

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

“QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES”

to be asked at a sitting of the National Assembly to be held on

Wednesday, the 29th January, 2014

*(Originally Starred Question No. 324 was set down for answer during the
7th Session)*

324. ***Dr. Arif Alvi:**

*Will the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resources
Development be pleased to state:*

- (a) the modalities under consideration of the Government to
facilitate Overseas Pakistanis to cast vote during elections;*
- (b) whether it is a fact that it is highly inconvenient for Overseas
Pakistanis in the Middle East, US, UK and Europe to cast vote
in the embassies and consulates over there; if so, the alternative
mechanism being considered therefor;*
- (c) whether it is also a fact that it is difficult to forward election
materials to Overseas Pakistanis;*
- (d) if so, whether other modalities like distance electronic voting
system is being considered; and*
- (e) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the
Government regarding proportional representation for Overseas
Pakistanis to vote for parties rather than candidates in view of
above problems; if so, the details thereof?*

Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi) : (a) In the proposed draft Policy for Overseas Pakistanis, the Ministry has recommended the grant of right of vote to Overseas Pakistanis and recommended that the personal voting and postal ballot may be a more viable option to be exercised by Overseas Pakistanis having NICOP Cards issued by NADRA. Following options are being followed by different countries in the world.

- (i) Personal voting — embassies/ mission to act as polling stations.
- (ii) Postal ballot
- (iii) Proxy vote
- (iv) Electronic voting on line

However, it is for the Election Commission of Pakistan to determine the most feasible option in line with the law and available facilities.

(b) Presently the Overseas Pakistanis do not have voting right from abroad. It cannot be said whether it would be highly inconvenient for the Pakistanis living abroad to cast their vote in the embassies/consulate etc. Voters are based in different regions in their foreign resident countries. Some of them can be near the Pakistan Mission and some far. The mechanism being proposed, personal and ballot may take care of both these eventualities. However, it is upto the Election Commission to determine as to which mechanism suits and can facilitate the Overseas Pakistanis for casting their votes.

(c) As stated above, since such event has not been experienced, it would be difficult to say whether sending the election material would be difficult or otherwise. However, the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) is a responsible agency and dispatching the election material is their responsibility. Therefore, ECP would be in a better position to comment.

(d) As stated above voting through personal and postal method is being proposed. However, final determination of mode of election/casting of vote is the mandate of Election Commission of Pakistan.

(e) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government of Pakistan. However, the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development is of the view that candidate be voted rather than the parties as being done presently and uniform policy may be followed in the country for all voters, be they inside or outside the country.

31. ***Nafeesa Inayatullah Khan Khattak:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the country-wise number of Pakistani prisoners in jails abroad excluding USA, Europe, Russia, Central Asia and African countries;*
- (b) *the steps taken by the Pakistani foreign consulates and embassies in order to protect and provide legal assistance for their release?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) Details of total number of Pakistanis who are arrested/imprisoned in various countries along with their nature of offence are as under:—

Country-Wise number of Pakistanis Imprisoned Abroad

Name of Country	No. of Pakistani Prisoners	Nature of Offences
Afghanistan	378	Terrorist activities, Talibanization, Fake Currency, murder, theft, fake NIC, drug, rape and illegal stay etc
Australia (Canberra)	254	The information is not provided to the Mission by the host Government due to privacy laws
Bahrain	56	Fraud, peculation, theft, Bribery, Murder, fake currency, Narcotics, forgery, fraud, etc
Bangladesh	52	Drug trafficking, forgery and Miscellaneous cases
Belgium	8	Murder, scams theft, rape
China	275	Drug Smuggling, Robbery, murder, fraud and illegal business

Name of Country	No. of Pakistani Prisoners	Nature of Offences
Cambodia	01	Drug Trafficking
Hong Kong	177	Drug Trafficking, theft, murder, forgery unlawfully employment rape and other
Egypt	1	Drug Trafficking
India	386	Violation of immigration laws, overstay, border crossing, etc
Indonesia	5	Drug Trafficking
Iran	200	Drug trafficking, illegal entry, kidnapping murder, etc.
Iraq	87	Forged documents, illegal entry, Drug matters
Japan	09	Theft, Sexual assault, murder.
Jordan	01	Rape
South Korea	06	Sexual Violence/Assault, Murder as Burglary
Kuwait	265	Drug Trafficking, Adultery, theft, illegal immigration and forgery, etc.
Lebanon	04	Homicide, Murder, forgery and illegal stay
Cyprus	07	Murder, homicide
Malaysia	225	Drug trafficking, theft, murder, forgery and rape
Maldives	10	Drug Trafficking

Name of Country	No. of Pakistani Prisoners	Nature of Offences
Nepal	32	Drug, theft, forgery and fake currency
Oman	629	Murder, drug trafficking, illegal entry-robbery, forgery, violation of labour and residence law etc.
Qatar	29	Murder, drugs trafficking, theft, rape and child abuse etc.
Saudi Arabia	1920	Drug trafficking, theft, murder, forgery, rape and others
Sri Lanka	55	Drug Trafficking, fake currency and forgery
Singapore	01	Fake currency.
Thailand	69	Murder, forgery and drug trafficking etc
Turkey	60	Illegal entry
UAE	1800	Illegal Stay, Drug trafficking, forgery, fraud, theft and traffic violation.
Vietnam	01	Murder
Yemen	13	Drug trafficking
Total:		7016/-

(b) 1. Establishment of a Special Cell for Overseas Pakistanis

A Special Cell on Overseas Pakistanis (SCOP), headed by Director General (Overseas Pakistanis) was established in May, 2010 to coordinate with

all Government Departments in Pakistan and Missions abroad to resolve the problems of Overseas Pakistanis with special mandate of securing the release of Pakistani prisoners through payment of fines or under Bilateral Agreement on Transfer of Offenders.

2. Release of Pakistani prisoners through payment of fines/ legal aid

- During the year 2010-11, ninety two (92) Pakistani prisoners/ detainees (90 in the Gulf countries and 2 in Malaysia) were got released through payment of fines and legal aid. During the year 2011-12, Missions in Kuwait, UAE and Saudi Arabia secured the release of 30 prisoners after payment of fines, who had completed their sentences and had not committed heinous crimes, but were still in jails due to non-payment of fines.
- The Ministry in April, 2013 has authorized Pahic New Delhi for incurring expenditure from Government account for the payment of lawyer's fee for the release and repatriation of 14 Pakistani fishermen from India to Pakistan.
- The Ministry paid Rs. 1,323,390/- for one way air tickets for 32 destitute Pakistanis for their repatriation from Kula Lumpur to Pakistan during the month of April, 2013.
- Seventy Seven (77) Pakistani prisoners who had completed their sentences on petty charges but were not being released due to non-payment of fines were got released from Dubai during May-June 2013. An amount of Rs.8,799,872/- sanctioned from Government account was placed at the disposal of Parep Dubai for the payment of fines.
- One Pakistani prisoner in China who had completed his 5 years sentence in May, 2013 on the charges of fake documents was got released after the payment of fine of Rs.1,600,000/- from Government exchequer.
- One Pakistani prisoner in Nepal who had completed his sentence on the charges of carrying fake Indian currency was got released in June 2013 after the payment of fine of Rs.461,386/- from government budget.

- The Ministry in May 2013 paid fine of Rs.3,777,488 to secure the release of four Pakistani prisoners from Saudi Arabia who had completed their imprisonment on various petty charges.

3. **Transfer of Prisoners under Bilateral Agreement on Transfer of Offenders**

- Pakistan has signed Bilateral Agreements on Transfer of Offenders with four countries *i.e.* UAE, UK, Thailand and Sri Lanka.
- Under Bilateral Agreement on Transfer of Offenders, seventy two (72) Pakistani prisoners (42 from Sri Lanka and 32 from Thailand) have been transferred back to Pakistan. In addition, 6 prisoners (5 from Seychelles and one from China) were also repatriated to Pakistan as a goodwill gesture by respective governments.

32. ***Dr. Nafisa Shah:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the total comparative quantities of rice exported by Pakistan during the years 2012-13-and 2013-14?

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): A total quantity of 3,439,987 MT of rice exported during the years 2012-13. Total quantities of rice exported by Pakistan during July-November, 2012-13 (latest available data) as compared to the same period last year is as under:—

			Qty (MT)
Rice	2012-13	2013-14	% change
	964,069	991,247	2.8

[Source: FBS]

33. ***Dr. Nafisa Shah:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the total comparative quantities of wheat exported by Pakistan during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14?

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): A total quantity of 169,403 MT of wheat exported during the year 2012-13. Total quantities of wheat exported by Pakistan during July-November, 2013-14 (latest available data) as compared to the same period last year is as under:—

Product	Quantity in MT		
	2012-13	2013-14	% change
Wheat	123,470	19,748 ,	-84

[Source: FBS]

34. Admissibility is being reconsidered.

35. ***Dr. Arif Alvi:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the National Tariff Commission has not finalized the investigations regarding the dumping of writing/ printing papers into Pakistan and exported to Indonesia and other countries so far; if so, the reasons thereof;*
- (b) *whether it is also a fact that said investigations have not been completed according to the Law of WTO; if so, the steps being taken in this regard;*
- (c) *whether it is further a fact that the Pakistani importers are using the judicial process in the country to avoid delay in the said investigations; and*
- (d) *whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to make further Legislation to avoid such economic loss to Pakistan; if so, when it will be implemented?*

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan):

(a) Finalization of the investigations:

(i) Anti-dumping Investigation:

The National Tariff Commission (NTC) initiated anti-dumping investigation on November 10, 2011 under Anti-Dumping Duties Ordinance 2000 (ADDO) against alleged dumped imports of certain writing/printing paper imported from China, Indonesia, Japan and Thailand. Importers of Certain Paper challenged the proceedings before the Honorable Islamabad High Court ("IHC"). The IHC accepted petitions and set aside NTC's proceedings on May 10, 2012. Resultantly NTC stopped anti-dumping investigation on certain writing/printing paper. Thus, no anti-dumping investigation on certain writing/printing paper is pending with NTC. However, the domestic industry and NTC have challenged decision of the Single Bench in the Division Bench of IHC on June 12, 2012 which is still pending before the Court of law. In case IHC accepts appeals of NTC and domestic industry, a de novo investigation will be initiated.

(ii) Anti-subsidy Investigation:

The NTC initiated anti-subsidy investigation on November 23, 2011 under Countervailing Duties Ordinance 2001 (CVDO) on alleged subsidized imports of Certain Paper from Indonesia and Thailand. Importers of Certain Paper challenged the proceedings of the investigation in the IHC. The IHC stayed NTC's proceedings on December 19, 2011. On May 24, 2012 IHC decided the matter and allowed NTC to proceed further. Subsequently, the proceedings were resumed on May 28, 2012. However, some importers have again challenged these proceedings in the Honorable Peshawar High Court (PHC) and the PHC has stayed proceedings with effect from December 17, 2012 till date. NTC is constrained not to proceed further until orders of PHC. NTC is unable to carry out the investigation because of litigation in domestic courts and these cases are still pending before the honorable superior courts of Pakistan, which is out of control of NTC.

(b) In accordance with Article 5.10 of the WTO's Agreement on Anti-dumping and Article 11.11 of the WTO's Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing measures (Section 29 of ADDO and Section 12(8) of CVDO), except in special circumstances an investigation shall be concluded within twelve months and in no case more than eighteen months, after initiation, The NIC is unable to carry out these investigations because of litigation in domestic courts and

these cases are still pending below the honorable Superior Courts, which is beyond the control of the NTC.

(c) Yes it is a fact that importers of the investigated product are using judicial process to delay/avoid investigations and trade defense measures. Importers file writ petitions under writ jurisdiction in superior courts and the courts grant ex-parte stay. Consequently the NTC suspends investigation proceedings and is unable to meet statutory time lines in these cases. Same is the case in this investigation. In this case different importers have filed writ petitions in different courts (Islamabad High Court, Lahore High Court, Peshawar High Court and Supreme Court of Pakistan) on same grounds and courts granted stays to the importers. The latest writ petitions are filed before Peshawar High Court and the honourable Court has stayed proceedings with effect from December 17, 2012 till date.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration for further legislation to avoid such situation in trade defense investigations.

36. ***Belum Hasnain:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state the total number of Pakistani prisoners repatriated from South Africa to Pakistan during the period from 15-3-2008 till date alongwith the allegations levelled against them?

Minister for Foreign Affairs: 308 Pakistanis were detained in Lindela detention centre for illegal stay in South Africa. They were subsequently repatriated to Pakistan during January 2008 to 31 December, 2013.

No Pakistani prisoners who were involved in serious crimes have been repatriated during the above period.

37. ***Belum Hasnain:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state the total number of Pakistani prisoners repatriated from Sri Lanka to Pakistan during the period from 15-3-2008 till date alongwith the charges levelled against them?

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Details of Pakistani Prisoners repatriated back to Pakistan during the Period in Question are as under:—

S. No.	Year	Number of Pakistani Prisoners Repatriated	Charges	Conviction
1.	2008	17	Possession and trafficking Heroin	Life Imprisonment
2.	2009	16	Possession, trafficking, and Smuggling of Heroin	Life Imprisonment
3.	2012	20	Possession and smuggling of Heroin	Life Imprisonment
4.	2013	01	Counterfeit US Notes Fake Currency 500 US \$ in October 2012.	Detained on Remand

38. ***Naeema Kishwar Khan:**

Will the Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC) devolved to the provinces after 18th Amendment made in the Constitution;*
- (b) the reasons for not handing over of PTDC, its assets and employees to provinces so far; and*
- (c) the time by which PTDC will be handed over to provinces alongwith the steps taken by the Government so far in this regard?*

Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination (Mr. Riaz Hussain Pirzada): (a) In pursuance to the 18th Constitutional Amendment, the subject of tourism has been devolved to the provinces; *vide* Cabinet Division's notification No. 4-5/2011-Min.I dated 05-04-2011. PTDC along with its subsidiaries has been placed under the Ministry of IPC "for management in transition and later winding up/transfer to provinces.

(b) Restraints from the Lahore High Court (Rawalpindi-Bench) and National Industrial Relations Commission (NIRC) have halted the process of

handing over of management of facilities along with employees to the provincial governments (Annex-A & B).

