

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
CABINET DIVISION

Year Book 2005-06

Year Book of Cabinet Division – 2005-06

Foreword

Rule 25 of the Rules of Business 1973 requires every Division of the Federal Government to prepare a Year Book on its activities, targets and achievements during the year. The Year Book is prepared for information of the Cabinet as well as general public.

In compliance with its responsibility under the Rules of Business 1973, Cabinet Division has prepared its Year Book for the financial year 2005-06. 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 scholars, researchers, etc.

Kamran Rasool
Cabinet Secretary

Islamabad,
the ___ December 2006

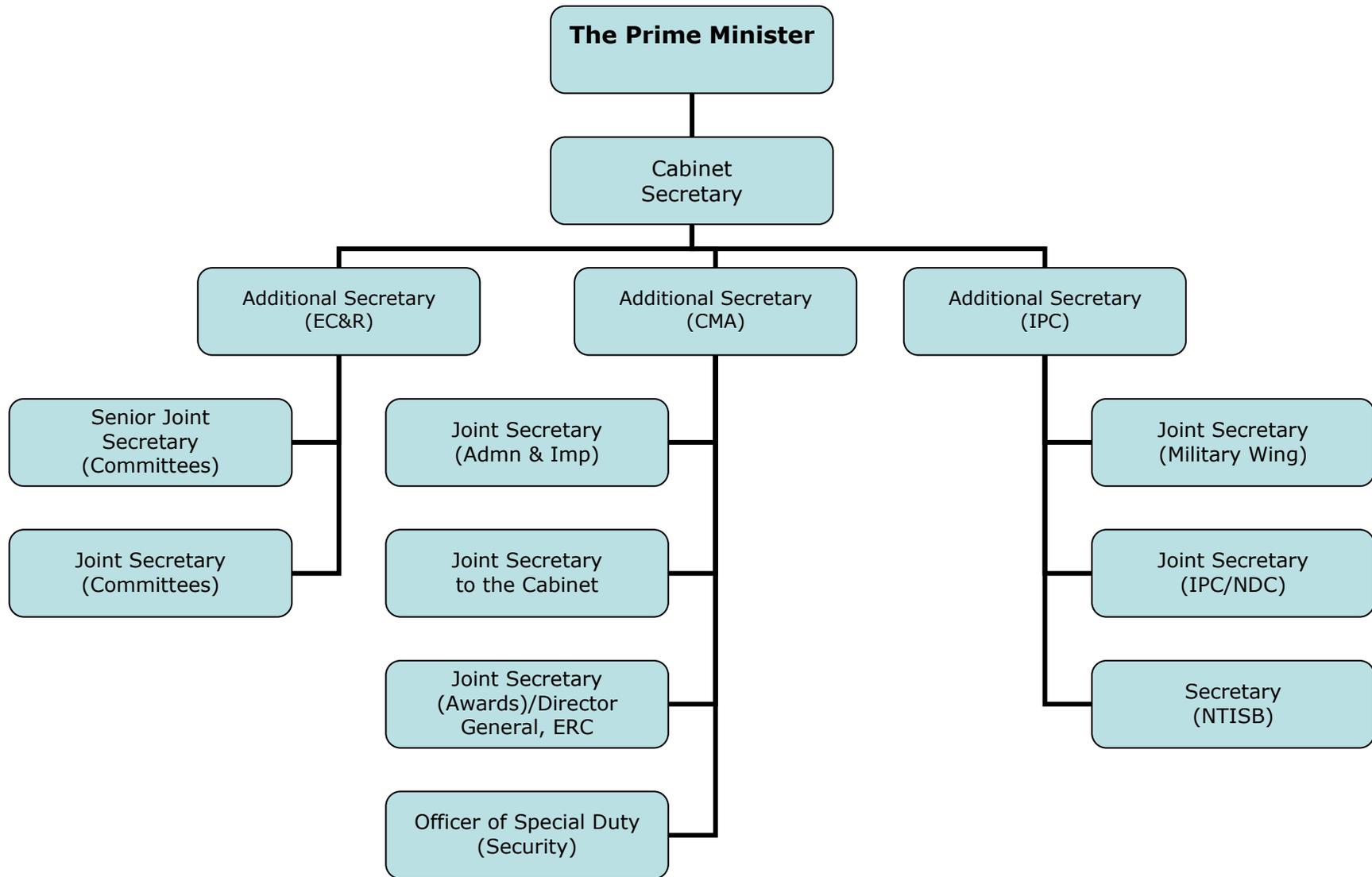
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ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART AND
FUNCTIONS OF
CABINET DIVISION

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART – CABINET DIVISION



Note: This Organization Chart shows officers in BPS-20 to BS-22 only. Other officers are shown in respective Chart of each Wing.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CABINET DIVISION

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

1. All secretarial work for the Cabinet, Council of Common Interests, Inter-Provincial Conference, National Economic Council and their Committees, Secretaries' Committee, including follow up and implementation of decisions of all these bodies.
2. Council of Common Interests: Its constitution and appointment of members.
3. National Economic Council: Its constitution and appointment of members.
4. Secretaries' Committee.
5. Central Pool of Cars.
6. All matters relating to President, Prime Minister, Federal Ministers, Ministers of State, Persons of Minister's status without Cabinet rank, Special Assistants to the Prime Minister.
7. Appointments, resignations, salaries, allowances and privileges of Provincial Governors.
8. Strength, terms and conditions of service of the personal staff of the Ministers, Ministers of State, Special Assistants to the Prime Minister, dignitaries who enjoy the rank and status of a Minister or Minister of State.
9. 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.
10. Budget for the Cabinet: Budget for the Supreme Judicial Council.
11. Implementation of the directives of the President and the Prime Minister.
12. Preparation of Annual Report on Observance and Implementation of Principles of Policy in relation to affairs of the Federation.
13. Coordination of defence effort at the national level by forging effective liaison between the Armed

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Forces, Federal Ministries and the Provincial Governments at the national level; Secretariat functions of the various Post-War Problems.

14. Federal Intelligence.
15. Communications Security.
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. Management of movable and immovable properties left by the Bengalis in Pakistan.
23. Defence of Pakistan Ordinance and Rules.
24. Stationery and Printing for Federal Government official Publications.
25. General coordination between the Federal Government and the Provinces in the economic, cultural and administrative fields.
26. Promoting uniformity of approach in formulation of policy and implementation among the Provinces and the Federal Government in all fields of common concern.
27. Discussions on policy issues emanating from the Provinces which have administrative or economic implications for the country as a whole.
28. National Archives including Muslim Freedom Archives.
29. Federal Government functions in regard to the National Accountability Bureau.

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30. Administrative control of various regulatory authorities, bodies and organizations.
31. Any other matter referred to the Division by a Province or any of the Ministries or Divisions of the Federal Government.

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 bifurcated 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 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; and
- (c) National Archives of Pakistan.

(ii) **Regulatory bodies:**

- (a) Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan;
- (b) National Electric Power Regulatory Authority;
- (c) Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority;
- (d) Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority;
- (e) Pakistan Telecommunication Authority; and
- (f) Public Procurement Regulatory Authority.

(iii) **Other bodies/organizations:**

- (a) Abandoned Properties Organization;
- (b) Federal Land Commission;
- (c) National Commission for Human Development;
- (d) National Accountability Bureau;
- (e) National Documentation Centre;
- (f) National Language Authority;
- (g) Printing Corporation of Pakistan;

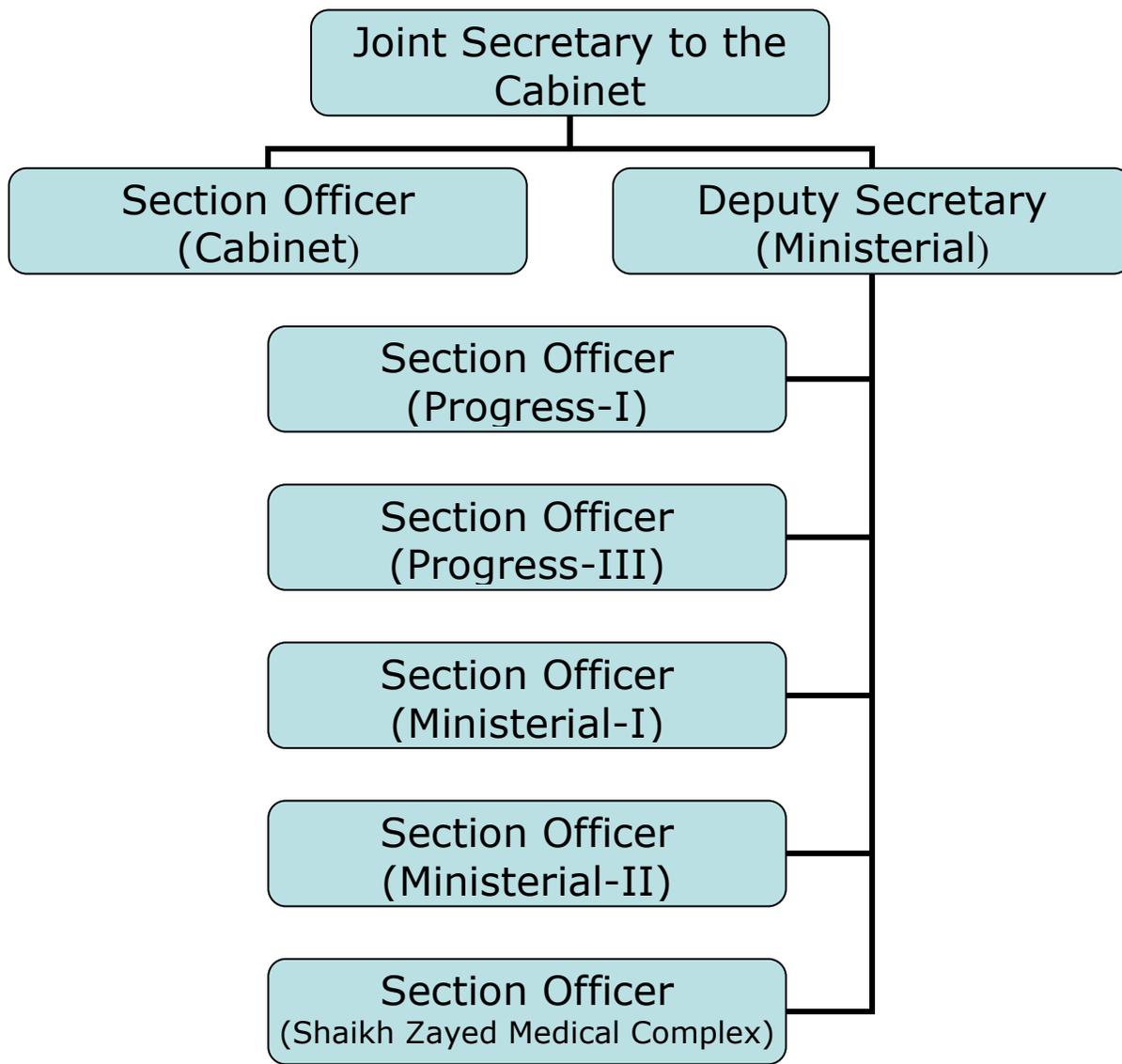
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- (h) Relief Goods Dispatch Organization, Karachi;
- (i) Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex, Lahore; and
- (j) 6th Aviation Squadron.

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

WINGS UNDER THE
ADDITIONAL
SECRETARY (CMA)

Cabinet and Ministerial Wing



Cabinet Wing consists of Cabinet Section and Progress-I & III Sections. However, for administrative reasons, Progress Sections have been placed under the Deputy Secretary (Ministerial).

Cabinet Section

Cabinet Section is the Secretariat of the Cabinet, Council of Common Interests, Cabinet Committee on Earthquake Relief, Reconstruction & Rehabilitation and Secretaries' Committee. The Section is also responsible for circulation of Year Book of the Divisions.

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2. During the year 2005-06, the Cabinet Section arranged fifteen meetings of the Cabinet, two of the Cabinet Committee on Earthquake Relief, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation and two of the Secretaries' Committee.

3. During the year under report Cabinet Section received one hundred and thirty eight (138) Summaries from various Divisions for consideration of the Cabinet. Details are available at **Annex-I**.

4. Important decisions taken by the Cabinet during the financial year 2005-2006 are listed at **Annex-II**.

5. All the Divisions of the Federal Government prepared their Year Books for the financial year 2005-2006. These Year Books were circulated by the Cabinet Section to the Ministers, Ministers of State and others as per the Rules of Business 1973.

Progress Sections

6. These Sections are responsible for monitoring implementation of the decisions of Cabinet, Cabinet Committee on Earthquake Relief, Reconstruction & Rehabilitation and Secretaries' Committee and maintaining the Cabinet record. During the financial year 2005-2006, in its fifteen meetings, Cabinet took 161 important decisions. Implementation of the decisions was regularly monitored. Additionally, during the year, three hundred files were totted up in the Cabinet's Record Room which maintains more than 60,000 files containing summaries for the Cabinet as well as the minutes and decisions. In order to preserve these files in the record room, these have been kept in specially prepared file boxes.

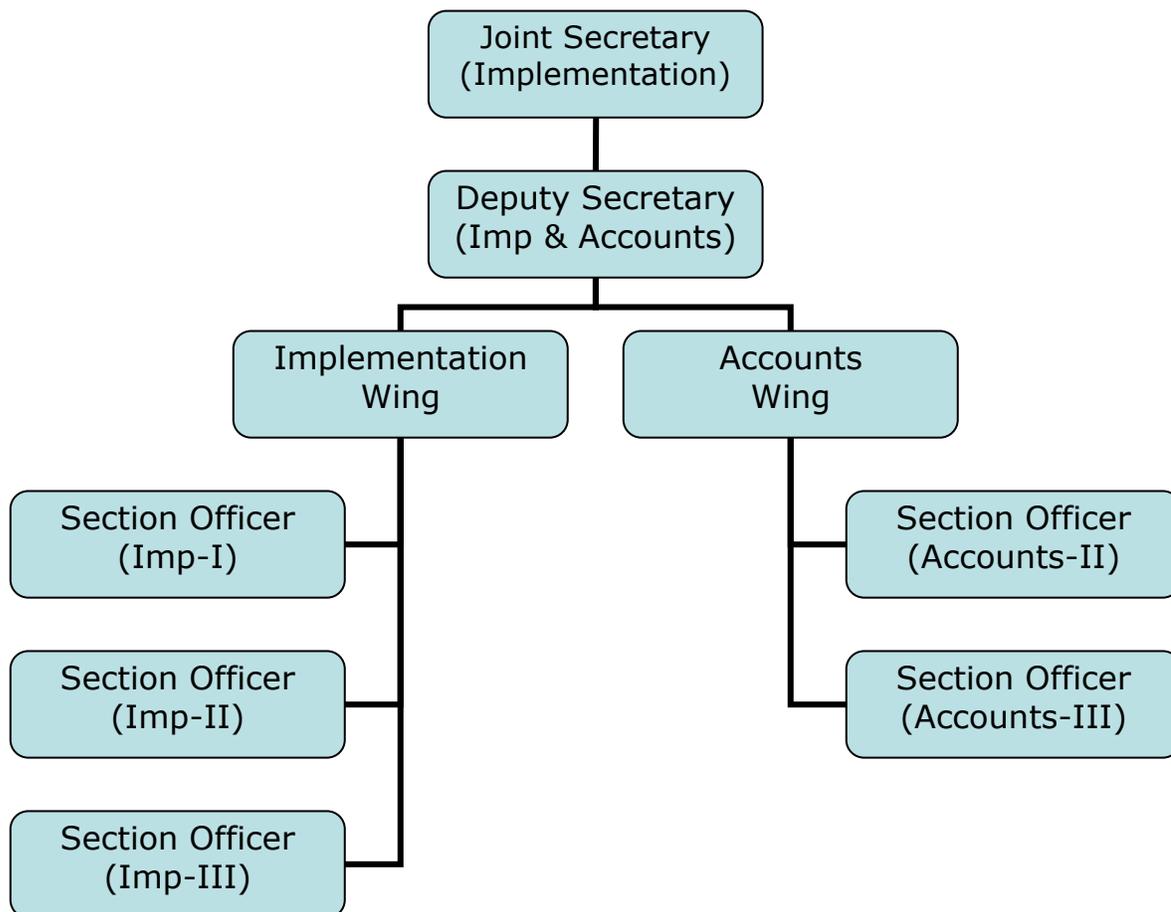
7. During the period under report, the record of Cabinet meetings pertaining to the years 2000 to 2004 were sorted out, indexed, photocopied and bound in book form. Besides, 919 files of old Cabinet record were microfilmed.

Ministerial Wing

6. Ministerial Wing is responsible for matters concerning the President of Pakistan, Prime Minister, Federal Ministers, Ministers of State, Advisers/Special Assistants to the Prime Minister, Provincial Governors and the persons holding status of Minister or Minister of State. Rules of Business and matters related or ancillary thereto, including creation of a Ministry or a Division and amendments in the Rules of Business also fall in the domain of this Wing. Besides, formulation of policy for visits of Pakistan delegations abroad and categorization of international conferences also come under the purview of this Wing.

7. Additionally, this Wing handles the administrative matters of the Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex, Lahore and Sheikh Sultan Trust, Karachi. Activities and performance of the Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex are discussed in the relevant part of this Year Book.

Implementation Wing



The Implementation Wing is responsible for:-

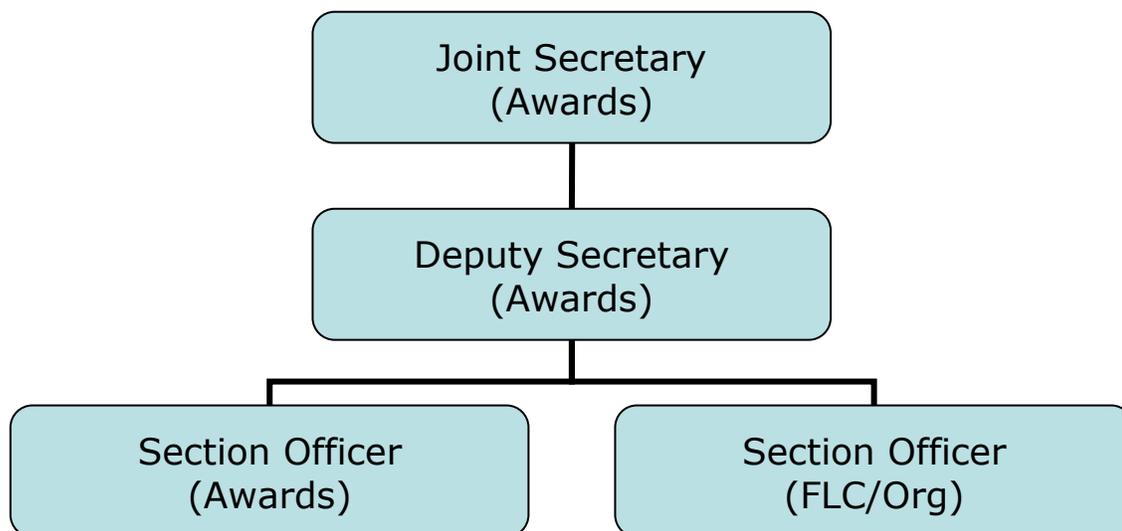
- i) Coordination of implementation of the President/Prime Minister's directives through close liaison with the implementing agencies. Database is maintained alongwith upto date status of 828 directives received during the period 1st July, 2005 to 30th June, 2006. Report obtained on ultimate implementation of 380 directives by the end of the period under report. Remaining directives are at various stages of implementation. Prime Minister's directives including those relating to Energy Security Action Plan are also followed up.

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- ii) Acts as a coordinator between National Defence College and the Agencies for nomination of Members of National and Provincial Assemblies, Nazims, Bureaucrats/ Technocrats, Ambassadors, Military Personnel, Industrialists, Media and Lawyers for participation in the National Security Workshops. Two workshops, having seventy (70) participants/callers, were held during the year.

- iii) Monitoring and coordination of 11 Goals and 36 Targets set out by the Prime Minister for Cabinet Division and its attached organizations during the financial year 2005-2006. Almost all of them were achieved during the year. Details are at **Annex-III**.

Awards/FLC Wing



Awards Wing is mainly responsible for processing the recommendations of the Ministries/Divisions and the Provincial Governments for the civil awards conferred by the President of Pakistan in pursuance of Article 259 of the Constitution. Besides, this Wing arranges the Flag Hoisting Ceremony on Pakistan's Independence Day on 14th August each year. In addition, the Awards Wing handles the administrative matters of the Federal Land Commission.

Civil Awards

2. The President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan confers civil awards on the citizens of Pakistan in recognition of their Gallantry, Academic Distinction or Distinction in the field of Sports or Nursing in the Order of 'Imtiaz' and 'President's Awards for Pride of Performance'. Foreign nationals are also conferred civil awards in all the Orders including President's Award for Pride of Performance for their outstanding services to Pakistan. Announcement of civil awards is made on the Independence Day (14th August) each year and their investiture takes place on the following Pakistan Day (23rd March).

