Government of Pakistan
Cabinet Secretariat
Cabinet Division

Year Book
2011-12

FOREWORD

Rule 25 of the Rules of Business 1973 requires every Division of the Federal Government to prepare a Year Book on its activities and achievements during the year. The Year Book is prepared for information of the Cabinet as well as general public. The annual publication of this year book is also a recognition of the public's right to information.

In compliance with its responsibility under the above Rules, the Cabinet Division has prepared its Year Book for the year 2011-12. Objective of this book is to keep the public informed on the important activities undertaken by the Cabinet Division and the organizations/bodies/departments under its administrative control.

It is hoped that this publication will serve as an important reference book for the public, scholars and researchers, etc.

Nargis Sethi
Cabinet Secretary

Islamabad,
February, 2013

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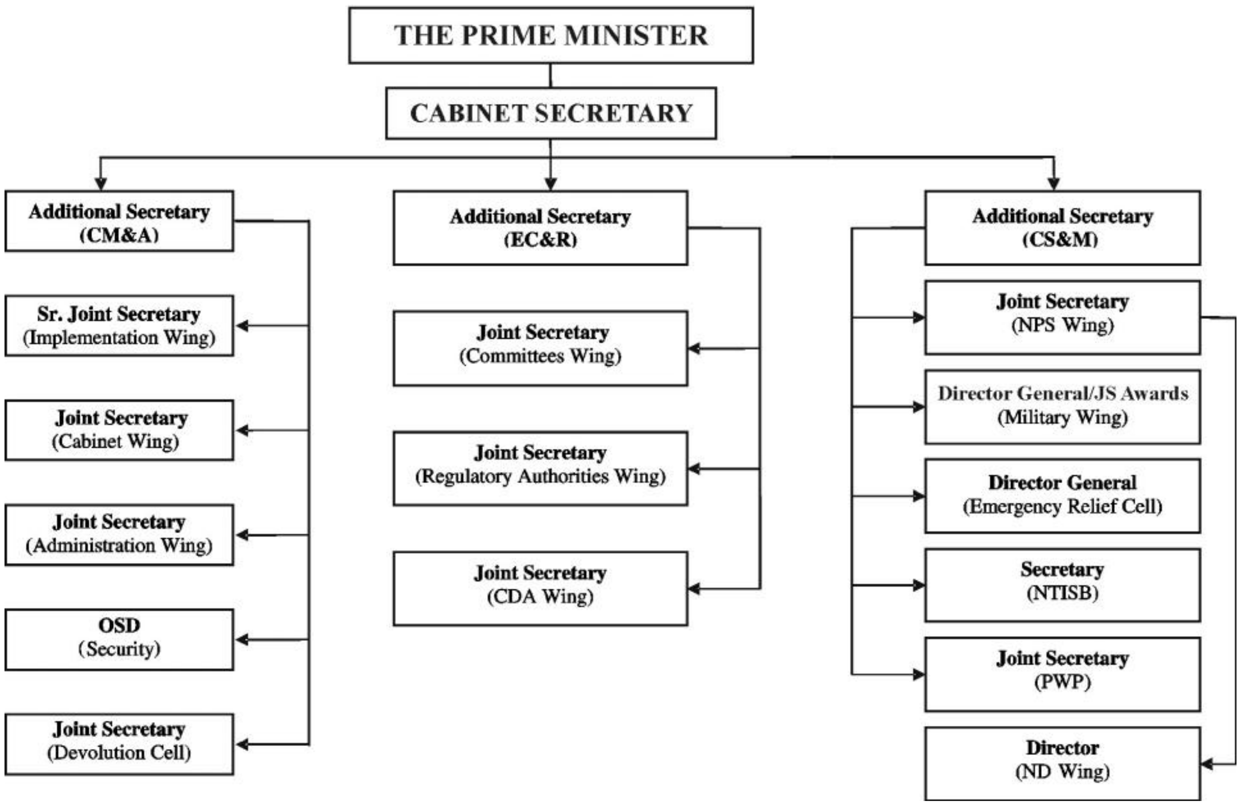
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CABINET DIVISION

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



FUNCTIONS OF CABINET DIVISION

Cabinet Division is the pivotal secretarial setup of the Federation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and symbolizes the mode of dispensation of the executive authority of the State under the Constitution & the Rules of Business framed there under.

The Rules of Business 1973 have allocated the following functions to the Cabinet Division:

1. All secretarial work for the Cabinet, National Economic Council and their Committees, Secretaries' Committee, including follow-up and implementation of decisions of all these bodies.

2. National Economic Council: Its constitution and appointment of members.

3. Secretaries' Committee.

4. The Central Pool of Cars.

5. All matters relating to the President, the Prime Minister, Federal Ministers, Ministers of State, Persons of Minister's status without Cabinet rank, Special Assistants to the Prime Minister.

6. Appointments, resignations, salaries, allowances and privileges of Provincial Governors.

7. Strength, terms and conditions of service of the personal staff of Ministers, Ministers of State, Special Assistants to the Prime Minister, dignitaries who enjoy the rank and status of a Minister or Minister of State.

8. Rules of Business: Setting up of a Division, allocation of business to a Division and

constitution of a Division or group of Divisions as a Ministry.

9. Budget for the Cabinet: Budget for the Supreme Judicial Council.

10. Implementation of the directives of the President and the Prime Minister.

11. Preparation of the Annual Report on Observance and Implementation of Principles of Policy in relation to affairs of the Federation.

12. Coordination of defence effort at the national level by forging an effective liaison between the Armed Forces, Federal Ministries and the Provincial Governments at the national level; Secretariat functions of the various Post-War Problems.

13. Federal Intelligence.

14. Communications Security.

15. Instructions for delegations abroad and categorization of international conferences.

16. Security and proper custody of official documents and Security Instructions for protection of classified matter in Civil Departments.

17. Preservation of State Documents.

18. Coordination: Control of residential telephones and staff cars; Staff Car Rules; common services such as Tele-printer Service, Mail Delivery Service, etc.

19. Civil Awards: Gallantry Awards.

20. Toshakhana.

21. Disaster Relief.

22. Repatriation of civilians and civil internees from India, Bangladesh and those stranded in Nepal and other foreign countries, and all other concerned matters.

23. Resettlement and rehabilitation of civilians and civil Government servants uprooted from East Pakistan including policy for grant of relief and compensation for losses suffered by them.

24. All matters arising out of options exercised by and expatriation of Bengalis from Pakistan.

25. Grant of subsistence allowances to Government servants under the rule making control of the Government of East Pakistan and its corporations, and their families stranded in West Pakistan.

26. Management of movable and immovable properties left by the Bengalis in Pakistan.

27. Administration of the “Special Fund” for POWs and civilian internees held in India and War displaced persons.

28. Defence of Pakistan Ordinance and Rules.

29. Stationery and Printing for Federal Government Official Publications.

30. The National Archives including the Muslim Freedom Archives.

31. Administrative control of the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority(NEPRA), Pakistan Telecommunications Authority(PTA), Frequency Allocation Board(FAB), Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority(OGRA), Public Procurement Regulatory Authority(PPRA),Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan (IPO-Pakistan) and Capital Development Authority(CDA).

32. Peoples Works Programme (Rural Development Programme).

33. Pride of Performance Award in the field of Arts.

34. Pakistan Chairs Abroad.

35. Selection of Scholars against Pakistan Chairs Abroad by the Special Selection Board.

36. Naming of institutions in the name of Quaid-e-Azam and other high and distinguished personages.

2. In order to carry out its functions efficiently and effectively, the Cabinet Division has been divided into three distinct parts. Each part, placed under an Additional Secretary, is further divided into different Wings. Each Wing is headed by a Senior Joint Secretary, Joint Secretary or an officer of equivalent rank.

3. The functions, which are not performed in the Cabinet Division, are carried out through its Attached Departments and autonomous/statutory bodies/organizations. These are listed below:

(i) **Attached Departments:**

(a) Department of Communications Security;

(b) Department of Stationery and Forms;

(c) National Archives of Pakistan;

(ii) **Regulatory bodies:**

(a) Frequency Allocation Board;

(b) National Electric Power Regulatory Authority;

(c) Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority;

(d) Pakistan Telecommunication Authority;

(e) Public Procurement Regulatory Authority;

(iii) **<u>Other bodies/organizations</u>:**

(a) Abandoned Properties Organization;

(b) Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan;

(c) Capital Development Authority(CDA);

(d) Printing Corporation of Pakistan;

(e) Relief Goods Dispatch Organization, Karachi;

(f) National Institute of Health;

(g) National Health Emergency Preparedness and Responses Network;

(h) National Colleges of Arts at Lahore and Rawalpindi;

(i) Pakistan Medical Research Council;

(j) Health Services Academy, Islamabad;

(k) Federal Dental and Medical College, Islamabad;

(l) Women and Chest Diseases Hospital, Rawalpindi;

(m) Federal Government Tuberculosis Centre, Rawalpindi;

(n) National Book Foundation;

4. Activities and performance of different Wings, Departments, Bodies and Organizations are described in the succeeding pages.

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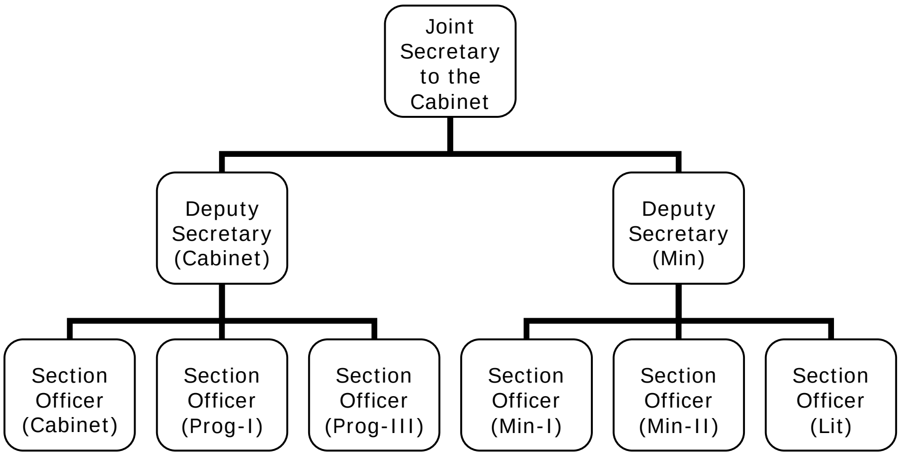
WINGS UNDER
THE ADDITIONAL SECRETARY
(CM&A)

CABINET WING

Organization



Functions

1. All secretarial work for the Cabinet and Secretaries' Committee.

2. Monitoring implementation of decisions of Cabinet, its Committees and Secretaries' Committee.

3. Custody and maintenance of record of meetings of the Cabinet, and Secretaries' Committee as well as its declassification.

4. Circulation of Year Books of all the Divisions for information of the Cabinet in pursuance of Rule 25(3) of the Rules of Business 1973.

Activities during 2011-12

During the financial year 2011-12, 28 meetings of the Cabinet were convened. Out of which 4 meetings were convened in the Provincial Capitals. A total of 263 Summaries initiated by various Ministries/Divisions were considered/ disposed of in the Cabinet meetings. The proceedings of all the meetings were duly minutes and the decisions were conveyed, for meaningful implementation, to the concerned Divisions and duly monitored till they were implemented. The summaries included legislative proposals, approvals of the Cabinet for starting negotiations with foreign countries on mutual instruments/agreements and Memoranda of Understanding, approvals for formal signing/ratification of these instruments, consideration of policy proposals and the reports of different Committees, etc.

The following eleven (11) Divisions did not submit any Summary:-

1	Capital Administration and Development Division
2	Education and Trainings Division
3	Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan Division
4	National Food Security and Research Division
5	National Harmony Division
6	National Heritage and Integration Division
7	National Regulations and Services Division
8	Overseas Pakistanis Division
9	Parliamentary Affairs Division
10	Ports and Shipping Division
11	Statistics Division

Year Books for 2010-11, received from twenty six (26) Divisions, were circulated for information of Cabinet, Ministers of State, Advisers/Special Assistants to the Prime Minister and other dignitaries. The following Divisions did not submit their Year Books for the year 2010-2011:

1	Commerce Division
2	Establishment Division
3	Foreign Affairs Division
4	Housing & Works Division
5	Human Rights Division
6	Interior Division
7	Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan Division
8	Petroleum and Natural Resources Division
9	Privatization Division
10	Textile Industry Division

PROGRESS-I SECTION

1.	Cabinet meetings held during the financial year 2011-2012	28
2.	Decisions taken during the financial year 2011-2012	252
3.	Total Decisions Implemented	134
4.	Decisions under implementation at the close of financial year on 30th June 2012	118
	Percentage of Implementation	**53%**

PROGRESS-III SECTION

Submission of Summaries for consideration of the Cabinet pertaining to Ministries/Divisions on implementation of Cabinet decisions.

MINISTERIAL - I SECTION

Ministerial Wing deals with important matters relating to the President, ex-Presidents the Prime Minister, Federal Ministers/Ministers of State and Advisers/Special Assistants to the Prime Minister and persons of Minister’s status and the Rules of Business, 1973. During the year 2011-12, six (06) new Ministries have been created with the approval of the Prime Minister to provide a working umbrella to various departments/ organizations of the devolved Ministries/Divisions which were retained at the Federal level. Consequently, amendments in the Rules of Business, 1973 have been made. The updated list of Ministries /Divisions is given below:-

S. No.	MINISTRIES	DIVISIONS		
1.	**2.**	**3.**		
1.	Cabinet Secretariat.	1.	(i)	Cabinet Division.
		2.	(ii)	Establishment Division.
2.	Ministry of Capital Administration and Development	3.		Capital Administration and Development Division
3.	Ministry of Commerce.	4.		Commerce Division.
4.	Ministry of Communications.	5.		Communications Division.
5.	Ministry of Climate Change.	6.		Climate Change Division.
6.	Ministry of Defence.	7.		Defence Division.
7.	Ministry of Defence Production.	8.		Defence Production Division.
8.	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics.	9.	(i)	Economic Affairs Division.
		10.	(ii)	Statistics Division.
9.	Ministry of Education and Trainings	11.		Education and Trainings Division
10.	Ministry of Finance, Revenue and Planning & Development.	12.	(i)	Finance Division.
		13.	(ii)	Revenue Division.
		14.	(iii)	Planning and Development Division.
11.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	15.		Foreign Affairs Division.
12.	Ministry of Housing.	16.		Housing Division.
13.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	17.		Human Resource Development Division.
14.	Ministry of Human Rights.	18.		Human Rights Division.

1.	2.	3.		
15.	Ministry of Industries	19.		Industries Division.
16.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	20.		Information and Broadcasting Division.
17.	Ministry of Information Technology	21.		Information Technology and Telecommunications Division.
18.	Ministry of Interior.	22.		Interior Division.
19.	Ministry of Inter Provincial Coordination	23.		Inter Provincial Coordination Division.
20.	Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan.	24.		Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan Division.
21.	Ministry of Law and Justice.	25.		Law and Justice Division.
22.	Ministry of Narcotics Control.	26.		Narcotics Control, Division.
23.	Ministry of National Harmony	27.		National Harmony Division.
24.	Ministry of National Heritage and Integration.	28.		National Heritage and Integration Division.
25.	Ministry of National Regulations and Services	29.		National Regulations and Services Division.
26.	Ministry of National Food Security and Research	30.		National Food Security and Research Division.
27.	Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis.	31.		Overseas Pakistanis Division.
28.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.	32.		Petroleum and Natural Resources Division.
29.	Ministry of Ports and Shipping.	33.		Ports and Shipping Division.
30.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.	34.		Parliamentary Affairs Division.
31.	Ministry of Postal Services.	35.		Postal Services Division.
32.	Ministry of Privatization.	36.		Privatization Division.
33.	Ministry of Production	37.		Production Division
34.	Ministry of Railways.	38.		Railways Division.
35.	Ministry of Religious Affairs.	39.		Religious Affairs Division.
36.	Ministry of Science and Technology.	40.		Scientific and Technological Research Division.
37.	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions.	41.		States and Frontier Regions Division.
38.	Ministry of Textile Industry.	42.		Textile Industry Division.
39.	Ministry of Water and Power.	43.		Water and Power Division.
40.	Ministry of Works	44.		Works Division.

During the year, 2012 changes in the Federal Cabinet and consequential matters were dealt with expeditiously and qualitatively. A High Powered Committee to Resolve Post Devolution Issues has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister for Religious Affairs. Cabinet Division, on different forums, e.g. committees of National Assembly and Senate, resolved the issues cropped up after the devolution process. A Devolution Cell has also been created to look into the matters of staff/assets/liabilities of devolved Ministries.

MINISTERIAL - II SECTION

Min-II section deals with matters relating to Governors/Ex-Governors of the Provinces. The Section also deals with visits abroad of the dignitaries/officials on Government account. In this regard cases which require approval of the Prime Minister are routed through Cabinet Division. During the year 2011-2012, 570 summaries were examined for further submission to the Prime Minister. Principles of Policy are laid down in Chapter 2 of Part-II of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Article 29 to 40. Article 29(3) of the Constitution requires an Annual Report on Observance and Implementation of these principles in relation to the affairs of the Federation to be prepared and laid down before the National Assembly. The Rules of Business, 1973, entrust the responsibility for preparation of the annual report to the Cabinet Division. Min-II section compiles, prints and provides copies of the report to Law and Justice Division for placing before both houses of the Parliament.

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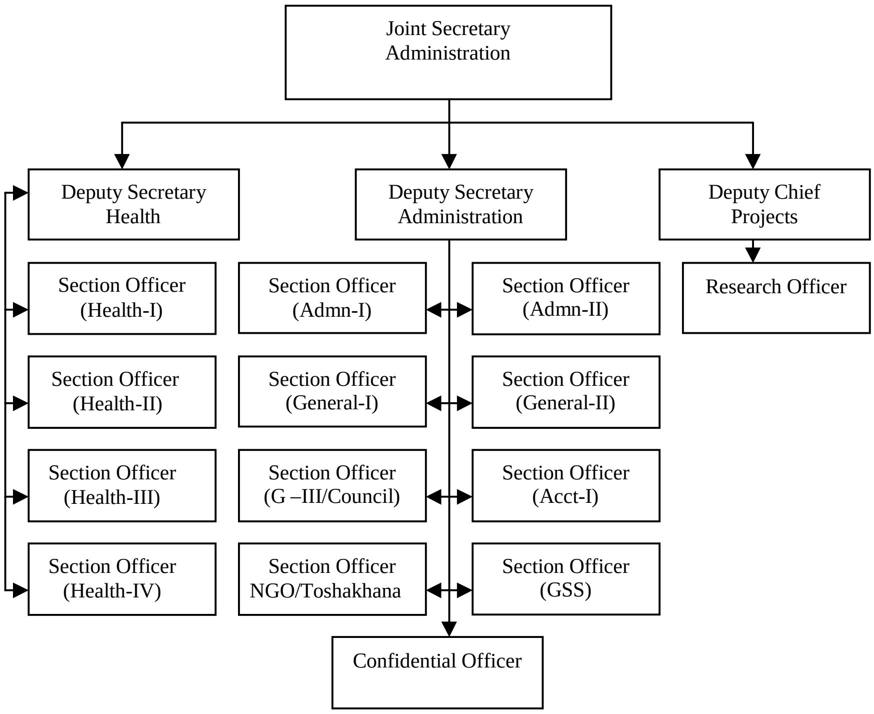
ADMINISTRATION WING

Organization



Functions

1. Personnel Administration and Human Resource Management of officers/officials of the Cabinet Division.

2. Procurement, upkeep, repair & maintenance and condemnation of machinery & equipment, furniture & fixture, vehicles & stationery.

3. Preparation of budget/re-appropriation and all financial matters of officers and staff of Cabinet Division.

4. Matters relating to the National Internship Programme.

5. Business relating to Parliament of Pakistan.

6. Matters relating to Toshakhana on receipt and disposal of gifts.

7. Matters relating to green telephones.

8. Compilation and Printing of Official Telephone Directory.

9. Matters relating to Mail Delivery Service, including bag service between Islamabad and Provincial capitals.

10. Scrutinizing and examination, monitoring/ evaluation and study analysis of Public Sector Development Projects.

Activities during 2011-2012

- Under the Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Balochistan Package, 4 posts of BPS-7 to 16 were filled after meeting the codal formalities.

- The Health Wing was established under the supervision of Joint Secretary (Admn) with the newly created 30 Posts of various categories.

- 38 Posts of various categories were created for Medical and Dental College (FM&DC), Islamabad.

- NOC for recruitment against 30 posts in National Health Emergency and Preparedness & Response Network (NHE&PN), NIH Chak Shahzad, Islamabad was obtained from Establishment Division.

- The services of 4 Research Consultants were hired for assistance of the Abbottabad Inquiry Commission which was constituted in exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 and Sub-Section (1) of Section 5 of the Pakistan Commissions of Inquiry Act 1956 (VI of 1956).

- In pursuance of Finance Division O.M.No.F.19(55) Legal-II/2010-1055, dated 23rd December, 2011 the 38 posts of Private Secretaries have been up-graded from BS-17 to BS-18 and BS-18 to BS-19. Break up is as under:-

Cabinet Division (Main)	**11**
Devolution Cell	**17**

Parliamentary Business

During the financial year 2011-12, 355, Questions and 130 Motions/Call Attention Notices etc. from the Senate/National Assembly were responded and the Briefs prepared as required for the Minister in-charge of the Cabinet Division for replies on the floor of the house. During the budget session held in June, 2012, 155 Cut Motions were disposed of. Further, (120) Meetings of the Senate/National Assembly Standing Committees were held during the financial year 2011-12.

Toshakhana

During the year 2011-12, a sum of Rupees 3,322,050 was deposited to the Government Treasury towards the retention cost of gifts by the recipients, as per procedure.

Development Projects

The Cabinet Division sponsored 32 development projects during the financial year 2011-12 out of these, the following three projects are of important nature:

S. No.	Name of Project	Approved Cost (Rs. Million)	Date of Approval	Date of Completion	Status
1	Establishment of Allergy Center with Diagnostic, curative and Research Facilities, NIH, Islamabad.	39.876	02-01-2008 (DDWP)	31-12-2012	Rs. 24.500 million has been released during Financial Year 2011-12 and to the project is expected to be completed in December, 2012.
2.	Establishment of Reference Laboratory for strengthening of Food Quality Control System at Nutrition Division, NIH	25.145	05-10-2006 (DDWP)	31-12-2012	Rs. 2.716 million has been released for Financial Year 2011-12 and the project is expected to be completed in December, 2012.
3.	Conservation and Restoration of Rare Manuscript and collection of Material of National Archives of Pakistan.	17.960	16-04-2010 (CDWP)	30-06-2014	Rs. 4.200 million has been released for Financial Year 2011-12 and the project is expected to be completed in Year , 2014.

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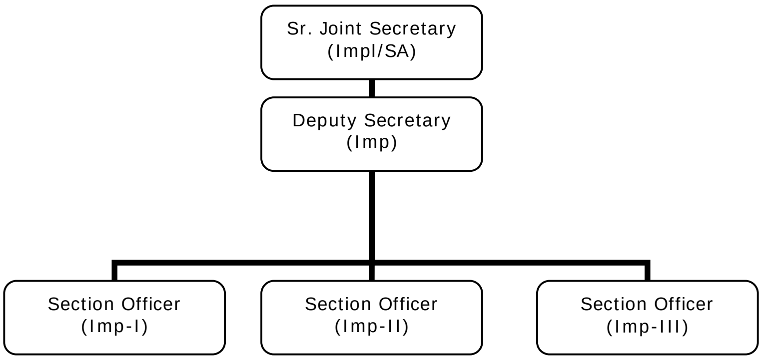
IMPLEMENTATION WING

Organization



Implementation Wing of the Cabinet Division is responsible for ensuring monitoring and timely implementation of the President/Prime Minister's Directives by the executing agencies. On receipt of directive(s) from the President/Prime Minister's Secretariat, Implementation Wing coordinates with the concerned Federal Ministers/Divisions and Provincial Governments and on the basis of feedback consolidates reports for submission to the President/Prime Minister's Secretariat on monthly basis.

2. During the period under review, in addition to formal follow up letters, review meetings were also held periodically with the representatives of all concerned to expedite pace of implementation of directive(s). In addition, a system of close liaison has been developed with focal persons of the Federal Ministries/Divisions and Provincial Governments to improve progress on implementation of the directive(s).

3. Table depicting status of the directives of the President/Prime Minister's (present regime) during the period from 1st July, 2008 to date is as under:-

Issuing Authority	**Number of Directives**		
	Received	**Implemented**	**Under Process**
Mr. Asif Ali Zardari	71	19	52
Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani	1030	491	539
Raja Pervaiz Ashraf	23	Nil	23
Total	**1124**	**510**	**614**

4. Senior Joint Secretary (Imp/Special Assignments), in addition to implementation of President/Prime Minister's directives, also performed the duty for recording/drafting of the minutes of the briefings/presentations made to the President by different Ministries/Divisions/Provinces and Organizations during the year 2011-12. Seven meetings were held during the period and minutes were recorded/drafted and dispatched to the President's Secretariat well in time.

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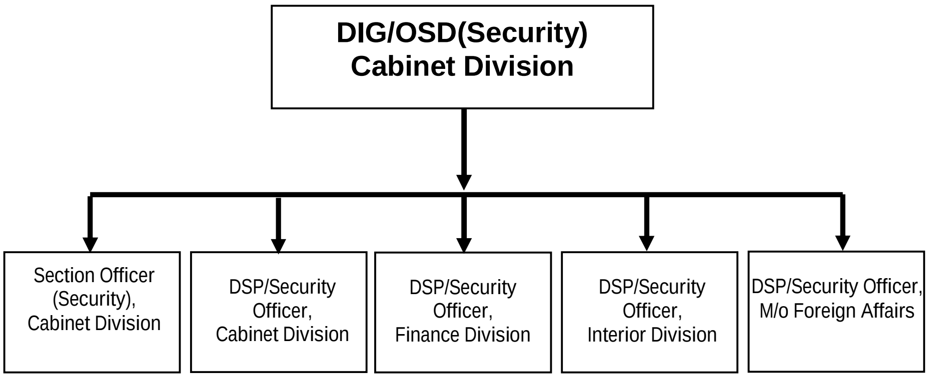
SECURITY WING

Organization



Ultimate responsibility for security arrangements rests with the Secretary of the particular Ministry/Division and for this purpose, a Senior Security Officer at the level of Joint Secretary and a Security Officer at the level of Section Officer/DSP are appointed in each Ministry/Division. However, for overall security of the Federal Secretariat, and to coordinate and supervise, a Security Wing was created in Cabinet Division in 1970. For this purpose the Government has appointed a Senior Police Officer as DIG/OSD(Security) in the Cabinet Division.

Objectives and Functions

i) Security of Classified Matters in the Federal Secretariat.

ii) Protocol duties/liaison with the Foreign Office.

iii) Co-ordination and supervision of the Security Officers of the Federal Secretariat.

Detailed Activities

- To co-ordinate and supervise the functions of the Security Officers.
- To give Security Officers technical directions.
- To pay surprise visits to various Departments/ Divisions/Ministries to check their security arrangements.
- To apprise the Secretaries/Heads of Departments about security measures in their respective Ministries/Divisions.
- To frame departmental instructions i.e. the Security Standing Orders.
- To hold Annual Inspection for re-classification of documents and to issue a certificate to that effect.
- To hold annual weeding of documents and their destruction where considered necessary and to issue a certificate to that effect.
- To ensure inspection/safe custody of all accountable documents and to issue a certificate to that effect and to take action to make them non-accountable if the matter has become obsolete;
- To supervise the working of the Junior Security Officers to guide them and to take suitable action on the reports.
- To ensure that the security measures are properly carried out in the Cabinet Division/Departments and subordinate offices.
- To ensure action in case of breach of security.

Progress/Achievements

- Three walk through gates have been installed at three different locations of the Cabinet Block for security purposes.
- A Scanning Machine at the entrance of the Block has been installed to check visitors.
- A policy has been laid down for issuance of car stickers to the officers of Cabinet Block. Accordingly 420 stickers have been issued to the officers.
- 14 Monthly Inspection Reports of various Ministries/Divisions/Departments have been received.
- According to the laid down policy regarding protocol arrangements 12 Ministers and 08 Ministers of State were invited to attend the Welcome Ceremony during the visits of Foreign Heads of State.

