Pakistan for laboratory Hands on exercises Introduction of HPLC, Hydrocarbon analysis of seawater.
xix. 21-25 July 2003 "AEROSOL: Health Effects and Climate", a training course organized by SUPARCO at Karachi Pakistan.

2. Name: Dr. Aneela Shaheen
Designation: Senior Research Officer (BS-18)
Foreign/National Trainings

i. (Wuhan, China-2023): Participated in 14-days seminar on titled: "Biological Resource Utilization 1. and Ecological Conservation for Developing Countries", organized by Hubei Vocational College of Bio-Technology, Ministry of Commerce, held on 16th – 29th November 2023, Hubei Province, Wuhan City, China
ii. (Jakarta, Indonesia-2017): Participated in the Fifteen-day Training Course on titled: "Molecular Taxonomy Training Based on Single DNA Bar-coding and Metabarcoding", organized by the UNESCO/IOC Regional Training and Research Center on Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health (hereinafter referred to as II RTRC MarBEST") Jakarta, held on 25 September-6 October 2017, Jakarta, Indonesia.
iii. (Tehran, Islamic Republic Iran-2017): Participated in the Three-days *regional training workshop on titled: "Fundamentals of Oceanographic Data Management" organized by Regional Education and Research Center on Oceanography for West Asia (RCOWA) under the auspices of UNESCO, and Iranian National Institute of Oceanography and Atmospheric Science (INIOAS) on 5-7 March, 2017 in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran.*
iv. (Hangzhou, China-2013): To promote the Sino-Pakistan cooperation in Marine Science Research, I worked as Guest Researcher in the Labs of Second Institute of Oceanography (SIO), State Oceanic Administration, Hangzhou, China for 05 months (11th April- 8th September-2013) in Hangzhou China.

3. Name: Mrs. Syed Nadra Ahmed
Designation: Research Officer (BS-17)
Foreign/National Trainings

i. Summer School on Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) — 01–10 August 2017, National Centre for Remote Sensing and Geoinformatics (NCRG), SUPARCO Headquarters, Karachi.
ii. Training of Presiding and Senior Assistant Presiding Officers — 04–05 July 2018.
iii. Training on Climate Change and Numerical Modeling (RegCM) — 06–10 August 2018, SUPARCO Headquarters, Karachi.
iv. One-Day Workshop on "Coping with Wrong Signs in a Regression Model" — 16 August 2018, COMSATS University Islamabad.
v. Basic Training Course on Geographic Information System (GIS) — 07–11 January 2019, National Centre for Remote Sensing and Geoinformatics (NCRG), SUPARCO Headquarters, Karachi.

vi. Training on "Remote Sensing Applications in Marine, Coastal and Glacier Research" — 16–20 November 2020, National Centre for Remote Sensing and Geoinformatics (NCRG), SUPARCO Headquarters, Karachi.

In-House & Online Professional Trainings — 2020–2021

i. Microsoft Excel — 07 February 2020.
ii. SPSS — 18 February 2020.
iii. EndNote — 21 February 2020.
iv. Adobe Photoshop — 04–07 May 2020.
v. Adobe Animate — 11–14 May 2020.
vi. Adobe Premiere — 18–21 May 2020.
vii. In-House Training on "Advanced Excel for Natural Scientists" — 22–26 February 2021.
viii. In-House Training on "Python Programming for Fluid Dynamics Projects" — 01–05 March 2021.
ix. Online Training Course on Operational Ocean Monitoring and Forecasting Systems — 14–16 June 2021 and 22–24 June 2021, organized by GOOS, Mercator Ocean International, WMO, and the UNESCO/IOC Project Office for IODE.
x. Online Training on Sea-Level Rise Science and the Use of Regional Sea-Level Projections for Pakistan — 21–23 June 2021, organized by the Met Office and International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), in partnership with the Pakistan Meteorological Department.

Recent Workshops — 2025

i. Workshop on "Marine Data 4 Mediterranean" — 16 and 18 September 2025, organized by Copernicus, the Copernicus Marine Service, and Mercator Ocean International; held online.
ii. Workshop on "Ocean Sessions – Water Pollution" — 16 and 18 December 2025, organized by Copernicus, the Copernicus Marine Service, and Mercator Ocean International; held online.

4. **Name: Mrs. Anum Ejaz**
Designation: Research Officer (BS-17)
Foreign/National Trainings
No trainings conducted

*Question No. 75 **Senator Muhammad Azam Khan Swati:**

(Notice Received on 28/07/2026 at 10:45 AM) QID: 45019

Will the Minister for Science and Technology be pleased to state the current status of the laboratories established in the country for checking and categorizing the quality standards of scientific equipment, indicating also the steps being taken for capacity building of the same?

Mr. Khalid Hussain Magsi:

National Metrology Institute of Pakistan (NMIP) and Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) have established laboratory facilities in Pakistan to undertake testing, analysis, measurement and evaluation of products, materials and scientific standards in accordance with applicable national and international standards.

NMIP provides national-level metrology services, including calibration, measurement and maintenance of measurement standards, thereby supporting accuracy, traceability and reliability of measurements in scientific, industrial and commercial activities. The detail is as under:-

i. Detail of operational Laboratories of NMIP is attached at **Annex-A**
ii. Sector-specific areas and technical capabilities provided by NMIP is attached at **Annex-B**
iii. For the Up gradation of the laboratories, NMIP has submitted PC-I to the Planning Commission. List of plan for capacity building and up-gradation Roadmap (2025-2030) is attached at **Annex-C**

PCSIR is the premier public-sector R&D organization of the country, comprising a network of 18 research laboratories/units, including 07 training institutes, located across Pakistan. PCSIR laboratories are accredited under **ISO/IEC 17025** and are equipped with state-of-the-art scientific and analytical instruments, supported by highly qualified and skilled technical manpower.

The major services relevant to scientific equipment and quality assurance include:

Calibration of Scientific Equipment and standardization of scientific equipment's standards

Accredited calibrations are executed to ensure accuracy, precision and repeatability through unbroken chain of traceability of reference standards to NMIP, Islamabad.

Scientific equipment and associated reference standards are calibrated and certified to ensure the accuracy, reliability, and traceability of data generated by the equipment. The detail of the testing facility may be seen at **Annex-D.**

PCSIR is undertaking modernization and strengthening of its laboratory infrastructure through ongoing development and PSDP projects. These initiatives are aimed at upgrading analytical and testing capabilities, improving measurement reliability, expanding accredited testing/calibration scopes and enhancing national capacity for scientific equipment and industrial quality assessment. List of project proposals is attached at **Annex-E**.

ex-I: Details of Operational NMIP Laboratories

Annex-A

No.	Laboratory / Division	Core Functions	Key Equipment / Facility	Ranges / Parameters/ capabilities + Turn Around Time	Accreditation / Recognition
1	Length / Dimension / Mass & Volume Metrology Divisions	Calibration / Verification of Length, Mass, Volume and Density standards	High precision balances, gauge blocks, Comparators,	• Accredited Scope as per compliance of ISO/IEC 17025 by PNAC (AB) for Calibration & Testing since 2004 (Enclosed) • 14 Working Days	NMI China / KRISS
2	Temperature Metrology Division	Calibration / Verification of Temperature calibration and standards maintenance	Thermocouples / SPRTs, fixed-point cells, Dry block calibrators, Oven,		NIM China / Fluke
3	Pressure Metrology Division	Calibration / Verification of pressure gauges, Pressure Balances & DWT, Barometers & Manometers	Dead-Weight Testers, Digital pressure Calibrators / Balances / Gauges/ Sensors		KRISS Korea / Fluke UK / Pressurements, UK / NIM PRC
4	Electrical Metrology Division	Calibration / Verification Voltage, current, Power, Inductance, Capacitance and resistance calibration	MFCs, DMMs, Standard Resistors, Capacitor, Inductors, HV dividers		Traceable to NMI China
5	Time & Frequency Metrology Division	Calibration / Verification Time signal dissemination and frequency standardization / RPM	Cesium / Rubidium atomic clocks, GPS-disciplined oscillators		Linked with NIST / GPS USA
6	Chemical Metrology Division	Elemental analysis / Physico-Chemical analysis of material /Water / liquid / solvent	AAS / pH Meters, UV Spectrophotometers, Conductivity meters		NIST Traceable CRM
8	Proficiency Testing in Calibration / Chemical & Microbiology Testing	To Ensure the technical competence of various organizations working on the said domains	Comparison of calibration Results / Testing Results of AAS / CHNS Analyzer, Microbial Analysis,		CRM Based

Annex-B

Annex-II: Sector-Specific Areas and Technical Capabilities

Sector	Support Provided by NMIP	Beneficiary Industries / Stakeholders
National Metrology Body	NMIP has been enacted as "apex body of Metrology" and country's focal point for metrology as per NMIP Act 2022.	Public / Private Sector
International Recognitions and Creditability for Metrology Services	• Focal Point for "Meter Convention Treaty 1875" BIPM / Signatory of CIPM-MRA for Calibration • Member State Asia Pacific Metrology Program • Member State of SAARC • Member State of SMIIC • Member State / TMB for RISCAM • Enacted as National Metrology Body NIMP Act 2022 • ISO / IEC 17025 Accredited by PNAC • Pivotal Role Player in PNQP 2021	Strategic Organizations / Military / Advanced R & D Organizations / Academia / Production / Manufactures etc as below
Defense Production / Aviation / Aerospace / Communication	Traceability of Calibration and Consultancy	Strategic Organizations / Military / Advanced R & D Organizations
Legal Metrology (W & M)	• Calibration / Verification of Working Standards of Provincial W & M Directorates / Divisions • Dedicated Training of Inspectors / Officers • Consultancy to establishment of W & M Labs	
Manufacturing	Calibration and standardization of process instruments	Engineering, steel, and machinery sectors
Energy	Calibration of pressure, flow, and temperature measuring devices	Power plants, oil & gas industry
Health & Pharma	Measurement assurance for temperature and mass in medical/lab instruments	Hospitals, laboratories, pharmaceutical companies
Environment	Calibration for pollution monitoring and measurement systems	EPA, environmental labs
Food & Agriculture	Analytical testing and measurement traceability	Food processing units, agro-industries
ICT & Telecom	Frequency and signal measurement traceability	Telecommunication and ICT sector