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3. For the year 2005-06, Cabinet Division processed 385 cases of civil awards recommended by various Ministries/Divisions and Provincial Governments. The President of Pakistan finally approved 204 awards, which were announced on 14th August, 2005. Investiture of these awards took place on 23rd March 2006. The detail of these awards is as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Award	Number of awards		
		Pakistanis	Foreigners	Total
1.	Hilal-i-Pakistan	-	01	01
2.	Hilal-i-Imtiaz	12	-	12
3.	Sitara-i-Pakistan	-	01	01
4.	Sitara-i-Shuja'at	06	-	06
5.	Sitara-i-Imtiaz	51	03	54
6.	President's Award for Pride of Performance	48	01	49
7.	Sitara-i-Quaid-i-Azam	-	03	03
8.	Tamgha-i-Pakistan	-	01	01
9.	Tamgha-i-Shuja'at	13	-	13
10.	Tamgha-i-Imtiaz	60	01	61
11.	Tamgha-i-Quaid-i-Azam	-	02	02
12.	Tamgha-i-Khidmat	-	01	01
Total		190	14	204

CONFERMENT OF EARTHQUAKE RELIEF AWARDS

4. During the Earthquake of 8th October 2005, Foreign nationals and Pakistani citizens rendered outstanding and committed rescue and relief services in the affected areas. In order to recognize their outstanding services to the cause of humanity, the President of Pakistan created the following categories of Awards under the **Order of Eisaar** on 7th March 2006:-

- i) Sitara-i-Eisaar
- ii) Tamgha-i-Eisaar

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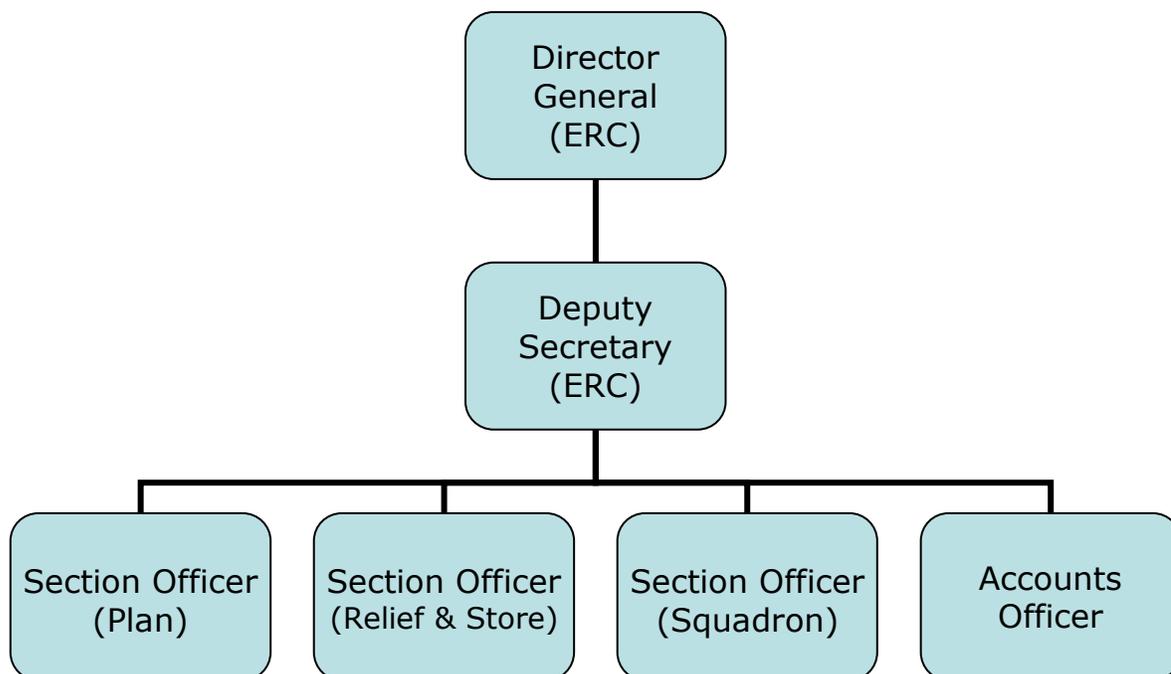
5. Recommendations for the above mentioned awards were received from different quarters. After detailed scrutiny of the recommendations, the President of Pakistan approved the following awards:-

Sr. No.	Name of Award	Number
(i)	Sitara-i-Eisaar	113
(ii)	Tamgha-i-Eisaar	32

6. The approved awards were conferred upon the recipients in an impressive Investiture ceremony held at the President' House, Islamabad on 30th June 2006.

7. Awards/FLC Wing is also responsible to handle matters concerning various land reforms and the administrative control of the Federal Land Commission. Activities and performance of that Commission are narrated in the relevant chapter of this Year Book.

Emergency Relief Cell



Background

The Emergency Relief Cell (ERC) exists in the Cabinet Division for coordinating the disaster relief efforts at national level. The ERC provides assistance in cash as well as in kind to supplement the resources of the Provincial Governments in the event of major disasters and coordinates the activities of Federal Divisions, Provincial Governments and other national and international aid-giving agencies in the conduct of relief operations. Besides, the ERC extends helping hand to the calamity stricken friendly countries.

Components

2. The components the ERC for handling catastrophic situation include the following:-

- a) **Emergency Control Room:** Control Room of the Emergency relief Cell goes into operation during the flood season or immediately after a natural disaster strikes. During disasters, it remains open from 0800 hours to 2000 hours 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/Relief Commissioners and

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officer at the scene of Disaster. Daily situation reports are received 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 decisions for disasters management.

- b) **Warehouse:** The Emergency Relief Cell has a Warehouse at Islamabad for stocking of essential relief items to be used during emergencies. The Warehouse has non-perishable goods of basic needs, like tents and blankets etc., which 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 custom clearance of relief goods at Airport/ Seaport, re-fueling of Planes, reception of crew, custom clearance and other formalities.
- d) **Aviation Squadron:** Aviation Squadron of the Emergency Relief Cell is maintaining a fleet of 5 helicopters. Most of these helicopters are detailed for rescue operations during disaster and for the visits of officials to the affected areas. The officers and staff of Aviation Squadron are seconded on deputation from Pakistan Army.

Disasters during 2005-2006

3. Pakistan is prone to a variety of disasters. It experienced the following calamities during 2005-2006:-

- a) **Flood:** Pre monsoon rains/flood in June-July, 2005 affected Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Northern Areas. The Emergency Relief Cell responded promptly and provided timely relief assistance for the affected areas.
- b) **Earthquake:** An earthquake of a very high intensity measuring 7.6 on Richter scale, struck northern parts of Pakistan on 8th October, 2005. The earthquake disaster was the biggest ever in the history of Pakistan. It caused wide-spread devastation in

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NWFP, AJ&K and some areas of Punjab. The ERC with a limited number of manpower worked in close coordination with the Federal Relief Commission and played a substantial role in alleviating sufferings of the people. It also remained in touch with the Governments of Punjab, Sindh and Northern areas as well as Utility Stores Corporation for making procurement of relief items, receiving donated relief goods and their transportation etc. For handling such a gigantic disaster, a large number of officers and staff from other Wings of the Cabinet Division were associated with the relief operations.

Emergency Relief Operations carried out after the Earthquake of October 8, 2005

4. The earthquake of October 8, 2005 posed a major challenge to the Cabinet Division, particularly the Emergency Relief Cell (ERC). The functions of the Cabinet Division, its responsibilities and the multi-dimensional role that it played after the earthquake are summarized in the succeeding paragraphs.

Task/role/responsibility

5. Under the Rules of Business, 1973, Cabinet Division is responsible for disaster relief in a specific manner. The ERC of the Cabinet Division coordinates relief activities of the Federal Divisions and Provincial Governments as well as Government and Semi-Government Agencies. It also stockpiles limited quantity of items of basic necessity.

6. The Federal Relief Commission (FRC), that was established on 10th October 2005 in the wake of earthquake of October 8, 2005, authorized the Cabinet Division to certify and clear the relief consignments in the name of international organizations, NGOs, individuals and, at a later date, of Foreign Missions in Pakistan. This decision of the FRC derives strength from the HS Code 9911 of Pakistan Customs and was duly accepted by the CBR.

Organizational aspects:

7. In order to meet the challenge, 15 – 20 officers/officials of other wings of the Cabinet Division were deputed to ERC to perform various duties. The Control Room of the ERC Wing was activated to:

- a) Respond to the queries of the earthquake affectees and their relatives round-the-clock;
- b) Arrange for resolving the problems of the victims of the earthquake to the extent possible;

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- c) Coordinate with the Crisis Management Cell of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Crisis Management Centre in the Ministry of Interior and other such Cells established in various Ministries/ Divisions; and,
- d) Send daily reports to GHQ and other relevant authorities with regard to the complaints received in the context of rescue and relief operations alongwith proposals and suggestions for better management of the emergency relief operations.

8. However, as the massive supply of relief goods from the nodal points started and an institutional framework to address all sorts of emergencies in the earthquake affected areas was laid and started functioning efficiently, the number of complaints, queries and suggestions received in the Control Room from the public dwindled down. Meanwhile, an overall system of Rescue & Relief Operations started taking shape and the Cabinet Division, on its part, took the following additional measures:-

- i. A Cell was established at the Chaklala Air Base to monitor the incoming flights carrying relief goods from abroad;
- ii. A small team of officers and staff was deputed at the Rawalpindi Railway Station to arrange for off-loading the consignments comprising relief goods received from neighboring countries;
- iii. A team of officers and staff was also deployed at the ERC Warehouse to arrange for stock taking of the relief consignments and their onward dispatch to the earthquake affected areas;
- iv. In order to ensure quick transportation of relief consignments from the Chaklala Air Base to the ERC Warehouse and elsewhere, massive transportation arrangements were made in coordination with the local authorities by hiring large number of trucks on daily basis.
- v. Immediately on receipt of instructions from the Federal Relief Commission, a Special Cell was established in the ERC of the Cabinet Division to work round-the-clock for the purpose of issuance of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) to International Organizations, NGOs and individuals for import of relief goods to facilitate clearance of the consignments from the airports, sea port and dry ports for onward distribution among the earthquake affectees in NWFP and AJ&K. Subsequently, on receipt of further instructions from the ERC, the NOC Cell also started entertaining similar requests of foreign diplomatic missions in Pakistan. The NOC Cell issued a total number of **2335 NOCs** till its closure on 26th May 2006.

Operational and functional perspectives:

9. The Control Room, NOC Cell and such other Cells established by the Cabinet Division started functioning soon after the earthquake. The following functions were also performed:

- i. Extensive meetings were held with the international aid giving agencies and members of the foreign diplomatic missions in Pakistan to assess the needs of the earthquake affectees and to evolve a system for early release and onward transportation of the relief goods to the earthquake affected areas.
- ii. The ERC dispatched around **8000** trucks and trailers of relief goods, mainly comprising ration, tents, blankets, bed sets, clothing, plastic sheets, medicines, medical equipment, corrugated sheets, pre-fabricated houses and misc. items of daily use to the earthquake affected areas.
- iii. The 6th Aviation Squadron of ERC extensively participated in the relief operations. The details are summarized below:-

Sorties flown	705
Hours flown	413.1 hrs
Casualties evacuated	159 Nos
Relief Goods distributed	18450 kgs
Medicines distributed	4000 kgs

- iv. The President's Relief Fund for the Earthquake Victims 2005 was given publicity in the media to attract maximum donations. ERC administered the fund in consultation with the Finance Division. The details of the donations made in the Fund and expenditure incurred therefrom upto 30th June 2006 are given hereunder:

Total Receipt	Rs 12.169 billion
Expenditure	
i. Released to NWFP	Rs 0.750 billion
ii. Released to AJ&K	Rs 0.750 billion
iii. Released to Pak Army	Rs 0.503 billion
Total:	Rs 2.003 billion
Balance	Rs 10.166 billion

10. In addition, an amount of Rs. 8.175 million was released out of the President's Disaster Relief Fund for payment of compensation to the earthquake affected people of Margala Tower, Islamabad.

11. The following items worth Rs. 2.653 billion were purchased and transported to earthquake affected areas of NWFP and AJ&K:-

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No.	Items	Cost
1.	Ration, Tents, Blankets, Bed Sets, Medicines and Misc. items of daily use.	Rs. 0.507 billion
2.	Polyethylene Sheets	Rs. 0.193 billion
3.	Around 300,000 tents (Purchased through PM's Secretariat)	Rs. 1.890 billion
4.	Transportation charges etc.	Rs. 0.063 billion
Total		Rs.2.653 billion

Recommendation for National Disaster Management System

11. The devastation caused by Earthquake of October 8, 2005 cannot be measured in quantifiable terms alone. The Cabinet Division, particularly the ERC, lacked the resources to meet the demands of the victims of the calamity. Realizing this shortcoming and the fact that there was no permanent institutional framework to assess and analyze the damage and plan, carryout, monitor and evaluate the rescue and relief operations in the event of a major catastrophe, the Cabinet Division gave a presentation to the Prime Minister on 1st February, 2006 on the existing institutional framework for National Disaster Management, the critical inadequacies and the way forward. Consequently, the Prime Minister's Inspection Commission (PMIC) has been entrusted with the responsibility to process the setting up of a National Disaster Management System.

12. In recognition of the meritorious services rendered by the officers and staff of the Cabinet Division during the Emergency Relief Operations, a special ceremony was held in the Cabinet Division wherein Shields and Certificates were presented to the officers and staff who actively participated in the operations.

Additional Steps taken during Earthquake:

13. The following additional steps were taken by Cabinet Division to accomplish huge task concerning earthquake relief operation:-

- i) **Enhancement of Storage Capacity:** A huge quantity of relief goods was received from the donors and from within the country and abroad. The Emergency Relief Cell made arrangements for storing those items in the godowns of PIA, Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press and Archives Department in addition to its own Warehouse.
- ii) **Setting-up of Counters for Incoming Relief Goods:** Special counters were established by the Cabinet Division at Chaklala Air Base to monitor incoming flights carrying relief goods and at Railway

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Station Rawalpindi for off-loading the relief consignments.

Other Relief Operations:

14. The Emergency Relief Cell also undertook the following relief operations during 2005-06:-

a) **Flood-2005**

- i) Provided ration and other relief items worth Rs.9.05 million to Punjab.
- ii) Provided ration worth Rs. 0.20 million to Sindh.
- iii) Provided ration, tents, blankets and medicines worth Rs.2.4 million to NWFP.
- iv) Provided ration, tents, blankets and medicines worth Rs.0.88 million in Northern Areas.

b) **Terrorist Attack-2003**

Paid Rs. 3.2 million to Government of Balochistan in June, 2006 as compensation for the people affected by terrorist attack at Imam Bargah, Quetta.

Assistance to Foreign Countries:

15. The Pakistan remained deeply involved in relief and rescue operations in earthquake affected countries. The details thereof are as follows:-

a. **Earthquake in Iran - 2006**

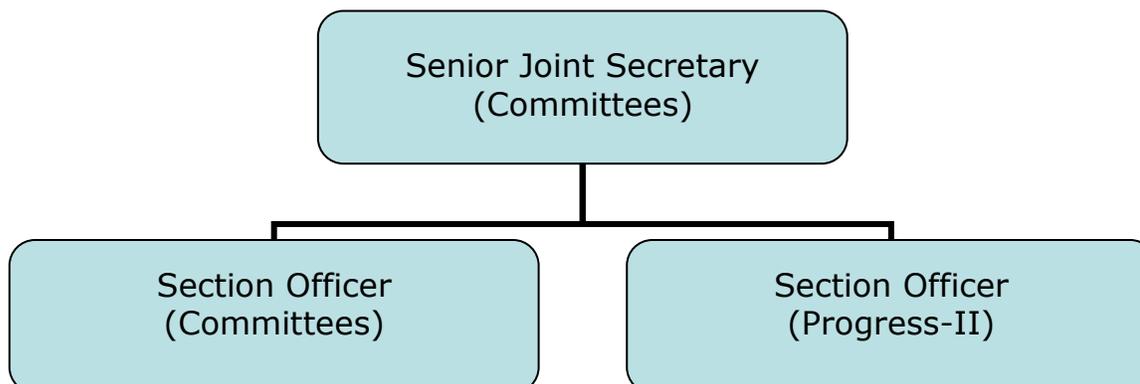
Provided relief assistance to the tune Rs. 8.48 million, which also included air freight.

b. **Earthquake in Indonesia - 2006**

- i. Provided relief assistance worth Rs.16.54 million including air freight.
- ii. Deployed Army medical team and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 56 million on airlifting of team to Indonesia and back to Pakistan.

WINGS UNDER THE
ADDITIONAL
SECRETARY
(EC&R)

Committees Wing



The Committees Wing consists of two Sections, namely Committees Section and Progress-II Section. Committees Wing is mainly responsible to provide secretarial support to the National Economic Council (NEC), its Executive Committee (ECNEC) and the following Committees of the Cabinet:-

- a. Economic Coordination Committee (ECC);
- b. Cabinet Committee on Privatization (CCOP);
- c. Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCOI);
- d. Social Sector Coordination Committee (SSCC);
- e. Cabinet Committee on Agriculture (CCA);
- f. Cabinet Committee on Regulatory Bodies (CCRB);
- g. Cabinet Committee on Energy (CCE)

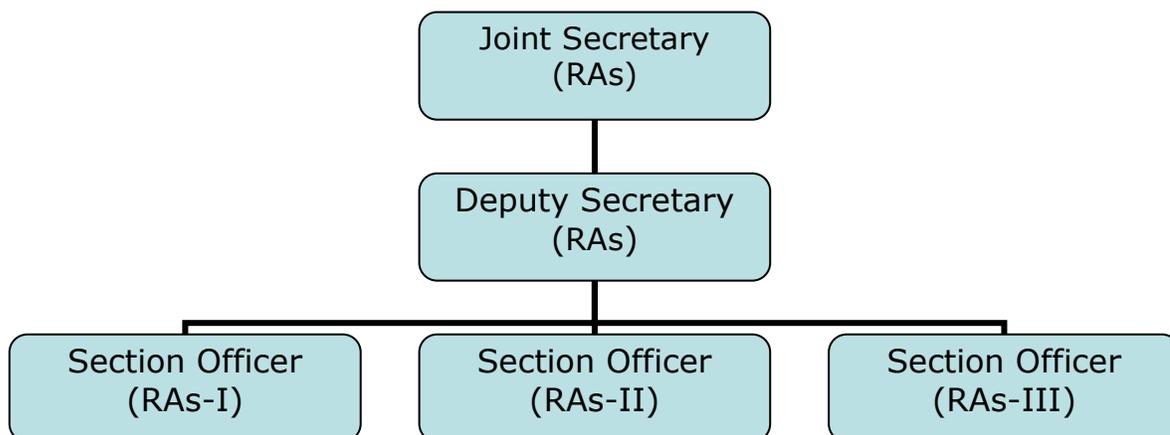
2. Besides, the Committees Wing is assigned the task of processing the cases for granting anticipatory approval of the Chairman, ECNEC for various projects.

3. Another important role of the Wing is to monitor implementation of the decisions of NEC, ECNEC and the Committees of the Cabinet.

4. Details of meetings of NEC, ECNEC and various Committees of the Cabinet held during the year 2005-06 and the decisions taken in those meetings are at **Annex-IV**. Important decisions taken by the NEC are at **Annex-V**, while details of major projects (i. e. the projects costing over Rs. 1,000.00 million) approved by the ECNEC are at **Annex-VI**.

5. Progress-II Section monitors implementation of decisions of the Bodies and Committees listed in Para 1 above.

Regulatory Authorities Wing



Regulatory Authorities (RAs) Wing is responsible for administrative matters concerning different regulatory authorities/ bodies placed under the Cabinet Division to ensure autonomy of these authorities/bodies. Besides, it deals with telephone policy, including cellular phones, for Government functionaries. It consists of three sections, which deal with the following authorities/bodies:

RAs-I Section

- (i) Pakistan Telecommunication Authority; and
- (ii) Frequency Allocation Board.

RAs-II Section

- (i) National Electric Power Regulatory Authority;
- (ii) Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority; and
- (iii) National Commission for Human Development.

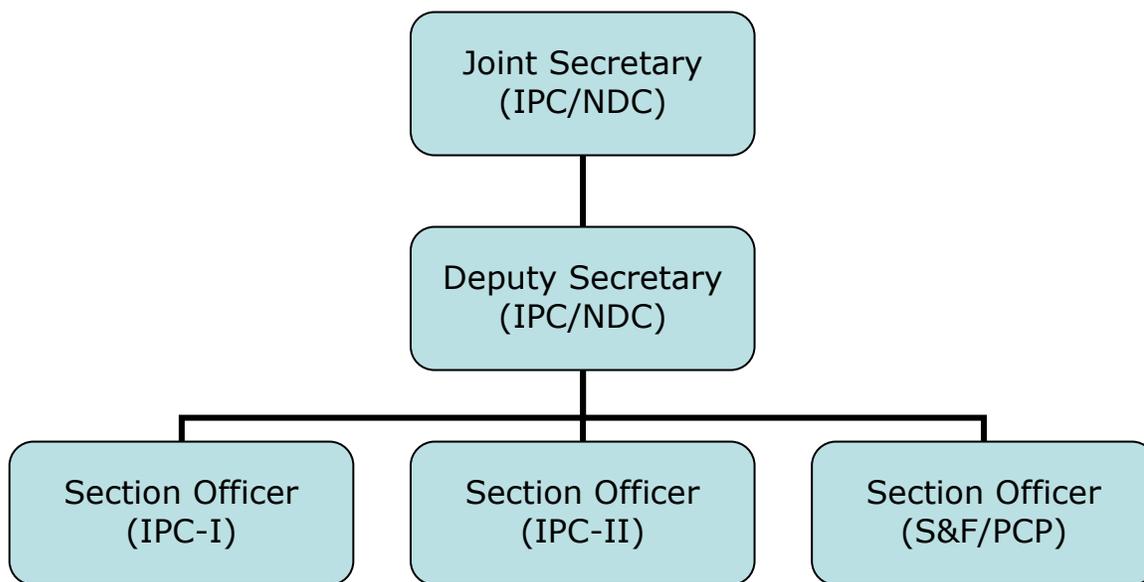
RAs-III Section

- (i) Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority;
- (ii) Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan; and
- (iii) Telephone Policy.