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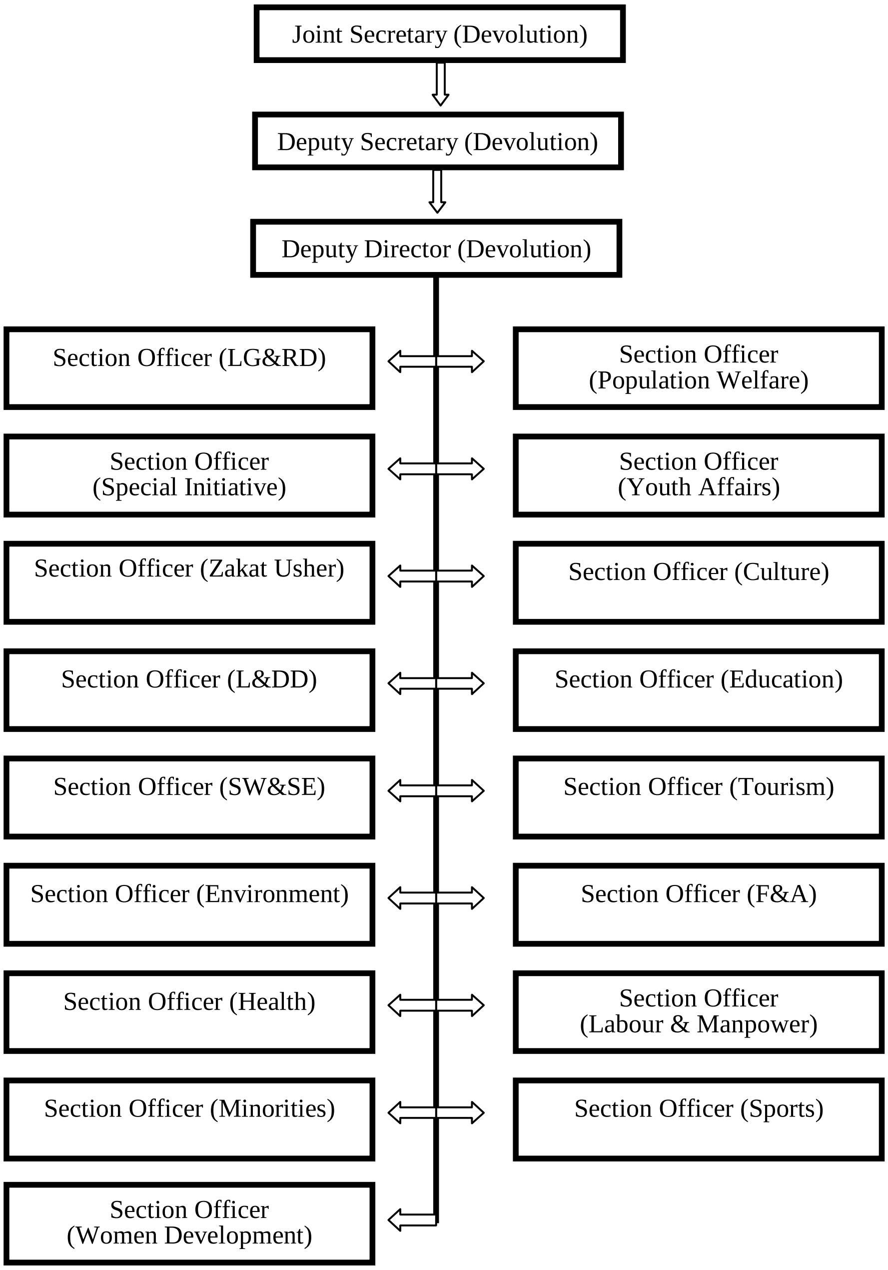
DEVOLUTION CELL

Organization



Consequent upon omission of Concurrent Legislative List under Constitutional (18th Amendment) Act, 2010 and re-organization of the Federal Secretariat, following 17 Ministries were devolved in three phases and their entities/ functions were either re-allocated to other Federal Ministries/ Divisions or transferred to Provincial Governments:-

Phase-I

1. Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development.
2. Ministry of Population Welfare
3. Ministry of Special Initiatives
4. Ministry of Youth Affairs
5. Ministry of Zakat & Usher.

Phase-II

1. Ministry of Culture
2. Ministry of Livestock & Diary Development
3. Ministry of Education
4. Ministry of Social Welfare & Special Education
5. Ministry of Tourism

Phase-III

1. Ministry of Environment
2. Ministry of Food & Agriculture
3. Ministry of Health
4. Ministry of Labour & Manpower
5. Ministry of Minorities Affairs
6. Ministry of Sports
7. Ministry of Women Development

2. In order to streamline various arrangements and carry out the post devolution activities, a Devolution Cell was established in the Cabinet Division on 13-01-2011. The vehicles of devolved Ministries/Divisions were taken over by the CPC Wing of the Cabinet Division and other physical assets such as furniture etc were taken over by General Section {SO(G-II)} of

Cabinet Division. In certain cases where official buildings were given to other new Ministries/Divisions, the physical assets lying in these buildings were also handed over. The relevant record was shifted to the Ministries/Divisions where the functions of devolved Ministries/Divisions were transferred and to National Archives of Pakistan. After creation of new Ministries assets, machinery/equipment, building of the devolved Ministries were taken over either by the Cabinet Division or by the Ministries concerned where the functions of devolved Ministries were re-allocated. These devolved Ministries/Divisions were housed in government owned buildings. The issue of space for various Ministries is being managed with the consensus of Federal Secretaries by the Accommodation Allocation Committee.

3. The post devolution issues of devolved Ministries are mainly related to following:-

i. Assets

ii Machinery/Equipments

iii Vehicles

iv. Space

v. Staff

vi. Court/Litigation cases

vii. Liabilities

4. The High Powered Committee decided allocation and reallocation of subject/functions. A sub Committee under the Chairpersonship of Cabinet Secretary having Secretaries of Professional & Technical Training (P&TT), Economic Affairs Division and National Food Security & Research Division as members considers recommendations/requests of different Ministries regarding allocation/re-allocation of subject/functions and after carrying out necessary working which includes seeking of views/comments from where the subject/functions are re-allocated, placed the recommendations before the High Powered Committee for final decision.

5. In the mean time, following new Ministries have been created:-

1. Ministry of National Harmony
2. Ministry of Human Resource Development
3. Ministry of Professional and Technical Training
4. Ministry of National Heritage & Integration
5. Ministry of Regulation & Services
6. Ministry of Food Security & Research
7. Ministry of Climate Change
8. Ministry of Capital Administration & Development

6. It was essentially required that these Ministries should be made fully operational. Accordingly, Devolution Cell, Cabinet Division adopted the strategy of utilizing available resources and without establishing and hiring of new buildings purchasing and procurement of Machinery & Equipment /Vehicles and recruiting Human Resources/Staff, thus making the new ministries functioning by saving the Government exchequer.

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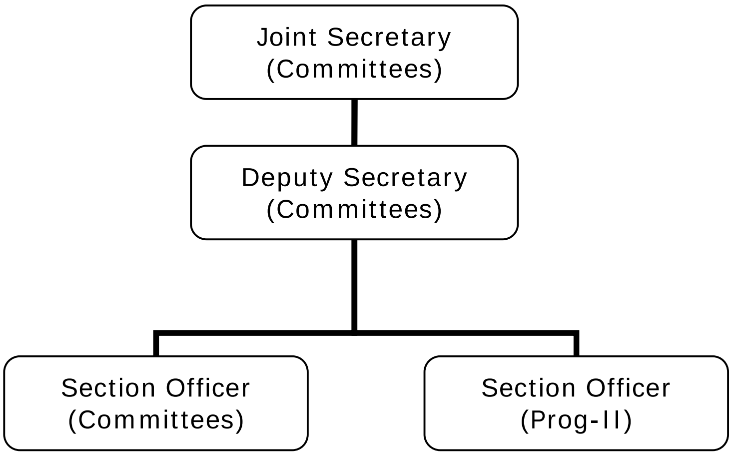
WINGS UNDER
THE ADDITIONAL SECRETARY
(EC&R)

COMMITTEES WING

Organization



The Committees Wing consists of two sections; Committees and Progress-II. This Wing acts as Secretariat for the National Economic Council (NEC), its Executive Committee (ECNEC) and the following Committees of the Cabinet:-

a. Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet (ECC)

b. Cabinet Committee on Privatization (CCOP)

c. Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCOI)

d. Cabinet Committee for Social Sector Coordination (SSCC)

e. Cabinet Committee on Agriculture & Live Stock (CCAL)

f. Cabinet Committee on Regulatory Bodies (CCRB)

g. Cabinet Committee on Energy (CCE)

2. Committee Wing is responsible for conducting meetings of the above fora, recording their minutes and monitoring implementation of their decisions.

3. NEC, CCOI, CCE, CCRB, CCAL & SSCC, are headed by the Prime Minister, while ECNEC, ECC and CCOP are chaired by the Finance Minister.

4. Consequent upon 18^{th} amendment in the Constitution, Committee Wing is also responsible for preparing the Annual Report of the National Economic Council as envisaged in clause 5 of Article 156 of the Constitution and its submission to the both houses of the Parliament. The Annual Report of National Economic Council for the financial year 2011-12 was prepared in consultation with Planning and Development Division and after approval of the Prime Minister, the same was submitted to both houses of Parliament in February, 2012.

5. Committee Wing also processes the cases for seeking anticipatory approval of the Chairman, ECNEC i.e. Minister for Finance for various development projects.

6. Details of meetings of NEC, ECNEC and various Cabinet Committees held during the year 2011-12, important decisions taken by NEC and details of major projects (i.e. the projects costing Rs.2000 million and above) approved by ECNEC are placed at Annexure-I, II & III, respectively.

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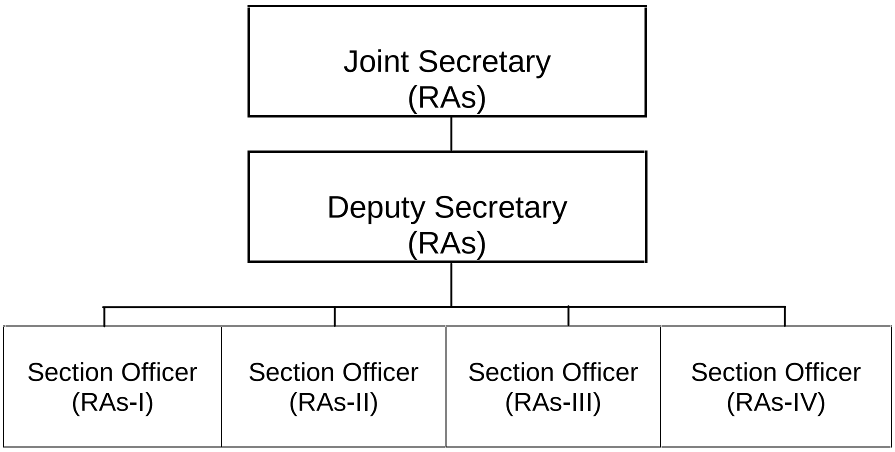
REGULATORY AUTHORITIES WING

Organization



Functions

(a) The Regulatory Authorities Wing deals the administrative matters of the following regulatory authorities/autonomous organizations:

Regulatory Authorities

i. Frequency Allocation Board (FAB)

ii. National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA)

iii. Oil and GAS Regulatory Authority (OGRA)

iv. Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)

v. Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA)

Autonomous Organizations

- Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan (IPO-Pakistan).

(b) Telephone policy, including cellular phones and fax connections for Government functionaries.

(c) Policy for use of Internet (offices and residences).

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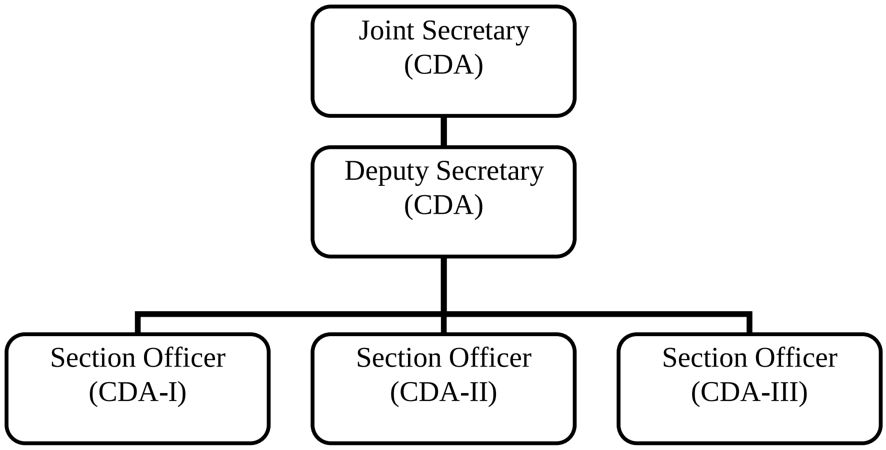
CDA WING

Organization



CDA Wing of Cabinet Division deals with the matters relating to Capital Development Authority (CDA), Islamabad. Major functions include:-

1. Overall administrative control of CDA under Rules of Business 1973.
2. Matters of appointments of Chairman and Members of the CDA Board and officers proceeding on deputation.
3. Matters of Training/Visits abroad of the CDA Officers/Officials
4. Appointment/Promotion of CDA officers from BPS-19 to BPS-20 and allied matters.
5. Appeals/Representation against the penalty imposed by the Chairman, CDA in disciplinary cases against CDA officers/officials.
6. Coordination with Ministries/Divisions etc in cases relating to CDA.

7. Processing of Non-Development budget of CDA in respect of Maintenance Grant for various government buildings.

8. Development budget of CDA where Federal Government has full or partial share and releases therefrom.

9. Processing of cases of re-appropriation of funds and supplementary grants in respect of Development/Non-development funds.

10. Foreign funding/Loan/Grant for development projects of CDA.

11. Meetings of DAC & PAC in respect of Audit Paras relating to CDA.

12. Prime Minister's/President's Directives relating to the affairs of CDA, coordination with CDA for submission of implementation reports to Prime Minister's/President's Secretariat.

13. References received from Prime Minister's Secretariat for initial appointments/ Re-employment/deputation/ posting/transfer in CDA, and submission of implementation reports thereof.

14. National Assembly/Senate Business-Approval of Answers, Briefs, Reply to the Cut Motions/Call Attention Notices /Adjournment Motion/Privilege Motion.

15. Meeting of Standing Committee of National Assembly and Senate on Cabinet Division relating to affairs of CDA and Implementation thereof.

Activities during 2011-12

1. Parliamentary Business

CDA wing processed and responded 217 Questions and 76 Motions/Calling Attention Notices etc, received from Senate/National Assembly. Moreover, 38 meetings of Standing Committees/Sub-committees of Senate/National Assembly relating to CDA were held.

2. Administrative Matters

Cases of promotion from BS-19 to BS-20 of the posts in CDA are processed in Cabinet Division. Three BS-19 officers of CDA were promoted to BS-20 with the approval of appointing authority i.e. Cabinet Secretary. Cases of appeals of two officers of CDA against penalty imposed as a result of disciplinary proceedings were decided by the Cabinet Secretary, being the appellate authority. Cases of fifteen (15) CDA officers were processed for foreign visits where no funding of Government of Pakistan was involved.

3. Financial Matters

For the following development and non-development projects of CDA, cases of releases of Rs. 1412.203 million and Rs.1560.844 million, respectively, were processed in consultation with Finance Division.

<u>Maintenance Grant for Non-Development Projects:</u>

1. Repair/Maintenance of other Government Buildings
2. Repair/Maintenance of Parliament Lodges
3. Repair/Maintenance of Parliament Building
4. Repair/Maintenance of Aiwan-e-Sadar
5. AGPR Building

<u>PSDP-Development Projects:</u>

1. Construction of Residential & Non-Residential Accommodation for Police at Aiwan-e-Sadar, Islamabad
2. Construction of Residence of Honourable Speaker National Assembly in F-5/2, Islamabad.
3. Addition of 3rd & 4th Lane Kashmir Highway from Peshawar More to Golra More.
4. Rehabilitation/Replacement of 321 Nos. Lifts at Pak Secretariat Building, Islamabad.

5. I) A/C Facilities by providing additional installation for split/package type units.
   II) Providing/Installation Fire alarm System.
   III) P/L of CCTV System procurement of spares for lifts at Parliament House Building, Islamabad.
6. Construction IJP Road.
7. Up-gradation/Renovation of Public Address, Simultaneous Interpretation and Automatic Vote Costing (P.A/S.I.S/A.V.C) system installed in the Senate Hall at Parliament House Building, Islamabad.
8. Security Arrangement at Parliament House Building, Islamabad.
9. Construction of 2nd Hanger (Pre-Engineering Steel Structure) at Heliport, Islamabad.
10. Construction of 106 Family Suites.
11. Construction of 16 Nos. Cat-IV flats for AGPR in Sector G-9/2, Islamabad.
12. Providing/Installation of Security System in and around Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.
13. Installation of Professional CCTV System in the Senate Hall at Parliament House Building, Islamabad.
14. Construction of Charah Dam.

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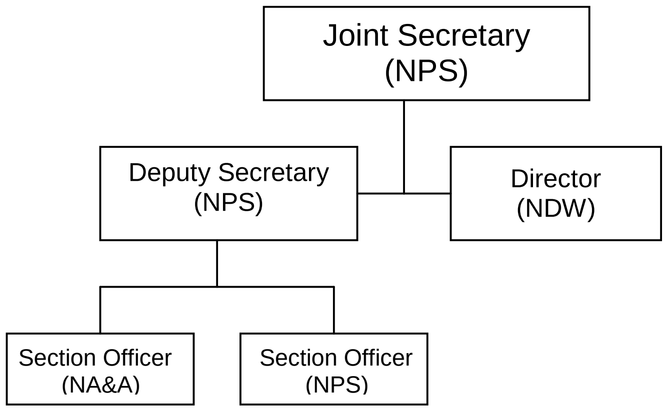
WINGS UNDER ADDITIONAL SECRETARY (CS&M)

NPS WING

Organization



The NPS Wing is responsible for administrative matters of the following:-

1. National Archives of Pakistan, Islamabad.
2. People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI), Lahore.
3. Pakistan Chairs Abroad.
4. National College of Arts, Lahore.
5. Printing Corporation of Pakistan, Islamabad.
6. National Book Foundation, Islamabad.
7. Stationery & Forms Department, Karachi.

Activities during 2011-2012

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY HEALTHCARE INITIATIVE (PPHI)

The Health of a Nation depends heavily on the Primary Healthcare (PHC) that it provides to its citizen. In Pakistan, PHC has historically been a Provincial responsibility and so it remains following the 18th Amendment. "The People's Primary Healthcare Initiative" (PPHI) is the name given to a special effort sponsored by the Prime Minister of Pakistan to help the Provinces provide better PHC than has been possible so far. It was attached to the Cabinet Division from 1st July 2008.

The objectives specified for PPHI are:

- to support the Provinces in delivering robust PHC with their infrastructure managed in the Public–Private Partnership mode.
- to significantly strengthen the delivery of a standard package of Preventive, Promotive and Curative services to the rural population to achieve National targets in Health.
- to hand back an optimally functioning PHC network to a re-engineered District Health Management.

Some of the prominent features of the PPHI are Health Education, Free Health Camps in catchment, aggressive Immunization, Family Planning Services, Female and Child Health and Community Participation in PHC. Federal Government in providing financial support to the "Rural Support" organizations in the Provinces which have been assigned the responsibility for delivering PPHI by the respective Provincial Government. Each "Rural Support" organization is a Private sector Not–for–Profit organization with which the respective Provincial Government has entered into an Agreement. It may be noted that this method is commonly known as “contracting–out” or “out–sourcing” management. This method is being used in many developed as well as developing countries. A number of prestigious studies have documented the successes of this method around the world. Independent international experts have acknowledged that PPHI has made a significant difference to Primary Health Care delivered in the rural areas of Pakistan.

PPHI operations presently extend to 83 districts, covering 1946 BHUs, 683 Rural Dispensaries and 91 MCHCs in Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/FATA,Gilgit–Baltistan and AJK. Punjab Province has an identical initiative in 13 Districts out of 36 but it did not get connected with the nationally supported PPHI.

The Government of Pakistan is providing Grants in Aid to the Sindh Rural Support Organization, Sarhad Rural Support Program, Balochistan Rural Support Program and the AJK– Rural Support Programme for the following purposes:

- Management of Health infrastructure.
- Special Compensatory Allowances for Doctors and Paramedics (Male & Female) for serving in ‘Hard’ Areas.
- One Model District per Province with upgraded Mother & Child Health services.
- One–time Rs 100,000/BHU for special repair, strengthening, etc

  Provincial Governments provide funds as usual for the running of Health Facilities. These funds are given to the concerned “Rural Support” Organizations.

PPHI's experience in different Provinces is outlined below:

Sindh

In Sindh, the GOS entered into an Agreement with the Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) to deliver the PPHI. PPHI is presently managing 651 BHUs, 452 Dispensaries and 34 MCHCs in 21 out of 23 Districts of Sindh. It has 1002 male Doctors, 398 Lady Doctors, 593 LHVs and 1489 male Paramedics working within the Province. This is a vast infrastructure and a huge valuable resource. As many as 199 Vaccinators were appointed by PPHI on contract in Sindh. PPHI has also established 177 new Cold Chain Points which means a 35% addition to the facility.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/FATA

In KPK/FATA, the Provincial Government entered into an Agreement with the Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP) to deliver the PPHI. PPHI is managing 624 BHUs in KPK/FATA in 20 Districts/Agencies including Swat and Shangla Districts.It has 470 male Doctors, 43 Lady Doctors, 658 LHVs and 835 male Paramedics working with it in the Province and FATA. This huge endowment is delivering rich services for the people. There were no Vaccinators in many BHUs. Many BHUs had no Cold–Chain Points. PPHI has been able to strengthen this infrastructure within the limits of financial space available with it.

Balochistan

In Balochistan, the Provincial Government entered into an Agreement with the Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP) to deliver the PPHI. PPHI is managing 563 BHUs in all 30 Districts of Balochistan. It has 244 male Doctors, 65 Lady Doctors, 433 LHVs and 1672 male Paramedics working with it in the Province. PPHI has recruited 73 Vaccinators on Contract and established 182 Cold Chain Points which is a 114% addition to the Immunization facility.

Gilgit-Baltistan

In Gilgit-Baltistan, the Administration had first entered into an Agreement with the Aga Khan Foundation to deliver the PPHI. Now, PPHI is in the process of being assigned to the GB-Rural Support Program (GB-RSP). PPHI is managing 17 BHUs and 125 other HFs in all 7 Districts of Gilgit-Baltistan. It has 15 male Doctors, 2 Lady Doctors, 41 LHVs and 247 male Paramedics working with it in the Province.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Agreement for delivering PPHI was signed on 9.3.2011 between the AJK-RSP and the GO-AJK for delivering PPHI in 5 out of 10 Districts. Work has not yet started in the field.

More details about the PPHI are given in a tabulated form at Annexure-IV & V

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PAKISTAN CHAIRS ABROAD

Introduction

Pakistan Chairs abroad have been established to introduce the history, culture and language of Pakistan in the academic circles of prominent foreign universities. These seats are functioning under different nomenclatures such as Quaid-i-Azam Chair, Allama Iqbal Chair, and Chair in Urdu and Pakistan Studies. Presently, following fourteen (14) chairs have been setup:

S.No.	Name of the Chair
1.	Chair in Urdu and Pakistan Studies at Peking University, Beijing, China
2.	Chair in Urdu and Pakistan Studies, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt
3.	Chair in Urdu and Pakistan Studies, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt
4.	Allama Iqbal Fellowship, Heidelberg, Germany
5.	Quaid-i-Azam Distinguished Professorship at Columbia University, Columbia, USA
6.	Quaid-i-Azam Studies Chair, University of California, Berkeley, USA
7.	Allama Iqbal Fellowship, Cambridge University, UK
8.	Quaid-i-Azam Fellowship, Oxford University, UK
9.	Chair in Urdu and Pakistan Studies, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey
10.	Quaid-i-Azam Chair in Urdu and Pak. Studies, Baptist University,Hong Kong.
11.	Chair in Urdu and Pakistan Studies,Tehran University, Tehran, Iran
12.	Chair in Urdu and Pakistan Studies at Jordan University, Amman, Jordan
13.	Chair in Urdu and Pakistan Studies, Tribhuvan University, Katmandu, Nepal
14.	Chair in Urdu and Pakistan Studies, Kazakhstan Abylai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Objectives

1. To introduce history and culture of Pakistan in the host country.

2. To teach Urdu language, literature and Pakistan Studies

3. To promote acquaintance with the genesis of Pakistan and undo inhibition, if any, towards Pakistan.

4. To highlight the role of Quaid-i-Azam, Allama Iqbal and other national heroes in making and development of Pakistan.

5. To upgrade the image and perceptions about Pakistan in the academic community of the world with a view to stabilize the relations between Pakistan and other nations.

6. To effectively represent Pakistan in the academic forums in other countries by undertaking research on the subjects/issues which are also currently important and significant from the point of view of Pakistan.

7. To project the envisaged role of Pakistan in achieving the objectives of true Islam in the Muslim World and engender goodwill with the respective countries.

8. To arouse and sustain interest of foreign students in studies about Pakistan and to organize Pakistan related long and short courses.

9. To assist and encourage foreign scholars to undertake research on various aspects of Pakistan.

10. To bring together outstanding Pakistani and foreign scholars, intellectuals and eminent persons of letters and arts to carry out research on Pakistan.

11. To organize and conduct conferences, seminars, symposia, workshops and exhibitions on Pakistan.

12. To exchange knowledge to the mutual benefit of Pakistan and country concerned and to initiate healthy projection of Pakistan.

13. To deliver lectures at public gatherings on Pakistan related themes.

14. To organize/participate in functions on Independence Day, Pakistan Day, Iqbal Day and Quaid-i-Azam Day etc.

2. Pakistan Chairs abroad are selection posts which are filled through open competition by advertising in national press and selection of scholars is made on the recommendation of the Selection Board. The qualification, experience and other requirements for appointment against these Chairs are as under:

Qualifications and Experience

Ph.D. degree and experience in teaching and research or a suitably eminent scholar, in the subject of Urdu, Pakistan Studies, International Relations, Political Science, Culture, Visual Arts or History along with at least three well regarded books published on Pakistani Culture or History, and at least eight (8) research publications in journals of international repute.

Other Requirements

- Minimum 50 years of age.
- Minimum BPS-20.
- Good command on the language in which the subject is to be taught. Preference will be given to candidates having working knowledge of the language of the country of posting, its people, culture and institutions.
- Capability and competence to project the language, history and culture of Pakistan in the host country. Research leading to quality publications during his/her tenure abroad is desirable.

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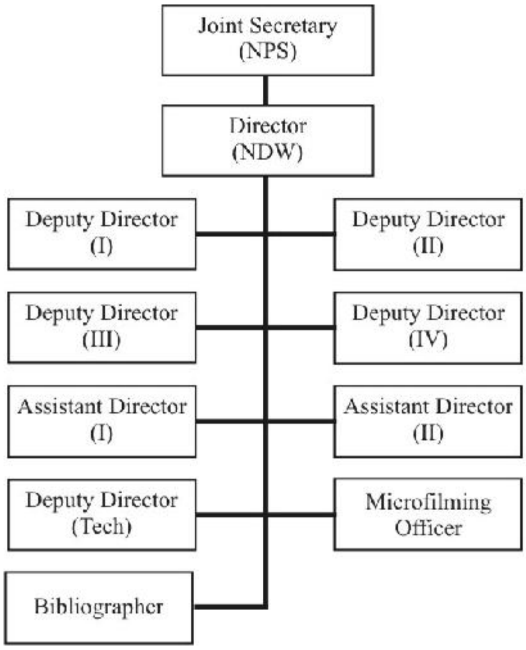
NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION WING

Organization



In accordance with the Rules of Business, acquisition and preservation of State Documents is a responsibility of the National Documentation Wing (NDW) of Cabinet Division. The NDW also functions as a repository of primary source material on the British rule in India and Indian nationalism in general and the Muslim political movements in particular. It compiles documentations on specific topics of national interest through research of record either in the Government departments or in private custody. Documentation on vital issues helps the Government in formulation of important national policies. Over a period of 35 years, the NDW has built up a sizeable collection of records. It is now the largest repository of primary source material in Pakistan comprising over 27 million pages of documents on microfilms that have been acquired either from local sources or from abroad. This repository facilitates scholars/researchers to have an easy access to record of historical importance. The NDW's specific tasks are as follows:

(i) To implement a broad-based acquisition policy to ensure availability of primary source material on the British rule in India and Indian nationalism in general and the Muslim politics and Pakistan Movement in particular.

(ii) To acquire copies of material on subjects mentioned under the sub-para (i) and of other nationally important record kept by the British Library in London and other repositories in UK.

(iii) To collect and preserve State Documents such as original copies of international treaties and agreements, constitutional instruments etc.

(iv) To collect and preserve reports of high-level commissions and committees set up by the Government since 1947.

(v) To build up a library of monographs, theses, serial publications, government and semi-government publications, reports and newspapers on subjects outlined at sub-para (i) and on the history and politics of Pakistan and its neighbours.

(vi) To ensure access to its holdings of non-classified nature by publishing suitably informative bibliographical aids.

(vii) To render reprographic services on Government's approved rates.

(viii) To sponsor publication projects.

(ix) To play an appropriate role in the development of nationwide library archives and information services in Pakistan.

(x) Declassification of the classified, official record.

Achievements in 2011-12

Declassification of closed Cabinet Record

During the period under report, 15 meetings of the Declassification Committee were held and 689 files of the closed Cabinet Record were considered and 655 were recommended for declassification. So far, 15330 files of the Cabinet record from 1947 to 1980 have been declassified.

In-house Printing of Cabinet Record

The in-house printing of Cabinet record is in progress. So far, printing of nine volumes pertaining to the Cabinet record of 1950, 1953, 1954 and 1955 (Vol-I & II) has been completed. The 3rd volume covering the period (April, 1955) is at the final stage of printing. The data pertaining to the year 1956 has also been composed.

Printing of the book "Muslim India 1800-1947: A Descriptive and Annotated Bibliography" Vol-II. (by K.K. Aziz)

The National Documentation Wing had published the first volume of *Muslim India: A Descriptive and Annotated Bibliography,* by Dr. K.K. Aziz. The manuscript of the second volume of the book is now ready for printing. Volume II of the book contains more than 15,000 items of periodicals and literature of the period.

Publication of Shamsul Hassan Collection

The NDW is working on the project of publishing a series of documentations based on the Shamsul Hassan Collection which comprises correspondence of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Two volumes of books based on the Shamsul Hassan Collection namely "The Punjab Story" and "The Sindh Story" have been published. Compilation of the third and fourth publication of the series “The Assam and Bengal Story, 1940-47” and The N.W.F.P Story" have also been completed.

NDW Newsletter

NDW Newsletter issue No.39 was printed and distributed to universities, research institutions, colleges, independent researchers and libraries.

Microfilming of Cabinet Record

The Cabinet record pertaining to the years 1974-76 & the Ministerial Record for the year 1995-1997 has been microfilmed during the year under report.