(c) As soon as an adequate arrangement for the payment of liabilities of the employees, either by the Federal Government or the Provincial Governments is made, the Ministry of IPC shall be in a position to request the Court / NIRC to vacate the restraint orders. Thereafter, the Ministry of IPC shall be in a position to advance the devolution agenda of PTDC. As regards the steps taken, the IPC/ PTDC have held three Board meetings on 4th April, 5th August and 23rd October, 2013. The detail of the decisions of the Board Meetings and the implementation status thereon is at Annex-C.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library)

39. ***Naeema Kishwar Khan:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that a new variety of Tobacco, Called "Swati Tobacco" is being cultivated in various parts of Mardan;*
- (b) *whether it is also a fact that land owners and farmers have spent millions of rupees therefor;*
- (c) *whether it is further a fact that purchase depots have refused to purchase the said tobacco during the current year; if so, the reasons thereof;*
- (d) *whether it is further a fact that it will cause loss in millions to the land owners and farmers;*
- (e) *the steps being taken by the Government to save the poor farmers from the said loss?*

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): (a) Swati Tobacco is an old locally grown tobacco amongst one of the Non Recommended Varieties (NRV) being cultivated in the plain areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including Mardan. Other such NRVs include Alishery, Spindandi, Kilabotay etc.

During 2013, 26.5 million kg of NRVs tobacco was produced as per detail given below;

S.No	Name of District.	Quantity (M.kg)
1.	Mardan	1.67
2.	Charsadda	4.19
3.	Swabi	20.63
Total		26.51

Reportedly the tobacco farmers of Swabi, Mardan and Charsadda have once again cultivated nurseries' of non recommended Varieties *i.e.* Swati, Alishery, Spin Dandi, Kilabotay etc., despite persuasion by PTB not to cultivate the NRVs.

(b) Cultivation of all types of tobacco including Swati involves sufficient cost on inputs *i.e.* firewood, fertilizers, labour, pesticides etc.

The factual position is that the farmers who cultivate NRVs of tobacco like "Swati" etc. did not spend huge amounts on inputs like NPK, Pesticides and low quantity of sucker-sides as compared to farmers who cultivate Recommended Varieties (RVs) of tobacco.

PTB, therefore, persuaded the farmers to cultivate Recommended Varieties (RVs) only, and discourage the cultivation of NRVs to avoid complications in disposal of tobacco.

(c) It is correct that all tobacco companies refused to purchase NRVs tobacco including Swati during 2013 due to its chemical composition *i.e.* low ratio of reducing sugar contents and high nicotine level.

NRVs are those varieties of tobacco which have chemical composition below the desired requirement of cigarette manufacturers. In fact, NRVs have 4: 6 ratio (4% nicotine and 6 % sugar) which are unacceptable to the tobacco companies as well as for cigarette manufacturer associations due to its bitter taste.

(d) Neither the landlords nor the farmers suffered any loss because all tobacco was disposed off on the intervention of PTB. However, PTB feels that

whenever the tobacco becomes surplus, then there is a possibility that the buyers may refuse to purchase NRV tobacco, resulting in financial loss to farmers.

PTB intervened and forced the tobacco companies to buy on the explicit assurance of farmers that they will not cultivate NRVs in future. No doubt that the farmers may have spent money on cultivation of NRV by way of purchase of inputs etc. but they got proper return for their investment on the explicit intervention of PTB.

- (e) • PTB made hectic efforts during 2013 and was able to dispose off huge quantities of NRVs tobacco including Swati as a short term measure and saved the farmers from losses, with assurances from farmers that they shall not cultivate such varieties in future. PTB during July 2013 intervened in the matter by constituting a special committee which decided that the farmers shall not cultivate such NRVs in future.
- During 2013, PTB launched a campaign before the onset of cultivation season of tobacco by way of holding workshops in all Districts of KPK, talk shows through electronic media stressing upon the farmers to cultivate RVs and to avoid cultivation of NRVs.
- Hybrid seeds as a substitute of NRVs tobacco were also imported from Brazil by PTB.
- Besides verbal commitments, written agreements were also executed with growers and tobacco companies to the effect that NRVS would not be cultivated.
- Measures were also taken by PTB to encourage farmers to cultivate recommended varieties of tobacco. This *inter-alia* included giving incentives in prices of RVs, and reducing that of NRVs.
- For the current cropping season, a fresh campaign has already been launched to once again impress upon the growers to avoid cultivating NRVs, and go for recommended varieties so that the farmers are saved from possible financial losses. Similarly special packages to include incentives in prices of RVs and reduction in prices of NRV proportionately and to hold separate "Cost of Production" surveys and fixation of separate prices to discourage the cultivation of NRVs, and encourage RVs.

- For the coming year the PTB shall once again start its campaign for promotion of cultivation of RVs of tobacco and to discourage NRVs before cultivation season of 2014 crop, because cultivation of these poor varieties not only affect domestic industry of cigarette manufacturing, but also adversely affects the exports of tobacco.

40. ***Parveen Masood Bhatti:**

Will the Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination be pleased to state:

- the steps taken for the improvement and development of sports in the country after Olympic games 2012; and*
- whether the performance of Pakistani players is not satisfactory in International matches; if so, the details thereof?*

Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination (Mr. Riaz Hussain Pirzada): (a) The Government is committed to provide maximum possible financial and administrative support to the National Sports Federations for promotion of their respective games. The Federal Government through Pakistan Sports Board (PSB) is providing financial assistance to the affiliated National Sports Federations in the shape of annual grants for holding the national championships and to meet their day-to-day requirements. The special, grants for participation in international competitions at home and abroad are also provided. PSB also bears the expenses on preparation and participation of Pakistan contingents in Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, South Asian Games, Islamic Solidarity Games as well as other mega sports events:

Following steps were taken by the Government to improve the standard of sports in the country after Olympic Games 2012:—

- PSB organized National Training Camps in preparation for 12th South Asian Games and 3rd Islamic Solidarity Games during 2012-13.
- PSB hired Iranian Judo Coach for training of Pakistan Judo team during 2012-13.
- PSB in collaboration with Inter Board Committee of Chairman organized Pakistan Inter Board Sports 2012 during December 2012 at Pakistan Sports Complex, Islamabad.

- iv. The National Games were organized at Pakistan Sports Complex, Islamabad from 28th June to 4th July 2013. PSB provided Rs.106.2 million to Interim Committee of Pakistan Olympic Association to meet the expenses on holding the said Games.

There is no dearth of talent but all that is needed to impart systematic and scientific training on modern lines to the young players of potential, in their prime.

After analyzing the various factors leading to low performance and conditions of the team, it was considered essential that full attention be focused on promoting the game at grass-root-level.

Youth Summer Training Camps

Pakistan Sports Board annually organizes Youth Summer Training Camps at its Coaching Centers located at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta in which approximately 270 boys and girls of youth participate. The qualified coaches of the country are detailed to impart coaching to them. The participating young sports persons are provided opportunities to learn the basic techniques, skills and systematic method of training. Subsequently by attending these camps they improve their performance.

Promotion of Club Sports

Sports Clubs are the nurseries from where the sporting activities originate and subsequently talented sportsmen emerge. Government support in this area can produce marvelous results. Keeping in view, the significance of club sports, the Executive Committee of PSB approved the promotion of sports clubs in the country.

In the 1st phase, PSB provided sports goods and “grant in aid” amounting of Rs.8.600 million to Deputy Commissioner of the 6 Districts of KPK i.e. Malakand, Bunnair, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Bannu and Lakki Marwat, after due scrutiny of clubs.

In 2nd Phase the survey will be carried out in other provinces of the country and step wise sports goods will be provided to the clubs and “special grant in aid” for organization of Inter-Club Sports Tournaments and improvement of their sporting facilities. With this campaign, the club sports club culture will be developed, promoted and talented young sportsmen will rise from obscurity to national and international acclaim and eventually the sports will be promoted in the country.

PSB is organized the Inter-Provincial Sports Tournaments during 2013. These tournaments are being organized in rotation in various Provinces of the country including AJK, Northern Area, FATA and Islamabad. These include both boys and girls competitions and are attracting greater participation.

(b) The performance of Pakistan sports teams remained satisfactory during 2012-13. The achievement in international sports events are attached at **Annexure-I**.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library)

41. ***Parveen Masood Bhatti:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) *the name of countries from Asia and Europe except India declared favourite for the trade with Pakistan at present; and*

(b) *the benefits being accrued therefrom?*

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): (a) Pakistan is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since its inception in 1995 and all the members of WTO have granted each other Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status by virtue of their WTO membership. Thus, Pakistan has granted MFN status to all the members of WTO on reciprocal basis, except India and Israel.

Under the WTO regime, all the WTO member countries are required to grant each other the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status, *i.e.* non discrimination in trade between the other WTO members. Now 160 countries are members of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

(b) Pakistan liberalized its trade regime after becoming member of WTO in 1995. Resultantly Pakistan's total trade (Trade in Goods and Services) with the world has increased from US\$ 20.51 billion in 1995 to US\$ 69.41 billion in 2012 (Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics) Pakistan is now integrated with the world economies and accruing benefits in terms of tariff concession and getting easy access to WTO member markets.

42. ***Muhammad Muzammil Qureshi:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the Government of Saudi Arabia has set a deadline for illegal migrant Pakistanis to leave the country due to which a number of Pakistanis are facing difficulties in obtaining Passports;*
- (b) *if so, the steps taken by the Government to resolve the said issue?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) The amnesty (grace period) was announced by the Saudi Government in March 2013 for a period of six months that ended on 3rd November, 2013. It was for those illegal foreign workers who entered the Kingdom legally. The majority of the Pakistanis who could not benefit from the amnesty are those who wanted to return to Pakistan but could not do so because they had no valid document proving their legal entry into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Resultantly, they were not entertained by the Saudi authorities.

Remaining Pakistanis who could not correct their legal status are those who despite repeated calls from the Embassy as part of the awareness campaign did not present themselves to benefit from the amnesty period.

The Pakistanis who intended to return to Pakistan availing the concessions during the amnesty and those who have been asked to return to Pakistan after the amnesty, have been/are being provided with valid travel document *i.e.* Emergency Passport/Outpasses without delay. Total number of Outpasses issued by Pakistan Embassy in Saudi Arabia since the start of the amnesty up till now is **23,798**.

(b) For the better understanding of the subject issue, it is pertinent to highlight the background of the introduction of "Nitaqat Programme" (Saudization) by the Saudi Government and the subsequent efforts made by Pakistan Embassy in Saudi Arabia to tackle the issue with a multi-pronged strategy. Following is the brief background of the issue:—

Nitaqat Program (Saudization) - Background

In a Cabinet meeting of the Government of Saudi Arabia held on March 18, 2013, a decision was taken to declare all the foreign workers as "illegal", who

were previously working as “Free Lancers” (on so called Azad Visas) *i.e.* with employers other than their own sponsors/kafeels or those working on the professions other than that mentioned on their Iqamas (work permits). Resultantly, a campaign was launched in the third week of March by combined teams of Ministry of Labour and Immigration, aimed at arrest and deportation of illegal foreign workers of all nationalities including Pakistan as part of the “Nitaqat Programme” (Saudization).

Mission’s Efforts/Accomplishments

Subsequently, our Embassy in Riyadh immediately took up the issue with the relevant Saudi authorities including Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Labour, highlighting the negative implications on the Pakistani workforce and sense of insecurity being created due to crude manner in which the campaign was being carried out. It was demanded that the campaign may be stopped forthwith and a grace period may be granted to all such Pakistani workers to correct their status since they entered the Kingdom on valid work visas. The request was also made to release the Pakistani workers detained during the campaign.

Besides above mentioned efforts our Ambassador held exclusive meetings with the members of the Royal family including HRH Prince Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs (son of King Abdullah), HRH Prince Khalid bin Bandar bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, Governor Riyadh, HRH Prince Faisal bin Salman bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, Governor Madina and HRH Prince Sultan bin Naif bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Governor Tabuk. During these meetings the subject issue was discussed in detail and requests were made for special concessions for Pakistani workers.

Due to persistent efforts of Pakistan Embassy in Riyadh, King Abdullah issued a Royal Decree on April 06, 2013 suspending the ongoing campaign and granting a grace period of three months ending on 3rd July 2013 to all illegal workers to regularize their status by transferring their sponsorship in accordance with the local labour laws.

In the wake of announcement of grace period by King Abdullah, our Mission requested following concessions for the affected Pakistani workers from the Saudi authorities:—

- Immediate release of Pakistani workers detained during the campaign so that they can avail the opportunity to regularize themselves.

- Special desks for Pakistani workers may be established at labour and Immigration offices in all the major cities of the Kingdom to ensure expeditious completion of formalities within the stipulated period.
- The original sponsor (Kafeel) with whom the employees are not working may be directed to immediately return the passports to the employees for transferring their sponsorships.
- Pakistanis working in the Kingdom without valid Iqamas (residence permit) and have no criminal record may also be given an opportunity to find an employer for regularizing their status.
- All cases of "Runaway" workers from their Kafeels may also be reviewed as in several cases the employers have unjustifiably declared their employees "Runaway".
- Amnesty may be given to the illegal/runaway/over stay workers who are willing to go back to Pakistan without being black listed.

On 7th May 2103, a meeting with Mr. Ahmad Saleh Al Humidan, Secretary, Ministry of Labour was held by the Deputy Head of Mission and both Community Welfare Attaches to get the update on the issue. It was informed by the Secretary Labour that all the recommendations put forward by our Embassy, especially inclusion of thousands of "Run Away" workers to benefit from the grace period have been given due consideration in the forth coming comprehensive policy to be announced by the Labour Ministry shortly.

On 10th May 2013, the Ministries of Labour and Interior of the Kingdom issued a joint statement announcing major concessions to the illegal foreign workers in all categories (Runaway workers, Umra/Hajj/Visit overstayers, profession violators and Free Lance/ Azad workers) in line with the recommendations put forward by our Mission to the relevant Saudi authorities. The concessions were the most far reaching changes in the Kingdom's labour law history that included allowing illegal workers to either transfer their sponsorships to new sponsors or leave the Kingdom during the grace period without paying penalties. A large number of illegal/irregular Pakistani workers stood to benefit from these concessions. Initially the grace period for the implementation of these concessions was from 6th April to 3rd July 2013. Later, on the request of our Mission along with Missions of other major manpower exporting countries the grace period was extended till 3rd November 2013.

In the wake of the announcement of the grace period, detailed **Road Maps** were chalked out for the initially announced grace period up to 3rd July and the extended grace period ending on 3rd November 2013. The main focus of these **Work Plans** was to facilitate the maximum number of affected Pakistani workers in regularizing themselves by finding suitable jobs/employers in the local market within the stipulated time.

In this regard an exhaustive **Registration Campaign** was launched by our Mission to prepare a comprehensive data bank of all the affected Pakistani workers located in various regions across the Kingdom. The strategy included formulation of Registration Form, appointment of focal points/persons (for collection/distribution of the forms) and publicity of the campaign through electronic/print media.