2. Performance and activities of each authority/body for the year 2005-06 are separately explained in the relevant chapter.

WINGS UNDER THE
ADDITIONAL
SECRETARY (IPC)

Inter-Provincial Coordination Wing

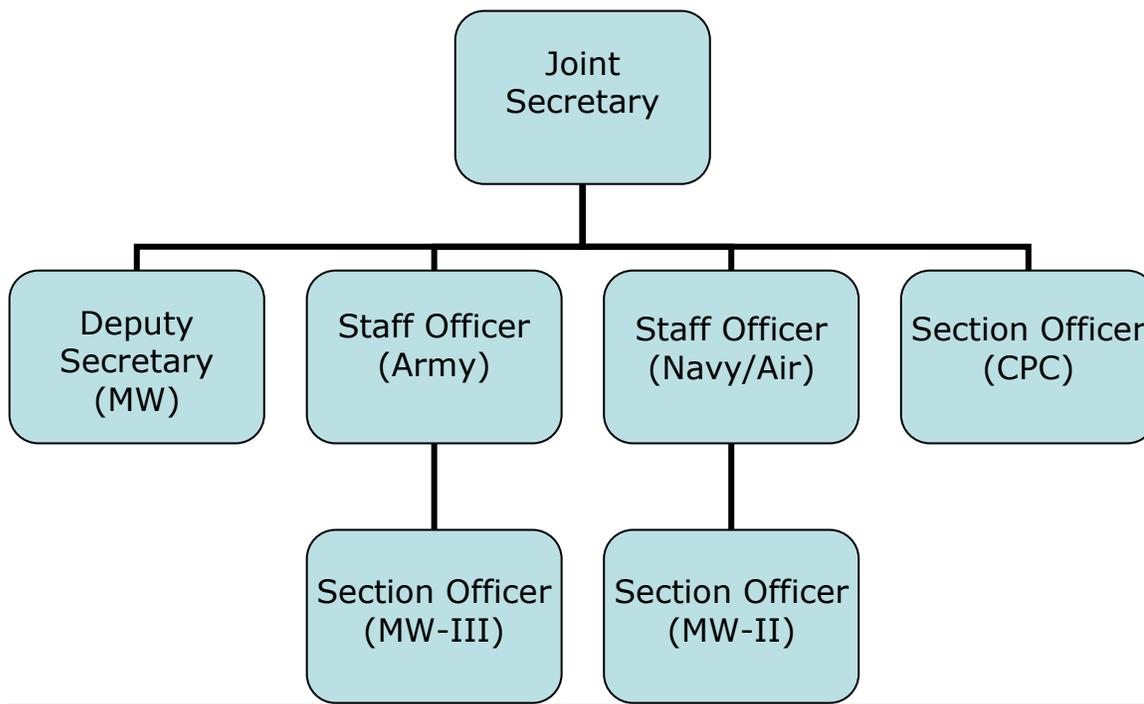


The Inter-Provincial Coordination (IPC) Wing deals with matters related to inter-provincial coordination. It provides Secretariat support to the Inter-Provincial Coordination Committee and monitors implementation of its decisions. Besides, the Wing administratively controls the following Departments/Organizations:

1. Department of Stationery and Forms;
2. National Archives of Pakistan;
3. National Documentation Centre;
4. National Language Authority; and
5. Printing Corporation of Pakistan.

2. Performance of each Department/Organization is explained in the relevant part of this report. A note on the Inter-Provincial Coordination Committee is added as **Annex-VII**.

Military Wing



Defence Committee of the Cabinet (DCC) is the forum that defines the tasks of the Armed Forces in accordance with the National Defence Policy, carries out the assessment of plans produced by the Joint Staff Headquarters and reviews war preparedness in general. The Military Wing of the Cabinet Division performs the secretarial functions for the DCC and through the medium of 28 different Defence Planning Committees, facilitates Defence Planning in the Civil Sector.

2. In addition, the Military Wing deals with administrative matters of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority and Vehicle/Transport Policy of the Government.

Activities during 2005-06

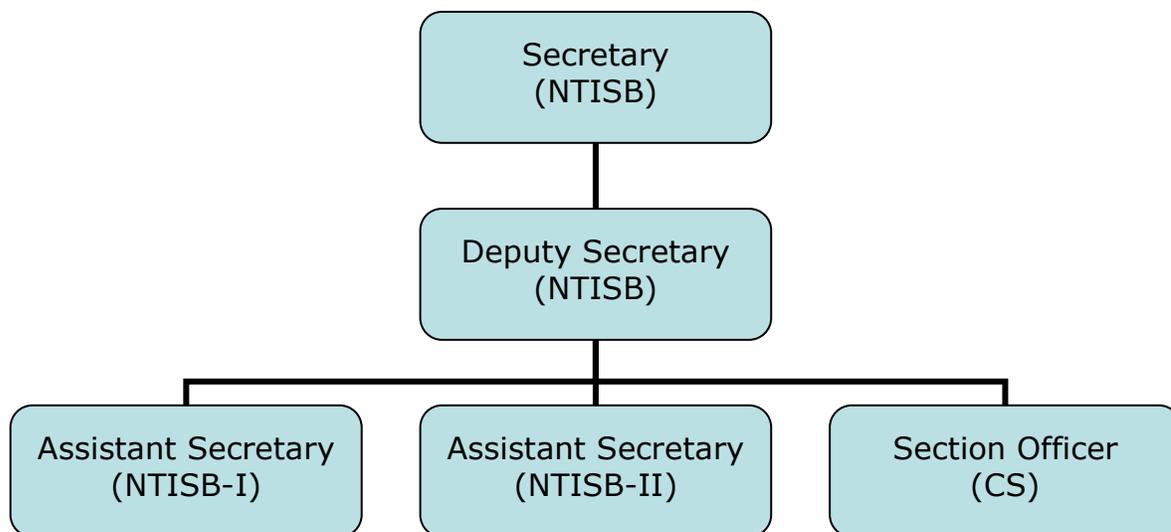
- i) Meetings of the National Maritime Affairs Committee, Insurance Committee, Air Defence Committee and Camouflage and Concealment Committee were arranged.

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- ii) Under-took security survey/inspection of nationally vital key points through-out the country in collaboration with Ministry of Interior.
- iii) Multiple issues relating to Public Procurement Regulatory Authority have been streamlined and disposed of.
- iv) 65 meetings of the Vehicles Condemnation Committee were held in the different Ministries/ Divisions/Districts/Provinces.
- v) All spade work relating to revision of Staff Car Rules-1980 has been completed.
- vi) Finalized Departmental War Book of Ministry of Population Welfare.

3. Performance and activities of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority for the year 2005-06 are separately explained in the relevant chapter.

National Telecommunication and Information Technology Security Board



Cabinet Division is mandated, by its Charter of Duties contained in Schedule-II to the Rules of Business 1973, to safeguard the communication and information technology security interests of Pakistan. The Division performs this function through a consultative Board, known as National Telecommunication and Information Technology Security Board (NTISB). The Board is headed by the Cabinet Secretary and is represented by the heads of all relevant stakeholders. The secretariat functions of the Board are traditionally performed by a team of officers seconded to Cabinet Division from Pakistan Army.

Functions of the Board

- a. Advises the Federal Government on the security aspects of the National Policies concerning the employment and usage of all information and telecommunication technology (ICT) related services.
- b. Formulates and issues policies and Government directives aimed at ensuring security in use of ICT services in Armed Forces and all Civil Departments of the country.

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- c. Periodically reviews the National Security linked with expansion of ICT Services in the country and advise the Government accordingly.
- d. Assesses the effectiveness of the policies issued by the government to regulate security aspect of ICT services and identify the weak links to the organizations concerned for taking remedial measures.
- e. Advises government on enactment of laws and defining of prosecution channels to deal with the offences related to ICT Security breaches along with cipher crimes.
- f. For the Development of ICT Security equipment, assigns the projects to any team of officials, Government Department/Agency, University/ Institutes or any qualified security wise cleared citizen of Pakistan.
- g. Formulates the training standards for the personnel deputed by user Department/Organizations to handle security aspects of ICT based services.
- h. Recommends remedial measures to restore security on known/revealed/reported compromises of telecommunications and information technology procedures and systems.

Activities during 2005-06

- a. Formulated Standard Operating Procedures for Communication Security of Pakistan Missions abroad.
- b. Formulated and issued the policy regarding tax rebates for encouraging indigenous development of secrecy devices.
- c. Assisted the Electronic Government Directorate of the Ministry of Information Technology on security aspects.
- d. Assisted the Ministry of Information Technology in formulation of draft Cyber Crime Bill – 2006.
- e. Addressed communication security issues raised by concerned quarters due to implementation of deregulation policy in the field of telecommunication.
- f. Initiated the process of developing computerized cipher systems for provincial headquarters.

ATTACHED
DEPARTMENTS

Department of Communications Security

Department of Communications Security is a classified Department and, in terms of rule 25 of the Rules of Business 1973, is not liable to report its activities in the Year Book. However, the activities of the Department of un-classified nature during the year 2005-06 were as under:

- i. Developing/implementing software for interfacing HC 5100 (Cypher Machines) with PC for Pakistan Missions Abroad.
- j. Up-gradation of existing computing, printing and inter communication facility to enhance National Communication Security for all Cypher users.
- k. Undertaking Establishment of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Research and Development Laboratory.

Department of Stationery and Forms

The Department of Stationery and Forms is an attached Department of Cabinet Division. It is located at Karachi and has been classified as a service Department in terms of Article 59-A of Accounts Code Volume-I. Functions of the Department are listed below:-

- (i) Printing stocking and supply of Civil Standard Forms in 47 Series (about 3000 varieties), free of cost to all Federal Government Ministries/ Divisions/Departments/Offices etc throughout the country and Pak Missions abroad.
- (ii) Sale and distribution of official Publications and the Gazettes of Pakistan (Weekly and Extraordinary); and
- (iii) Procurement and supply of election material to the Election Commission of Pakistan as and when elections are conducted.

Performance during 2005-06

1.	Number of newly created offices enlisted as "Non-Payment Offices"	07
2.	Number of Indents received	412
3.	Number of Indents disposed of	412
4.	Number of Typewriters and Duplicators supplied	05
5.	Number of Forms received from Printing Corporation of Pakistan	1,093,600
6.	Number of Print Orders placed on Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press (Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad)	03
7.	Number of Gazettes sold	209,027
8.	Number of Publications sold	4,822
9.	Revenue Receipt	Rs. 3,070,250/-

National Archives of Pakistan

The National Archives of Pakistan (NAP) functions under the National Archives of Pakistan Act, 1993. Its primary role is the preservation of public record. It also preserves private papers of enduring value for historians, as such the Papers of Quaid-e-Azam, Record of All India Muslim League, Newspapers, Periodicals, Rare books, Manuscripts and many other collections have been preserved by the NAP. Achievements of NAP during 2005-06 are described below:

1. **Acquisitions**

- i) During the financial year 2005-2006, 4441 files were transferred to NAP by various ministries/divisions/departments for preservation and final disposal after review.
- ii) 76 Government Publications and 498 Volumes of News Bulletin of Pakistan Television Corporation, Islamabad were received and accessioned.
- iii) The National Archives of Pakistan has acquired photocopies of the following private collections from the Karachi University:
 1. Sir Imam Collection
 2. Haji Abdullah Haroon Collection
 3. Abdur Rab Nishtar Collection
 4. Zafar Ahmad Ansari Collection
 5. Manzar-e-Alam Collection
 6. MRT Collection
 7. Qazi Mohammad Isa Collection
- iv) **Azra Asghar Collection:** Ms. Azra Asghar, a renowned poetess, donated her collection of Books/ Periodicals to the NAP. The same has been sorted, accessioned and placed along other Private Collections.
- v) **Dr. Waheed Collection:** Dr. Waheed Ahmad, Ex-Director, Quaid-e-Azam Academy, Karachi has decided to place his collection as Permanent Loan in the National Archives of Pakistan. The collection contains priceless material on the history of the freedom struggle of the Muslims of South Asian Sub-continent, especially the role played by the Quaid-e-Azam. The newspapers of the collection have been

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transferred to the National Archives of Pakistan as first installment.

2. Progress of Development Project Under PSDP:

- i) The NAP has an ongoing project on "Up-gradation of its Conservation and Microfilming Sections". A lot of modern equipment has been added for the up-gradation of the existing facilities through the project.
- ii) This Project was revised to establish a museum on the Quaid-i-Azam to display the original material on the Quaid-I-Azam. Civil work on the Museum has been started by the CDA. It is hoped that the museum will start functioning before December 2006.

3. Repairs and Preservation Work:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| i) Fumigation. | 1226 Files |
| ii) De-acidification of documents. | 1702 Nos. |
| iii) Lamination of documents. | 1402 Nos. |
| iv) Guarding of documents. | 2857 Nos. |

4. Reprography:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| i) Photographs. | 1010 Nos. |
| ii) Photostat. | 24528 Pages |
| iii) Microfilms | 32708 Pages |

5. Exhibitions:

- i) **Independence Day:** National Archives of Pakistan in collaboration with the Army Heritage Museum celebrated 14th August 2005 as Independence Day. Rare photographs and archival material of Freedom Movement was displayed at Ayub Park Rawalpindi.
- ii) **Pakistan Day:** Similarly Pakistan Day was celebrated on 23rd March 2006 by display of documents, photographs highlighting personality of Quaid-e-Azam "**Muhammad Ali Jinnah**" and events of 23rd March 1940. The exhibition was visited by a large number of students, besides general public.
- iii) **Kashmir Day:** On the occasion of Kashmir Day on 5th February 2006, the NAP arranged an exhibition of rare photographs and documents pertaining to "**Kashmir**" at **Lok Virsa, Islamabad.**

5. **Trainings:**

- i) Mr. Mazhar Saeed, Archivist, NAP obtained two-months training in the Record Management organized by Malaysian Technical Co-operation Programme at Kuala Lumpur.
- ii) Syed Mubashar Hussain, Administrative Assistant, National College of Arts Archives was given one month training in the Restoration of Documents, Record Management, Microfilming and Scanning.

6. **Reference Service:**

150 requests of Researchers/Scholars/Students for providing various types of archival material were entertained.

REGULATORY BODIES

National Electric Power Regulatory Authority

The National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) is the supreme regulatory body for the power sector. The Authority comprises of a Chairman and four members appointed by the Federal Government. The members are selected on the recommendations of the four Provincial Governments. Tenure of the members was four years with the eligibility for another similar term provided that a member shall not be appointed after attaining the age of sixty five years.

1. **LICENSES**

i) Small Power Producers (SPPs)

Small Power Generating Units generate electricity for their own requirements and for sale of surplus power to other industrial consumers in adjoining areas with a maximum installed capacity upto 100 MW. The generation licenses of three SSPs were cancelled with the approval of Authority. The case of cancellation of another SPP namely Kohinoor Textile Mills Limited was also processed. A public hearing was held on October 10, 2005 for the grant of distribution licence to one SPP namely M/s Kohinoor Weaving Mills limited in the light of Article-7 of the already granted Generation Licence.

ii) Isolated Generation Companies (IGCs)

Isolated Generation is the generation of electric power by private owners who operate, manage and control the facilities or by tenants without the involvement of either transmission or distribution systems of any other service provider. Licences were granted to two companies namely M/s Nadeem Power Generation Limited and M/s Jubilee Energy Limited.

iii) Independent Power Producers (IPPs)

After completion of the process of granting generation licences to IPPs, set up under Power Policy, 1994, licenscs were now being granted to Independent Power Producers set up under the Power Policy, 2002. The applications for setting up five new thermal power plants by various IPPs were processed. Public hearings were however, held for the grant of Licences to three IPPs. Consequently, Generation licences were issued only to M/s Saif Power Limited, M/s Sapphire Electric Company Limited on June 21, 2006.

iv) Modification of Generation Licences

The requests for modification in the generation licences received from four SPPs and three IPPs were processed. The modifications were normally required due to proposed changes in fuel type and addition of some generating units. The Authority approved the

modifications proposed by Crescent Bahuman Energy Limited while the processing of other applications was underway.

v) Generation Licences for Wind Power Projects

The Process for grant of licences to six companies regarding installation of Wind Power Plants in the Province of Sindh was initiated. However, Public hearings for the grant of Generation Licences to three Wind Power Plants namely M/s Green Power (Pvt) Limited, M/s New Park Energy Limited and M/s Zypher Power (Private) Limited were held. As a result Generation licences were issued to M/s Green Power (Pvt) Limited and M/s New Park Energy Limited only.

vi) Hydel Power Project (Malakand-III)

The Licencing Division recommended reinstatement of the application of Sarhad Hydel Organization (SHYDO) for the grant of generation licence for Malakand-III project. Earlier, the grant of licence was held up due to reason that the NEPRA Act was not applicable to location of the project at FATA/PATA area. However, the NEPRA Act was extended to the area.

vii) Special Purpose Transmission Licence for KESC

The reinstatement of the application of Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) for the grant of the Special Purpose Transmission Licence (STPL) was recommended. This process was held in abeyance in the past on request of KESC because of privatization process.

viii) Approval for Transfer of Equity Interests

The Authority granted approval for transfer of equity shares of M/s El Paso to M/s Globeq in M/s Fauji Kabirwala Power Company Limited.

2. TARIFFS:

Electricity tariffs were determined according to prescribed Tariff Standards and Procedure Rules, 1998 based on the principles of economic efficiency and service quality. The objective was to minimize price distortions and eliminate exploitation. NEPRA followed regulatory practices and used incentive regulation in specific cases. The Authority kept check on and allowed only prudent costs.

i) Fuel Price Adjustment/CPI Indexation

The mechanism prescribed for variation in electricity tariff was based on fuel price variations/Consumer Price Indexation (CPI) for the Generation companies. In case an electric utility company failed to apply for tariff adjustment, NEPRA was authorized to

take *suo moto* action. KESC was allowed quarterly adjustment not only for variation in fuel prices but also for cost of power purchased. Four automatic tariff adjustments were made for KESC during past year.

ii) Structural Adjustment of Tariff

Modified/revised tariffs were issued for Orient Power Company Limited and Star Power Generation Company Limited during the year 2005 under the Tariff Guidelines of the Government. A hearing was held on December 13, 2005 pursuant to the "Guidelines for Determination of Tariff for IPPs" approved by the ECC on November 28, 2005 for soliciting comments for setting up indicative/benchmark tariff for new Independent Power Producers. The Authority decided to carry out a comprehensive study through the consultants for assessment of upfront tariff to be applicable in the next year i.e. January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007. The Authority, pursuant to Government of Pakistan's 'Guidelines for Determination of Tariff for Wind Power Generation 2006' approved the Upfront Tariff for Wind Power Generation on April 28, 2006. The Authority made a decision in January, 2006 regarding revision of tariff of WAPDA Hydroelectric after a formal hearing in which representatives of the Government of Punjab, Ministry of Water and Power, NTDC and Chamber of Commerce and Industry participated. The Decision of the Authority in respect of Motion for leave for review was made on May 31 2006. The Authority issued tariff determinations of NTDC. Central Power Generation Company Limited. Tuwairiqi Steel Mills Limited. Sapphire Electric Company Limited, Saif Power Limited, New Park Energy Limited and Milergo Pakistan Limited. The Authority also made the decisions in respect of Motion for leave for review filed by Central Power Generation Company Limited and Northern Power Generation Company Limited.

3. PRIVATIZATION PROCESS:

During the fiscal year 2005-06, NEPRA continued to facilitate the privatization process. A number of meetings were held both with the prospective bidders and their financial advisors to explain the regulatory framework.

i) Karachi Electric Supply Corporation

Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) was privatized.

ii) Privatization of Jamshoro Power Company Limited

A Pre-Bid Conference was held in Karachi on March 1, 2006. The Federal Minister for Privatization and Investment, Dr. Abdul Hafeez Sheikh, presided over the conference. As a result of

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settlement of accounts, the loan and equity position had been changed. Similarly, JPC wanted to extend applicability of Multi-Year Tariff for another five years. As such, the company had filed a similar petition with NEPRA.

iii) Privatization of Faisalabad Electric Power Company Limited

Interested parties were invited to submit a formal - Expression of Interest (EOI) for subsequent submission of Statement of Qualification (SOQ) by the pre-qualified parties. The response to invitation was favourable and the new interested parties along with the parties, which earlier submitted SOQs would be evaluated. Thereafter, successful parties will be allowed to examine the diligence reports.

4. CONSUMER AFFAIRS:

During the period the FY 2005-06, a total of 548 complaints were received in the complaint cell of Consumer Affairs Division. Out of which 193 complaints were addressed by NEPRA and remaining 355 by the concerned Distribution Companies/ Provincial Offices of Inspection.

Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority

Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) was established under the OGRA Ordinance, 2002 to regulate midstream and downstream oil and gas sector. The Federal Government issues policy guidelines and OGRA ensures compliance with the same in exercise of its powers for carrying out its functions.

1. **Determination of Gas Prices**

One of the main functions of the Authority is the determination of revenue requirements of natural gas utilities which were entitled to a minimum return of 17% (SSGC) and 17.5% (SNGPL) on their operating assets before tax and financial charges. While determining the revenue requirements, the Authority held open hearings to solicit the views of the general public and the consumers, and also carried out in-depth scrutiny of the capital and operating expenditure, in order to protect the interest of the licensees as well as the consumers. OGRA decided the following petitions of SNGPL and SSGCL, the two integrated gas utilities operating in Pakistan, during the financial year 2005-06.

- Determination of Estimated Revenue Requirement (ERR) for FY 2005-06 – SNGPL and SNGCL
- Determination of Financial Revenue Requirement (FRR) for FY 2004-05 – SNGPL and SSGCL
- Review of FRR for FY 2004-05 - SSGCL
- Determination of ERR for FY 2006-07 – SNGPL and SSGCL

The Authority had fixed targets in respect of Unaccounted For Gas (UFG) (line losses) and the human resource costs to improve operational efficiency of the companies. Amounts over and above the targets were absorbed by the companies from their own profits. Fixation of these targets was the main contributory factor of the Authority in terms of economic regulation which motivated the gas companies to take practical steps to control these costs. During FY 2004-05 and FY 2005-06 the value of actual UFG above the pre-set mandatory target level disallowed benefiting consumers to the tune of Rs. 0.94/Mcft (total Rs. 1,566 M). The cost effective measures including UFG targets taken by OGRA resulted in cumulative saving of Rs.6,944 million to the consumers till 2005-06 (Rs.1.96/MMBTU).

2. **Regulations of Midstream and Downstream Oil Sector/ Pricing of Petroleum Products**

In pursuance of the transfer of regulatory functions of oil Sector, OGRA processed the cases for registration and issuance of licences to the persons applying for Lube oil Blending/ Reclamation plants & new oil marketing companies. In order to simplify the procedure for applying

licences and in line with revised criteria decided by ECC for establishment of new oil marketing companies, necessary amendments were made in Pakistan petroleum (Refining, Blending and Marketing) Rules 1971. New Rules in accordance with the provision of the Ordinance were drafted and finalized in consultation with all stakeholders. In order to adhere to international standards and best practices, OGRA in consultation with Oil Companies Advisory Committee (OCAC) was in the process of preparing Technical standards for oil related regulated activities.

3. **Regulations of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)**

The regulations of this sector pertain to issuance of licence for construction and operation of CNG stations in accordance with the laid down standards, approval of standards and those for equipment and machinery and monitoring and enforcement of safe operation of the CNG Stations. The Authority facilitated the CNG investors since its inception and simplified the procedure for grant of licences. The licence for construction of CNG station was granted under Rule 6 of the CNG (Production & Marketing) Rules, 1992 initially for a period of two years during which the licensee had to acquire NOCs from the concerned departments like District Coordination Officer, Environment Protection Agency, Explosive Department etc. before starting construction of the CNG station. The licensee was required to meet the safety and technical standards as prescribed in the CNG Rules 1992 for construction of CNG station and installation of equipment. The licensee after completing construction of CNG station, requests the Authority for appointment of third party inspectors to verify conformity of the CNG works in the light of Standard Code of Practice of CNG (Production & Marketing) Rules, 1992. Marketing licence was issued for a period of 15 years after satisfactory report of the third party inspectors. OGRA simplified not only the procedures but also reduced the duration for grant of CNG licences. A licence was normally granted within a week after submission of complete documents. However, maximum processing time limit was four weeks for all such cases.

4. **Regulations of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)**

LPG licensing procedures to promote investment in the LPG supply distribution infrastructure were simplified to ensure healthy market competition. The licence was granted in two tiers for an overall period of 15 years. A provisional licence was granted for two years for the construction of the LPG facilities. Once the installation was completed, the licence was extended for the remaining period. In addition, an LPG licensee was required to locate, construct, maintain and operate his work connected with storage, filling and transportation of LPG in accordance with a licence granted by the Chief Inspector of Explosive under the Petroleum Rules, 1937. The applicant was required to comply with the Gas Cylinder Rules, 1940 so as not to endanger the public health and safety. Strict Enforcement of international safety standards was ensured through induction of experienced and reputed third party

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inspector (i.e. M/s ENAR Petrotech). By June 30, 2006 there were 9 LPG producing companies with a production capacity of approx 1,600 Metric Tones (MT) per day and 47 LPG marketing companies operating in the country, while about 65 licences for the construction of storage and filling facilities were issued. An investment of approx. Rs.9.0 billion was made in this sector at the end of financial year.

5. Regulations of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

To meet the fast-growing demand of natural gas in the country, the Government of Pakistan announced LNG Policy for attracting investment in the LNG sector. OGRA drafted the LNG Licensing Rules promptly and submitted the same to the Federal Government for approval and notification in accordance with the OGRA ordinance.

6. Redressal of Public Complaints

The Wafaqi Mohtasib transferred the function of addressing public complaints against the gas companies to OGRA from March 15, 2005. These complaints were dealt in accordance with the Complaints Resolution Procedure Regulations (CRPR), 2003. Expedious resolution of these complaints against the Gas, CNG and LPG companies, improving quality of service and compliance of performance and service standards by the licensees remained Authority's priority. As a result there was growing satisfaction among the public about OGRA's system. A dedicated Complaint Redressal Cell was created in OGRA which received public complaints and processed the same to provide quick and effective relief to the consumers. During FY 2005-06 OGRA received 1022 complaints, out of which 681 were resolved. Majority of these complaints were resolved within eight weeks after receipt in OGRA. Further details are as under:-

Summary of Complaints

Activity	Natural Gas	LPG	CNG	OIL	Total
Complaints received	927	64	24	07	1022
Complaints resolved	605	54	16	06	681
Complaints under process	332	10	08	01	341
Appeals received by the Authority against decisions of the Designated Officers	24	--	--	--	24
Appeals decided by the Authority	17	--	--	--	17
Appeals to High Court against the decisions of the Authority	02	--	--	--	02

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7. Goals and Targets for 2005-06

Activity	Targets	Achievements
<u>Licences</u>		
a) <u>CNG</u>		
▪ Provisional licences for construction of CNG stations	600	2165
▪ Marketing licences for operation of CNG stations	180	247
b) <u>LPG</u>		
Provisional licences for construction of LPG filling plant	20	31
Marketing licences of LPG filling plant	3	15
c) Wellhead Gas Price Notifications:	68	78
d) Determination of revenue requirement of gas utilities, including reviews	10	07
e) <u>Capacity Building:</u>		
o Foreign Training	20	19
o Local training	57	55
f) Institutional Development Studies	02	01
g) <u>Gas Sale Agreements:</u>		
o Between Producers and Licensees	6	7
o Between Licensees and Retail Consumers	6	5
h) Complaints against Natural Gas, OIL, CNG and LPG companies:	900	1022
i) Hearings of appeals by the Authority against decisions of the designated officers.	16	17 Appeals decided by the Authority.

Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority

Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) was established on 1st March, 2002 through an ordinance. Its primary role is to facilitate the growth of electronic Media and to regulate its operations. The mandate and functions assigned to the Authority are listed below:-

1. **MANDATE**

In order to regulate and facilitate the establishment and operation of Electronic Broadcast Media and CTV stations in Pakistan the Authority was mandated with a view to:-

- i) Improve the standards of information, education and entertainment;
- ii) Regulate the media in the backdrop of our cultural, social and religious values;
- iii) Enlarge the choice available to viewers of news, current affairs, knowledge, art, culture, science, technology, economic development, social sector concerns, music, sports, drama and other subjects of public and national interest;
- iv) Facilitate devolution of responsibility to the grass roots by improving access of the people to mass media at the local and community level; and
- v) Ensure free flow of information.

2. **FUNCTIONS**

- i) Grant Licenses for establishing TV, Radio, Cable TV and other broadcast technologies in private sector of Pakistan;
- ii) Issue certificates for satellite uplink;
- iii) Address complaints through Councils of Complaints;
- iv) Prohibit illegal broadcasts;
- v) Suspend and revoke licenses in case of extreme violations;
- vi) Prescribe Code of Conduct for Programmes and Advertisements.

3. **PERFORMANCE**

The Authority had issued large number of licences to satellite TV, Terrestrial TV, Cable TV and FM Radio etc., as per details given below:-

<u>LICENSING</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ON AIR</u>
A. Satellite TV (Commercial)	12	10
Satellite TV (Educational)	05	02

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B.	FM Radio (Commercial)	55	44
	FM Radio (Educational)	11	05
	FM Radio in AJK & NWFP (Temporary)	09	05
C.	<u>Licences for Cable TV</u>	<u>1250</u>	
	➤ Sindh	517	
	➤ Punjab	403	
	➤ NWFP	77	
	➤ Baluchistan	81	
	➤ Islamabad	172	
D.	Licence for Multi Point Multi channel Distribution System (MMDS) (All Operational):		05
E.	Licences for Direct to Home System (DTH) (Under Process):		02
F.	Landing rights for distribution of foreign TV channels:		16
G.	Licences for Teleport Earth Stations (Under Process):		02

4. **DURATION OF LICENCE**

i)	TV	15 years
ii)	Radio	10 years
iii)	CTV	05 years
iv)	MMDS	10 years
v)	Landing Rights	05 years

Pakistan Telecommunication Authority

Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) was endeavoring to create conducive environment for the promotion of IT & Telecom facilities in the country. During the year 2005-06, the Authority took following regulatory measures and policy steps for the uplift of the sector which left positive impacts on the industry:-

1. **Licensing of Telecom Services**

PTA had issued 6 cellular mobile licenses and 92 WLL licenses for operation in different telecom regions. Similarly, a total of 75 licenses have been issued for the provision of Fixed Local Loop services to 35 companies. Also, PTA issued licenses to 14 telecom companies for provision of Long Distance & International services in the country. In addition, 856 licenses were issued for the value added services.

2. **New Licensing Regime**

To simplify the process of value added services licensing, PTA introduced new Class Value Added Licence (CVAL) regime under which more than 15 possible individual licences were merged into just two licence categories i.e. Data type and Voice type. Authority is issuing CVAL licences since 20th October 2005 and existing value added service licences were also converted into new CVAL licences.

3. **Mobile Licensing in AJ&K and NAs**

The Authority was in the process of awarding licences to the cellular mobile operators operating in Pakistan for their services in AJK and NAs. The provision of cellular services will immensely increase the total teledensity in these hilly areas. Earlier Government granted temporary permission to all telecom service providers in Pakistan to extend their services to AJK and NAs to facilitate the rescue and relief efforts after the earthquake of October 2005.

4. **Mobile Number Portability (MNP)**

In consultations with all the stakeholders, PTA prepared regulations and strategy roadmap for the implementation of MNP. The implementation process and strategy is being finalized and central Pakistan MNP Database Company was established which is responsible to cater to central database requirements of the project. The concerned operators will be able to upgrade their exchanges in the next 6-7 months and their link will be established with the centralized database. It is expected that MNP regime will be implemented shortly.

5. **Curbing Mobile Handset Theft**

The regulations for blocking the stolen mobile handsets were under process. In this regard, a national database will be formed which will be

linked to each cellular mobile operator. As a result cellular companies will directly receive complaints and block the stolen handsets.

6. Rural Telecom Development

Government of Pakistan and PTA initiated a project wherein a fund had been created with the name of *Universal Service Fund (USF)*. Basic objective of USF was to provide the funds to the telecom operators in these areas. Contribution to this fund will be made by the telecom operators as well as by the government and international development agencies. So far an amount of Rs. 2.084 billion has been contributed in this account. The process for finalization of the policy and rules for the effective utilization of these funds is underway.

7. Industry Support in Balochistan

A project was launched to establish community-based tele-centers where telecom facilities will be shared instead of having dedicated facilities. Mobile operators were allowed to establish mobile PCOs where fixed line telephone services were not available. 50% concession had already been given in the fee to ISPs operating in Balochistan under CVALs regime and licence fee was half as compared to other provinces. All telecom operators were directed to expand their networks in the province on priority basis and most of the cellular operators extended their services in various cities and highways. Similarly, PTCL is establishing optic fiber links between various cities in Balochistan.

8. Dealing with interconnection and other issues

PTCL Reference Interconnection Offer (RIO) for CMOs was approved by the authority in March 2006 after thorough deliberations with the industry. Similarly, the authority was regularly handling the issues of interconnection charges between various telecom service providers. To develop a framework of Cost and Regulatory Accounting in accordance with the policy, the Authority is in process of award of consultancies to most suitable technical firms.

9. Quality of Telecom Services and Consumer Protection

To assess the performance of the telecom operators conducting Quality of Service (QoS) surveys and inspections through its regional offices was a regular feature. Due to this effective process various operators were pursued for the provision of quality service. Similarly, PTA headquarters received consumer complaints through its help-line and online complaint system. During the first nine months of 2005-06 more than nine thousand complaints were received and disposed of. The authority had also taken legal actions against the operators which were providing sub-standard services. On the other side, the authority remained engaged in drafting consumer protection regulations to safeguard the interests of consumers.

10. Reduction in Fees

Type approval procedures for the terminal equipments were simplified and the type approval fees were drastically reduced. There was on average 86% reduction in the fees for locally manufactured equipments and 70% reduction on the imported equipments. For satellite services, fee and licence requirements were abolished and only registration was required.

11. Reduction in Telecom Services Tariff

Intense competition in all segments of the telecom sector resulted in significant decrease in the tariffs of various telecom services. The competition in mobile sector sharply lowered the call charges. The minimum tariffs for mobile-mobile, mobile-fixed and NWD calls were dropped by more than 50% as compared to tariffs in 2004-05. In addition, international long distance call charges on cellular mobile decreased by 83% during the last nine months. On the other hand, some calling card companies were providing international calls as low as 1.99 rupees per minute and NWD calls at 67 paises per minute. Further details about the existing tariff are available at **Annex-VIII**.

12. International Recognition of Telecom Policies

The efforts of Government and the PTA were lauded internationally for its effective management and tremendous growth in the telecom sector. Following awards were received by the government of Pakistan and hence PTA on exceptional performance in 2005-06:-

- i) Government leadership Award by GSMA
- ii) G-REX Award by ITU
- iii) Best Regulator's Website of Asia Pacific Region

13. Influx of Foreign Direct Investment

FDI in telecom crossed the US\$ 1.9 billion mark during the financial year 2005-06 which is 54.10% of the total FDI in the country during the period. This major jump was due to the privatization proceeds of PTCL and network expansion activities of telecom operators. A comparative table as on 30th June 2006 indicates this improvement.

FDI in Telecom Sector

(US \$ Million)

Year	Total FDI	FDI In Telecom	Telecom (%) Share
2001-02	484.7	6.1	1.3
2002-03	798.0	13.5	1.7
2003-04	949.4	207.1	21.8
2004-05	1,524.0	494.4	32.4
2005- 6	3,020.3	1,672.76	55.38

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

14. Contributor in Government Revenue

Telecom sector contributed Rs. 77.10 billion to national exchequer through taxes (GST, income tax, custom duties and activation tax) and regulatory charges by PTA in 2005-06. Similarly, total GST collected from the telecom sector rose from Rs. 8.8 billion in 2001-02 to Rs. 26.8 billion in 2005-06.

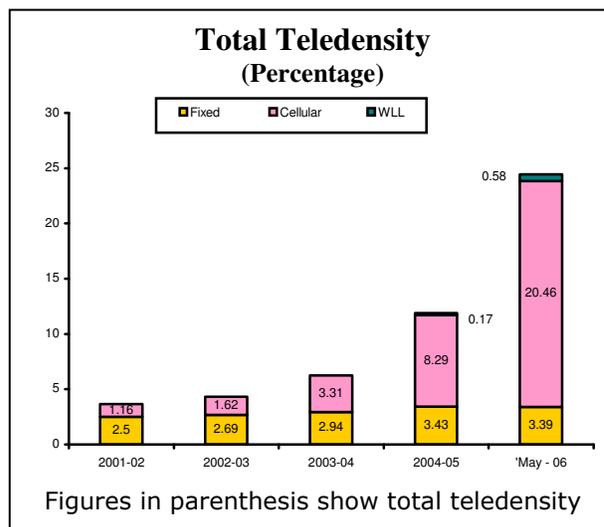
Telecom Contribution to National Exchequer

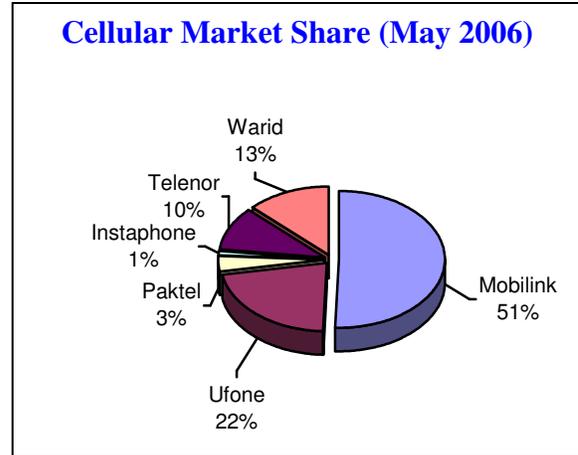
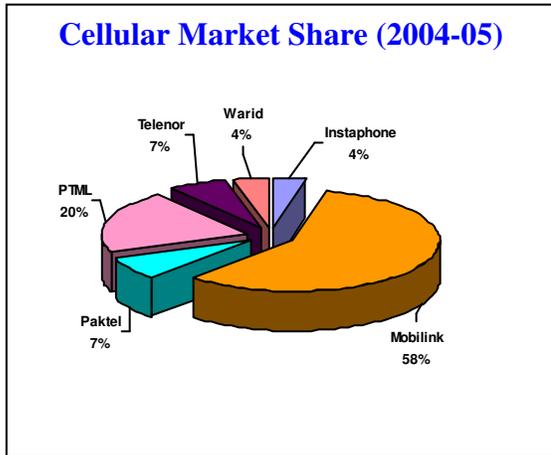
(Rs. Million)

Year	PTA Deposits	Activation Tax	GST/ CED	Income Tax	Custom Duty	Total
2001-02	38	1,200	8,810			10,048
2002-03	470	1,910	11,526	15,573	147	29,626
2003-04	694	4,020	12,119	21,009	555	38,397
2004-05	17,725	7,577	20,397	19,799	1,627	67,126
2005-06	17,385	11,398	26,770	20,854	696	77,102

15. Teledensity

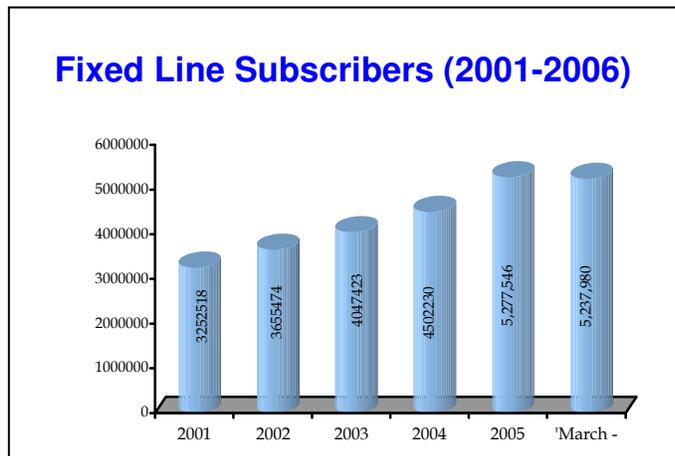
The total teledensity reached 24.43% in May 2006, which was just 4.3% in 2002-03. This huge jump was mainly attributed to boom in mobile segment of the sector whereas fixed line sector still had to show its capacity. 1.6 million subscribers were added on cellular mobile networks each month in Pakistan, which was an exemplary growth in relation to the population of any country in Asian region. Total mobile subscribers at the end of May 2006 crossed the 31.8 million mark.





16. Fixed Line Services

The monopoly of PTCL over the fixed line services ended and out of 14 LDI licences 12 companies had started operation commercially across Pakistan. With the enhanced competition in the market, consumers were getting maximum benefits while making international and NWD calls at much lower price and wide choice. Private companies compelled the incumbent operators to reduce the rates significantly; PTCL reduced its rates up to 14% for NWD on its calling cards and almost 40% on international calls for countries like USA and UK. Out of 37 new licensed local loop companies, only three could start their operations during 2005 including Brain Limited, WorldCall Broadband and WorldCall Multimedia. Some other licensees were busy in laying their infrastructure and hopefully in the coming year their operation will also start and contribute in increasing the fixed teledensity of the country. WLL segment of telecom sector had shown tremendous growth and in a short period of almost one year the WLL subscribers reached 903,592 in May 2006 from 81,030 in end January 2005. At the end of March 2006, there were 255,242 payphones in the country as compared to 97,751 in 2001-02. There were more than 2.1 million internet subscribers in the country and internet users were more than 10 million. Internet service was available in more than 2339 cities of Pakistan.