Provision of Reprographic Services to Organizations and individual scholars/researchers

The National Documentation Wing is catering to the research and reference requirements of Pakistani as well as foreign scholars, various Government Departments/ Organizations and universities students in completion of their doctorial thesis

The researchers consult the National Documentation Wing's repository for their publications, doctoral and post-doctoral research. Presently, 117 Scholars/researchers are enrolled in this wing as regular members for the purpose. 5226 Nos. of various documents regarding following areas of research have been provided to the researchers during the year under report:-

- Star of India and Biographical details of leading personalities of Pakistan.
- Pak-Afghan relations and Frontier.
- Pakistan History.
- Ruler affinities in contested border lands.
- Pakistan France Relationship 1947-2000

Year Book of Cabinet Division 2010-11

The Year Book of the Cabinet Division for 2010-11 was edited, got printed and distributed by the NDW.

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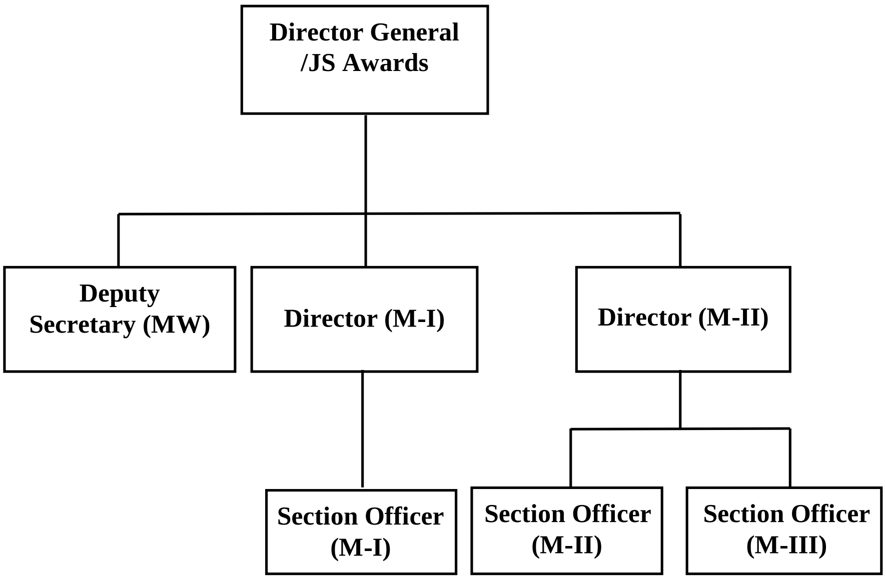
MILITARY WING

Organization



Military Wing in Cabinet Division is responsible for coordination of Defence effort at the national level through an effective liaison between the Armed Forces, Federal Ministries and Provincial Governments. It also performs Secretarial functions for the Defence Committee of the Cabinet (DCC) and 29 other Defence Planning Committees at Federal level. Military Wing was also asked to provide all kinds of logistic support to the Memo gate Commission, constituted vide Supreme Court Order Constitution Petition No. 77 to 85 & 89 of 2011 and C.M.A. No. 5505/2011 in CONST.P.79 of 2011, dated 02-01-2012 which it provided to the entire satisfaction of the Commission.

Activities during 2011-2012

(i) Meetings of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister were arranged.

(ii) Meetings of Defence Planning Committees on, Afforestation, Media Coordination, Ports & Shipping, Civil Aviation, Food Supplies, and Defence Planning & Coordination were arranged. A constant liaison was kept with Armed Forces, Federal Ministries and Provincial Government for follow up.

(iii) Vetting / scrutiny of Defence Planning documents like Committee Reports, Plans/Schemes and Departmental War Books; prepared by various Federal Ministries/Divisions and Provincial Governments was carried out.

(iv) Updation of Federal War Book is in hand.

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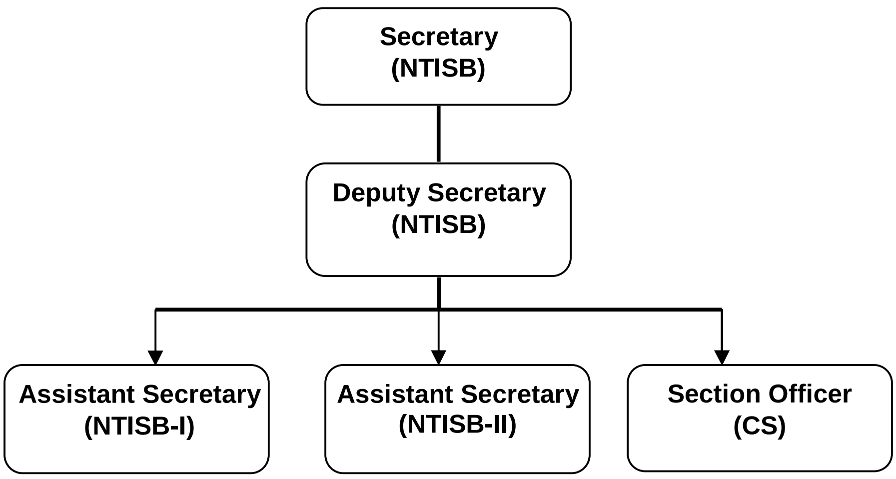
NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECURITY BOARD

Organization



Function

According to the Rules of Business, Cabinet Division is responsible for the Telecommunication and Information Technology Security at national level. The Division performs this function through National Telecommunications and Information Technology Security Board (NTISB), which is an advisory body having representation from all major stakeholders in the field of telecommunications and Information Technology/Cipher user organizations in the country. The Board is headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

Major Activities during 2011-2012

a. Advised Federal Government on the security aspects of the National policies concerning employment and usage of Information and Telecommunication Technology (ICT) related services in public and private sectors of the country.

b. Reviewed the National Security linked with expansion of ICT Services in the country, conducted IT Security Audits identifying the grey areas in the network/IT systems and advised the Government accordingly.

c. Contributed towards assessment of the effectiveness of the policies issued/ owned by the Government to regulate security aspects of ICT services and identified the weak links to the organizations concerned for taking remedial measures.

d. Promoted education and imparted training through DCS in cryptology, information security and cryptographic algorithm development in the country.

e. Evaluated Communications Security Equipment and Encryption Devices to ensure national security.

f. Represented the Cabinet Division in the Inter-Ministerial Committees for evaluation of offensive websites and Security of Diplomatic Communications and provided valuable input.

g. Conducted inspections of more than 80 inland Crypto/ Communications Security Centers (CSCs) of cipher user organizations in public sector and rendered expert advice to improve information and communications security accordingly.

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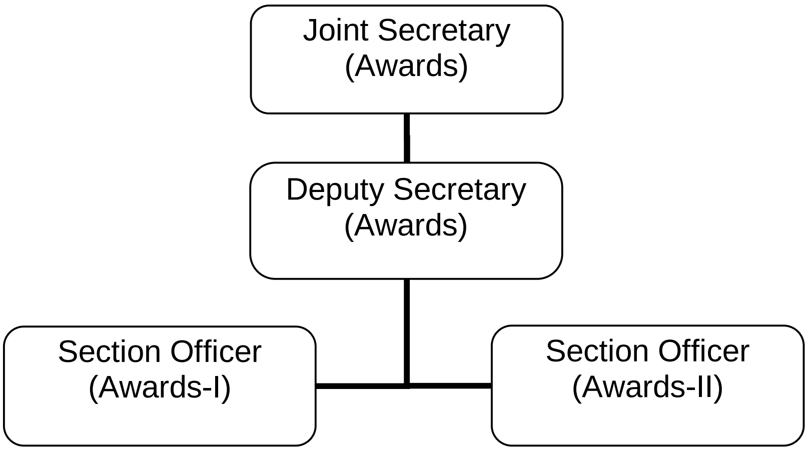
AWARDS WING

Organization



Functions

a) Processing of recommendations forwarded by Ministries/Divisions and the Provincial Governments for National Awards (Civil). These awards are conferred by the President of Pakistan under Article 259(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan.

b) Arranging of Investiture Ceremony on 23rd March at Aiwan-e-Sadr, Islamabad every year.

c) Processing & conferment of following ministerial awards as well:-

    i) Aizaz-i-Fazilat, Aizaz-i-Kamal, Aizaz-i-Sabqat of defunct Ministry of Education.

ii) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah and Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Award of defunct Ministry of Women Development.

iii) National Youth Peace Prize (Newly created in 2011on the orders of Prime Minister of Pakistan).

d) Arranging National Programmes for Independence Day every year across the country through Ministries/Divisions & Governments of federation units.

Activities during 2011-2012

National Awards (Civil)

The wing organized the annual awards ceremony for the year 2012 at the presidency where the President of Pakistan conferred the National Awards (Civil) on the foreigners and the citizens of Pakistan in recognition of their Gallantry, Academic Distinction or Distinction in the field of Sports or Nursing in the Orders of ‘Shuja’at’, ‘Imtiaz’ and ‘President’s Award for Pride of Performance’. Such awards were conferred on 191 distinguished personalities.

The wing also organized various Award ceremonies on very short notices from the President of Pakistan to acknowledge the services of distinguished foreigners for Pakistan.

Nominations received from all concerned quarters were considered for civil awards in 2012 and finally 193 awards were processed for the final approval of the President of Pakistan, details are given in the table below:-

S.No.	Name of Award	Number of Awards		
		Pakistani Nationals	Foreign Nationals	Total
1.	**Nishan-i-Imtiaz**	7	-	7
2.	**Hilal-i-Pakistan**	-	1	1
3.	**Hilal-i-Imtiaz**	17	-	17
4.	**Sitara-i-Pakistan**	-	1	1
5.	**Sitara-i-Shuja'at**	3	-	3
6.	**Sitara-i-Imtiaz**	43	3	46
7.	**President's Award for Pride of Performance**	23	1	24
8.	**Tamgha-i-Pakistan**	-	1	1
9.	**Tamgha-i-Shuja'at**	15	-	15
10.	**Tamgha-i-Imtiaz**	71	5	76
11.	**Tamgha-i-Quaid-i-Azam**	-	2	2
Total		**179**	**14**	**193**

The following Awards conferred upon foreign nationals, the details are given below:-

S.No.	Name of Dignitaries	Field
I. HILAL-I-PAKISTAN		
1.	Dr. Fuad Abdul Salam Muhammad Al-Farsi, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Services to Pakistan

II.	**SITARA-I-PAKISTAN**	
2.	Dr. Mohammad Farqad Alamgir, U.K.	Services to Pakistan
3.	Mr. Adnan Bin Mohammad Amin Katib Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Services to Pakistan
4.	Mr. Chen Qiu FA, C/O Embassy of Pakistan, China.	Services to Pakistan
III.	**SITARA-I-IMTIAZ**	
5.	Mr. Burhan Kayaturk, T.B.M.M. Ankara,Turkey.	Services to Pakistan
IV.	**PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR PRIDE OF PERFORMANCE**	
6.	Mr. Shigeyuki Ataka,Japan.	Arts & Literature
V.	**SITARA-I-QUAID-I-AZAM**	
7	Mr.Yang Jiemian, C/O Embassy of Pakistan, Beijing,China.	Services to Pakistan
8.	Mr. Yuan Jianmin, C/O Embassy of Pakistan, Beijing,China.	Services to Pakistan
9.	Sister John Berchmans Conway, Jesus and Mary School, Karachi.	Services to Pakistan

10.	Father Robert McCULLOCH, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Karachi.	Services to Pakistan
	VI. TAMGHA-I-PAKISTAN	
11.	Brother Emmenuel Nicholas, FSC Director, St. Benedict's Brothers, Community, Siri Lanka	Services to Pakistan

Newly created "National Peace Prize for Youth" is conferred by the Prime Minister of Pakistan on an exceptional Youth under 18 years of age, whose courageous or otherwise remarkable act(s) and thought(s) have made a difference in countering problems in the field of education and in promoting peace, across the country. The Prize for the year 2011 was presented to Malala Yousafzai, a student from Swat, by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

National Programme of Independence Day 14th August, 2012 was held at Convention Centre, Islamabad. The Diplomats of various countries, VVIP's and invited citizens of Pakistan participated in the programme where the Prime Minister of Pakistan was the Chief Guest.

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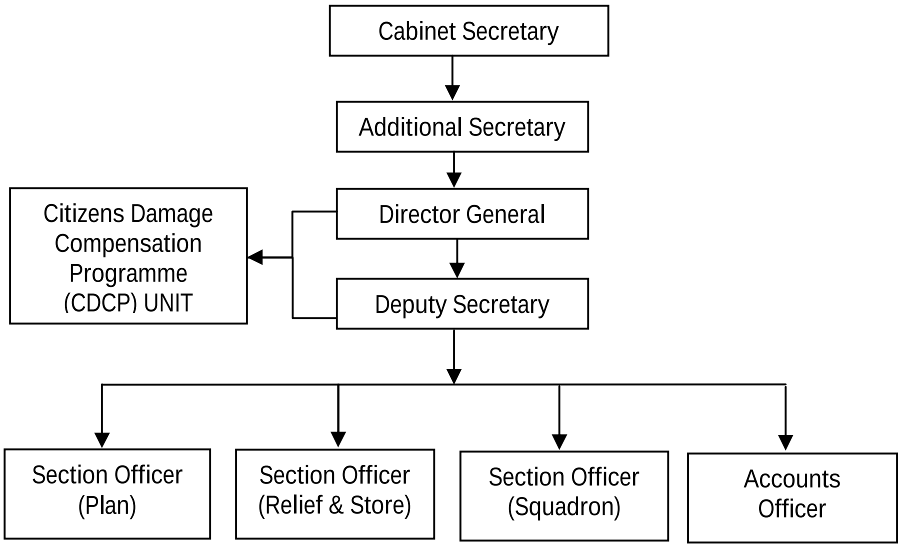
EMERGENCY RELIEF CELL

Organization



Background

As per Rules of Business, 1973, the subject of disaster relief has been allocated to the Cabinet Division. A small unit known as Emergency Relief Cell exists in the Cabinet Division at the Federal level for dealing with the cases relating to disaster. The history of this Cell dates back to 1971 when a cyclone caused widespread devastation in the former East Pakistan. The ERC is mandated to complement the efforts of the Provincial Governments in the areas of relief at the time of need as well as to handle issues of Repatriation and Resettlements including the provision of compensation. Besides this, ERC extends help to the calamity stricken friendly countries as well.

Infrastructure

The infrastructure available with the ERC for handling catastrophic situation includes the following:-

a) **Emergency Control Room:** Control Room of the Emergency Relief Cell goes into operation during the flood season or soon after a natural disaster strikes. During disasters, it remains open from 8.00 am to 8:00 p.m daily or, if the circumstances so warrant, round the clock. It maintains constant liaison with the engineers Directorate of Pakistan Army, Federal Flood Commission, Meteorological Department, Provincial Governments/PDMAs and other officers detailed at the scene of Disaster. Daily situation reports are obtained from the calamity stricken areas from the Provincial Governments and the concerned federal agencies and a central situation report is compiled depicting a country-wide position. This helps in taking timely decisions for responding to disasters.

b) **Warehouse:** The Emergency Relief Cell has a Warehouse at Islamabad for stocking essential relief items to be used during emergencies. The Warehouse has non-perishable goods of basic needs like tents and blankets etc. This can be rushed to the affected areas at a short notice. The food items and medicines are procured through Utility Stores Corporation and Federal Government Services Hospital on need basis.

c) **Relief Goods Dispatch Organization:** The Relief Goods Dispatch Organization, located at Karachi, is controlled by the Emergency Relief Cell. This Organization is responsible to make arrangements for receipt and dispatch of all relief goods from foreign and local agencies in the event of a disaster. The Organization is also responsible for customs clearance of relief goods at Airport/ Seaport, re-fueling of planes, reception of crew and fulfillment of allied formalities.

d) **Aviation Squadron:** 6-Aviation Squadron of the Emergency Relief Cell is maintaining a fleet of 9 helicopters. Most of these helicopters are detailed for rescue operations during disaster and visits of officials to the affected areas. The officers and staff of Aviation Squadron are seconded on deputation from Pakistan Army.

e) **CDCP Unit:** After devastating flood of 2010, ERC executed a cash assistance programme for early recovery of affectees of flood-2010 consequent to a CCI decision to provide Rs. 20,000/- as cash assistance to each flood affected family. This initiative, later on was supported by development partners by agreeing to finance additional Rs. 40,000/- to each flood affected household. Consequently, to execute the programme, a CDCP unit has been established as of July 2011 under TA project of IDA.

Responsibilities of Emergency Relief Cell (ERC)

Although the provision of relief to the calamity stricken areas falls in the mandate of Provincial Governments under the National Calamity (Prevention and Relief) Act, 1958, yet the ERC supplements the provincial governments efforts as and when directed by the Prime Minister. With the establishment of National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (N/PDMAs) and ERRA; the ERC is now relieved of the responsibility of disaster management and coordination responsibility at the federal level. The area of operation of ERC is now more focused upon:-

a) Administering various relief funds/public funds, opened from time to solicit donations from citizens, philanthropists, Community Based Organizations (CBO) and international donors. Such major funds includes: Prime Minister's Flood Relief Fund 2010 and 2011, Prime Minister's Special Fund for Victims of Terrorism.

b) Operating a helicopter fleet; also mandated for disaster relief, rescue, emergency medical services (EMS), fire fighting and other calamities where ground support is inaccessible as well as undertaking VVIPs/VIPs mission.

c) Steering and coordinating cash assistance programmes for early recovery of affectees.

d) To stockpile certain items of basic necessity and establish central inventory of resources.

e) To provide assistance to the calamity stricken friendly countries.

f) Handle issues of Repatriation and Resettlements including the provision of compensation

The World Bank's evaluation of the first phase of CDCP highlighted the overall success of the programme. Under obligation of covenant of second phase of CDCP funding agreement with development partners, the Prime Minister has also approved a "Future Disaster Response Action Plan" for early recovery through cash transfer. As per plan ERC of Cabinet Division has been given the mandate for overall coordination, monitoring and reporting of cash assistance programmes. For effective implementation of this Action Plan the capacity of ERC is also being augmented in the areas of

Public Sector Financial Management, Programme Management and result based M&E through creation of a permanent entity within the ERC.

Relief Measures within the Country

The Emergency Relief Cell provided assistance in cash as well as in kind and also undertook/conducted missions/relief and rescue operations during the financial year 2011-2012. The summarized position is as under:-

Citizen Damage Compensation Programme (CDCP)

a) Completion/Conclusion of CDCP Phase-I

The CDCP phase-I which was launched during financial year 2010-11 was successfully concluded on December, 31, 2011 at a total cost of Rs. 34.6 billion under which 1.6 million families of flood affectees of 2010 were provided cash assistance of Rs. 20,000/- per family. The details are as under:

Watan Card – Summarized Status				
Province	Releases			Total Watan Card Beneficiaries (In Numbers)
	Federal	Provincial	Total	
Punjab	6.19646	6.3487	12.5451	612,624
Sindh	6.585	6.585	13.169	644,123
KP	2.9055	2.9055	5.81104	269,621
Baluchistan	1.250	1.250	2.500	126,592
AJ&K	0.290	0.000	0.290	11,650
GB	0.280	0.000	0.280	12,178
Total	17.50696	17.0892	34.59514	1,676,788

b) Launching of CDCP Phase-II

Further, with effect from 15-09-2011 CDCP Phase-II was simultaneously launched at a total size of

US $ 570 million (approximately Rs. 49.020 billion) with the assistance of World Bank, DFID and USAID. The main objective of the Citizens' Damage Compensation Programme (CDCP) Phase-II is to provide additional cash grant of Rs. 40,000/- to each of targeted 1.090 million households in affected areas. The programme is being executed under quadra parte agreement concluded among Cabinet Division, NADRA, Provincial Governments and partner banks i.e. UBL, Al-Falah and HBL. Under the arrangement the distribution of cash assistance is carried out through Watan Cards based on the verification of beneficiaries by the provincial governments and authentication by NADRA.

The progress made under CDCP Phase-II as of 30-06-2012 is as under:**-**

Watan Cards – Summarized Position			
Province	**Watan Cards**		**Funds Disbursed (in Million)**
	Issued	**Beneficiaries Paid**	
AJ & K	8,243	7,962	318.480
Baluchistan	11,035	10,702	428.080
Gilgit Baltistan	3,329	3,222	128.88
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	273,035	264,481	10,579.24
Punjab	335,669	324,289	12,971.55
Sindh	243,042	232,520	9,300.80
Total	**874,353**	**843,176**	**33,727.03**

Rehabilitation of Flood–2010 Affected Areas

The donations amounting to Rs. 7,364,533,000/- collected in the Prime Minister's Flood Relief Fund-2010 were utilized for execution of 298 rehabilitation schemes in flood-2010 affected areas of the country.

The summarized details of allocation of funds for rehabilitation schemes are tabulated below:-

S.No.	Province	No. of Schemes under Execution by Provincial Executing Authorities	Amount Released	No. of Schemes under Execution by Federal Executing Authorities	Amount	Total Schemes	Amount (in million)
1	Balochistan	19	266.9	0	0.00	19	266.9
2	Punjab	0	0	50	2574.50	50	2574.5
3	KPK	53	1777.04	2	93.43	55	1870.47
4	Sindh	61	1714	113	937.20	174	2651.20
	G.Total:	133	3757.94	165	3605.13	298	7363.07

Other Cash Assistance

The amount of Rs. 315,000,000/- was distributed as relief assistance to 457 affected families of Atta-abad Landslide incident through UBL after verification by the NADRA.

Assistance in Kind

Relief goods amounting to Rs. 259,180,000/- were provided to the affected people of floods of 2011 in Sindh province. These includes:-

i) 20,000 tents (worth Rs. 207,760,000/-), 5,000 Mosquito Nets (worth Rs. 1,620,000) and 40,000 plastic mats (worth Rs. 49,800,000/-)

Relief Measures and Assistance to other Countries

Government of Pakistan is very active in assisting friendly countries. On the request of M/o Foreign Affairs and as directed by the Prime Minister ERC of Cabinet Division has provided following relief assistance to friendly countries in the preceding year:-

i. Cash Donation of US$ 150,000/- (Equivalent to Pak Rs. 13,500,000/-) for Flood Relief Assistance to Thailand in October 2011.

ii. Cash Donation of US$ 50,000/- (Equivalent to Pak Rs. 4,540,000/-) for Flood Relief Assistance to Philippines in January 2012.

Missions/Relief Rescue Operations

The Aviation Squadron of Emergency Relief Cell was deployed in various relief operations and VIP and VVIP missions in the foregoing year. Details of the missions carried out by the 6th Aviation is as follows:-

i) **Relief and Rescue Operations 2011–2012**

The helicopters of 6 Aviation Squadron undertook the 47 hours flying mission to extinguish the fire which broke out Margallah and Kalachitta hills.

ii) **Other Missions 2011–2012**

S. No.	Type of Mission	Hours Flown
i.	VIP/VVIP Mission	718.5
ii.	Technical/Testing Flying	25.1
iii.	Training Flying	289.2
	Total	1032.8

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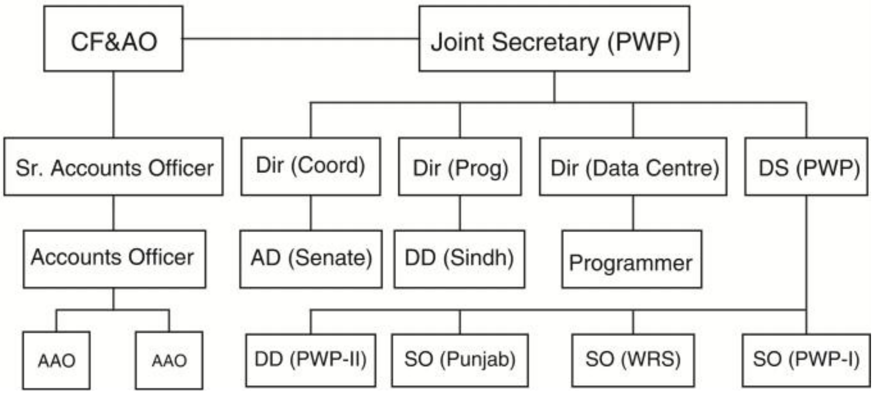
PEOPLES WORKS PROGRAMME

Organization



PWP–1 was launched in July 2008 and covers 9 sectors. Financial year 2011–12 was the 4th year of the programme. The budget allocation of Rs. 5000 million for the F.Y 2011-12 was made @ Rs. 10 million per parliamentarian. The programme has following salient features: -

- The schemes can be identified by the parliamentarians in nine approved sectors i.e. electricity, roads, gas, telephone, education, health, water supply, sanitation and bulldozer hours.

- No expenditure is allowed on purchase of equipment, vehicles, furniture and fixture, salaries, printing of diaries and calendars, holding official meetings in hotels and dinner etc. under the programme.

- Executing Agencies (E.As) are also not allowed any administrative expenditure for execution of schemes.

- Efforts are made to release 100% costs of the schemes in one financial year to ensure timely completion of schemes. All EAs are required to strictly follow the codal formalities.

- Operation & Maintenance Certificate from the concerned departments is a pre-requisite.

- All the schemes under PWP-1 are executed by Federal, Provincial and District Government Departments and Political Agents (FATA).

- Funds are not released to parliamentarians but to the relevant executing agencies through sealed authorities by AGPR after endorsement of expenditure sanctions by Finance Division.

Sectors and executing agencies of PWP-1 are as under: -

Sectors	**Executing Agencies**
Roads, education, health, water supply, sanitation and bulldozer hours.	Pak PWD, Provincial/Distt. Governments, Political Agents/ Cantonment Boards/Agriculture Departments.
Telecommunication	PTCL
Gas	SNGPL and SSGCL
Electricity	WAPDA and KESC

The status of the schemes in respect of PWP-1 in all the nine approved sectors for the year 2011-12 is as under: -

Sector	No. of schemes funded	Funds released Rs. Million	Schemes completed
Roads	1452	2283.080	557
Electricity	949	760.030	196
Gas	24	64.385	1
Telephone	1	2.000	--
Education	116	174.817	20
Health	11	44.691	--
Water Supply	577	652.364	190
Sanitation	154	286.903	49
Bulldozer hours	38	27.899	2
TOTAL	**3322**	**4296.169**	**1015**

During the financial year 2011-12, out of total 442 parliamentarians, 419 parliamentarians proposed their schemes and Rs. 4296.169 million were released to the executing agencies in the Federal/Provincial/District Governments for execution of these schemes. With the implementation of these schemes during the 4th year of PWP-1, 6646 jobs were created and on the whole 1,969,144 people were benefited.

The communicative results during the 4 years of the programme are as under:-

- Total schemes sanctioned 17,130
- Total funds released Rs. 18,445.758 million
- Total schemes completed 11,420
- No. of jobs provided 332,916
- No. of people benefited 39,555,015

ATTACHED DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF STATIONERY AND FORMS

The Department of Stationary and Forms, Karachi, an Attached Department of Cabinet Division is a service Department as defined under article 59-A of Accounts Code Volume-I. Functions of this Department are:-

i. Printing, stocking and supply of Civil Standard Forms in 47 Series (about 3000 varieties) like File Covers, Service Books, Diary Registers, Peon Books, Pension Paper, Pension Books, Cash Books, Draft Pads, ACR Forms etc. etc., free of cost to all Federal Government Ministries/ Divisions/Departments/Offices etc throughout the country and Pak missions/embassies abroad.

ii. Sale and distribution of official Publications and Gazettes (Weekly and Extraordinary).

2. The performance of the Department of Stationery & Forms, during the year 2011-2012, is as under:-

a)	Number of newly created offices enlisted as "NON-PAYING"	05
b)	Pension cases finalized	05
c)	Final Payment of G. P. Fund cases finalized.	07
d)	Revenue Receipt	Rs.1,013,304/-
e)	Indents received	121
f)	Indents disposed of	121
g)	Forms Supplied	968,376
h)	Forms received from PCP (CSF)	110,100
i)	Number of Print Orders placed on PCP (Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad)	217
j)	Number of Gazettes sold	204,283
k)	Number of Publications sold	------

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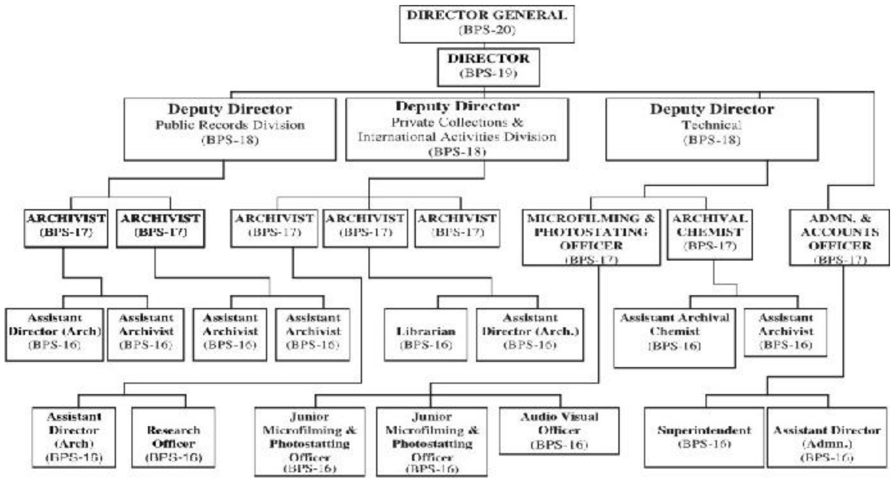
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF PAKISTAN

Organization



Introduction

Archives are non current records having permanent evidential and historical value or Archives can be defined as books, papers, maps, photographs or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form on characteristics made or received by and public or private institution in pursuance of its legal obligation or in connection with transaction of its proper business and preserved or appreciated for preservation by that institution or its legitimate successor as evidence of its functions, policies decision, procedures operations or other activities or because of the informational value of the date contained therein.

The National Archives of Pakistan (NAP) was established in December, 1973 as an attached department of the Ministry of Education. The administrative control of NAP was transferred to the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism in 1978. On 9th January, 1997 the NAP was attached to the Cabinet Division.