Besides this, it also included **registration of prominent companies** in need of the manpower with the Welfare Wing of our Mission to absorb maximum number of affected Pakistani workers by transfer of sponsorship during the grace period. Subsequently, the representatives of the Companies visiting the Welfare Wing of our Mission were provided space to carry out walk in interviews of the affected Pakistani workers. These companies given space in the Welfare Wing of the Embassy of Pakistan, Riyadh and the Consulate have recruited thousands of workers through Walk in Interviews up till now. Moreover, data of around **30,000 Pakistani** workers gathered through registration campaign launched by the Embassy and Consulate has also been shared with different companies and according to the feedback given by the companies; most of these workers have been recruited. Besides, these measures the Missions had been regularly holding **Job Fairs** in major cities located within the Consular jurisdiction of the Embassy of Pakistan, Riyadh.

The organization of the Job Fairs in the major cities within the Consular jurisdiction of Embassy of Pakistan, Riyadh and Consulate General of Pakistan Jeddah was the most important component of the detailed work plans chalked out to regularize maximum number of Pakistani workers (who were declared illegal/irregular according to the amended labour laws/Nitaqat Program) by absorbing them in the Companies in need of the manpower.

Preempting the likely action of the Saudi government against the illegal workers after 3rd November, our Mission in Riyadh immediately started a fresh Registration Campaign of such Pakistanis who either could not correct their legal status or leave the Kingdom during the grace period. A special form encompassing

different categories of illegal Pakistanis have been devised and distributed among the already appointed focal persons/points in all the major cities of the Kingdom for the purpose.

The illegal foreign workers including Pakistanis who intended to leave the Kingdom but could not do so as they were not entertained by the concerned authorities because they had no document proving their legal entry into the Kingdom. On the completion of the extended grace period that ended on 3rd November, the Saudi government on the request of our Mission in Riyadh, has announced that all such foreign workers would not be considered for Final Exit provided they do not have any criminal record and that these workers will not be able to come back to the Kingdom for employment in future since they will be fingerprinted at the departure points.

Upon the request received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, KSA, the names of the officials of the Welfare Wing and the volunteers from the community have been forwarded by our Mission in Riyadh to the concerned authorities who have been deputed at different jails and deportation centers to facilitate the affected Pakistanis.

Moreover, an advisory for such affected Pakistani workers has also been issued by our Mission in Riyadh to create necessary awareness/sense of urgency.

A process of fresh registration of all such workers was immediately started both in the Embassy as well as the Consulate soon after the end of amnesty on 3rd November 2013 to ascertain their numbers with the aim to provide necessary facilitation. A new Registration Form is has been devised for the said purpose.

Due to the untiring efforts carried out by our Embassy in Riyadh/Consulate in Jeddah, and facilitation provided at various concerned Saudi departments, more than **950,000 affected Pakistani workers** have regularized their legal status during the six months amnesty either by changing their sponsorship or changing their professions on their Iqamas (Residence Permits) in accordance with the amended labour laws. It is pertinent to mention that despite resource constraints the Embassy of Pakistan in Riyadh has been able to regularize the highest number of foreign workers of any single foreign community (ratio wise) as compared to other major manpower exporting countries in the Kingdom.

43. *Muhammad Muzammil Qureshi:

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) *the year-wise ratio of trade made between Pakistan and the European Union (EU) countries during the last five years alongwith the positive and negative trends/changes thereof;*
- (b) *whether it is a fact that the said ratio has been decreasing during the said period; if so, the reasons thereof; and*
- (c) *whether it is also a fact that the volume of trade between Pakistan and EU will increase after awarding GSP+ status to Pakistan; if so, the expected increase thereof?*

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): (a)

European Union		(Values in US\$ Million)	
Years	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
2008-2009	4412.436	5645.43	(-) 1232.994
2009-2010	4599.954	4542.324	(+) 57.63
2010-2011	6180.999	4383.863	(+) 1797.136
2011-2012	5358.424	4518.460	(+) 839.964
2012-2013	6028.972	4620.748	(+) 1408.224

(b) The trade balance between Pakistan and EU has actually improved. It has been in favour of Pakistan since 2009-10 and stood at US\$ 1.48 billion in 2012-13.

(c) There will be a significant increase in our Exports to EU by grant of GSP Plus w.e.f from 1 January, 2014. It is expected that our exports may increase by US\$ 1.0 billion to US \$ 1.5 billion in one year.

44. ***Nighat Parveen Mir:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government to improve the diplomatic relations with Russia and Afghanistan?

Minister for Foreign Affairs: The present government has a keen interest in improving relations internationally on political and economic fronts with special emphasis on the neighboring countries.

2. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, in a message to all heads of Pakistan missions abroad in June 2013 has laid down guidelines and priorities on foreign policy with clear focus on improving Pakistan's ties with its neighbors. Among the four principal objectives of his government are to: (a) Building a peaceful neighborhood; (b) Reaching out to all partners; (c) Focus on trade, not aid; and, (d) Developing consensus-based approach to counter terrorism. On Russia, the Prime Minister's guideline is that "being an important and regional power, we shall continue to enhance ties".

3. Pakistan fully-recognizes Russia's re-emergence as a major political and economic player in the region and the world; after a hiatus of nearly two decades. Similarly, Russia knows that Pakistan can play a key role in the Afghan endgame, which has been its constant concern in the post 2014 scenario. Ironically, if Afghanistan was the main source of tensions between the two countries in the 1980s, it has now, to an extent, become a point of convergence.

4. Our relations with Russia have warmed up and we have been able to develop mutual understanding on important political and security issues; consequently, there is now commencement of cooperation in various fields. In the last two years, many high profile visits have been exchanged; at political, diplomatic and military levels.

5. After coming to power, the new government has revived the following mechanisms of consultations existing between both the countries with renewed impetus:

- a. Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific & Technical Cooperation (IGC).
- b. Joint Working Group on Energy.
- c. Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism.

- d. Bilateral Consular Consultations.
- e. Joint Consultative Group on Strategic Stability.

6. Meetings on three of the above mentioned five mechanisms have already been scheduled. The Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism would be meeting in Islamabad on 27-28 January, whereas Bilateral Consular Consultations would be held in Islamabad on 10-11 February 2014. The IGC is tentatively scheduled to meet in April this year in Moscow.

7. Russia has reciprocated with showing keen interest for investment in the following vitally important projects for Pakistan:

- a. Regional and trans-regional issues related to regional energy corridors *i.e.* investment of \$500 million Central Asia-South Asia (CASA-1000) project and TAPI etc.
- b. Joint energy projects and investment opportunities in Pakistan.
- c. Modernization of Pakistan Steel Mills.

8. The Prime Minister has also taken a decision to resolve the longstanding issue of mutual financial claims between Pakistan and Russia that have been hampering furtherance of our bilateral economic relations and Russian investment in Pakistan. The issue stemmed from default of some companies of the then USSR to their financial commitments towards Pakistani exporters. The Prime Minister has been pleased to constitute a high level committee to resolve this matter at the earliest. The Committee has already met (under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ishaq Dar, Minister of Finance, on 6th Jan 2014) and had laid down a road-map for resolving the issue with mutual understanding of the all stake holders. Russia has shown keen interest in the energy sector and efforts are underway to promote bilateral trade. It is hoped that the coming months would see an increase in the bilateral trade between the two countries.

9. There is yet another positive development in our bilateral relations with Russia after the formation of the new government. From 17-20 October 2013, the Pakistan Navy Ship Aslat made a friendly port call to the Russian naval base of Novorossiysk. This was a historic event as being the first port call to Russia by any Pakistani naval fleet. During the visit full protocol was extended with a message of stressing the need for carrying out such visits in future as well. A Russian Navy ship would also be making the first ever port call in Pakistan in the coming months.

10. Afghanistan is a brotherly country, and a close neighbour of Pakistan. The two countries share immutable bonds of history, culture and faith.

11. The Government places a central emphasis on building friendly and good-neighbourly relations with Afghanistan on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Strengthening cooperative relations with Afghanistan is part of the Prime Minister's vision of a peaceful and prosperous neighbourhood. The Prime Minister has had three summit level meetings with President Hamid Karzai since August 2013 — in Pakistan, UK and Afghanistan. Progress is being made on all aspects of bilateral relations.

12. Pakistan continues to play a facilitating role for an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process. We are constructively engaged with the High Peace Council (HPC) of Afghanistan to help further the cause of peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan.

13. The Prime Minister has stressed the importance of forging a strong trade and economic partnership with Afghanistan. Pakistan and Afghanistan are each other's major trading partners (total trade volume US \$ 2.4 billion in 2012). The Joint Economic Commission is expected to meet in the near future to take forward the process of deepening bilateral economic cooperation.

14. During his visit to Kabul on 30 November 2013, the Prime Minister announced increase in Pakistan's assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation in Afghanistan from US \$ 385 million to US \$ 500 million. Despite its economic constraints, Pakistan has extended the stay of Afghan refugees till 31 December 2015 in the belief that the refugees should return to their homeland voluntarily and honorably. Meanwhile, parliamentary exchanges and people-to-people contacts are growing.

15. The two countries are also working on a range of bilateral and regional projects related to road, rail, energy and connectivity. In the regional context, the two countries are working to promote energy projects like CASA 1000 and TAPI gas pipeline.

16. In short, the Government remains focused on building a comprehensive and multi-dimensional relationship and is taking steps to maintain and further enhance the positive momentum in bilateral relations with Afghanistan.

45. ***Nighat Parveen Mir:**

Will the Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination be pleased to state:

- (a) *the total number of tourists visited the country during the years, 2013-14;*
- (b) *whether transport facility and security provided to the said tourists?*

Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination (Mr. Riaz Hussain Pirzada): (a) As per available data, provided by FIA *vide* a letter dated 14th January, 2014 to Ministry of IPC, a total number of 565,212 foreigners visited Pakistan during the year 2013 whereas 9,278 foreigners arrived on Tourist Visa.

(b) The provision of security to foreign tourists is in the purview of Ministry of Interior. Reportedly, adequate security arrangement was extended to foreign tourists on request basis. Transport facility is provided on demand basis (on payment) by Pakistani tour operators and the Pakistan Tours Limited of PTDC.

46. ***Khalida Mansoor:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the problems being faced by Pakistanis in Middle East at present; and*
- (b) *the steps taken by the Government to solve those problems?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs:

(a) & (b) **Problems being faced by overseas Pakistanis in the Middle East:**

Some of the major problems being faced by expatriate workers in the Middle East/Gulf and their suggested remedies are as under:

Labor Disputes With Employers

Embassy intercedes in disputes where possible or assists aggrieved Pakistani in case they wish to go to court.

- Contracts /agreements may be concluded with lawyers whereby the counsel represents all cases of a consular nature on behalf of those Pakistanis, in lieu of a certain percentage recovered from the sponsor company in labour disputes.
- Pre-departure briefing and training about host country's law social norms and basic languages skills may be organized by overseas employment promoting agencies.

Residential & Work Permit Related Problems (Legal Status)

Many overseas Pakistani workers, especially those who arrive in the Gulf countries on "unencumbered/free visa", face difficulties in acquiring residential-cum-work permits (Iqama) from their employers. In such situation, the workers remain illegal and are under fear of arrest by immigration authorities during this period.

- The 'Protector of Emigrants' Offices may improve their services in verifying employment agreements before letting the job-seekers leave abroad.
- A policy should be formulated to streamline the mechanism for distinguishing between genuine pilgrims and illegal immigrants as in the case of Iraq. The Embassy here has recommended that a separate division may be constituted in the Ministry of Religious Affairs for Zaireen arriving in Iraq, particularly during Moharram and Arabeen.

Health Related Problems

Missions are empowered, with the approval of Head of Mission to pay for sick and destitute Pakistanis. They use this facility where needed.

- The Government should adopt measures to ensure that genuine medical certificates for employment abroad are issued only by authorized medical centers.

Complaints of Slow Judicial Systems

Due to the large expatriate population especially in GCC countries where the judicial system is comparatively slow, the load on labour courts is very high leading to widespread complaints of slow process. Where possible, Missions support Pakistani litigants.

- Authorize all Missions, regardless of the community size, to apportion a certain ratio of the PCW & EF for the consular needs of Pakistanis such as repatriation, medical costs, engaging legal counsel etc.

Problems of Imprisoned Pakistanis

Regular consular assistance is provided by Pakistan Mission and where needed authorities are persuaded to provide justified relief.

- Synergize and procure monthly/fortnightly reports from immigration/interior/justice authorities in the context of Pakistanis who are arriving and departing as well as deportees and convicts.
- Conclude transfer of offenders agreements with nations where detainees serve long sentences.
- Missions to retain a database of the community which is to be consistently updated, including a separate file for each case, containing inputs on felonies, date of arrest/ trial/ conviction/ sentences/ period served and fine imposed, if any.
- The database must be regularly shared with Ministry's Special Cell for Overseas Pakistanis (SCOP)/ OP Division with copies to the respective territorial divisions.
- Air tickets for repatriation, either through the resources of the concerned individual or the Pakistani government in case the former is unable to afford-is arranged after seeking the approval of the concerned authorities.
- Missions maintain country database where it is feasible financially and logistically.

Problems In Transmitting Remittances

Pakistani banks are operating with few branches in Middle Eastern countries. Slow delivery of money transfer due to cumbersome local regulations encourages expatriates to employ unofficial money transfer.

- Increase number of branches of Pakistani banks.

Delay in Preparation of Legal Documents in Diyat Cases

Claiming diyat money in tragic cases by legal heirs in Pakistan needs complete succession certificates from Pakistani authorities as well as power of attorney by Missions. This is a time-consuming process.

- The authorities in Pakistan may expedite legal procedure in such cases.

Problems Faced In Increasing Savings

Lack of reliable sources for investment in Pakistan restricts increasing rate of savings/investment by expatriates.

- To minimize the chances of expatriate Pakistanis being cheated and deprived of their lifelong savings by unscrupulous real estate agents, it is recommended that OPF may establish a 'Property Advisory Cell' to provide expert advice/assistance to the expatriates before purchasing real estate in Pakistan. OPF ought to prepare an investment guidebook for awareness of overseas Pakistanis.

Insurance Renewal

Initially, the workers pay into Pakistani insurance firms premiums for 2 years. This renewal service is generally unavailable and unreliable in the Middle East.

- The concerned quarters may establish this facility in Pakistani banks.

Education Issues

The children of expatriate Pakistanis are not receiving sufficient foreign scholarships, OPF's process is inappropriate and the OPF's Education Wing may ensure timely action for the diaspora's benefit.

- Open new Embassy schools.

47. ***Khalida Mansoor:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to hold dialogue at diplomatic level with India regarding the construction of dams on Pakistani rivers by India in the near future; if so, the details thereof?