Frequency Allocation Board

17. Frequency Allocation Board (FAB) was established to take over the functions of Spectrum Management from Pakistan Wireless Board (PWB). The Board has the exclusive authority to allocate and assign portion of radio spectrum to the Government, providers of telecommunication services and telecommunication systems, radio and television broadcasting operations, public and private wireless operators and others.

Development Activities of FAB

- I. Besides spectrum auction for WLL based fixed line telephony operators in all the fourteen (14) telecom regions, unprecedented growth in the wireless based services was observed in the Financial Year 2005-06. In the backdrop of licensing initiatives thousands of applications for site clearances were received and cleared in the said period. The procedure for site clearances which usually takes four to six months was reduced to seven days due to use of modern and high-tech frequency planning equipment available with FAB. Operator wise detail of sites cleared is as follows:-

Operators	No of Sites Cleared
M/s Paktel	360
M/s Mobilink	966
M/s Ufone	144
M/s Warid	344
M/s Telenor	510
WLL	218

- II. Number of cases processed for allocation of frequencies and site clearances in private sector for small organizations/companies are listed below:-

Applicants	No. of Cases/ locations
Private Security Companies	47
Private Hospitals, Oil and Gas Companies etc	57
VSAT links	38
SST Links	111

- III. FAB processed large number of requests for allocation of frequencies to GHQ, SPD, AHQ, HIT etc. The revamping of PAF country-wide complete microwave systems with modern equipment was also planned. Frequencies were allocated to FIA besides working on the proposal of National Police Bureau for revamping the whole wireless system of Police with

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introduction of modern technologies. A number of cases of other Government Organizations including Pakistan Metrological Department, Tehsil Municipal Administrations, etc. were processed and frequencies allocated in due course of time. Following table shows list of such cases processed by FAB:-

Service	No of Cases processed
HF (Government + Private)	3
VHP	15
UHF (Government + Private)	21
Microwave DRS (PTCL + SSGCL)	618
Radio Trunking	14
RFID	03

- IV. For FM Sound Broadcasting, sixty (60) applications were received from PEMRA, which were processed by FAB. FAB was working on the availability of required frequencies to facilitate the PEMRA licensing initiatives for Analog Terrestrial TV in private sector. Brief details of the Broadcasting Cases received from PEMRA, PBC or PTVC evaluated and processed by FAB were as follows:-

Service	No of Cases processed
FM Radio	60
AM Radio	2
MMDS	3
TV	5
DSNG(Satellite News Gathering)	4

- V. In addition to above, FAB prepared basic studies and grounds for the following:-
- a. Availability/Vacation of frequency bands for converged technologies/services like MMDS, MVDDS, LMDS etc.
 - b. Vacation of frequency bands for introduction of 3G Cellular Mobile Technology in Pakistan.
 - c. Planning for introduction of Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting (both Audio & Video) in Pakistan.
- VI. The Board completed coordination of PAKSAT-1 with the administration of relevant countries through the support and assistance of ITU in June, 2006. FAB through continued

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efforts completed frequency coordination agreement with Russia which was ratified by the Government of Pakistan. The coordination of PAKSAT and Russian satellite networks marked the beginning of a new era between Russia and Pakistan as part of satellite Administrations and Operators community. This will also help in further strengthening the growing relations between Russia and Pakistan.

- VII. Filing of Advance Publication Information (API) of a network to ITU forms the basis of all subsequent regulatory procedures and actions leading to the implementation of the system. FAB evaluated API's prepared by SUPARCO for following four new orbital slots for submission to ITU in June 2006:-

Sr. No.	Satellite Name	Orbital Location	Date of Filings
1.	PAKSAT-22.5E	22.5°E	08 th June, 2006
2.	PAKSAT-58.5E	58.5°E	08 th June, 2006
3.	PAKSAT-81.5E	81.5°E	08 th June, 2006
4.	PAKSAT-98.5E	98.5°E	08 th June, 2006

- VIII. In addition to filings of APIs, coordination notices for the following five orbital slots received from SUPARCO were checked, verified and forwarded to ITU on 30th May, 2006. In addition to these filings, a modification to the PAKSAT-IR filings had been submitted to ITU as MODC notice for PAKSAT-IR at 38°E in December, 2005. The filings were primarily based on the Feasibility and System Definition Study of PAKSAT-IR worked out by the German consultancy firm Detecon.

Sr. No.	Satellite Name	Orbital Location	Date of Filings
1.	PAKSAT-2R	41°E	30 th May, 2006
2.	PAKSAT-CR	30°E	30 th May, 2006
3.	PAKSAT-DR	88°E	30 th May, 2006
4.	PAKSAT-ER	101°E	30 th May, 2006
5.	PAKSAT-FR	56°E	30 th May, 2006

- IX. Monitoring stations were connected with FAB's HQ over X.25 Network at 64 kbps provided by PAKNET. To enhance the bandwidth and performance of network as well as security, the following tasks had been completed during financial year 2005-06:-

- i. Up-gradation of Network Management System
- ii. Local up gradation of Ghaggar Link
- iii. Voice communication over WAN

Public Procurement Regulatory Authority

Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) was established under Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Ordinance 2002 for regulating public procurement of Good Services and Works in the public sector.

Objective, Mission and Functions

2. The main objective of establishment of PPRA is to build and strengthen 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 and accountability, quality of public procurement and improving governance and management.

3. The Authority is also endowed with the responsibility 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, as well as to put in place a quick and efficient dispute resolution mechanism.

4. PPRA is engaged in procurement information dissemination through uploading of procurement advertisements of public sector organizations on its website. The ultimate aim is to develop a portal of electronic public procurements.

5. Another important function of PPRA is the monitoring of Public Procurement in order to ascertain that these procurements comply with the provision of Public Procurement Rules 2004. These procurement advertisements are scrutinized in the light of Public Procurement Rules, 2004. Any violations and/or inconsistencies are promptly communicated to concerned organization for rectification.

6. In partial fulfillment of its functions, PPRA is also providing assistance to various public sector procuring agencies through PPRA's Consultants. These consultants study their procurement procedures and practices, with the objective of their re-engineering and to bring them in line with the Public Procurement Rules, 2004. The first phase of review and re-engineering of public procurement enterprises has already being completed with the study of five public sector agencies, namely SSGC, SNGPL, CDA, HMC and Pak. PWD. The second phase of these studies has been launched wherein similar studies shall be carried out for fifteen (15) agencies of the Federal Government.

7. The PPRA is also extending support to Department for International Development (DFID) in its Procurement Capacity Building Project for Health and Population Welfare Sectors in Pakistan.

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8. PPRA is preparing plans for training of its existing work force in areas of specialization in their own respective fields. These officers shall train procurement professionals of the public sector organizations as well as the auditors and other officials of the Auditor General of Pakistan so that they familiarize with the revised procurement rules, regulations and procedures and are able to implement the same. The PPRA plans to initiate a series of training programmes for officials of public sector procuring entities so that they can make coordinated efforts for development of modern, transparent and cost effective public procurement system.

Achievements during 2005-06

- a. Maintained a portal of public procurement opportunities for enhanced transparency in the procurement system.
- b. Carried out study of procurement procedures and practices of around fifteen procuring agencies, through Consultants, for assisting the procuring agencies to bring their procurement procedures in consonance with Public Procurement Rules, 2004.
- c. Monitored public procurements, through perusal of procurement opportunities, to direct the procuring agencies for proper implementation of the Public Procurement Rules where any violation is observed. During the year 2005-06 more than 6000 letters were issued to the procuring agencies identifying deviations from the Public Procurement Rules 2004 for rectification by the agency concerned.
- d. Provided guidance to the procuring agencies by responding to their queries for application and compliance of the Public Procurement Rules. It probed into complaints received against the procuring agencies from stake holders including bidders for their amicable disposal. PPRA undertook investigations and inquiries in twenty seven cases during the year 2005-2006 on the complaints received from the suppliers/general public against the different procuring agencies. Some of the cases have been finalized in accordance with Public Procurement Rules, 2004 whereas some are still under process.
- e. Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) extended co-operation and support to Department for International Development (DFID), World Bank and Government of Singapore. Moreover, the Managing Director (M.D) PPRA participated in second and third round of negotiations on Government Procurement Chapter in connection with signing of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Government of Singapore. A capacity building training workshop on procurement was jointly organized by the Transparency International, Pakistan Chapter, World Bank, National

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Accountability Bureau (NAB), and Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA).

- f. Imparted training to public sector procuring officials.
- g. Established and maintained a soft library on literature pertaining to procurement.
- h. Analyzed pragmatic application of Public Procurement Rules for making amendments therein to suit the conditions on ground.
- i. Drafted first set of Regulations required to complement the Public Procurement Rules.
- j. Assisted procuring agencies in bringing their procurement manuals/bidding documents in consonance with Public Procurement Rules. These agencies included PTA, CBR, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Population Welfare.
- k. It assisted the Pakistan Engineering Council to bring their standard bidding/contract documents for procurement of works/consultancy services in consonance with the Public Procurement Rules. The documents include:-
 - i. Standard Form of Bidding Documents (Civil Works); and
 - ii. Standard Form of Bidding Documents for Procurement of Works (Electrical and Mechanical);
 - iii. Standard Form of Bidding Documents for Procurement of Works (For Smaller Contracts);
 - iv. Standard Form of Contract for Engineering Consultancy Services (For Large Projects) Lump Sum Assignments;
 - v. Standard Form of Contract for Engineering Consultancy Services (For Large Projects) Time Based Assignments; and
 - vi. Standard Form of Contract for Engineering Consultancy Services (For Smaller Projects)

OTHER
ORGANIZATIONS AND
BODIES

Abandoned Properties Organization

The Abandoned Properties Organization (APO) was established under the Abandoned Properties (Management) Act, 1975 with the object of taking over and managing the properties left over by "specified persons", i. e. those citizens of Pakistan who held domicile of the former East Pakistan and who left after the 16th December, 1971 and ceased to be the citizens of Pakistan.

Achievements: After the establishment of APO in 1975, it disposed of the following properties:-

Location/Nature of Properties	Disposal upto 2004-05	Disposal During 2005-06
Properties located in Punjab & NWFP Provinces		
a) Houses	59	- Nil -
b) Shops	7	- Nil -
c) Plots	391	- Nil -
d) Agricultural Land	2156 kanal and 01 marla	- Nil -
e) Jewellery/Gold Ornaments	468.5 grams	- Nil -
f) Shares	- Nil -	13854
Investment made in Government Securities		
a) NIT Units	Rs. 32.707 million	- Nil -
b) Defence Saving Certificates	Rs. 254.500 million	- Nil -
c) Pakistan Investment Bonds	Rs. 459.900 million	Rs. 403.126 million
Income generated from Moveable Assets		
a) Bonus Shares	234,075	8,544
b) Dividend on Shares	Rs. 7.307 million	Rs.41,903/-
Properties located in Sindh & Balochistan Provinces		
a) Houses/Flats/Shops	66	02
b) Plots	228	01
c) Agricultural Land	695.7 Acres	- Nil -
d) Shares	2,051,073	89,731
e) Jewellery/Gold Ornaments	1,133 grams	- Nil -
Investment made in Government Securities		
a) Defence Saving Certificates	Rs. 1,350.100 million	- Nil -
b) Pakistan Investment Bonds	Rs. 1,551.337	Rs. 791.080

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	million	million
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Location/Nature of Properties	Disposal upto 2004-05	Disposal During 2005-06
c) Federal Investment Bonds	Rs. 116.000 million	- Nil -
<u>Income generated from Moveable Assets</u>		
a) Bonus Shares	6,042,448	1,552,988
b) Dividend on Shares	Rs. 280.377 million	Rs. 42.731 million

Federal Land Commission

Background: The Federal Land Commission is a statutory body of the Federal Government created under Regulation 4-A of the Land Reforms Regulation, 1972 (MLR-115). The land reforms in Pakistan have been a three-stage operation. The first in the series was the Land Reforms Regulation of Pakistan 1959, enacted as Martial Law Regulation 1964. It restricted the individual holding to 500 acres of irrigated or 1000 acres of un-irrigated land or 36000 Produce Index Units (PIUs), whichever was greater. There was additional allowance for orchards, livestock/stud farms and gifts to the heirs. This Regulation abolished all jagirs, with provisions of graduated scale of compensation for the land resumed over and above the permissible ceiling of holding. The resumed land was to be offered to the cultivating tenants on easy terms. The next land reforms were promulgated in 1972, again through a Martial law Regulation (MLR-115), enacted as Land Reforms Regulation 1972. The ceiling of individual holding was lowered to 12000 PIUs, or 150 acres of irrigated, or 300 acres of un-irrigated land, whichever was greater, with additional allowance of 2000 PIUs for tube-well or a tractor. The resumption was without any compensation and its allotment to the sitting tenants or small landowners was free. The Land Reforms Regulation (MLR-115 of 1972) was protected under Article 268(2) (Sixth Schedule) of the constitution of Pakistan. The final and concluding land reforms came in 1977, through Land Reforms Act of 1977, whereby the ceiling was further reduced to 8000 PIUs, or 100 acres of irrigated or 200 acres of un-irrigated land or aggregate of both which does not exceed 100 acres of irrigated land. This time, however, the owners were to be compensated for the resumed land through heritable bonds/cash, i.e. 30/- rupees per unit. But the allotment to the sitting tenants/small holders remained free.

2. **Objectives:** The objectives of the land reforms were to effectively break up the iniquitous concentration of landed wealth in a few hands, reduce income disparities, increase agriculture production, reduce unemployment, streamline the administration of land revenue and agriculture taxation, and ensure an effective and progressive relationship between land owners and tenants. Land reforms were also intended to rectify the defects and drawbacks which existed in the agrarian structure on account of absentee landlordism and to cut down the holdings of big landlords.

3. **Organizational Strength and Budget:** The Commission under the law is headed by a Chairman, nominated by the Federal Government, who holds the status of a Federal Minister and not more than three Members to be appointed by the Federal Government.

4. As regards sanctioned strength and budgetary position of the Federal Land Commission for the Fiscal Year 2005-2006, there were 23 officers and 71 officials, and a budget allocation of Rs.18,185,000/-

5. **Provincial Land Commissions:** For carrying out the implementation of land reforms, the law has made the Chief Ministers of the

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Provinces as Chairman of Provincial Land Commissions who could appoint three members to the Provincial Land Commissions.

6. **Achievements:** Province-wise achievements made by the Federal Land Commission are given in the following tables:

Table-I
Achievements - Enemy Land in Sindh as on 30-06-2006

(In Acres)

District	Total Enemy Land	Land Leased (So Far)	Number of Allottees	Balance Area
Mirpur Khas	5,542	105	13	5,437
Tharparkar	195,201	5,863	452	189,338
Total	200,743	5,968	465	194,775

Note: No enemy land is situated in other provinces.

Table-II
Achievements – Distribution of State Land
(As on 30-06-2006)

(In Acres)

Province	Available Land for Disposal	Area Allotted	Number of Allottees	Balance Area
Punjab	96,088	18,013	1,762	78,075
Sindh	6,280,403	5,548,338	470,670	732,065
N.W.F.P.	553,710	26,780	2,994	526,930
Balochistan	1,500,779	82,641	5,586	1,418,138
Total	8,430,980	5,675,772	481,012	2,755,208

Table-III
Achievements under Three Land Reforms
(As on 30-06-2006)

Particulars	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	NWFP	Total
Number of Declarants	2,965	1,810	249	480	5,504
Area Resumed	1,666,423	1,132,340	555,653	411,051	3,765,467
Area Allotted	1,464,653	1,077,409	358,251	326,482	3,226,795
Number of Allottees	137,661	60,726	16,535	43,600	258,522
Area under Litigation	72,929	17,393	45,196	47,156	182,674
Un-allocable Area	25,715	35,536	344	21,870	83,465
Balance available	103,126	2,002	151862	15,543	272,533

Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan

The Government of Pakistan established the Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan (IPO Pakistan) in April 2005, with the name of *Pakistan Intellectual Property Rights Organization (PIPRO)*, to consolidate and integrate the management of Intellectual Property in Pakistan as a part of its 2nd Generation of Economic Reforms Programme. The establishment of IPO-Pakistan was reinforced by the following parallel actions; namely:-

- (i) Empowerment of FIA to eliminate piracy by including the Copyright Ordinance 1962 (as amended in 2000) in the FIA Act, 1974;
- (ii) Activation of Pakistan Customs to firmly interdict import and export of pirated optical discs and cards;

2. The Government's decision to establish IPO-Pakistan primarily aimed at addressing the institutional shortcomings that were, hitherto, impeding the effective management of Intellectual Property in Pakistan. Ever since its establishment, IPO - Pakistan is on the run for meeting the objectives of reforming and restructuring the existing IP infrastructure and simultaneously improving its service delivery. In order to achieve all this, IPO -Pakistan has undertaken a number of organizational, administrative and functional initiatives to upgrade the institutional infrastructure, design a suitable service structure, provide attractive salary package and afford necessary capacity building opportunities to reform, restructure and reorganize intellectual property management on sophisticated and competitive lines. One Building Operation of IP Registries has been achieved at Lahore and efforts are underway to consolidate the IP Registries in one building at Karachi for facilitation of the dealing public. IP Registries are being automated to provide a reliable and user friendly IT enabled operating environment for both physical and electronic service delivery. The initial priority thrusts of IPO - Pakistan have been as follows:-

- (i) Consolidate whatever IPO has inherited;

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- (ii) Put in core capacities in the new Organization; and, finally,
- (iii) Achieve higher order professionalization to operate the new Organization on most sophisticated and competitive lines.

3. Mainstreaming of IP management in Pakistan has started producing useful results. The significant achievements of IPO-Pakistan during fiscal year 2005-06 are enumerated below:

- i. Establishing IPO HQs in Islamabad;
- ii. Finalizing the organizational set-up of IPO HQs and recruitment of Assistant Directors as core staff of IPO Pakistan;
- iii. Approval of salary package and transport plan;
- iv. Organizing three Meetings of IPO Policy Board for packaging decisions for initial setting up of IPO HQ;
- v. Review of IPO Ordinance for improvement;
- vi. Putting in place a small start-up team of officers on deputation from the Federal Ministries and Organizations;
- vii. Recruitment of Patent Examiners for strengthening the Patents and Design Office, Karachi;
- viii. Capacity Building of Patent and Trade Marks Examiners, which constitute the core staff of IPO-Pakistan;
- ix. Recruitment and training of Assistant Directors for IPO HQs;
- x. Launching of IPO website (www.ipo.gov.pk);
- xi. Publishing IPO Report for 2005;
- xii. Unanimous clearance of IPO Ordinance by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly on Cabinet Division;
- xiii. Linkaging and leveraging critical stakeholders at Federal and Provincial levels;

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- xiv. Consolidating the integrated mode of IP Management;
- xv. Holding an International Roundtable Conference for building capacity in organizational and administrative matters;
- xvi. Organizing a series of consultative meetings with key stakeholders as well as international experts;
- xvii. Automation of data base of Trade Marks Registry;
- xviii. Interaction with a number of foreign delegations to inform them of the efficacy of integrated management of Intellectual Property in Pakistan;
- xix. Effective coordination between rights holders and users of IP.

4. The most outstanding achievement of IPO- Pakistan during 2005-06 has been the positive change in the international perception about the IP situation in Pakistan. The mainstreaming of IP in Pakistan and institutionalization of enforcement measures are now being widely appreciated abroad. Pakistan has accordingly reaped a rich harvest of early achievements as follows:-

- i. Removal of Pakistan from ***Priority Watch List***.
- ii. Closure of a four year old petition against Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) against Pakistan's exports.
- iii. Availability of US Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) for Capacity Building of IPO-Pakistan.
- iv. WIPO's Nationally Focused Action Plan (NFAP) is under preparation for capacity building of IPO - Pakistan.
- v. Expanded IP awareness of focal groups and individuals under the top down approach.

National Accountability Bureau

Corruption has become a deep-rooted global problem. The impact of corruption is far more devastating than generally perceived. It permeates across the governance structure, socio-cultural fabric and economy of a country. According to a World Bank study, corruption control has significant impact on economic growth and poverty reduction. It is only in the new millennium that aggressive measures and systematic approach have been adopted in Pakistan for combating this social evil.

2. In order to eliminate corruption from the society, the President of Pakistan promulgated the National Accountability Bureau Ordinance 1999, where-under a National Accountability Bureau was established.

3. National Accountability Bureau (NAB) is a symbol of Government of Pakistan's commitment to support the reform agenda and initiatives against economic crime, bribery, and other forms of corruption jeopardizing good governance, justice and rule of law. It not only has fulfilled its national and international obligations towards detection, investigation, and prosecution of corruption cases as well as recovery of the proceeds of corruption but also taken significant steps to address strategic issues relating to awareness and prevention of corruption. Some of the important achievements are:-

- Relief has been provided to thousands of Pakistanis affected by various scams. To cite an example, 10,244 citizens were paid Rs 1.12 billion during the last one year to the victims of cooperative finance scam
- Financial propriety has been restored in the banking sector by prosecution of the willful loan defaulters. Banking sector at this time owes its recovery to three things; efficient regulation, professional leadership, and NAB's success in recovering bulk of the defaulted loans. During the last year, 0.909 billion rupees have been recovered.
- NAB's inquiries into the public and private sector corruption yielded 128 investigations, 73 court cases and 45 convictions during the period under review which resulted in recovery of 2.63 billion rupees through voluntary return/plea bargain and Rs. 7.45 billion in court fines.
- Stringent anti-corruption measures combining enforcement, prevention and awareness, have also played an important part in restoring the confidence of the international community in governance system in Pakistan.

