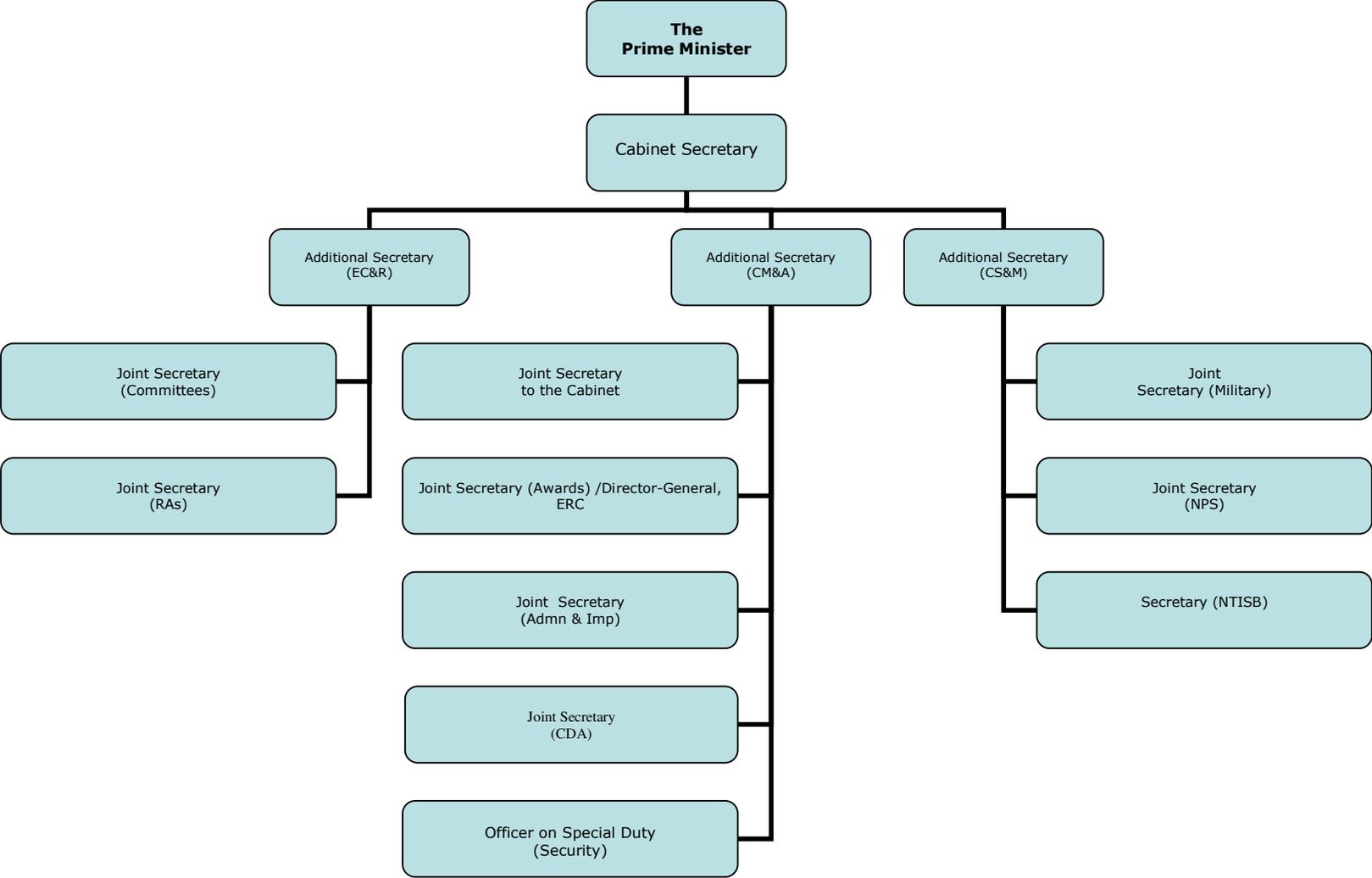


**ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART AND
FUNCTIONS OF THE
CABINET DIVISION**

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



3

Note: This Organization Chart shows officers in BPS-20 to BS-22 only. Other officers are shown in the 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. The Central Pool of Cars.
6. All matters relating to the President, the Prime Minister, Federal Ministers, Ministers of State, Persons of Minister's status without Cabinet rank, Special Assistants to the Prime Minister.
7. Appointments, resignations, salaries, allowances and privileges of Provincial Governors.
8. Strength, terms and conditions of service of the personal staff of Ministers, Ministers of State, Special Assistants to the Prime Minister, dignitaries who enjoy the rank and status of a Minister or Minister of State.
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 the 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 an effective liaison between the Armed Forces, Federal Ministries and the Provincial Governments at the national level; Secretariat functions of the various Post-War Problems.
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 a 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. The National Archives including the Muslim Freedom Archives.
29. The Federal Government functions in regard to the National Accountability Bureau.
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 divided into different Wings. Each Wing is headed by a Senior Joint Secretary, Joint Secretary or an officer of equivalent rank.

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

(i) **Attached Departments:**

- (a) Department of Communications Security;
- (b) Department of Stationery and Forms;
- (c) National Archives of Pakistan.

(ii) **Regulatory bodies:**

- (a) Frequency Allocation Board;
- (b) National Electric Power Regulatory Authority;
- (c) Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority;
- (d) Pakistan Telecommunication Authority;
- (e) Public Procurement Regulatory Authority.

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

- (a) Abandoned Properties Organization;
- (b) Federal Land Commission;
- (c) Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan;
- (d) National Commission for Human Development;
- (e) National Accountability Bureau;

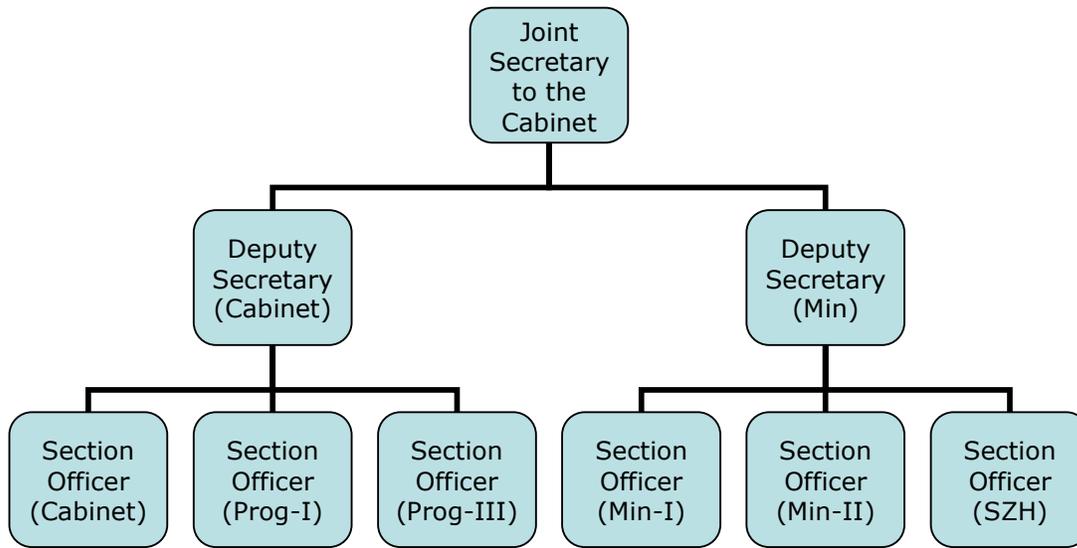
- (f) National Documentation Centre;
- (g) National Language Authority;
- (h) Printing Corporation of Pakistan;
- (i) Relief Goods Dispatch Organization, Karachi;
- (j) Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex, Lahore.

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

**WINGS UNDER
THE ADDITIONAL SECRETARY
(CMA)**

Cabinet Wing

Organization



Functions

Deputy Secretary (Cabinet)

1. All secretarial work for the Cabinet, Council of Common Interests and Secretaries' Committee.
2. Monitoring of implementation of decisions of the bodies mentioned at (1) above.
3. All matters relating to the Council of Common Interests, including its constitution/re-constitution and rules of procedure.
4. Custody and maintenance of record of meetings of the Cabinet, Council of Common Interests and Secretaries' Committee as well as its declassification.
5. Preparation of the Year Book on the activities, targets and achievements of the Cabinet Division.
6. Circulation of Year Books of all the Divisions for information of the Cabinet in pursuance of Rule 25 (3) of the Rules of Business 1973.

Deputy Secretary (Ministerial)

1. All matters relating to the President, the Prime Minister, Federal Ministers, Ministers of State, Persons of Minister's status without Cabinet rank, Special Assistants to the Prime Minister.
2. Appointments, resignations, salaries, allowances and privileges of Provincial Governors.
3. Strength, terms and conditions of service of the personal staff of Ministers, Ministers of State, Special Assistants to the Prime Minister and dignitaries who enjoy the rank and status of a Minister or Minister of State.
4. 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.
5. Administrative control of the Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute, Lahore.
6. Preparation of the Annual Report in relation to the Federation on Observance and Implementation of Principles of Policy.

Activities during 2007-08

CABINET SIDE

1. During the year under report, one hundred and twenty two (122) Summaries for consideration of the Cabinet were received from various Divisions. Division-wise details of these summaries are as follows:

| Sr. No. | <u>Name of Division/Office</u> | Legislative Proposals | Agreements/ Memoranda of Understanding etc | Policies and Reports, etc | Others | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| <u>Divisions</u> | | | | | | |
| 1. | Cabinet Division | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 2. | Commerce Division | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 3. | Communications Division | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| 4. | Defence Division | - | 20 | 2 | - | 22 |

| Sr. No. | <u>Name of Division/Office</u> | Legislative Proposals | Agreements/ Memoranda of Understanding etc | Policies and Reports, etc | Others | Total |
|----------------|---|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 5. | Economic Affairs Division | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 6. | Education Division | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| 7. | Environment Division | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 8. | Establishment Division | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 9. | Finance Division | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 10. | Food, Agriculture and Livestock Division | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 |
| 11. | Foreign Affairs Division | - | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| 12. | Health Division | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 13. | Housing & Works Division | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 14. | Human Rights Division | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 15. | Industries and Production Division | 3 | 1 | - | - | 4 |
| 16. | Information Technology & Telecom Division | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 |
| 17. | Interior Division | - | 19 | - | 1 | 20 |
| 18. | Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas Division | 3 | - | 1 | - | 4 |
| 19. | Labour and Manpower Division | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| 20. | Law and Justice Division | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| 21. | Minorities Affairs Division | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 22. | Narcotics Control Division | - | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| 23. | Parliamentary Affairs Division | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| 24. | Planning & Development Division | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 25. | Population Welfare Division | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 26. | Railways Division | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 27. | Religious Affairs, Zakat and Ushr Division | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |

| Sr. No. | <u>Name of Division/Office</u> | Legislative Proposals | Agreements/ Memoranda of Understanding etc | Policies and Reports, etc | Others | Total |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 28. | Revenue Division | - | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| 29. | Scientific and Technological Research Division | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| 30. | Sports Division | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| 31. | States and Frontier Regions Division | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 32. | Tourism Division | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 33. | Water and Power Division | - | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| <u>Other Offices</u> | | | | | | |
| 34. | Higher Education Commission | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Total | | 28 | 70 | 9 | 15 | 122 |

The following thirteen Divisions did not submit any Summary:

1. Culture Division
2. Defence Production Division
3. Human Rights Division (*Established on 5th Dec 2007*)
4. Information and Broadcasting Division
5. Inter-Provincial Coordination Division
6. Local Government and Rural Development Division
7. Overseas Pakistanis Division
8. Petroleum and Natural Resources Division
9. Social Welfare Division
10. Statistics Division
11. Textile Industries Division
12. Women Development Division
13. Youth Affairs Division

2. During the year under report, twenty-five meetings of the Cabinet were held. Details of the decisions taken and implemented are given below:

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------|
| 1. | Decisions under implementation at the beginning of year on 01 Jul 2007 | 125 |
| 2. | Decisions taken during the year 2007-08 | 323 |
| 3. | Total decisions [1 + 2] | 448 |
| 4. | Decisions implemented during the year 2007-08 | 407 |
| 5. | Decisions under implementation at the close of year on 30 Jun 2008 | 41 |

3. During the year 2007-08, four meetings of the Secretaries' Committee were held, in which the Committee, inter-alia, deliberated upon and made recommendations on the proposals of the National Commission on Government Reforms for restructuring the Civil Service of Pakistan.
4. The Year Book of the Cabinet Division for the financial year 2006-07 was prepared and circulated to all concerned as required under Rule 25 of the Rules of Business 1973.
5. Another function of the Cabinet Division, under the Rules of Business 1973, is the circulation of Year Books of other Divisions of the Federal Government for information of the Cabinet within ninety days of close of the financial year. Consequently, Year Books for 2006-07, received from thirty-five (35) Divisions upto 30th June 2008, were circulated to Ministers, Advisers, Special Assistants to the Prime Minister and other dignitaries. Out of the 48 Division existing on 30th June 2008, the following thirteen (13) Divisions could not supply their Year Books for 2006-07 by close of the year:
 1. Economic Affairs Division
 2. Environment Division
 3. Finance Division
 4. Health Division
 5. Human Rights Division (*Established on 5th Dec 2007*)
 6. Inter-Provincial Coordination Division
 7. Investment Division
 8. Kashmir Affairs & Northern Areas Division

9. Local Government and Rural Development Division
10. Minorities Affairs Division
11. Overseas Pakistanis Division
12. Sports Division
13. Youth Affairs Division

MINISTERIAL SIDE

The Ministerial side is responsible for the administrative control of the Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute, Lahore. Following is a brief summary of the main achievements and progress made by the Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex during the financial year 2007-2008:

Sheikh Zayed Hospital

The cases registered in the hospital were as follows:

| | | |
|----|----------------------|--------|
| 1. | Admissions | 55208 |
| 2. | OPD | 254126 |
| 3. | Accident & Emergency | 97210 |
| 4. | Operations | 13413 |

Postgraduate Medical Institute

The number of students enrolled in various degree and Diploma courses during the session 2007-2008 is as under:-

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Diplomas | 37 |
| 2. | M.Phil. | 48 |
| 3. | M.D. | 24 |
| 4. | M.S. | 32 |
| 5. | FCPS Part-I | 16 |
| 6. | FCPS Part-II | 110 |
| 7. | MRCP | - |
| 8. | FRCS | - |
| 9. | MRCOG | - |
| 10. | Review Courses/ CPS/ Symposia | 56 |
| 11. | Ph.D. | 12 |
| | TOTAL: | 325 |

Paramedical Courses during 2007-2008

| Sr.No | Courses | Duration | Session 2007-2008 |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1. | Dispenser /Nursing Assistant | 1 Year | 27 |
| 2. | Operation Theatre Assistant | 1 Year | 16 |
| 3. | Radiographer | 1 Year | 10 |
| 4. | Laboratory Assistant | 1 Year | 37 |
| 5. | Dental Hygienist | 2 Year | - |
| 6. | Anaesthesia Technicians | 1 Year | 14 |
| 7. | Renal Dialysis Technicians | 1 Year | 22 |
| 8. | ECG Technicians | 1 Year | 13 |
| 9. | Endoscopy Technicians | 1 Year | 6 |
| 10. | Orthopaedic & Dresser Technicians | 1 Year | 9 |
| 11. | Ophthalmic Technicians | 1 Year | 5 |
| 12. | Asstt. Perfusionist | 2 Year | 8 |
| | Total | | 167 |

Shaikh Fatima Institute of Nursing & Health Sciences

During the current financial year, the Institute enrolled the 16th batch for B.Sc. Lab. Technology course with the intake of 61 students and the 14th batch for the General Nursing course with an enhanced number of students, i.e. 132. In General Nursing courses, out of a total of 336 students, 274 were declared successful. As per directions of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, the Institute prepared a programme for the Postgraduate Nursing Course which has been approved by the Punjab University Board of Studies in Medicine.

National Health Research Complex

The National Health Research Complex was established as a development project. It is a branch of the Pakistan Medical Research Council. The centre has been designated a collaborating centre of the WHO for Health Services Research for Eastern Mediterranean Region that includes 22 countries.

Financial Report

During the financial year 2007-2008, the self-generated income was 361.940 million which was 18% higher than the previous year whereas the grant-in-aid remained Rs. 326.142 million.

Development Projects of Shaikh Zayed Medical Complex, Lahore

Liver Transplant Centre Project

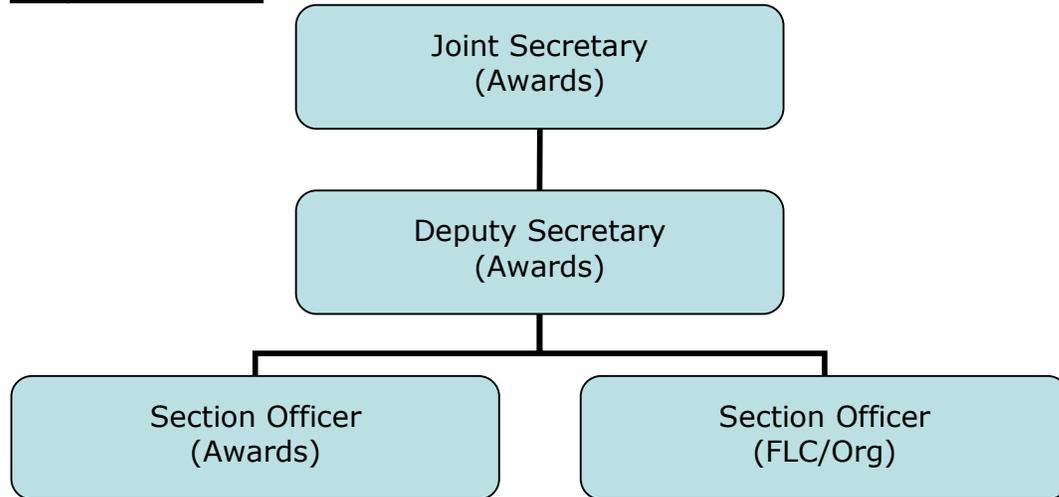
An amount of Rs. 51 million was released during the financial year 2007-2008 which was utilized for procurement of equipment, sending five persons for training abroad and purchase of furniture, books/journals, medicines and disposables etc.

Construction of 2nd Floor

Funds to the tune of Rs. 332.44 million were released for the said project during the year 2007-08 out of which Rs. 313.11 million were utilized for the construction of main building (100% construction has been completed for the main block). Work is in progress on four out of eight residential blocks and a multi-storied parking plaza.

Awards/FLC Wing

Organization



Functions

1. Processing the recommendations of the Ministries/Division and the Provincial Governments for the civil awards. These awards are conferred by the President of Pakistan in pursuance of Article 259(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973.
2. Arrangements for the Investiture Ceremony on 23rd March at Aiwan-e-Sadr, Islamabad every year.

Activities during 2007-08

Civil Awards

1. In pursuance of Article 259(2) of the Constitution, the President 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 Award 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.

3. The announcement of civil awards is made on 14th August every year (i. e. the Independence Day of Pakistan) and their investiture takes place on the following Pakistan Day (23rd March).
4. Cases received from all concerned were considered for civil awards in 2006 and finally 157 awards, detailed below, were announced on 14th August, 2007:

| Sr. No. | Name of Award | Number of Awards | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | Pakistan Nationals | Foreign Nationals | Total |
| 1. | Hilal-i-Pakistan | - | 01 | 01 |
| 2. | Hilal-i-Shuja'at | 03 | - | 03 |
| 3. | Hilal-i-Imtiaz | 06 | - | 06 |
| 4. | Hilal-i-Quaid-i-Azam | - | 04 | 04 |
| 5. | Sitara-i-Pakistan | - | 02 | 02 |
| 6. | Sitara-i- Shuja'at | 06 | - | 06 |
| 7. | Sitara-i-Imtiaz | 26 | 03 | 29 |
| 8. | President's Awards for Pride of Performance | 40 | - | 40 |
| 9. | Sitara-i-Quaid-i-Azam | - | 02 | 02 |
| 10. | Tamgha-i-Shuja'at | 18 | - | 18 |
| 11. | Tamgha-i-Imtiaz | 43 | - | 43 |
| 12. | Tamgha-i-Quaid-i-Azam | - | 02 | 02 |
| 13. | Tamgha-i-Khidmat | - | 01 | 01 |
| Total | | 142 | 15 | 157 |

5. The Investiture Ceremony was held on 23rd March, 2008 in the Federal and Provincial Capitals and Pakistan Missions abroad.
6. The Awards conferred upon foreign nationals are detailed below:

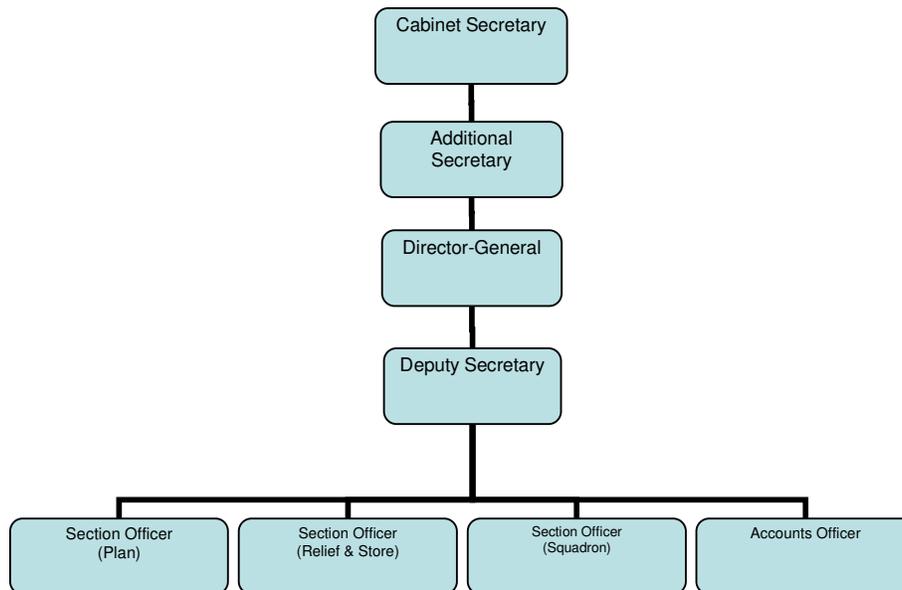
| Sr. No. | Name of Dignitary | Field |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|
| HILAL-I-PAKISTAN | | |
| 1. | H.H. Shaikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al-Nahyan (UAE) | Services to Pakistan |
| HILAL-I-QUAID-I-AZAM | | |
| 2. | Prof. Yu Xintian (China) | Services to Pakistan |
| 3. | Mr. Chen Haosu (China) | Services to Pakistan |

| Sr. No. | Name of Dignitary | Field |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 4. | Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee (USA) | Services to Pakistan |
| 5. | Ambassador Karen P. Hughes (USA) | Services to Pakistan |
| SITARA-I-PAKSITAN | | |
| 6. | Ms. Behroze Sethna (Singapur) | Services to Pakistan |
| 7. | Mr. Rinat Akhmetov (Ukraine) | Services to Pakistan |
| SITARA-I-IMTIAZ | | |
| 8. | Mr. Khalid Al-Maeena (Saudi Arabia) | Services to Pakistan |
| 9. | Mr. Goolhamid Beegun (Mauritius) | Services to Pakistan |
| 10. | Mr. Shun Imaizumi (Japan) | Services to Pakistan |
| SITARA-I-QUAID-I-AZAM | | |
| 11. | Dr. Fang Jianying (China) | Services to Pakistan |
| 12. | Mr. Zhu Changbing (China) | Services to Pakistan |
| TAMGHA-I-QUAID-I-AZAM | | |
| 13. | Mr. Chaoying Zhang (China) | Services to Pakistan |
| 14. | Prof. Leonid Roshal (Russia) | Services to Pakistan |
| TAMGHA-I-KHIDMAT | | |
| 15. | Mr. Morozov Igor Nikolaevich (Russia) | Services to Pakistan |

EMERGENCY RELIEF CELL

Background

The Emergency Relief Cell (ERC) of the Cabinet Division is responsible for disaster relief at the national level. It provides assistance in cash to supplement the resources of the Provincial Governments in the event of major disasters. It also provides assistance in kind to the disaster-affected area in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Besides, it extends a helping hand to the calamity-stricken friendly countries. The organizational structure of the ERC is as follows:-



Infrastructure

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

- a) **Emergency Control Room:** The Control Room of the Emergency Relief Cell goes into operation during the flood season or soon after a natural disaster strikes. During disasters, it remains open from 8.00am to 8.00pm daily, or if the circumstances so warrant, round the clock. It maintains

constant liaison with all concerned including the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Federal Flood Commission, Meteorological Department, Provincial Governments / Relief Commissioners and officers at the scene of disaster.

Daily situation reports are obtained from calamity-stricken areas from the Provincial Governments and the concerned federal agencies and a central situation report is compiled depicting a country-wide position. This helps in taking timely decision for responding to disasters.

- b) **Warehouse:** The Emergency Relief Cell has a Warehouse at Islamabad for maintaining stocks of essential relief items to be used during emergencies. The Warehouse has non-perishable goods of basic needs like tents, plastic mats and blankets which can be rushed to the affected areas at short notice. The food items and medicines are procured through the Utility Stores Corporation and the Federal Government Services Hospital respectively on need basis.
- c) **Relief Goods Dispatch Organization:** The Relief Goods Dispatch Organization, located at Karachi, also functions under the supervision of Emergency Relief Cell. This Organization is responsible for making 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 the customs clearance of relief goods at Airport/Seaport, re-fueling of planes, reception of crew and completion of allied formalities.
- d) **Aviation Squadron:** The 6-Aviation Squadron of the Emergency Relief Cell is maintaining a fleet of helicopters primarily for rescue operations during disaster and visits of officials to the affected areas. The helicopters are also used

for VIP duties. The officers and staff of Aviation Squadron are seconded on deputation from Pakistan Army.