Holdings of the National Archives include permanent record of Ministries/Divisions/Attached Departments, Private Collections, Newspapers & Periodicals, Media Reports Records, Government Publications and Microfilms. The most significant private collections are papers of the father of the nation Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, Madar-e-Millat and Archives of Freedom Movement, also known as All India Muslim League Records.

The NAP provides research and reference service to the Ministries, Divisions, research scholars and general public. It also mounts exhibitions on National Days and special events.

Functions

The NAP performs its functions according to National Archives Act, 1993 which are as follows:

a. To ensure conservation and, where necessary, restoration, of all public records and other archival material;

b. To make use of all types of Reprographic techniques for reproduction of them where necessary;

c. To describe and arrange all public records and other archival material acquired by the National Archives;

d. To provide facilities for research and reference;

e. Subject to the terms and conditions on which they are acquired, to reproduce or publish any public records and other archival material;

f. To examine any records in the custody of a public office and to advise such office as to the care and custody of such records;

g. To accept and preserve records which are transferred to the National Archives;

h. At the request of any administrative head of a public office, to return to that office for such period as may be agreed upon between the Director General and the administrative head concerned, the public records transferred from that office to the National Archives;

i. To acquire by purchase in accordance with the delegated financial authority, donation, request or otherwise any document, book or other material which is , or is likely to be, of enduring national or historical value; and

j. To perform such other functions as are necessary for the purpose of the said management and control and as may be assigned by the Federal Government or the Board.

Achievements during 2011-12

1. Foreign Visits of Director General, NAP

i. Archival institutions face problems of International magnitude and can be best resolved through international forum. International Council on Archives (ICA) is an international organization of Archives institutions throughout the world and Pakistan is a category "A" member of this association. Mr. Habib Ahmad Khan, Director General of NAP participated in the International Conference held in Toledo, Spain from 25-29 October, 2011 on the theme stated above.

ii. On the invitation of Director General of Records Organization, National Archives Records Authority, Sultanate of Oman, Mr. Habib Ahmad Khan the Director General, NAP paid a visit to the Sultanate of Oman, to share knowledge, experience and to discuss different issues of cooperation between the National Archives of Pakistan and the National Archives Records Authority of Oman from 17th September to 23rd September, 2011.

2. Foreign Training

i. Mian Azam Jan, Archivist (BPS-17) and Mr. Fazal Ikhtiar, Research Officer (BPS-16) participated in the training under the title “Archives Management” held from 4th July to 18th July, 2011 in State Archives Administration of China (SAAC), Beijing, China.

ii. Mr. Zahir Gul, Deputy Director, National Archives of Pakistan participated in the training course of digitization cataloging and restoration of manuscripts held from 10th July to 24th July, 2011 in Dubai.

3. Celebration of International Archives Day

To create awareness for archival and research activities among masses and to become the active member of international community of archivists, NAP made arrangements for celebrations of International Archives Day. For this purpose a three day programme was chalked out. A press briefing was arranged for electronic and print media on 5th June, 2012. Representatives of all important leading T.V. channels and Newspapers were present at the occasion. As a result, full coverage was given to NAP and its activities on the preceding day.

On 6th June, 2012; a quiz competition was held by NAP among schools of Islamabad. Students of 14 schools participated in the competition. They took keen interest in the history of Pakistan and the archival collections.

A seminar was arranged on 7th June, 2012 for all stakeholders. Topic of the seminar was "Archiving; Issue & Challenges", officers of four provincial archives, professors from various universities and incharge of Naval Archives presented their papers.

4. Role of Archives for Higher Education Commission (HEC)

Dr. Tahira Tanweer, Deputy Director attended a meeting organized by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) in Lahore on 27-29 January, 2012 regarding revision of history syllabus of BA, MA, M. Phil and Ph. D levels of the universities of Pakistan.

5. Lecture

The National Police Academy, Islamabad arranged a lecture on "Recording Indexing of Files & Weeding out of old Records" on 19th June, 2012. Dr. Tahira Tanweer, Deputy Director (PRW) delivered lecture to various cadres of National Police, Islamabad.

6. Review Committee Meetings

The mandatory work of the National Archives of Pakistan is to examine and evaluate the non current records. For this purpose, Government of Pakistan has constituted a Review Committee under clause 7 of National Archives Act, 1993 consisting of the Director General, one departmental representative and two academicians nominated by the Federal Government.

i. A Review Committee Meeting was held on 13th December, 2011 in the Committee Room of National Archives of Pakistan, Islamabad to examine and evaluate the destroyable record of 38000 Border Forms/Interest Warrants of different loans of State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi.

ii. A Review Committee meeting appointed by Government of Pakistan under the National Archives Act 1993 was held on 23rd May, 2012 in the Committee Room of Ministry of Law and Justice, Islamabad to examine and evaluate the destroyable record files.

7. Exhibition

National Archives of Pakistan makes necessary arrangements for the awareness of the people regarding the Pakistan Movement and mount exhibitions depicting historical documents and photographs of the freedom fighters.

i. Mounting an exhibition on Independence Day celebration in the NAP building from 12th to13th August, 2011.

ii. In connection with the 135th anniversary of the Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the National Archives of Pakistan arranged an exhibition for 03 days, 22-25 December 2011, of Rare Photographic and Archival Records relating to Pakistan at Pakistan National Council of Arts (PNCA), Islamabad. Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani, Prime Minister of Pakistan inaugurated the exhibition. All the four Provincial Archives including Gilgit-Baltistan and the Kurshid National Library of Azad Jammu and Kashmir participated in this exhibition and have set up their stalls.

iii. Mounted an exhibition of photographs revealing the struggle of Freedom Movement at the Supreme Court of Pakistan on the occasion of Judicial conference 2012 from 13-15 April, 2012.

8. Publications

i. ***Archives Newsletter***

a. The Newsletter of the National Archives of Pakistan, January to June 2011 was published.

b. The Newsletter of the National Archives of Pakistan, from July to December 2011 was sent to Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press, Islamabad for printing.

ii. ***<u>Brochures</u>***

a. A brochure entitled "An Introduction of Public Record Wing" sharing the basic information of "Public Record Wing" was prepared and sent to Printing Corporation Pakistan for Printing.

b. ***Historical background of Quaid-i-Azam Papers***

Another brochure under the title "Historical Background of Quaid-i-Azam Papers was prepared and sent to Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press for printing.

9. Ongoing Projects

i. ***<u>Repair and Renovation of the National Archives Building</u>***

The Project was started at a total cost of Rs. 32.408 million after the reduction of funds in July 2011. The Physical work is now in progress.

ii. ***<u>Conservation and Restoration of rare Manuscripts and Collections of NAP</u>***

This project was approved by the DDWP at total cost of Rs. 17.960 million. It was physically started in July 2011 after its inclusion in the PSDP. This is a 3 year Project making satisfactory progress.

10. Acquaintance visits to NAP

Various delegations, prominent personalities, historians, researchers and visitors from the following Ministries/ Divisions/Institutions visited the National Archives of Pakistan and appreciated the role of National Archives of Pakistan for the best preservation of the National heritage.

i. Secretariat Training Institute (STI), Islamabad.

ii. Directorate of Workers Educations, Capital Administration and Development Division.

iii. Gujrat University, Gujrat.

iv. National Institute of Special Education, Directorate General of Special Education & Social Welfare.

v. Capital Administration & Development Division, Islamabad.

vi. Defence Archives from GHQ Rawalpindi.

vii. NISE, Islamabad.

viii. Department of Social Welfare Wing and Department of Tourist Services.

ix. Allama Iqbal Open University, Department of Iqbal Studies, Islamabad.

x. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Islamabad.

11. Accrual/Acquisition of Record

S.No	Name of Ministry/Divisions	Nos. of Files
i.	Ministry of Culture(defunct)	1869 Files
ii.	Ministry of Population(defunct)	3400 Files
iii.	Ministry of Sports(defunct)	656 Files
iv.	Ministry of Tourism(defunct)	2500 Files
v.	Ministry of Food (defunct)	491 Files
vi.	Ministry of Social Welfare	2501 Files
vii.	Government Publications	791 Files
viii.	Wafaqi Mohtasib	301 Files
ix.	Ministry of Live Stock(defunct)	1430 Files
x.	Ministry of Health (defunct)	3366 Files

12. Arrangement/Stocktaking/Accessioning

S.No	Work Assigned	Work done
i.	Arrangement of “A” category record of Finance Division.	1109 Files
ii	Checking of PARC record	720 Files
iii	Ministry of Culture (Defunct)	1994 Files
iv	Ministry of Population (Defunct)	4152 Files
v	Ministry of Sports (Defunct)	311 Files
vi	Arrangement of current newspapers	1963 Issues
vii	Arrangement of current periodicals	114 Issues
viii	Arrangement of old periodicals (newly bound).	870 Vols.
ix	Govt. Publications.	702 Vols.
x	Arrangement of Government Publications	3151 Vols.
xi	Arrangement of Press Clipping Files	3692 Files
xii	Arrangement of IB record	1740 Files
xiii	Arrangement of Ministry of Tourism (Defunct)	1000 Files
xiv	Checking of Radio Pakistan record	1256 Vols.
xv	Arrangement of Ministry of Social Welfare (Defunct)	1060 Files
xvi	Arrangement of Ministry of Food (Defunct)	250 Files

13. Sorting/Listing

S.No	Work Assigned	Work done
i	Listing of "A" category record of IB	150 Files
ii	Listing of "A" category record of Finance Division	331 Files
iii	Preparation of comprehensive list of newspapers & Periodicals	220 titles

14. Private Collection & Archives Library

S.No	Work Assigned	Work done
i	Classification of Library Books	5000 Books
ii	Registration of new scholars and issuance of membership cards	215 Nos.
iii	Preparation of descriptive catalogue of Muslim League Record	2063 Nos.
iv	Classification/arrangements of Library Books	5000 Books
v	Provision of reference services to scholars.	47 Nos.
vi	Donation of books received for Library	684 Books
vii	Acquisition of Mr. Mahmmod-ud-Ullah collection	45 Nos.

15. Microfilming

S.No	Work Assigned	Work done
i	Preparation of Negative microfilms.	7886 Pages.
ii	Preparation of positive microfilms.	24844 Pages.
iii	Daily Jang, Rawalpindi.	15 Files.
iv	Microfilming of the record of M/o Education.	1650 Nos.
v	KNA record.	38 Nos.
vi	Photostat.	14782 Nos.
vii	Prepared Photographs.	1040 Nos.

16. Digitization

Scanning was made of the following documents:

S.No	Work Assigned	Work done
i	Scanning of photographs, files, newspapers and manuscripts, civil and military gazettes & magazines etc.	1,15,130 Nos.

17. Conservation & Binding

S.No	Work Assigned	Work done
i.	Deacidification of documents	1677 Docs.
ii	Traditional wet repair of documents.	612 Docs.
iii	Trimming of restored documents.	14171 Docs.
iv	Ink fixation of documents.	495 Docs.
v	Minor repair of documents	324 Docs.
vi	Minor repair of Maps & Military reports	18 Nos.
vii	Flattering and arrangements of documents	29554 Nos.
viii	Simple binding	187 Nos.
ix	Full cloth binding	84 Folders.
x	Thermo binding	617 Nos.
xi	Guarding of Quaid-i-Azam papers.	1063 Folders.
xii	Cutting of offset papers	8 Reams
xiii	Spiral binding.	9 Nos.
xiv	Dry repair of documents.	245 Nos.
xv	Patching of documents.	6360 Nos.
xvi	Arrangement of documents.	500 Nos.
xvii	Plastic binding.	9 Nos.
xviii	Minor repair of IB records.	1500 Nos.

18. Research & Reference Services provided to Scholars

National Archives of Pakistan is providing reference services to scholars/researchers/students. In this regard, 215 new scholars were awarded membership and reader's tickets. Various prominent personalities, historians, researchers and visitors from the Ministries/Divisions/Departments/ Institutions visited the National Archives of Pakistan and consulted the Archival material during the financial year. Research facilities were also provided to 120 scholars.

REGULATORY BODIES

FREQUENCY ALLOCATION BOARD

Frequency Allocation Board (FAB) was established under Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) Act, 1996 which took over the functions of Spectrum Management performed by Pakistan Wireless Board (PWB). Under the Act, the Board has the exclusive authority to allocate and assign radio spectrum to the Government, telecommunication service providers, telecommunication systems, radio and television broadcasting operations, public and private wireless operators and others.

Development Activities of FAB

i. **Clearance of Cell / BTS Sites for Cellular Mobile and WLL Licensees:**

The detail of BTS site clearance cases of Cellular Mobile Telephone Operators and WLL Operators is as follows :-

S.No	Operators	Total Number of Sites Applied in FY 2011-12	Number of Sites Provisionally Approved In FY 2011-12	Number of Sites Processed in FY 2011-12
1	CMTS Mobile Operators	1718	938	1718
2	WLL Operators	146	421	146

ii. **FM Sound Broadcasting:**

The FAB, under the Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) Act, 1996 and PEMRA Ordinance and Government Policies, has been facilitating establishment of new FM broadcast stations. The following table shows a brief description of the cases for establishment of broadcasting stations received from PEMRA, PBC and SRBC which have been evaluated and processed for assignment of frequencies and technical parameters:-

S. No.	Name of Service	Number of Cases Processed	Finalized	Under Process
1	FM	99	96	03

iii. **Allocation of Frequencies to Civil Armed Forces, Government Agencies, Foreign Missions, Delegates and Private Users etc:**

During Financial Year 2011-2012, FAB also processed a large number of applications for the assignment of frequencies in HF/VHF/UHF/SHF range to Government and private sector users. The following table illustrates the details of all such cases processed at SP&M Wing of FAB:-

S. No	Name of Services	Number of Cases Processed	Finalized	Under Process
1	HF	04	03	01
2	VHF(Govt.+Private)	71	53	18
3	UHF	06	05	01
4	SHF	02	02	-

iv. **Proactive Monitoring of Radio Frequency Spectrum:**

Proactive Monitoring of Radio Spectrum has been carried out in various cities and a total of 1966 unauthorized/ illegal users were traced and reported. Summaries of Proactive Radio Spectrum Monitoring and PTA queries are at Annex-VI & VII.

v. **Frequency Coordination of PAKSAT Satellite Networks:**

a. Frequency coordination of satellite networks ensures harmonious operation and co-existence during simultaneous operation of two or more satellites operating in Geostationary Orbit under the regulatory framework of International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Frequency coordination is the central and most intricate task for any administration to achieve international recognition by inclusion of its frequency assignments in Master International Frequency Register (MIFR) of ITU.

b. FAB is acting as the notifying administration of Pakistan at ITU for satellite networks. FAB, with the support of SUPARCO, being the Operator of PAKSAT Satellite Networks, has successfully coordinated the frequency assignments of PAKSAT-1 Satellite Network with 32 affected administrations, identified by ITU for frequency coordination. The frequency assignments of PAKSAT-1 have been successfully recorded in the MIFR, which is the conclusion of frequency coordination process for PAKSAT-1. This was a milestone on the part of Administration of Pakistan and this was only possible due to the continuous resolute of FAB and SUPARCO.

c. PAKSAT-1R is the follow-up Satellite Network of PAKSAT-1 Satellite Network having same orbital location. ITU has identified 96 satellite networks of 20 different Member States for the frequency coordination of PAKSAT-1R Satellite Network. Frequency coordination of PAKSAT-1R Satellite Network with 30 out of the said 96 satellite networks has been successfully concluded. Frequency coordination for PAKSAT-1R Satellite Network with the remaining satellite networks is being actively pursued in order to favourably record the frequency assignments of PAKSAT-1R Satellite Network in the MIFR. The PAKSAT-1R Satellite was launched in August, 2011. PAKSAT-1R Satellite is now operational at 38º-E in the C and Ku-Bands, providing variety of services across

Middle East, Africa, South Asia and Europe. The progress of frequency coordination for PAKSAT-1R Satellite Network is elaborated as under:

Frequency Coordination Status of PAKSAT-1R at 38°-E	
Member States identified by ITU for Frequency Coordination	20
Total Affected Satellite Networks	96
Frequency Coordination Completed (Networks)	56
Frequency Coordination Remaining (Networks)	40

d. In addition to above, Administration of Pakistan has also raised new Advanced Publication Information (API) Filing at ITU with the name of ICUBE-1 Satellite Network (Non-GSO) under Article-9 of the ITU-R Radio Regulations. The API Filing of ICUBE-1 Satellite Network is intended for Amateur Satellite Service in the Frequency Bands 435–438 MHz (Uplink) and 145.8–146 MHz (Downlink). Proposals of frequency coordination for these new satellite networks have also been forwarded to the affected administrations.

vi. **Strategic Focus for Medium to Long Term Initiatives:**

In the Year 2010, the DDWP has approved very important FAB project of “Expansion of NFMMS (Radio Spectrum Monitoring) (FAB)”. The project will enhance the radio spectrum monitoring capabilities of FAB, thereby enhancing economic benefits to the country in telecom and broadcasting sectors. In addition to above, FAB has also taken measures/steps to play its role to support and facilitate introduction of modern and cost effective radio spectrum based communications in the country. Following specialized actions were also initiated to facilitate stakeholders for medium to long term benefits:-

a. Draft framework for spectrum redeployment for introduction of new technologies and services in Pakistan and creation of spectrum redeployment fund.

b. Initiation of process for availability of spectrum for Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting.

c. Identification of frequency Bands for deployment of IMT services for Pakistan.

d. Capacity building with respect to Microwave spectrum planning and assignment on link by link basis through modern spectrum planning software tools.

e. Reformation of 3G frequency spectrum and re-arrangement of band plan wherein block of 9.8 MHz were introduced, thus saving of valuable frequency band of 5 MHz.

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

Progress and Achievements during 2011-2012

IPO Pakistan was established on 8th April, 2005 as a focal organization for integrated management and enforcement coordination of all forms of IPRs in Pakistan. During 2011-2012 following achievements were made.

1. IP registration during 2011-2012

During 2011-2012, IP Registries (Patent office, Trademark office and copyright office) observed slightly downward trend in intellectual property application filling as compared to 2010-2011. However, in 2011-2012 23,301 IP applications were received in different registries. And 9,947 registrations for different IP rights were awarded. Detail of filling trends in individual fields is discussed as under:

	Patent	Trademark	Copyright	Industrial design	Total
Applications Filed 2011-2012	893	18582	3304	522	23,301
Registration granted	483	6530	2564	370	9,947

2. Revenue Collection

The revenue collection for FY 2011-12 showed a marked improvement of about 76% over the previous year, which can mainly be attributed to revision of fee on account of various IP services such as Trademarks, Copyrights and Patents. The total revenue collected for the Financial Year 2011-12 was Rs. 155.40 million as compared to Rs. 88.41 million for the previous year, which gives a positive outlook for the financial health and sustainability of the Organization.

3. Capacity Building

In-house Training

During 2011-2012, for the capacity building of its technical staff, IPO arranged in-house training programmes for its patent and trademark examiners under TRTA. Two international experts visited the Trademark and Patent Office Karachi.

- Ms.Corazon D.P Marcial (For Trademark examiners)
- Mr. Lurtz Milander (For Patent Examiners)

These training programmes were tailored and focused on topics pre-identified by trademark and patent examiners. It would go a long way to sharpen the skills of our examiners towards their specific fields.

Foreign Training programmes

During the previous year, a number of training programmes, workshops, seminars, symposiums and conferences sponsored by (WIPO,IP Offices) were attended by technical and administrative officials of IPO, Pakistan.

Capacity building under TRTA

The Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA-II) Programme is a project funded by the European Union (EU) which aims at strengthening the capacity of Pakistan to participate in international trade. The Financing Agreement was signed by the European Commission on 30 June 2009 and countersigned by the Government of Pakistan on 28 August 2009. Total programme value is €10,045,000, made up of funding of € 9,545,000 by the EC and €500,000 contribution from UNIDO, which will manage the overall programme implementation. The programme started, with a six-month Inception Period, on 1 January 2010. The programme will be implemented over a period of 54 months, until June 2014.

During the previous year following capacity building related activities were undertaken.

Expert Missions/Consultant Visits to Pakistan under TRTA-II (2011-2012)

- Advisory Mission on IT Infrastructure Establishment, Part 1,
- Expert Mission on Review of Patent Admn procedure and Training of the Patent Examiners,
- Consultant visit on meeting with stakeholders for development Web portal,
- Updated Feasibility Study on Utility Models in Pakistan,
- Expert Mission on Review of Trademark Admn procedure and Training of the Trademark Examiners,
- Advisory Mission on IT Infrastructure Establishment, Part II,
- Updated Feasibility Study on CMO in Pakistan,
- Expert Mission on Branding Options for Kinnow (mandarin) using IP Instruments.

Study Visits to foreign countries under TRTA-II (2011-2012)

- Study Visit of IPO IT Staff on Digitization (Geneva, Switzerland)
- Training course on GI protection (Geneva, Switzerland)
- Study visit of Enforcement Agencies (Geneva and UK)
- Consultative visit on Madrid System (Geneva Switzerland)
- Train the Trainer Workshop on (SME) Business and IP(Geneva, Switzerland)
- IP Diploma (LLM Course), Italy (University of Turin)

4. Fourth National IPR Conference

On 26th April, 2012 4th National IPR Conference was held successfully to celebrate the "World IP Day". This mega event brought together almost 2000 participants from concerned sectors including Ministries, Academia, R&I institutes, Business Community, Media, SMEs, Multinational Companies etc. This event brought home the importance of intellectual property rights and served as a great source of awareness to general public.

5. Benazir Hall of Fame

The Honorable Prime Minister, during opening session of "World Intellectual Property Day" on 26th April, 2012 announced the establishment of "Benazir Hall of Fame/IP Museum for the legends of Pakistan". A directive was also announced to Capital Development Authority to provide 4 acres of land at a suitable place in Federal Capital Territory for construction of the Hall of Fame. Correspondence with the Cabinet Division and CDA is under progress for the implementation of these directives.

6. One Window Operation

IPO Pakistan is one of the most integrated IP offices of the world where all forms of IP rights are coined under one umbrella. At present three IP registries of IPO Pakistan are working in three different offices in Karachi. Since its inception, IPO Pakistan is searching for suitable option to shift all three registries in one building and provide one window operation for all types of IP applicants.

In the opening session of "World Intellectual Property Day" on 26th April, 2012 Honorable Prime Minister announced a directive to initiate one window operation for all IP services. For the implementation of this directive, higher management of IPO Pakistan has reached to a consensus that a newly constructed building adjacent to the Trademark registry building available for rent is the most suitable option. IPO Pakistan will house the Patent office and Copyright office in the said building.

All formalities, including NOC from Ministry of Housing have been fulfilled, and final approval is awaited from Cabinet Division for hiring this building to initiate one window operation for all IP services.

7. Islamabad Declaration

National Seminar on Enforcement and Protection of IPR was held in Convention Centre as part of World IP Day celebration. This occasion was presided by Interior Minister Mr. Rehman Malik where all important stakeholders signed a resolution named as "***Islamabad Declaration***" in which pledge was made to fight counterfeiting and piracy in the country.

8. Accession to Madrid Protocol & Patent Cooperation Treaty

IPO Pakistan is committed to provide a swift registration system to IP applicants. Therefore, during the last year, consensus was developed to accede to Madrid Protocol (for trademark registration) and PCT (for patent registration). In this regard, consultation visits were made by technical officials from registries and higher management. Moreover, during the previous year, need assessment and feasibility study had been made and comments from all stakeholders were invited for accession to these treaties.

9. Business process Re-engineering

During 2011-2012, IPO-Pakistan started Business Process Re-engineering in three IP Registries. During this process all the anomalies, ambiguities of IP legislation and bottlenecks in the administrative system were identified which were causing inconvenience to the applicants and increasing tendency of IP applications. This project would continue during the coming year and administrative and legislative remedies would be made to increase the efficiency of IP registries.

10. Examination Guidelines

A comprehensive ***Guideline for patent examination practices*** is need of the hour. This guideline provides detailed instructions to the examiners with the interpretation of myriad issues related to the procurement of Patents.

In order to materialize this task an initiative was taken to prepare preliminary draft of Examination Guidelines as a matter of priority. During the last year preliminary draft was prepared jointly by the patent examiners and Assistant Director Patent, this draft is now ready to seek opinion from IP attorneys, subject specialists and WIPO experts to give it a final shape. In the coming year Patent office would have its examination guidelines available to the examiners to deal with the patent applications.

11. Electronic Publication Patent Journal

Electronic Publication of Patent Journal is imperative for improved and efficient service delivery to the stakeholders and general public. It is an endeavor to bring our system at par with other IP offices of the world and to fulfill our commitment to be more efficient and transparent. In order to materialize it, proper case was prepared and after taking the comments from stakeholders it has been sent to the Cabinet Division for final approval.

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NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Background

The National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) was established through promulgation of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act (XL 1997). Under Section 3 of the Act, the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority shall consist of a Chairman to be appointed by the Federal Government and four Members, one from each province, to be appointed by the Federal Government after considering the recommendations of the respective Provincial Governments. The Vice Chairman is appointed from amongst the Members in rotation. NEPRA is exclusively responsible for regulating the provision of electric power services in the country.

Functions

The powers and functions of the Authority as delineated in the Act are to:

- Grant licences for generation, transmission and distribution of electric power;
- Prescribe procedure and standards for investment programmes by generation, transmission and distribution companies;
- Prescribe and enforce performance standards for generation, transmission and distribution companies;
- Establish a uniform system of accounts by generation, transmission and distribution companies;
- Prescribe fee, including fees for grant of licences and renewal thereof;
- Prescribe fines for contravention of the provisions of this Act; and
- Perform any other function which is incidental or consequential to any of the aforesaid functions.

- Determine tariff, rates, charges and other terms and conditions for supply of electric power services by the generation, transmission and distribution companies and recommend to the Federal Government for notification;
- Review organizational affairs, of generation, transmission and distribution companies to avoid any adverse effect on the operation of electric power services and for continuous and efficient supply of such services;
- Encourage uniform industry standards and code of conduct for generation, transmission and distribution companies;
- Tender advice to public sector projects;
- Submit report to the Federal Government in respect of activities of generation, transmission and distribution companies; and
- Perform any other function which is incidental or consequential to any of the aforesaid functions.
- Redress complaints lodged with the Authority by a consumer or any other person, against a licensee for contravention of any provision of NEPRA Act or any order, rule, regulation or instruction made or issued thereunder.

NEPRA remains actively involved in organizing workshops with the different power companies as well as workshops on awareness of performance standards to provide a better understanding of the notified Rules and capacity building of the professionals with regard to implementation of the Performance Standards Rules. Issues such as fuel constraints, planned shutdown of units, flow of funds, old plants, delays in notification after the issue of tariff determinations and the timely completion of all the proposed interconnection schemes required by the upcoming power plants to dispatch power to the National Grid have time and again been highlighted by NEPRA.

Initiatives by NEPRA

NEPRA has taken the following initiatives to attract investors for setting up new power projects:

a) NEPRA has allowed 17% Internal Rate of Return (IRR) to hydel and wind power projects, 18% IRR to indigenous coal power projects and 16% to imported coal power projects to encourage the prospective sponsors to make investment in hydel and coal based power projects in the country.

b) NEPRA has announced a multi-stage tariff mechanism for hydropower projects in the country which provides tariff for hydro power projects at the feasibility stage, the EPC stage and final adjustment at the Commercial Operations Date (COD) stage.

c) The condition to submit firm EPC cost at the time of filing of petitions for the determination of generation tariff has been relaxed in the cases of hydel as well as coal based power projects.

d) NEPRA has sent several advisories to the Ministry of Water & Power, Ministry of Finance and the Pakistan Electric Power Company (PEPCO) for rehabilitation of public sector Generation Companies (GENCOs) to bring their lost capacity back in the system.

e) To determine tariff for the new power projects within the minimum time period, NEPRA proposed an amendment in NEPRA Tariff (Standards and Procedure) Rules, 1998 and subsequently, the maximum time limit for determination of tariff has been reduced from 6 months to 4 months.

f) To attract the new power projects, NEPRA has reduced its application filing fees as well as annual fees in order to reduce the financial burden on the licensees.

g) The Authority has been interacting with the entities of the Government of Punjab including the Secretary, Irrigation & Power Department, Government of the Punjab and the Punjab Power Development Board (PPDB), who are dealing with small hydro power projects in Punjab to enhance their capacity towards the applicable NEPRA laws, Rules and Regulations for better facilitation of the project sponsors at the provincial level.

h) NEPRA has promulgated the NEPRA Upfront Tariff (Approval & Procedure) Regulations, 2011 wherein solar, biogas, hydel and coal technologies have been qualified for grant of upfront tariff by NEPRA.

i) NEPRA has announced upfront tariff for wind power technology during 2011 to facilitate the investors while at present, the proposal of the Punjab Power Development Board for approval of upfront tariff for hydel power projects in Punjab is under process at NEPRA.

Advisories/Recommendations to the Government

NEPRA has been actively pursuing its role to bring about efficiency in the Power Sector in Pakistan. During the year 2011-12, four (4) Advisories were issued regarding the power sector to the Federal Government as per following details:

- Upfront tariff for solar PV Power Projects
- Receivables by IESCO from the Government of AJK
- Performance of Ex-WAPDA GENCOs–Authority Proposed Modification for Decommissioning of inefficient power generating units which have outlived their respective useful life
- Report on performance of GENCO’s plants

Participation in various meetings

NEPRA provided input on various issues relating to the power sector by participating in meetings of different forums such as the Council of Common Interests, National Assembly Standing Committee on Cabinet, the Senate Standing Committee on Cabinet, Senate Standing Committee on Water and Power. NEPRA has been invited, on a number of occasions, to the President's Secretariat and Prime Minister's Secretariat for briefing with regard to power projects being set up in the country and other regulatory affairs.