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Issues relating to distribution of water under the Indus Water Treaty are taken up with India at three levels;

- (a) **Indus Water Commission:** The Commission consists of technical experts from the Indian and Pakistan sides. Their meetings are held on regular basis to discuss design of ongoing projects in the main tributaries of the Indus to ensure that they are in compliance with the Indus Waters Treaty.
- (b) **Bilateral Mechanisms:** This is at Water and Power Secretaries level talks which form part of the Composite Dialogue process. Any issue which is unresolved at Indus Water Commission level is taken up by the Water and Power Secretaries.
- (c) **Neutral Experts/Courts of Arbitration:-** If an issue remains unresolved at the Indus Water Commission or bilateral level, either of the two parties (Pakistan and India) has the right under the Indus Water Treaty to go to a neutral expert or the Court of Arbitration to resolve the matter. This has already been done in case of Baghlihar and Kishenganga power projects.

At present there are six projects on which we have either disputes or that are under discussion between Pakistan and India. The two longstanding issues with India are as follows:—

Kishenganga case

The Kishenganga Hydro Electric Project is part of run-of-the-river Hydro Electric Scheme, having installed capacity of 330 MW. Construction of the project began in 2007 and was halted through The Hague permanent Court of Arbitration in October 2011 due to Pakistan's protest of its effect on the flow of Kishenganga River.

Although India had sought full diversion of the river water, the court in her partial decision opined that India was under obligation to construct and operate the Kishenganga Hydro-Electric Power Plant in a way that maintains minimum flow of water in the river.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in its Final Award has allowed India the construction of the Kishenganga Project and diversion of water to another tributary, it has tried to ensure that the project has minimal negative impact on river ecology causing harm to the downstream areas. The final award has not only ensured the minimum flow of water (9 cumecs) into downstream areas in Pakistan, but has also imposed a precondition for all future Run-of-River projects on the Western Rivers of the Indus Basin. The minimal flow requirement imposed by PCA is reviewable after 7 years. The Award will have significant impact on the KHEP as India will have to alter the design and the spillways of the project.

Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation Project

The Government of Pakistan learnt in 1985 that India has commenced work on the construction of barrage on Jhelum main (Wullar Lake) in Indian occupied Kashmir. The construction of the barrage at the outlet of the lake would have created a man-made storage of 0.32 million acre-feet (MAF), while the Treaty does not allow India any man-made storage of Jhelum Main. Several rounds of Water Secretary Level Talks have been held on Wullar dispute under the Composite Dialogue Process: between India and Pakistan.

On the request of Pakistan Commissioner of Indus Waters, a 3 member delegation headed by the Pakistan Commissioner visited the Wullar Barrage site on 30th of May, 2013. During the visit it was found that the information provided by India stating that no construction had been done on the barrage axis was correct.

Other projects under construction by India are as follows:—

- Ratle Power Project (850 MW)
- Pakal Dul Hydroelectric Plant (1000 MW)
- Miyar Hydroelectric Plant (120 MW)
- Lower Kalnai Hydroelectric Plant (48 MW)

Pakistan has raised this particular issue with India at all levels. The protest on the reduction of water flow in River Chenab was lodged with India by the Permanent Indus water Commission and the Foreign Office. The information of these projects was received by Pakistan in 2013 and subsequently Pakistan raised objections on the designs of above projects. The projects are under construction and the office of the Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Waters is currently taking up the matter with the Indian commissioner.

These projects were also discussed in 109th Meeting of Permanent Indus Water Commissioners which was held in New Delhi, India from 21st to 25th September 2013. Moreover the matter is to be discussed further in the next Water Secretary Level talks to be held under the Composite dialogue.

48. ***Zahra Wadood Fatemi:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to increase the export of Pakistan's made products/ items in order to fully utilize the advantages of GSP+ status given by the European Union?

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan):) European Parliament in its plenary session on 12th December, 2013 legislated in favour of Pakistan's inclusion in European Union's GSP Plus Scheme. This scheme will take effect from 1st January, 2014 onwards. Government of Pakistan plans to undertake following steps for maximizing the benefits of GSP Plus:

- Dissemination of information to exporters through seminars and workshops by Ministry of Commerce and Trade Development Authority of Pakistan.
- Aggressive marketing of Pakistani goods in EU member states through participation in exhibitions and trade delegations by Trade Development Authority of Pakistan and our trade officers abroad.
- The Textile Division is taking up the matter of releasing the allocated funds for textile policy- implementation initiatives with Finance Division. Timely refund of drawbacks and refunds have also been requested to ease the liquidity crunch often faced by the exporters.

- Efforts are being made for early release of funds from Export Development Fund for setting up an institute for skill development of workers in garment sector.
- Ministry of Commerce & Textile Industry is undertaking consultations with FBR to simplify existing SROs with the view to facilitate import of material by industry which is used for manufacturing final goods for exports.

49. ***Dr. Nisar Ahmad Jatt:**

Will the Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government for mainstreaming population factor in the development planning process in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan during the last five years?

Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan (Mr. Muhammad Berjees Tahir): Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan has been entrusted with mainstreaming population factor in the development planning process in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan *vide* Cabinet Division's SRO 100(1)/2010 dated 7th December 2010. Nevertheless the Ministry has collected data for the last five years.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir

The Government of AJ&K has initiated necessary steps for mainstreaming population factor in development planning process by maintaining inter district equity in allocation of development funds on the basis of 80% population and 20% area for Transport and Communication & Local Government and Rural Development Sectors while other sectoral allocation have been based on backwardness by adopting need based approach in the Rural & Urban Areas. While the population increase is around 2.2% (population estimated at 4.1 million) the funds allocation in these sectors has been increased 55% and 17% during last two years. It has been ensured that projects in road/communication, health, education, water & sanitation etc. are spread out throughout the region. Keeping in view the above the following allocations have been made against AJK Block Allocation form 2008 to 2012-13 in the relevant sectors:

Name of Sector	Allocations (Rs in million) AJ&K				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Education	640.000	437.145	410.720	553.450	720.582
Agriculture	128.729	89.609	82.551	134.200	216.190
Environment	18.000	12.109	10.156	13.500	17.830
Forest/Fisheries	162.132	189.200	168.878	258.300	306.856
Health	272.408	190.429	167.273	542.048	896.150
Local Govt. and Rural Dev	1155.000	829.319	630.526	731.877	779.964
Social Welfare	29.550	31.329	19.248	21.500	3.838
Sports	111.552	95.663	95.000	92.988	135.520
Transport and Communication	3087.00	2181.933	2197.422	3568.815	3873.593
Tourism	75.000	80.955	65.336	60.000	68.708

Gilgit-Baltistan

Population of Gilgit-Baltistan has increased from 0.254 million in 1951 to approximately 1.4 million in 2014. Population is increasing approximately 2.2%. There has been a paradigm shift in development planning process of Gilgit Baltistan which entails shifting of focus from development of physical infrastructure to environment, promotion of tourism, social forestry and agro based sector as a means for attaining socio-economic well being of people of Gilgit Baltistan that demonstrates that population has been a major cross cutting factor being considered in development planning framework of Gilgit Baltistan. Annual increased is planned every year keeping in view the budget allocation by Planning/Finance Division. It is also ensured that projects are well spread-out covering all areas of Gilgit-Baltistan.

Name of Sector	Allocations (Rs in million) GB				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Agriculture	55.274	71.158	45.729	67.263	117.192
Education	683.239	774.468	295.805	438.236	361.928
Fisheries	29.747	29.100	8.000	10.000	11.000
Forestry	32.291	46.191	15.236	41.227	82.742
Health	177.730	205.743	66.457	130.943	257.621
Sports and Culture	99.451	135.177	34.579	17.411	82.742
Public Health	681.254	837.071	387.797	340.563	530.549
Area Development	38.534	73.588	28.705	293.081	317.982
Rural Development	85.051	72.604	12.564	750.630	263.041
Tourism	131.550	138.078	51.697	43.254	113.271
Transport and Communication	1232.608	1732.259	1015.107	1280.579	1240.555

50. ***Muhammad Rehan Hashmi:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) *the types of restrictions imposed on the import of Pakistani fruits and agricultural products by the Japan and South Korea; and*
- (b) *the steps taken by the Government to introduce Pakistani fruits and Agro products in the markets of those countries?*

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan):

Japan.

(a) Mango and Kinnow imported to Japan from other countries are required to comply with the Sanitary & Phyto-sanitary standards adopted by Japan;

(b) Ministry of Commerce and TDAP after 13 years of continuous efforts succeeded in achieving market access for 2 varieties of mango *i.e* Sindhri & Chaunsa, in the year 2011. However, commercial shipments are still to make roadway in Japan subject to installation of VHT Plant in Pakistan, (a condition for import of mangoes in Japan). VHT Plant has already been imported by TDAP and commercial shipments of mangoes would start on commissioning of the said plant. Pakistan has also made a request to Japanese Government to lift the ban on export of Kinnow from Pakistan. The matter is being vigorously pursued by Commerce Division through our Mission at Japan.

South Korea

- a. Agriculture sector is heavily protected in South Korea through a stringent and restrictive Sanitary & Phyto-sanitary (SPS) regime (quarantine requirements) whereby agricultural products including fresh fruits and vegetables are prohibited for imports from most of the countries including Pakistan except the countries which have conformed to the SPS requirements of Korea;
- b. After sustained efforts of the Government for past 10 years, Pakistani mangoes were commercially imported into Korea for the first time in 2012. Market survey is underway to assess market for Pakistani Kinnow. Korean authorities would be approached shortly for approval of Pest Risk Management Measures for import of Kinnow from Pakistan.

51. ***Seema Mohiuddin Jameeli:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) *the salient features of Afghanistan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement; and*
- (b) *the benefits to be accrued to Pakistan therefrom?*

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): (a) The salient features of Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA), 2010 are as under:—

- **The main Agreement is supported by 4 Protocols. These Protocols are;**
 - ✓ Protocol One: International Carriage by Road of Goods and Baggage in Transit
 - ✓ Protocol Two: Temporary Admission of Vehicles for Commercial Use
 - ✓ Protocol Three: Customs Control and Transit Regime
 - ✓ Protocol Four: Control of Precursors and Chemicals Substances used in the illicit manufacture of Narcotic Drugs or Psychotropic Substances.
- Other salient features of APTTA, 2010 are summarized below:—
 - i. Guarantees Freedom of Transit to both countries.
 - ii. Allows Pakistan access to Central Asian Republics.
 - iii. Allows Afghanistan access to Pakistan's sea ports- Karachi Port, Port Qasim and Gwadar Port.
 - iv. Allows Afghanistan access to Wagah for its exports to India.
 - v. Does not allow Indian exports to Afghanistan through Wagha land border.

- vi. The Agreement excludes the transit of arms, ammunition and military equipments unless agreed by the Contracting Parties.
 - vii. Establishment of Afghanistan Pakistan Transit Trade Coordination Authority (APTTCA) to monitor the effective implementation of the Agreement.
 - viii. Effective Dispute Settlement System.
 - ix. Establishment of Arbitral Tribunals.
 - x. The Agreement also contains a comprehensive mechanism to address the issue of smuggling.
- **Highlights of the mechanism to address smuggling are given below:-**
 - ❖ Installation of tracking device on transport units.
 - ❖ Customs to customs information sharing (IT data and others).
 - ❖ Provide financial guarantees equal to the amount of import levies of Pakistan, to be deposited by authorized brokers / custom clearing agents, which shall be released after the goods exit the country. In case the goods do not exit the country within specified time, the guarantees will be en-cashed by the custom authorities.
 - ❖ Any other measure to be taken by APPTCA.
 - ❖ Only sealed containerized cargo will be allowed.
 - ❖ Installation of biometric devices at the entry points.
 - ❖ Weighing and scanning of cargo at entry and exit points to control pilferage of goods en-route to Afghanistan.
 - ❖ In case of doubt or suspicions, consignments can be examined *en route* by custom authorities.

- ❖ Risk assessment and inspection of transit cargo to identify high risk consignments for detailed scrutiny.
- ❖ Transit consignments will only be allowed on specified routes.

(b) The Afghan Transit Trade through Pakistan is a source of revenue for Pakistan in the shape of port charges for handling the transit goods. Similarly, revenue is being earned by Pakistan Railways and NLC and Private Sector transporters by transporting the transit goods through Pakistan. Ministry of Commerce is only responsible for the policy making in this regard.

The Afghanistan Transit Trade Agreement (ATTA) 1965 provides transit facility to Afghanistan only on unilateral basis whereas Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement (APTTA) is a bilateral Agreement providing access to Pakistan's exports to the landlocked Central Asian Republics (CARs) *via* Afghanistan.

52. ***Seema Mohiuddin Jameeli:**

Will the Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government to improve the performance/ standard of Pakistani Cricket Team?

Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination (Mr. Riaz Hussain Pirzada): The PCB is in the process of reviewing the overall cricket structure in the country to bring it in line with the systems that are successfully implemented in other playing countries. This step will help in improving the overall standards of Pakistan Cricket in the years to come.

In this connection all the players have been given a task to improve their technique and skills and they are also being monitored by our National Coaches who are also working extremely hard to rectify their problems.

In order to overcome the injury problems and inculcate fitness regimes in the team, PCB has hired the services of renowned physio/trainer Dale Naylor who will work with Pakistan cricket team initially till ICC WT20 in 2014.

The performances of the Pakistan Cricket Team are encouraging. The team recently created history by winning the ODI Series (2-1) first time in South Africa in November 2013 and leveling the T20 Series (1-1). Other notable results of the Pakistan cricket team (shown below) in 2013 are encouraging:

- Defeated India 2-1 in an ODI series in India January 2013
- Defeated South Africa in a T20 series in South Africa- March 2013
- Defeated West Indies in T20 and ODI series in the West Indies- July 2013
- Defeated Zimbabwe in an ODI and T20 series in Zimbabwe
- Leveled test series 1-1 against No.1 Ranked Test Team South Africa.
- Defeated Sri Lanka in an ODI Series (3-2) and also leveled T20 Series (1-1) in UAE.

The Pakistan Cricket Team's ranking in different formats of cricket are as under:

<u>Format</u>	<u>Ranking</u>
Test Matches	4
One Day Internationals	6
T20 Internationals	4

It is also encouraging to note that the following Pakistani players are ranked amongst the Top 10 players in the ICC rankings as follows:

Test Matches

<u>Batsman</u>	<u>Ranking</u>
Misbah ul Haq	8
Younis Khan	9

<u>Bowlers</u>	<u>Ranking</u>
Saeed Ajmal	4

One Day International Matches

<u>Batsman</u>	<u>Ranking</u>
Misbah ul Haq	9
Bowlers	
Saeed Ajmal	1
All Rounders	
Muhammad Hafeez	2
Shahid Afridi	7

T20 International

<u>Bowlers</u>	<u>Ranking</u>
Saeed Ajmal	2
Hafeez	3
<i>All Rounders</i>	
Muhammad Hafeez	2
Shahid Afridi	5

53. ***Mohammad Salman Khan Baloch:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the case of forcible occupation of the State of Junagarh by India is pending in the United Nations Organization (UNO);*
- (b) *whether it is also a fact that the said case has been wiped out from the agenda of the Government and UNO;*
- (c) *if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to take up said case/matter again in the UNO; if so, when it will be implemented?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) The Junagadh dispute was placed before the Security Council during January 1948. On January 20, 1948, the Security Council adopted a resolution according to which the question of Junagadh including Manawadar was scheduled to be taken up by the Security Council after the Kashmir question was settled. Since then, the issue is on the UN agenda.