Relief Operations within Country

The ERC undertook relief operations during disasters as mentioned below:-

Rain/ Flood/Windstorm/Cyclone 2007-2008

During 2007-2008, Sindh, the NWFP, Balochistan and the Northern Areas were affected by rain/flood/windstorm and cyclone. The Emergency Relief Cell responded promptly and provided timely relief assistance for the affected areas as detailed below:-

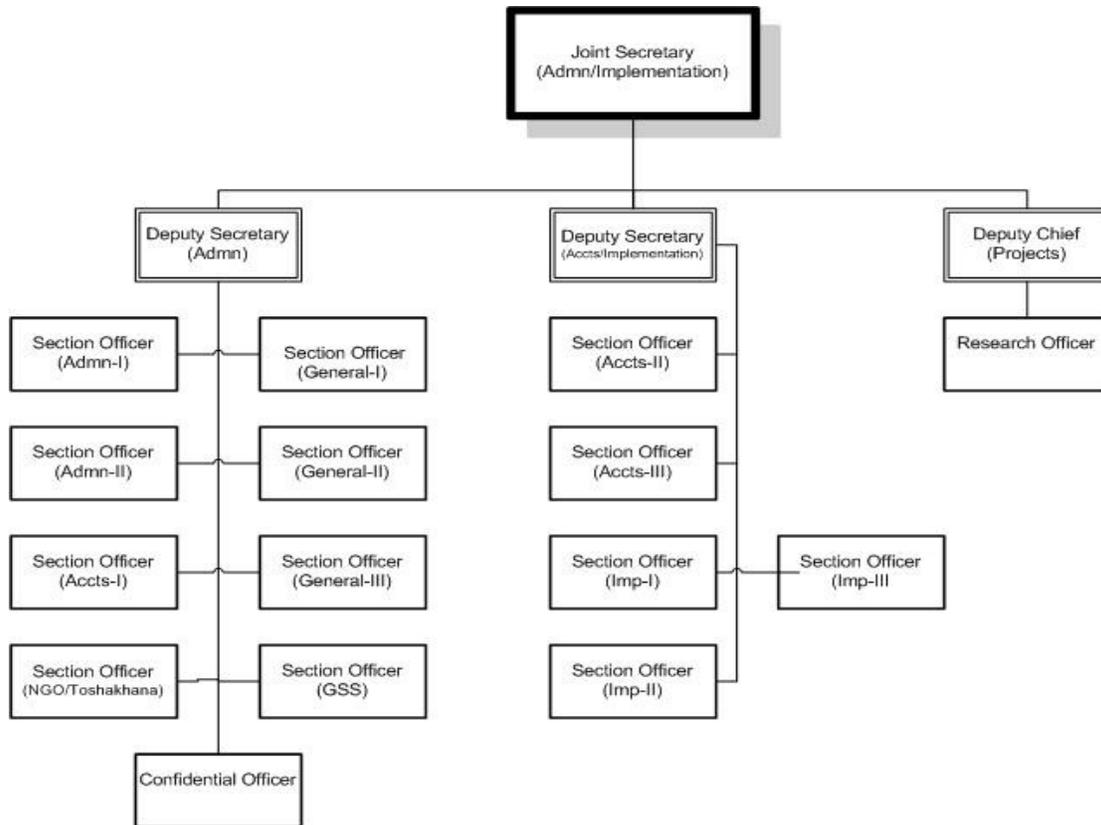
- i) Provision of ration and other relief items worth Rs.228.752 million to Sindh.
- ii) Provision of ration, tents, blankets and medicines worth Rs.66.154 million to NWFP.
- iii) Provision of ration, tents, blankets and medicines worth Rs.533.754 million in Balochistan.
- iv) Provision of tents and blankets worth Rs.9.933 million in the Northern Areas.
- v) Release of Rs.10.350 million for payment of compensation for the affected people of flood and heavy snowfall/avalanche in District Chitral.
- vi) Release of Rs.10 million for payment of compensation for the flood affectees of Noorpur Adda Chakwal.

ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Pakistan extended prompt assistance in the relief and rescue operations in disaster-affected countries. The ERC dispatched relief goods worth Rs.161.063 million to China for flood and earthquake-affected people. Relief goods worth Rs.69.946 million were dispatched to Bangladesh for cyclone (Sidr)-affected people and relief goods worth Rs.4.924 million dispatched to Myanmar for cyclone-affected people.

ADMINISTRATION WING

Organization



Functions

1. Business relating to National Assembly and Senate of Pakistan.
2. Personnel Administration and Human Resource Management of officers/officials of the Cabinet Division.
3. Matters relating to the National Internship Program.
4. Procurement, upkeep, repair & maintenance and condemnation of machinery & equipment, furniture & fixture, vehicles, stationery.

5. Matters relating to pay & allowances, TA/DA, medical, G.P. Fund, loan and advance to Government servants and other matters ancillary thereto, including the grant of Honorarium.
6. Matters relating to Toshakhana, receipt and disposal of gifts presented to the President, the Prime Minister and other dignitaries.
7. Matters relating to green telephones, including their installation, shifting and closing and the printing of Green Telephone Directory.
8. Compilation and Printing of Official Telephone Directory.
9. Matters relating to the Mail Delivery Service, including a bag service from Islamabad to Provincial capitals and the other way around.
10. Monitoring the implementation of directives of the President and the Prime Minister through a close liaison with the implementing agencies.
11. Monitoring and coordination of the goals and targets set for the Cabinet Division.

Activities during 2007-08

1. During the financial year 2007-08, about ninety questions relating to National Assembly and Senate were responded to and briefs to this effect were prepared for the Minister-in-Charge, Cabinet Division, for replies on the floor of the House.
2. The Recruitment process for filling 62 vacancies was finalized during the financial year 2007-2008, while recruitments against 43 vacancies were in the pipeline at close of the financial year. The process for filling these 43 vacancies was started on 14th June, 2008. The detail is as follows:

| Sr. No. | Name & Pay Scale of Vacancies | Total Vacancies | Vacancies filled | Vacancies in the process of being filled |
|----------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Stenographer (BS-15) | 06 | 05 | 01 |
| 2. | Assistant (BS-14) | 05 | 05 | - |
| 3. | Stenotypist (BS-12) | 18 | 15 | 03 |
| 4. | Upper Division Clerk (BS-09) | 04 | 01 | 03 |
| 5. | Lower Division Clerk (BS-07) | 16 | 11 | 05 |
| 6. | Staff Car Driver (BS-05) | 26 | 13 | 13 |
| 7. | Dispatch Rider (BS-04) | 02 | - | 02 |
| 8. | Naib Qasid (BS-02) | 24 | 12 | 12 |
| 9. | Chowkidar (BS-01) | 01 | - | 01 |
| 10. | Frash (BS-01) | 02 | - | 02 |
| 11. | Sweeper (BS-01) | 01 | - | 01 |
| Total | | 105 | 62 | 43 |

3. Under the National Internship Program, 18 Interns continued their attachment with the Cabinet Division. The Interns joined the Cabinet Division in two batches. After an initial orientation for three weeks, they were attached with different Sections/Offices on the basis of their academic qualifications and aptitude. Some of the Interns completed their one-year internship.

Development Projects Under Admn Wing

Some of the Major Development Projects being undertaken by the Administration Wing are:

| Sr. No. | Names of Projects | Cost | Status |
|----------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 1. | Liver Transplant Centre at Sheikh Zayed Medical Complex, Lahore | Rs 399.44 million | Rs 120 million were allocated during 2007-08 out of which Rs 51 million were utilized. The project is going to be completed during this financial year. |
| 2. | Construction of 2 nd Floor within the current Shaikh Zayed Hospital Building, approved on 03-07-2007 | Rs 841.94 million | Rs 332.44 million were allocated during 2007-08 and utilized, with the project almost 50% completed. |

| Sr. No. | Names of Projects | Cost | Status |
|----------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 3. | Refurbishing the existing sewage treatment plant Ph-I, II, III & construction of STP-IV Islamabad. | <u>Rs 2727.006</u> Rs 1583.288 million | Project completed. |
| 4. | Construction of residential & non-residential accommodation for Police in the Presidential Estate Colony (PEC), Islamabad. | Rs 157.864 million | About 30% work has been completed. |
| 5. | Addition of 3 rd & 4 th lane to the Kashmir Highway from Peshawar Mor to Golra Mor | Rs2191.824 million (50% government share) | Work in progress. |

Implementation Wing.

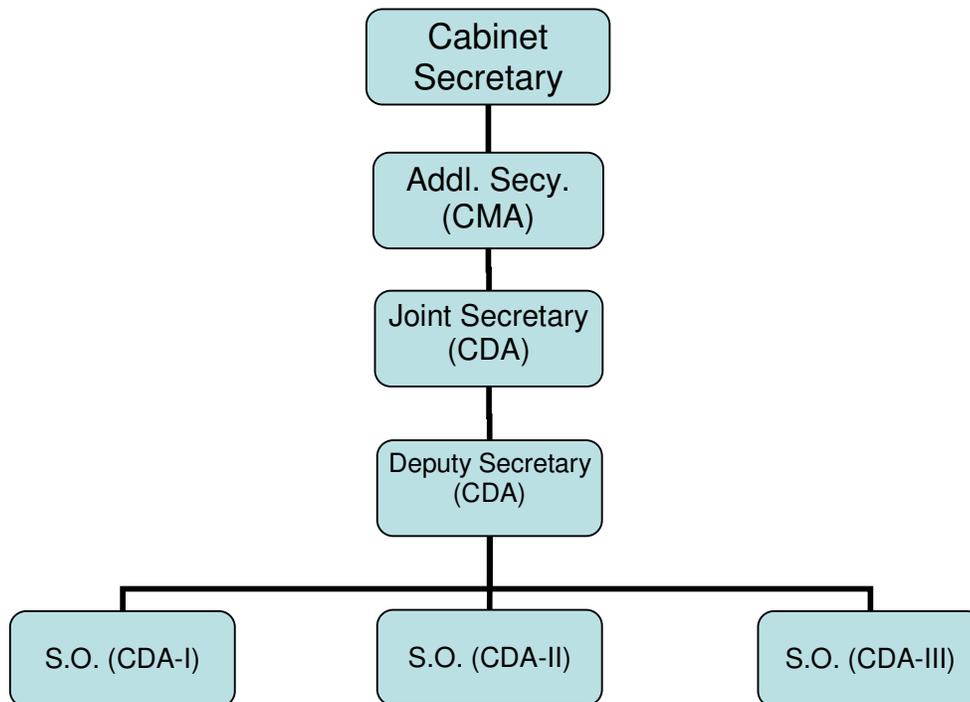
At the beginning of the year 2007-08, 526 directives were under process while the Cabinet Division received 587 directives during the financial year 2007-08., thereby raising the total to 1119. Out of these, 399 were implemented during the year while 720 were under various stages of implementation at the close of the financial year. The Agency-wise implementation status of directives for the period is given below:

| Executive Agency | Implemented | Under Process | Total |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Board of Investment | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cabinet Division | 5 | 15 | 20 |
| Commerce Division | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Communications Division | 29 | 42 | 71 |
| Culture Division | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Defence Division | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Defence Production Division | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Economic Affairs Division | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Education Division | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| Environment Division | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Establishment Division | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Finance Division | 64 | 96 | 160 |
| Food, Agriculture and Livestock Division | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Foreign Affairs Division | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Government of Balochistan | 43 | 27 | 70 |
| Government of NWFP | 20 | 14 | 34 |
| Government of Sindh | 5 | 28 | 33 |
| Government of Punjab | 10 | 55 | 65 |
| Health Division | 8 | 28 | 36 |
| Higher Education Commission | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| Housing and Works Division | 8 | 21 | 29 |
| Industries, Production and Special Initiatives Division | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Information Technology and Telecommunications Division | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Information and Broadcasting Division | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Interior Division | 1 | 15 | 16 |
| Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas Division | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Labour and Manpower Division | 2 | 2 | 4 |

| Executive Agency | Implemented | Under Process | Total |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Law and Justice Division | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Local Government and Rural Development Division | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Minorities Affairs Division | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| National Disaster Management Authority | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| National Reconstruction Bureau | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| National Vocational and Technical Education Commission | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Overseas Pakistanis Division | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Petroleum and Natural Resources Division | 27 | 57 | 84 |
| Planning and Development Division | 2 | 65 | 67 |
| Ports and Shipping Division | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Railways Division | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| Religious Affairs, Zakat and Ushr Division | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Revenue Division | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Scientific and Technological Research Division | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Social Welfare and Special Education Division | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sports Division | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| State and Frontier Regions Division | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Textile Industry Division | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Tourism Division | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Water and Power Division | 79 | 99 | 178 |
| Women Development Division | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 399 | 720 | 1119 |

CDA WING

Organizational Chart



Functions

The CDA Wing deals with the following matters:-

1. Appointment of the Chairman, CDA, Members of the CDA Board and other Officers posted on deputation.
2. Complaints on Establishment matters.
3. The sister cities relationship/twinning of cities with foreign countries.
4. Municipal & other functions in Islamabad including levy of taxes, increase in rates etc and matters connected with complaints regarding sanitation in Islamabad.
5. Training/visits abroad of CDA Officers.
6. National Assembly/Senate Business.

7. Appeals/representation against the penalty imposed by the Chairman, CDA.
8. Allotment of residential/commercial/industrial agro-farming/orchard plots and matters connected with acquisition/sale/allotment, including problems connected with land where orders of Federal Government are required.
9. The Master Plan and all related issues.
10. Complaints regarding non-conforming use of buildings/houses in Islamabad.
11. Policy regarding allotment of plots for Educational Institutions/Universities/NGOs etc.
12. Issues connected with the affectees.
13. Environment/Wild Life-related issues.
14. The issue of Kachi Abadis in Islamabad and unauthorized encroachments on CDA land.
15. The Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation & framing of policy/proposals regarding allocation of sectors to the Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation.
16. Processing of budget of CDA and releases therefrom.
17. Processing of cases of re-appropriation of funds and supplementary grants in respect of development/non-development funds.
18. All court/litigation cases relating to the CDA.
19. Matters relating to the construction of houses/buildings in Islamabad under CDA's building regulations.
20. Complaints regarding maintenance of Government houses/buildings in Islamabad.
21. Arrangement of Foreign funding/loan/grant from the EAD.

Activities during Year 2007-08

The Government has reinforced greater autonomy and allowed the CDA to take its own decisions on projects through establishment of a CDA Specific Development Working Party (CDA DWP). Moreover, the CDA has been turned into a self-reliant development body.

1. The CDA Wing disposed off all cases referred to the President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Secretariat and other concerned Ministries/Divisions, promptly.
2. A number of Summaries for the Prime Minister submitted by various Ministries/Divisions/Organisations for allotment of land were processed in consultation with the CDA.
3. Parliament business relating to the CDA was handled expeditiously.
4. The CDA Budget (Development/Non-development) was got approved from the Finance Division.
5. A number of requests for supplementary grants to the CDA were processed.