Annex-C

Annex-III: Steps planned and taken for Capacity Building and Upgradation Roadmap (2025–2030)

Area	Objective	Planned Activity	Collaborating Partner (if any)	Timeline
Upgradation of Physical Metrology Labs	Enhance accuracy and traceability	Enhancement of technical scope	NPL-UK	2025–2026
Establishment of Chemical Metrology Lab	Develop chemical and reference material capabilities	Infrastructure setup, equipment installation	BSI / APMP	2025–2027
CMCs Extension	Expand scope of international recognition	Participation in inter-laboratory comparisons	APMP / BIPM	2026–2028
Human Resource Capacity Building	Training and skill enhancement	Training programs & workshops for metrologists	NPL-UK / PTB Germany	2025–2029
Digital Metrology Services Integration	Introduce digital calibration / Customer Services & data management	Development of NMIP Digital Calibration Portal	MOST / BSI	2026–2030

ACCREDITED / NON-ACCREDITED TESTS OF PCSIR

Sr. No.	Units	Accredited Tests (Nos.)	Non - Accredited Tests (Nos.)	Total	Sectors / Areas
1.	KLC	688	1132	1820	(Environmental testing like heavy metals, pesticides, PAH, Dioxin, etc., Textile and Oil & Fats, Pharmaceutical Testing, Food Items Testing, Food and Feed Safety like Aflatoxin, Ocratoxin, etc., Microbiology and Calibrations in different fields like weighing, thermal, volumetric, electrical, time, and pressure etc)
2.	LLC	507	1153	1649	(Textile, Leather, Agro-Chemical, Pharmaceuticals, Food, Paper & Packaging, Petro-Chemical & Petroleum, Plastic & Chemicals, Volume, Weighting Scale, Mass, Temperature, Humidity, Pressure, Dimension, Frequency, RPM, Time, Electrical, AC Single Phase, Spectrophotometer, pH Measurement, Environment, Lighting Source, Home Appliance, Cables, Cement, Glass/Cement, Ceramics, Food, Food & Feed, Water, Milk & Diary, Surgical & Food, Mineral, Coal & Coke, Metallography, Optical Emission, Mechanical, Cylinder)
3.	PLC	106	638	744	(Calibration, Microbiology, Electrical, Herbs, Water, Milk, Food, Fats, Oil)
4.	LRC	17	115	125	(Chromium Oxide, pH value, Formaldehyde, Leather, Leather Gloves), Chemical Testing of Leather, Textiles and Other Related Industries, Chemical Testing of Water & West Water related to Leather, Textile and Other Industries & Individuals, Physical Testing of Leather (Raw & Finished Products)
5.	FRC	0	12	12	Coal / Coke / Solid Fuel
6.	IL	0	266	266	Food, Chemical, Environment, Materials, Microbiology
7.	HL	0	45	45	Food, Water, Herbal and Microbiological testing
8.	QL	0	40	40	Food, Mineral, Petro Chemical
9.	SL	0	31	31	Water and Food
	Total	**1318**	**3432**	**4732**	

ACCREDITED TESTING PARAMETERS (SECTOR WISE)

S#	Sector	LLC	KLC	PLC	LRC	Total
1.	Food & Allied Products, Beverages, and Drinking water	58	600	46	04	708
2.	Metrology/Calibration	105	50	46	--	201
3.	Environmental Protection Testing	20	04	14	--	38
4.	Electrical, Home Appliance	130	--	--	--	130
5.	Minerals and Advanced Engineering Materials	32	--	--	--	32
6.	Agrochemicals (Fertilizers /Pesticides)	49	--	--	--	49
7.	Leather	10	--	--	13	23
8.	Textile	18	12	--	--	30
9.	Pharmaceutical /Drugs	03	22	--	--	25
10.	Surgical Instruments	12	--	--	--	12
11.	Plastic & Polymer/Petrochemicals/ Paper	06	--	--	--	06
12.	Mineral Processing	08	--	--	--	08
13.	Glass & Ceramics	56	--	--	--	56
Total		507	688	106	17	1318
Grand Total		**1318**				

ANNEXURE- E

PAKISTAN COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (PCSIR)

LIST OF PROJECT PROPOSALS

S.No	Project Title	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Million)	Status	Location	Funding Agency
Agro- Food Sector					
1.	Strengthening the Capacity of PCSIR-Karachi Accredited (ISO-17025) Laboratory for Fruits & Vegetables Quality & Safety Testing to Enhance Export	408	Approved and in-process	PCSIR - Karachi	EDF, MoC
2.	Strengthening and Up-gradation of Testing Laboratories at PCSIR regarding Quality Assurance of Agricultural Products for Export Promotion	985.35	PC-I uploaded on IPAS, approved in pre-CDWP May 2026	Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar & Quetta	Planning Commission
Maritime Sector (Sea Port)					
3.	Establishment of Rapid Testing Facilities at Karachi Port for Quality Assurance and Trade Enhancement	995.90	PC-I Uploaded on IPAS	Karachi Sea Port	Planning Commission
4.	Establishment of PCSIR Laboratory for Import and Export Regulatory Compliance at Port Qasim, Karachi	3439.474	PC-I uploaded on IPAS	Qasim Port, Karachi	Planning Commission
5.	Establishment of PCSIR Laboratory for Import and Export Regulatory Compliance at Gwadar, Balochistan	2493.35	PC-I uploaded on IPAS	Gwadar Port, Balochistan	Planning Commission
Petro Chemical Sector					
6.	Up-Gradation of PCSIR Laboratories Quetta.	839	Approved	PCSIR Labs, Quetta	Planning Commission
7.	Establishment of PCSIR Laboratory at Taftan Border	991.80	PC-1 uploaded on IPAS	Taftan border	Planning Commission
Mineral Sector					
8.	Exploration, Beneficiation and Extraction of Rare Earth Elements, Precious Metals and Critical Minerals in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan	949.96	Approved and in process	PCSIR Labs, Skardu	Planning Commission
Surgical Sector					
9.	Establishment of ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited Facilities for MDR Compliance	1300	Evaluation in process at EDF MoC	PCSIR Lahore	EDF, MoC

*Question No. 76 **Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri:**
(Notice Received on 28/07/2026 at 4:07 PM) QID: 45029

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the complete category wise details of all import-related concessions presently available to overseas Pakistanis for personal baggage, transfer of residence, household goods, professional equipment, mobile phones and vehicles, indicating the legal authority, notification number, eligibility conditions and effective date of each concession;

(b) the details, if any, of every new concession, relaxation or withdrawal introduced from 1 July 2024 to date;

(c) the year wise number of beneficiaries under each concession and the total amount of duties and taxes waived, reduced or collected at concessionary rates;

(d) the number of complaints received regarding denial, overcharging, delay or inconsistent application of these facilities, airport and customs station wise, and action taken thereon; and

(e) whether further concessions are under consideration and, if so, their nature and expected date of decision?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb:

(a) **Governing Legal Framework**: Passenger baggage is governed by the Baggage Rules, 2006, notified vide S.R.O. 666(I)/2006 dated 28.06.2006, issued under Section 219 of the Customs Act, 1969, and effective from 01.07.2006, as amended from time to time. The Rules apply to baggage of passengers arriving in or departing from Pakistan. The following concessions are presently available to overseas Pakistani:

Personal Baggage:

Items of personal use allowed duty-free on any visit after stay abroad for more than seven days;

i. personal wearing apparel and clothing accessories;
ii. personal adornments, toilet requisites and electric shaver in use;
iii. medals, trophies and prizes bestowed upon a passenger;
iv. one electric iron and one hair dryer and one hair dresser;
v. two hundred cigarettes or fifty cigars or half kilogram of manufactured tobacco;
vi. pushcart, toys, and goods of personal use of the child passenger;
vii. one wheel chair for personal use;
viii. one mobile phone in personal use;
ix. one wrist watch in use;
x. Laptop in use even if stay abroad is less than seven days.

Items allowed duty-free on first visit in a year in addition to items of personal use listed above:

i. one radio or one ordinary tape recorder excluding hi-fi systems and home theatres;
ii. one VCP or VCR or VCD or DVD player or a similar appliance having more than one of the playing, recording or display functions;
iii. one still and one video camera;
iv. personal jewellery in reasonable quantity;
v. professional tools of the value not exceeding five hundred US dollars;
vi. tabarrakat" ;
vii. one desktop or laptop computer in personal use;
viii. further allowances of the value not exceeding five hundred US dollars except the following which shall be allowed on payment of duty and taxes notified for these rules;

(a) television;
(b) deep freezer;
(c) refrigerator;
(d) microwave oven;

(e) cooking range;
(f) washing machine; and
(g) air conditioner.

Purchases from a Duty Free Shop:-

Duty free allowances of the aggregate value upto five hundred US dollars.

Concession upon Transfer of Residence and Household Goods:

A. Duty Free Allowances:-

i. all allowances as admissible listed above;
ii. old and used furniture, fixtures, crockery, cutlery, kitchen utensils, rugs, carpets, household linen, beddings including blankets and other household goods generally used by a family during stay abroad;
iii. one television set, one deep freezer, one refrigerator, one microwave oven, one cooking range, one washing machine and one airconditioner on payment of 50% duty and taxes;
iv. professional tools and equipments of the value not exceeding five thousand US dollars; and
v. second-hand or used medical equipment, including electro medical equipment if in use of a Pakistani national who is a registered medical practioner recognized by Pakistan Medical and Dental Council

Purchases from a Duty Free Shop:-

Duty free allowances of the aggregate value up to one thousand US dollars in case the goods.

Import of Vehicles under Personal Baggage Scheme: The facility for import of vehicles under the Personal Baggage Scheme has been withdrawn vide S.R.O. 61(I)/2026 dated 15.01.2026, issued by the Ministry of Commerce, by amending the Import Policy Order, 2022. The words "personal baggage" were omitted from the vehicle import scheme. Vehicle import by overseas Pakistanis is consequently confined to the Gift and Transfer of Residence Schemes, subject to the prescribed conditions.