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4. Anti-corruption modules have been introduced on the initiative taken by NAB in Pakistan Administrative Staff College, all National Institutes for Public Administration, and Civil Services Academy to engage civil servants in its drive against corruption. Anti-corruption themes are also being introduced in the National Curriculum upto higher secondary level in order to sensitize students about impact of corruption on society as well as their own life. National essay and painting competitions for students of various levels were held in year 2005 to involve youth in the drive against corruption.

5. Concurrently with other operations, implementation of National Anti Corruption Strategy (NACS) by various federal ministries and the provincial departments and other public sector organizations, has been a continuous process. A high powered committee consisting of federal secretaries, provincial chief secretaries and eminent citizens meets periodically to ensure the implementation of the Strategy.

6. UN Convention against Corruption is an important international instrument which will coordinate and reinforce national and global anti-corruption efforts. NAB is acting as lead agency for evaluating the Convention for ratification by Pakistan. An inter-ministerial committee headed by NAB is actively working for it. The ratification of the Convention will not only improve Pakistan's stature in the comity of nations but also facilitate return of the proceeds of corruption from other countries.

7. To enhance transparency and efficiency in the anti-corruption efforts, NAB has completed a reassessment of its internal processes through a restructuring exercise. Handling of the corruption cases has been streamlined through establishment of 'Executive Boards' at headquarters and regional levels. These boards ensure objectivity and independence in the accountability process thereby reducing discretion and increasing transparency. A modern management information system is also being developed for speedy processing and decision making in corruption cases. NAB has established a full-fledged Awareness and Prevention Division in order to include prevention of corruption in its operations in addition to enforcement.

8. Some important numbers about the performance of the National Accountability Bureau, during the last two years, are detailed below:-

1.	Investigations Authorized	128
2.	Cases filed in the courts	146
3.	Cases decided by the Courts	73
4.	Convictions	45
5.	Conviction Rate (Accountability Courts)	62%
6.	Cases in Progress in Courts	73
7.	Court Fines	Rs. 7.45 billion
8.	Plea Bargains/Voluntary Return	Rs. 2.63 billion
9.	Recovery of Defaulted Loans	Rs. 0.90 billion

National Commission for Human Development

National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) is a Federal autonomous body established, under the National Commission for Human Development Ordinance 2002, in July 2002. The Commission was set up to improve service delivery at grassroots on the recommendations of the President's Task Force on Human Development and to fill the implementation gaps in social sector delivery to help achieve United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agreed by Pakistan in 2000 through:

- Universal Primary Education
- Adult Literacy, especially female literacy
- Reducing population growth rate
- Improving infant and maternal mortality
- Capacity building at grassroots.

Mandate of NCHD:

2. The Commission was mandated:
 - i) To assist the line Ministries, Departments and concerned agencies for:
 - a) Capacity building, training and enhancement of competency of Governmental functionaries and line departments, and non-governmental organizations working in the social sectors, specially under District Governments;
 - b) Literacy and non-formal basic education programs supported by skills training programs for income generating activities;
 - c) Programs to assist in universal primary education;
 - d) Programs to assist in primary health care;
 - e) Programs to assist in alleviation of poverty;
 - f) National volunteer program to assist in the social sectors; and
 - ii) For Global resource mobilization including finances, intellectual expertise and talent to assist in the social sectors.

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Strategy

3. NCHD takes a holistic approach to human development, focusing on people's needs. It works through existing frameworks, building capacity, raising awareness, promoting community participation and volunteerism, and encouraging public-private partnerships. Following salient features highlight the approach of NCHD:-

- Capacity Building of Local Government for successful implementation of Devolution Plan
- Creating permanent Social Capital at the grassroots through Volunteers in achieving MDGs
- Women empowerment for gender equity
- Strengthening and Incubation of district line departments.

Operational Status

4. NCHD started its operation in just two districts, Mardan and Narowal during the year, 2002. Since then it had expanded its programs which were being implemented in nearly 50 districts across Pakistan. NCHD planned to further scale up its network to 100 districts of Pakistan and to perform a far more critical role in primary education and adult literacy. NCHD was operating on the basis of following schedule committed with the Government of Pakistan:

- Phase I (2002-05) of NCHD comprised full operations in 17 districts which was completed as planned.
- Phase II (2005-06) was initiated in FY 2005-06 by extending UPE coverage to 50 districts and Literacy to 75 districts under Expansion Plan (2005-11), approved by President and Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Phase III (2006-07) will be initiated in FY 2006-07 by extending UPE coverage to 100 districts and Literacy coverage to 114 districts of Pakistan under the Expansion Plan.

5. In Fiscal Year 2005-06, NCHD entered the second phase of its implementation plan. In the first phase, NCHD worked in 17 districts of Pakistan, four each in Balochistan and Sindh, three districts in NWFP, five districts in Punjab and one in FATA. This experience spread over three years i.e. July 2002 to June 2005 which provided NCHD the opportunity to replicate its strategies to fulfill the mandate given to it in the next phase (Phase II FY 2005-06). The details of the 31 districts which became operational since May 2006 are given below:

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New NCHD districts opened in 2005-06

I	<u>PUNJAB</u>	III	<u>NWFP</u>	V	<u>AJK</u>
1	Sheikhpura	16	Battagram	30	Muzaffarabad
2	Mianwali	17	Lakki Marwat	31	Rawlakot
3	Sargodha	18	D. I. Khan	32	Bagh
4	Dera Ghazi Khan	19	Swabi		
5	Kasur	20	Bannu		
6	Khushab	21	Charsadda		
7	Mandi Bahauddin	22	Lower Dir		
8	Muzaffargarh	23	Shangla		
II	<u>SINDH</u>	VI	<u>BALUCHISTAN</u>		
9	Tharparkar	24	Lasbela		
10	Larkana	25	Zhob		
11	Mirpurkhas	26	Gawadar		
12	Khairpur	27	Kech		
13	Sukkur	28	Loralai		
14	Umerkot	29	Noushki		
15	Jacobabad				

Programs and Achievements of NCHD

I. EDUCATION:

a) Universal Primary Education (UPE) Program:

6. NCHD was able to add value to Education Department in 17 districts in all the four provinces of Pakistan by:

- Achieving enrollment of 1,745,000 (5-7 years) out-of-school children in Kacchi class
- Increasing net enrollment ratio from 54% to 85% in NCHD districts
- Reducing dropout rate from 50% to 18% in NCHD districts (in Kacchi/Pakki classes)
- Setting up 2,542 Feeder (Branch) Primary community-based schools to fill access gaps in primary education where 3,008 teachers are currently working
- Provision of 8,434 Feeder teachers in government schools for Kacchi classes in view of the increased enrolment
- Imparting training on enrolment and dropout prevention to over 38,000 government primary school teachers in Universal Primary Education (UPE).

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Targets & Achievements 2005-06

Activity	Unit	Target	Achievement	% Achieved
UPE Enrollment	Children	132,785	139,341	105 %

b) Adult Literacy Program:

7. An inadequate and substandard syllabus and lack of Monitoring and Evaluation system for adult literacy programs were two major shortcomings in the adult literacy programs in the past. NCHD's Adult Literacy Program was designed to rectify these shortcomings. The specific objective of the NCHD Adult Literacy Program was to *achieve 86% literacy rate by 2015, as per Education for All (EFA) Plan of the Government of Pakistan by emphasis on female literacy.*

Activities, Targets & Achievements 2005-06

- NCHD literacy program was awarded the prestigious UNESCO International Reading Association Literacy Prize for increasing the literacy ratio in Pakistan.
- NCHD ran a Mass Literacy Campaign on the basis of an agreement with the Government of NWFP (via Elementary Education Foundation), providing a very clear example of the government ownership of NCHD's successful and role model literacy program.
- NCHD curriculum, ensuring imparting basic literacy skills to learners in only 3 month, was approved by the Federal Ministry of Education.
- NCHD concluded an agreement with AKRSP to promote Literacy by co-launching the Literacy initiative in 6 districts in the Northern Areas, providing another milestone in the provision of literacy to less developed areas of the country in line with its objective of providing literacy to all districts of Pakistan.

Targets and Achievements for 2005-06

Activity	Unit	Targets	Achievement	% Achieved
Adult Graduates	Learners	337,500	313,326	93%
Literacy Centers completed	ALCs	13,500	14,000	104%

II. HEALTH:

a) Primary Health Care Extension (PHCE) Program:

8. Nearly 80% of all communicable disease burden in Pakistan was preventable. NCHD's health programs were designed to improve communities' behaviour toward health and preventable diseases. The primary health care extension program was directed to address the disease burden affecting the majority of the population through strengthening the promotive and preventive health care in remote areas not covered by the National Lady Health Worker (LHW) Program. A basic primary health care program had been designed by NCHD that was patterned along the National Health Policy. Specifically, the Programme aimed to reduce (a) infant mortality by 33%; (b) maternal mortality by 25%; and (c) population growth rate to less than 2%. Following were the achievements of the PHCE program of NCHD in 13 districts:

- a. Provision of basic health care coverage to 1.17 million population on monthly basis;
- b. 171,153 households were getting monthly health visits;
- c. 470,867 women of reproductive age had been given TT inoculation;
- d. 179,909 children under five years were registered and monitored for growth ;
- e. 165,257 eligible couples were targeted for child spacing;
- f. Increasing immunization status of children less than 2 years from 48% to 81%;
- g. Increasing immunization status of women of child bearing age (CBA) from 23% to 74%;
- h. Provision of antenatal care to an average 13,000 pregnant women on monthly basis;
- i. Educating 262,000 women and 275,000 men on health issues;
- j. Provision of growth monitoring and promotion to 179,909 children under 5 years; and
- k. Increasing the eligible couples practicing child spacing from 8% to 26%.

b) National Oral Dehydration Solution (ORS) Campaign:

9. Diarrhea was identified as the major cause of child mortality in Pakistan accounting for 30% deaths each year. NCHD's two-pronged strategy of Health Education and Prevention was the most effective and appropriate method for controlling and preventing diarrheal diseases in Pakistan. The National Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) Campaign was initiated in March 2005 to train women in households in targeted districts in preparation of home made ORS. The Objective of the Campaign was to Train one woman in every household in 45 districts of Pakistan in the preparation and administration of ORS by 2008. 2.86 million women were trained until June 2006 in 15 districts in all provinces of Pakistan.

c) School Health Program:

10. In order to achieve better health status as an enabling factor for improved learning capacity of primary school children, Schools Health Programme (SHP) was designed for 17 operational districts of NCHD. The SHP was started in July 2005 and was ongoing programme of NCHD.

Achievements

- 1.0 million primary children screened for visual ability, hearing ability, dental health and skin problems in 17 districts
- Nearly 60,000 primary teachers trained in almost 15,000 primary schools on screening for visual ability, hearing ability, dental health and skin problems until June 2006 in 17 districts.

d) The BHU Strengthening Model

11. The Basic Health Unit (BHU) Strengthening Model was initiated in April 2005, which covered 25 BHUs in Gujrat district, takes Union Council as the basic operational unit for effective health care delivery mechanism. Doctor in charge at BHU was made responsible for providing health care to entire population of the Union Council and called Union Council Health Officer. This program aimed to facilitate health departments at the distinct level and envisaged to be implemented in complete harmony with the district government.

**NCHD Health Program Targets and Achievements
for 2005-06**

Activity	Unit	Targets	Achievements	% Achieved
Primary Healthcare Extension	Population	1,168,703	1,093,746	94%

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ORS Campaign	Mothers	2,860,624	2,860,624	100%
Students to be screened (SHP)	Students	1,571,203	1,036,193	66%
Teachers to be trained (SHP)	No. of teachers	70,464	59,755	85%

III. VOLUNTEERISM FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (VCD) PROGRAM

12. The overall goal of the VCD Program was to create a Volunteerism Movement by mobilizing communities for the achievement of MDGs through:

- Advocacy Campaign
- Raising a National Volunteer Corps
- Resource Mobilization
- Capacity building of the Community Development Department of the Government of Pakistan

13. During 2005-06, the Volunteerism for Community Development Program achieved the following results:

- 2,500 NCHD volunteers participated in activities related to relief and rehabilitation in the Earthquake affected areas
- Mobilized Rs 14 million through philanthropists for community development.

Targets and Achievements 2005-06

Activity	Target	Achievements	% Achieved
Volunteers to be registered and trained	100,000	116,612	116%

IV. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM:

14. The Program was launched at the district level in line with the recent transformation of the administrative, financial, development and electoral authority to the district level under the Devolution Plan. The program aimed to initiate change management and capacity building of the district governments. During 2004 – 2006, the Capacity Development Programme of NCHD was able to facilitate the Government's Devolution Plan 2001 by:

- a. Organizing 2 National level seminars for *Zila Nazims, Naib Nazims* and District Coordination Officers (DCOs) on formation and registration of CCBs

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- b. Training 1,535 district officials in Planning and Budgeting in 29 districts (in 14 NCHD districts, Budget was prepared according to the new format)
- c. Activation of 36 Zila Monitoring Committees (ZMCs) in 25 districts with 905 elected representatives trained
- d. Training 625 EDOs, DOs and TMOs in operationalization of Citizen Community Boards (CCBs) in 20 districts
- e. Finalizing projects jointly with Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment (DTCE) as partner.

CDP Targets and Achievements 2005-06

Sr. No.	Activities	No. of Districts		No. of Workshops		No of Persons Trained	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	District Level Training on P&B for EDOs & DOs	18	20	18	20	360	400
2.	District Level P&B for DDOs Budget (3 in each District)	18	15	54	45	1780	1125
3.	District Level Training on CCBs for EDOs & DOs	5	8	5	8	100	160
4.	Zila Monitoring Committees Training	18	24	18	24	630	720
5.	Tehsil Monitoring Committees Training	72 (Teh)	30	72	30	2520	1050
6.	District Level Training on Monitoring for EDOs & DOs	18	Delayed	18	Delayed	---	---
7.	Tehsil Level Training on CCBs for TMA Officers	72 (Teh)	18	36	9	720	180

V. COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY LEARNING CENTERS:

15. The project of Community Technology Learning Centers (CTLCs) was initiated in collaboration with Microsoft Corporation. The CTLC Project focused one of the Millennium Development Goals enunciated at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000 – ‘promoting gender equality and empowering women’. During financial year 2005-06, the regular CTLC sessions were curtailed as CTLC labs and graduates were engaged in data entry of UPE MIS of 17 NCHD districts, realizing savings of funds spent on outsourcing previously, resulting in lower than targeted graduates. NCHD entered into a major agreement with Microsoft Corporation to set up 20 Computer Technology Training Centers (CTTCs) which were set up in High Schools to train 1,200 teachers & 3,000 children per year.

Targets and Achievements 2005-06

Activity	Target	Achievement	% Achieved
Graduation of Learners	1,275 graduates	464	36%

VI. GLOBAL RESOURCE MOBILIZATION:

16. NCHD programs were funded through three-way public-private partnership between the Government of Pakistan, the private sector and the international donor community, led by UNDP, with major contributions coming from the Government of Pakistan. During FY 2005-06, NCHD organized Community Awareness and Fund raising events in nine cosmopolitan cities in the U.S.A. This included the Presidential Gala Dinner held in New York City which was graced by the President of Pakistan General Pervaiz Musharraf as the chief guest. The schedule of domestic fundraising events within Pakistan was affected by the devastating earthquake of Oct.8, 2005. The primary domestic fund raising event took place on June 2, 2006, called “*A Mystical Journey through Sufism*” at the Embassy of Republic of Turkey, Islamabad. Over all, NCHD raised US\$5.05 million against the target of US\$5 million set for FY 2005-06.

VII. EARTHQUAKE PROJECT

17. The National Commission for Human Development joined in the national effort to help the victims of the October 8, 2005 earthquake. Its support can be divided into: a) immediate relief (roughly up to March 2006) and b) longer-term reconstruction (April 2006 onwards).

Contributions during the Relief Phase

18. Contributions made by the NCHD in the earthquake affected areas in the relief phase included the following:

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- a. Through donor support, NCHD facilitated construction of 448 shelters in districts Mansehra and Bagh – a life saving contribution in the winter months.
- b. Similarly, in these districts and in Muzaffarabad, provided 1700 tents, life saving drugs, food, emergency beddings and diverse support items.
- c. Established a tent village at Ghazikot, Mansehra to provide essential support to 600 shelterless people which was later handed over to the Army authorities.
- d. Organized six emergency health camps in Mansehra district.
- e. NCHD's education and health teams in Mansehra facilitated infrastructure damage assessments while working with the local government.
- f. NCHD provided cash support to the needy.

Contributions during the Rehabilitation Phase

12. Turning to long-term reconstruction, NCHD formulated an Earthquake Relief and Early Rehabilitation Project (ERERP). The Project focused on restarting education and health provision, shelter-construction and income-generation activities in six districts: Mansehra, Batagram and Shangla in NWFP, and Muzaffarabad, Bagh and Rawalakot in Azad Kashmir. ERERP was supported by UNICEF, and works in partnership with district governments. The Project had led to over 500 Government primary schools being reopened as 'transitional schools' with enrolment of over 50,000 children – with a further 900 in the pipeline. Ten Urgent Health Care Centres were opened in NWFP and Azad Kashmir, treating over 80,000 patients. NCHD used its experience of resource mobilization to raise funds for earthquake relief, which total Rs.28,380,567 or USD 472,009 till June, 2006.

National Documentation Centre

National Documentation Centre, (NDC) is a repository of primary source material on British rule in India, Indian nationalism in general and Muslim political movements in particular. The NDC 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 30 years NDC has built up a sizeable collection of records. It is now the largest repository of primary source material in Pakistan comprising over 25 million pages of documents on microfilms, acquired either from the local sources or from abroad. This repository facilitates scholars/researchers to have an easy access to the record of historical importance. Major activities and achievements of NDC during the year 2005-06 are described below:

(i) **Declassification of Closed Cabinet Record**

Study of the closed Cabinet record and the process of its declassification have been made smooth and swift. During the fiscal year under report, 46 meetings of the Declassification Committee were held and 2250 files of the closed Cabinet record were recommended for declassification.

(ii) **Project for Printing of Cabinet Record**

A project for printing of the Cabinet record has been initiated. So far, compilation of the record of 65 Cabinet meetings, held during the year 1950, has been completed. A dummy of the 1st volume comprising about 500 pages and covering the period from January 1950 to March 1950 has been prepared. Compilation of the record of the Cabinet meetings held during 1953 has also been started. So far, the record of twenty meeting has been compiled.

(iii) **Shamsul Hasan Collection**

After completion of the restoration of the Shamsul Hasan Collection, this vital source material on history of Pakistan and Freedom Movement has been made available for research. A comprehensive publication programme based on the Collection has been initiated as a part of NDC's Development Project.

(iv) **Preparation of Monographs**

(a) **Monograph on National Anthem:**

The manuscript of the monograph has been submitted for approval.

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(b) **Monograph on Setting up of Government of Pakistan 1947:**

The manuscript has been completed and currently it is being reviewed by a senior historian.

(c) **Monograph on Government Policies about Minorities in Pakistan:**

The Material for preparation of the subject monograph based on declassified Cabinet record has been taken in hand. The purpose is to highlight the policies of Government of Pakistan towards minorities from 1947 to 1956. The material on the subject has been collected from various repositories. The Cabinet record files on the subject have also been consulted.

(v) **Publication of a Booklet entitled "The Quaid on Civil Servants"**

Manuscript of a booklet entitled *The Quaid on Civil Servants* has been prepared. The booklet contains the Quaid's speeches and statements on the role of civil servants along with some golden principles of administration as propagated by the father of the nation.

(vi) **Development Project of NDC: Upgradation of Equipment and Improvement of Infrastructure**

The equipment in use at the NDC was purchased approximately 15-20 years back and it had out lived its utility. In order to facilitate the researchers and to keep pace with modern preservation and retrieval techniques, the old equipment needed to be replaced. A PC-I for the purpose was prepared and the funds were provided under Public Sector Development Programme 2004-2005. The process of the purchases during financial year 2005-06 has been completed. New and modern equipment which includes microfilm reader printers, spiral binder unit, computers, laser printers, microfilm camera and microfilm scanner, has been acquired. Addition of this modern equipment would enhance the quality of work also enabling the NDC to provide on line services to its users. Fire resistant cabinets have also been purchased for proper preservation and protection of the State Documents.

(vii) **Addition of Historical Books**

Two hundred books of historical importance have been added to the NDC Reference Library for consultation of researchers and scholars.

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(viii) **Microfilming of the Cabinet Record**

Microfilming of the Cabinet and the Ministerial record remained in progress. In the year under report 114453 pages of the Cabinet and the Ministerial record pertaining to years 1960 to 1962 and 1978 to 1980 & 1984, respectively, were microfilmed.

(ix) **Assistance rendered to the Researchers**

Local and foreign scholars, for their doctoral and post-doctoral research, are consulting NDC holdings. Presently, 361 Scholars/researchers are enrolled in NDC as regular members for the purpose. The researchers consulted a total of 277 microfilms and copies of 1500 documents were issued to them on payment, during the year under report. 250 researchers utilized library and microfilm facilities.

(x) **NDC Newsletter:**

NDC Newsletter No.32 was printed and distributed to universities, research institutions, colleges, independent researchers and libraries, throughout Pakistan and abroad. The manuscript of *NDC Newsletter No.33* was been finalized.