(b) Pakistan does not accept the forcible occupation of State by India nor does it recognize the referendum held there by the Government of India on 20th February, 1948.

54. ***Sajid Ahmed:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that a number of Pakistani prisoners of 1965 and 1971 wars are still in Indian jails; if so, the total number thereof; and*

(b) *the steps taken by the Government for release thereof?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) As per office record, there are 37 missing defence personnel of 1965 & 1971 wars as Prisoners of War (PoW) in Indian jails.

(b) This Ministry, through High Commission for Pakistan, New Delhi, is regularly pursuing the cases of Pakistani missing defence personnel in Indian custody with the Indian authorities. Lists of these 37 POWs, along with other Pakistani prisoners have been conveyed to the Indian side on a regular basis.

55. ***Sajid Ahmed:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state the names of countries where non-career ambassadors have been deputed by the Government at present alongwith the justifications thereof?

Minister for Foreign Affairs: The names of countries where non-career Ambassadors are posted are as follows:

S. No.	Country	Name of Ambassador
1.	Abuja (Nigeria)	Lt. Gen. (R) Muhammad Ashraf Saleem
2.	Amman (Jordan)	Lt. Gen. (R) Ahsan Azhar Hayat
3.	Ankara (Turkey)	Mr. Haroon Shoukat
4.	Bandar Seri Begawan (Brunei Darussalam)	Maj. Gen. (R) Ijaz Hussain Awan
5.	Brussels (Belgium)	Mr. Munawar Saeed Bhatti
6.	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	Maj. Gen. (R) Qasim Qureshi
7.	Doha (Qatar)	Mr. Shahzad Ahmad
8.	Geneva (Switzerland)	Mr. Zamir Akram
9.	Kyiv (Ukraine)	Maj. Gen. (R) Wajahat Ali Muftie
10.	London-(UK)	Mr. Wajid Shamsul Hassan
11.	New York (Parep UN) (USA)	Mr. Masood Khan
12.	New Delhi (India).	Mr. Salman Bashir
13.	Port Louis (Mauritius)	Maj. Gen. (R) Ulfat Hussain Shah
14.	Sarajevo (Bosnia)	Maj. Gen. (R) Syed Khalid Amir Jaffary
15.	Tripoli (Libya)	Lt. Gen. (R) Javed Zia

Ambassadors/ High Commissioners are appointed by the Government, keeping in view the relevant experience and expertise of individuals which can help in further promoting bilateral relations with those respective countries.

56. ***Shazia Mari:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state the total number of prisoners handed over to India and Afghanistan by the present Government alongwith the reasons thereof?

Transferred to Interior Division for answer on next Rota Day.

57. ***Najaf Abbas Sial:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the Immigration Authority of United Arab Emirates (UAE) is taking almost 15 to 20 days for endorsement/issuance of visa on Blue Passport;*
- (b) *if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry regarding problems faced to Blue Passport holders especially Parliamentarians for obtaining UAE (Dubai) visas on urgent basis?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) & (b) Holders of Diplomatic and Official passports who intend to visit UAE, both for official and private purpose are required by the UAE Government to have a Note Verbale from the Protocol Division of this Ministry before their Visa request is entertained by the UAE Embassy. Therefore, the Protocol Division of this Ministry issues the necessary Note Verbale upon receiving the request.

Such Passports are submitted directly to the UAE Embassy and not through travel agents designated by the UAE Embassy for holders of ordinary passport.

The UAE Embassy has informally conveyed that all visas of Diplomatic and Official passport holders require separate clearance from their relevant authorities in UAE, which requires extra time compared to those holders of private passport. In such cases, no exact time frame can be indicated for completion of visa processing.

With regard to issuance of UAE visa, it may be noted that being a sovereign country, UAE can set rules and regulations for issuance of visa in each category of visa application or for each country (as we also apply) and in each particular case, the Government of Pakistan cannot go beyond reasonable limit to demand UAE authorities to bend its rules, it has set for Pakistani visa applicants. Nevertheless, the Foreign Office as well as our Missions in Abu Dhabi and Dubai remains in contact with the UAE authorities to pursue such cases to the extent possible.

58. Admissibility is being reconsidered.

59. ***Dr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) *the names of goods which are being given subsidies at the time of their import and export alongwith the details thereof; and*
- (b) *the detail of other incentives being given by the Government to improve exports and to have favorable balance of trade as well as balance of payment?*

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): (a) Following goods are being given subsidies at the time of import and export:—

(i) Subsidy on Import of Urea Fertilizer is as under:—

Financial Year	Quantity Arrived in M. Ton	Subsidy incurred on A/C. of Cost and Incidentals /Markup
2010-11	632,515.94	Rs. 18,806.633
2011-12	1,288,439.00	Rs. 51,187.324
2012-13	644,873.30	Rs. 18,471.646
Total	2,565,828.24	Rs. 88,465.600 Million

(ii) Subsidy on export of sugar is as under:—

Financial Year	Quantity (Million MT)	Subsidy approved by ECC
2011-12	1.2 at the rate of	Rs. 2.1 billion
On wards	Rs. 1.75 per Kg	
	0.5 at the rate of	Rs. 0.5 billion
	Rs. 1.00 per Kg	
Total	1.7 MT	Rs. 2.6 billion

(b) Following incentives have been announced by the Commerce Division in Strategic Trade Policy Framework (STPF) 2012-15 to improve exports and to have favorable balance of trade as well as balance of payment:—

- (i) Mark-up support of 2% on prevailing Long Term Financing Facility (LTFF) for future import/purchase of machinery has been announced to encourage fresh investments in export oriented industries in a tough economic environment, for the manufacturers cum exporters of the selected sectors (*i.e.* Leather, Engineering, Horticulture, Processed Food, Marble & Granite, Sports Goods and Computer related services) to increase their products.
- (ii) To boost the exports of the country by promoting the value added sector, a further markup reduction of 1.5% from the prevailing rates (8.4%) of Export Finance Scheme (EFS) will be provided to the fish and fish preparation, processed foods, meat and meat preparations, sports goods, footwear, leather products, surgical goods, cutlery, onyx products, pharmaceuticals, electric fans, transport equipment and electrical machinery sectors.
- (iii) To offset the increasing cost of utilities, selected non-textile exporting sectors (Fish and Fish Preparations, Processed Foods, Meat and meat preparation, Sports goods, Footwear, Surgical goods/medical instruments, Cutlery, Electric Fans, Auto Parts and Furniture) will be provided ad-hoc relief 3% of FOB.
- (iv) To support the initiative and to motivate exporters, subsidy on the opening retail sale outlets will be provided upto 75%, 50%, 25% per annum of the rental cost in the export markets in Asia, Africa and Australia
- (v) To increase income of the farmers and foreign exchange earnings, the government will provide 50% subsidy in the cost of plants and machinery for dates and olive processing.
- (vi) To incentivize establishment of fruits processing plants in Gilgit Baltistan (GB), the government will provide 50% subsidy in the cost of plant

and machinery for establishing processing plants for fruits and vegetable in GB.

- (vii) To increase processed meat exports from the bordering regions markup subsidy @ 50% of the prevailing markup rate, for setting up of Meat processing plans in KP, Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan will be provided.
- (viii) To control un-scientific and explosive based orthodox mining and processing methods, mark up subsidy @ 100% of the prevailing mark-up rate and 50% subsidy for wire saw, cutting machinery to reduce wastages for establishing mining and processing in KPK, GB and Baluchistan, will be provided.
- (ix) To sustain communication between the Government and Private sector for promotion of leather exports, Commerce Division will establish Leather Export Promotion Council.
- (x) To boost services exports from Pakistan, Services Export Development Council will be established.

60. ***Munaza Hassan:**

Will the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the incumbent Government has started Overseas Employment Scheme in order to create self employment; if so, the time by which it will be implemented; and*
- (b) *the total number of Overseas Pakistanis who benefited from the said scheme up-till now alongwith the names of the respective countries?*

Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi) : (a) Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development regulates the export of Pakistani manpower and take care of their interests/social welfare. However, no overseas self-employment scheme is under consideration in the Ministry.

(b) As above.

ISLAMABAD:
The 28th January, 2014.

KARAMAT HUSSAIN NIAZI,
Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

"UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND THEIR REPLIES"

For Wednesday, the 29th January, 2014

(Originally Unstarred Question Nos. 5, 69, 79, 82, 107, 273, 366 and 368 were set down for answer during the 7th Session)

5. Dr. Arif Alvi:

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the year-wise total number of visas issued by the Ministry to the foreigners for employment in the Embassy/Consulates of the USA in Pakistan since January, 2008 till date alongwith the prescribed criteria thereof; and*
- (b) *whether it is a fact that a large number of personnel are working in the said Embassy/Consulates at present; if so, the justification alongwith the total number thereof?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) According to the record available with the Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, the total number of visas issued on diplomatic/official passports is as follows:

Year	Visa Issued
2008	3525
2009	3242
2010	1326
2011	714
2012	491
2013 (till to December)	504

The figures for 2008 & 2009 also include the persons coming to Pakistan on visits of short duration as no separate record was maintained by the Embassy for different categories of visa applicants before January, 2010.

It is pertinent to mention that assignment visas on diplomatic and official passports are issued after clearance from concerned Ministries, notably Ministry of Interior.

(b) At present, 458 American diplomats and official staff are working with the US Embassy in Islamabad and its three Consulates in Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar. However, this figure does not include the local Pakistani staff recruited by the Missions or the foreign nationals deployed for temporary duty such as for construction of the new US Embassy compound.

The figure is based on the record of the identity cards issued to the US diplomatic and non-diplomatic staff by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

69. **Dr. Arif Alvi:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the Government has approved a plan for expansion of the American Embassy in Islamabad; and*
- (b) *whether it is also a fact that 5000 persons are to be accommodated therein?*

Transferred to Cabinet Division for answer on Next Rota Day.

79. **Sheikh Salahuddin:**

Will the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the Federal Government provides funds for Workers Welfare Board and Folk Grammar Schools presently working in the provinces; if so, the number of employees of each Board and School at present, alongwith the details thereof; and*

- (b) *the names and domiciles of the teachers recruited in BS-14 in each such school during the last four years?*

Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi) : (a) Yes, it is fact that the Workers Welfare Fund provides funds for Workers Welfare Boards (WWBs) and Folk Grammar Schools presently working in the provinces. The number of employees of each Board and School are as under:—

Workers Welfare Boards	No. of Employees of WWB	No. of Teaching & Non-Teaching staff in Workers Welfare Schools
Punjab	210	1877
Sindh	770	1085
KPK	688	4047
Balochistan	189	315

(b) The names and Domiciles of the teachers recruited in BPS-14 in each Workers Welfare School during the last four years are enclosed as per following:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| (i) WWB, Punjab | Annex-I |
| (ii) WWB, Sindh | Annex-II |
| (iii) WWB, KPK | Annex-III |
| (iv) WWB, Balochistan | Annex-IV |

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library)

82. **Dr. Nafisa Shah:**

Will the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

- (a) *the percentage of children subjected to child labour in the country at present;*

(b) *the number of employers having been charged under child labour laws during the year 2012-13 till date; and*

(c) *the action taken by the Government in this regard so far?*

Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi): After the 18th Constitutional Amendment the subject of labour legislation and labour law implementation has been transferred to the Provincial Governments.

(a) Pakistan Bureau of Statistics compiles the labour, manpower and employment statistics survey. According to the Labour Force Survey 2012-13, 4.57% children of the age group 10—14 fall under child labour.

(b) In Punjab 2183, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 133 and in Islamabad Capital Territory 80 Employers have been prosecuted for violating child labour laws.

(c) a. **Punjab:** a new law, "*Punjab Prohibition of Employment Children Act, 2013*" is being legislated aimed at prohibiting employment of children in all sectors completely. (**Annex-I**).

b. **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** is going to legislate afresh on the subject to strengthen the law. It has established *Provincial Child Labour Unit (PCLU)* to look after the child labour matters. (**Annex-II**).

c. **ICT:** the administration of *Islamabad Capital Territory* is running an awareness campaign in collaboration with the Child Rights NGOs for the eradication of Child Labour in ICT. (**Annex-III**).

Note.—The replies from the Governments of Sindh and Balochistan are still awaited by the Ministry.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library)

107. **Dr. Arif Alvi:**

Will the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

(a) *the steps being taken by the Ministry to encourage corporate social responsibility in the industrial sector;*

- (b) *the record of worker safety and industrial accidents for the last five years;*
- (c) *whether laws relating to those issues are being implemented in letter and spirit; and*
- (d) *whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to amend those laws to make them more comprehensive; if so, when it will be implemented?*

Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi) : (a) Issue of corporate social responsibility is being tackled through International Labour Organization's (ILO) Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) and there are some special features of corporate social responsibility in DWCP. DWCP is being implemented by Provincial Labour Departments and ICT administration.

(b) After 18th Constitutional amendment the subject of labour has been devolved to Provinces therefore the record of workers safety and accidents for last five years can be retrieved from Provincial Labour Departments and ICT administration. Therefore letters were sent to Provincial Labour Departments and ICT administration. Reply from Provincial Government Departments is still awaited. As per reply of ICT administration only two accidents were recorded during last five years killing seven persons working in those industrial units.

(c) Labour legislation relating to workers safety and industrial accidents is no more a Federal subject therefore, the issue requires input from concerned Departments of Provincial Governments. Labour inspection is Provincial subject. Ministry of OP & HRD does not monitor the implementation mechanism.

(d) Amendment of these Laws is not in the purview of Federal Government.

273. Iqbal Muhammad Ali Khan:

Will the Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination be pleased to state the names of the Channels to which Media Rights of Cricket Matches of Pakistan verses South Africa cricket series have been granted alongwith the rates and total amount of the bid thereof?

Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination (Mr. Riaz Hussain Pirzada): The rights for the recently concluded Pakistan Vs South Africa series Oct-Nov 2013 were awarded through a transparent bid process.

Two parties had participated in the bid process namely Ten Sports and Geo. The rights for this series were awarded to Ten Sports being the highest bidder for an amount of US\$5.476 million. (The PCB Bid Committee and other details are attached at **Annex-I**).