Major Ongoing Projects of CDA.

1. Development of Fatima Jinnah Park – Phase 1 A (40 Acres).
2. Development of Fatima Jinnah Park – Phase 1 B (200 Acres).
3. Citizen Club in Fatima Jinnah Park.
4. Multipurpose Citizen Club in G-10.
5. Convention & Cultural Complex in Shakarparian.
6. Renovation of CDA Offices – Block V & Law Block.
7. IT University in Zone IV.
8. Technology Park in I-12.
9. Fabric Structures for Food Court at Rawal lake.
10. Facilitation and monitoring of private projects in the Rawal Lake Entertainment Zone – Phase II.
11. Leasing of Food Court at Rawal Lake.
12. Laying of Fiber Optic Duct in Islamabad – (joint venture).
13. Cineplex in Islamabad.
14. Community Sports Club on JV Basis.
15. Re-construction of Rawal Lake Rest House.
16. Renovation of Simily Dam Rest House.
17. CDA Officers Residential Complex in F-5.
18. Memorial/Monument at Melody Chowk, G-6 Markaz.
19. Procurement of Dancing Fountains at Rawal Lake.
20. Kids Entertainment Zone F-9 Park.
21. Kids Entertainment Zone Rawal Lake.
22. Operation and Management of Tourist Train & Kids Entertainment Zone at Rawal Lake and F-9 Park.
23. Establishment of Transit Bus Shelters.
24. Electrical Distribution System for Islamabad.

25. Determination of Responsibility for Establishment of Grid Stations & Distribution Transformers.
26. Measures for Energy Conservation including modification of Road Lights Design.

Major Road Projects Completed in 2007-08

| S.No. | Project | Length in Km | Cost Rs. (Million) | Date of Completion | Remarks |
|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Dualization of Nazim-ud-Din Road F-6 to F-8. | 5.25 | 105.000 | 24.06.2007 | Completed |
| 2. | Dualization of Ibn-e-Sina Road G-9 to G-11. | 5.95 | 130.000 | 30.06.2007 | Completed |
| 3. | Dualization of Shahrāh-e-Jamhuriat and 4 th Avenue. | 3.45 | 44.465 | 31.06.2007 | Completed |
| 4. | Construction of 9 th Avenue. | 8.00 | 556.740 | 24.02.2008 | Completed |
| 5. | Rehabilitation of Western Carriageway of Islamabad Highway. | 11.40 | 336.472 | 30.04.2008 | Completed |
| 6. | Dualization of Fazal-e-Haq Road from G-6 to G-7. | 4.50 | 152.000 | 28.02.2008 | Completed |
| 7. | Rehabilitation of Muree Road from Faizabad to Dhokeri Chowk. | 6.36 | 485.515 | 31.08.2007 | Completed |
| 8. | 3 Underpasses on Shaheed-e-Millat Road. | 1.10 | 618.000 | 30.04.2008 | Completed |
| 9. | Widening of Faisal Avenue. | 1.75 | 115.830 | 30.05.2008 | Completed |
| 10. | Dualization of Service Road South, G-11. | 1.75 | 26.700 | 10.05.2008 | Completed |
| 11. | Dualization of Lehtrar Road | 4.50 | 255.000 | 31.03.2008 | Completed |
| 12. | Underpasses on 9 th Avenue between H-8 & H-9. | - | 249.02 | 31.01.2008 | Completed |

| S.No. | Project | Length in Km | Cost Rs. (Million) | Date of Completion | Remarks |
|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 13. | Underpasses on 9 th Avenue between I-8,I-9. | - | 247.195 | 31.03.2008 | Completed |
| 14. | Underpasses on 9 th Avenue between G-8 & G-9. | - | 541.29 | 31.03.2008 | Completed |
| | Total: | 55.68 | 3889.270 | | |

Major Road Projects in Progress

Seven major roads are under construction at a cost of Rs.3753.54 million.

| S. No. | Project | Date of Start | Date of Completion | Cost Rs (Million) | Remarks |
|---------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. | Construction of underpasses and flyover at Jinnah Avenue and Faisal Avenue. | 15.03.2007 | 15.01.2009 | 815.000 | 65% Work completed. |
| 2. | Zero Point Interchange. | 15.09.2008 | 14.09.2010 | 2250.000 | Work awarded. |
| 3. | Dualization of Service Road South from G-8 to G-10. | 14.09.2007 | 30.12.2008 | 219.599 | 75% work completed. |
| 4. | Addition of 2 concrete lanes on Islamabad Highway from Faizabad to Airport Road Intersection. | 14.04.2008 | 13.12.2008 | 219.599 | 80% Progress achieved. |
| 5. | Dualization of Service Road South, G-11. | 27.11.2006 | 30.10.2008 | 26.700 | 85% work completed. |
| 6. | Construction of Margalla Avenue from Constitution Avenue to Bari Imam. | 17.12.2007 | 16.12.2008 | 144.728 | 20% work completed. |
| 7. | Access Road to Land fill site Kuri. | 02.06.2006 | 30.06.2008 | 77.914 | 80% work completed; remaining held up due to encroachments. |

Public Facilitation through One-Window Operation

In order to eliminate/mitigate complaints and improve the working of CDA in general and public dealing with Directorates of the Authority viz Estate Management, Building Control, Land & Rehab and Land Survey in particular, the One-Window Operation has been further improved to provide prompt and efficient service to the public.

Facilities Provided to Allottees/Transferees

The following facilities have been provided:-

- Six counters have been established for day to day receipts.
- Comfortable seating.
- Provision of public call office.
- Photocopying facility.
- Provision of drinking water.
- Provision of public toilets.
- Separate ladies Waiting Room.
- CCTV-Sound system.
- Air-conditioning.
- Counters equipped/provided with Computers
- A walk-through Detector Gate has been installed at the entrance of main hall of the One-Window Operation Directorate.

Facilitation Counter

A facilitation counter has been established for the convenience of the general public to provide information regarding transfer of properties, approval of building plans and issuance of completion certificates, etc. Moreover, security cameras have been installed to monitor the activities of the general public as well as the staff of One-Window Operation.

Disposal of Transfer Cases

The Directorate of One Window Operation has disposed off the following transfer cases and collected transfer fees indicated below during the period of July 2007 to June 2008:

| | Estate Affectees | Residential | Commercial | Agro |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Property Transferred | 1461 | 3589 | 152 | 05 |
| Transfer Fees | Rs.59,769,326 | Rs.178,632,938 | Rs. 5,552,864 | Rs.5,35,950 |

Major Achievements of Lands Directorate

The Land Directorate has achieved the following targets:-

- Complete Possession of Lunda Mastal in Sector H-10.
- Possession of Service Road North Sector I-16.
- Possession of MRs of Sector I-15.
- Issuance of Directive for Sector C-13,C-14.C-15,C-16.
- Issuance of Directive for H-16 and I-17.
- Issuance of Directive for D-14.
- Possession of around 500 acres of land in Village Kuri & Rehara for different Institutions.
- Notification of the new Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation Policy 2007.
- Possession of the access road to Sector D-12
- Service Road North Sector E-11.
- Start of Service Road East Sector E-12

Supply of Clean Drinking Water

Thirty Water Filtration Plants have been installed in various Sectors of Islamabad to provide clean and purified water to the residents of Islamabad.

Renovation of Parliamentary Lodges

The work of conversion of 55 rooms into 18 Family Suites and the existing 10 single-bed suites into 10 double-bed Family Suites with a Drawing, Dining and Kitchen in the Government Hostel/Ex-MNA Hostel is in progress.

Works carried out by Municipal Administration

- Revamping of Fire Service of Islamabad.
- 3412 Posts created in Basic Pay Scale-1 to 20 on regular basis.
- 106 Posts created on contract basis against various development Projects.
- 22 officers/ official participated in foreign-funded technical courses abroad.
- 24 officers/ officials took part in the locally administrated courses in the Country and 100 employees of the Authority have been given Computer Training.
- 1134 posts publicized through 11 advertisements in the National and Local dailies during 2007-08.
- About 2200 applicants were interviewed /given written/ Trade/ Technical test and 618 eligible candidates recruited during 2007-08 and consequently the deficiency of staff for CDA Hospital and Fire Head quarters overcome.
- 25 deceased employees' sons/wards have been appointed against the Assistance Package of the Prime Minister for families of the deceased.
- Criteria for recruitment / promotion against the newly created posts have been devised. The existing criteria for appointment and promotion have been revised according to need of the hour.
- The CDA Employees Service Regulation 1992 has been revised in toto and a number of anomalies rectified by the HRD department.
- 112 Pension cases of retired employees are finalized and 35 Cases forwarded for benevolent funds.

Improvement of Sanitation Services

1. The equipment procured included 1000 garbage trolleys, 30 skips, twenty Walkie Talkies and accessories of old sets, new Mobile Sets, four Water Tankers, four Dumpers, 05 tractors, 217 hand-carts and 334 Shopping trolleys.

2. Four garbage-compacting vehicles, 4 tractor trolleys and one excavator machine have been hired.
3. The Weekly bazaar G-9 has been shifted to its new site at H-9/3.
4. The Weekly bazaar G-6 has been renovated/up-graded.

Capital Hospital

The Capital Hospital has developed its Clinical and Therapeutic Services by addition of the following high-tech equipment: -

- Laparoscopy equipment for Operation Theatre, arthroscopy equipment and hysteroscopy equipment.
- Motorized beds for Hospital Wards.
- A Projection screen and audio system for the auditorium to improve academic services, Yag Laser for Ophthalmology, Oxygen Generator System for the whole Hospital.
- C.R. system for computerized Radiology, CSSD Autoclave.
- Mobile Disinfection Unit.
- MRI, C.T Scan and Angiography.
- Wireless communication system for Ambulance Service.
- Scrub Station for Operation Theater.
- Lithotripter, Blood Bank.
- Transport ventilator for CARES ambulances.

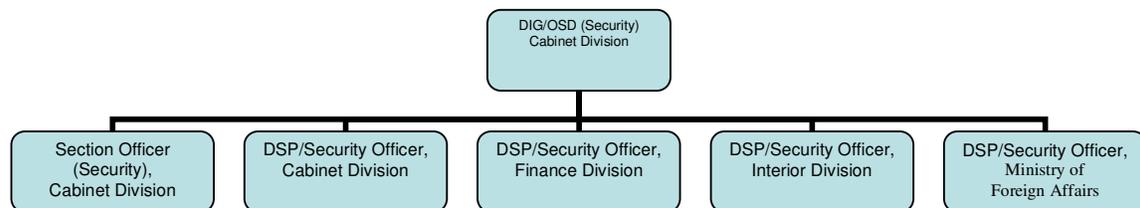
Collection of Property Tax/Water & Allied Charges during 2007-08

| S.No. | | Receipt (Rs. in Million) | Target (Rs. in Million) |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Property Tax | 543.851 | 550.000 |
| 2. | Water & Allied Charges | 215.513 | 200.00 |

SECURITY WING

The Security Wing of the Cabinet Division was created in 1970 in pursuance of a decision of the Secretaries' Co-ordination Committee. The ultimate responsibility for security arrangements rests with the Secretary of the Ministry/Division. For administrative purposes, a Senior Security Officer at the level of Joint Secretary and a Security Officer at the level of Section Officer/DSP are appointed in each Ministry/Division to ensure compliance with the instructions laid down in the Security Booklet. However, the overall security of the Federal Secretariat in pursuance of instructions laid down in the Security Booklet is coordinated/supervised by the Cabinet Division. For this purpose, the Government has appointed a Senior Police Officer as DIG/OSD(Security) in the Cabinet Division. The Organizational Chart is given below:

Organizational Chart



Objectives and Functions

1. Security of Classified Matters in the Federal Secretariat.
2. Protocol duties/liaison with the Foreign Office.
3. Co-ordination and supervision of Security Officers of the Federal Secretariat.

Detailed Activities

1. To co-ordinate and supervise the functions of Security Officers.
2. To give Security Officers technical directions.
3. To pay surprise visits to the various Departments/Divisions/ Ministries to check their security arrangements.

4. To apprise the Secretaries/Heads of Departments about security measures in their respective Ministries/Divisions.
5. To frame departmental instructions i.e. the Security Standing Orders.
6. To hold an annual inspection for re-classification of documents and to issue a certificate to this effect.
7. To hold an annual weeding of documents and their destruction where considered necessary and to issue a certificate to this effect.
8. To ensure inspection/safe custody of all accountable documents and to issue a certificate to this effect and to take action to make them non-accountable if the matter has become obsolete.
9. To supervise the working of Junior Security Officers to guide them and to take suitable action on their reports.
10. To ensure that security measures are properly carried out in the Cabinet Division/Departments and subordinate offices.
11. To ensure action in case of a breach of security.

Progress/Achievements

1. Security instructions regarding the security of the Cabinet Block were regularly issued in the backdrop of the prevailing law and order situation.
2. A policy has been laid down for issuance of car stickers to the officers of Cabinet Block. Accordingly, 391 stickers have been issued to the officers.
3. As many as 24 Monthly Inspection Reports of various Ministries/Divisions/Departments have been received.
4. According to the laid-down policy regarding protocol arrangements, 20 Ministers and Ministers of State are invited to attend the Welcome Ceremony during the visit of Foreign Heads of State. In the year 2007-2008, five Foreign Heads of State visited Pakistan and were welcomed by the Federal Ministers and Ministers of State.
5. In consultation with the CDA, Fire-Fighting and Alarm Systems were kept ready in case of emergency in the Cabinet Block.

