

PRIME MINISTER'S PROGRAM OF GREEN YOUTH MOVEMENT

CLUB (GYM-DUHS)

THE CLEAN & GREEN KARACHI

Introduction:

It's Syed Ahmed Maaz doing MBBS from Dow International Medical College. Earlier in the past, I have led different medical students' movements, filed numerous petitions at the Sindh High Court against the Pakistan Medical Commission and successfully managed to get rid of them after finding common ground with the Federal Health Minister by passing the PM&DC bill in the Senate and National Assembly of Pakistan.

Metropolitan cities like Karachi are always challenging to administer and maintain. To manage this metropolis, you need a stronger Municipal Government with proper planning. Being a densely populated city, it faces several significant issues. It is dealing with a power and energy crisis, informal settlements, security and crime difficulties, sanitation and waste management, transportation congestion, and mostly overpopulation and urban sprawl as a result of bad administration and corruption.

Due to a severe lack of funding, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to address all of the grave problems our city is currently experiencing. As a result, developing ideas for raising money is crucial before creating any plans of action.

Carbon Taxation/ Environmental taxes as an adequate measure to gather funds as well as counter Global Warming by decreasing Greenhouse Gases:

Developed countries like the UK, China, New Zealand, even the whole EU have adopted the idea of Environmental taxes mainly Carbon Taxation. Carbon taxes may be implemented easily because they can be added to current fuel taxes, which are often easy to collect in most nations. It is also conceivable to include carbon taxes in the royalties that the oil and gas drilling and coal mining sectors pay.

Putting a price on carbon emissions is intended to reduce the demand for fossil fuel-based energy sources and encourage the use of low or non emitting energy sources such as natural gas, renewables (e.g., hydro, wind, solar, etc.) and nuclear. An increase in the price of fossil fuels with higher carbon emissions/ Carbon taxation encourages people and companies to move to alternative, frequently cleaner fuels. Although these fuels may initially cost more, users are encouraged to switch to lower-carbon energy sources, use less energy, or use energy more effectively as a result of the higher price.

Finland makes up to 3% of their GDP through environmental taxes. Uruguay has the highest carbon tax rate in the world as of April 1, 2022, at 137 dollars per metric tonne of CO₂ equivalent (USD / tCO₂e). A carbon price of \$35 per tonne would be most successful in lowering emissions in countries that utilise a lot of coal, such China, India, and South Africa. The tax would approximately double coal prices, but it would only slightly raise fuel prices at

the pump. In contrast, in some situations, such as Canada and several European nations, even a carbon price of \$70 per tonne falls short of what is required. This is due in part to the stricter commitments made by these nations.

Carbon taxes can be collected from fuel suppliers and are imposed on coal, oil products, and natural gas according to their carbon content. They will then transfer the tax to consumers in the form of increased costs for goods and services reliant on them, such as petrol, heating oil, electricity, and so on. By investing in or changing their behaviour, this encourages both producers and consumers to use less energy and switch to fuels with lower carbon emissions or renewable energy sources. If a person engages in activity that causes GHG emissions to exceed the established emission criteria, that person will be responsible for paying the carbon tax. Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, perfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, and sulphur hexafluoride are among the greenhouse gases discussed.

Check & Balance Mechanism:

To ensure tax transparency, the following steps must be taken to ensure the process runs smoothly;

1. **Monitoring and Reporting:** Industries and significant polluters may be compelled to periodically monitor and report their emissions. Installing pollution monitoring tools like continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS), which track emissions in real time, can help with this. The regulatory authorities or pertinent entities get these reports from the companies.
2. **Verification and Auditing:** To guarantee the correctness and dependability of reported emissions, independent auditing and verification procedures are carried out. To authenticate the emissions data given by companies and industries, these might include site inspections, data audits, and third-party verification.

All of the Environmental Taxation is to be carried out by the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) under the supervision/ consultation of the Finance Secretary of Sindh Sajid Jamal Abro & Finance Minister of Sindh Syed Murad Ali Shah. It is up to the Finance department to decide the proportions of taxation considering the inflation rate.

The only purposes for which the money raised through environmental taxes may be utilised are the improvement of the city or the prevention or mitigation of climate change that is SDGs goal 13. By using environmental taxes, we can reduce Greenhouse Gases (GHG) while also raising a little amount of money. In light of the fact that Good Health & well being is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we must take quick action on the disposal and management of solid wastes. Due to the fact that incorrect buildup and treatment of solid wastes in Karachi can lead to the development of a number of illnesses, including respiratory and gastrointestinal infections like cholera, dysentery, hepatitis A, and vector transmitted illnesses like malaria and dengue fever.

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs):

Implementing a proper solid waste management framework in a metropolitan city like Karachi requires a comprehensive approach involving multiple steps and stakeholders.

Through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), this landmark can be achieved to an extent. There are multiple Waste Management Companies working in Pakistan and specifically in Karachi such as Alico Waste Experts, NJC waste management system, MHSONS Eco waste management etc. We can achieve the finest waste management system through commercialisation of it. Funds gathered from Environmental Taxes/ Carbon Taxation will be utilised here efficiently. There are more risks of corruption and mishandling of funds in Governmental set up but achieving it through PPP we can easily avoid it and exploit our funds in the best way.

To attract private sector participation and cutting costs of service it is important to have appropriate contract periods. To make the contracts with the private sector effective and bankable their duration & compensation should be sufficient. They have to be for a length of time that will allow the contractor to pay back the loans he took out to refinance the workspace or buy the necessary equipment. It is crucial to specify the exact time operations begin. Putting excessive pressure on the contractor to begin early frequently results in a poor start and bad reputation.

1. The contractor should be given enough time to prepare before the operation begins.
2. When particular instruments and equipment are to be produced or imported and require multiple approvals, special care should be provided.
3. For the successful operation of big contracts for garbage collection, it should be insisted that the project be started in stages and scaled up over a fair length of time.

Terms of Payment:

1. The most commonly used payment methods are lump sum and unit price.
2. In the lump sum contract, the contractor has no risk, gets a fair deal and the risk is reduced.
3. Collection & transportation services are usually paid on the number of vehicle trips for transportation.
4. Street sweeping contracts are either lump sum based or manpower based.

Legislation:

All the legislation and paperwork must be done by the relationship between the Provincial Government and City's Municipal Government whereas City Municipal Government to be made the supervising body of the PPPs contract. And a separate body to be made by the Municipal Govt. to oversee the allocation of funds and work efficiency. There must be seven different PPPs contracts for all seven districts of Karachi to divide their work and make the waste management system more efficient. Cantonment Areas to be supervised by the separate body as well introduced by the Municipal Government.

Summary:

Due to the lack of funds, lack of taxation policy and flawed local governments, it is not possible to run the Metropolitan cities. And in order to work on the significant issues of the city, proper taxation and gathering of funds must be introduced. And the best way to do that is to introduce Environmental Taxation/Carbon Taxation as it will motivate the industries to reduce the demand for fossil fuel-based energy sources and encourage the use of low or

non emitting energy sources indirectly reducing Greenhouse gases and directly will help us in collection of funds to be used for Public Private Partnerships regulating Solid Waste Management issue in the city, that will be supervised by the special body to be introduced by the Municipal Government in consultation with the Provincial Government.

With proper regulation of the shared idea, we can easily change the dynamics of this city and get included in the developed metropolitan cities of the world.

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