Annex-I

PCB Bid Committee and other details

In August 2013, PCB constituted a Bid Committee to oversee and manage the process of sale of Media Rights for the South Africa Series (Oct-Nov 2013). The Bid Committee comprised of the following:

1. Mr. Ehsan Mani, Chairman (former ICC President)
2. Mr. Justice (R) Shabbar Raza Rizvi, Member
3. Mr. Subhan Ahmed, Chief Operating Officer PCB, Member
4. Mr. Badar M.Khan, Chief Financial Officer PCB, Member
5. Mr. Khawaja Ahmad Hosain, External legal Counsel, Member
6. Mr. Salman Naseer, Secretary of the Committee.

The terms of reference of the Bid Committee were to ensure that the Media Rights were sold in a transparent and efficient manner. M/s Ernst & Young an external audit firm was appointed to independently monitor and oversee the entire bid process and later on the then Board of Governors (BOG) nominated one BOG member namely Mr.Rafiq Bughio to oversee the bid opening and negotiation process.

The sale of Media Rights was undertaken through a public tender process and tender was advertised in national newspapers. The final date for submission of bids was 30th August, 2013. On the said date two parties submitted their bids namely Taj Television Limited (Ten Sports) and Independent Media Group (GEO). The following amounts were bids for South Africa Series:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Ten Sports | US\$ 5.476 million |
| (b) Geo | US\$ 3.301 million |

Being the highest bidder Ten Sports was awarded the Media Rights for South Africa Series.

366. Dr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani:

Will the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development be pleased to state the details of foreign visits undertaken by the Secretary, Overseas Pakistanis Division during the last five years alongwith the name of countries visited, duration and purpose of each visit thereof?

Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi): The Overseas Division was created in December, 2004 and was given the status of full-fledged Ministry in November, 2008.

Ministry of Human Resource Development was merged with Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis on 7th June 2013 and a new Ministry with the nomenclature "Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development" was made functional.

The information provided is restricted to the visits of the Secretaries during last five years from Overseas Pakistanis Division.

YEAR 2007-08

Name of Secretary
Naheed Hyder

Name of Country	Period	Purpose
Saudi Arabia	05-05-2008 to 11-05-2008	Visited Saudi Arabia as a member of delegation for meeting with Saudi Minister for Labour, Social Affairs an interaction with Pakistan community at Jeddah, Riyadh and Madina.

YEAR 2009-10

Name of Secretary
Neelem S. Ali

Name of Country	Period	Purpose
Saudi Arabia -UAE	18-5-2010 to 28-5-2010	Visited Saudi Arabia & UAE to look into the feasibility of establishment of OPF Schools in those countries as well as to interact with the Pakistan Diasporas and locate prospective investors for the joint ventures.

368. **Muhammad Jamal Ud Din:**

Will the Minister for States and Frontier Regions be pleased to state:

- (a) *the steps taken by the Government to compensate the Mahsood Tribe in Waziristan affected by the operation Rah-i-Nejat during the last three years till date; and*
- (b) *whether any foreign aid has been received for the said affectees; if so, the nature thereof alongwith the procedure adopted to disburse it?*

Minister for States and Frontier Regions (Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Abdul Qadir Baloch): (a) Cash grant @ Rs. 25000/- each to the NADRA verified returnee family of South Waziristan Agency is being paid on the pattern of Malakand Displaced Persons (DPs). Moreover, FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) is working on payment of housing compensation to the owner of private houses damaged in South Waziristan Agency during the operation Rah-i-Nejat.

(b) No foreign aid has been received for the affectees of South Waziristan Agency.

21. **Belum Hasnain:**

Will the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

- (a) *the total amount/funds allocated under the head of Workers Welfare Fund during the year 2013-14; and*
- (b) *the head wise utilization thereof?*

Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi) : (a) The total amount of Rs.23,483.531 million has been allocated for the year 2013-14.

(b) The head wise utilization of said funds upto 31-12-2013 is attached at **Annex-I.**

Annex-I

Summary of Approved Budget Allocation for FY 2013-2014 and Utilization of Funds w.e.f. 01-07-2013 to 31-12-2013 in R/O Provincial Workers Welfare Boards and Workers Welfare Fund.

Heads of Account	(Rs. in Million)										TOTAL	
	Punjab WWB		Sindh WWB		KPK WWB		Balochistan WWB		WWF		Approved Budget 2013-14	Utilization up to w.e.f. 01-07-2013 to 31-12-2013
	Approved Budget 2013-14	Utilization up to w.e.f. 01-07-2013 to 31-12-2013	Approved Budget 2013-14	Utilization up to w.e.f. 01-07-2013 to 31-12-2013	Approved Budget 2013-14	Utilization up to w.e.f. 01-07-2013 to 31-12-2013	Approved Budget 2013-14	Utilization up to w.e.f. 01-07-2013 to 31-12-2013	Approved Budget 2013-14	Utilization up to w.e.f. 01-07-2013 to 31-12-2013		
A) Admin:	120.000	35.885	460.000	183.276	278.500	184.702	146.364	34.847	383.535	108.000	1,388.399	546.810
B) Other Welfare Measures:												
Scholarship	680.380	174.039	219.460	2.117	466.165	128.829	15.000	-	65.450	14.290	1,446.455	319.275
Marriage Grant	1,011.800	276.000	160.000	-	138.100	0.070	11.000	-	41.010	4.300	1,301.910	280.370
Death Grant	910.130	325.000	225.000	0.800	62.550	-	64.000	-	46.400	3.200	1,309.880	342.000
Sewing Machine	23.000	-	20.000	-	16.500	-	4.500	-	5.000	-	69.000	-
Timbering Water for Labour Colonies	-	-	20.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.000	-
Idler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.000	0.054	85.000	0.064
Abandonment Plan Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275.000	31.534	275.000	31.534
Vocational Training Institutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.000	7.280	200.000	7.280
Total (B)	2,625.310	788.035	586.260	2.917	683.315	128.899	94.500	-	717.860	60.668	4,707.245	980.523
C) Education:	1,705.600	409.074	880.400	475.957	3,040.460	1,204.483	261.707	68.464	50.000	4.967	6,018.387	2,242.945
D) Development Works:	1,826.000	303.300	698.500	300.000	1,550.000	300.000	443.000	150.000	3,633.000	328.635	8,350.500	1,381.935
E) New Schemes:	19.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000.000	-	3,019.000	-
G. Total	6,376.310	1,516.308	2,825.260	962.150	5,552.235	1,818.084	945.271	253.311	7,784.395	502.270	23,483.531	5,152.213

Total Budget Allocation 2013-14 = Rs.23,483.531 Million

Total expenditure w.e.f. 01-07-2013 to 31-12-2013 = Rs.5,152.213 million

22. **Belum Hasnain:**

Will the Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 38 replied on 16-8-2013 and to state the performance of the players of Pakistan Cricket Team during the last five years alongwith details of the victory and defeat in the said matches?

Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination (Mr. Riaz Hussain Pirzada): The performance of Pakistan team in Tests matches, One Day International (ODIs) and T20 matches is placed at **Annex-I**.

The performance of the individual players is placed at **Annex-II**.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library)

23. **Parveen Masood Bhatti:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of countries from where cotton seeds have been imported during the current year; and*
- (b) whether any virus test has been conducted thereof; if so, the details thereof?*

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): (a) & (b) Cotton seed has been imported from USA and UAE during the year 2012-13.

The import of Cotton Seed is governed under S.No. 4 of Part-I of the Appendix-B of the Import Policy Order, 2013 which states:

that the import of seeds shall be subject to drawing of samples and testing of quality by Federal Seed Certification Agency and Department of Plant Protection of Ministry of National Food Security & Research, Government of Pakistan.

24. **Muhammad Muzammil Qureshi:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that officers on deputation in Trading Corporation of Pakistan during the last five years have been repatriated to their parent departments;*
- (b) *if not, the reasons alongwith names and designations?*

Reply not received.

25. **Nighat Parveen Mir:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state the country-wise total number of Pakistani Diplomats posted abroad during the year 2013-14?

Minister for Foreign Affairs: The country-wise detail of Pakistani diplomats posted abroad during the calendar year 2013 including the officers posted from one Mission to the other, is as under:

S. No	Country	Number
1.	Abuja (Nigeria)	2
2.	Astana (Kazakhstan)	1
3.	Amman (Jordan)	2
4.	Ankara (Turkey)	3
5.	Athens (Greece)	1
6.	Baku (Azerbaijan)	1
7.	Bangkok (Thailand)	1
8.	Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai (China)	7
9.	Beirut (Lebanon)	1
10.	Berlin, Frankfurt (Germany)	2
11.	Berne, Geneva (UN) (Switzerland)	4
12.	Birmingham, Bradford, London, Manchester (UK)	7
13.	Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)	1
14.	Brasilia (Brazil)	1
15.	Budapest (Hungary)	2

S. No	Country	Number
16.	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	2
17.	Cairo (Egypt)	1
18.	Canberra (Australia)	1
19.	Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Washington, New York (UN) (USA)	9
20.	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	3
21.	Copenhagen (Denmark)	1
22.	Dakar (Senegal)	1
23.	Dhaka (Bangladesh)	1
24.	Doha (Qatar)	1
25.	Dubai (UAE)	2
26.	Harare (Zimbabwe)	1
27.	Jeddah (KSA)	1
28.	Kabul (Afghanistan)	2
29.	Khartoum (Sudan)	1
30.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	2
31.	Kuwait	2
32.	Lisbon (Portugal)	1
33.	Male (Maldives)	1
34.	Manila (Philippine)	2
35.	Mexico	1
36.	Moscow (Russia)	2
37.	Muscat (Oman)	2
38.	New Delhi (India)	2
39.	Oslo (Norway)	1
40.	Paris (France)	2
41.	Phnom Penh (Cambodia)	1
42.	Port Louis (Mauritius)	1
43.	Prague (Czech Republic)	2
44.	Rabat (Morocco)	1
45.	Rome (Italy)	1
46.	Sana'a (Yemen)	1
47.	Santiago (Chile)	1
48.	Seoul (South Korea)	1
49.	Singapore	1
50.	Stockholm (Sweden)	1

S. No	Country	Number
51.	Tashkent (Uzbekistan)	1
52.	Tehran (Iran)	3
53.	Tokyo (Japan)	1
54.	The Hague (Netherland)	1
55.	Toronto (Canada)	1
56.	Tripoli (Libya)	1
57.	Vienna (Austria):	1
58.	Wellington (New Zealand)	2
Total		103

26. **Khalida Mansoor:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) *the names and addresses of persons who have been allowed by the Government to export cows, buffaloes and goats; and*
- (b) *the country-wise details of said export?*

Reply not received.

27. **Dr. Nisar Ahmad Jatt:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the total number of Pakistani Missions working in Geneva at present;*
- (b) *the names, designation, monthly salary and date of appointment/posting of staff working therein at present; and*
- (c) *the total number of staff working as permanent/regular and contractual/local therein separately?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) Presently there are two Pakistani Missions operating in Geneva which are (i) Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations, Geneva (Parepun Geneva), and (ii) Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the WTO, Geneva, which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce.

(b) A list containing names, designations, monthly salary and date of posting of staff working in Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the UN, Geneva is attached as **Annexure-I**.

(c) Details regarding total number of staff working as permanent, regular, contractual and local-based is given below:

Permanent/ regular	7
Temporary	1

Annexure-I

The names, designation, monthly salary and date of appointment/ posting of officers and staff members working at present in the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations, Geneva

Officers

S. No.	Name of the officer	Designation	Basic Salary in US\$	Foreign Allowance in US\$ *	Date of present posting
1.	Mr. Zamir Akram	Ambassador	828.82	8028.00	02-10-2008
2.	Mr. M. Aamar Aftab Qureshi	Counsellor	412.43	4379.00	17-09-2013
3.	Mr. Adnan Nasir	Counsellor	472.69	4379.00	02-11-2010
4.	Mr. M. Aamir Khan	First Secretary	400.19	3649.00	13-11-2009
5.	Ms. Fareha Bugti	First Secretary	258.95	3649.00	20-08-2013
6.	Mr. M. Usman Iqbal Jadoon	First Secretary	329.57	3649.00	10-09-2013
7.	Hafiz Afaq Ahmad	Second Secretary	244.82	3284.00	December 2012
8.	Mr. Ifran Mahmood Bokhari	Second Secretary	207.16	2737.00	07-08-2012
9.	Ms. Saima Saleem	Third Secretary	195.86	2737.00	September 2013

Pak-Based Staff

S. No.	Name	Designation	Basic Salary in US\$	Foreign Allowance in US\$ *	Date of present posting
1.	Sheikh Muhammad Arif	Assistant Private Secretary	267.00	2007.00	11-10- 2011
2.	Muhammad Arshad	-do-	267.00	2007.00	12-4-2012
3.	Mashood Amin	-do-	223.00	2007.00	29-11-2009
4.	Manzoor Hussain	Stenotypist	223.00	2007.00	30-8-2009
5.	Naeem Khan Khattak	Communication Assistant	201.00	2007.00	10-7-2013
6.	Arif Gulzar	Accountant	195.00	2007.00	23-3-2012
7.	Muhammad Saeed	Additional Assistant	219.00	2007.00	29-6-2013
8.	Riffat Shaheen	LDC	117.00	2007.00	5-9-2013

* The Foreign Allowance which is based upon the cost of living in a particular country and determined on the basis of UNCPI, is one of the lowest for the Pakistani officials serving in Geneva.

28. Dr. Nisar Ahmad Jatt:

Will the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to link the training of workers/labour force with the latest requirements abroad?

Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi): Different training institutions and vocational authorities, functioning under the administrative control of Federal and Provincial Governments are responsible to provide the skills and training to Pakistani workers/manpower. Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development is collaborating with Overseas Employment Promoters (OEPs) and NGOs to initiate vocational training skills institutions, The Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment (BE&OE) is in touch with NEVTEC and TEVTA, Punjab to establish technical trade centers through OEPs and NGOs with reference to skill matching of Pakistani workers according to requirements abroad.

29. **Seema Mohiuddin Jameeli:**

Will the Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan be pleased to state:

- (a) *the number of persons recruited in the Ministry during the period from 2008 to 2013 alongwith the criteria adopted therefore;*
- (b) *the names, posts, grades, domiciles, CNIC and addresses of those employees; and*
- (c) *whether the persons not hailing from Azad Jammu and Kashmir are entitled to get employment in the Ministry; if so, the criteria adopted therefor?*

Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan (Mr. Muhammad Berjees Tahir): (a) Twenty officials were appointed in this Ministry against the posts mentioned against each during the period from 2008 to 2013 according to regional/provincial quota prescribed by Establishment Division.

(b) The details are placed at Annex-I.