**WINGS UNDER THE
ADDITIONAL SECRETARY
(EC&R)**

COMMITTEES WING

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

- a. Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet
 - b. Cabinet Committee on Privatization
 - c. Cabinet Committee on Investment
 - d. Social Sector Coordination Committee of the Cabinet
 - e. Cabinet Committee on Agriculture
 - f. Cabinet Committee on Regulatory Bodies
 - g. Cabinet Committee on Energy
2. Meetings of the NEC, ECNEC and all Cabinet Committees are chaired by the Prime Minister.
3. Besides, the Committee Wing processes cases for seeking anticipatory approval of the Chairman, ECNEC, i.e. the Prime Minister, for various projects.
4. Details of meetings of the NEC, ECNEC and various Cabinet Committees during the year 2007-08, important decisions taken by NEC, ECC and details of major projects (i.e. the projects costing Rs. 2000 million and above) approved by ECNEC are given below:

Meetings during 2007-08

| S.No | Name of the forum | Meetings | Decisions |
|-------------|--|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. | National Economic Council (NEC) | 01 | 07 |
| 2. | Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) | 04 | 132 |
| 3. | Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet | 19 | 125 |

| S.No | Name of the forum | Meetings | Decisions |
|-------------|---|-----------------|------------------|
| 4. | Cabinet Committee on Privatization (CCOP) | 03 | 12 |
| 5. | Cabinet Committee on investment | - | - |
| 6. | Social Sector Coordination Committee | - | - |
| 7. | Cabinet Committee on Agriculture | - | - |
| 8. | Cabinet Committee on Regulatory Bodies | - | - |
| 9. | Cabinet Committee on Energy | - | - |

Important Decisions taken by NEC during 2007-08

1. The National Economic Council (NEC) considered and approved the "Review of Annual Plan 2007-08 and Proposed Annual Plan 2008-09" and decided as under:-

- a. The GDP growth target is reduced from 6.5% to 5.5%. The sectoral growth rates of agriculture, industries and services may be modified accordingly.
- b. Macroeconomic Framework for the proposed Annual Plan 2008-09 may be modified in accordance with the reduced GDP growth target of 5.5%.
- c. The Planning Commission is permitted to publish the revised Annual Plan 2008-09 in the form of a document.
- d. The Planning Commission is permitted to direct Ministries/ Provinces/ Special Areas and other Public Sector agencies to make concerted efforts to effectively implement the Annual Plan 2008-09.
- e. The Federal/ Provincial and all tiers of the Government are to create an enabling environment for private sector investment and growth in the economy including Public-Private Partnership.

2. The NEC considered and approved "Review of Public Sector Development Programme 2007-08 and Proposed Public Sector Development Programme 2008-09" and decided as under:

- i. Approved the size of the budgetary Public Sector Development Programme 2008-09.

- ii. Authorized the Planning Commission to make adjustments, if needed, within the size of the programme to accommodate important projects on the basis of quarterly review of projects' progress.
- iii. A sum of Rs.45 billion which is operational shortfall would be released in case the health of the economy improves and will be adjusted against the total outlay including provincial allocations.
- iv. The NEC endorsed the proposal that the Finance Minister and the Deputy Chairman Planning Commission may agree to the final overall size of the development outlay in view of the available fiscal space.

(iii) The NEC considered the "Mid-Term Review of Medium Term Development Framework 2005-10" and allowed the Planning Commission to commence the exercise of the next five-year plan, i.e. MTDF 2010-2015, from the year 2008-2009, in consultation with all stakeholders. Task Forces on various issues and sectors of the economy may be constituted. The services of specialists and experts may also be engaged.

Major Projects Approved by ECNEC during 2007-08

| Sr. No. | Name of the Project | Total Cost (Rs. Million) |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Development of Renewable Energy in North West Frontier Province of Pakistan | 4777.03 |
| 2. | Renewable Energy Development Sector Investment Programme (Construction of Marala Hydrel Power Station) | 4001 |
| 3. | Fuel Fabrication Plant (FFP), Pakistan Nuclear Power Fuel Complex (PNPFC) | 3266 |
| 4. | Seamless Tube Plant-1 (STP-1), Pakistan Nuclear Power Fuel Complex (PNPFC) | 2707.5 |
| 5. | Import of Power from Iran for Gwadar | 3664.0 |
| 6. | Water Conservation and Productivity Enhancement through High Efficiency Irrigation Systems (HEIS) | 18000 |
| 7. | Sindh Water Sector Improvement Project Phase-I | 10675.00 |
| 8. | Greater Karachi Sewerage Plan (S-III)-(Umbrella PC-I) | 7982 |
| 9. | President's Education Sector Reforms (ESR) Programme-Provision of Missing Facilities | 7663.2 |

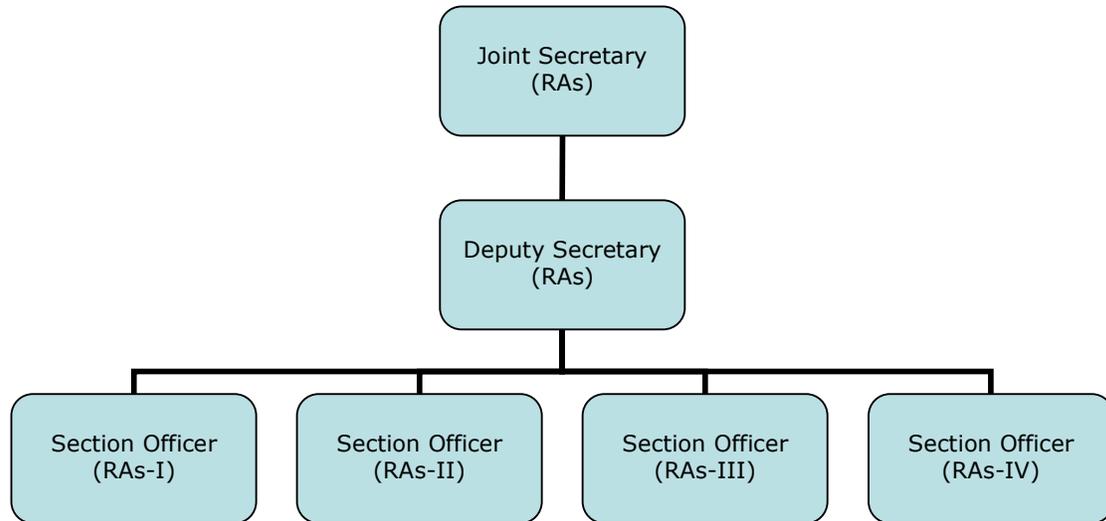
| Sr. No. | Name of the Project | Total Cost (Rs. Million) |
|----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 10. | Dualization of Kasur-Depalpur Carriageway from 0.00 to 101.30 km in District Kasur and Okara | 2,883.365 |
| 11. | Sheikh Rasheed Expressway and Flood Channel | 17,769.208 |
| 12. | Land Acquisition for Faisalabad -Khanewal Motorway, E-4 (184 km) | 3,956.929 |
| 13. | Installation of Ship Lift and Transfer System and Associated Machinery and Equipment to Provide Docking and Repair Facilities to Surface Ships, Submarines and Commercial Vessels of upto 4,000 Tonnage | 3000 |
| 14. | Addition of 3 rd & 4 th Lanes to Kashmir Highway From Peshawar Mor to G.T. Road, Islamabad. | 2,191.827 |
| 15. | Human Resource Development Initiative and MS Leading to PhD Programme of Faculty Development for Universities of Engineering Science and Technology (Phase-I) | 11806.139 |
| 16. | Establishment of Headquarters of NUST and Hi-Tech Postgraduate Science and Technology Institutes at Islamabad (Revised) | 2270.872 |
| 17. | Establishment of Information Technology and Management Sciences and Telecommunication Institutes at Islamabad (Revised) | 3722.089 |
| 18. | Jalozai Campus of NWFP University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar" | 6565.272 |
| 19. | The White Revolution (Doodh Darya) | 2654.440 |
| 20. | Chemical Processing Plant (CPP) – Phase-I, Pakistan Nuclear Power Fuel Complex | 22,098 |
| 21. | Nuclear Fuel Enrichment Plant | 14247.64 |
| 22. | Chashma Hydropower Project (184 MW) (2 nd Revision) | 21082.00 |
| 23. | Addition of four 500 and 220 KV Substations and Associated Transmission Lines in NTDC Integrated System | 13,152.26 |
| 24. | 220 KV Transmission Line from Chashma to Ludewala for Interconnection of CHASHNUPP-2 | 2,057.00 |
| 25. | 220 KV Rohri Substation and Associated Transmission Line for Dispersal of Power from IPPs of Fauji Foundation and Engro near Daharki | 4,847.0 |
| 26. | Toiwar/ Batozai Storage Dam Project | 2,371.98 |
| 27. | Construction of New Carriageway; National Highway N-65 Nuttal-Sibi Section including Sibi Bypass (5 km) | 2,266.018 |
| 28. | Rehabilitation and Improvement of 124 km D.I.Khan-Mughalkot Road (N-50), (Revised) | 3,650.346 |

| Sr. No. | Name of the Project | Total Cost (Rs. Million) |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 29. | Construction of Surab-Basima-Nag-Panjgur-Hoshab Road N-85 (Total length 454 Km) (Revised) | 22,412.464 |
| 30. | Fourth Highway Project (Revised) – Construction of 355 km of Additional Carriageway and Provision of 153 km of Overlay on the National Highway N-5 | 7,979.00 |
| 31. | Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA) Project (Revised PC-I) | 16,622.00 |
| 32. | Establishment of Pak-China Friendship Centre | 3128.901 |
| 33. | Muzaffarabad City Development Project (MCDP) – Umbrella PC-I | 21,356.50 |
| 34. | Doubling of Track from Khanewal to Raiwind | 8,326.181 |
| 35. | KKH Upgradation Project (Raikot to Khunjerab, 335 km) | 30,911.035 |
| 36. | PhD Fellowship of 5000 Scholars (Local)- Revised | 6394.537 |
| 37. | Strengthening of NED University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi | 2193.00 |
| 38. | Strengthening of University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore | 5929.00 |
| 39. | Infrastructure Development of COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad Campus | 2,862.656 |
| 40. | Development of Forestry Sector Resources for Carbon Sequestration in Punjab, Sindh, NWFP, Balochistan and AJK | 11,494.130 |
| 41. | Construction of Expressway Faisalabad-Khanewal (E-4) 184 km | 28,564.54 |
| 42. | Land Acquisition, Property Compensation and Shifting of Utilities for Khanewal-Lodhran Expressway (E-5). | 2,136.870 |
| 43. | Widening and Strengthening of Rakhi Gaaj-Bewata Section (N-70), 33.84 km | 10,008.00 |
| 44. | Improvement and Construction of Jalkhad-Chilas Road | 4,017.00 |
| 45. | Replacement of old and obsolete signal gear from Lodharan-Multan-Khanewal to Shahdhara Bagh mainline section of Pakistan Railways | 10,720.381 |
| 46. | National ICT Scholarship Program | 2,414.84 |
| 47. | Establishment of University of Engineering, Science and Technology of Pakistan (UESTP) in Collaboration with China (Part-II) | 42,333.461 |
| 48. | Establishment of University of Engineering Science and Technology of Pakistan (UESTP) in Collaboration with Germany (Part-II) | 43,479.57 |
| 49. | Establishment of University of Engineering Science and Technology of Pakistan (UESTP) in Collaboration with Austria (Part-II) | 41,530.95 |

| Sr. No. | Name of the Project | Total Cost (Rs. Million) |
|----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 50. | Establishment of University of Engineering Science and Technology of Pakistan (UESTP) in Collaboration with Italy (Part-II) | 37,525.56 |
| 51. | Establishment of the LUMS School of Science and Engineering, Lahore (A Public-Private Partnership project) | 5000.00 |
| 52. | Strengthening of HRD in MoST and its Organization (Development of 400 PhDs) | 2898.98 |
| 53. | Uranium Mining Project (Taunsa-2), Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab | 2386.55 |
| 54. | 450-500 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant at Nandipur | 22,335.00 |
| 55. | Power Transmission Enhancement Project (10 Subprojects of 500 KV and 220 KV Substations and Transmission lines) | 20,193.00 |
| 56. | Punjab Irrigation System Improvement Project (PISIP) | 6260.376 |
| 57. | Construction of South-West Wastewater Treatment Plant, Lahore (Phase-1 PC-1) | 8,917.00 |
| 58. | New Balakot City Development Project (NBCDP)- Umbrella PC-1 | 12,000.00 |

Regulatory Authorities Wing

Organization



Functions

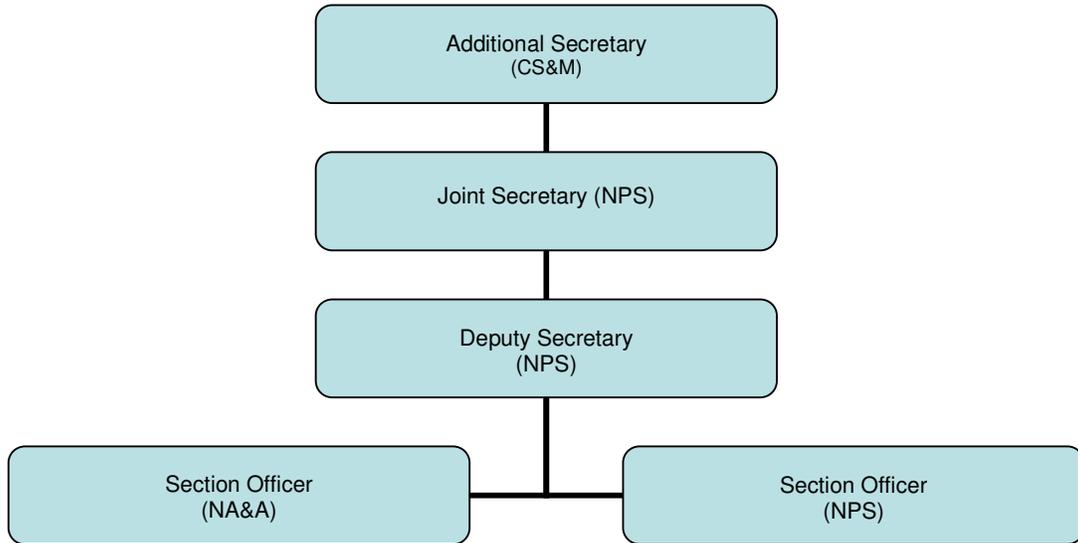
1. Administrative matters of the following regulatory authorities/bodies:
 - i. Frequency Allocation Board
 - ii. Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan
 - iii. National Commission for Human Development
 - iv. National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
 - v. Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
 - vi. Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
 - vii. Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
2. Telephone policy, including cellular phones, for Government functionaries.
3. Policy for use of internet in Government offices.