(b) Withdrawal of Vehicle Personal Baggage Scheme: A material change was introduced through S.R.O. 61(I)/2026 dated 15.01.2026, whereby the Personal Baggage Scheme for import of vehicles was withdrawn from the Import Policy Order, 2022. Vehicle import by eligible overseas Pakistanis now remains permissible under the Gift and Transfer of Residence Schemes, subject to prescribed conditions.

There are two distinct streams of consignments processed under Passenger Baggage: (i) Old and used vehicles. (ii) Household Effects under Baggage.

(c) It is pertinent to mention here that no duties and taxes are waived or reduced rather duty and taxes are collected in line with Baggage Rules in vogue and Pakistan Customs Tariff in light of the conditions stipulated under Import Policy Order, 2022. During 2024-25 & 2025-26, total passengers were 104385 and total amount of duties and taxes collected amounted to 241.145 billion.

(d) Generally, complaints are received regarding delay in clearance. However, they are resolved at level of field formations. Presently, no such complaint is pending.

(e) **No Proposal yet**

*Question No. 77 **Senator Mohammad Abdul Qadir:**
(Notice Received on 31/07/2026 at 10:41 AM) QID: 45036

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the mechanism/procedure laid down for determination of the "medium term inflation target" in pursuance of Section 2 sub-section (kb) of the State Bank Act 1956 and the procedure and frequency of its communication to the State Bank of Pakistan?

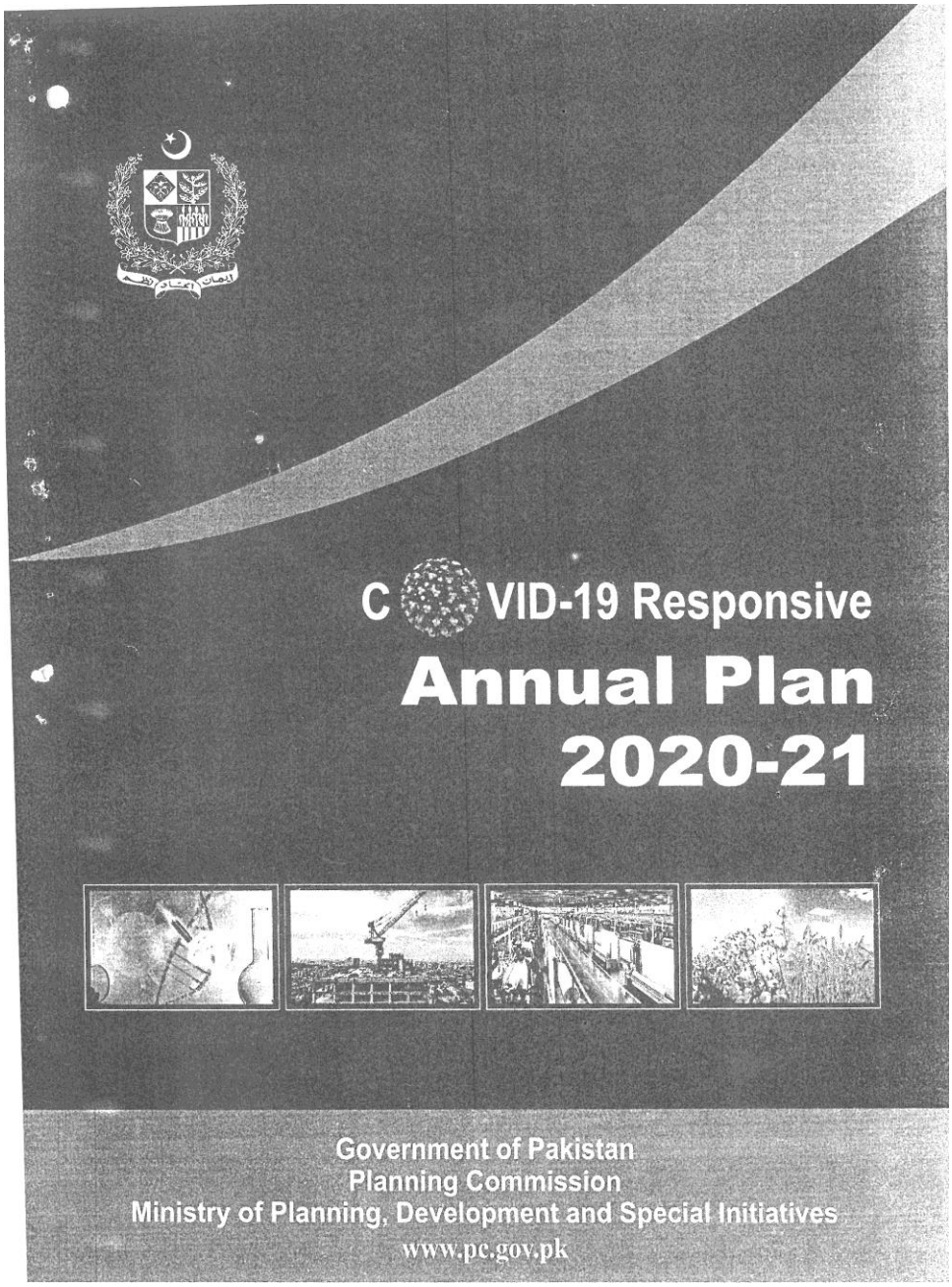
Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb:

The State Bank of Pakistan Act 1956 defines price stability as maintenance of low and stable inflation guided by the government's medium-term inflation target.

The current medium-term inflation target range of 5-7 percent has been first set/ communicated vide Budget Speech of year 2020. Same was also recorded in various Annual Plans of Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives (2020-21 and 2024-25).

Further, Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) prepares the macroeconomic framework, including inflation projections and targets, in consultation with the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and other relevant stakeholders. The proposed targets are presented to the Annual Plan Coordination Committee (APCC), chaired by the Minister for Planning, Development & Special Initiatives, for review and consideration. Following approval by the APCC, the proposed targets are submitted to the National Economic Council (NEC), chaired by the Prime Minister, for final approval and incorporation into the Annual Plan.

Moreover, the medium-term inflation projections for subsequent years are prepared on a rolling basis, taking into account domestic and global macroeconomic conditions, prevailing inflation trends and expectations, and overall GDP growth. Accordingly, the three-year targets and projections are reflected annually in the Budget Strategy Paper of Ministry of Finance.


COVID-19 Responsive
Annual Plan
2020-21
Government of Pakistan
Planning Commission
Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
www.pc.gov.pk

Annual Plan

2020-21

The government regularly reviewed price situation in the country. Relevant agencies took various measures to control hike in prices by curbing cartelization, hoarding, smuggling, undue profit margin of wholesalers and retailers, and ensuring adequate availability of essential food items to keep check on speculative increase in prices. The government also took measures for adequate wheat supply to stabilize the wheat flour prices. Subsidy was provided to Utility Stores Corporation to ensure supply of essential food items at affordable prices. As a result of fall in global oil and commodity prices and improved supply situation, domestic prices have been on downward trajectory since February 2020.

Monetary and Inflation Outlook 2020-21

Monetary policy during next fiscal year will focus on revival of the economy disrupted by COVID-19 pandemic. In line with credit conditions of the economy, an appropriate growth-oriented monetary policy will be followed and borrowing limits of businesses and households can be further enhanced to encourage business environment. SBP will be in contact with the stakeholders for timely measures to address the challenges of contained inflation, healthy banking and payments system as well as ensuring financial stability.

Government budgetary borrowing from the SBP will be discouraged. Moreover, the government will gradually reduce SBP stock of net budgetary borrowing. This will help to keep inflation low and bring it down to the central bank's medium-term target range of 5-7 percent. For enhancing financial inclusion, relevant banking laws and regulations will be simplified and reforms will be introduced to make banking sector vibrant. Regular meetings of Monetary and Fiscal Policies Coordination Board will be helpful to review the economic situation and suggest steps for pro-growth and business-friendly policies.

The central bank will maintain price stability in the economy over the medium term. In order to achieve the medium-term target of 5-7 percent inflation, SBP will actively follow different strategies, in addition to policy rate. Particularly, SBP will improve ownership of monetary policy among stakeholders through interaction with them. These interactions provide forward guidance regarding the monetary policy stance to anchor market expectations. Accordingly, Governor SBP holds regular meetings with the representatives of the chambers of commerce, exporters, small scale and other businesses to update about the key macroeconomic developments including inflation. The objective of such communication is to restore investor's confidence. Moreover, SBP is moving towards adoption of Flexible Inflation Targeting (FIT) framework for which key groundwork is complete. However, SBP plans to further fine-tune the framework through discussion process.

Factors like decline in global oil and commodity prices due to COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing fiscal consolidation measures, government retirement of budgetary borrowings to SBP, and improvement in supply of essential kitchen items have resulted deceleration in inflation during last quarter of 2019-20. The trend is expected to continue and average inflation is projected at around 6.5 percent during 2020-21.