Licensing

Generation Licenses

During 2011-12, a total number of 12 Generation Licenses were issued. Various monitoring exercises were carried out to ensure compliance of the decisions of the Authority and Explanations and Show Cause Notices were issued to different licensees for violating the terms and conditions namely the Sitara Energy Limited, Kohinoor Power Company Limited, Gadoon Textile Mills Limited, Sarhad Hydel Development Organization (SHYDO) and Blue Star Energy (Private) Limited etc.

Modifications in Existing Generation Licenses

Several requests were received for modification in the already granted Licenses due to various reasons including change in technology and equipment, enhancement/reduction in capacity and addition and deletion of Bulk Power Consumer(s) (BPCs) and change in location etc. Modifications were approved for the Agar Textile Mills Limited (enhancement in capacity), Chashma Nuclear Power Plant-II/C-II (reduction in capacity), Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (change in allowable operating limit), Lucky Energy (Private) Limited (addition of a new plant and a BPC), RYK Mills Limited (enhancement in installed capacity), Shakarganj Energy (Private) Limited (change in location), Tenaga Generasi Limited (change in capacity and equipment), Zorlu Enerji Pakistan Limited (alteration in capacity and equipment) and Foundation Wind Energy-II (Private) Limited (amendment in ownership, capacity and equipment).

Distribution Licenses

During the period under review, processing of the Distribution Licenses of the Bahria Town (Private) Limited (for facilities located at Lahore), the Punjab Industrial Estate Development & Management Company and the Tribal Areas Electricity Supply Company Limited (TESCO) was carried out. The processing of these applications could not be completed due to various issues and is expected to be finalized in due course of time.

Authority Proposed Modifications in Existing Licenses

During the period under review, NEPRA received applications from different entities for grant of Distribution Licenses in the exclusive territories of the host DISCO. Due to the exclusivity issue, the host DISCO opposed the grant of Distribution Licenses to these entities. However, in view of the public interest involved, an Authority Proposed Modification was initiated in the Distribution License of the Lahore Electric Supply Company (LESCO) which is at an advanced stage of processing.

Tariff

The monthly fuel price variation of the DISCOs is being adjusted as per amendment in the NEPRA Act in accordance with the prescribed mechanism determined by NEPRA and notified by the Federal Government. During the period from July 2011-June 2012, adjustments were finalized and notified in the official gazette. Due to low hydel generation and higher RFO prices, generation mix was unfavorable and most of the time there was increase as per unit cost as compared to the month-wise reference established by NEPRA.

During July 2011 to June 2012, the consumer-end tariff of the Faisalabad Electric Supply Company (FESCO), Gujranwala Electric Power Company (GEPCO), Peshawar Electric Supply

Company (PESCO), Hyderabad Electric Supply Company (HESCO), Lahore Electric Supply Company (LESCO), Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO), Multan Electric Power Company (MEPCO), Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO) and Sukkur Electric Power Company (SEPCO) were determined and review motions finalized in accordance with the Tariff Standards and Procedure Rules,1998.

Standards and Codes

During the period under review, workshops were conducted on Awareness of Performance Standards Distribution Rules (PSDR)-2005 - Construction Quality and Safety Measures at the headquarters of the DISCOs/KESCL to provide better understanding of the notified Rules and capacity building of the professionals with regard to the implementation of Performance Standards (Distribution) Rules – 2005.

In total, fourteen (14) workshops were held, wherein a participatory approach was adopted which remained successful in meeting the objectives. A total number of 1172 professionals of the DISCOs, the GENCOs and the NTDC attended these workshops. Detailed discussions were held on improving the implementation process and fully achieving the effectiveness of the prescribed Rules. During the workshops, detailed presentation, were given by the Deputy Director (Standards) on Performance Standards (Distribution) Rules-2005 for overall understanding of the Rules, safety measures and construction quality. The concerns of the participants were fully addressed. A comprehensive report, after completion of all the workshops, will also be submitted to the Authority.

For Monitoring & Enforcement of Performance Standards (Distribution) Rules 2005, meetings were held with Hyderabad Electric Supply Company (HESCO) and the Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO) in April, 2012.

Legal/Legislative Work

During the Financial Year 2011-2012, the Legal Wing remained occupied with the management and defense of litigations as well as legislation including amendments in the existing legal enactments and formation/drafting of new rules and regulations besides rendering legal opinions on different issues and legal vetting of decisions/determinations of the Authority.

Legal opinion was rendered in 58 cases, detailed comments were given in 138 cases, while orders were drafted and documents vetted in 151 cases.

Authority Regulatory Meetings were attended almost on a daily basis as well as meetings on behalf of NEPRA on different legal issues were held at different forums such as Standing Committees of the National Assembly and the Senate on Water & Power and Planning Commission of Pakistan.

Constitutional and Regulatory Legislative Developments during the year

Amendments made in the Act

i) Definition of “person” in section 2(xxi) amended and words, authority, or body corporate set up or controlled by the Federal or Provincial governments were added.

ii) For the qualification of Chairman, in section 3(3), word power business is added.

iii) Word “electric utility” in the qualification of members of Authority in section 3(4) is substituted for “power”.

iv) Following powers of the Authority were added in section 7:
   - a. Review its orders, decisions or determinations
   - b. Settle disputes between the licensees
   - c. Issue guidelines and standard operating procedures

v) Section 12-A added to provide for appeal before the Authority against decision of Single Member and Tribunal.

vi) Section 29 amended and amount of fine was enhanced to Rs. One Hundred Million.

vii) A proviso to section 31(4) added whereby the Authority is to make adjustments in the approved tariff due to variations in the fuel charges on a monthly basis and also to notify the same.

viii) Section 38(3) added to provide for appeal before the Authority against the decision of Provincial Offices of Inspection (POI)

Amendments Proposed in the Act

i) To introduce the concept of “franchisee” within the service territory of existing EXWAPDA Distribution Companies (DISCOS).

ii) Penalties for violation/non-compliance of the orders, decisions and determinations of the Authority.

Amendments Proposed in the Rules

NEPRA (Fines) Rules

Amendments in the Ist Schedule of NEPRA (Fines) Rules, 2002 to substitute the amounts of fine of Rs. 300,000/- to one hundred million in line with amendments in the NEPRA Act.

Performance Standards (Distribution) Rules, 2005

Amendments in section 9 to substitute the amounts of fine of Rs. 300,000/- to one hundred million in line with amendments in the NEPRA Act.

Tariff (Standards & Procedure) Rules, 1998 NEPRA (Tariff Standards and Procedure) Rules, 1998

Amendments in section 27 to substitute the amounts of fine of Rs. 300,000/- to one hundred million in line with amendments in the NEPRA Act.

NEPRA Uniform System of Accounts Rules, 2009

Amendments in section 9 to substitute the amounts of fine of Rs. 300,000/- to one hundred million in line with amendments in the NEPRA Act.

New Proposed Rules

i) The form and manner of applications to be made for a license for Generation, Transmission or Distribution facilities.
ii) The fees and documents to be accompanied with the applications for licenses.
iii) Rules to prescribe procedures and standards for the Authority's prior approval of the Transmission and Distribution companies' Investment and Power Acquisition Programs.
iv) Procedures and Standards for Investment Programmes by Generation, Transmission and Distribution companies.

New Regulations

Up-front Tariff (Approval & Procedure) Regulations, 2011.

Amendments in the Regulations

NEPRA (AMPR) Regulations, 1999

i) Amendment in regulation 3(2) regarding refund of fee.
ii) Word non-refundable is also included in regulation 10(3).

NEPRA Consumer Eligibility Criteria, 2003

i) Definitions of "housing society" "sponsor" and "sponsored dedicated distribution system" were added in section 2(1).
ii) New regulation 7 added to provide for removal of dedicated distribution system.

iii) New regulation 4A added in part II for development of sponsored dedicated distribution system.

NEPRA (Fees Pertaining to Tariff Standards and Procedure) Regulations, 2002

Sub regulation (5) added in regulation 3 regarding refund of fee.

NEPRA Service Regulations (NSR) 2003

The Authority reviewed NSR-2003 and approved amendments in the regulations which were notified vide SRO 203(I)/2012 dated 28.02.2012.

Proposed New Regulations

i) NEPRA Filing of Appeal (Procedures) Regulations, 2012.
ii) Regulations providing for guidance for “Net Metering”, 2012.
iii) “Conduct of Business Regulations”, 2012
iv) The regulations providing for the terms and conditions for tariff determination from “Renewable Energy Sources”, 2012.
v) Regulations to provide for “three stage tariff” for hydel projects
vi) Regulations to provide for procedures and guidelines for making Commercial Operation Date (COD) adjustments.
vii) Manner and Procedures for approval of tariff through Power Acquisition Requests.
viii) The circumstances, guidelines and principles for filing petitions for “modification” or “revision” of tariff.
ix) Regulations providing for procedure and guidelines for making monthly Fuel Charges Adjustments.
x) Regulations providing for “formats/list of information” to be provided by the petitioners

seeking generation tariff through different sources such as hydel, thermal, wind, coal, solar etc.

xi) Procedures & Standards for confidentiality and inspection of records of the Authority.

xii) Review of existing “Review procedures” Regulations, 2009.

xiii) Review of Interim Power Procurement Regulations, 2005.

xiv) Review of AMPR 1999.

xv) Review of NEPRA Competitive Bidding Tariff (Approval Procedure) Regulations, 2008.

xvi) Review of NEPRA (Resolution of Disputes between IPPs and other Licensees) Regulations, 2003.

Consumer Affairs

Safeguarding the interest of consumers and protecting them from any discriminatory treatment or victimization on the part of power sector companies was a vital objective of NEPRA. The Consumer Affairs Division (CAD) is responsible for handling the complaints of consumers who can approach NEPRA without any procedural hindrance.

Status of Complaints during the Period
July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012

DISCO	Complaints Sent to DISCOs	Complaints Redressed by DISCOs	Under Process	Consumers Advised To Approach DISCO	Total Disposed of	Total Complaints
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (2) + (4)	(6) = (1) + (4)
PESCO	128	122	6	98	220	226
IESCO	72	55	17	60	115	132
GEPCO	26	22	4	27	49	53
FESCO	46	35	11	52	87	98
LESCO	60	49	11	126	175	186
MEPCO	382	366	16	524	890	906
HESCO	141	136	5	112	248	253
QESCO	6	6	0	5	11	11
KESCL	176	135	41	145	280	321
SEPCO	59	53	6	175	228	234
TOTAL	1096	979	117	1324	2303	2420

As part of planning for the future, the establishment of Regional Offices of NEPRA at the Provincial Headquarters, Introduction of Franchisee System for distribution of electricity and introduction of Automatic Meter Reading System (ARMS) to control excessive billing complaints has been underway.

Authority Meetings and Hearings

Details of Regulatory Authority Meetings & Hearings held during the Period (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012)

Month	Regulatory Meetings	Hearings	Total
JULY 2011	33	10	43
AUGUST 2011	52	7	59
SEPTMBER 2011	50	7	57
OCTOBER 2011	51	14	65
NOVEMBER 2011	56	6	62
DECEMBER 2011	61	2	63
JANUARY 2012	70	11	81
FEBRUARY 2012	56	9	65
MARCH 2012	53	6	59
APRIL 2012	62	6	68
MAY 2012	51	6	57
JUNE 2012	50	18	68
TOTAL:	**645**	**102**	**747**

In addition, 8 Authority Discussion Meetings as well as 87 Administrative Meetings were also held.

The total number of meetings held during 2011-12 comes out to be 842 which is the highest number of meetings ever held in the history of NEPRA. During the year 2010-11, this number was 713, while during the years 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08, the total number of meetings held was 626, 437 and 377 respectively.

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OIL AND GAS REGULATORY AUTHORITY

1. Background

In the year 2000, the Government established the Natural Gas Regulatory Authority. Subsequently, the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) was created under the OGRA Ordinance, 2002 (the Ordinance) to pursue the mission to foster competition, increase private investment and ownership in the midstream and downstream petroleum industry, protect the public interest while respecting individual rights and provide effective and efficient regulations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. OGRA's mission is to "*Safeguard public interest through efficient and effective regulation in the midstream and downstream petroleum sector".*

The Authority comprises a Chairman and three Members viz; Member (Gas), Member (Finance), and Member (Oil) who are professionals with rich experience in their respective fields. They can serve for maximum two terms subject to retirement on attaining the age of 65 years.

2. Powers and Functions

The powers and functions of the Authority are contained in Section 6 of the Ordinance. The Authority has the exclusive power to grant licences for regulated activities in the Natural Gas, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Oil sectors. These activities include construction of pipelines, development of transmission and distribution network, sale and storage of natural gas, installation, production, storage, transportation and marketing of CNG, LPG and LNG, laying the pipelines, establishing/operating refineries, construction/operation of storages, lube oil blending plants and marketing of petroleum products in the oil sector. Some of the specific major functions are:

- Determination of revenue requirement and prescribed prices of natural gas utilities and notification of prescribed and consumers' sale prices.

- Computation and Notification of ex-refinery price of High Speed Diesel (HSD) & Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) including ex-depot prices of SKO& Ethanol-10 (E-10). Monitoring of prices of petroleum products i.e. Motor Spirit (MS), High Octane Blending Component (HOBC), Light Diesel Oil (LDO), Jet Propellant (JP1), (JP4) & (JP8) which have been deregulated by Federal Government w.e.f 1st June, 2011.

- Enforcement of technical standards and specifications (best international practices) in all the regulated activities.

- Resolution of public complaints and disputes against the licensees and between the licensees.

3. Regulatory Framework

Sections 41 and 42 of the Ordinance require the Authority to formulate Rules and Regulations to carry out the Authority's functions. The Authority already has the necessary framework in place. However, during 2011-12, following additional rules/regulations/standards have been notified/under process:

a. Rules (Notified during 2011-12)

i. OGRA Natural Gas (Regulated Third Party Access) Rules, 2012 (Notified on 24-04-2012).

b. Regulation/Standard (Notified during 2011-12)

i. Amendment in OGRA Service Regulations, 2005 (Notified on 11-05-2012).

c. Rules Drafted (under Process with the Federal Government) – (2011-12)

i. The Pakistan Oil (Refining, Blending, Transportation, Storage and Marketing) Licensing Rules, 2005

ii. OGRA (Fines and Recovery) Rules, 2009

iii. Amendment in OGRA Ordinance, 2002 (Section 6 (2) (z), 2 (1) (xvii) & 6 (2) (aa) Monitor/Establish Prices of All Refined Oil Products).

3. 1 Revision in Gas Theft Control Rules

OGRA, in consultation with the stakeholders prepared draft Natural Gas Theft Control Rules, 2011. However, the said rules could not be notified due to the promulgation of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2011. The said rules were forwarded to gas companies for revision in light of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2011. Revised rules will be forwarded to Government of Pakistan (GoP) after consultative process.

4. Natural Gas Sector

4.1 Determination of Revenue Requirement (RR)

One of the main functions of the Authority is determination of revenue requirement (i.e. prescribed price) of natural gas utilities, which are currently entitled to a minimum return of 17% Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC) and 17.5% Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL) of their operating assets before tax and financial charges. The Authority carries out in-depth scrutiny of the capital and operating expenditures, aiming to ensure cost-effective operation of the gas utilities and thereby protect the interest of the consumers. Details of petitions of SNGPL and SSGCL, decided by OGRA during 2011-12, are given below:

Summary of Revenue Requirement- SNGPL

PARTICULARS	2010-11 Actual	2011-12* Actual	2012-13 Estimates
Volume (BBTU)	547,502	558,817	598,080
Cost of Gas *(Rs./ MMBTU)*	311.41	348.72	358.88
T&D Cost and Depreciation *(Rs./ MMBTU)*	21.98	23.84	22.69
Return on Assets *(Rs./ MMBTU)*	17.96	18.15	17.34
Other Income *(Rs./ MMBTU)*	(7.72)	(6.59)	(10.63)
Shortfall of Previous Year *(Rs./ MMBTU)*	-	5.51	-
Demanded (Rs. Million)	197,444	229,403	264,558
Allowed (Rs. Million)	192,366	221,409	238,581

** Based on Court Order*

Summary of Revenue Requirement- SSGCL

PARTICULARS	2010-11 Actual	2011-12* Estimates	2012-13* Estimates
Volume (BBTU)	340,331	380,698	371,182
Cost of Gas *(Rs/ MMBTU)*	302.63	340.88	356.44
T&D Cost and Depreciation *(Rs/ MMBTU)*	28.19	28.48	33.70
LPG Air Mix *(Rs./ MMBTU)*	0.29	0.52	0.48
Return on Assets *(Rs/ MMBTU)*	17.91	22.72	28.10
Other Income *(Rs/ MMBTU)*	(12.21)	(13.36)	(11.98)
Shortfall of Previous Year *(Rs./ MMBTU)*	-	11.30	-
Demanded (Rs. Million)	120,739	155,141	152,188
Allowed (Rs. Million)	118,783	153,765	155,421

** Based on Court Order*

The process of determination of revenue requirement is transparent and ensures effective participation of consumers and general public through public hearings in order to balance the divergent interests of all the stakeholders, including the Federal Government.

4.1.1 Unaccounted For Natural Gas (UFG)

Unaccounted For Natural Gas means, in respect of a financial year, the difference between the total volume of metered gas received by a licensee during that financial year and the volume of natural gas metered as having been delivered by the licensee to its consumers excluding there from metered Natural Gas used for self consumption by the licensee for the purpose of its regulated activity; and such other quantity as may be allowed by the Authority for use by the licensee in the operation and maintenance of its regulated activity.

The UFG Benchmarks were fixed by the OGRA in the year 2002 after a thorough and extensive in-house study and through a consultative process with both the licensees i.e. SNGPL and SSGCL. After fixation of the benchmarks, the UFG levels improved till the year 2005-06, and thereafter started deteriorating. UFG Benchmarks earlier fixed by the Authority were upto the Fiscal Year (FY) 2011-12. Therefore, in order to fix the benchmarks for FY 2012-13 and onwards a concept paper was prepared and forwarded to all stakeholders including gas companies.

The Authority, while taking into account the viewpoint of stakeholders, interveners, the World Bank, Federal Government and participants determined the UFG benchmark at 4.5% for the FY 2012-13. UFG benchmarks were fixed to determine the efficiency of the companies in order to minimize line losses. The amount saved on account of benchmarks is adjusted in revenue requirement.

4.1.2 UFG Reduction Plan of SNGPL and SSGCL

OGRA always emphasized the gas companies to bring UFG reduction plans so that unnecessary burden might not be passed on to the consumers and financial health of company could be improved. Both companies have come up with UFG reduction plans. SSGCL brought the Natural Gas Efficiency Program in revenue requirement with projected expenditure of Rs 3.57 billion in

FY 2012-13 (Rs 30 billion spread over five years). The company stated that they will be able to increase the rehabilitation of deteriorating pipelines from present 500 km per year to over 1,350 in FY 2012-13. World Bank agreed to provide retroactive financing of upto US$ 20 million on Project Expenditure incurred after 1st November 2011. After going through the detail of the project, OGRA has conditionally approved the said programme. SNGPL has also submitted their three years plan for UFG control at an estimated cost of Rs 5,856 Million. The project is being evaluated.

4.1.3 Reduction in Unaccounted for Gas Benchmark

Unaccounted for Gas commonly known as line losses, covers their operational losses, leakages, measurement losses, gas theft etc. In order to improve operational efficiency of the gas utilities, the Authority fixed “upper” and “lower” benchmarks for FY 2011-12 which are juxtaposed below with actual achievement.

UFG Benchmarks

Percentage

Financial Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
SSGCL- Actual	7.95	9.43	7.51
Benchmarks	4.50-5.50	4.25-5.00	4.00-5.00
Allowed by the Authority	7.00	7.00**	7.00**
SNGPL – Actual	9.63	11.21	8.40
Benchmark	4.50-5.50	4.25-5.00	4.00-5.00
Allowed by the Authority	7.00	7.00**	7.00**

***** *Estimated*

*** The Authority allowed UFG as per Benchmarks but SSGCL and SNGPL challenged the Authority’s decision on UFG in Sindh and Lahore High Courts respectively. The Court ordered to maintain it at 7% till the courts final decision in this regard.*

The disallowances on account of UFG benchmark has benefited consumers to the tune of Rs. 4.99/MMBTU (total Rs. 41,605 million) (during FY 2003-04 to FY 2011-12). The cause of concern is the rising UFG levels of both the utilities which are severely impacting their financial position. The gas companies should take concrete and effective measures to control their rapidly increasing UFG levels and brought it under the set benchmark levels.

4.1.4 Human Resource Cost

The Authority had also introduced Human Resource (HR) cost benchmark, which has helped to contain the expenditure within reasonable limits. Savings or excess in HR cost will be shared equally between the companies and consumers. Savings on account of HR benchmark are given in the following table.

Table: <u>HR Cost</u>

Rs. million

Description	SNGPL		SSGCL	
	2010-11	2011-12*	2010-11	2011-12*
Actual Cost	6,172	7,123	4,387	5,438
Benchmark Cost	5,390	6,072	4,751	5,764
Excess/ (Saving) over Benchmark	782	1,051	(364)	(326)

** Estimates*

Note: Excess/Savings are calculated at the time of Final Revenue Requirement (FRR)

4.1.5 Well-head Gas Prices/Natural Gas Tariffs/ POL Prices and Maximum Sale Price of CNG

OGRA has carried out the pricing function in oil and gas sector, as required under the law and in accordance with the Government’s policy guidelines. OGRA issues price notifications in respect of: (i) Well-head prices - half-yearly, (ii) Petrol Oil Lubricants (POL) Prices - monthly, (iii) Natural Gas Prescribed Prices – 3 times a year, (iv) Natural Gas Retail prices-twice a year, (v) CNG Consumer Price – as and when required.

4.1.6. Approval of Agreements

The Authority under provisions of Rule 20(ix) of Natural Gas Licensing Rules (NGLR) 2002 approves gas supply contract of a quantity greater than five Million Cubic Feet per Day (MMCFD) of natural gas. The following agreements / contracts were approved / considered during FY 2011-12.

a. Approval of Uch Gas supply agreement and tripartite Gas field agreement

b. Approval of Kandhkot Gas supply agreement.

c. Approval of Gas Sales and Purchase Agreement for supply of Deep well Mari Gas to SNGPL,

d. Approval of Gas Sales Agreement of Fauji fertilizer plant –I, II with Mari Gas

4.1.7. Applications for Storage, Compression and Transportation/Transmission Licenses

The Authority has received two separate requests from private parties for grant of license for using flare gas. Applicants are interested to compress the flare gas and then transport it to their prospective consumers (virtual pipeline concept). As per requirement of rules, public hearing is being conducted before grant of licenses. Although the amount of flare gas is small, but it will be helpful in reducing the shortfall.

4.1.8. Approval of Projects

The Authority in respect of Estimated Revenue Requirement of gas companies for FY 2012-13 has approved various projects related to addition in fixed assets including transmission and distribution projects

4.1.9 LNG

Natural Gas is a fuel of choice being economical and environmentally friendly. It plays key role in Pakistan's economic development accounting for around 47% of its energy supplies.

However, the indigenous production of gas is declining causing severe shortages between demand and supply. Current estimated demand of natural gas is around 5.7 billion cubic feet per day (BCFD) against the indigenous supply of around 3.8 BCFD. The gas demand in future years will be increasing whereas indigenous gas supply will be reducing as under:

Year	Gas demand of country (BCFD)	Indigenous gas supply (BCFD)
2015-16	6.2	4.5
2019-20	6.8	3.1
2025-26	7.7	1.2
2029-30	8.7	0.7

The gap between gas demand and supply is widening rapidly due to supply constraints on the one hand and increasing demand on the other hand. In spite of the addition of committed and anticipated supply in the system the gap shall increase tremendously in future years. The future indigenous gas production projections do not indicate any substantial increase in supplies due to depletion of existing recovered reserves and absence of any major new discoveries / exploration activity whereas the demand is increasing exponentially due to high rate of population growth, urbanization and economic development.

To bridge this widening gap between demand and supply, the Government is working for import of gas in the form of LNG and through cross-border pipelines like Iran Pakistan Gas Pipeline (IPP) and Turkmenistan Afghanistan Pakistan India Pipeline (TAPI). The supply of first RLNG (500 MMCFD) can be expected within a few years time whereas import of gas from Iran (first 263 MMCFD) is expected in 2015-16 and it will increase to 750 MMCFD by 2016-17. The Government has also a plan to import gas (1000 MMCFD) from Turkmenistan by 2016-17.

LNG is Natural Gas (predominantly methane CH4) converted temporarily to liquid form by cooling it to -162º C for ease of storage and transportation. Foreseeing the current energy crisis in the country, Government of Pakistan introduced LNG Policy in 2006 for potential investors to facilitate the successful implementation of LNG import projects. The project structure can be (i) Integrated in which the terminal developer arranges LNG imports as well as its buyers and (ii) Unbundled in which the terminal developer, LNG importer and LNG buyers are different. In pursuance of the LNG Policy 2006 and OGRA Ordinance, 2002, OGRA prepared and notified LNG Rules 2007 to bring the anticipated LNG activity under regulatory regime.

Recent acute shortage of natural gas has attracted private investors in LNG import projects. Three companies namely Pakistan Gas Port, Engro Corporation and Global Energy Infrastructure have been granted license by OGRA for construction and operation of LNG import infrastructure. One company, Daewoo Shipbuilding and Marine Eng. Energy & Resources Ltd. (DSME E&R) have been granted conditional construction license while M/s FOTCO have been given the provisional license. These companies have the plan to construct and operate LNG terminal for the capacity of about 500 MMCFD each.

Subsequently, the capacities can be enhanced. One of the important links in LNG supply chain is access to natural gas pipelines network for taking Re-gasified Liquid Natural Gas (RLNG) from LNG import terminal to the end user. Allocations of capacity in the network including its all paraphernalia have to be governed under Third Party Access (TPA) Rules which have been notified. The detail of licenses is tabulated below:-

S/N	Name of LNG Developer	Provisional License Issuance Date	Public Hearing By OGRA	License Issuance Date	Type of License Issued	Expected RLNG Volume (MMSCFD)
i.	Pakistan GasPort Limited (PGPL)	May 14, 2009	Jan 04, 2011	Oct 03, 2011	Construction License of LNG Receiving Terminal, operation, sales and marketing of RLNG/LNG (Port Qasim, Karachi)	400
ii.	Global Energy Infrastructure Limited (GEIP)	Apr 12, 2011	Sept 12, 2011	Oct 03, 2011	Construction License of LNG Receiving Terminal, operation, sales and marketing of RLNG/LNG (Port Qasim, Karachi)	500
iii.	Elengy Terminal Pakistan Limited (ETPL)	Dec 30, 2010	Sept 13, 2011	Oct 03, 2011	Construction and Operation License of LNG Receiving Terminal (Port Qasim, Karachi)	500
iv.	Daewoo Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering, Energy and Resources (DSME) ENR Limited	Jun 29, 2011	Jun 14, 2012	Mar 16, 2012	Conditional License for Construction of offshore LNG Terminal and sub-sea pipeline (Sonmiani Bay, Distt. Lasbella near Karachi)	500
v.	Fauji Oil Terminal and Distribution Company Limited (FOTCO)	Dec 23, 2011	-	-	Provisional License (Port Qasim, Karachi)	-

4.2 CNG Sector

The regulation of CNG sector interalia includes issuance of licence for operation of CNG stations in accordance with the laid down standards, approval of standards for equipment and machinery and monitoring and enforcement of safe operation of the CNG stations in accordance with the Policy guidelines and Standard Code of Practice, CNG Rules, 1992. Pakistan is one of the largest CNG users in the world with 3,395 operational CNG Stations and more than 2.35 million CNG vehicles. In pursuance of the policies conveyed by Federal Government from time to time, OGRA is not issuing any Provisional Licences for construction of CNG station.

4.2.1 Investment and Employment in CNG Sector

During FY 2011-12, 64 CNG stations have come into operation. An investment of about Rs.0.8 billion has been made in this fiscal year thus contributing to an overall investment of Rs. 89 billion (direct and indirect in this sector). The activities in the sector have generated more than 121,000 cumulative (direct and indirect) employment opportunities so far.

4.3 LPG Sector

The Authority is empowered under the law to issue licenses for establishing LPG production, processing, storing, filling and distribution facilities under the LPG (Production and Distribution) Rules, 2001. As of June 30, 2012, there were 11 LPG producers, 91 LPG marketing companies operating in the country, having 4,400 authorized distributors. An estimated investment of Rs.15.85 billion has so far been made in the LPG Sector.

During FY 2011-12, OGRA issued 2 marketing licenses for LPG storage and filling plants, 1 marketing license for LPG storage, operation of Air Mix LPG plant and 4 provisional licenses for construction of LPG storage and filling plants. In addition, OGRA issued 5 licenses for construction of LPG auto-refueling stations and 2 marketing licenses for LPG auto-refueling stations.

4.3.1 Investment and Employment in LPG Sector

OGRA is playing its vital regulatory role to increase private investment in midstream and downstream petroleum industry. During FY 2011-12, an investment of Rs. 0.5 billion has been made in the LPG supply infrastructure, whereas approx. 325 jobs created in this sector.

4.4 Midstream and Downstream Oil Sector

The Federal Government enforced the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 23; and (a) and (b) of sub-section (3) of section 44 of OGRA Ordinance 2002 with effect from 15th March 2006, empowering the Authority to regulate mid and downstream oil sector in the country under the existing Pakistan Petroleum (Refining, Blending and Marketing) Rules 1971. Brief of OGRA's activities in the Oil Sector during 2011-12 is as follows:

- In order to ensure compliance with the OGRA's notified technical standards, OGRA has initiated inspection of infrastructure developed by new Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) through independent Third Party Inspectors. In this regard, OGRA has conducted inspection of oil terminal of M/s. Zoom Petroleum Ltd., Gujranwala, to ascertain compliance with Technical Standards, and works of the company conformed to the notified standards.

- OGRA has granted provisional Oil Marketing License to M/s Gas & Oil Pakistan (Pvt.) Limited to set up an Oil Marketing Company for a period of three years.