Activities during 2007-08

Performance and activities of the Regulatory Authorities/Bodies during the year 2007-08 are separately explained in the relevant chapter.

**Wings under the
Additional Secretary
(CS&M)**

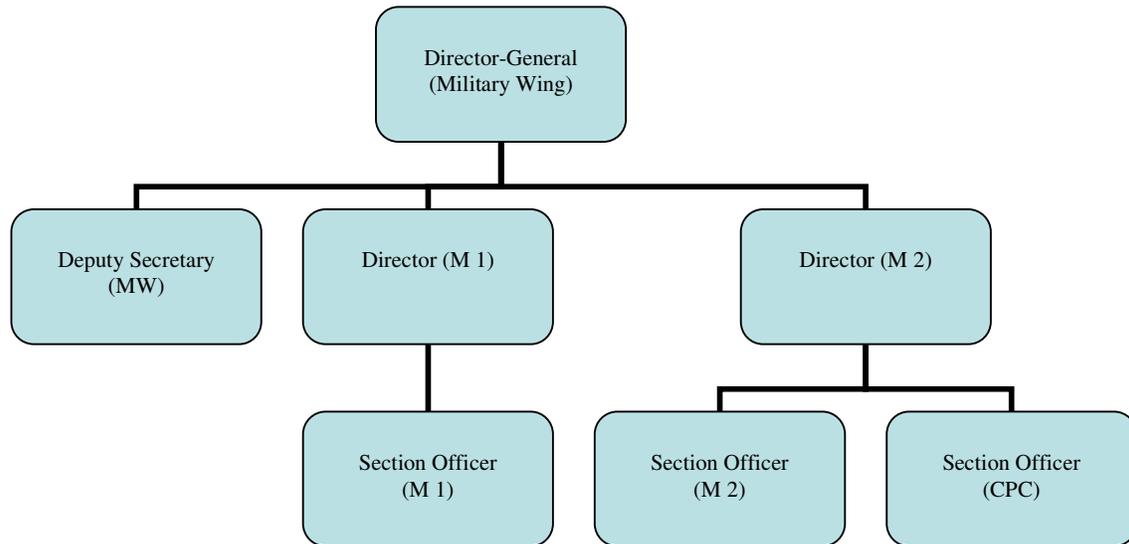
NPS Wing



The NPS Wing is responsible for administrative matters of the following Organizations under the Cabinet Division:

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

MILITARY WING



The Military Wing in Cabinet Division is responsible for coordination of defence effort at the national level through an effective liaison between the Armed Forces, Federal Ministries and Provincial Governments. It also performs Secretarial functions for the Defence Committee of the Cabinet (DCC) and 29 other Defence Planning Committees at Federal level. Additionally, the Military Wing deals with the Central Pool of Cars (CPC) and administers Staff Car Rules.

Activities during 2007-08

1. Meetings of the DCC under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the SCC under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary were arranged.
2. Meetings of Defence Planning Committees on Camouflage and Concealment, Underground Shelters, Civil Defence, Afforestation, Finance, Internal Security, Insurance, Publicity & Propaganda, Scientific Advisory and Water & Power were arranged.

3. Meetings of Sub-Committees of Press Censorship Committee, Essential Supplies Committee and Camouflage and Concealment Committee were arranged.
4. Undertook Security Survey/Inspection of key points all over the Country in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior.
5. Undertook to update the War Book, which is now nearing completion.
6. Processed 40 summaries on imported vehicles for approval of the Prime Minister.
7. Participated in 9 Vehicles Committee meetings to process 82 cases of purchase of vehicles.
8. Purchased and armoured two Toyota Land Cruisers for Prime Minister's Secretariat (Internal).
9. Responded to more than 500 requests for protocol duties.
10. Auctioned 9 condemned vehicles of the Central Pool of Cars.
11. Revised rules for entitlement of BS-20/19/18 officers concerning Staff Car/Conveyance were issued.
12. Carried out the Audit of Secret Fund of Intelligence Bureau.
13. Got constructed a Parking Shed for 3 VIP Buses used in protocol duties.
14. Issued SOPs on provision of cars to newly elected ministers for oath-taking ceremony.
15. Extended help to ERC for carrying out inspection of stocks in warehouses located in Islamabad.
16. Extended help in transportation of relief goods to earthquake affectees in China.
17. Conducted a study of the encroachment at Stationery and Forms (Government of Pakistan) land at Karachi.

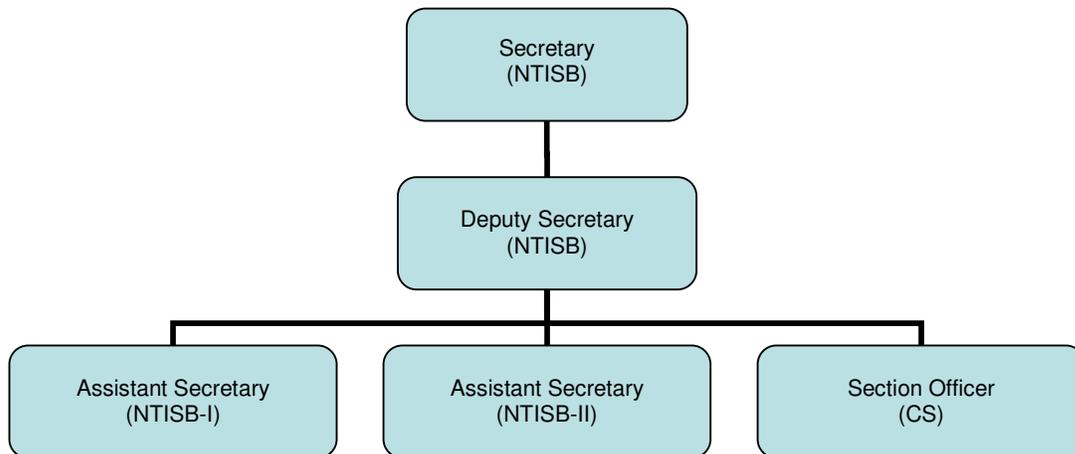
NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECURITY BOARD

Introduction

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

Organization

A team of officers comprising one Brigadier, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors is seconded from the Pakistan Army (Corps of Signals) to the Cabinet Division to perform the function of Secretariat for the Board. The NTISB Wing is organized as follows:-



Functions

1. Advise the Federal Government on the security aspects of National Policies concerning the employment and usage of all

- Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-related services.
2. Formulate and issue policies and government directives to ensure security in the use of ICT services in Armed Forces and all Civil Departments of the country in consultation with the IT Division and Electronic Government Directorate (EGD).
 3. Periodically review the National Security link with expansion of ICT services in the country and advise the Government accordingly.
 4. Assess the effectiveness of policies issued by the Government to regulate the security aspect of ICT services and identify the weak links to the concerned organizations for immediate remedial measures.
 5. Advise the Government on enactment of laws and defining prosecution channels to deal with the offences related to ICT Security breaches along with cyber crimes.
 6. Assign projects to the various official teams, government departments/agencies, universities/institutes and qualified citizens of Pakistan to develop IT and Telecom security equipment.
 7. Formulate training standards for the personnel deputed by user departments/organizations to handle the security aspects of ICT based services.
 8. Recommend remedial measures to restore security on known/revealed/reported compromises of telecommunications and IT procedures and systems.
 9. Periodic inspection of the Communication Security Centers established by government departments including cipher documents and equipment.

Major Activities

1. Inspection of Inland Crypto/Communications Security Centers.
2. Evaluation of Communications Security Cipher Equipment.
3. Addressing security concerns of stakeholders. Issuance of policy guidelines on various aspects.
4. Working on improvement of Diplomatic Communications.

5. Establishment of ICT R&D Lab at Department of Communication Security of Cabinet Division.
6. Addressing the Communications Security issues related to the AJK & the NAs.
7. Contributing to the formulation of IT Security policy by the Ministry of Information Technology.
8. Representing the Cabinet Division in inter-ministerial committees for evaluation of offensive websites.

ATTACHED DEPARTMENTS

Department of Communications Security

The Department of Communications Security is a highly sensitive organization, and in terms of Rule 25 of the Rules of Business 1973, not liable to report its activities in the Year Book. However, the activities of un-classified nature during the year 2007-08 included implementation of a development project titled "Establishment of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Research & Development Laboratory". The primary objective of the project is to design and develop indigenous hardware and software protection schemes. The aim of the project is to strengthen National Security by implementing the indigenous communication security systems. The ICT lab is functional and the necessary equipment has been purchased and installed. The research work has started and the project is likely to be completed in June 2008.

Department of Stationery and Forms

The Department of Stationery and Forms, Karachi, an attached Department of the Cabinet Division, is a service Department as defined under Article 59-A of the Accounts Code Volume-I.

Functions

1. Printing, stocking and supply of Civil Standard Forms in 47 Series (about 3000 varieties) like File Covers, Service Books, Diary Registers, Peon Books, Pension Papers, Pension Books, Cash Books, Draft Pads, ACR Forms etc. free of cost to all Federal Government Ministries/Divisions/Departments/ Offices etc throughout the country and Pak missions/embassies abroad.
2. Sale and distribution of official Publications and Gazettes (Weekly and Extraordinary)
3. Procurement and supply of election material to the Election Commission of Pakistan as and when demanded.

Activities

Performance of the Department during the year 2007-208 is as under:

| | | |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 1. | Revenue Receipt | Rs. 2.032 million |
| 2. | Indents received | 357 |
| 3. | Indents disposed of | 357 |
| 4. | Forms Supplied | 1,099,424 |
| 5. | Forms received from PCP (CSF) | 1,478,445 |
| 6. | Number of Print Orders placed on PCP at Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad | 168 |
| 7. | Number of Gazettes sold | 422,184 |
| 8. | Number of Publications sold | 798 |

National Archives of Pakistan

The National Archives of Pakistan is functioning under the National Archives Act, 1993 as an Attached Department of the Cabinet Division. Its primary function is preservation and management of public records and documents of enduring value and national significance for historians. Holdings of the National Archives as such include the record of Ministries/ Divisions, Private Collections, Newspapers, media records and microfilms. The most significant private collections are papers of the Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the All-India Muslim League Records. The NAP provides facilities of research and reference to the Government of Pakistan, research scholars and public. It also arranges exhibitions on National Days and special occasions.

Activities during 2007-08

1. Visits

- a. The NAP is always given due importance by the heads of the administrative Division and they provide guidance for running the department efficiently. In this regard Mr. Masood Alam Rizvi, Cabinet Secretary, and Mr. Ghiassuddin, Cabinet Secretary, visited the department on 17 July 2007 and 29 April, 2008 respectively for acquaintance about the Archives. They keenly viewed the various holdings of the NAP and appreciated the efforts for acquisition and preservation of archival material/record and adoption of various means for improvement.
- b. Mr. Atta Muhammad Raja, Additional Secretary (CS&M), Cabinet Division, also visited the NAP on 15-03-2008. He was briefed on the achievements of the department and taken on a visit to various units.
- c. The Prime Minister of Azad Jammu Kashmir, Sardar Atique Ahmad Khan, visited the NAP on 15-04-2008. He was briefed

on the NAP by the Director-General and taken on a visit to various sections of the NAP. He appreciated the efforts of the NAP in preserving archival material of historic significance.

- d. A group of M. Phil. and Ph.D scholars of the History Department of Quaid-i-Azam University visited the NAP on 16-04-2008 for acquaintance about research material.
- e. Another team of students alongwith their teachers from the History Department, Federal Government Post Graduate College, F-7/2, Islamabad visited the NAP on 13-03-2008.
- f. A similar visit was carried out by a group of students and teacher of the Library Science Department of Allama Iqbal Open University on 22-04-2008.
- g. A group of five Internees visited the NAP for acquaintance about archives. They visited the various sections of the NAP and participated in a question/answer session with the Director/Director-General, National Archives of Pakistan.

2. Digitization of Quaid-i-Azam Papers, Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah Papers and Freedom Movement Record

To facilitate researchers and meet the present-day challenges, the National Archives of Pakistan has started digitization of its holdings. The digitization of Quaid-i-Azam Papers, Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah Papers, and the Archives of Freedom Movement (All-India Muslim League) has been carried out during the year.

3. Research on Ayub Khan's Regime

Mr. Gohar Ayub Khan, Ex-Speaker, is compiling speeches, statements and interviews of Ex-President Field Martial Muhammad Ayub Khan. He was provided the relevant material on CD. The material comprised copies of Dawn, Karachi, from July 1966 to March 1969.

4. Scanning of Cartoons

Cartoons depict events from the history of political and social development of a nation. On the instructions of the Cabinet Secretary the National Archives of Pakistan has started a thorough search of the cartoons published in Newspapers. The work of scanning cartoons has been started from digitization of "The Civil and Military Gazette" and daily "Jang" from 1947 onward.