(c) Ministry of Kashmir Affairs & Gilgit-Baltistan is a Ministry of Federal Government and therefore, regional prescribed quota was observed at the then time. There is no ban/restriction on the persons not hailing from Azad Jammu and Kashmir for seeking employment in this Ministry.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library)

30. **Seema Mohiuddin Jameeli:**

Will the Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan be pleased to state:

- (a) *the total number of vehicles possessed by the Ministry at present alongwith the models make and place of registration thereof; and*

- (b) *the names of persons/employees who are utilizing the said vehicles at present alongwith the details thereof?*

Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan (Mr. Muhammad Berjees Tahir):

	Designation	Make/Type, Engine capacity and the vehicles	Utilization
1.	Ch. Muhammad Berjees Tahir Federal Minister	IDE-6090, Honda VTi, 1800 cc, 2009 Model	The vehicle in question is an alternative vehicle.
2.	Ch. Hamid Hameed Parliamentary Secretary	GD-480, Toyota Corolla, 2005	A vehicle is admissible to Parliamentary Secretary on whole time bases
3.	Mrs. Midhat Shahzad Joint Secretary	IDD-1795, 1000 cc, Cultus, 2005 Model	Under the use of Joint Secretary. The officer is on deputation from Govt of AJ&K, and is not entitled to Monetization.
4.	Protocol duty	GA-190, 1300 cc model 2004	The vehicle is being used for Protocol duties of this Ministry as well as of the dignitaries visiting Ministry.
5.	General duty	GA-983, 2005, 100cc, Suzuki Cultus	The vehicle is in use for General duties i.e to visit office of the AGPR, Supreme Court, National Assembly and Senate Secretariat etc.
6.	General Duty	GS-750, 2009 Model, 100cc, Suzuki Cultus	The vehicle in use by the officers of this Ministry for attending various meetings in Rawalpindi, Islamabad and AJ&K.
7.	General Duty	IDF-9432, 1992 Model, 800cc Suzuki Mehran	Off Road. Under condemnation process

31. Mohammad Salman Khan Baloch:

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the status of Pakistanis in Saudi Arabia at present who have violated the immigration laws of the said country during the last five years till date; and*
- (b) *the total number of Pakistani out of those are jails in Saudi Arabia at present?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) Saudi Government has established deportation centers in all the major cities of KSA. The Saudi Government does not share the information with the foreign Missions regarding the illegal immigrants who are deported to their respective countries. However, the persons who are detained in the deportation centers (Tarheel) are deported within one or two months after they complete pre-departure formalities. Therefore it can be presumed that all Pakistani nationals who are apprehended in the last five years have been deported to Pakistan except fresh detainees, who have been detained in the recent past. The officials of Pakistan Embassy regularly visit deportation centers and issue the out pass (Emergency Passport) to those Pakistanis who do not possess valid travel documents, besides meeting the Tarheel authorities and assisting them in completion of the pre-departure procedures at the earliest, as laid out by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

(b) The number of Pakistanis detained in various deportation centers keep on changing on daily basis due to the detention of new individuals and repatriation of old detainees. As of now, approximately six hundred Pakistanis are detained in different deportation centers and will be deported after they complete the pre-departure formalities.

32. **Mohammad Salman Khan Baloch:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the total quantity of wheat in tones imported and exported by the Government during the last five years alongwith price and quantity thereof?

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): Trading Corporation of Pakistan (TCP), a trading arm of Government of Pakistan imported a total quantity of 2,588,000 MT of wheat during 2008-09. Tender wise details showing the price at which the wheat was imported is attached at **Annexure-I**. No wheat was imported from 2009-10 to 2012-13.

TCP has not exported wheat during the last five years.

Annex-I

WHEAT IMPORTED DURING 2008-09

S #	Tender No. & date	Award QTY (MT)	Price US\$ PMT C&F
1	Imp/W8-2/08	100,000	399.45
	14-05-08	40,000	399.45
2	Imp/W8-3/08	50,000	409.88
	14-06-08	196,000	409.88
		50,000	409.88
		75,000	409.88
		45,000	409.88
		100,000	409.88
3	Imp/W8-4/08	100,000	374.00
	10-07-2008	175,000	374.00
		80,000	374.00
4	Imp/W8-7/08	100,000	379.71
	30-07-08	25,000	379.71
		40,000	379.71
		33,000	379.71
		40,000	379.71
		80,000	379.71
		37,000	379.71
		100,000	379.71
		50,000	379.71
5	Imp/W8-9/08	130,000	361.75
	07-08-2008	40,000	361.75
		40,000	361.75
6	Imp/W8-15/08	50,000	213.50
	04-12-2008	50,000	213.50
		100,000	213.50
		50,000	213.50
		180,000	213.50
		120,000	213.50
7	Imp/W8-17/08	40,000	213.50
		25,000	231.55
	12-01-2009	50,000	231.55
		35,000	231.55
		35,000	231.55
		67,500	231.55
		60,000	231.55

33. **Sajid Ahmed:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state the names, addresses and place of posting of ambassadors deputed in Pakistani High Commissions abroad at present?

Minister for Foreign Affairs: The number of Ambassadors/High Commissioners working in Pakistani Missions abroad at present is as under:—

List of Career Ambassadors/High Commissioners

S. No.	Place of Posting	Name of Ambassador / High Commissioner
1.	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	Vacant
2.	Abu Dhabi (UAE)	Mr. Asif Ali Khan Durrani (Designate)
3.	Algiers (Algeria)	Mr. Khalid Durrani
4.	Astana (Kazakhstan)	Mr. Shaukat Ali Mukadam
5.	Ashgabat (Turkmenistan)	Mr. Tassaduq Hussain
6.	Athens (Greece)	Dr. Saeed Khan Mohmand
7.	Azerbaijan (Baku)	Mr. Khalid Usman Qaiser (Designate)
8.	Baghdad (Iraq)	Mr. Shah M. Jamal
9.	Beijing (China)	Mr. Masood Khalid
10.	Belgrade (Serbia)	Mr. Arif Mahmood (Designate)
11.	Berlin (Germany)	Mr. Abdul Basit
12.	Berne (Switzerland)	Dr. Aman Rashid
13.	Bishkek (Kyrgyz Republic)	Mr. Abdul Mateen Khan
14.	Brasilia (Brazil)	Mr. Nasrullah Khan
15.	Bucharest (Romania)	Mr. Ayaz M. Khan
16.	Budapest (Hungary)	Mr. Iftekhhar Aziz.
17.	Bangkok (Thailand)	Dr. Sohail Khan
18.	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad
19.	Beirut (Lebanon)	Vacant
20.	Cairo (Egypt)	Mr. Manzoor ul Haq
21.	Canberra (Australia)	Mr. Abdul Malik Abdullah
22.	Copenhagen (Denmark)	Mr. Masroor A. Junejo
23.	Damascus (Syria)	Mr. Waheed Ahmed
24.	Dakar (Senegal)	Vacant
25.	Dhaka (Bangladesh)	Mr. Afrasiab Mehdi Hashmi
26.	Dublin (Ireland)	Mr. G. R. Malik.
27.	Dushanbe (Tajikistan)	Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial

S. No.	Place of Posting	Name of Ambassador / High Commissioner
28.	Dar-es-Salam (Tanzania)	Vacant
29.	Hanoi (Vietnam)	Mr. Zaigham ud Din Azam
30.	Harare (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Asaf Khan
31.	Havana (Cuba)	Qazi M. Khalilullah
32.	Jakarta (Indonesia)	Ms. Attiya Mahmood (Designate)
33.	Kathmandu (Nepal)	Mr. Arshad Saud Khosa
34.	Khartoum (Sudan)	Mr. Sarfraz A. Khanzada
35.	Kabul (Afghanistan)	Mr. Muhammad Sadiq (under transfer) (Syed Abrar Hussain (Designate)
36.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	Syed Hassan Raza (Designate)
37.	Kuwait (Kuwait)	Syed Abrar Hussain
38.	Lisbon (Portugal)	Ms. Humaira Hasan
39.	Madrid (Spain)	Mr. Rizwan-ul-Haq Mahmood
40.	Manama (Bahrain)	Mr. Jauhar Saleem
41.	Male (Maldives)	Mr. Muhammad Saeed Khan
42.	Manila (Philippines)	Mr. Safdar Hayat
43.	Moscow (Russia)	Vacant
44.	Mexico (Mexico)	Mr. Aitzaz Ahmad
45.	Muscat (Oman)	Mr. Ayaz Hussain
46.	Nairobi (Kenya)	Mr. Rafiuzzaman Siddiqui
47.	Ottawa (Canada)	Mian Gul Akbar Zeb
48.	Oslo (Norway)	Mr. Abdul Hameed
49.	Paris (France)	Mr. Ghalib Iqbal.
50.	Prague (Czech Republic)	Mr. Tajammul Altaf
51.	Pretoria (South Africa)	Mr. Najmus Saqib (Designate)
52.	Pyongyang (North Korea)	Syed Hasan Habib
53.	Phnom Penh (Cambodia)	Mr. Amjad Ali Sher
54.	Rabat (Morocco)	Mr. Waheed Ul Hasan
55.	Rome (Italy)	Ms. Tehmina Janjua
56.	Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)	Mr. Muhammad Nacem Khan
57.	Sana'a (Yemen)	Dr. Irfan Yusuf Shami
58.	Santiago (Chile)	Mr. Qasim Raza Muttaqi
59.	Seoul (South Korea)	Mr. Zahid Nasrullah Khan
60.	Singapore (Singapore)	Syed Hasan Javed
61.	Stockholm (Sweden)	Mr. Sajjad Kamran.
62.	Sofia (Bulgaria)	Mr. Jamshed Iftikhar
63.	Tashkent (Uzbekistan)	Mr. Riaz Hussain Bokhari
64.	Tokyo (Japan)	Mr. Farukh Amil.
65.	The Hague (Netherlands)	Mr. Moazzam Ahmed Khan
66.	Tunis (Tunisia)	Mr. Mushtaq Ali Shah
67.	Tehran (Iran)	Mr. Noor Muhammad Jadmani
68.	Vienna (Austria)	Ms Ayesha Riyaz
69.	Warsaw (Poland)	Dr. Khalid Hussain Memon
70.	Wellington (New Zealand)	Ms. Zehra H. Akbari
71.	Washington (USA)	Mr. Jalil Abbas Jilani

S. No.	Place of Posting	Name of Ambassador / High Commissioner
72.	Yangon (Myanmar)	Mr. Ehsan Ullah Batth

List of non-Career/contract Ambassadors/High Commissioners

S. No.	Place of Posting	Name of Ambassador	Remarks
1.	Abuja (Nigeria)	Lt. Gen. (R) Muhammad Ashraf Saleem	Retired from Armed Forces
2.	Amman (Jordan)	Lt. Gen. (R) Ahsan Azhar Hayat	Retired from Armed Forces
3.	Ankara (Turkey)	Mr. Haroon Shoukat	On Contract
4.	Bandar Seri Begawan (Brunei Darussalam)	Maj. Gen. (R) Ijaz Hussain Awan	Retired from Armed Forces
5.	Brussels (Belgium)	Mr. Munawar Saeed Bhatti	On Contract
6.	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	Maj. Gen. (R) Qasim Qureshi,	Retired from Armed Forces
7.	Doha (Qatar)	Mr. Shehzad Ahmed (Designate)	On Contract
8.	Geneva (Switzerland)	Mr. Zamir Akram	On Contract
9.	Kyiv (Ukraine)	Maj. Gen. (Retd).Wajahat Ali Muftie,	Retired from Armed Forces
10.	London (United Kingdom)	Mr. Wajid Shamsul Hassan	On Contract
11.	Port Louis (Mauritius)	Maj. Gen (Retd) Ulfat Hussain Shah	Retired from Armed Forces
12.	Sarajevo (Bosnia)	Maj. Gen. (R) Rehan Bashir (Designate)	Retired from Armed Forces
13.	Tripoli (Libya)	Lt. General (R) Javed Zia	Retired from Armed Forces
14.	New York (Parep UN)	Mr. Masood Khan	On Contract
15.	New Delhi (India)	Mr. Salman Bashir	On Contract

34. **Sajid Ahmed:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the names of companies to whom permits/NOCs for the import of prohibited and non-prohibited weapons have been issued by the Ministry during the years 2011-14?

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): The permits / NOCs for the import of only non-prohibited bore weapons are issued by the Commerce Division to the commercial importers of arms and ammunition. However, the then Minister for Commerce imposed ban on issuance of new authorizations / import permits and enhancement of import ceilings of existing authorised arms importers / companies in April, 2009. Since then neither fresh authorizations / import permits have been issued nor entitlements of the authorized importers have been enhanced by the Commerce Division.

35. **Shahjahan Baloch:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the name of the country for which Pakistan voted during the Expo-2020 held in November, 2013?

Reply not received.

36. **Siraj Muhammad Khan:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that all attached departments of the Ministry are working without their Chief Executives; if so, the reasons alongwith the time by which postings will be made therefor?

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): There are 11 Attached Departments/Organizations with the Ministry of Commerce. Out of which post of Chief Executive Officers exists in 07 departments/organizations, whereas the following 04 department/organizations are working without Chairman/Chief Executive Officer:

- i. State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan (SLIC);

- ii. National Insurance Company Limited (NICL);
- iii. Pakistan Reinsurance Company Limited (PRCL); and
- iv. Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP)

As per decision of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, a Commission has been constituted by the Establishment Division for appointment of Heads of Public Sector Organizations. The post of Chairman, SLIC and Chief Executive Officer, TDAP were advertised on 15-06-2013. The posts of Chief Executive Officer, NICL and PRCL were advertised on 02-07-2013. All the applications were forwarded to Establishment Division for further necessary action. Establishment Division can elaborate further the time by which posting will be made.

37. **Siraj Muhammad Khan:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) *the names of Commercial Councilors posted abroad at present
* alongwith method of their selection; and*
- (b) *the performance shown/made by those councilors during their tenure?*

Minister for Commerce (Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan): (a) The names of Commercial Counselors posted abroad at present alongwith the mode of criteria adopted for selection is attached at **Annex-A & Annex-B** accordingly.

(b) The performance of Trade Officers is evaluated by their respective Ambassadors and High Commissioners. Ministry of Commerce has developed a reporting mechanism for measuring their performance. Each Trade Officer is required to develop an Annual Plan and share monthly and quarterly report on the status implementation of the same. One of the major determinants of performance evaluation is the growth of Pakistani exports to the country where the Trade Officer is posted. A table indicating the percentage change in trade with countries where Pakistan has trade offices is attached as **Annex-C**.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library)

38. **Muhammad Jamal Ud Din:**

Will the Minister for States and Frontier Regions be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that Masood areas are completely open in South Waziristan for entrance of displaced persons; and*
- (b) *whether it is also a fact that the persons of the said areas are not going therein; if so, the reasons thereof?*

Minister for States and Frontier Regions (Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Abdul Qadir Baloch): (a) Total 52 villages of Mehsud areas are opened while 220 villages are still closed.