- OGRA has granted permission for extension in oil storage capacity at Joint Installation of Oil Marketing Companies (JIMCO), Mehmood Kot, District Muzaffar Garh. (8000 M. Tons for storage of HSD).

- OGRA has registered 10 Lube Oil Blending/Reclamation plants under Rule 16 of the Pakistan Petroleum (Refining, Blending and Marketing) Rules 1971.

- OGRA has also started registration of lube oil importers after amendment in the Import Policy Order 2009 by

Ministry of Commerce vide Statutory Regulatory Order (SRO) No. 1119(I)/2011. In this connection, OGRA, after formulation of a regulatory framework as well as prescribed criteria, registered eighteen (18) importers, for selling of the imported lubricants.

- OGRA in its endeavor to ensure the quality of POL products and in line with section 6 (2) (x) of the OGRA Ordinance, continued to undertake the quality testing through Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP) at the OMCs' depots and lube oil blending/ reclamation plants on bi-annual/quarterly basis. Following was carried out with respect to quality checking of POL:

  - During the FY 2011-12, 122 and 230 quality checks/ inspections were carried out at OMCs depots and imported cargoes respectively. Moreover, 358 quality checks/ inspections were carried out at 210 lube blending plants. The numbers of quality checks during the first three quarters made on retail outlets across the country was 24,127. During FY 2011-12, 19 quality checks/ inspections were carried out at retail outlets of E-10 and 02 quality checks were carried out for blended LDO.

  - OGRA has also created an in-house capability by establishing a dedicated Enforcement Department to undertake surprise checks/inspections with respect to quality of the products being dispensed at the Petrol pumps.

5. Complaint Resolution Performance

During 2011-12, Designated Officers of OGRA resolved 5,034 complaints, received from all over the country for delay in provision of gas supply and gas connection, excessive/estimated billing due to sticky meter, malfunction of Electronic Volume Corrector (EVC)/Emcorrector, alleged tempering/theft charges and enhancement in delivery pressure, low pressure of gas, late delivery of gas bills and waive of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) and demand of additional security for natural gas. The status of complaints is given as under:

Status of Complaints (FY 2011-12)

Category	Natural Gas
Complaints received	5,315
Complaints resolved/disposed of	5,034
Complaints under process	1,153
Gas connections provided	770
Relief to consumers in gas billings (Rs. in Millions)	34.62

On OGRA's intervention, Gas utilities provided 770 gas connections during fiscal year 2011-12 and relief of Rs. 34.62 million to consumers in gas billing. On receipt of complaints from the residents of a number of localities / areas inhabited by weaker sections of society, OGRA issued necessary directions to SNGPL and SSGCL to provide gas to these localities / areas.

6. Enforcement

A dedicated Enforcement department was set up in October 2009, for enforcement of OGRA Ordinance, Rules, Regulations and License Conditions. The primary purpose was to monitor the operations / activities of the licensees to ensure an efficient, reliable & safe mechanism of check and balance as well as delivery of quality products to the consumers in the correct quantity at the official notified prices. The creation of the department provided firsthand knowledge / information of the licensees, consumers and stakeholders to the Authority and resulted in better implementation of the regulatory framework, removed impediments in implementation of rules / standards and redressal of consumer complaints effectively. The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority aims to protect and safeguard the interests of all stakeholders by monitoring the activities in OIL, LPG, CNG and Natural Gas sectors.

The department has been created for effective enforcement and monitoring to ensure provision of safe, reliable and efficient services by the licensees to their consumers. In this regard, following measures are being taken:-

- Inspections at Oil Marketing Companies' Retail Outlets to check and ensure smooth supply / sale of petroleum products to the consumers at official notified prices and specified quantity and quality.
- Inspections of Lube Oil Blending / Reclamation Plants and co-ordination with provincial / district governments to take action against non-licensed activities.
- Inspections at LPG Storage & Filling Plants and Distribution outlets to check illegal cross-filling of LPG, Stock availability, price overcharging, adherence to minimum safety requirements, measurement accuracy and co-ordination with provincial / district governments to take action against non-licensed activities.
- Inspections at CNG Stations to check adherence to CNG Rules, 1992 such as Dispensing Pressure, Measurement Accuracy, Refueling procedure and Notified price.
- Inspection in the Natural Gas Sector (Gas Utilities) to check conformance of performance and service standards and other areas of consumer grievances..

Below is the summary of the achievements of the Enforcement Department for the year 2011-12:

Achievements 2011-2012

Sector	**Inspections**	**Show Cause Notices**	**Warnings**	**Fine Imposed by OGRA (Rs. Million)**
CNG	294	83	81	1.52
LPG	99	39	2	0.75
OIL	721	390	9	11.8
GAS	42	4	0	0.525
Total	**1156**	**516**	**92**	**14.595**

Activity	Targets 2011-12	Achievements 2011-12
CNG Marketing licenses for operation of CNG stations Vehicles on CNG (Cumulative in Million) Employment Opportunities	- - -	64 2.35 121,000
LPG Provisional licenses for construction of LPG Storage and Filling plant Marketing licenses for LPG Storage and Filling Plants LPG Production (Tons/day)	3 3 1,000	4 2 989
LNG License for construction and operation of LNG receiving terminal Conditional License for construction of off shore LNG receiving terminal and sub-sea pipeline Provisional License	- - -	3 1 1
Prices		
Wellhead Gas Price Notifications:	90	77
Notifications of Prescribed Price for Gas Companies	04	05
Gas Sale Price Notification on the advice of Federal Government	02	05
Computation and notification of Petroleum Product Prices on monthly basis	12	13
Determination of revenue requirements of gas utilities including reviews Notification of maximum Sale price of CNG	08 -	06 09

Capacity Building Local training/localized training	-	40 No. of officers
Gas Sale Agreement	-	4
Enforcement Inspections of Oil Facilities Inspection of CNG Stations Inspection of LPG Facilities Inspections of Gas Facilities	 - - - -	 721 294 99 42
Complaints Complaints against Natural Gas Utility Companies (Received) Complaints against Natural Gas Utility Companies(Resolved)	- -	5315 5034

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PAKISTAN TELECOM AUTHORITY

Background

Regulatory environment is the foremost indicator of a country's overall strategy and vision about the developments in telecom sector. PTA, as regulator of the telecom sector of Pakistan, has strived hard to establish a competitive, fair, progressive, consumer oriented and business friendly regulatory environment in the country. Main focus of the Authority remained on ensuring consumer protection, keeping the Quality of Service parameters in check, enabling ICT proliferation and devising sound Regulatory framework for telecom services in the country. The activities of the Authority during the period under review have been detailed in the ensuing pages which were performed in line with the aforementioned objectives of PTA.

Road to 3G Services

(3rd Generation) mobile services have often been regarded as a landmark achievement of any country in terms of technological advancement and financial prosperity. The current democratic Government of Pakistan considers telecom as one of the most important pillar of nation's economic well being and technological prowess. In addition to bringing high foreign investment, the deployment of 3G services in Pakistan will ensue a new era of advanced mobile services such as MobileTV, video calling, high speed internet etc for the consumers. On the other hand, the cellular mobile industry will benefit from new revenue streams, advanced VAS provision, high demand of smart phones and improved mobile adoption rate. Thus, the Prime Minister of Pakistan approved the 3G/4G/LTE license spectrum auction in November 2011 and constituted Auction Supervisory Committee (ASC) consisting of federal ministers and representatives of concerned ministries to oversee the process.

PTA planned to carry out 3G auction early this year. The process however, got delayed due to some unavoidable circumstances. The new leadership has vowed to complete the process by end of this year. The Request for Proposal (RFP) to hire a consultant of international repute has been published in the leading local and international media. The consultant will assist PTA in almost all aspects of the licensing process including base price determination, marketing, valuation, process design and maintaining transparency.

PTA is leaving no stone unturned to ensure transparency and openness of the process. Therefore, inclusion of integrity pact and constitution of 3G media committee comprising leading media experts is under consideration. This will be the first time ever that the auction size and block will be decided through integrity pact and independent monitoring committee comprising media representatives and civil society will have complete access to auction record.

WLL Spectrum Auction in 1.9 GHz and 3.5 GHz Frequency Band

With unprecedented growth of wireless broadband services and introduction of new players in the market, it became imperative for the Government of Pakistan to allocate more spectrum resources to the WLL operators. In this regard, PTA has been entrusted with the task of carrying out auction of the WLL spectrum as per guidelines provided in the Policy Directive, issued by Ministry of IT & Telecom. The base price has been calculated and IM published by PTA. On the directions of the MoIT the auction of 1.9 and 3.5 GHz will be completed after the auction of 3G license/spectrum in consultation with all the stakeholders.

Inauguration of Cellular Village Connection Trial (CVCT)

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Raja Pervaiz Ashraf inaugurated the Cellular Village Connection Trial (CVCT) project at Athmuqam, Neelum Valley AJ&K on 18th July, 2012. President and Prime Minister of AJ&K, Federal Minister for Information and Federal Minister AK&GB were also present at the occasion.

The Prime Minister was briefed about the efforts made for development of telecommunication facilities at AJ&K in general and at Neelum Valley at particular. It was mentioned that after introduction of competition in 2006 by PTA, new operators started their service and all segments of the sector witnessed rapid growth. Today, almost 82% of the area in AJK and NAs comprising 270 cities/towns and villages is covered with telecom services. Similarly, to provide telecom services for the people of Neelum Valley, PTA initiated Cellular Village Connection Trial (CVCT) project at Athmuqam. The equipment was provided to SCO by Huawei through efforts of PTA. SCO successfully launched the project which is not only providing cellular services to the people but also catering for the needs of the defense organizations.

At the occasion, The Prime Minister stressed upon the need of telecommunication services for socio-economic development of the area. He appreciated the efforts made by PTA and SCO ensured provision of necessary funds in order to expand telecommunication services to other parts of Neelum Valley.

Launch of Local Search Engine and other ICT Applications on National Rabta Portal (www.pakistan.pk)

Pakistan Telecommunication Authority had launched "National Rabta Portal" in December, 2010 to provide a single source facilitation web portal where information and content is made accessible to the general public via www.pakistan.pk. Building on the success of the earlier initiative, PTA launched a local search engine "Raftaar Pakistan" on 6th January, 2012 which will fetch the relevant information from websites registered under .pk ccTLD. It is first of its kind online search platform offering filtered and Pakistan-based content.

In addition, PTA also launched Urdu version for National Rabta Information Portal on 1st February, 2012 to provide online information to those internet users who are generally less-educated in web-surfing or less-familiar with English language. Now anyone can access the online available information regarding government, industry, tourism, health, media and telecommunication through a simple click.

Launch of Consumer Perception Survey System (8899)

In order to understand consumer perception about their experience with concerned cellular mobile operator, PTA launched "SMS based consumer perception survey system (8899)" in November, 2011. The quality of service of each mobile operator was asked from mobile phone users through SMS, as marks ranging from 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) as per their experience. According to the survey results, 30% of the Mobilink's respondents voted its service as excellent, while 29% of Warid's sample users marked the service as excellent. Telenor's service was viewed as excellent by 22.5% of its respondents whereas 20% of Zong respondents experienced excellent services by the company. However, only 16% of Ufone respondents termed the service as excellent

Tariff Awareness Guide for Consumers

With the increasing competition in Pakistan's telecom industry and new tariff packages being introduced into the market on regular basis by telecom operators, Pakistan Telecommunication Authority prepared "Tariff Awareness Guide" for facilitation of telecom consumers. This guide is aimed at providing the customers, essential information of telecom operator's obligations and rights with regards to tariff packages, educating the consumers on making well informed and deliberate choice of tariff package, and informing them about ways of seeking remedy should they feel the operator has not fulfilled its responsibility. The guide is available at PTA website for the information of telecom consumers.

Sector Accomplishment

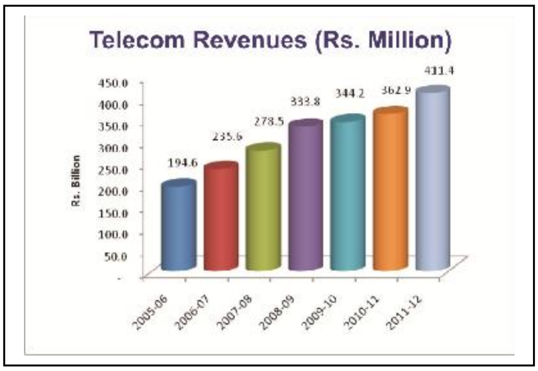
The economy of Pakistan showed modest recovery during FY 2012 and performed better than last year. The GDP growth has been estimated 3.7 percent during FY 2012 compared to 3.0 percent during previous year. Growth in FY 2012 was primarily driven by consumption expenditure whereas investment in the country showed a decline of 13 percent and total investment as percent of GDP has fallen to 12.5 percent, which is hampering the future productive capacity in the country. In order to achieve sustainable growth in medium term, it is important to revive investment. Persistent electricity and gas shortages, security conditions and political uncertainty are keeping investment in the country low. Total foreign direct and portfolio investments (net inflow) also remained low (only US$ 590 million) during FY 2012. On a positive note, inflation based on consumer price index (CPI) remained well within a target of 12 percent. Persistent inflation in the double digit for the last five years is due to continued fiscal borrowings and in FY 2012 fiscal borrowings from the scheduled banks increased by 50 percent, resulting in crowding out of lending to private sector.

On the external front, remittances have reached US$ 13 billion during FY 2012, showing a healthy growth of 16 percent from previous year. Significant inflow of remittances also contributed to keeping the current account deficit to US$ 4.5 billion despite large trade deficit, which increased to US$ 15.4 billion during FY 2012 from US$ 10.5 billion in FY 2011. The imports in the country during FY 2012 increased to US$ 40 billion due to heavy imports of petroleum and fertilizer whereas exports remained US$ 24.7 billion during the year. For fiscal consolidation, government continued its efforts to increase the tax base and simplification of tax structure in the country. Resultantly, Federal Board of Revenue collected Rs. 1608 billion during July-May 2012. However, tax to GDP ratio of 9.2 percent in the country is still low compared to regional countries. In order to revive the growth momentum and investment in the economy, comprehensive and credible reforms are required primarily in the energy and fiscal sectors.

Despite challenging economic environment in the country, the telecom sector of Pakistan performed relatively better and major telecom indicators showed a positive growth total, teledensity crossed 71.7 percent at the end of June 2012, telecom revenues reached Rs. 400 billion showing a growth of 11 percent over FY 2011, broadband subscribers crossed the mark of 2.1 million and cellular subscribers reached 120 million at the end of the year. Nevertheless, investment remained low in the sector and only US$ 240 million were invested during the year compared to US$ 493 million in FY 2011.

Telecom Revenues

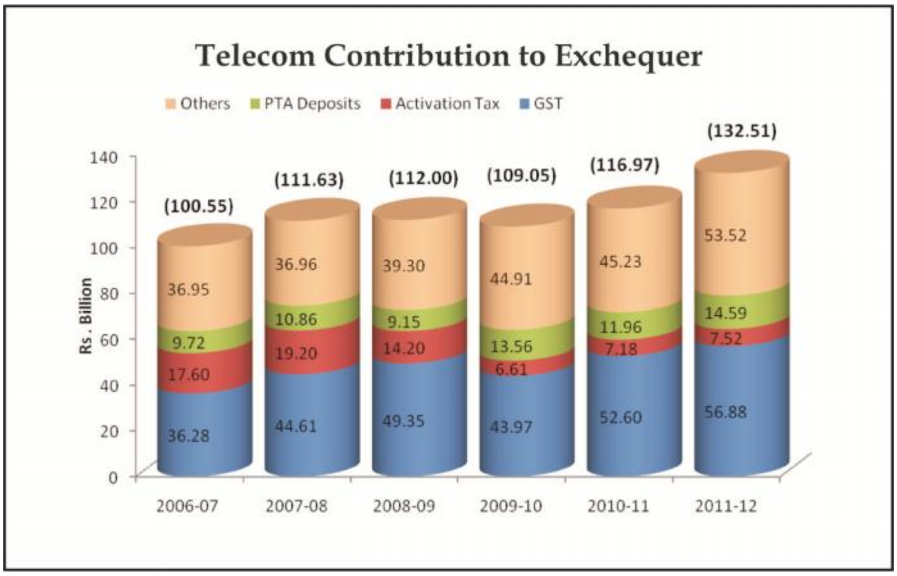
Annual revenues of the telecom sector have reached Rs. 411.4 billion during FY 2012, registering a growth of 13 percent over the last year. This is a significant increase in revenues compared to a slow revenue growth in the last two years where total telecom revenue growth remained in single digit i.e. 5.4 percent in FY 2011 and 3.1 percent in FY 2010. This year's healthy revenue growth has been due to the efforts of the telecom operators to improve their financial health through new value added services, subscribers' addition and expansion in internet and data services. In order to increase revenue and promote their brand names, cellular mobile operators are also offering various prize winning schemes through premium rate SMS services.



Telecom Contribution to National Exchequer

Telecom sector has been contributing significantly to the national exchequer in terms of taxes, regulatory fee, activation tax and other charges. During FY 2012, the sector has contributed a record Rs. 132.5 billion compared to Rs. 117

billion last year. Major share of this growth has been through Federal Excise Duty (FED) and other taxes. Telecom sector has been overburdened with heavy taxes and telecom companies are contributing almost 30 percent of their revenues under FED and withholding tax. General Sales Tax (GST) on telecom services is deducted under FED @19.5% whereas normally prevailing GST rate on services in the economy is 16%. Rationalization of telecom taxes can positively contribute to the telecom sector growth and telecom contribution in the economy.



Telecom is the largest contributor in GST collection from services in the country. GST/FED collected from telecom was Rs. 57 billion in FY 2012 compared to Rs. 52.6 in the previous year, showing a growth of 8 percent. The growth in the GST/CED collection has slowed down during FY 2012 as collections from cellular and other sectors showed a lower growth than previous year. Cellular mobile sector contributed Rs. 49.7 billion during FY 2012 compared to Rs. 45 billion in FY 2011, showing a growth of 10.5 percent, which is lower than 24.2 percent growth, a year earlier.

Telecom Investment

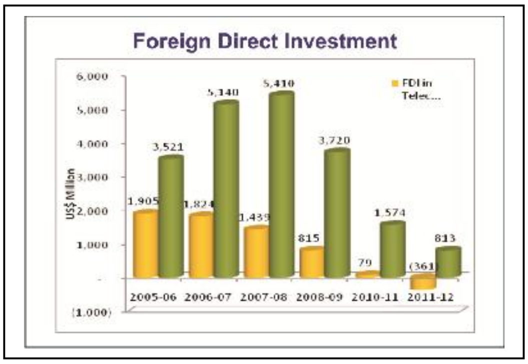
Telecom sector of Pakistan has attracted substantial investments after the deregulation. During the last seven years, more than US$ 12 billion have been invested in the telecom infrastructure and new technologies. Currently, over 90 percent of our population has access to telecom services, which has been possible due to expansion of telecom infrastructure all over the country by telecom operators. As operators have established their basic infrastructure and therefore investments are required for necessary expansion, system maintenance and upgrades, and new technology adoption. Therefore, telecom investment, which was to the tune of US$ 4 billion in FY 2007, has now reduced to US$ 240 million during FY 2012.

Telecom Investment
US$ (Million)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Cellular	2,584.5	2,337.7	1,229.75	908.8	358.6	211.8
LDI	602.8	403.9	276.75	183.1	108.7	16.2
LL	40.6	342.1	57.37	22.5	18.2	5.0
WLL	747.0	52.8	82.11	23.0	7.6	7.3
Total	3,974.8	3,136.4	1,645.98	1,137.51	493.25	240.3

*2011-12 figures are Estimated

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in telecom has also shown similar patterns of overall investment in the sector. During FY 2006 to FY 2010, telecom sector attracted over US$ 6 billion FDI in the country, which was almost 30 percent of the total FDI in the country. During the last two years, overall FDI in the country has reduced significantly due to security and geopolitical situation in the region. According to State Bank of Pakistan, total FDI in Pakistan was US$ 813 million during FY 2012, whereas net inflows of FDI in telecom remained negative during the year on account of capital outflow by some companies. Overall slow economic growth has also contributed



in the low investment in telecom. Investment in telecom can be improved with the betterment of overall economic growth and introduction of new technologies. With the expected launch of 3G services in the country during FY 2013, it is estimated that the cellular mobile sector will attract over US$ 1 billion investment in the next two years.

Telecom Imports

During FY 2012, total telecom imports in the country reached US$ 954 million, showing a sharp rise of 24.5 percent over the previous year. This increase in total telecom imports is due to a sharp rise in the imports of cellular mobile handsets in the country, which have reached US$ 489 million in FY 2012 compared to 218 million in FY 2011, registering a growth of 113 percent. This fresh rise in the import of cell phones is due to an increasing demand for less costly Chinese mobile handsets while cellular subscribers have reached 120 million and an increasing demand for expensive smart phones in the country. This import demand is at the back of attractive mobile internet packages and upcoming 3G services. A huge import bill of almost half a billion dollar for cell phones is not desirable under current economic situation when country's trade deficit has reached US$ 15.4 billion and country is facing a current account deficit of US$ 4.5 billion. PTA is encouraging existing and new companies to initiate telecom manufacturing in the country. Government of Pakistan and PTA are willing to provide all possible cooperation to facilitate the process. To begin with, assembly lines can be established for selected telecom equipments with the help of our close trading partners.

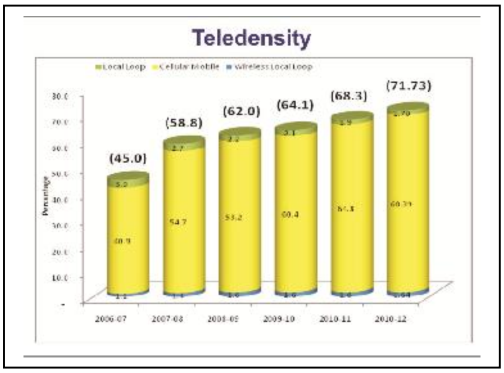
Telecom Imports
US$ (Million)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Cellular Mobile sets with Battery	445.9	129.7	169.23	218.2	465.3
Other Telecom Apparatus	885.1	570.4	556.45	548.1	488.7
Total Telecom Imports	1,331.0	700.0	725.68	766.3	954.05

Source: State Bank of Pakistan
*2011-12 figures are Estimated

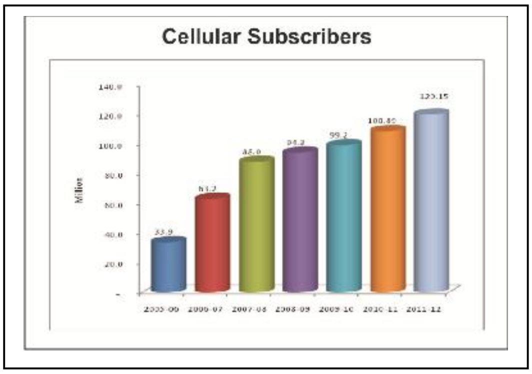
Teledensity

At the end of FY 2012, total teledensity in the country increased to 71.7 percent, showing a growth of 5 percent over the previous year. Telecom operators achieved this growth despite continued slow economic growth in the country. Cellular mobile, being the most vibrant segment of the telecom sector of Pakistan, contributed all of this increase in total teledensity as the local loop teledensity is continuously declining over the last few years. At the time of launch of wireless local loop (WLL) services in the country, it was expected that wireless local loop (WLL) services will compensate for the decline in fixed local loop (FLL) subscription. However, growth in local loop subscribers has been almost negligible during the last two years due to a slowdown in WLL subscribers growth in the country.



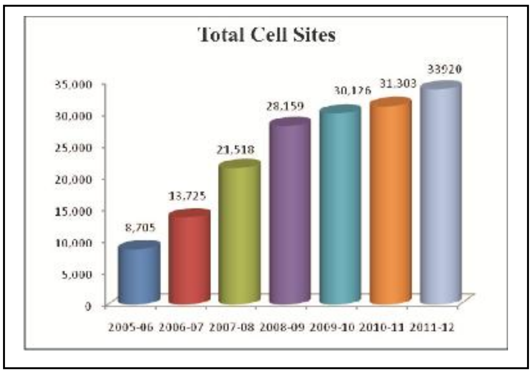
Cellular Mobile

There were 120.15 million mobile subscribers at the end of FY 2012 compared to 108.9 million subscribers last year depicting a healthy growth of 10.3% over the last year. Out of 120.15 million mobile subscribers, 115.89 million are pre-paid (98.40%) and 1.88 million post-paid (1.60%). The percentage of pre-paid in total subscribers has increased over the years i.e. increasing from 97.2% in FY 2007 to a current figure of 98.4%. Zong and Telenor are the two companies that have the highest ratio of pre-paid subscribers.



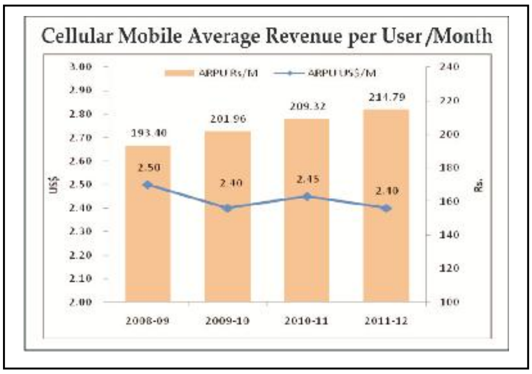
Heavy reliance of cellular mobile market on pre-paid subscribers is the norm for emerging markets. There are two main reasons for a growing share of pre-paid subscribers in Pakistan. First, the new addition in the subscriber base mostly has come from lower strata, which have more convenience in opting for pre-paid options. Second, cellular operators have introduced easy recharge options, balance transfers and many attractive pre-paid packages that provide tariff plans customized to the needs of the users.

Network



The cellular mobile network is covering over 92 percent of the land area of Pakistan. Cellular mobile companies have expanded their networks to every nook and corner of the country. After two years of relatively slow network growth, cellular industry has shown a healthy growth of 8.4% in cell sites during FY 2012. At the end of FY 2012, there were 33,920 cell sites in Pakistan compared to 31, 303 cell site last year, with a net addition of 2,617 cell sites during the year.

Average Revenue per User



Average Revenue per User (ARPU) can be analysed in terms of Pak rupee or in US dollar. For international comparison, ARPUs are measured in US dollar terms whereas for the purpose of comparison of domestic market trends ARPUs can also be analysed in terms of Pak rupee. ARPUs per month in terms of Pak rupee and US dollar are provided in Figure-ARPU per month in Pak rupees was Rs. 214.8 during FY 2012 and has shown a slight upward trend during the last four years, showing that cellular mobile operators have improved their per subscribers revenues despite large addition of low income users in the mobile subscriber base and aggressive price competition in the market. However, ARPU per month in US dollar is US$ 2.4 during FY 2012 and is showing a slight declining trend mainly due to depreciation of Pak rupee. Cellular mobile operators can increase ARPUs through additional data revenues by offering non-voice services like mobile banking. With the inception of 3G services, it is expected that the operators will be able to improve their data revenues and thereby ARPUs can be high in coming years.

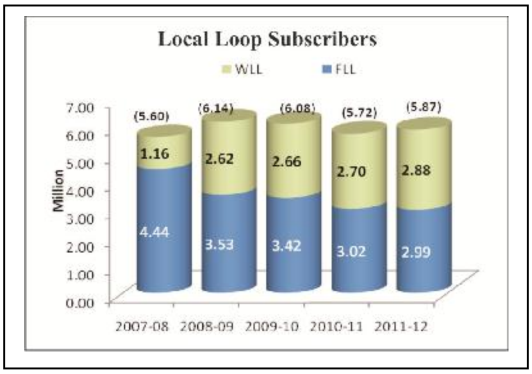
Basic Services

Basic services include fixed local loop (FLL), wireless local loop (WLL) and long distance international (LDI) services. PTA deregulated the telecom sector in 2004 by introducing effective competition in the local loop sector so that new operators could establish themselves in the market and ultimately break the monopoly of PTCL. However, due to exponential rise in cellular adoption and delayed roll out of new operators' networks, the desired results could not be fully achieved. The incumbent still holds significant share of the market while penetration level still remains dismal. PTA is cognizant of the situation and striving hard to elevate the penetration level of the local loop services. LDI industry, on the other hand, is progressing at a rapid pace as record number of incoming and outgoing minutes was recorded on the LDI networks during the FY 2011-12.

Subscribers

The total local loop subscriber base including fixed and wireless stood at 5.87 million at the end of FY 2011-12. The LL industry has grown by 1.5% during the last year after successive decline in the last two fiscal years. In the FLL sector, a slight decline in subscriber base i.e. 31,219 has been witnessed with 2.99 million subscribers as of June, 2012. On the other hand, WLL subscriber base increased by 112,814 thereby reaching a total of 2.88 million subscribers at the end of FY 2011-12. The positive growth in subscribers achieved during the reported period is a result of strong performance of PTCL, Wateen and WorldCall mainly in the WLL sector. However, the overall affect of the subscriber addition on the teledensity figures was minimal because of subsequent population increase.

PTCL remains to be the dominant player in both the FLL and WLL sector with more than 74% share in the overall local loop subscriber base. Although PTCL's FLL subscriber base declined by 34,087 in FY 2011-12, the magnitude was much smaller than that of previous years. On the other hand, its WLL subscribers increased by 70,528 thereby keeping the overall net additions of the company on the positive side of the scale. Other FLL operators like NTC, NayaTel, WorldCall and Brain had slight fluctuations in the subscribers as NTC added 1,141, NayaTel added 1,211, WorldCall declined by 225 and brain added 796 subscribers during FY 2011-12.