5. Expert advice

- i. The Fauji Foundation, Rawalpindi, approached the NAP to for guidance on the establishment of an Archive of the Organization. The Director, NAP, visited the organization on their invitation and briefed them on the prerequisites for establishing Archives.
- ii. Similarly, the Federal Board of Revenue was briefed about the prerequisites for establishing Archives on their request. A team of the Board visited the NAP on 9th August, 2007.
- iii. The Army Heritage Foundation also showed an interest in establishing its own archives. In this connection a team consisting of four members headed by Director Lt-Col (Retd) Kaleem Uddin, visited the NAP on 28-05-2008. They were briefed on the functions and objectives of the National Archives of Pakistan by the Director and Director-General.
- iv. A team from the Secretariat Training Institute (STI) consisting of ten faculty members visited the NAP on 29-05-2008 for acquaintance about functions of the department especially those regarding the records' management.
- v. The Director-General, along with the Director, NAP, attended a meeting of advisors for the National Monument Museum held on 30-04-2008 in the Museum.

6. Exhibition

The National Archives of Pakistan mounted a photographic exhibition from 28th August, 2007, to 30th August, 2007, at Bahria College, Naval Complex E-9, Islamabad. The Chief of the Naval Staff inaugurated the exhibition. Forty coloured billboards and twenty-five small panels containing rare photographs and documents on the independence struggle were displayed. Audio and Video documentaries were also demonstrated. Photocopies of diaries, papers of Quaid-i-Azam and a few old newspapers were also part of the exhibition. The Chief of the Naval Staff appreciated the efforts of the NAP in preservation of archival material. A large number of students of various schools besides the general public visited the exhibition.

7. Awareness Programme Regarding Record Management

- i. A crash programme has been started by the National Archives of Pakistan to create awareness on this important issue. Letters were sent to Secretaries of all the Ministries and Divisions with a request to nominate focal persons to coordinate with the NAP regarding record management.
- ii. Meetings with the Ministries of Water & Power and Finance were held on 31-03-2008 in the National Archives of Pakistan, Islamabad, to discuss the various aspects of Record Management. The Joint Secretary (Admn) to the Ministry of Water & Power, representatives of WAPDA, Private Power Infrastructure Board (PPIB), Alternate Energy Development Board (AEDB), NESPAK, Office of the Chief Engineering Adviser/Chairman Federal Flood Commission (CEA/CFFC), National Power Construction Company (NPCC) and the Pak Commissioner for Indus Water (PCIW) and the Section Officer along with the Superintendent (Record) from the Finance Ministry participated in the meeting. The Director-General, NAP, chaired the meeting and gave a detailed briefing on the activities of the NAP, particularly record management and the

role of the National Archives Act 1993 in acquisition and preservation of the historical record of Pakistan.

- iii. A meeting of focal persons of various ministries was held in the National Archives of Pakistan on 15-05-2008. The Director-General, National Archives of Pakistan, briefed them about the functions, objectives and procedures of archives. The Director, NAP, in a comprehensive discussion on record management explained the role and responsibilities of the officers dealing with record. Various clauses of the National Archives of Pakistan Act 1993 and Secretariat Instructions were discussed during the presentation. The participants also visited various sections for acquaintance about the archives and appreciated the efforts of the department in preserving the documentary heritage of the country.
- iv. As many as 84000 complaints/files of the Wafaqi Mohtasib Secretariat were scanned by the Review Committee on 20th September, 2007. Another meeting of the committee was held on 25-04-2008 to review 1477 files of the Pakistan Agriculture Research Council, Islamabad. Both the meetings were chaired by the Director-General, National Archives of Pakistan.
- v. A meeting regarding record management was held on 10-06-2008 in the office of IRSA at Sitara Market G-7 Markaz, Islamabad.
- vi. A meeting on the same subject was also held on 12-06-2008 with the AEDB at Sector F-8, Islamabad.
- vii. A meeting in connection with record management was held on 17-06-2008 with the PPIB at Sector F-7, Islamabad.
- viii. In connection with the awareness programme about the availability of archival material in the NAP, letters were written to various educational institutions in the country.

8. Meetings

- i. The Director and Deputy Director (Technical), National Archives of Pakistan, attended a meeting of the Technical/Standardization Committee of the Punjab Provincial Archives on 29th January, 2008, at Lahore to evaluate and finalize the specifications of a Hybrid Microfilming Camera for the Punjab Archives.
- ii. A meeting was also held to discuss the issue of relevance of Archives in respect of preservation and disposal of the record in Wafaqi Mohtasib Secretariat. The meeting was attended by the Secretary to Wafaqi Mohtasib, the Joint Secretary to the Law and Justice Division, and the NAP Director.

9. Acquisition of Begum Mehmooda Saleem Khan Collection

The collection of former Federal Minister of Health and Education Begum Mehmooda Saleem Khan, daughter of Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab during 1937-42, has been acquired from her grandson Mr. Omar Saleem Khan. The collection consists of 181 items which mainly brace photographs and books.

10. Accrual of Archival Material

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|------|
| i. | Government files | 4375 |
| ii. | Books | 275 |
| iii. | Press clipping files | 59 |

11. Conservation and Restoration

| Sr.No. | Activity | Quantity | Unit |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. | De-acidification | 1244 | Documents |
| 2. | Lamination | 680 | Documents |
| 3. | Trimming | 1405 | Documents |
| 4. | Guarding | 6450 | Documents |
| 5. | Traditional repair | 154 | Documents |
| 6. | Minor repair | 448 | Documents |

| Sr.No. | Activity | Quantity | Unit |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 7. | Dry Repair | 126 | Documents |
| 8. | Flattening | 1500 | Pages |
| 9. | Full cloth binding | 23 | Folders |
| 10. | Simple binding | 175 | Folders |
| 11. | Half cloth binding | 20 | Folders |
| 12. | Thermo binding (a) | 49 | Folders |
| 13. | -do- (b) | 1053 | Pages |
| 14. | Card Board binding | 192 | Folders |
| 15. | Fumigation (a) | 1060 | Books |
| 16. | -do- (b) | 670 | Files |

12. Reprography

| Sr.No. | Activity | Quantity | Unit |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. | Digitization | 23928 | Pages |
| 2. | Photographs | 756 | Copies. |
| 3. | Scanning | 6962 | Pages. |
| 4. | Photocopying | 7511 | Pages |
| 5. | Negative microfilms | 8173 | Pages |
| 6. | Positive microfilms | 1067 | Pages. |

13. Boxing and Labelling of Archival Material

- i. Government files 7321
- ii. Press clipping files 911

14. Stock-Taking

- i. Government files 10491
- ii. Books 7164

15. Listing

- i. Books 3078
- ii. Press clippings files 352

16. Accession

| | | |
|------|--------------------|------|
| i. | Government files | 2544 |
| ii. | Books | 5251 |
| iii. | Newspapers (Vols.) | 974 |

17. Arrangement

| | | |
|------|-----------------------|-------|
| i. | Books | 11301 |
| ii. | Govt. files | 9680 |
| iii. | Press clippings files | 1516 |
| iv. | Newspapers (vols.) | 1373 |
| v. | Journals (Vols.) | 200 |
| vi. | Catalogue Cards | 350 |

18. Classification

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Library books | 610 |
|---------------|-----|

19. REFERENCE SERVICES.

- i) One hundred and twenty-three scholars/researchers/students were provided reference services.
- ii) Ninety-four scholars were awarded new membership and issued Readers' Tickets.

Regulatory Bodies

Frequency Allocation Board

The Frequency Allocation Board (FAB) was established to take over the functions of Spectrum Management from the Pakistan Wireless Board (PWB). The Board has exclusive authority to allocate and assign 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 the FAB

1. Clearance of Cell/BTS Sites of Cellular Mobile and WLL Licensees

Work done regarding clearance of Cell/BTS sites for cellular mobile and WLL Licensees is mentioned below: -

| S. No. | Operators | Applications in 2007-08 | Sites Provisionally/ Formally Approved | Pending Cases |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | CMTS Mobile Operators | 8476 | 5300 | 2676 |
| 2 | WLL Operators | 1721 | 485 | 1236 |

2. FM Sound Broadcasting and Terrestrial TV Broadcasting

The FAB has worked to support the Government/PEMRA Electronic Media policy and to facilitate the establishment of new FM/TV broadcast stations. The following table shows a brief description of the broadcasting cases received from PEMRA, PBC and PTVC which were evaluated and processed: -

| S. No. | Name of Service | Cases Processed | Finalized | Under Process |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | FM | 19 | 14 | 5 |
| 2 | TV | 1 | -- | 1 |
| 3. | STL | 1 | -- | 1 |

3. Allocation of Frequencies to Civil Armed Forces, Govt. Agencies, Foreign Missions and Delegates etc.

In 2007-08, the FAB also processed a large number of applications for allocation of frequencies from the GHQ and private sector. The following tables show a glimpse of such cases processed at the SP&M Wing:-

| S. No. | Name of Service | Cases Processed | Finalized | Under Process |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | HF | 1 | 1 | - |
| 2. | VHF (Govt/Private) | 76 | 60 | 16 |
| 3. | UHF | 5 | 5 | - |

4. **Telecom Deregulation in AJK & Northern Areas**

As per deregulation policy, cellular mobile licences were awarded to major operators in 2006-2007. In addition to the availability of cellular mobile coverage, six (06) WLL licences were also awarded to different applicants in 2007-2008 to provide services to the customers.

5. **PAKSAT-1 Coordination**

a. The FAB is pursuing coordination with the ITU-identified Administration to achieve coordination agreements. The IFIC analysis has been carried out and response dispatched to different administrations on the basis of the ITU published data. Planned BSS assignments of Pakistan were submitted to the ITU. The N-Notice of PAKSAT-2 was resubmitted to the ITU while the Southern Beam filing of PAKSAT-1 was also submitted to the ITU.

b. The World Radio Communication Conference (WRC-07) was held in Geneva, Switzerland. The proposal of Pakistan for shifting of its BSS assignments from 38.2° E to 38° in order to consolidate spectrum resources at one orbital location was conditionally accepted by the WRC-07. The FAB is pursuing the affected administration to timely complete the coordination. Subsequent to the meeting of frequency coordination between the Administration of Pakistan and a joint delegation of the Administration of Cyprus and Greece at Nicosia, Cyprus, the Transponders of PAKSAT-1 were increased from 12 to 18 Ku band.

6. **Strategic Focus - Medium to Long Term**

Besides the above-mentioned work, the FAB also prepared basic studies and grounds for the following:

- a. The Policy guideline for allocation of frequencies for converged technologies/services like MMDS, WiBro etc.
- b. Auction of spectrum for IMT services.
- c. Availability of spectrum for Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting (both Audio & Video) in Pakistan.
- d. Management of frequency reuse in different bands in accordance with the best international practices.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER REGULATORY AUTHORITY

The National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) was established in January 1995 through a Presidential Ordinance and subsequently under the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act 1997 (Act No. XL of 1997) on 13th December, 1997. The Authority comprises a Chairman and four Members, one from each province, to be appointed by the Federal Government. Its Vice Chairman is appointed from amongst the Members by rotation.

Functions

1. Grants licences for Generation, Transmission and Distribution of electric power;
2. Prescribes the procedures and standards for investment programs of Generation, Transmission and Distribution companies;
3. Prescribes and enforces performance standards for Generation, Transmission and Distribution companies;
4. Establishes a uniform system of accounts by Generation, Transmission and Distribution companies;
5. Prescribes fees including the fee for grant of licences and renewal thereof;
6. Prescribes fines for contravention of the provisions of the Act;
7. Performs any other function incidental or consequential to any of the aforesaid functions.

Development Activities

During 2007-08, 365 regulatory meetings and 12 discussion meetings of the Authority with international agencies and government functionaries were held:

Regulatory meetings held during 2007-08

| Month | Regulatory Meetings held |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| July 07 | 34 |
| August 07 | 27 |
| September 07 | 36 |
| October 07 | 17 |
| November 07 | 32 |
| December 07 | 27 |
| January 08 | 30 |
| February 08 | 26 |
| March 08 | 27 |
| April 08 | 35 |
| May 08 | 26 |
| June 08 | 48 |
| Total: | 365 |

Detail of Discussion Meetings held during 2007-08

| Sr. No. | Date | Subject of Meeting |
|----------------|-------------|--|
| 1. | 31.07.07 | New Bong Hydropower Project Adjustment of Tariff for Variation in KIBOR/LIBOR |
| 2. | 03.09.07 | Development of Coal-Based Projects for Power Generation |
| 3. | 25.09.07 | Visit of SUNEC Wind Mill Generator Company delegation |
| 4. | 03.10.07 | Public-Private Partnership Mission – Meeting with World Bank |
| 5. | 10.10.07 | USAID/SARI Energy – meeting with the Acting Chairman, NEPRA |
| 6. | 22.10.07 | Meeting of IFC (World Bank Group) Mission |
| 7. | 02.11.07 | Appointment of the CMC Vice-President on November 2, 2007 Sonda–Jherruk Coal Mine and Power Plant Project. |
| 8. | 19.03.08 | Request of All-Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA) for meeting with NEPRA |
| 9. | 28.04.08 | Establishment & Commencement of Central Power Purchasing Agency (CPPA) – Asian Development Bank |
| 10. | 19.05.08 | Meeting on 1000-1200 MW imported Coal Based Integrated Power Projects near Gadani |
| 11. | 21.05.08 | Energy Sector Mission – World Bank |

| Sr. No. | Date | Subject of Meeting |
|----------------|-------------|--|
| 12. | 22.05.08 | Formulation of the Medium Term Renewable Energy Policy |

Details of some other development activities are given below:-

1. LICENSING

Role of NEPRA in Mitigating Power Crisis

Pakistan is currently facing an acute power shortage. Taking stock of this situation, NEPRA decided to allow Captive Power Plants (having surplus power from own consumption) of 50 MW or less generation capacity to sell power to Distribution Companies and Bulk Power Consumers at mutually agreed rates. NEPRA allowed these plants to sell surplus power after submission of generation licence application. NEPRA has also shortened the procedure for granting Generation Licences to Captive Power Plants. Eleven Captive Power Plants have applied for grant of Generation Licences with a total installed capacity of 190.063 MW and a surplus capacity of 65.804 MW:

| Sr. No. | Company | Installed Capacity (MW) | Surplus Power to be sold (MW) |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Almoiz Industries Limited, Lahore | 27.00 | 15.00 |
| 2. | Crescent Textile Mills Limited, Lahore | 28.40 | 4.00 |
| 3. | Din Textile Mills Limited, Lahore | 9.70 | 2.20 |
| 4. | Haji Mohammad Ismail Mills Limited, Karachi | 1.905 | 1.90 |
| 5. | Indus Sugar Mills Limited, Lahore | 11.00 | 4.00 |
| 6. | Nishat Mills Limited, Lahore | 77.886 | 15.50 |
| 7. | Prosperity Weaving Mills Limited, Lahore | 6.90 | 6.00 |
| 8. | Roomi Fabrics Limited, Multan | 4.50 | 1.00 |

| Sr. No. | Company | Installed Capacity (MW) | Surplus Power to be sold (MW) |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9. | Sapphire Textile Mills Limited, Karachi | 5.01 | 4.404 |
| 10. | Shadman Cotton Mills Limited, Lahore | 9.25 | 3.80 |
| 11. | Shakarganj Mills Limited, Jhang | 8.512 | 8.00 |
| | TOTAL | 190.063 | 65.804 |

In addition to the above, it is expected that capacity in excess of 2000 MW will be added to the system in the next year and a half as per the licences granted to IPPs.