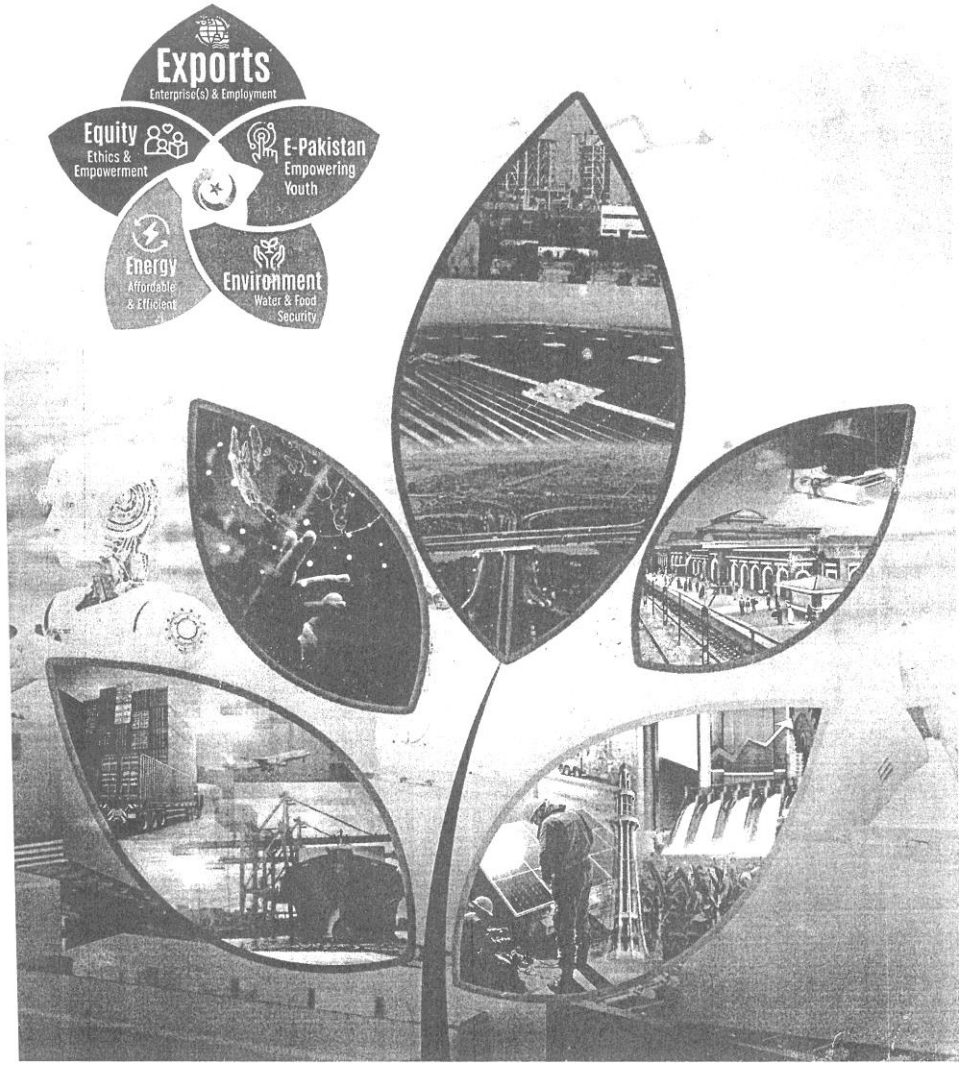
Review of Capital Market Developments 2019-20

During 2019-20, the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) initiated a multipronged strategy targeting various structural, legal and fiscal reforms to strengthen process of capital market development. Some of the key initiatives of the SECP during 2019-20 include:

ANNUAL PLAN 2024-25

TURNAROUND PAKISTAN
Let's Rise Again!

Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Government of Pakistan



ANNUAL PLAN
2024-25

EWRs issued during this period was approximately Rs. 3.73 billion and the total value of pledged EWRs was Rs. 2.57 billion.

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) undertook several initiatives in previous fiscal year to develop Pakistan's capital market. In 2023-24, they launched a centralized KYC platform to streamline customer on boarding across different financial institutions. They also expanded access to secure custody services for investors using Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) and simplified the KYC process itself. Looking ahead, the SECP has a multi-pronged approach. They aim to increase market efficiency by shortening settlement cycles and improve governance within key market institutions by setting tenure limits for leadership positions. To broaden participation, they're introducing a new category of futures broker specifically focused on agricultural commodities. Finally, the SECP is encouraging listed companies to embrace environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations by proposing amendments to corporate governance regulations and issuing draft ESG disclosure guidelines. These efforts combined aim to make the Pakistani capital market more competitive, efficient, transparent, and attractive to a wider range of investors.

Outlook 2023-24

Fiscal Policy

The thrust of fiscal policy during 2024-25 would be containing fiscal deficit through additional resource mobilization, rationalizing current spending, measures for curtailing circular debt in energy sector and switching from general to targeted subsidies while prioritizing development spending. The priorities of government's debt strategy would be gradual shift towards long-term debt maturity profile, accessing concessional external loans to resolve BOP/forex issues and discouraging foreign commercial borrowings.

Monetary Policy and Inflation

During 2024-25, monetary policy stance will remain aligned with the objectives of growth revival and inflationary expectations.

The emphasis will be on continuation of the current monetary policy stance to bring inflation down to the target range of 5-7 percent by September 2025.

Inflation outlook for the next fiscal year largely depends on increase in money supply, exchange rate changes, fall in global oil and commodity prices, political stability, growth of commodity producing sectors, restoration of investor confidence to attract higher inflows of foreign investment and availability of external finances for BOP

*Question No. 78 **Senator Mohammad Abdul Qadir**:
(Notice Received on 31/07/2026 at 10:42 AM) QID: 45037

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that "specific revenue target achievement" has been excluded/omitted from the Performance Management System introduced in Federal Board of Revenue, if so, the reasons thereof?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb:

The usual promotion and performance management stream for FBR continues to be based on the Performance Evaluation Reports (PERs), the same instrument circulated by the Establishment Division for all government servants, in which revenue targets and collections remain a key component. In addition, FBR maintains internal Monthly Performance Reports (MPRs) that assist officers in preparing their annual PERs. The new rating and reward system operates on top of the existing regime as an incentive mechanism under FBR's broader Transformation Plan to encourage and motivate the officers for integrity and efficiency.

*Question No. 79 **Senator Mohammad Abdul Qadir:**
(Notice Received on 31/07/2026 at 10:43 AM) QID: 45038

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state whether any improvement has been made in reduction of fiscal deficit since the introduction of the performance management system in Federal Board of Revenue, if so, details thereof?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb:

The fiscal deficit is the gap between the Federal Government's total revenues and total expenditures. The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) is responsible for only one side of this equation which is the federal revenue collection. Expenditure lies outside FBR's mandate. FBR's contribution to fiscal consolidation is therefore measured through the growth and buoyancy of revenue collection, not through the deficit outcome as a whole.

Since the rollout of the FBR Transformation Plan and its performance management system in 2024, revenue collection has recorded sustained and accelerating growth. To confirm that this reflects genuine improvement rather than inflation or currency depreciation, the figures below are also stated in real terms (US dollars) at the average exchange rate for each year, taking FY 2024 as the base:

Fiscal Year	Collection (PKR bn)	PKR increase over base	USD/PKR	Collection (USD bn)	USD increase over base
FY2024	9,291	-	275	33.8	-
FY 2025	11,744	+26.4%	281	41.8	+23.7%
FY2026	13,010	+040.0%	279	46.6	+37.9%

In US-dollar (real) terms, collection rose from USD 33.8 billion in FY 2024 to USD 46.6 billion in FY 2026 - an increase of approximately 38% even after stripping out currency depreciation. This establishes that the improvement is structural and real, not merely nominal or inflation-driven.

The acceleration from FY 2024 onward coincides directly with the implementation of the FBR Transformation Plan, and the revenue figures reflect its positive impact on revenue mobilization and consequently on the revenue side of the fiscal deficit.

*Question No. 80 **Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 31/07/2026 at 3:40 PM) QID: 45043

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the persons currently working as Customs Inspectors indicating also their names, date and designations of their initial appointment and date of promotion as inspector in each case;

(b) number of vacant posts of Superintendents in the Customs Directorates indicating also the quota prescribed for direct recruitment and promotion separately; and

(c) the number of posts of Inspectors prescribed for promotion quota which were filled in during the last five years through promotions?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: (a) 174 Inspectors Customs presently working against 50% Promotion Quota and names date designation of and their initial appointment and date of promotion as Inspector Customs is at **Annex-A**.

(b)

Sanctioned Post of Superintendent:	294
Working:	182
Vacant:	**112**
Promotion Quota:	100%

(c) No post of Inspector Customs (BS-16) was filled through promotion against the promotion quota during the last five years.

Annex-A

S#	Name	Date of Initital appointment	Designation	Date of Promotion as Inspector	Office Name
1	Aamir Jilani	10.12.1987	UDC	10.10.1991	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
2	Zakir Hussain	23.09.1986	LDC	03.09.1995	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
3	Ali Miqdad Raza	28.08.1990	Telex Operator	24.06.1996	Collectorate of IOCO , Islamabad
4	Qaisar Rasheed Khan	24.12.1992	LDC	20.06.1998	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Faisalabad
5	Iftikhar Ahmad	01.06.1994	UDC	27.07.1999	Collectorate of Customs Adjudication, Faisalabad
6	Abdul Rashid	20.04.1985	UDC	11.01.2001	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
7	Gulzar Hussain Bhatti	16.07.1990	UDC	11.01.2001	Collectorate Customs Enforcement, Lahore
8	Tahir Rizwan	29.12.1992	LDC	18.12.2003	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Quetta
9	Tariq Aziz	28.03.1993	Head Clerk	06.03.2004	Collectorate of Customs Sambrial, Sialkot
10	Abdul Ghafoor	31.05.1990	Head Clerk	24.03.2004	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Gwadar
11	Zahid Ikhlaq	27.03.1993	UDC	10.04.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
12	Nasir Iqbal	04.04.1993	UDC	10.04.2004	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, South Asia Pakistan Terminal (SAPT), Custom House, Karachi
13	Asim Khan Lodhi	03.04.1993	UDC	10.04.2004	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
14	Muhammad Moazzam Khan	03.04.1993	UDC	10.04.2004	Collectorate of IOCO (Central), Lahore
15	Mian Muhammad Yasin	19.07.1989	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Multan
16	Kashif Ali	06.05.1993	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (West), Lahore
17	Muhammad Ismail Suharworthy	15.11.1990	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
18	Rizwan Mahmood	28.09.1992	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (West), Lahore
19	Nasir Saeed	16.11.1990	UDC	27.04.2004	Directorate of Post Clearace Audit (Central), Lahore
20	Jamshaid Ahmad Khan	15.11.1990	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
21	Mujahid Khan	26.11.1990	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
22	Fiaz Ullah	07.02.1990	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
23	Zeba Naz	13.02.1990	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (East), Lahore
24	Mahmood Zahoor	03.01.1985	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
25	Farooq Aslam	25.03.1989	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectorate of IOCO (Central), Lahore
26	Abdul Rehman Butt	14.02.1990	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
27	Muhammad Safdar Abbas	25.03.1990	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (West), Lahore
28	Gulzar Hussain	16.07.1990	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
29	Masood Malik	06.05.1993	UDC	27.04.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Karachi
30	Maratab Mushtaq	06.05.1993	UDC	26.04.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Sargodha
31	Muhammad Iftikhar	01.07.1987	Head Clerk	28.05.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Multan
32	Muhammad Nawaz	24.10.1989	UDC	28.05.2004	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
33	Muhammad Ahsan	22.10.1990	UDC	28.05.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
34	Muhammad Iqbal Qaisrani	05.01.1993	UDC	28.05.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Sargodha
35	Muhammad Fayyaz	07.07.1993	LDC	28.05.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
36	Ghulam Asghar	09.01.1993	LDC	28.05.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Multan
37	Rana Nisar Ahmed	10.01.1993	UDC	28.05.2004	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Faisalabad
38	Kanwar Asif Ali	23.06.1999	UDC	09.08.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Sargodha
39	Umar Din	19.01.1993	LDC	09.08.2004	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Faisalabad
40	Abdul Samad	07.11.1992	LDC	25.09.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Multan
41	Atif Shuja Hameed Khan	14.05.1994	UDC	11.09.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Karachi