(xi) **Automation Work:**

Automation of the lists of Cabinet record files pertaining to the cases considered in the Cabinet meetings held from 1965 to 1984 (with some gaps) has been completed.

National Language Authority

The National Language Authority (NLA) was established, through a Federal Government Resolution, with a view to facilitating and expediting adoption of Urdu as official language. Its achievements during the financial year 2005-06 are detailed below:

(a) Published the following thirteen books:

نمبر شمار	نام کتاب
1	تحریک نفاذ اردو
2	مشترک ضرب الامثال
3	برقیاتی فرہنگ برائے کمپیوٹر
4	لسانی مذاکرات
5	اردو جدید تقاضے نئی جہتیں
6	صوفی غلام مصطفیٰ تبسم (کتابیات)
7	مغرب کے تنقیدی اصول (طبع چہارم)
8	جدید صحافتی انگریزی اردو لغت
9	پاکستان میں اردو (پانچ جلدیں)
10	دیوان باباسیر
11	بلوچستان میں ابلاغ عامہ
12	جامع دفتری اردو لغت
13	الکندی

(b) Completed Urdu translation, editing and composing of the documents and reports listed below:

نمبر شمار	نام تراجم
1	حرام مغز کی چوٹ سے متاثرہ افراد کی بحالی
2	ٹھوس فضلہ کے انتظام و انصرام کے اصول
3	ایچ آئی وی / ایڈز سے متعلقہ انگریزی اردو فرہنگ
4	بلوچستان کمیٹی کی رپورٹ
5	معذوریوں کے حامل لوگوں کے لیے معاشرے میں تربیت (مقامی سپروائزرز کے لیے گائیڈ)
6	اعتراضات خدمات کا ترجمہ

(c) Use of Urdu on computers (e-mail, internet etc.) was geared up and the "Center of Excellence for Urdu Informatics" sped up its activities.

(d) MS Windows/Office in Urdu was released and is being used.

(e) Urdu font "Pak Nastaleeq" has been prepared.

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- (f) Machine Translation Software and Urdu Database are under preparation. These will boost up the digital usage/literacy.
- (g) In 1981, NLA made recommendations for adoption of Urdu as official language in pursuance of Article 251 of the Constitution. The Government set-up a National Committee, comprising of eminent scholars, to assess those recommendations and to draft new ones. This Committee suggested a number of further steps for adoption of Urdu as official language. Based on these recommendations, Cabinet Division submitted a summary to the Prime Minister, who constituted a high level committee to examine and incorporate its input on the recommendations of NLA for adoption of Urdu as official language.
- (h) Held a seminar on "Adoption of Urdu as official language"
- (i) Regularly published monthly journal "Akhbar-e-Urdu" including six special editions.

Printing Corporation of Pakistan

The printing Corporation of Pakistan (PCP) is a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1913 on 1st January 1969. It has three Printing Presses located at Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi with its Headquarters at Islamabad. Its affairs are controlled by a Board of Directors consisting of 08 members. The Managing Director is the Chief Executive of the Corporation and is responsible to the Cabinet Division as well as Board of Directors. Performance of the Corporation during 2005-06 is tabulated below:

Particulars	Number of Jobs	Value of Jobs
Opening Balance of jobs on 01 July 2005	821	Rs. 299.394 million
Jobs received during the year 2005-06	3942	Rs. 184.748 million
Jobs completed during the year 2005-06	4233	Rs. 338.112 million
Closing Balance of jobs on 30 June 2005	530	Rs. 146.030 million

2. The single major work completed during the year 2005-2006 was the printing of 401 million Ballot Papers, valuing Rs. 216.000 million, in eight different colours for Local Government Elections, 2005. The other major works completed during the same were the printing of the proceedings of the Senate and National Assembly, Federal Budget 2005-06, Publications of National Saving Centers, National Highway & Motorway Police, Federal Public Service Commission, etc.

3. Orders for printing work, received from various Government Departments during the year 2005-06, were conveniently undertaken owing to the sufficient installed printing capacity of Corporation.

Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex, Lahore

Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex, Lahore was commissioned on 8th September, 1986. At present, it has the following four components:-

- a) Shaikh Zayed Hospital, including National Institute of Kidney Diseases (WWF Block).
- b) Federal Postgraduate Medical Institute.
- c) National Health Research Complex.
- d) Shaikha Fatima Institute of Nursing and Health Sciences (SFIN&HS).

2. Major activities undertaken by the Complex during the financial year 2005-06 are described below:

(1) **Visit of the Prime Minister of Pakistan**

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Shaukat Aziz, visited the Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex on August 27, 2005 and inaugurated the retrofit air conditioning unit installed in the hospital and laid the foundation stone of additional block of Shaikha Fatima Institute of Nursing and Health Sciences.

The Prime Minister, in his address, highlighted the determination of Federal Government in providing state-of-the-art health care facilities for the people of Pakistan and referred to the master plan aimed at developing infrastructure for human resource development as well as technology transfer for health sector.

The Prime Minister approved construction of 2nd floor of Shaikh Zayed Hospital and a new Block for the Federal Postgraduate Medical Institute, Lahore.

(2) **Shaikh Zayed Hospital**

Statistics for the year 2005-06 with respect to medical and other services provided by the Shaikh Zayed Hospital are given below:-

Sr. #	Particulars	Number
1.	Admissions	38,941
2.	Discharge	36,740
3.	Births	1,655
4.	Deaths	2,201
5.	Operations	10,402
6.	OPD	213,298
7.	Accident & Emergency	95,691

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8.	Dialysis	18,451
9.	Endoscopic procedure	8,790
10.	Private patients (Medical)	3,168
TOTAL:		429,337

(3) **Federal Postgraduate Medical Institute**

- (i) Number of students enrolled in various degree and Diploma courses during the sessions 2005-2006 is as under:-

Sr. #	Course/Discipline	Number
1.	Diplomas	1,186
2.	M. Phil	257
3.	M. D.	46
4.	M. S.	98
5.	FCPS Part-I	1,096
6.	FCPS Part-II	838
7.	MRCP	20
8.	FRCS	35
9.	MRCOG	18
10.	Review Courses/CPC/ Symposia	1,134
TOTAL:		4,728

- (ii) Enrolment of students during the year 2005-06 in various paramedical courses of 1 year/2 years duration, conducted by the Federal Postgraduate Medical Institute was as under:

Sr. #	Name of Courses	Number
1.	Dispenser / Nursing Assistant	30
2.	Operation Theatre Assistant	18
3.	Radiographer	12
4.	Laboratory Assistant	40
5.	Dental Hygienist	0
6.	Anesthesia Technicians	18
7.	Renal Dialysis Technicians	20
8.	ECG Technicians	12
9.	Endoscopy Technicians	8
10.	Orthopedic & Dresser Technicians	12
11.	Ophthalmic Technicians	7
TOTAL		177

(4) **Shaikha Fatima Institute of Nursing and Health Sciences**

Shaikha Fatima Institute of Nursing and Health Sciences was established in 1994 as a 4th Component of SZPGMI to

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meet the increasing demand of trained nurses, Medical Technologists and other paramedics from all over the country. This Institute is providing General Nursing course including midwifery and B.Sc. Medical Technology under the supervision of well qualified and experienced faculty. During the financial year the institute enrolled 14th batch for B.Sc. Lab. Technology course with intake of 60 students and 12th batch for general Nursing course with enhanced intake of students. In General nurses courses, a total number of 164 students appeared in Nursing Examination out of which 161 were declared successful.

As per directions of the Prime Minister, the Institute has prepared a programme for Postgraduate Nursing Courses which has been approved by the Punjab University Board of Studies in Medicine.

(5) **National Health Research Complex**

National Health Research Complex was established as development project. It is a branch of Pakistan Medical Research Council. The center has been designated as collaborating center of WHO for Health Services Research for Eastern Mediterranean Region, that includes 22 countries. It has brought out 22 research journals of international standard during the year.

(6) **Development Projects of Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex, Lahore:**

To improve the existing medical and training facilities following development projects of SZPGMI were approved this year:-

(i) **Improvement of Existing Facilities:**

This project was approved at a total cost of Rs.399.44 million (including Rs.200 million FEC) to replace the old and obsolete hospital equipment. The project is of 36 months duration. PSDP funds allocation for 2004-05 was Rs.55 million. Equipments worth Rs.55.00 million were purchased. Major equipments included Ultrasound machines, Image guidance System, Hysteroscopy, Video endoscopy system, Mammography machine and Laparoscopy instruments. Equipment worth Rs.200.00 million has been purchased from the PSDP allocation 2005-06. Provision of updated and modern equipment will bring the quality of treatment and training, at par with international standards and will enhance revenue generation

and service delivery of the hospital resulting in direct and indirect benefit to the country including saving of foreign exchange due to reduction in the number of patients proceeding for costly foreign treatment abroad.

(ii) **Construction of Additional Block of Shaikha Fatima Institute of Nursing and Health Sciences:**

To improve the quality of training and increase training capacity of Nurses, LHVs, Public Health and Hospital Paramedics, the project "Construction of Additional Block of SFIN&HS" was approved at a total cost of Rs. 38.53 million. It was scheduled for completion in two years. PSDP allocation for 2004-05 was Rs.16 million and for 2005-06, it was Rs.22.53. Entire funds have been released and the construction work has been completed. Consequently, enough space will be available to accommodate 100 staff Nurses and 60 B. Sc Medical Lab. Technology Students.

(iii) **Modernization of Operation Theatres:**

This project was approved at a total cost of Rs.89.6 million. Modern and state-of-art equipment for Anesthesia and 12 operation theatres have been operationalized during 2005-06.

(iv) **Strengthening of Emergency Ambulances Transport Facilities:**

This project was approved at a total cost of Rs. 33.20 million. Equipment for Accident and Emergency and six cardiac ambulances have been purchased and are functional. Consequently, transportation of emergency patients from home and the place of accident to the hospital and transit care have tremendously improved during the year.

(7) **Shaikh Zayed Emergency Relief Hospital at Mansehra**

In the wake of the earthquake of 8th October, 2005, Shaikh Zayed Hospital established 1000 bedded hospital with teams of nurses, doctors and paramedics having all emergency equipment, medicines and six well equipped ambulances at

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Government College, Mansehra. Approximately, 2138 and 4000 patients were treated as in-patients and out-patients, respectively. Besides thousands of operations/procedures were performed in make-shift operation theatres established in the class rooms of the College. Those which could not be managed locally were shifted to Shaikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore where complicated procedures were performed round the clock.

(8) **Financial Resources during 2005-06**

Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex generated the following resources from different sources:

(Rupees in million)

Source of Income	Amount
(i) <u>Grants-in-Aid</u>	
a) Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute	201.400
b) Shaikha Fatima Institute of Nursing and Health Sciences	18.000
Total [(a) + (b)]	219.400
(ii) <u>Self-generated Income</u>	257.376
GRAND TOTAL [(i) + (ii)]	476.776

ANNEXURES

**Division-wise Details of Summaries for the Cabinet
accepted during 2005-06**

Sr. No.	Name of Division/Office	Agreements/ MOU etc	Legislative proposals	Policies	Others	Total
1.	Commerce Division	11	-	1	-	12
2.	Communications Division	3	1	2	-	6
3.	Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs	1	4	1	-	6
4.	Defence Division	4	2	3	-	9
5.	Education Division	1	1	1	-	3
6.	Finance Division	3	2	1	-	6
7.	Food, Agriculture and Livestock Division	2	-	-	-	2
8.	Health Division	1	2	-	-	3
9.	Housing and Works Division	-	-	1	-	1
10.	Industries, Production and Special Initiatives Division	1	-	-	-	1
11.	Information Technology and Telecommunications Division	-	-	-	1	1
12.	Interior Division	21	2	2	-	25
13.	Labour and Manpower Division	2	3	1	-	6
14.	Law, Justice and Human Rights Division	1	1	-	-	2
15.	Local Government and Rural Dev Division	1	-	-	-	1
16.	Overseas Pakistanis Division	1	-	-	-	1
17.	Petroleum and Natural Resources Division	2	-	2	-	4
18.	Population Welfare Division	1	-	-	-	1
19.	Privatization and Investment Division	8	-	1	-	9
20.	Ports and Shipping Division	1	1	1	-	3
21.	Revenue Division	21	-	1	-	22
22.	Scientific and Technological Research Division	3	-	-	1	4
23.	Social Welfare and Special Education Division	-	-	1	1	2

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Sr. No.	Name of Division/Office	Agreements/ MOU etc	Legislative proposals	Policies	Others	Total
24.	States and Frontier Regions Division	-	-	-	1	1
25.	Statistics Division	-	-	-	1	1
26.	Textile Industry Division	-	1	-	-	1
27.	Tourism Division	3	-	-	-	3
28.	National Reconstruction Bureau	-	1	-	-	1
29.	Higher Education Commission	-	1	-	-	1
Total		92	22	19	5	138

**Important Decisions taken by the Cabinet
during 2005-06**

A. Pakistan Foreign Relations

I. During the financial year 2005-06, the Cabinet approved, in principle, starting negotiations with other countries named below for the following Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and Treaties etc.

- i. Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- ii. Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with New Zealand.
- iii. Bilateral Investment Agreement with Ukraine
- iv. Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income
- v. Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation with Algeria
- vi. Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation with Saudi Arabia
- vii. Negotiations for Preferential Trade Agreement with Mercosur
- viii. Agreement on Transfer of Prisoners with UK
- ix. Agreement on Establishment of a Pilot ADR/ Mediation Centre at Karachi funded by the International Finance Corporation
- x. Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income with Greece
- xi. Agreement on Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investment between Serbia-Montenegro and Pakistan

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- xii. Agreement on Readmission with Republic of Turkey
- xiii. Agreement on Extradition Treaty with Nepal
- xiv. Air Services Agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina
- xv. Agreement on Cooperation to Fight against Terrorism and Organized Crime with United Arab Emirates
- xvi. Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on Income with Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- xvii. Agreement on abolition of Visa for the Nationals of two Governments, holding Diplomatic Passports with Egypt
- xviii. Joint Study Group to negotiate a Free Trade Agreement and Early Harvest Programme with Thailand
- xix. Agreement on the Establishment of Advisory Board on Matters relating to Marriage, Family and Children, arising out of Migration with Norway.
- xx. Agreement on abolition of Visas for Diplomatic and Official Passport holders with Malaysia
- xxi. Agreement on Abolition of Visas for Diplomatic Passport Holders with Republic of Hungary
- xxii. Agreement on abolition of Visa for the Nationals of two Governments holding Diplomatic or Official Passports with Switzerland
- xxiii. Tourism Cooperation Agreement with Malaysia
- xxiv. Bilateral Investment Agreement with Kuwait
- xxv. Protocol Agreement on Health with Sudan
- xxvi. Free/Preferential Trade Agreement with Russian Federation
- xxvii. Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on Income with Ireland

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- xxviii. Free Trade Agreement for Early Harvest Programme with Syria
- xxix. MOU on Consular Cooperation in cases concerning Parental Access to Children with United States of America
- xxx. MOU on Cooperation in the Fields of Counter Terrorism, Corruption and Organized Crime with France
- xxxi. Extradition Treaty with Kenya
- xxxii. Extradition Treaty with State of Kuwait

II. During the year under consideration, the Cabinet approved signing of the following Agreements, MOUs, Treaties, Convention, etc:

- i. Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Technical Education and Vocational Training with Yemen
- ii. Agreement for Commencement of Nankana Sahib-Amritsar Bus Service with India
- iii. Agreement on Cooperation in the Sphere of Support of Small and Private Entrepreneurship with Uzbekistan
- iv. Agreement on Security Cooperation with Yemen
- v. Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with the Government of his Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam
- vi. Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Partnership with Indonesia
- vii. Agreement on Bilateral Consultations on Consular Matters with Government of Russia
- viii. Protocol to the Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with China
- ix. Trade Agreement with Algeria

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- x. Agreement on Abolition of Visa for the Nationals of two Countries holding Diplomatic and Official Passports with Egypt
- xi. Agreement on Establishment of Sister-city relationship between Quetta and Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
- xii. Agreement for Establishment of Joint Investment Company with Brunei
- xiii. Agreement for Cooperation in Agriculture with Vietnam
- xiv. Agreement on Protocol on Shipping Services with India
- xv. MOU on the Establishment of a Pilot ADR/Mediation Centre at Karachi funded by the IFC
- xvi. MOU on Cooperation in the field of Meteorological Sciences and Technology with China
- xvii. MOU by National College of Arts, Lahore with Foreign Universities
- xviii. MOU on Promoting Cooperation with China on Family Planning under Bilateral and South – South Cooperation Arrangements with China
- xix. MOU on Strengthening of Cooperation in the Manufacturing Sector with China
- xx. MOU on Cooperation in the field of Tourism with Kenya
- xxi. MOU to Promote Mutual Cooperation between Supreme Audit Institutions of Pakistan and Kazakhstan
- xxii. MOU on Cooperation in up-gradation of Karakoram Highway with China
- xxiii. Extradition Treaty with UK
- xxiv. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with Sudan

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- xxv. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on income with Morocco
- III. During the year under consideration, the Cabinet ratified the following Agreements, MOUs, Convention, etc:
- i. Inter-Governmental Agreement on Asian Highway Network with China
 - ii. Agreement for Establishment of Pak-Iran Joint Investment Company
 - iii. Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Terrorism, Secessionism and Extremism with China
 - iv. Agreement on Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investment of Pakistan with Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan
 - v. Agreement on Tourism Cooperation with Italy
 - vi. Agreement on the Export and Enforcement of Social Security Benefits with Netherlands
 - vii. Agreement on Cooperation in Fighting against International Terrorism with Uzbekistan
 - viii. Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters with Sri Lanka
 - ix. Trade Agreement with Iran
 - x. Agreement on the Early Harvest Programme for the Free Trade Agreement with China
 - xi. Agreement on the Early Harvest Programme for the Free Trade Agreement with Malaysia
 - xii. Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of ECO Smuggling and Customs Offences Data Bank
 - xiii. Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation with Algeria
 - xiv. Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Agreement
 - xv. SAARC Limited Multilateral Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation and Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters

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- xvi. Military Cooperation Agreement with the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- xvii. SAARC Agreement on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters
- xviii. MOU for Establishment of a Communication Link between Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA) and Indian Coast Guard (ICG) with India
- xix. Convention for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage
- xx. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with Bahrain
- xxi. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with Swiss Confederation
- xxii. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with the Republic of Austria
- xxiii. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with Yemen
- xxiv. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with Lebanese Republic
- xxv. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with Kyrgyz Republic
- xxvi. ILO Convention on Minimum Age, 1973
- xxvii. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- xxviii. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- xxix. Montreal Convention

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B. Legislative Business

I. During the financial year 2005-06, the Cabinet approved, in principle, the following legislations:

- i. Iqbal Academy Pakistan Bill, 2006
- ii. Quaid-i-Azam Academy Bill, 2005
- iii. Islamabad Capital Territory Private Educational Institution (Regulation and Promotion) Regulatory Authority Bill 2005
- iv. Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University Bill 2006

II. During the financial year 2005-06, the Cabinet finally approved the following legislations:

- i. Labour Laws (Amendment) Bill 2005
- ii. Amendments in the Companies (Appointment of Legal Advisers) Act, 1974
- iii. Draft Medical Devices Bill 2005
- iv. West Pakistan Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill 2005
- v. Amendment to the Small Claims and Minor Offences Courts Ordinance, 2002
- vi. Amendment in Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority Ordinance, 1982
- vii. Amendment to Cotton Standardization Ordinance 2002
- viii. Amendment in the Police Order, 2002
- ix. Amendment in Stamp Act 1899 in its Application to ICT
- x. National Highway Safety (Amendment) Bill 2005
- xi. The Carriage of Goods by Road (Liabilities) Bill 2005
- xii. Amendment in the ASF Act 1975
- xiii. Iqbal Academy Bill 2005
- xiv. Quaid-i-Azam Academy Bill – 2005

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- xv. Islamabad Capital Territory Private Educational Institution (Regulation and Promotion) Regulatory Authority Bill 2005
- xvi. Amendment in the Emigration Ordinance 1979
- xvii. Gwadar Port Authority Bill 2005
- xviii. Amendment in Industrial Relations Ordinance 2002
- xix. Bill to enact the Carriage of Goods by Sea 2006
- xx. Bill to enact Sea Carriage Shipping Documents 2006
- xxi. The Finance Bill 2006
- xxii. Privatization of PTCL

C. Policies, Plans and Programmes

During the financial year 2005-06, the Cabinet approved the following important policies:

- i. Trade Policy for the year 2005-06
- ii. The National Plan of Action for Children
- iii. National Sports Policy and Implementation Strategy
- iv. Establishment of National Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority
- v. Replacement of Diesel Oil by CNG and use of LPG in Motor Vehicles
- vi. Amendment to the Deep Sea Fishing Policy;
- vii. Implementation of Integrated Cargo/Container Control (IC³) Programme in Pakistan
- viii. Revision/Updation of Building Code of Pakistan
- ix. 6th Population and Housing Census

D. Other Important decisions

During the year 2005-06, the Cabinet also took the following important decisions for the benefit of common man:

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- i. The campaign against lawlessness and hate-literature will be sustained as a continuous activity and implementation of such measures pursued relentlessly.
- ii. The Ministry of Railways should fix responsibility comprehensively for the accident at Sarhad Railway Station taking into account operational and institutional factors which caused the tragedy.
- iii. The VIPs/Other dignitaries should not move in prominent cavalcades and traffic should not be stopped at any cost and that in Escort vehicles, display of weapons, warning/flashing lights and sirens should be totally prohibited. This prohibition shall also apply to private vehicles being used by certain VIPs for escort duties. Security, where required, shall be done in a manner that is not visible.
- iv. Set up a Committee to oversee all aspects of the plan for providing safe drinking water to all by 2007. The committee would ensure implementation and monitoring of the plan at all key levels and keep the Cabinet informed.
- v. The Ministry of Science and Technology would undertake regular surveys/samples of bottled water at source of production, publicize the results on a quarterly basis.
- vi. A campaign at all tiers of Government be launched to promote the use of boiled water by different segments of the society.
- vii. The federalization of Hoshab – Panjgur – Nag – Baseema - Sorab Road (487 KM) N-85 alongwith complete transfer of ROW to Federal Government/NHA.
- viii. Opened the territory of AJ&K to the mobile/cell phone operators working in Pakistan through the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority subject to the stipulation that a transparent methodology will be devised whereby a reasonable compensation could be obtained which would be utilized for the earthquake affectees of AJ&K.
- ix. NADRA to enter into arrangements with Utility Companies and also bring Post Offices into the Kiosk loop for extending its reach for deposit of utility bills

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by consumers. The Utility Companies should adopt a coordinated schedule of issuance of bills.