(b) The locals of the above mentioned villages are frequently visiting the opened area without any interception. However, proper mechanism of checking was in practice by Law Enforcement Agency (LEAs) at entrance points to South Waziristan Agency for the safety of inhabitants of the above (51) villages, which is appreciated by the local community of the area.

39. **Muhammad Jamal Ud Din:**

Will the Minister for States and Frontier Regions be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Masood Tribes cannot go to Wana via Tank; if so, the alternate route provided to them for going to Wana; if not, the reasons thereof?

Reply not received.

40. **Dr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani:**

Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the names of the senior officers and members of Pakistan Horticulture Development and Export Board at present alongwith their pay and privileges?

Reply not received.

41. **Dr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani:**

Will the Minister for States and Frontier Regions be pleased to refer to Un-Starred Question No.161 replied on 6-12-2013 and to state:

- (a) *the total cost incurred on provision of non food items kits alongwith details thereof; and*
- (b) *the name of authority who made payment alongwith head-wise details thereof?*

Reply not received.

42. **Munaza Hassan:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state the names of the officers working in the Ministry at present alongwith the designation-wise details thereof?

Minister for Foreign Affairs: The names of the officers working in the Ministry at present are as under:—

Foreign Secretary

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Foreign Secretary | Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|

Special Secretary

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | DG, Foreign Service Academy | Murad Ali |
| 2 | Special Secretary | Seema Naqvi |

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4	Middle East & Africa	Naela Chohan

Acting Additional Secretaries

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6.	Disarmament-P	Raza Bashir Tarar
7.	East Asia Pacific	Imran Yawar
8.	Economic Coordination & International Cooperation	Tanveer A. Khaskheli
9.	Europe-II	Zaheer Pervaiz Khan
10.	Headquarters & Finance	A.S. Babar Hashmi
11.	Mission Building	Arif Mehmood
12.	Middle East	Dr. Syed Rizwan Ahmed
13.	Personnel	Ghulam Dastgir
14.	South Asia	Riffat Masood
15.	SECDIV	Lt. Col. (Retd) Zafar Ali
16.	Special Project	Hamid Asghar Khan
17.	United Nations	Zaheer A. Janjua
18.	Policy Planning & Public Diplomacy	Leena S. Moazzam

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2	Audit & Inspection	Zahid Khan Jatoi
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7	Audit-II	Muhammad Hassan
8	Canada & Latin America	Awais Ahmad Khan
9	Communication & Security	Asif Khan
10	China	Imtiaz Feroz Gondal
11	Japan & Korea	Wajid Hasan Hashmi
12	Consular Affairs-I	Talib Hussain
13	Consular Affairs-II	Hasan Akhtar
14	Deputy Chief of Protocol (A&F)	Ali Ansar Zaidi
15	Deputy Chief of Protocol (P&I)	Sardar Muhammad Khattak
16	Deputy Chief of Protocol (Visit-I)	Syed Ahmad Maroof
17	Deputy Chief of Protocol (Visit-II)	Malik Qamar Abbas Khokhar
18	Deputy Chief of Protocol, Karachi	Rehan Naseer Siddiqui
19	Deputy Chief of Protocol, Lahore	Ahmed Farooq
20	Deputy Chief of Protocol, Peshawar	Shahzad Hussain
21	Acting Deputy Chief of Protocol, Quetta	Mohammad Anwar
22	Disarmament-P	Ahsan Nabeel
23	Disarmament-C	Lt. Col. Masrur Ahmed
24	Economic Coordination	Shahid Ali Seehar
25	Economic Coordination & International Cooperation	Shakeel Asghar
26	Economic Cooperation Organization & Central Asian Republics	Irfan Ullah
27	Europe-I	Shahbaz Hussain
28	Europe-II	Ameer Khurram Rathore
29	Europe-III	Fozia Manzoor
30	Finance	Muhammad Aftab Ch.
31	Organization of Islamic Countries	Rizwan Saeed Sheikh
32	Advisor to the Prime Minister office	Asif H. Memon

33	Foreign Secretary Office	Tipu Usmani
34	Gulf Region	Qasim Mohiuddin
35	General Services	Faraz Zaidi
36	India	Bilal Akram Shah
37	Iran and Turkey	Saad Ahmed Warraich
38	Special Assistant to the PM office	Dr. Muhammad Faisal
39	Mission Services	Bahadar Ali
40	Nepal, Burma, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Muhammad Saleem
41	Organization & Career Planning	Rukhsana Afzaal
42	Personnel-I	Syed Ali Asad Gillani
43	Personnel-II	Asif Khan
44	Public Diplomacy & Policy Planning	Mariam Mediha Aftab
45	Research	Bakht Baidar
46	SAARC	Shah Faisal Kakar
47	Security Council & Human Rights	Aqsa Nawaz
48	South East Asia Pacific	Mariam Saeed
49	Secret Section (Admn)	Fozia Fayyaz
50	United Nations-I	Dr. Bilal Ahmed
51	United Nations -II	Nauman Bashir Bhatti
52	Welfare	Asma Fatima
53	Foreign Service Academy	Faisal Aziz
54	Deputy Legal Adviser	Muhammad Saleem
55	Director Arabic	Zahid Raza Khan

Deputy Directors / Assistant Directors

1.	Assistant Chief of Protocol (I)	Danish Mahmood
2.	Assistant Chief of Protocol (II)	Shahid Iqbal
3.	Assistant Chief of Protocol (IV)	Nawab Adil Khan
4.	Assistant Chief of Protocol (V-II)	Khan Bilal Abdul Mohsin
5.	Assistant Chief of Protocol Karachi	Shaiq Ahmed Bhutto
6.	Assistant Chief of Protocol, Lahore	Ali Faraz
7.	Afghanistan-I	Shah Nazar Khan Afridi
8.	Afghanistan -II	Fayyaz Ahmed Khan
9.	Africa-I	Dr. Rana Tahir Jamil
10.	Africa-II	Moeen A. Mubeen, Acting Charge

11.	Afghan Trade Development Cell	Hafiz Muhammad Atiq, Acting Charge
12.	Audit-I	Uzair Zahid Shaikh
13.	Audit-II	Sham-us-Zaman
14.	Audit-III	Falak Sher
15.	Communication & Bag	Ashiq Hussain Babar, Acting Charge
16.	Central Asian Republics	Habib Munir
17.	Canada & Latin America	Ali Mehmood
18.	China-I	Rizwan Gul
19.	Consular-I	Hasan Akhtar
20.	Consular-II	Asad Abbas Awan
21.	Disarmament	Syed Atif Raza
22.	Economic Coordination	Faiza Haseeb
23.	Establishment-I	Muhammad Adil
24.	Establishment -II	Muhammad Jawad Ajmal
25.	Establishment -III	Dr. Ali Waqas
26.	Establishment -IV	Ilyas Khan, Acting Charge
27.	Establishment -V	Rubina Akhtar
28.	Establishment -VI	Mirza Danish Baig
29.	Europe-I	Saifullah Khan
30.	Europe-II	Masood Gul
31.	Europe-IV	Zain ul Abidin
32.	Finance-I	Shoaib Mubarak
33.	Finance-II	Shahid Mahmood
34.	Finance-III	Aurangzeb
35.	Finance-IV	Rao Abdul Hanan, Acting Charge
36.	Foreign Secretary Office	Yasir Ammar
37.	Secret Section (Political)	Haseeb Gohar
38.	General Services-II	Farhan Ali
39.	General Services -III	M. Asif Mehmood, Acting Charge
40.	General Services -IV	Saleem Mohammad Khan
41.	Human Rights	Maryam Rehman
42.	International Cooperation-I	Sadia Malik
43.	India-I	Mubashar Ahmad Tahir
44.	India-II	Saleem Ullah Khan
45.	Iran Turkey	Sarfraz Ahmed Khan
46.	Kashmir Affairs-I	Sidrah Aslam
47.	Japan & Korea	Hasnain Yousaf
48.	Legal	Muhammad Abdullah
49.	Middle East-I	Ali Sattar

50.	Middle East -II	Marwan Alex Ayyash
51.	Mission Services-I	Mateen A. Farooqui, Acting Charge
52.	Mission Services -II	Altaf Hussain Ghauri
53.	National Assembly Senate Affairs	Syed Farrukh Mehboob
54.	Nepal, Burma, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Shakeel Ahmed Siddiqui
55.	Organization & Management	Adeel Pervez
56.	Organization of Islamic Countries	Sughra Changezi
57.	Public Accounts Committee	Ahmad Nadeem Mustafa
58.	Pension Cell	Asim Ali Khan
59.	Rules	Hafiza Humaira Javed
60.	SAARC	Iqra Ashraf
61.	Special Assistant to the PM office	Ayesha Saeed
62.	South East Asia Pacific -I	Fahad Amjad
63.	South East Asia Pacific -II	Muhammad Azmat Farooq
64.	Spokesperson	Saman Muneeb
65.	Special Projects	Muhammad Jaffar
66.	Training & Career Planning	Kamran Dhangal
67.	United Nations-II	Azeem Ullah Cheema
68.	United Nations -III	Qazi Saleem Ahmed Khan
69.	United States of America-I	Alaa Mazher Bokhari
70.	United States of America -II	Ahmed Shami

43. **Shaikh Rohale Asghar:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the total number of Pakistani prisoners in UK who have been repatriated since 15-03-2008 till date; and*
- (b) *the charges levelled against the said prisoners?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) Seven Hundred and Fifty Eight (758) Pakistani prisoners have been repatriated through our Missions from United Kingdom to Pakistan, since 15-03-2008 till date.

(b) Charges against them include drugs dealing, financial fraud, rape, body assault, illegal travelling, drunk/unauthorized driving, murder, robbery and burglary etc.

44. Shaikh Rohale Asghar:

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the total number of Pakistani prisoners repatriated from Iran since 15-3-2008 till date; and*
- (b) *the allegations levelled against them?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) No Pakistani Prisoner has been repatriated through our Mission from Iran to Pakistan, since 15-03-2008 till date.

(b) Numerous Pakistanis entering illegally into Iran are pushed back by the Iranian authorities without informing our Mission in Iran.

45. Sahibzada Tariq Ullah:

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the year-wise total number of foreign visitors/delegations hosted by the Ministry during the period from 1-3-2008 till date alongwith the date of arrival, departure and purposes of their visits;*
- (b) *the total expenditures incurred therefor, separately, alongwith the details thereof; and*
- (c) *the benefits achieved by the country therefrom?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) & (b) The details of foreign visitors / delegations hosted by the Ministry and its expenditures are attached as **Annex- "A"**.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library)

46. **Sahibzada Muhammad Yaqub:**

Will the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

- (a) *the year-wise details of funds allocated/transferred to Workers Welfare Board during the last five years; and*
- (b) *the year-wise details of expenditures thereof during the said period?*

Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development (Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi) : (a) The year-wise details of funds allocated/transferred to Workers Welfare Boards during the last five years is attached at **Annex-I**.

(b) The year-wise details of expenditures during the said period is as under:—

(Rs. in million)

Years	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan	Total
2008-09	1,757.560	2,317.050	1,995.780	578.900	6,649.29
2009-10	2,558.000	2,298.000	1,246.000	495.900	6,597.9
2010-11	2,723.269	1,612.026	3,480.576	358.476	8,174.347
2011-12	2,547.176	1,604.790	4,059.032	793.965	9,004.963
2012-13	2,649.791	1,524.373	5,977.681	501.118	10,652.963
Total	12,235.796	9,356.239	16,759.069	2,728.359	41,079.463

YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF FUNDS ALLOCATED AND TRANSFERRED / RELEASED TO PROVINCIAL WWBS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

(Rupees in Million)

Name of Board	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Grand Total	
	Budget Allocation	Funds Released / Transferred	Budget Allocation	Funds Released / Transferred	Budget Allocation	Funds Released / Transferred	Budget Allocation	Funds Released / Transferred	Budget Allocation	Funds Released / Transferred	Budget Allocation	Funds Released / Transferred
Punjab	1,756,700	1,757,560	2,938,000	2,558,000	3,777,400	2,723,269	2,547,176	2,547,176	4,212,500	2,649,791	15,271,776	12,235,796
Sindh	2,478,000	2,317,050	2,573,000	2,288,000	1,767,000	1,612,026	1,604,790	1,604,790	2,466,573	1,524,373	10,889,363	9,356,239
KPK	2,095,520	1,995,780	1,828,547	1,246,000	2,733,500	3,480,576	4,059,032	4,059,032	6,031,542	5,977,581	16,748,141	16,759,089
Balochistan	604,360	578,900	586,200	495,900	591,200	359,476	793,965	793,965	1,100,229	501,118	3,677,954	2,728,359
Total:	6,974,580	6,649,290	7,927,747	6,697,900	8,669,100	8,174,347	9,004,963	9,004,963	13,810,844	10,652,963	46,587,234	41,079,463

47. **Aisha Syed:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the total amount of funds allocated for repair and renovation of Pakistan Consulate, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia during the year 2013-14;*
- (b) *whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to extend the existing premises of the said consulate by developing the land purchased near the said consulate;*
- (c) *if the answer to part (b) above is in the affirmative, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) The budget allocated to Pakistan Consulate, Jeddah for repair and renovation for the year 2013-14 is as under:—

Mission	Classification of Head	Budget 2013-14
Jeddah	A13301-repair of Office Building	460,000

(b) A plot measuring 18,400 sq. meters is owned by the Government of Pakistan for the construction of new consulate building. It is located about 5-6 kilometers away from the existing government owned building of the Mission. The present premises of the Consulate General cannot be extended due to lack- of space.

(c) The Government of the Saudi Arabia has decided to develop a new Diplomatic Quarters in the outskirts of Jeddah, where all diplomatic missions would be housed. The time line for shifting of all foreign missions including Pakistan's Mission to the new Diplomatic Enclave is yet to be conveyed by the Saudi Government. In view of this, the proposal for construction of new Consulate General building on the plot owned by the Mission has been postponed. The Ministry is now awaiting Saudi Government's decision about relocation to the new Diplomatic Quarters.

48. **Aisha Syed:**

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state the facilities being provided to the Pakistani and Saudi staff in the Pakistani Consulate situated in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia at present?

Minister for Foreign Affairs: All local-based employees in the Mission except one, who is a Lebanese national, are Pakistani nationals. Local-based employees are not receiving any facility other than salary. Pak-based employees are provided following facilities as per government rules:

- (a) Accommodation according to their entitlement as approved by the Ministry on the basis of rent paid directly to the landlords.
- (b) Medical treatment at the clinics of Category "B", approved by the government.
- (c) Unlike other Missions, education subsidy is not provided to Pak-based members of the Mission.
- (d) No other special facility is provided.

KARAMAT HUSSAIN NIAZI,
Secretary.

ISLAMABAD:

The 28th January, 2014.