42	Muhammad Saleem	17.05.1994	UDC	11.09.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Multan
43	Mir Sahib Khan	01.11.1990	Wireless Operator	11.09.2004	Directorate of Transit Trade, Peshawar
44	Akmal Shahbaz	23.06.1994	Wireless Operator	11.09.2004	Directorate of I&I-Customs, Lahore
45	Mansoor Nasir	06.11.1990	Wireless Operator	11.09.2004	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
46	Hamid Habib	06.26.1994	Wireless Operator	11.09.2004	Directorate of I&I-Customs, Quetta
47	Irfan Ghani	08.18.1992	LDC	13.09.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
48	Muhammad Khalid	11.08.1990	LDC	18.12.2004	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
49	Muhammad Mumtaz	28.06.1999	DEO	19.01.2005	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad
50	Liaquat Ali	04.24.1987	UDC	19.01.2005	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Karachi
51	Abid Iqbal	07.09.1999	UDC	19.01.2005	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (West), Lahore
52	Shafqat ul Zaman	06.05.1993	UDC	25.04.2005	Collectorate of Customs Sambrial, Sialkot
53	Sheikh Muhammad Ikram	06.05.1993	UDC	25.04.2005	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
54	Syed Abid Raza Zaidi	06.05.1993	UDC	25.04.2005	Collectorate of Customs Sambrial, Sialkot
55	Muhammad Javed	16.10.1994	UDC	25.04.2005	Collectorate of Customs Sambrial, Sialkot
56	Rashid Ahmad Lala	27.03.1993	UDC	12.05.2005	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
57	Zulfiqar Ali S/o Ghulam Mustafa	22.06.1994	DEO	12.05.2005	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
58	Qasim Bin Aslam	27.03.1993	UDC	12.05.2005	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (East), Lahore
59	Muhammad Ashraf S/O Abdul Ghafoor	03.04.1993	UDC	12.05.2005	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (East), Lahore
60	Muhammad Khawar Bhatti	04.04.1993	UDC	04.09.2005	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
61	Aslam Nadeem Butt	04.04.1993	UDC	29.09.2005	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (West), Lahore
62	Syed Rehan Iqbal	04.04.1993	UDC	29.09.2005	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
63	Ejaz Ahmed Dahar	09.19.1995	DEO	29.11.2005	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Taftan
64	Syed Shoaib Hussain	05.06.1994	DEO	29.11.2005	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
65	Munir Ahmed Bhanbro	04.06.1994	DEO	29.11.2005	Directorate General of I&I-Customs, Islamabad
66	Asghar Khan	01.07.1987	UDC	03.12.2005	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Quetta
67	Abdul Hafeez Khan	04.07.1987	LDC	03.12.2005	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad
68	Syed Nazim Ali Shah	07.17.1944	DEO	21.04.2006	Collectorate Customs Enforcement, Peshawar
69	Amer Sardar Miran	07.07.1993	LDC	13.01.2007	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
70	Muhammad Yousaf	01.11.1990	UDC	18.07.2007	Directorate of Transit Trade, Peshawar
71	Tippu Sultan	04.04.1993	UDC	08.03.2008	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
72	Muhammad Iqbal Mughal	19.07.1992	UDC	30.04.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
73	Khawaja Zia ud Din	14.07.1988	LDC	04.05.2008	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement-West, Karachi
74	Zafar Iqbal	02.10.1990	LDC	06.05.2008	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Islamabad
75	Safdar Mahi	13.03.1993	Telex Operator	06.05.2008	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (East), Lahore
76	Shahid Bakhtiar Bhatti	07.04.1993	UDC	06.05.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
77	Arshad Hussain	31.03.1993	UDC	06.05.2008	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement-West, Lahore
78	Muhammad Aslam Iqbal	05.04.1993	UDC	06.05.2008	Directorate of I&I Customs, Lahore
79	Azam Hussain Wattoo	09.05.1990	UDC	26.05.2008	Directorate of Law & Prosecution, Lahore

80	Muhammad Sarfraz Ahmed Shad	11.06.1990	LDC	21.06.2008	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (West), Lahore
81	Muhammad Arshad	07.07.1993	UDC	21.06.2008	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
82	Mohd. Muhammad Idrees	10.04.1990	UDC	21.06.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
83	Jamshed Ali S/o Rustam Ali	20.11.1989	UDC	21.06.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
84	Muhammad Ashfaq Baig	06.10.1990	UDC	21.06.2008	Directorate of Transit Trade, Peshawar
85	Abdul Ghaffar	19.02.1995	Sepoy	21.06.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
86	Muhammad Ijaz Butt	07.07.1993	LDC	21.06.2008	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
87	Nadeem Iqbal Saleemi	07.07.1993	LDC	21.06.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Sargodha
88	Munir Ahmad Niazi	07.07.1993	LDC	21.06.2008	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
89	Tahira Inayat	06.11.1990	UDC	21.06.2008	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (East), Lahore
90	Farrah Noor D/o M. Sharif.	02.07.1993	UDC	21.06.2008	Directorate of IPR Central, Lahore
91	Khurram Saeed	23.11.1999	UDC	22.07.2008	Directorate of I&I-Customs, Karachi
92	Ali Khan	10.12.1986	UDC	22.07.2008	Directorate of I&I-Customs, Karachi
93	Muhammad Zulfiqar Khan	12.11.1994	UDC	16.08.2008	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad
94	Faraz Hussain Akhtar	08.11.1994	UDC	27.10.2008	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad
95	Zaheer Iqbal	12.11.1994	UDC	27.10.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
96	Amjad Masood	22.11.1994	UDC	27.10.2008	Directorate of Transit Trade, Peshawar
97	Afaq Hussain	14.07.1990	UDC	27.10.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
98	Faryad Hussain Shah	27.09.1992	LDC	27.10.2008	Chief Collector of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
99	Riasat Mahmood Abbasi	11.08.1990	LDC	27.10.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
100	Muhammad Riaz	21.10.1990	UDC	11.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Sargodha
101	Zulfiqar Ali	09.07.1994	LDC	11.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Adjudication, Faisalabad
102	Khalid Mahmood Gujjar	04.05.1988	LDC	11.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Sargodha
103	Muhammad Arshad	21.10.1990	Head Clerk	11.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
104	Zahoor Ahmad	01.05.1994	LDC	17.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
105	Muhammad Amin	07.07.1994	LDC	17.11.2008	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
106	Zulfiqar Ali S/o Muhammad Sharif	04.07.1994	LDC	17.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (East), Lahore
107	Muhammad Ali	07.07.1993	UDC	17.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (East), Lahore
108	Bashir Tabassum	31.10.1990	LDC	17.11.2008	Directorate of Post Clearance Audit (South), Karachi
109	Abdul Majeed Khan	21.02.1988	LDC	17.11.2008	Directoate of IPR North, Islamabad
110	Iftikhar Hussain	21.11.1994	LDC	17.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad
111	Irfan Idrees	07.04.1993	UDC	19.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Faisalabad
112	Ansar Saleemi	21.10.1990	LDC	19.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Sargodha
113	Safdar Ali	10.07.1994	LDC	20.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Sargodha
114	Amjad Maqbool	17.10.1990	UDC	20.11.2008	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Kohat
115	Abdul Rashid	10.07.1994	LDC	30.12.2008	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Faisalabad
116	Muhamamd Shabbir Khan	14.09.1988	UDC	01.04.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Quetta
117	Jameel Ahmed	21.12.1987	UDC	01.04.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Karachi
118	Muhammad Rafique Bhatti	31.12.1990	UDC	04.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
119	Syed Sajjad Hussain Bukhari	02.10.1990	LDC	04.05.2009	Customs Academy of Pakistan, Lahore
120	Asif Sohail	04.10.1990	UDC	04.05.2009	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore

121	Muhammad Ilyas Khan	18.07.1992	UDC	19.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
122	Syed Saleem Ahmed	18.07.1992	UDC	19.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Gwadar
123	Tariq Ahmed	18.07.1992	UDC	19.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
124	Muhammad Hatim Bhayo	18.07.1992	UDC	19.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
125	Fareed Ahmed	17.06.1999	UDC	25.05.2009	Directorate of Transit Trade, Karachi
126	Qazi M. Abu Tousif	01.08.1992	UDC	25.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
127	Abdul Hameed	21.07.1992	UDC	25.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
128	Asad Uddin Mirza	22.07.1992	UDC	25.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
129	Muhammad Uris	22.07.1992	UDC	25.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
130	Muhammad Ashraf	25.07.1992	UDC	25.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
131	Khadim Hussain Bhutto	11.11.1992	UDC	25.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
132	Waqar Ahmed	15.11.1992	UDC	25.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
133	Shakeel Ahmed Shaikh	06.08.1994	UDC	25.05.2009	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Karachi
134	Moula Bux	16.06.1999	UDC	12.06.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Hyderabad
135	Muhammad Ishtiaq Mughal	06.10.1990	UDC	12.06.2009	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (East), Lahore
136	Muhammad Asghar Chattha	07.07.1993	UDC	12.06.2009	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (East), Lahore
137	Mansoor Elahi	07.07.1993	LDC	12.06.2009	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
138	Masood Raza	07.07.1993	LDC	12.06.2009	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (West), Lahore
139	Ghulam Rasool	12.02.1994	LDC	12.06.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Lahore
140	Nawab Ali Khan	08.09.1990	UDC	12.06.2009	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
141	Muhammad Fayyaz	05.01.1993	UDC	12.06.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Multan
142	Hafiz Muhammad Ilyas	18.07.1992	UDC	12.06.2009	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (West), Lahore
143	Maqsood Ahmad S/O Jager Khan	23.01.1986	UDC	13.06.2009	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad
144	Raja Hamid Mukhtar	03.05.1986	LDC	13.06.2009	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad
145	Muhammad Arshad	18.10.1994	Sepoy	13.06.2009	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Peshawar
146	Zia ul Islam	19.10.1994	UDC	13.06.2009	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad
147	Sajid Mehboob	21.05.1990	Sepoy	25.07.2009	Directorate of Cross Border Currency Movement, I&I-Customs, Islamabad.
148	Muddasar Hassan	29.07.1987	LDC	18.11.2009	Collectorate of Customs Airports, Islamabad
149	Khalid Samad	04.08.1990	UDC	18.11.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
150	Muhammad Masood Saeed	25.06.1999	DEO	18.11.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Peshawar
151	Syed Najam Abbas	28.06.1999	DEO	18.11.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
152	Mazhar Sajid Khan	03.08.1987	LDC	18.11.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
153	Ishtiaq Ahmed	29.07.1990	LDC	18.11.2009	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
154	Saad Iqbal	07.07.1993	LDC	29.12.2009	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement (East), Lahore
155	Zulfiqar Ali	07.07.1993	LDC	01.01.2010	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
156	Muhammad Azeem Khan	07.08.1990	UDC	09.03.2010	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
157	Syed Imran Shaukat	22.05.1999	Sepoy	18.03.2010	Collectoate of Customs Airports, Lahore
158	Nasir Mehmood S/o M. Sabir	28.07.1999	LDC	16.08.2010	Collectorate of Cusotms Sambrial, Sialkot
159	Ziafatullah	25.10.1994	UDC	06.01.2011	Collectorate Customs Enforcement, Peshawar
160	Noshaba Gul	16.04.1994	UDC	06.01.2011	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Peshawar
161	Waseem Arshad	09.08.1990	LDC	31.05.2011	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Islamabad
162	Inam ul Haq	26.09.1992	UDC	12.12.2011	Directorate General of I&I-Customs, Islamabad
163	Amir Nawaz	06.05.1993	UDC	12.12.2011	Collectorate of Customs Sambrial, Sialkot

164	Haseeb Ahmed	04.05.1995	UDC	31.01.2012	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Quetta
165	Abdul Ahad Durrani	04.05.1995	UDC	31.01.2012	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Quetta
166	Akhlaq Ahmed	06.04.1995	UDC	31.01.2012	Directorate of IPR South, Karachi
167	Muhammad Arif	06.04.1995	UDC	31.01.2012	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Taftan
168	Muhammad Hashim	06.04.1995	UDC	31.01.2012	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Quetta
169	Farhan Malik	06.04.1995	UDC	31.01.2012	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Quetta
170	Iftikhar Ahmed	06.04.1995	UDC	31.01.2012	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Quetta
171	Muhammad Ali Jamali	06.04.1995	UDC	31.01.2012	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Gwadar
172	Imran Joseph	06.04.1995	UDC	08.05.2012	Collectorate of Customs Enforcement, Quetta
173	Nasir Ali	01.12.1987	LDC	09.05.2012	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Peshawar
174	Aziz-ur-Rehman	01.02.1988	UDC	09.05.2012	Collectorate of Customs Appraisement, Peshawar

*Question No. 81 **Senator Jan Muhammad:**

(Notice Received on 31/07/2026 at 4:18 PM) QID: 45054

Will the Minister for Science and Technology be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) has issued mandatory directions to all Federal Government departments, statutory bodies and public sector organizations for strict implementation of the PEC Act regarding appointment and posting only of Registered Engineers or Professional Engineers against professional engineering posts; if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons thereof; and

(b) Steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance of the said Act by public sector organizations where professional engineering posts exist?

Mr. Khalid Hussain Magsi:

(a) Yes. The Pakistan Engineering Council, being the statutory regulatory body constituted under the Pakistan Engineering Council Act, 1976, persistently undertakes concrete regulatory measures for ensuring that professional engineering work is undertaken by duly qualified and PEC-registered engineers.

In this regard, PEC recently issued policy/ regulatory communications vide PEC/Legal/ImplP1/2025 dated 02 December 2025, to the Chief Secretaries of the concerned Governments, including the Governments of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Balochistan, Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, requiring strict compliance with the provisions of the PEC Act, 1976 and the applicable judicial directions. The communications specifically highlighted the requirement that only engineers duly registered with PEC be appointed as "The Engineer" and "Project Directors" for professional engineering works and development projects. **(Annex-A)**

The said communications were issued in the context of implementation of the judicial directions contained in the judgment of the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan reported as 2018 SCMR 2098 (Maula Bux Shaikh and others v. Chief Minister Sindh and others) and the consolidated judgment dated 08.11.2022 passed by the Honorable High Court of Balochistan, Quetta, in Constitution Petitions Nos. 1317 of 2019 and 1496 of 2020.

The Honorable Supreme Court, in 2018 SCMR 2098, categorically cautioned that the Government shall not allow or permit any person to perform professional engineering work, as defined under the PEC Act, who does not possess an accredited engineering qualification from an accredited engineering institution and whose name is not registered as a Registered Engineer or Professional Engineer under the PEC Act. PEC expressly reproduced and relied upon this direction in its communications to the Chief Secretaries.

Furthermore, the Honorable High Court of Balochistan, in its judgment dated 08.11.2022 in Constitution Petitions Nos. 1317 of 2019 and 1496 of 2020, directed that duly qualified and registered engineers be appointed as Project Directors for development projects. The judgment also declared certain notifications appointing non-engineers as Project Directors to be void and of no legal effect.

(b) The Pakistan Engineering Council has taken the following further measures to facilitate and promote compliance:

i. PEC has issue alert for Public awareness notification in various newspapers of Pakistan regarding compliance of PEC Act and Bye-laws and Regulation. This initiative aimed to enforce compliance with PEC Act, Bye-laws, Regulations and policies to ensure that all engineering functions are conducted by PEC-registered individuals and entities.(copy enclosed as **Annex-B**)

ii. PEC recently issued formal communication to all technical organizations federal ministries and provincial departments on March 16, 2026 & August 5, 2026 to comply as per provisions of PEC Act for ensuring appointment or undertake professional engineer works by the qualified Professional Engineers (PE) & Registered Engineer (RE). copy enclosed as **(Annex-C)**

iii. The concerned Governments were requested to issue necessary directions to their relevant departments and associated organizations to ensure that only PEC-registered engineers are appointed as The Engineer and Project Directors for professional engineering works and development projects.

iv. Furthermore, if any complaint is received, PEC Enrollment Committee under the provision of PEC Act and Bye-laws, takes prompt action through a well-defined mechanism by seeking comments and providing equal opportunity of personal hearing and thereby decide to impose penalty as per PEC Act 1976, Section 27(5) & (5A) and PEC Construction and Operation Bye-laws 1987 section 8(6).

During the last five years on account of violation of the above, the action taken against the constructors / operator firms and engineers are as under:

Financial Year	No. of Engineers suspended/de-registered during last 5 years	No. of firms/Companies suspended during last 5 years	No. of firms/Companies de-registered during last 5 years
2021-2022		20	02
2022-2023		34	13

	14		
2023-2024		37	09
2024-2025		32	07
2025-2026		88	42
2026-2027 (July-August)		03	05

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the PEC regularly undertakes substantive regulatory and administrative measures for implementation of the PEC Act, 1976, for ensuring that professional engineering works and development projects are entrusted to duly qualified and PEC-registered engineers.

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

*Question No. 82 **Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**
(Notice Received on 6/08/2026 at 4:35 PM) QID: 45085

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage the Pakistani exporters to export value added items instead of exporting the same in raw form; and

(b) the details of improvement brought in exporting value added items during the last four years and its overall impact on balance of trade?

Mr. Jam Kamal Khan:

a) Government of Pakistan encourages and promotes export of the value added items. In this regard, several steps have been undertaken:

- Under the National Tariff Policy, import duties on raw materials have been reduced to lower input costs and enable industry to utilize them in the production and manufacturing of value-added goods. In contrast, tariffs on finished products are maintained at higher levels to safeguard and promote the competitiveness of Pakistan's value-added industries.
- Under the Export Facilitation Scheme, exporters are allowed duty- and tax-free access to raw materials, enabling the production of value-added goods for international markets. As a result, exports of value-added products have risen significantly, increasing from USD 5.9 billion in 2021 to USD 15.3 billion in 2026,
- National Policy to Realize Pakistan's Gemstone Potential (2026–30) has been announced to promote export of value added minerals.
- Export Facilitation Scheme has been announced to offer concessional financing at rates below the prevailing policy rate. Under this measure, the cost of export finance has been significantly reduced, with interest rates brought down to 4.5%.
- Pakistan and Türkiye signed multiple bilateral cooperation agreements and memorandums of understanding (MoUs) focused on expanding trade, logistics, and certification frameworks to achieve an agreed $5 billion bilateral trade target.
- Advanced negotiations on the Pak-GCC Free Trade Agreement and operationalization of PTAs with Türkiye, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan expanded market opportunities.
- Duty-free access for over 94% of Pakistani exports has been secured under the UK's Developing Countries Trading Scheme (DCTS).

- EU GSP Plus continues to provide zero-duty access to 91% of exports including value added products to European market.
- Dedicated international exhibitions are convened annually to promote value-added exports in textiles and apparel, footwear, food, and engineering products, while showcasing Pakistan's competitive strengths in global markets.

(b) During FY2022-23 to FY2025-26, Pakistan recorded improvement across a range of manufactured, processed and higher-value export lines. Value-added textiles (HS 61, 62 & 63) increased from US$13.1 billion to US$15.0 billion, a rise of US$1.9 billion. Strong growth was also recorded in furnace oil, cement, ethyl alcohol, transformers, tyres and bakery products, indicating broader export diversification and higher export receipts.