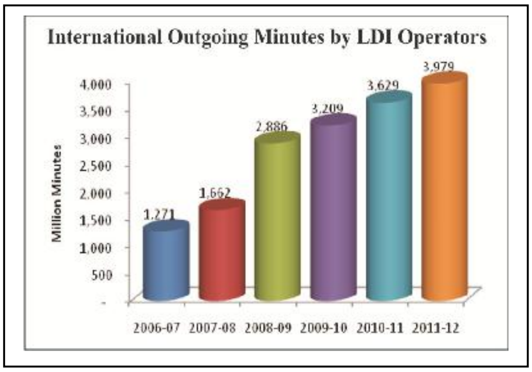


WLL sector shows a more encouraging picture to that of FLL as major WLL companies managed to get respectable inductions in their subscriber base. PTCL is the main contributor to the growth of WLL sector during FY 2011-12 as the company added 70,528 new subscribers. Wateen and WorldCall also performed well as the companies added 24,077 and 20,979 new subscribers during the reported year.

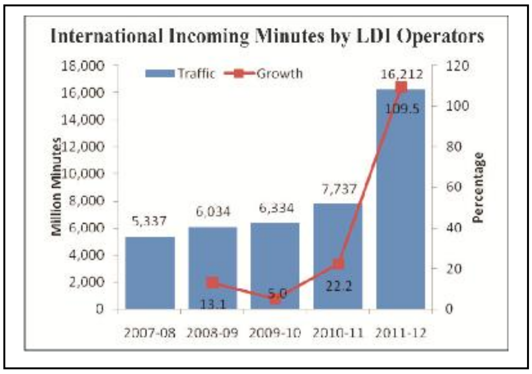
Long Distance and International

Long Distance and International (LDI) services are the communication bridge that keeps Pakistan connected to the rest of the world via submarine fiber optic and satellite links. LDI operators carry millions of voice minutes everyday, to and from Pakistan via multiple undersea and over the air links.

The total international traffic (incoming + outgoing) reached an all time high 19.2 billion minutes during the FY 2011-12 as compared to 11.3 billion minutes in the previous year thereby achieving 70% overall growth. This huge rise in the growth is mainly due to exponential rise in the incoming traffic on the LDI networks. The outgoing traffic on the LDI networks grew steadily by 10% with 3.9 billion minutes recorded during the FY 2011-12.



A highly steep rise in the total incoming international minutes has been witnessed in the FY 2011-12 as depicted in figure- . A total of 16.2 billion minutes have been carried by LDI operators to the country, the highest ever since the commencement of LDI services in Pakistan. If compared with 7.7 billion minutes recorded in FY 2010-11, a stunning growth of 109% has been achieved in the total international traffic minutes by LDI operators.



The enormous growth depicted in the figure pertains to some important regulatory steps being taken by the PTA over the last two years. PTA has been gradually decreasing the Approved Settlement Rate (ASR) vis-à-vis Access Promotion Contribution (APC) rates over the last few years in order to facilitate the LDI industry and curb the illegal telephony.

In April 2011, PTA decreased the ASR from 10.5 cents/minute to 7.75 cents/minute. After immediate encouraging results, ASR was further reduced to 6.75 cents/minute which had a twofold impact on the incoming traffic in the country. The illegal traffic being diverted through grey telephony channels was discouraged and the traffic on LDI networks saw a tremendous rise. PTA continues to monitor the LDI sector and establishment of International Clearing House (ICH) will further boost the financial health of LDI sector, will earn significant amount of foreign exchange and regular funds for Exchequer.

Broadband

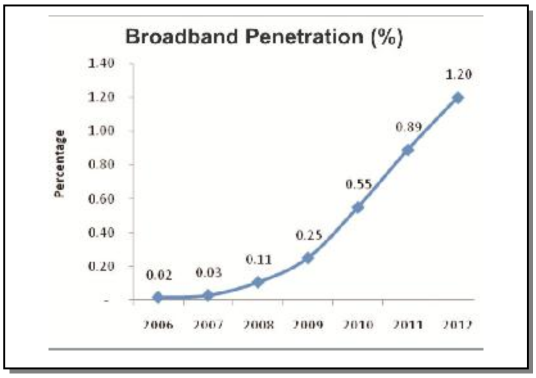
Broadband in Pakistan is an example of a competitive, technologically advanced, well regulated and consumer friendly market. The Government of Pakistan extended full support to broadband proliferation by spending Rs. 22 billion on rural telecom development through USF[1]. Some of the fruits of this spending include 7400 km of fiber optics laid in far flung areas, almost half a million free broadband connections, connectivity to thousands of small towns/villages, provision of internet to educational institutes and libraries and subsidized broadband rates in project areas[2]. Moreover, The Prime Minister of Pakistan has already announced that Government plans to allocate Rs. 17 billion in next year's budget for stretching the broadband services further in un-served and under-served areas of the country. PTA kept a technology-neutral licensing regime thereby facilitating influx of latest broadband technologies such as WiMAX, EvDO, VDSL2, in addition to existing infrastructure of DSL, HFC, FTTH, Satellite etc. The operators are churning out new service plans and providing customer incentives to increase their subscriber base. Although the penetration level is steadily rising, broadband infrastructure development is just one of the several key factors to be addressed. Literacy rate, lack of local content, cost of entry, computer/smart phone prices and awareness of the general

[1] http://www.pakistanpressfoundation.org/information-technology/51825
[2] http://www.usf.org.pk/News.aspx

public are other areas which need concerted efforts of the industry and the regulator alike.

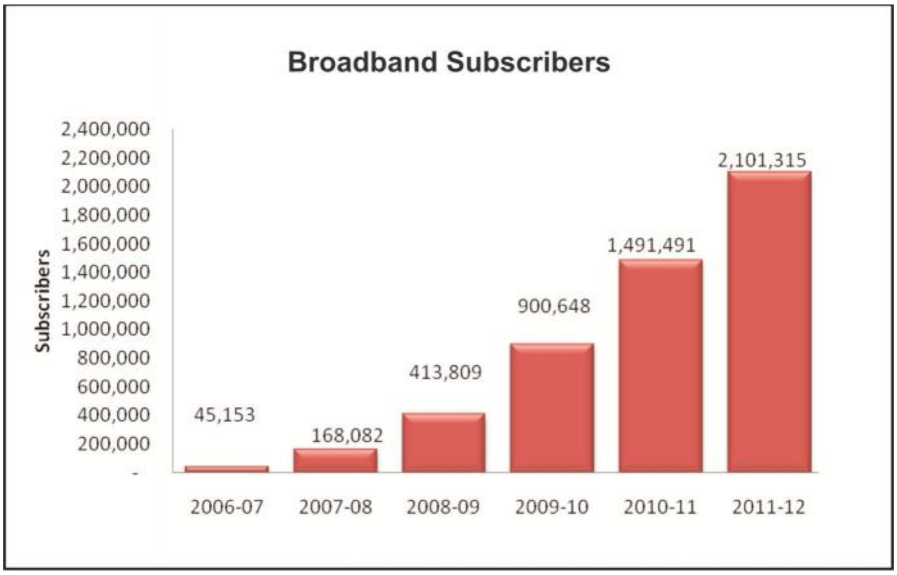
Penetration

Penetration level of broadband services in Pakistan has been progressing at a leisurely but steady pace. The current penetration of broadband stood at 1.2% at the end of FY 2011-12 as compared to 0.89% as of June, 2011. Although the broadband net additions and growth rates have been satisfying, coordinated efforts are required by the Regulator, industry and the Government to address several key factors that are hindering the penetration of broadband in Pakistan. These factors include high cost of entry, low literacy level, lack of awareness, poor fixed line infrastructure and social concerns. PTA regularly addresses these bottlenecks by holding various seminars, conducting research studies, providing regulatory facilitation to the licensees and keeping the QoS check.



Subscriber Mix

Broadband subscribers crossed the two million mark in just a few years since competition was first introduced in Pakistan with commercial launch of Wateen in 2007. This year, the broadband industry added the highest number of subscribers ever while average annual growth rate remained above 100%. It shows that Pakistan's broadband market has tremendous potential for growth and investment and PTA vows to fully cooperate with the investors in this regard.



Broadband subscribers stood at 2,101,315 at the end of June, 2012 as compared to 1,491,491 last year. The average annual growth rate of broadband services for the last five years approximates to 127%. The 41% growth rate of FY 2011-12 was slightly less than that of the previous year but the number of net additions reached an all time high with 609,824 new subscribers joining the broadband networks last year.

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PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Goals/Objectives

Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) was established under the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Ordinance, 2002 to build and strengthen Government capacity to develop a modern, transparent and cost-effective public procurement system and regulate public sector procurement of goods, services and works with a view to achieving transparency, accountability and quality of public procurement, improving governance and management.

The Authority is also tasked to create standard, coherent and transparent set of rules, regulations and procedures ensuring that its objectives are achieved; lay down a code of ethics for transparent public procurement; inspection and quality of goods; recommend amendments to existing laws and devise new laws to provide an equitable procurement regime.

PPRA has undertaken the following important initiatives/activities during 2011-2012:-

Performance

1) Uploaded and monitored 24,104 tender notices on its website;
2) 2506 deviations from Rules pointed out on the uploaded tender notices;
3) 600 suppliers were registered online at PPRA website;
4) Published PPRA Gazettes for creating awareness about the procurement system;

5) Approved Procurement Manuals of Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) and Utility Stores Corporation;

6) Successfully arranged 20 training programmes in which about 332 Government officials and personnel from the private sector and NGOs received training;

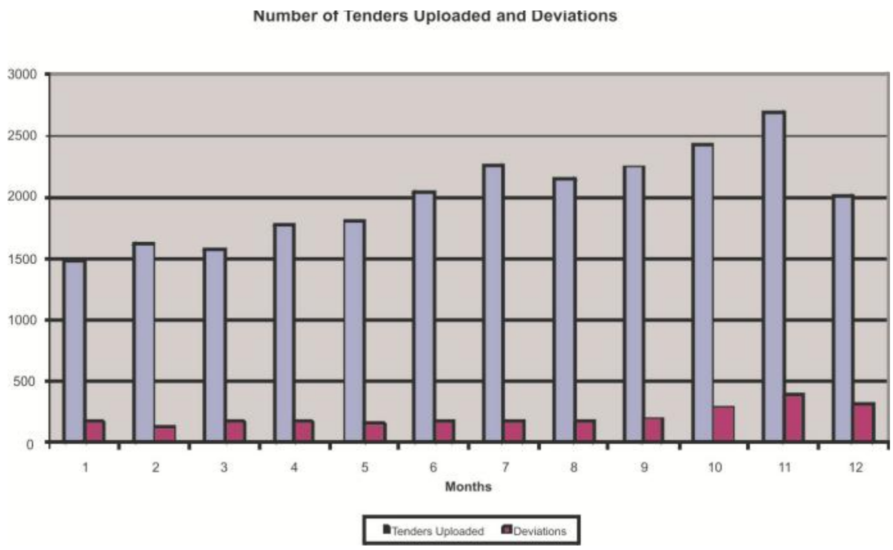
7) PRA Board meeting was held in January 2012 in which important decisions were taken.

Details of different functions performed by PPRA are given below:

Monitoring

One of the main functions of PPRA is to monitor public procurements to ensure its compliance with Public Procurement Rules 2004. For this purpose the Authority has established a web portal where tenders issued by all the procuring agencies are uploaded for advertisement and wider circulation of procurement opportunities. PPRA is monitoring all the advertisements relating to procurements on real time basis with a view to ensure compliance with Public Procurement Rules, 2004. Violations to Public Procurement Rules are identified and got remedied from procuring agencies. During financial year 2011-2012, a total of 24,104 tenders of Public Sector Organizations were uploaded/monitored, wherein 2506 deviations to Public Procurement Rules, 2004 were pointed out to the heads of concerned procuring agencies for taking remedial measures and corrective actions were reported back to PPRA. As a result of constant monitoring by PPRA, the rate of deviations to PPRA Rules 2004 by Public Sector Organizations has reduced from 90% (in 2004) to 10.40% (in 2012).

Tenders uploaded from 01.07.2011 to 30.06.2012	Deviations	Percentage of Deviations
24104	2506	10.40%



Public Sector Capacity Building

After successful completion of Public Sector Capacity Building Project (PSCBP), PPRA has established a sustainable National Institute of Procurement (NIP) at its premises to impart training on Public Procurement Rules and Procedures/Practices to officials of the procuring agencies as well as personnel of the private sector and NGOs. A nominal fee of Rs. 1500 is charged from each participant for the two days training. During financial year 2011-12, twenty training programmes were completed successfully in which 322 participants of different backgrounds were trained. The training courses covered detailed discussions/ presentations on Public Procurement Regulatory framework, Public Procurement Rules and Regulations, Case Studies, Electronic Procurements, Public Expenditure Management and international perspective of public procurements. PPRA also arranged customized training courses for officers of the State Bank of Pakistan and Pakistan Navy.

Grievances Redressal Mechanism

Under the Public Procurement Rules (PPR) 2004 any bidder feeling aggrieved by any act of the procuring agency after submission of his bid may lodge a written complaint concerning his grievance not later than fifteen days after the announcement of the bid evaluation report with the procuring agency. However, in connection with their grievances, the bidders mostly approach PPRA directly for redressal of their grievances.

Under Rules 48 (2) of the PPR 2004, the bidders, who made complaints to the Authority, were advised to approach the procuring agencies directly for redressal of their grievances. PPRA has been empowered to monitor public procurement practices under the PPRA Ordinance 2002, and any complaint received from the bidders is forward to the concerned procuring agency for submission of a report. The report so received is then analysed to improve governance, transparency, accountability and quality of public procurement.

Guidance on Procurement Issues/Problems

PPRA has an effective and efficient system to promptly respond to the procurement related queries/clarifications sought through various means of communication. The requests from the procuring agencies are examined and replies sent in accordance with the PPRA Ordinance, Rules and Regulations. This has resulted in improving the compliance of PP Rules, 2004 and reducing the rate of violations considerably.

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OTHER ORGANIZATIONS/BODIES

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Capital Development Authority (CDA), a Federal Civic Agency responsible for planning & development of Islamabad, the Federal Capital of Pakistan is an esteemed organization that has been serving the nation and the Capital City for the last 50 years. Development in nature, the Capital Development Authority (CDA) invokes all its efforts to transpire the aspirations of the residents of Islamabad by providing efficient civic amenities, yet at the same its team of devoted planners & engineers strive hard to cater to the future needs of the city. However, with growing needs of urbanization and challenges like increase in population, every year the Authority undertakes a number of development projects. These development projects include infrastructure (Roads/Interchanges), Water & Sewerage, Tourist & Recreational, Housing and private investments. Some of the major development projects completed are as follows:-

Functions/Activities/Achievements

FINANCE WING

Directorate of Revenue

(Rs. in Million)

S.No	Description	Achievement 2011-12
1.	Property tax	620.721
2.	Water & allied charges	212.070
3.	Toll tax (Toll Plaza Kashmir High way near Golra More, Islamabad.	34.239
	Total	868.030

IT Directorate

IT Directorate is giving following services to the citizen of the Capital City and other stakeholders through the CDA's website:-

- i) Tender Notices and Expression of Interests.
- ii) Public Notices.
- iii) Queries/Complaints from general public
- iv) Press releases.
- v) Frequently Ask Question/Procedures.
- vi) Download – CDA Bye Laws.
- vii) Download – Important Forms.
- viii) Jobs/Vacancies details.

Directorate of Accounts

Financial position 2011-12

(Rs. in Million)

S.No	Description	2011-12
1.	**Non Development**	**8.812.641**
	i) CDA Sources (Revenue Account)	7,135.075
	ii) Maintenance Grant.	1,677.566
2.	**Development**	**4302.772**
	i) CDA Sources (Self Financing Sector)	3394.344
	ii) PSDP Grant	908.428
3.	Debt & Deposit	**847.807**
Total :		**13963.220**

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURES IN DIFFERENT HEAD OF ACCOUNT

(Rs. in Million)

S.No	Head of Account	2011-12
1.	Pay & allowances	3457.509
2.	Pension	760.079
3.	Electricity & Sui gas	895.402
4.	POL/CNG	417.627
5.	Telephone	26.003
6.	Stationery charges	15.027
7.	Cleaning & Janitorial Services.	203.483
8.	Cost of Medicine / Other Medical charges.	100.962
9.	Alum Sulphate & Chlorine Gas	26.676
10	Repair/Maintenance of CDA own building & other Assets including interest charges on GPF.	1232.307
Total		7135.075
S.No	**Head of Account**	**2011-12**
1.	Pay and allowances	720.516
2.	Store material and work done through contract	517.645
3.	Electricity & sui gas	427.489
4.	POL/CNG	3.136
5.	Telephone	4.061
6.	Cleaning & Janitorial services	4.719
Total		**1677.566**

Self Financing Sector

S.No	Head of Account	2011-12
1.	Self Financing Expenditure	3394.344
Total		**3394.344**

Public Sector Development Program (PSDP)

S.No	Head of Account	2011-12
1.	PSDP Expenditure	908.428
Total		**908.428**

Debt and Deposit

S.No	Head of Account	2011-12
1.	G.P. Fund	82.030
2.	Advances (H.B & Conveyance)	57.973
3.	Payment on behalf of Federal Government /other departments.	37.526
4.	Payment Security Deposits.	161.283
5.	Deposit works	489.463
6.	Misc CDA's Deposits	19.532
Total		**847.807**

Directorate of Accounts (Admin Section)

1. To deal with pay and allowances as well as all other miscellaneous claims of all the officers and Non-Gazetted regular employees of the Authority.
2. To maintain General Provident Fund Accounts of all the Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Employees including the Operational staff members.
3. Similarly to deal the Pension cases of officers and all staff of the Authority including operational staff.

ADMINISTRATION WING

Human Resources Directorate

Detail of CDA employees regularized during the recent year 2012 by the Authority is given below:-

S.No	BPS	Number of staff
1.	18	1
2.	17	14
3.	16	13
4.	14	42
5.	11	6

S.No	BPS	Number of staff
6.	10	2
7.	9	63
8.	8	22
9.	7	109
10.	6	2
11.	5	178
12.	4	22
13.	2	16
14.	1	275
	Total	**765**

ENVIRONMENT WING

1. Development of Shalimar Park in F-7/3,Islamabad
2. Development of Jubilee Park F-7 Markaz, Islamabad
3. Development of Park for Preservation shelter Rock Mauve Area G-13, Islamabad.
4. Planting maintenance and fencing with RCC poles and barbed wire around buffer zone H-12/3, Islamabad.
5. Up-Gradation of Hiking Trails from Lohi Dandi to Pir Sohawa.
6. Afforestation and sustainable development of MHNP.
7. Up-Gradation of Rose & Jasmine Garden
8. Restoration of electric system at Daman-e-Koh.
9. Landscaping development and up-gradation facilities Daman-e-Koh.
10. Soft Landscaping development of tourist village Saidpur.
11. Construction of sit out area in Forest Division (Shadara Picnic Spot).
12. Construction of Water Fall at Daman-e-Koh.

<u>PLANNING WING</u>

Katchi Abadi Cell

(Performance Report from March, 2008 to March, 2012)

<table>
<tr><th>S.No</th><th>Activities</th><th>Present status</th><th>% age progress</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>To prepare the computerized lists of 1231 dwellers of Katchi Abadies (Muslim Colony, Dhoke Najju, Haq Bahu & Essa Nagri tyo who plots have been allocated in MUSP-Farash (Pkt-II).</td><td>Computerized the data of lists of Katchi Abadies (Muslim Colony, Dhoke Najju, Haq Bahu & Essa Nagri) indicating plot No, CDA survey No, najme of Katchi abadi, name of dweller, father's name or husband name of dweller, and NIC No. of dweller.
<u>Total No. of dwellers in</u> :
<table>
<tr><td>Muslim Colony</td><td>993 (As per CDA survey)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Essa Nagri</td><td>203 (As per ICT list)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dhoke Naju</td><td>182 (As per ICT list)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Haq Bahu</td><td>243 (As per ICT list)</td></tr>
</table></td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>To conduct construction position occupancy status survey of 1208 plots allocated to dwellers of F-9 park relocated at MUSP-Farash (Pocket-I)

(Survey is conducted after every six months)</td><td>Survey completed in April, 2009 showing the following details:-
<table>
<tr><td>Plots allocated</td><td>1208</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vacant</td><td>86</td></tr>
<tr><td>Constructed</td><td>978</td></tr>
<tr><td>Under construction</td><td>144</td></tr>
<tr><td>Structure not fit for habitation</td><td>04</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>To conduct construction position & Occupancy status survey of 1231 plots allocated to dwellers of Katchi Abadies relocated at MUSP-Farash (Pkt-II)</td><td>Survey completed in April-May, 2009 showing the following details:-
<table>
<tr><td>Plots allocated</td><td>1231</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vacant</td><td>163</td></tr>
<tr><td>Constructed</td><td>794</td></tr>
<tr><td>Under construction</td><td>270</td></tr>
</table></td><td>100 %</td></tr>
</table>

S.No	Activities	Present status	% age progress
	(Survey is conducted after every six months)	Structure not fit for habitation 00	
4.	To prepare the designs/lay out plans of 06 Class-III Shopping Centres in MUSP, Farasj.	Prepared and got approved by the competent Authority the designs lay out plans of 06 Class-III shopping Centres in MUSP, Farash.	90%
5.	To design Markaz of MUSP, Farash.	Designed the lay out plan of Markaz in MUSP, Farash and case has been submitted to Secretary CDA Board for approval of Markaz.	60%
6.	To prepare redevelopment plan of Katchi Abadi, G-7/1, G-7/2, G-7/3, F-7/4 and F-6/2.	Prepared the redevelopment improvement & up gradation plans of Katchi Abadis, G-7/1, G-7/2 & G-7/3. The case has been submitted to Secretary CDA Board for approval of redevelopment plan of Katchi Abadi, G-7/1.	60%
7.	To conduct the reconnaissance survey and earmarking of encroachments in all Katchi Abadies as well as to coordinate with the Enforcement Directorate for the removal of identified encroachments.	Conducted a survey of encroachments in Sectors F-8, F-10, F-11, G-6, G-7, G-8/4, I-10/4, I-11/4 and H-11/4 and more than 2000 illegal units were identified, snaps were taken and forwarded to Enforcement Directorate to remove the same.	40%
8.	To distribute the application form among the dwellers of Katchi Abadis regulated & upgraded at existing locations.	Distributed 890 applications form to the dwellers of Katchi Abadies , G-7/1, G-7/2, G-7/3 & F-7/4 regulated & upgraded at existing locations.	70%
9.	To conduct the ground verification survey of Katchi Abadi, F-6/2, including both the bonafide and non bonafide dwellers and to allocate the C- Numbers to remaining residents subject	Completed the occupancy status survey of Katchi Abadi, F-6/2 and prepared a list of 383 residents and the same has been computerized for record. The list was displayed in the abadi for inviting objections of	

S.No	Activities	Present status	% age progress
	to provision of irrefutable proof of their residence.	the residents of said abadi and presently, survey for allocation of C- No to the housing units is being carried out as Honourable Wafaqi Mohtasib directed CDA to take up the improvement & up gradation scheme of Katchi Abadi, F-6/2, the ground verification survey was re-conducted in June-July, 2011 and marked the reference numbers of residents of said abadi on the plan of F-6/2 and after carrying detailed survey the case has been submitted to the Authority for approval of allocation of House numbers (C-Numbers) to the residents of said abadi as per prevailing policy of the Authority.	70%
10.	To conduct ground verification survey of dwellers of Katchi Abadi, G-8/1 to issue application form for award of proprietary rights and to allocate plots according to the up gradation and rehabilitation scheme of G-8/1.	Completed other ground verification survey of Zone-I,II,III,IV and Zone-V of Katchi Abadi, G-8/1. 520 plots have been allocated and handed over possession to the allocattees. Almost 80% of construction of houses has been completed and people are residing in their allocated houses. A survey of people living without C-Numbers in Katchi Abadi G-8/1 has also been carried out and completed.	90%
11.	To prepare the existing plan of Katchi Abadi Essa Nagri (I-9/1) and to coordinate with the residents for shifting of abadi to Model Urban Shelter Project, Farash.	A sketch of the existing Katchi Abadi in Sector, I-9/1 has been prepared and 56 plots allocated to the bonafide dwellers of Katchi Abadi, I-9/1 have been cancelled as they have not been shifted to their allocated plots inspite of various verbal and	40%

S.No	Activities	Present status	% age progress
		written notices. Moreover, steps are also being taken to formulate a Committee of the residents of said abadi to help out the Authority in shifting of said abadi.	
12.	To prepare different cases of all the recognized Katchi Abadis and MUSP, Farash such as i) Issuance of application forms for award of proprietary rights. ii) Issuance of NOC for electricity, sui gas and water connection. iii) Transfer of title of plot to the legal heirs in case of death of allocates. iv) Issuance of duplicate application form. v) Issuance of NOC for house hiring to the dwellers who are Government servant. vi) Correspondence with different Government, semi Government & Private Institution/Divisions. vii) To prepare and attend the Court and Wafaqi Mohtasib cases. viii) To prepare presentations on Katchi Abadis in Islamabad.	Almost 950 application forms have been issued. 470 No of NOCs for electricity and sui gas connections have been issued. More than 50 duplicate forms have been issued in case of lost or stolen. Almost 80 cases regarding Civil Court and Wafaqi Mohtasib Secretariat are in process & about 15 have been disposed off.	40%

<u>Development Project completed</u>

<u>ENGINEERING WING</u>

W&S (Development)

S.No	Name of work	Cost	Date of start	Date of completion	Remarks
1.	Providing of infrastructure against created plots of sector, F-11, Islamabad.	4.201 (M)	26.9.2009	5.7.2011	Work completed in fiscal year 2011-12
2.	Installation of one No tube well including chlorinator and construction of pump room for underpass at Shaheed-e-Millat road near China chowk, Islamabad.	5.979 (M)	2.3.2009	3.3.2013	Work is almost completed However, electric connection is pending by IESCO.
3.	Providing/Laying sanitary sewerage system for shopping Mall project, New Blue Area, Utility services between Sector, G-8 and F-8, Islamabad.	9.730 (M)	15.5.2009	14-05-2012	Necessary work completed in fiscal year 2011-12
4.	Installation of one tube well including chlorinator and construction of pump room for Centaurus building, Islamabad.	5.523 (M)	21.1.2009	20.7.2011	Necessary work completed in fiscal year 2011-12

Roads Directorate

S. No.	Project	Project Cost (Rs. Million)	Date of Start	Date of completion	Remarks
1.	Construction of Zero Point interchange, Islamabad.	4148.440	03.09.2008	15.07.2011	The project inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Pakistan
2.	Construction of bridge and approach road between sector I-15 and I-16, Islamabad	90.000	14.03.2011	13.12.2011	Project completed and road opened for traffic.

<u>ENVIRONMENT WING</u>

S. No.	Name of Project	Date of Start	Cost	Duration	Date of completion
1.	Purchase of summer flowering seeds for 2011	18-06-2011	8.661(M)	15days	02-07-2011
2.	Expansion of floriculture decorative plant in privilege sector	30-06-2011	5.526(M)	02 Months	20-08-2011
3.	Procurement of polythene bags & sheets earthen pot (F.Y.M) and fertilizer chemical for CDA Nursery	22-06-2011	6.093(M)	02 Months	22-08-2011
4.	Supply of large size plants & fencing of plantation at Shahrah-e-Islamabad	27-06-2011	5.815(M)	02 Months	26-08-2011
5.	Planting, maintenance and fencing with RCC Poles and Barbed Wire around Buffer Zone H-12/3, Islamabad	20-06-2009	19.780(M)	24 Months	25-07-2011

6.	Development of Jubliee Park F-7, Markaz, IBD	14-07-2011	11.067 (M)	04 Months	13-01-2012
7.	Development of Park for preservation shelter rock Mauve Area G-13, IBD	06-06-2011	15.639 (M)	04 Months	05-10-2011

<u>Ongoing development projects and their completion dates</u>

<u>ENGINEERING WING</u>

W&S (Development)

S. No.	Name of work	Cost	Date of start	Date of completion	Remarks
1.	Providing/Laying water conduction main from G-13 to I-16 (New route of Shah Allah Ditta Reservoir), Islamabad.	199.371 (M)	5.9.2007	31.12.2013	80% work completed. Remaining work is blocked due to non possession of land.
2.	Providing/Laying water supply distribution system in Sector, I-14/2 & 3, Islamabad.	84.828 (M)	24.5.2012	23.8.2013	Work is in progress.