- x. The Cabinet supported construction of additional water reservoirs keeping in view the interests of the country while at the same time addressing the concerns and reservations of the smaller provinces and developing a shared understanding among the federating units.
- xi. The Cabinet approved allotment of Land measuring 6.63 acres in Sector H-11, Islamabad to SOS Children's Village of Pakistan for Establishment of a School for Under Privileged Children.
- xii. The Cabinet approved allotment of 150 acres land, adjacent to Islamabad Club, to Pakistan Golf Federation in Sports Zone, Islamabad.

**Goals and Targets of Cabinet Division
for financial year 2005-06**

Goals/ Targets	Contents	Status
Goal – 1 Compliance with constitutional obligations		
T.1	Preparation of Year Book of Cabinet Division for financial year 2004-05 as per Rule 25(2) of Rules of Business, 1973.	Year Book prepared and circulated to all concerned on 20 th December, 2005.
T.2	Preparation of report on Principles of Policy (FY 2004-05) as per Article 29(3) of the Constitution for submission to National Assembly.	Preparation of report completed by the 2 nd quarter. Printed copies sent to Law Division on 14.6.2006.
Goal – 2 Strengthening of Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute, Lahore		
T.1	Construction of Additional Block, Sheikha Fatima Institute of Nursing and Health Sciences, Lahore – Half of the remaining 60% civil work.	Construction work completed within the approved duration of the project completion time.
T.2	Completion of the remaining civil works.	Construction work completed within the approved duration of the project completion time.
T.3	Procurement of equipment for Sheikh Zayed Medical Complex, Lahore – Preparation of tender documents/ specification of equipment/ floating and opening of tenders and technical evaluation, opening of LCs.	Equipment worth Rs.200.00 million has been ordered. LCs opened during 4 th quarter of 2005-2006.

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T.4	Delivery of equipment and installation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 51% delivery/ installation completed. ▪ 16% consignments arrived at Lahore Airport/ Karachi Seaport. ▪ 33% delivery awaited and will be completed in 2006-2007.
T.5	Operationalization of 08 new postgraduate departments.	Eight (8) new post-graduate departments namely. Cardiology, Pulmonology, Neurology, E.N.T, Neurosurgery, Paediatrics Surgery, Plastic Surgery and Cardiothoracic Surgery are operational.
T.6	To increase annual capacity of existing postgraduate departments from the existing 200 to 220.	Increase in annual capacity of existing postgraduate departments from the existing 200 to 220 already implemented in admission session of 2005-06.

Goal – 3

Promotion of Urdu by National Language Authority

T.1	Submission of recommendations to the Prime Minister on Report of National Language Authority.	A summary was moved to the Prime Minister in April, 2006. The Prime Minister has been pleased to constitute a high level committee consisting of seven members to examine and incorporate their input on the recommendations of the National Language Authority for adoption of urdu as official language. The recommendations thereafter will be submitted to the Prime Minister for his approval.
T.2	Centre of Excellence for Urdu Informatics. (PSDP Project)	"Nastaleeq font" for use in computers has been developed and released. Computational grammar and machine translation software are being developed and will be completed by the target date i.e. 30.06.2007.
T.3	Completion of Jamia Daftary Lughat.	Book titled "Jamia Daftary Lughat" has been printed.

Goal – 4

Development of comprehensive Cypher & Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Security Policy

T.1	Development of National Standards for Cypher systems – finalization of report by	Draft Cypher standards have been prepared and concurred by almost all members of the Technical Committees.
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	Technical Committee.	
T.2	Mandatory Inspection of 32 Foreign Missions for checking ICT security measures.	6 out of 32 Communication Security Centers (CSCs) have been closed. Inspection of 23 CSCs has been completed. Australia, Senegal and Port Louis have been left for next financial year.
Goal – 5		
Provision of Secretarial services to Cabinet and Improvement of Cabinet record		
T.1	Spade work/ indexing etc. for editing/binding of Cabinet record from 2000 to 2004.	Spade work/indexing of Cabinet record for the years 2004 to 2000 (five years) has been completed.
T.2	Editing/Binding of Cabinet record for 2000, 2001 & 2002.	Binding of Cabinet record for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 (three years) has been completed.
T.3	Editing/Binding of Cabinet record for 2003 & 2004.	Binding of Cabinet record for the year 2003 and 2004 (two years) has been completed.
T.4	Cabinet record for 1950-52 to be edited/composed and bound.	Data for the year 1950 has been fed into the computer. After proof reading a dummy (January-March 1950) of the first volume was prepared and got approved. Proof reading of the remaining volumes for April-December, 1950 will be completed during the second quarter of 2006-07.
T.5	Declassification of old Cabinet record-1000 files out of a total of 2000 files.	The target of 1000 files achieved.
T.6	Declassification of the remaining 1000 files.	The remaining 1000 files were got declassified.
Goal – 6		
Strengthening of Department of Communication Security		
T.1	Installation of Central Security System in the Department of Communications Security.	The Project was approved by DDWP on 7.4.2005. The equipment has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 3.1 million and installed. The project has been completed on 30.6.2006 as per schedule.

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T.2	Up-gradation of Existing Computing, printing and inter communication facility to enhance National Communication Security for all cipher users.	The Project was approved by DDWP on 7.4.2005. The equipment has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 8.6 million and installed. The Project has been completed on 30.6.2006.
T.3	Establishment of ICT Research and Development Laboratory-Recruitment of Staff and Procurement of Laboratory Equipment(PSDP)	The Project was approved by DDWP on 7.4.2005 with the cost of Rs.38.584 million and is to be completed by 30.6.2007. Offer of appointment letters to the selected candidates were issued. Two Research Officers out a total of 21 personnel have joined the Department. An amount of Rs.36.584 million has now been allocated for the financial year 2006-2007 for the project. The revised PC.I is under process for approval. The Project would now be completed by 30 th June, 2008.
Goal – 7		
Legislation and Operationalization of Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan (IPO – Pakistan)		
T.1	Revision of the PIPRO Ordinance with new name (IPO-Pakistan) and introduction of revised ordinance in the Parliament.	IPO Ordinance promulgated.
T.2	Meeting of the policy Board of IPO- Pakistan.	Two (first and second) meetings held on 11-08-05 and 28-11-05.
T.3	Drafting of rules/regulations of IPO- Pakistan.	Rules have been drafted.
T.4	Obtaining approval of the Government to the rules framed by the IPO- Pakistan.	The goal could not be achieved due to shortage of staff. This target is expected to be completed by the Q-2 for the year 2006-2007.
T.5	Operationalization of IPO- Pakistan.	The Chairman, Policy Board & DG, IPO have been appointed in April, 2005. A start up team of 6 officers is working. Policy Board has held its two meetings.
Goal – 8		
Improvement in the working of 6th Aviation Squadron		
T.1	Overhaul of Engine UH-IH Helicopter and VIP Helicopter.	The engine of one UH-IH and major components of one Bell-412 helicopters were got overhauled on 17.8.2005 and

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		October 2005, respectively.
T.2	Procurement of equipment (Ambulance, Fuel Bowzer and Fire Crash Tender).	The Ambulance and Fire Crash Tender have been supplied by the contractor to the 6-Aviation Squadron. The fuel bowser will be supplied by M/s Meraj Limited by the end of September, 2006.
T.3	Provision of Necessary Infrastructure and civil works at the Heliport. (PSDP Project)	An amount of Rs.55.00 million was released to CDA for construction work of the heliport envisaged in PC.I of Phase-II of the heliport project. The CDA has awarded contract for construction of 8 Bachelor Officers Quarters (BOQs). It is expected that the whole construction work will be completed during 2006-2007.
Goal – 9		
Special Tasks assigned to National Documentation Centre		
T.1	Retrieval and Processing of Shamsul Hasan collection from private sources (Missing Muslim League record).	Collection received on 1-8-2005 and the Prime Minister was apprised of its acquisition.
T.2	Monograph on setting up of GOP 1947, the Quaid-i-Azam on role of civil servants and National Anthem and Crest.	The material of monographs have been collected and compiled in three categories i.e. The Quaid on Civil Servants (Booklet), Monograph on the Formation of the Pakistan Crest and Monograph on the National Anthem. The manuscripts are being edited/reviewed. The task will now be completed in 2006-2007.
Goal-10		
Implementation of E-Government Policy in the Cabinet Division		
T.1	Establishment of Infrastructure and preparation of Plan for Networking.	Networking Completed.
T.2	Establishment of Local Area Network (LAN) within the Cabinet Division.	LAN established.
T.3	Preparation and issue of e-mail directory of Federal Ministries/Divisions in conjunction with IT & T Div.	Completed.

**Number of Meetings of different Bodies
held during the year 2005-06**

Sr. No	Name of Committee	Number of	
		Meetings	Decisions
1.	National Economic Council (NEC)	02	10
2.	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC)	03	99
3.	Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet (ECC)	13	197
4.	Cabinet Committee on Privatization (CCOP)	07	38
5.	Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCOI)	-	-
6.	Social Sector Coordination Committee (SSCC)	-	-
7.	Cabinet Committee on Agriculture (CCA)	-	-
8.	Cabinet Committee on Regulatory Bodies (CCRB)	01	06
9.	Cabinet Committee on Energy (CCE)	-	-

Note: CCE was constituted on 17th September, 2005.

**Important Decisions taken by the National
Economic Council during 2005-06**

The National Economic Council:

1. Considered the "Mid Year Review (July-December 2005) of MTFD 2005-10" and directed that all concerned should ensure timely completion of the projects as per the scheduled plan.
2. Considered "Mid Year Review of the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) 2005-06" and approved policy proposals for removal of issues hampering timely implementation of project.
3. Considered "Approach Paper on Strategic Directions to Achieve Vision 2030" and
 - a. approved the actions required for the finalization of Vision-2030 in the presentation made by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in the meeting.
 - b. directed that each province also needs to prepare a similar Vision 2030 and send it to Planning Commission in time for incorporation in the Final Document of Vision 2030.
4. Approved the GDP growth targets alongwith major physical targets for Agriculture and Manufacturing Sectors, and Macroeconomic framework for the Annual Plan 2006-07.
5. Approved the Public Sector Development Programme 2006-07 and authorized the Planning Commission to make adjustments. if needed, within the same size of the Programme to accommodate important projects on the basis of quarterly review of projects' progress; these adjustments would be exempted from complicated procedural formalities and funds released expeditiously to reach the Project Directors.

**Important Projects approved by the
ECNEC during 2005-06**

(Rupees in million)

Sr. No	Name of the Project	Total Cost
1.	Provision of Secured Metering System at Delivery Points Between Electric Supply Companies	1,009.050
2.	Prevention and Control of Hepatitis Infections in Pakistan	2,593.830
3.	Police Record and Office Management Information System (PROMIS)	1,405.040
4.	Upgradation/Extension of PINSTECH Laboratories (Phase-II)	2,522.190
5.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Blindness in Pakistan 2005-10	2,774.958
6.	Expanded Program for Immunization (EPI) and Control of Diarrheal Diseases (CDD)	11,470.030
7.	Construction of Peshawar Northern Bypass	3,078.077
8.	Improvement and Upgradation of National Highway N-40 Noshki – Dalbandin Section (165.34 Km)	1,969.604
9.	Doubling of Railway Track from Khanewal to Raiwand	5,497.651
10.	Prime Minister’s Special Initiatives for Livestock	1,696.400
11.	Science Education Project, Phase-II (Revised)	2,022.591
12.	Transmission Scheme for Dispersal of Power from Neelum Jhelum Hydro Power Project	11,216.380
13.	Federal Programme under Access to Justice Programme	6,420.000
14.	Provincial Programme under Access to Justice Programme	11,880.000
15.	Drought Recovery Assistance Programme Project (DRAPP)/DERA-II	30,000.000
16.	Lyari Expressway Resettlement Project Karachi (LERP)	4,685.635
17.	Post Doctoral Fellowships for University Teachers (Phase-II).	1,252.300
18.	Provision of Safe Drinking Water	1,413.350

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19.	Procurement/Manufacture of 75 Nos. (15 Nos. 1500 HP, 30 Nos. 2000 HP and 30 Nos. 3000 HP) Diesel Electric Locomotives	12,700.000
20.	Procurement/Manufacture of 150 New Design Railway Passenger Coaches	5,977.000
21.	Rehabilitation and Improvement of Track on Pakistan Railways 2001-2007 (Revised)	9,405.366
22.	National Drainage Programme (NDP) (Revised PC-I)	21,778.200
23.	Rawalpindi Environmental Improvement Project (Phase-II)	5,142.600
24.	Barani Village Development Project (II Revision)	1,836.740
25.	Procurement/Manufacture of 1000 High Capacity Railway Bogie Wagons	5,330.000
26.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme 2005-10	1,184.412
27.	Improvement and Refurbishing of Existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STP-I, II & III), Construction of New STP-IV and Procurement of Contingent Items (Revised PC-I)	2,727.006
28.	Japanese Assisted Rural Roads Construction Project Phase-II)	3,736.89
29.	Establishment of Accident & Emergency and Ancillary Services Complex at Civil Hospital, Karachi	1,438.403
30.	Indus Highway (N-55), Phase-III	6,283.930
31.	Bridge Over Malir River Connecting Shah Faisal Colony with Korangi Sector-10- Karachi	1,207.243
32.	Construction of Sibi – Rakhni Road Via Maiwand (Talli – Kohlu Section Km -24 to Km - 164; Length 140 Km)	1,484.104
33.	Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA) Project – Umbrella PC-I	7,871.740
34.	Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project	3,540.000
35.	Urban Water Supply Scheme Phase-VI Jacobabad (Modified Revised PC-I)	1,250.000
36.	Islamabad – Muzaffarabad Road (N-75) Section Satra Mile to Lower Topa (43.20 Km)	8,241.500

**A Note on the Inter-Provincial
Coordination Committee**

The Constitution of Pakistan was framed in 1973 after protracted debate and discussion at all national forums and with divergent political elements from all Provinces in a democratic manner. More importantly, it was adopted by consensus and political leaders representing all major parties had put their signatures to it. It thus embodies and reflects the collective will of the people of Pakistan.

2. As the country is a Federation, the Constitution clearly spells out the relations between the Federal and Provincial Governments and also contains a well defined division of subjects between them. However, certain subjects are borne on the Concurrent Legislative List on which both the Federal and the Provincial Governments can make laws and raise departments for their execution. In most of the fields concerned in the Concurrent List, e.g. education, health, agriculture, road communications etc, services are provided by the Provincial Governments while the Federal Government concentrates on making national policies.

3. The executive authority of every Province rests with the Provincial Government. However, the Constitution provides that this "authority shall be so exercised as to secure compliance with Federal Laws which apply in that Province" [Article 148(1)]. It has further been provided in the Constitution that "in the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation in any Province regard shall be had to the interests of that Province" [Article 148(2)].

4. The Constitution also provides that "the executive authority of the federation shall extend to the giving of such directions to a Provinces as may appear to the Federal Government to be necessary for that purpose" [Article 149(1)].

5. On the institutional side, the Constitution provides for a Council of Common Interests comprising the Chief Ministers of the Provinces and an equal number of members from the Federal Government (Article 153). The Council formulates and regulates policies in relation to certain specified matters.

6. But even before the Constitution was adopted in 1973, a need was felt to have a forum to facilitate prompt resolution of inter-provincial disputes in the socio-economic fields through mutual consultation and reconciliation for the timely achieving of the targeted goals by overcoming administrative and procedural difficulties and for promoting inter-provincial economic and cultural affinities for the harmonious development of people's general welfare.

7. Rule 21 of the Rules of Business 1973 states that the Inter-Provincial Conference shall be convened under the directions of Prime Minister

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and that the cases of major importance, which require policy decision and mutual discussion between the Federal and the Provincial Governments, shall be brought before the Inter-Provincial Conference. Sub-rule (3) of rule 21 read with rule 17 provides that Committees of the Inter-Provincial Conference can be constituted and their terms of reference and membership can be laid. Consequently, Inter-Provincial Coordination Committee (IPCC) was established. Procedure relating to meetings of the IPCC is prescribed under rule 23 of the Rules of Business 1973. Secretarial support to the IPCC is provided by the Cabinet Division.

8. The terms of reference of the Inter-Provincial Coordination Committee are as under:-

1. General Coordination between the Federal Government and the Provinces in economic, social and administrative fields.
2. Promoting uniformity of approach in formulation of policies and their implementation by the Provinces and the Federal Government in all fields of common national concern.
3. Discussion of policy issues emanating from the Provinces that have economic, social or administrative implications for the country as a whole.
4. Coordination with Ministers/Agencies concerned to evolve suitable response to criticism of Government policies, programmes and actions and to project a proper image of the Government.
5. Any other matter referred by a Province or any of the Ministries or Divisions of the Federal Government.

7. The Committee has had a chequered history since its inception and was frequently transferred from one ministry to another. Initially it was created under the Minister for Education but within a year was transferred to the Finance Ministry where it existed until the imposition of Martial Law in 1977. The Martial Law regime abolished the Committee and the Federation remained without an institutionalized forum for Inter-Provincial Coordination for about 12 years. The Committee was re-established in 1989 but ceased to function only after a year as a result of the Government's dissolution in 1990. In 1992, a full Inter-Provincial Coordination Division was created under the Cabinet Secretariat. However, it was converted into a Wing of the Cabinet Division in the following year by the Caretaker Government of Mr. Moin Qureshi. Then in 1996, the Committee was revived and a separate Division was re-established under the Cabinet Secretariat only to be abolished again by the Caretaker Government within a few months. The Government re-constituted the IPCC in 1997 which again remained dormant. In January, 2000 the Committee was revived and re-constituted by the Government under the

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Chairmanship of the Minister for Interior. The committee was again revived and re-constituted by the Government in May, 2003.

8. The Inter Provincial Coordination Committee, as existed on 30th June 2006, has the following composition:-

a)	Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination	Chairman
b)	Federal Minister-in-Charge concerned with a subject matter (by special invitation)	Member
c)	All Provincial Chief Ministers	Members

11. The Cabinet Division requests the Provincial Governments and the Federal Ministries/Divisions to forward issues of inter-provincial nature for consideration by the Committee. The Provincial Governments, Federal Ministries/Divisions too forward their own proposals for placing before the Committee. Since the comments of respective Ministries/Divisions/Provincial Governments etc are required to be obtained on these proposals/agenda items, at-least two months' notice is required to be given for convening the meeting. The decisions are arrived at through open and frank deliberations and with mutual consent of the contending parties and members of the Committee.

Reduction in Telecom Tariffs

Service	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Fixed Local Loop			
PTCL			
Installation Charges			
Urban	1350	750	750
Rural	-	500	500
Local call Charges (per 5 min.)	2.01	2.01	2.01
Local mobile (per min)	2.8	2.80	2.12
<i>Long Distance Tariffs</i>	3.0 - 7.39	3.00 - 5.25	3.00 - 4.0
International Long Distance (Minimum tariffs)	26.09	20.00	18
Wireless Local Loop (Minimum Tariffs available)			
Line Rent	-	149	Zero
Local calls	-		
<i>On net</i>	-	0.4	Free
<i>Off net (per 5 min.)</i>	-	2.01	2.01
NWD	-	3.15 - 4.75	1.49 - 2.99
International Prepaid Calling Cards (Minimum Tariffs available)			
<i>Long Distance</i>			0.67
<i>Intl' Long Distance</i>			1.99
Cellular Mobile (Minimum Tariffs available)			
Airtime Tariffs			
<i>On net</i>	5.75	5.00	2.50
Off net			
<i>Cell</i>	7.75	7.00	2.50
<i>Fixed</i>	7.76	7.76	2.50
NWD			
<i>On net</i>	14.75	12.75	2.50
Off net			
<i>Cell</i>	16.48	14.39	2.50
<i>Fixed</i>	18.75	16.39	2.50
International Long Distance	34.75	22	3.75
SMS			
<i>On net</i>	1.5	1.50	0.50
<i>Off net</i>	1.5	1.50	1.00

- The End -