Impact on trade balance: The increase in export earnings from these categories contributed positively to merchandise export receipts and, other things being equal, helped moderate the trade deficit.

Export Products Showing Improvement (US$ million)

Main Product	FY2022-23	FY2023-24	FY2024-25	FY2025-26	CAGR
HS 63 – Home textiles	5,086.8	5,229.0	5,669.1	5,705.3	4%
HS 61 – Knitted apparel	4,469.7	4,403.4	5,014.1	4,978.8	4%
HS 62 – Woven apparel	3,520.1	3,559.2	4,130.8	4,294.5	7%
HS 2523 – Cement	109	261.7	327.4	343.4	47%
HS 24 – Tobacco and cigarettes	79.8	77.6	183.8	161.5	26%
HS 4011-15 – Tyres	84.3	117.7	134	142.2	19%
HS 1905 – Bakery products	66	66.7	83.8	91.7	12%
HS 230120 – Shrimp meal	56.5	44.3	30.1	80.1	12%
HS 8504 – Liquid dielectric transformers	1.4	5.8	9.5	60.2	249%
HS 7115 – Articles of precious metal or of metal clad	11.5	18	19.9	37.6	48%
HS 8407 – Spark-ignition piston engines	4.31	6.41	7.88	8.76	27%

Source: PRAL

*Question NO. 83 **Senator Muhammad Talha Mahmood:**
(Notice Received on 6/08/2026 at 4:35 PM) QID: 45080

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:-

(a) the value of textile goods exported and imported by Pakistan during the last three years indicating also the names of countries to and from which exported and imported; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the export of textile goods?

Mr. Jam Kamal Khan:

(a) Pakistan's exports of textiles and apparel goods in the last three financial years were as under:

(Source: PBS)

Fiscal Year (FY)	Exports (US$ million)
2023-24	16,656
2024-25	17,887
2025-26	17,933

List of top ten (10) export destinations are as under:

(Source: PRAL)

Country/Bloc	Exports (US$ million)		
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
EU	6,497	7,245	7,094
United States	4,315	4,768	4,850
UK	1,606	1,749	1,728
China	788	527	644
Bangladesh	582	622	620
UAE	422	536	522
Canada	206	226	234
Saudi Arabia	168	170	192
Australia	181	186	185
Kenya	100	105	118

Pakistan's imports of textiles and apparel goods in the last three financial years were as under:

(Source: PSW and FBR)

Fiscal Year (FY)	Imports (US$ million)
2023-24	5,259
2024-25	7,377
2025-26	6,538

List of top ten (10) importing countries are as under:

(Source: PSW and FBR)

Country	Imports (US$ million)		
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
China	2,119	3,098	3,537
United States	953	1,157	868
Brazil	212	901	599
Indonesia	209	184	180
Thailand	181	153	132
Viet Nam	83	145	110
Turkey	121	256	110
Australia	39	70	86
Afghanistan	365	313	65
Korea (South)	48	55	58

b) The Federal Government has extended the following support measures to improve competitiveness and boost exports of Pakistan's textiles and apparel sector in the global market:

- Release of PKR 31,242 million during FY 2025 to 2027 for clearance of pending verified claims under duty drawback and technology upgradation order schemes of textiles and apparel sectors by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) on First-In and First-Out (FIFO) basis.
- Announcement of Performance Based Rebate on Incremental Exports effective from 1st July 2026.
- Withdrawal of 0.25% Export Development Surcharge that was previously levied on all export proceeds.
- Withdrawal of Super Tax on firms (having export proceed of more than 80% of annual turnover).
- Reduction in Advance Tax by 0.75%.
- Withdrawal of Infrastructure Development Cess by the Government of Sindh for exporters operating under Export Facilitation Scheme.
- Revision of utilization period of imported materials from 9 months to 18 months, and automatic authorization of duty-free input goods (to the extent of value of input goods already utilized).
- Reduction of electricity tariffs from US cents 17 per kWh to ~US cents 11.5 per kWh for industrial consumers.

- Reduction of Policy Rate from 22% to 11.5%.
- Reduction of mark-up from 19% to 5.5% under Export Finance Scheme to ease liquidity pressure on exporters.
- Allocation of PKR 88,000 million for mark-subsidy under Export Financing Schemes under Finance Bill FY-2027.
- Withdrawal of mandatory registration of manufacturers & exporters with the Ministry of Commerce to avail the benefits of duty-free import of textiles and apparel machinery under Part-IV of fifth Schedule of Custom Act, 1969.
- Initiation of negotiations for (i) Expansion of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with China, Comprehensive Economic Partnership Act (CEPA) with Malaysia and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTA) with Türkiye; and (ii) PTA with Korea, Vietnam, Australia and New Zealand.

*Question No. 84 **Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 18/08/2026 at 11:58 AM) QID: 45128

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount against the defaulters of ZTBL and National Bank of Pakistan amounting to Rs.one million and above with province-wise break-up and

(b) the action taken against the said defaulters during the last 3 years?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb:

(a) **Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited (ZTBL)**

Province-wise breakdown of defaulters (Rs 1.0 million principal and above):

(**Rs in million**)

Province / Region	Active NPL Borrowers	Active NPL Outstanding	Charged-Off Borrowers	Charged-Off Outstanding	Total Defaulters	Total Outstanding
AJK	23	27.4	-	-	23	27.4
BALOCHISTAN	85	118.4	3	32	88	150.4
GB	89	110.4	-	-	89	110.4
KPK	92	133.1	6	22	98	155.1
PUNJAB	3655	5116.6	765	1,624	4,420	6740.6
SINDH	585	878.5	761	1,043	1,346	1921.5
Country	**4,529**	**6,384.4**	**1,535**	**2,721**	**6,064**	**9,105.4**

National Bank of Pakistan

One Million & Above Province Wise Summary- 30.06.2026:

(Rs in million)

Province	Outstanding
Sindh	77,989.622
Punjab	80,408.683
Baluchistan	928.931
KPK	1,111.382
Azad Jammu Kashmir	42.783
Gilgit Baltistan	41.212
Overseas	60,525.329
Grand Total	**221,047.942**

(b) **ZTBL's response**

Over the past three years, the Bank has implemented a comprehensive recovery drive targeting both Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) and charged-off portfolios to safeguard the institutional assets. Legal recourse was aggressively pursued by invoking the Loans for Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Purposes (LACIP) Act, 1973 through revenue officials to recover dues as arrears of land revenue along with filing recovery suits in specialized Banking Courts under Section 9 of the Financial Institutions Ordinance, 2001 and reported defaulters to the State Bank of Pakistan's e-CIB to restrict credit access.

On-ground enforcement is maintained through direct field visits and hiring the services of specialized third-party repossession agencies for Tractors.

Further, cases involving willful default, fraud, or collusion are escalated to relevant law enforcement agencies, while legacy exposures were resolved through structured settlement frameworks featuring targeted markup waivers. Automated recovery Robo-calls were also administered. This external drive was anchored by stringent internal governance, incorporating Head Office field visits/ audits and departmental inquiries (where required).

NBP's response

Due to the follow-up and effective management of the litigation portfolio, the Legal Division and ARG, through the dedicated efforts of its team, achieved significant recoveries during the years 2023, 2024 and 2025.

- **2023:** Rs. 1,938.60 million
- **2024:** Rs. 422.80 million
- **2025:** Rs. 176.7 million

Total Recovery (2023–2025): Rs. 2,538.1 million

Through the concerted efforts of the Legal Division team, several long-pending and ongoing cases were successfully settled during 2023, 2024 and 2025, resulting in recoveries of approximately Rs. 2,538.1 million for the Bank.

These recoveries reflect the team's continuous follow-up, effective litigation management, coordination with Panel Lawyers and relevant business units, and focused efforts toward safeguarding and realizing the Bank's financial interest.

*Question No. 86 **Senator Samina Mumtaz Zehri:**
(Notice Received on 4/09/2026 at 11:21 AM) QID: 45229

Will the Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) *the current requirements administered by the Economic Affairs Division for local non-governmental and non-profit organizations receiving foreign contributions for legal aid and human rights programmes, including any judicial orders affecting the operation of those requirements;*

(b) the names of such organizations providing legal aid and running human rights programs in Pakistan at present;

(c) the number of such organizations covered by the Division's approval or monitoring arrangements during the financial years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26, together with the aggregate contributions reported and the applicable financial reporting and audit requirements; and

(d) the number of instances of non-compliance identified during that period, their nature and the action taken, distinguishing pending inquiries from established violations?

Mr. Ahad Khan Cheema:

Under the Policy for Local NGOs/NPOs Receiving Foreign Contributions–2022 **(Annex-I)**, the regulatory framework administered by the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) applies to NGOs/NPOs registered or incorporated in Pakistan that receive foreign contributions

The policy is not sector-specific. Accordingly, organizations engaged in legal aid, human rights, advocacy, or other public-service activities are covered by the policy where they receive foreign contributions, subject to the exclusions provided therein

The principal requirements under the Policy include the following:

i. The organization must be registered/incorporated in Pakistan as an NGO/NPO and, inter alia, provide a commitment from the foreign donor, an annual work plan, and evidence of active taxpayer status.
ii. An application for an EAD Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is required to be submitted and processed through the online NGO Portal. The application is to be submitted at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the foreign-funded project.
iii. Applications are scrutinized by an authorized EAD officer and acknowledged and circulated through the Portal to relevant stakeholders for comments and security clearance.
iv. Based on the feedback from the stakeholders, approval or rejection of a foreign-funded project submitted by an NGO/NPO is to be made by an authorized EAD officer, not below BS-21. The MoU signed for an approved foreign-funded project is project-specific and may have a validity of up to three years, depending on the duration of the project. .
v. For monitoring and evaluation purposes, NGOs/NPOs are required to submit annual project reports, audited accounts/audit reports, and project-completion reports through the NGO Portal. The accounts are required to be audited by a

reputable and registered audit firm.

vi. Organizations are required to maintain designated bank accounts, accurately report foreign contributions, make payments through proper banking channels, and provide information regarding third-party contractors/service providers and related payments where required.

vii. Where an adverse report is received, EAD may issue a show-cause notice, and, where the response is found unsatisfactory, EAD may initiate a special audit in coordination with the relevant registering authority/Charity Commission. The policy also provides for the suspension or termination of an MoU in specified circumstances.

b) Judicial proceedings in certain cases have affected the implementation of the applicable requirements. In this regard, the Lahore High Court, in Human Rights Commission of Pakistan v. Federation of Pakistan, W.P. No. 15453/2024 and connected petitions, through its judgment dated 6 September 2024, declared the Policy for Local NGOs/NPOs Receiving Foreign Contributions–2022. As a result, the processing of applications under the Policy was affected, leading to a number of applications remaining pending. Subsequently, during proceedings before the Lahore High Court in April 2026, a two-member bench allowed the Federation's intra-court appeals and restored the Policy for Local NGOs/NPOs Receiving Foreign Contributions–2022.