ROADS DIRECTORATE

Rs. in million

S. No.	Project	Project Cost	Date of Start	Date of completion	Remarks
1.	Addition of 3rd and 4th lanes to Kashmir Highway – From Peshawar More to G.T Road Islamabad	3348.569	12-02-2011	11-02-2013	Work is in progress

2.	Construction of Khayaban-e-Margalla from G.T Road to Sector D-12, Islamabad.	1043.906	11-06-2012	10-06-2013	Work is in progress
3.	Construction of Additional Family Suits (104) for members of the parliament including servant quarters for 500 persons at Sector G-5/2 Islamabad	2908.369	23-05-2011	22-11-2012	Work is in progress
4.	Development of Sector I-11/1 & 2, Islamabad.	186.928	14-11-2011	13-05-2013	Work is in progress
5.	Dualization of Service Road North, Sector I-10, I-11, Islamabad	70.702	27-08-2011	26-06-2013	Work is in progress

PMO

S. No.	Name of Project	Cost	Date of Start	Anticipated date of completion	Physical Progress
1.	Installation of 60 meter Cybernetic Dancing Cybernetic Modular Fountains at Rawal Lake, Islamabad	43.725 M	1-12-2009	15-1-2011	98%
2.	Construction of Cultural Complex, Shakarparian	1300 M	17-12-07	Nil	28.50%
3.	G-10 Ladies Club	182.850 M	19-01-07	8-5-2009	63%

4.	Development of F-9 Park	1236.802 M	21-09-07	31.12.2011	100%
5.	Renovation of CDA offices	154.285 M	09-08-2006	30.12.2012	82%
6.	Citizen Club	1254.149		30.6.2013	82%

<u>ENVIRONMENT WING</u>

S. No.	Name of Project	Date of Start	Cost	Expected date of completion
1.	Soft Landscape Development of median strip F-6, F-7, G-7 & Shahrah-e-Soharwardy	01-07-2011	8.243 (M)	Work completed on 30-10-2011 but account not finalized due to non availability of funds
2.	Improvement of Jinnah Avenue and green area	12-06-2012	3.338 (M)	Work completed on 11-07-2012 but account not finalized due to non availability of funds
3.	Procurement of polythene bags & sheets earthen pot of variation size chemical fertilizer & insecticide and nylon pipe	25-05-2012	7.600 (M)	Work completed on 24-07-2012 but account not finalized due to non availability of funds
4.	Soft Landscape Development front of parliament House, Cabinet Division, Pak Secretariat, A,B,C,D / P,Q,R,S Blocks Parliament Lodges	02-06-2011	16.748(M)	90% work completed. Expected date of completion 31-03-2013.
5.	Improvement of Faizabad Intersection	21-06-2012	6.885 (M)	Work completed on 20-08-2012 but account not finalized due to non availability of funds
6.	Providing and fixing of Cybernetic Fountains	19-05-2009	93.266 (M)	70% completed. Expected completion date 30-06-2013.
7.	Procurement of Golf Carts	30-05-2010	25.947 (M)	Work completed but account not finalized due to non availability of funds

8.	Procurement of Forest Fire equipments and wireless system	25-06-2011	6.153 (M)	90% work completed. Expected date of completion 31-03-2013.
9.	Preservation and Archeological site at Shah Allah Ditta	22-06-2012	19.318 (M)	20% completed. Expected date of completion 21-06-2013.
10.	Development of Marghzar Zoo, Islamabad	16-08-2008	1407.8 (M)	Construction of Two Animal Enclosures has completed. This is almost 5 % of the project. Work on project is stop due to non-availability of funds. Expected date of completion 15.08.2016 on allocation of funds.

Future Development Plans

ENVIRONMENT WING

S.No	Development Plans
1.	Development of Water Irrigation facility at Parks / Avenues.
2.	Soft landscape development and beautification at Zero Point Interchange.
3.	Development of Parks and Landscaping work in developing sectors D-12 & G-13.
4.	Development of Senior Citizen Centre.
5.	Development of Butterfly Park at R & J Garden.
6.	Development of bird watching tower at M.H.N.P.
7.	Development of jeep road/tracks in Margalla Hills National Park.
8.	Development of fire pickets in M.H .N.P.
9.	Installation of cable car system at M.H.N.P through Public Private Partnership.
10.	Development of Water Theme Park through Public Private Partnership.
11.	Development of Disney Land through Public Private Partnership.

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ABANDONED PROPERTIES ORGANIZATION

The Abandoned Properties Organization (APO) was established under the Abandoned Properties (Management) Act, 1975 to manage properties left by "Specified Persons", i.e. those citizens of Pakistan who had domicile of the former East Pakistan and who left the country after 16th December, 1971.

2. APO is a self-financing organization, with offices at Islamabad & Karachi. Under Section 4 of the Act, the Federal Government has constituted a Board of Trustees (BOT) for overall control and management of Abandoned Properties in Pakistan. Composition of the Board is as follows:-

1)	Additional Secretary (CS&M), Cabinet Division, Islamabad	Chairman
2)	Senior Joint Secretary, Law Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Division, Islamabad.	Trustee
3)	Sr.J.S./Financial Advisor (Cabinet), Islamabad.	Trustee
4)	Secretary, Law Department, Government of Sindh	Trustee
5)	Member (Estate) Capital Development Authority, Islamabad.	Trustee
6)	Chief Engineer (North), Pak PWD, Islamabad.	Trustee
7)	Chief Engineer (South), Pak PWD, Karachi.	Trustee

3. Since establishment in 1975, APO has disposed of the following properties:-

Nature of Properties		Disposed of by APO, Islamabad	Disposed of APO, Karachi
a)	Houses	58	103
b)	Shops	07	01
c)	Flats	-	05
d)	Plots	387	223
e)	Godown	-	01
f)	Agricultural Land	2156 Kanal and 01 marla	729.17 Acres
g)	Jewellery/Gold Ornaments	468.5 Grams	1132.900 Grams
h)	Shares (Nos)	16025	4,998,697 (Nos)

4. The details of Investment made by APO during 2011-2012 in Government Securities are as follows:-

(Rs. Million)

Nature of Investment		Investment by APO, Islamabad	Investment by APO, Karachi
a)	NIT Units	Nil	Nil
b)	Defence Saving Certificates	Nil	Nil
c)	Pakistan Investment Bonds	2,235.685	5,118.467
d)	Special Saving Certificates	-	1,767.830
e)	Treasury Bills	-	4,788.112

5. The details of Income generated from Movable Assets by APO during 2011-2012 are as follows:-

(Rs. Million)

Source of Income		Income of APO, Islamabad	Income of APO, Karachi
a)	Bonus Shares	251034	147,134 Nos.
b)	Dividend on Share	5.590	24,396,916.80
c)	Profit on Investment: i. NIT ii. SSC iii. PIB iv. Treasury Bills	 10.079 - 92.672 Nil	 Nil 1,405.627 Million 686.193 Million 30.430 Million

6. APO presently (as on 30-06-2012) holds title to the following properties:-

Nature of Properties		APO, Islamabad	APO, Karachi
a)	Houses	11	04
b)	Shops	08	05
c)	Flats	01	20
d)	Plots	05	355
e)	Godown	-	02
f)	Agricultural Land	-	3074.26 Acres
g)	Jewellery/Gold Ornaments	-	Nil
h)	Shares (Nos)	1822619	11,369,325 Nos

7. APO plans to auction the above noted properties on a gradual basis in implementation of a decision of the Federal Cabinet. Agricultural lands in Sindh are to be transferred to the Government of Sindh as per decision of the Federal Cabinet.

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PRINTING CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN

Printing Corporation of Pakistan (PCP) was incorporated as a self-financing Private Limited Company under the Companies Act, 1913 on 1st January 1969. The central Government Presses of that time at Rawalpindi, Lahore, Karachi and Dacca were converted into PCP.

It has three Printing Presses located at Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi with its Headquarters at Islamabad. PCP is under the administrative control of the Cabinet Division and its affairs are controlled by a Board of Directors comprising eight members drawn from various government entities. The Managing Director, PCP is the Chief Executive of the Corporation whereas the Secretary, Cabinet Division is Chairman and Additional Secretary Cabinet Division is Vice Chairman of the Corporation.

The main functions of the PCP are as under:-

i) PCP is the Principal Printer to the Government of Pakistan and undertakes maximum printing work of the Government of Pakistan/Autonomous Bodies.

ii) PCP also acts as a printing adviser to the government of Pakistan and its agencies.

iii) A role to keep a check on the printing rates of the private printers in relation to Government printing has also been envisaged for the PCP.

Inspite of transformation into a Corporation, the PCP retained its essential character of a service organization of the Federal Government.

The PCP undertakes all the important printing jobs of the Federal Government *viz*. Ministries/Divisions/Departments and

Autonomous and Semi-Autonomous Bodies etc. The printing work carried out by the PCP is classified as under: -

i) Extraordinary and Weekly Gazette of Pakistan.

ii) Annual Budget Publications of Ministry of Finance.

iii) Senate/National Assembly proceedings including Questions and their Replies, Debates.

iv) Confidential/Secret and Classified jobs.

v) Summaries for the Cabinet.

vi) Printing work of Election Commission of Pakistan *viz.* Ballot Papers, Election Forms, Election Manuals and other election related material. This occasional work is undertaken for printing when the General Elections, Local Government Elections and Referendum are to be held.

vii) Telephone Directories of PTCL whenever offered.

viii) Census Forms & Publications.

ix) Work awarded by the Department of Stationery & Forms.

x) Official Stationery, i.e. Letterheads, Envelopes, File Covers and Invitation Cards etc.

xi) General Publications.

During the year 2011-12, PCP completed 3106 jobs worth Rs. 213.312 million of various Ministries/Divisions and their attached Departments/allied organizations. Major clients of the PCP were as follows:-

i) President's Secretariat.

ii) Prime Minister's Secretariat.

iii) Election Commission of Pakistan.

iv) Central Directorate of National Savings.

v) National Highways and Motorway Police.

vi) Department of Stationery & Forms.

vii) Senate of Pakistan

viii) National Assembly.

ix) Ministry of Finance.

x) Ministry of Interior.

xi) Cabinet Division.

xii) Ministry of Health

The sales tax of Rs.23.242 million was generated by PCP and deposited in to Government treasury during the year. The net sale of PCP comes to Rs.190.070 million (excluding the sales tax), which is 85.32% against the sales target of Rs.250.000 million (per annum). Non-achievement of sale target was due to non receipt of sufficient printing work from the government departments as well as non-supply of the requisite paper to the Presses in adequate quantities due to paucity of funds in PCP.

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NATIONAL BOOK FOUNDATION

National Book Foundation (NBF) was established by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto through an Act of Parliament (No.XIX) in 1972. The prime objective of this educational venture was to make textbooks and other reading materials affordable for students in particular and generally to promote the love of books and culture of reading in society.

Functions of the Foundation

- to make books available at moderate prices.
- to undertake writing of books and to encourage writers to produce good books.
- to arrange original publication and reproduction of local books as well as those published abroad.

Achievements (2011-2012)

- Multiple copies of 111 school textbooks for classes I to XII have been printed and distributed while 114 textbooks in line with new Curricula 2006 have been got developed.
- 126 basic textbooks of all disciplines of Polytechnic developed by NISTE were published and made available.
- 21 books have been published and made available to the general public and students at affordable prices to promote the books and reading habits in the country. These books are of equal interest for the general reader and the students.
- To promote the lost tradition of book reading in the country, NBF has successfully established a series of innovative Book Clubs dedicated to Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto at (i) Aliabad, Hunza (ii) Mithi, Tharparkar

(iii) Nangar Parkar (iv) Karampur, Kashmore (v) Pir Zakri, Sakarand (vi) Kallar Syedan, Rawalpindi (vii) Noorai Sharif, Hyderabad (viii) Gulmit, Gojal (ix) Darsano Channo (x) Kot Bakhar, Gujranwala (xi) District Police Lines, Sheikupura.

- NBF has signed a contract with Pakistan Railways and established Travellers Book Clubs and European style Book Stalls at Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Rohri and Multan, Railway stations.
- Established Travellers Book Club/Bookshop at domestic Lounge of Jinnah International Airport, Karachi and Allama Iqbal International Airport, Lahore. This would facilitate general public particularly passengers to have quality reading material.
- Two Mobile Bookshops/Book Clubs have been launched. The underlying objective is to provide reading material at the doorstep of book lovers.
- NBF established a Hospital Book Club at PIMS Children Hospital, Islamabad.
- It also established the first of its kind, Prisoners' Free Minds Book Club at the Adiala Jail, Rawalpindi, Attock and Sargodha.
- NBF appointed prominent persons from the fields of art and literature as Book Ambassadors. These eminent persons are promoting the habit of book reading.
- Another remarkable achievement of NBF is a recently published bilingual Book Review magazine which features new book releases, critical essays and book reviews by renowned national and international writers.
- First time in the history of Pakistan, NBF celebrated the National Book Day on 22nd April, 2012. Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani, the then Prime Minister, in his 14th August,

2011 speech made an historical announcement by declaring the 22nd April as National Book Day in the country.

- As per directive of the then Prime Minister, National Book Museum is being established.

- Since 2011, NBF arranged 15 major book fairs/festivals in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana, Quetta, Multan, Peshawar, Sukkur, Abotabad, D.I.Khan, Wah Cantt, Bannu, Bagh including one grand book fair for children and one international book fair in Karachi in collaboration with Pakistan Publishers & Booksellers Association Karachi.

- National Book Foundation organized a Book Reading Festival on the occasion of National Book Day. 35 participants featuring NBF Book Ambassadors, renowned scholars, writers and showbiz personalities, read excerpts from their favorite books. Audiences were enthralled to hear passages from a fine selection of 50 books like *Daughter of the East, Kulyat-e-Iqbal, Dewan-e-Ghalib, Kulyat-e-Faiz, Manto Nama, Khakam Badhan* and many more.

- The Braille Complex in Karachi is now completed for enhanced literary and academic activities for visually handicapped persons. Since 2008 the Braille section of NBF has printed 678 books and made them available to the students and general public. Holy Quran with and without Urdu translation and diacritics is one of its kind in the world.

- Authors Resource Centre established in Islamabad to provide scientific and technical facilities to indigenous writers.

- NBF produced over 82 books of local writers without financial burden on the writers. It bears 100% cost of production and assures royalty payment to the writers.

- NBF's 22 outlets provide a credible display and distribution network of publishers and authors free of cost.
- 15 cash awards given to the writers of best published books for children on Quaid-e-Azam, Allama Iqbal and Pakistan Movement.

Issues

Braille Complex

Production of books and the Holy Quran in Braille with Urdu translation for the visually handicapped and making them available free of cost is yet another important activity undertaken by the NBF. The present set up needs updating and expansion of existing production capacity. For this additional funds amounting to Rs.10 million are required for procurement of the following items/facilities:

i. Furniture/fixture

ii. Zinc plates

iii. Lifts (2)

iv. Purchase of Braille Paper

v. Vehicle (1 car)

Purchase of textbooks by Pakistan Embassies/foreign missions abroad

The Foreign office as well as Education & Planning Division should instruct all Pakistan embassies and foreign missions abroad that in the event of purchase of textbooks, they should directly refer their demands to the NBF instead of buying from the private publishers. This measure, apart from discouraging piracy will be a source of revenue to the Government.

NBF as Textbook Board for ICT

NBF is engaged in developing textbooks for distribution in the jurisdiction of ICT. In this connection at least following posts of Editors are required to be created in order to facilitate the ongoing process of book development.

(a) Science

(b) Humanities

(c) English

(d) Urdu

(e) Designing/Graphics

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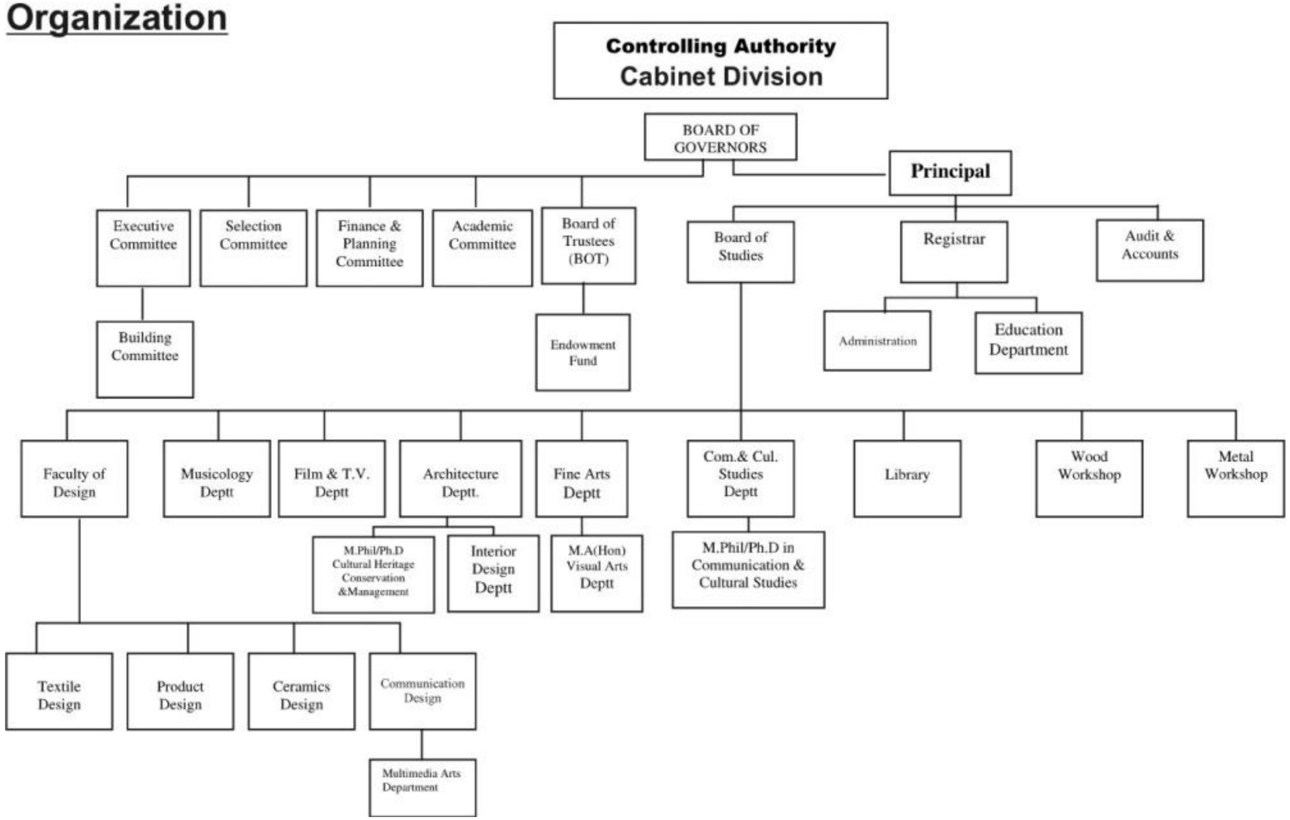
NATIONAL COLLEGE OF ARTS

Organization



NATIONAL COLLEGE OF ARTS

National College of Arts, is the premier institution of art, design and architecture education in Pakistan, providing training and research to internationally recognized standards in:

- Painting,
- Print-making,
- Sculpture,
- Miniature painting,
- Ceramics design
- Textile design,
- Communication design,
- Product design,
- Musicology,
- Architecture,
- Interior design,
- Art History,
- Communication and Cultural Studies, and
- Cultural Heritage Conservation and Management.

Building on its foundations laid over 134 years ago, and in line with its charter as a national centre of excellence, it enrolls students from all provinces and regions of Pakistan, (including Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Gilgit Baltistan and the State of Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Foreign Students) promoting deeper national integration and fusion of rich and diverse cultural traditions. Together with overseas students and visiting teachers from abroad, it offers a unique learning environment and greater opportunities for cultural and social understanding. The NCA has been the cradle for nurturing creativity and encouraging innovation and remains at the cutting edge of professionalism, breaking new grounds and exploring further avenues in the search for academic excellence.

Responding to the need of industry in particular and society in general, the College has, over the past fifty years, diversified and expanded, adding the newly emerging arts to the well-established programmes offered by the College and instituting departments and programmes in areas of research and practice that focus on the heritage and culture of our region.

Rawalpindi Campus

The Rawalpindi Campus was established in year 2006 under a presidential directive with a tight time frame to start the project in the Liaquat Bagh premises. Currently the College is offering undergraduate degree programs in the Departments of Fine Art and Architecture.

The academic and administrative activities for the Financial Year 2011–2012 were carried out as per the schedule. In February 2012 the National College of Arts was ranked as the best institute in Art and Design category in Pakistan by the Higher Education Commission. The Promotion results for all classes of the College for academic session 2011 were announced with the following pass percentages:

1st Year 87.77% , 2nd Year 90.74%, 3rd Year 91.15%, 4th Year Architecture 97.36%

The juries for the final year thesis projects of graduating students of all the departments were carried out by external jurors who are highly qualified experts and professionals of the field.

The pass percentage thesis result of the graduating classes of Academic year 2011 was as follows:

Department of Fine Art: 100% with 06 distinctions and 05 honours.

Department of Architecture: 87.03% with 09 distinctions and 11 honours.

Department of Communication Design: 94.11%

Department of Textile Design: 100% with 04 distinctions and 04 honours.

Department of Product Design: 90% with 06 honours and 02 distinctions.

Department of Ceramic Design: 66.66% with 01 distinction.

Department of Film & Television: 100% with 05 distinctions and 03 honours.

Department of Musicology: 100% with 01 distinction and 02 honours.

The Honourable Prime Minister of Pakistan on the occasion of 12th Convocation of the College had directed lifting of ban on recruitment of faculty especially for NCA and also upgradation of NCA to the level of university as well as regularization of the contract employees. In compliance of the directives of the Prime Minister the College announced the vacant posts and Selection Committee NCA recommended the candidates for appointment. Work on preparing the draft bill for upgradation of NCA to university level has been taken up by a committee constituted by the Principal. The College forwarded the list of contract employees to the concerned ministry for regularization.

Two meetings of Executive Committee, Three meetings of Selection Committee, Two meetings of Academic Committee and Two meetings of Finance and Planning Committee were held to deal with the issues relevant to them.

The teaching in different departments was held as per schedule. Workshops and Seminars were held by different departments for the students. The students of Fine Art Department won prizes at the Young Artists exhibition held at Al-Hamra Arts Gallery. The Faculty members of the Department held exhibitions of their work at renowned arts galleries in the country as well as overseas. An archive has been set up in the department of Fine Art for the benefit of the students and Faculty. A screen printing facility has been set up in the printmaking department along with a dark room.

A nine day workshop on Concept Development and Experimentation was held in which the students of M.A Visual

Arts participated. South Asian Seminars were also conducted for the students. The students of Department of Film and Television participated in various Film Festivals held in the country and abroad. 76 nominations and awards have been won by the students' films at national and international level since 2005.

Study tours are an integral part of the course of study at NCA. Study tours for the students were carried out to different areas of the country by the various teaching departments of the College.

NCA runs a community outreach program for an active role and participation in the society. This year a project was undertaken in collaboration with private sector to improve the conditions and functionality at the Mayo Hospital Cancer Ward. Students worked on the project for 4 weeks at the site. The efforts undertaken by the students and the College were much appreciated by the doctor's community as well civil society at large.

The library of National College of Arts houses the biggest collection of books on visual arts in the country. The number of books at present is 33979, while 450 books were added to the collection during the financial year. The library subscribes to 46 national and international journals.

Regular exhibitions were held at the Zahoor-ul-Akhalq Gallery-NCA. 16 events were held under the auspicious of the gallery which included art exhibitions of national and international painters, degree shows of the graduates of the College at undergraduate and post graduate level. A 2nd German Film festival and book launch entitled Between 'Clay and Dust' was also held.

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ANNEXURES

Annexure-I

DETAILS OF MEETINGS OF NEC, ECNEC & ECC HELD DURING THE YEAR 2011-12

Sr#	NAME OF THE FORUM	NUMBER OF MEETINGS	NUMBER OF DECISIONS
1.	National Economic Council (NEC)	01	05
2.	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC)	02	22
3.	Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet	15	107
4.	Cabinet Committee on Investment(CCOI)	01	03
5.	Cabinet Committee on Privatization (CCOP)	02	05

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Annexure-II

IMPROTANT DECISIONS TAKEN BY NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL (NEC) DURING FINANCIAL YEAR 2011-12

- NEC approved the GDP growth target of 4.3% alongwith sectoral growth rates of agriculture, industry and services for 2012-13.
- NEC approved Macroeconomic Framework, for the proposed Annual Plan 2012-13.
- NEC permitted Planning Commission to publish the information contained in the form of a document entitled **"Annual Plan 2012-13".**
- NEC directed Ministries/Provinces/Special Areas and other Public Sector Agencies to make concerted efforts to effectively implement the proposed Annual Plan 2012-13.
- NEC **Approved** the National Development Outlays 2012-13 at **Rs.873 billion,** including Provincial ADPs at Rs.513 billion.
- NEC **Approved** Federal PSDP 2012-13 at **Rs.360 billion** (instead of proposed Rs. 350 billion).
- NEC **Authorized** the Planning Commission to make adjustments in the detailed programme to ensure sectoral/regional priorities while remaining within approved size of PSDP 2012-13.
- NEC **Enhanced** the powers of the Provincial Governments (PDWP) to approve development schemes, to be fully funded from provincial resources, from the existing Rs.5.0 billion to **Rs.10.0 billion**, provided no external financing is involved. The matter concerning foreign funded schemes, where rupee cover is to be provided from provincial resources, should be discussed by the Planning Commission with the Provincial Governments and appropriate proposals, if

required, may be brought before the National Economic Council.

- ❖ NEC **Directed** the Planning Commission to make efforts for inclusion of the following projects in the proposed Federal PSDP 2012-13, as enhanced above:

  i. Setting up a University and a Cadet College in FATA;
  ii. Peshawar – Torkhum Road;
  iii. Setting-up of International Airport at Mirpur (AJ&K) on Public-Private Partnership basis; and
  iv. Extension of Murree Expressway upto Kohala.

- ❖ NEC approved the plan of framework for economic growth.

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Annexure-III

MAJOR PROJECTS APPROVED BY ECNEC DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2011-12

S.No	Name of the Project	Total Cost (in million)
1.	Allai Khwar Hydropower Project (121 MW) (Revised)	Rs.13,834.948
2.	Transmission Interconnection for Dispersal of Power from Uch-II Power Project	Rs.2,330.00
3.	Augmentation of 500/220 KV and 220/132 KV Transformers in NTDC system	Rs.3,900.32
4.	Dispersal of Power from 747 MW Power Plant at Guddu	Rs.7,855.72
5.	National Electronics Complex of Pakistan (NECOP) Phase-I	Rs.10,888.843
6.	Reconstruction of Assets damaged during Flood 2010	Rs.6,365.239
7.	N-5 Highway Rehabilitation Project (Revised)	Rs.29,000.200
8.	Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of Damaged Sections of NHA Roads totaling 127.77 KM in the Earthquake Affected Areas (Revised)	Rs.14,788.815
9.	Realignment of Kkh at Barrier Lake, Attabad, Hunza and Gilgit-Baltistan (17 KM New + 7 KM Rehabilitation)	Rs.23,974.206
10.	Construction of Shadi Kaur Dam, Appurtenant Works and related Irrigation System (Revised PC-I)	Rs.4149.20
11.	26 MW Shagharthang Hydropower Project, District Skardu (Revised)	Rs.4,843.726
12.	Establishment of 48 MW Jagran Hydropower Station (Phase-II), District Neelum, AJK (Revised PC-1)	Rs.7,056
13.	Master leading to PhD Scholarship Programme (Indigenous and Overseas) for Students of Balochistan (An Initiative of Aghaz-e-Haqooq-e-Balochistan Package) - HEC	Rs.3,138.692
14.	Indigenous PhD Fellowships for 5000 Scholars (Phase-II)	Rs.9,972.593
15.	Lowari Road Tunnel and Access Roads Project (Revised)	Rs.18,132.544
16.	Doubling of Track from Lodhran to Khanewal via Multan Cantt (Revised)	Rs.3,678.500
17.	Population Welfare Programme 2010-15(Federal Activity, Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir)	Rs.48,571.140

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Annexure-IV

PHC THROUGH PPHI
(July 2011 – June 2012)

Province	Children Immunized	FP Services (Clients)	School* Health Services	Community Awareness Events	Patients Treated	Deliveries Assisted
Sindh	2,421,350	259,079	147,719	11,867	20,933,669	16,636
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2,858,221	226,386	116,036	2,872	5,126,364	64,852
Balochistan	306,029	79,967	50,954	4,580	2,659,635	12,586
Gilgit – Baltistan	91,707	9,356	1,692	4,079	700,467	2,991
AJK	No operations in Year 2011 - 12					

* School Health show persons receiving awareness and students medical assistance respectively.

Annexure-V

HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS
(July 2011 – June 2012)

Province	Healthcare Facilities BHUs + Others	Government Doctors	PPHI Doctors	PPHI Lady Doctors	Male Paramedics Govt/PPHI	Lady Paramedics Govt/PPHI
Sindh	1137	363	639	398	864/625	200/393
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	624	219	251	43	708/127	553/105
Balochistan	567	256	37	16	1335/337	348/85
Gilgit – Baltistan	143	10	5	2	247/0	27/13
AJK	No operations in Year 2011-12					

Annexure-VI

SUMMARY OF PROACTIVE RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM MONITORING

(July 2011 – June 2012)

S. No.	Monitoring Report	No. of Monitoring Cases												
		Jul 11	Aug 11	Sep 11	Oct 11	Nov 11	Dec 11	Jan 12	Feb 12	Mar 12	Apr 12	May 12	Jun 12	Total
1	General / Routine Monitoring	103	103	113	106	105	125	126	113	121	161	169	214	1559
2	GSM 900 MHz	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	35
3	GSM 1800 MHz	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
4	WLL 450 MHz	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	26
5	WLL 1900 MHz	6	6	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	85
6	3G (1920-1960 MHz)	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
7	3G(2110-2150 MHz)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	10	133
8	MMDS Band (2500-2690 MHz)	10	11	11	11	11	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	129
9	ISM Band (2.4-2 - 4875 GHz) and 5.725 - 5.875 GHz)	104	104	102	101	113	114	110	109	122	123	138	168	1408
10	FM (88-108 MHz)	25	28	28	27	29	27	30	31	32	30	30	30	347
12	Cable Leakage	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	12
13	Cross Border Interference	16	16	16	13	3	2	3	3	6	8	39	39	164
	Total	285	287	299	289	288	304	304	293	316	357	414	485	3921

Annexure-VII

SUMMARY OF INTERFERENCE COMPLAINT / QUERIES BY PTA

(July 2011–June 2012)

	Jul 11	Aug 11	Sep 11	Oct 11	Nov 11	Dec 11	Jan 12	Feb 12	Mar 12	Apr 12	May 12	Jun 12	Total
GSM	5	2	2	1	4	4	5	17	9	11	18	8	86
WLL	3	1	1	5	5	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	21
VHF/UHF	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	10
PTA (Queries)	7	3	3	6	8	5	8	23	9	5	15	9	101
Armd Forces (ISI,PAF, Army & Navy)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	7
Total	17	6	9	12	17	10	13	44	20	17	38	22	225

Compiled & Edited by: ***Samina Asghar, Assistant Director (ND-Wing), Cabinet Division, Islamabad.***