Accordingly, in view of the latest judicial position, the 2022 policy continues to serve as the operative framework of EAD for regulating local NGOs/NPOs receiving foreign contributions

b) The names of NGOs/NPOs working in the fields of legal aid and human right which have signed MoUs with EAD are as under

Fresh MoUs signed:	42 **(Annex-II)**
MOUs Extended/Renewed:	13 **(Annex-III)**

(c) The year wise detail of organization (**legal aid and human right**) covered by the Division's approval **is** as under:

Year **2023-24**	
Fresh MOUs signed (with total amount)	MOUs extended (with total amount)
37 MoU USD: 4,126,264	**10 Renewal** USD:1,954,202

Year **2024-25**	
Fresh MOUs signed (with total amount)	MOUs extended (with total amount)
Policy was suspended as per court order	Policy was suspended as per court order

Year **2025-26**	
Fresh MOUs signed (with total amount)	MOUs extended (with total amount)
05 MoU USD: 1,795,860	**3 Renewal** USD: 972,934

Monitoring Mechanism:

As per Para 10 of the Policy, NGOs/NPOs receiving foreign contributions are required to:

(a) submit an annual report to MoEA regarding implementation of their projects;

(b) have their accounts audited by a well-reputed and registered audit firm and submit the audit report to MoEA through the NGO Portal;

(c) submit a project completion report through the NGO Portal upon completion of the project;

(d) utilize only the designated bank account(s) intimated to MoEA at the time of submission of the application for the project; and

(e) In case of receipt of any adverse report from a stakeholder, MoEA may issue a show-cause notice to the concerned organization. Where the response is found unsatisfactory, MoEA may in coordination with the relevant registering authority.

(d) Under the Policy, EAD is empowered to revoke an existing MoU in specified circumstances. However, to date, no organization's MoU has been suspended or revoked specifically on the grounds of non-compliance.

As a matter of practice, and in accordance with the Policy, EAD may regret/decline an MoU application prior to its initiation where adverse comments or objections are received from the relevant stakeholders during the scrutiny process.

Following the restoration of the 2022 Policy, which had previously been suspended by the Lahore High Court, EAD regretted/declined 46 NGO/NPO projects on various grounds of not meeting the policy guidelines or criteria.

Of the 46 organizations that applied across various sectors, only six have submitted appeals against the decisions. These appeals are currently under consideration in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the policy.

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

ISLAMABAD,
the 22nd October, 2026

SYED HASNAIN HAIDER,
Secretary.

(364th Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

"UN-STARRED QUESTIONS AND THEIR REPLIES"

For Friday, the 23rd October, 2026

Question No. 9 **Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 22/07/2026 at 1:50 PM) QID: 44987

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state the details of the audit paras and the amount involved therein relating to NADRA since 2020, indicating the amount recovered and pending separately along-with the action taken against the responsible functionaries on their negligence/ineffectiveness?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: Since 2020, total of 170 Audit paras pertaining to NADRA have been raised and reflected the Annual Audit Reports, involving, an aggregate amount of Rs. 148,044.90 million. The detailed position of the, audit paras and action taken against the responsible functionaries is placed at Annex-A. Further, there have been 13 Audit paras pertaining to recoveries, involving a total amount of Rs. 38,249.08 million since 2020. Against the said amount, partial recovery amounting to Rs. 59.80 million has been made, while the remaining amount of Rs. 38,189.29 million is pending recovery. The detailed position is placed at Annex-B.

Annex-A

Detail of Pending Audit Paras and Action taken against Responsibly

Audit Year	Department	Total Paras	Amount involved (Rs. in million)	Action taken as per DAC meeting minutes
2020-21	NADRA	6	1,847.45	1. Department provided audit financial statement upto 2020-21 2. Recovery made from various departments 3. Inquiry conducted in one para
2021-22	NADRA	16	-	No action reported
2022-23	NADRA	76	62,582.90	1. Major penalty of dismissal/removal from service has been imposed on all 47 employees having fake/bogus degrees 2. Previous contract with courier service terminated and new contract awarded as per PPRA in one case 3. Technical committee re-valuated the technical assessment of contractor. 4. Departmental Inquiry conducted in three paras 5. Advances has been adjusted 6. NADRA has taken steps to establish a clear IT policy to guide NADRA IT operations 7. Change Management Board has been constituted & notified. 8. Disaster Recovery Policy duly approved by NADRA Board has been formulated 9. obsolete technology of Teradata was replaced by Exadata
2023-24	NADRA	40	48,505.34	1. Devised a new mechanism, according to which amount collected throughout the country is being directly deposited in National Bank of Pakistan 2. Recovery made in three paras 3. Inquiry conducted in three paras 4. A committee was formed to blacklist vendor 5. medical bills of employees forwarded to regularity committee for review

2024-25	NADRA	32	35,109.21	1. Appropriate measures have been taken to recover the outstanding loan balance from employees who left the organization 2. Authority has implemented the online application nationwide for all the Union councils (UCs (approximately 12,000 UCs) for the registration and issuance of vital event certificates (Birth, Death Marriage & Divorce) in the last half of the year 2024. 3. An internal investigation and remediation exercise was conducted inside T&D to ensure that the cryptographic library abused in the data leak incident is no longer in use in any application 4. NADRA has taken the crucial step of establishing a Disaster Recovery site at RHO Lahore
Total		**170**	**148,044.90**	

Annex-B

NADRA-Recovery related Paras

Department	Audit year	Para No	Total amount of para involving recovery (Rs. in million)	Amount recovered (Rs. in million)	Amount Pending (Rs. in million)
NADRA	2020-21	11.1.4.2	841.38	-	841.38
	2022-23	13.1.4.8	4,058.38	-	4,058.38
	2023-24	12.1.4.4	207.86	-	207.86
		12.1.4.7	64.48	16.09	48.39
		12.1.4.11	30.92	27.69	3.23
		12.1.4.16	17.25	8.80	8.45
		12.1.4.21	10.73	3.53	7.20
		12.1.4.29	20.05	-	20.05
	2024-25	10.1.4.10	6.19	-	6.19
		10.1.4.12	4,405.51	-	4,405.51
		10.1.4.13	15.33	-	15.33
		10.1.4.14	1,467.00	3.69	1,463.31
		10.1.4.16	27,104.01	-	27,104.01
Total		**13**	**38,249.08**	**59.80**	**38,189.29**

Question No. 10 **Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**
(Notice Received on 24/08/2026 at 3:58 PM) QID: 45155

Will the Minister for Finance and Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that FBR has imposed penalties amounting to Rs. 2.7 billion on M/s Gerry Dnate (Pvt.) Ltd. and other companies in cases relating to customs violations involving clearance of imported electronic goods during the last two years, if so, details thereof?

Mr. Muhammad Aurangzeb: During fiscal year 2025-26, cases involving the unlawful clearance/removal of imported electronic goods through false, fake or forged documents were detected and referred for adjudication. Consequent upon adjudication, Orders-in-Original Nos.659/ 2025- 26, 822/2025-26, 823/2025-26,824/2025-26 and 822/2025-26 dated 30.04.2026 were passed against the persons and entities found liable, including all importers M/s Khalifa General Traders & M/s Skyway Impex, the concerned custodian/air cargo terminal operator M/s Gerry's Dnata Pvt. Ltd, and other facilitators.

The formal adjudication established that M/s Gerry's Dnata Pvt. Ltd, in its capacity as custodian, facilitated serious customs violations and

compromised safeguards relating to the national exchequer. Investigations revealed that the consignments were deliberately omitted and not manifested in the WeBOC system, thereby concealing the shipments from Customs authorities. Thereafter, fraudulent and fake gate passes were issued, enabling unlawful removal of the cargo without filing Goods Declaration and without payment of applicable duty and taxes.

The above-mentioned cases involve aggregate adjudged penalties of approximately Rs.2.7 billion along with Rs. 353 million of duty / taxes. The cases are presently sub judice before the learned Customs Appellate Tribunal. Recovery notices under Section 202 of the Customs Act, 1969 have already been issued to the liable parties. However, M/s. Gerry's Dnata filed constitution petition before the High Court of Sindh, Karachi and obtained stay order against the recovery proceedings upon submission of 25% of the principal amount of duty / taxes involved in the form of bank guarantee / pay order with the Customs Appellate Tribunal.

Besides, M/s Gerry's Dnata Pvt Ltd., has taken plea against the above mentioned decisions, stating that the entity is only a warehouse operator and does not carry any obligation as terminal operator/custodian, and therefore, has no role in preparation or use of fake document. However, the findings of investigation established the facts contrary to the plea taken by the M/s Gerry's Dnata Pvt Ltd., wherein, fake gate passes were retrieved from Gerry's system as the cargo remained under their physical custody and controls. Therefore, they had committed the violation of statutory obligation as terminal operator/custodian.

Further recovery proceedings shall be pursued strictly in accordance with law, subject to any interim stay or final order passed by the learned Customs Appellate Tribunal. Thus, the adjudication has established liability in the cases, while the matter of recovery remains subject to the ongoing appellate proceedings and any directions/orders of the competent forum.

ISLAMABAD,
the 22nd October, 2026

SYED HASNAIN HAIDER,
Secretary.

PCPPI—990(2026) Senate—22-10-2026 —220.