Achievements

Ten (10) new generation licences were granted:

| Sr. No. | Name of Licensee | Installed Capacity (MW) | Licence | Date |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. | Nishat Power Limited | 202.179 | IGSPL/15/2007 | 6-Sep-07 |
| 2. | Nishat Chunian Power Limited | 202.179 | IGSPL/14/2007 | 6-Sep-07 |
| 3. | Engro Energy (Pvt.) Limited | 226.52 | IGSPL/13/2007 | 26-Jul-07 |
| 4. | Bestway Power Limited | 224.35 | IGSPL/18/2008 | 12-Jun-08 |
| 5. | Intergen Private Limited | 165.285 | IGSPL/16/2008 | 1-Jan-08 |
| 6. | Liberty Power Tech. Limited | 202.179 | IGSPL/17/2008 | 10-Apr-08 |
| 7. | Hub Power Company Limited (HUBCO) | 224.35 | IGSPL/19/2008 | 23-Jun-08 |
| 8. | Zorlu Enerji Pakistan Limited | 49.5 | WPGL/06/2008 | 21-Jan-08 |
| 9. | Ibrahim Fibers Ltd. | 31.8 | SGC/33/2007 | 10-Oct-07 |
| 10. | Shakarganj Mills Limited | 8.512 | SGC/34/2007 | 12-Nov-07 |
| | Grand Total | 1536.854 | | |

Sixteen generation, one transmission and four distribution licence cases were in an advanced stage of processing.

NEPRA issued four Licensee Proposed Modifications (LPM) and cancelled one existing licence:

| Sr. No. | Name of Licensee | LPM/APM/ Cancellation |
|----------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. | WAPDA Hydel (Decommissioning of Jabban Hydel Power Station) | LPM |
| 2. | Sapphire Power Generation Limited | LPM |
| 3. | Mahmood Textile Mills Limited | LPM |
| 4. | Bhenero Energy Limited | LPM |
| 5. | Sapphire Energy Limited | Cancellation |

Nine (09) Power Acquisition Requests of the Central Power Purchasing Agency of National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC) were approved:

| Sr. No. | Name of Applicant |
|----------------|---|
| 1. | Nishat Power Limited |
| 2. | Nishat Chunian Power Limited |
| 3. | KAPCO Extension Project |
| 4. | Liberty Power Tech. Limited |
| 5. | Zorlu Enerji Pakistan Limited |
| 6. | Bestway Power Limited |
| 7. | Hub Power Company Limited (HUBCO) |
| 8. | Imported Coal Project of AES Pakistan (Private) Limited |
| 9. | Suki Kinari Hydro Power Project |

2. TARIFF

a) Indicative Tariff

The following indicative tariffs were given to facilitate investors:

i) Coal

In order to tap the huge potential of generation of electricity through coal, NEPRA gave an indicative tariff for power generation through local coal.

ii) Bagasse

Another indicative tariff was determined for power generation through Bagasse in order to tap the substantial excess capacity available with the sugar industry for dispatch to the local/national grid.

b) Mechanism for Hydel Power Generation

To encourage the development of hydropower sector, a speedy tariff determination mechanism for hydropower projects was developed. The mechanism provides details and procedures at various stages of project development.

i. ICB

NEPRA has also facilitated the Private Power & Infrastructure Board (PPIB), Government of Pakistan, by providing tariff benchmark parameters to expedite early evaluation of International Competitive Bidding (ICB) to induct on priority 1500 MW capacity in the power sector.

Achievements:

The Authority decided cases of twenty (20) petitions regarding generation tariff of Independent Power Producers and Power Generation Companies. Cases of motion for leave for review of four (04) Independent Power Producers and distribution tariff of Ex-Wapda DISCOs were also decided:

| Generation | Distribution |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Jamshoro Power Company | Faisalabad Electric Supply Company Limited (FESCO) |
| Northern Power Generation Company | Gujranwala Power Company Limited (GEPCO) |
| Best Way Power Limited (2) | Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO) |
| Blue Star Energy (Pvt) Limited | Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited (LESCO) |

| Generation | Distribution |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Engro Energy (Pvt.) Limited | Multan Electric Power Company Limited (MEPCO) |
| Foundation Power Company Limited | Hyderabad Electric Supply Company Limited (HESCO) |
| Halmore Power Generation Company (2) | Peshawar Electric Supply Company Limited (PESCO) |
| HUBCO-Narowal Limited | Quetta Electric Supply Company Limited (QESCO) |
| Japan Power Generation Limited | |
| Kohinoor Energy Limited | |
| Liberty Power Tech Limited | |
| Malakand-III (SHYDO) | |
| Milergo Pakistan Limited | |
| Orient Power Company Limited | |
| Pakistan Sugar Mills Association | |
| Saif Power Limited (2) | |
| Sapphire Electric Company Limited | |
| Tapal Energy Limited | |
| Win Power | |
| Zolru Enerji Limited (2) | |

Besides, 74 adjustments on account of fuel price variation and CPI indexation were made in the tariffs of Jamshoro Power Company, Northern Power Generation Company, Lakhra Power Generation Company, Karachi Electric Supply Company and Chashma Nuclear Power Plant.

3. STANDARDS AND CODES

a. Compliance and Monitoring

To improve capacity building of professionals of DISCOs and to ensure timely submission of the prescribed reporting formats, meetings were held with all the DISCOs on a regular basis. The Authority approved Draft Generation Performance Standards in March 2008 for circulation to stakeholders for their comments. The Draft Standards were being reviewed in view of the comments received from the stakeholders and finalization is expected in fiscal year 2008-09.

b. Uniform System of Accounts Rules

The Authority approved and prescribed a Uniform System of Accounts Rules. The document sets the benchmark for the formats on

which licensees would submit their financial reports. The accounting system is Oracle-based and all the relevant data can be transmitted online. Other activities included discussion of various aspects of Grid Code and its implementation in a two-day workshop in Islamabad in December 2007, applicability of Grid Code to Wind Energy Projects and development of Safety Code.

4. INDUSTRY STRUCTURE AND PRIVATIZATION

The case of Karachi Electric Supply Company was reviewed and analyzed for post-privatization performance. The private financial advisors of Faisalabad Electric Supply Company also met with NEPRA. NEPRA is a member of the working group created to transform NTDC into CPPA, System Operator and Contract Manager as per NTDC Licence. During the fiscal year 2007-08, the process remained underway for developing market rules for power purchase. Other activities included participation in meetings on issues related to development of coal and hydel policies and power sector assistance.

5. CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Authority received 582 complaints, of which more than 80% were addressed while the remaining were under process. Most of the complaints filed by consumers were related to technical and commercial issues. The Authority was in final stages of prescribing the complaint-handling procedure and the procedure for cases pertaining to illegal abstraction of electricity. Discussion meetings with key stakeholders were held and a conclusion arrived at.

Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority

The Federal Government established the Natural Gas Regulatory Authority in the year 2000 and subsequently, the Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) was created under the OGRA Ordinance, 2002. The vision behind the establishment of OGRA was to foster competition, increase private investment and ownership in the midstream and downstream petroleum industry by protecting the public interests through efficient regulations. The Authority comprises a Chairman and three Members viz Member (Oil), Member (Finance), and Member (Gas), who are professionals with rich experience in their respective fields. They can serve for a maximum of two terms subject to retirement on attaining the age of 65 years.

Development Activities

1. Natural Gas Sector

OGRA issued 14 licences for transmission, distribution, storage and sale of Natural Gas including the following two licences:

- Star Power Generation Limited for Transmission of Natural Gas,
- SNGPL for Gas Storage Facility.

i) Determination of Revenue Requirement (RR)

One of the main functions of the Authority is determination of revenue requirement (i.e. prescribed price) of natural gas utilities, which are currently entitled to a minimum return of 17.5% (SNGPL) and 17% (SSGC) of their operating assets before tax and financial charges. The Authority holds open public hearings and carries out in-depth scrutiny of the capital and operating expenditures, aiming to ensure cost-effective operation of the gas utilities and thereby protect the interest of the consumers. Summaries of the petitions of SNGPL and SSGCL decided by OGRA during 2007-08 are given below:-

Summary of Revenue Requirement - SNGPL

| PARTICULARS | 2006-07 Actual | 2007-08 RERR-II | 2008-09 Estimates |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Volume (BBTU) | 541,589 | 559,003 | 597,306 |
| Cost of Gas (Rs/MMBTU) | 183.11 | 186.24 | 256.83 |
| T&D Cost and Depreciation (Rs/MMBTU) | 17.94 | 22.76 | 25.75 |
| Return on Assets (Rs/ MMBTU) | 11.13 | 11.36 | 12.60 |
| Other Income (Rs/ MMBTU) | (4.33) | (4.13) | (5.21) |
| Revenue Requirement (Rs. Million) | 114,920 | 128,503 | 176,306 |

Summary of Revenue Requirement - SSGCL

| PARTICULARS | 2006-07 Actual | 2007-08 RERR-II | 2008-09 Estimates |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Volume (BBTU) | 335,363 | 401,754 | 383,833 |
| Cost of Gas (Rs/ MMBTU) | 188.56 | 197.68 | 267.85 |
| T&D Cost and Depreciation (Rs/MMBTU) | 16.84 | 20.21 | 15.27 |
| Return on Assets (Rs/ MMBTU) | 11.10 | 12.91 | 15.31 |
| Other Income (Rs/ MMBTU) | (16.61) | (12.60) | (19.02) |
| Revenue Requirement (Rs. Million) | 72,606 | 92,733 | 114,768 |

ii) Reduction in Unaccounted for Gas (UFG)

The "Unaccounted For Gas (UFG)" commonly known as line losses, covers operational losses, leakages, measurement losses, gas theft etc. In order to improve operational efficiency of the gas utilities, the Authority fixed "upper" and "lower" benchmarks for 2007-08 which are juxtaposed below with actual achievement:-

UFG Benchmarks

| | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| SSGCL- Actual | 6.61 | 7.06 | 7.01 |
| Allowed per Benchmark | 5.70-6.00 | 5.40-6.00 | 5.10-6.00 |
| SNGPL – Actual | 6.59 | 7.77 | 8.41* |
| Allowed per Benchmark | 5.70-6.00 | 5.40-6.00 | 5.10-6.00 |

* Tentative

iii) Human Resource Cost

The Authority had developed an HR benchmark on experimental basis for a period of three years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2007-08, set by indexing a base year (2004-05). Savings or excess in HR cost will be shared equally between the companies and consumers. This has helped to contain the HR cost without micro-analysis. The existing benchmark will be reviewed by the Authority after the actual results for 2007-08 are available.

iv) Approval of Agreements

In pursuance of NGRA (Licencing) Rules, 2002, 4 Gas Sale Agreements (GSAs) between Producers and Licensees and 7 Gas Sale/Supply Agreements between Licensees & Retail Consumers were approved.

v) LNG

OGRA prepared the LNG Rules which were subsequently notified for effective regulation of the LNG sector proactively. One company requested for issuance of OGRA Licence for production of LNG through liquefaction and storage, which was under process.

2. CNG Sector

OGRA is regulating the CNG sector under Rule 6 of the CNG (Production & Marketing) Rules, 1992. The investor-friendly policies have made Pakistan one of the largest CNG users in the world having about 2200 operational CNG stations and more than 1.6 million CNG vehicles. During 2007-2008, OGRA issued 674 provisional licences for construction of CNG stations and 750 marketing licences for operation of CNG stations. In order to improve the quality of performance through competition among the third-party inspectors, the Authority has appointed internationally recognized inspectors to inspect the CNG facilities.

3. LPG Sector

The Authority is responsible for issuing licences to establish LPG production, processing, storing, filling or distribution facilities under the

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Production and Distribution) Rules, 2001. There were 10 LPG-producing companies with a production capacity of approx. 1,503 Metric Tons (MT) per day and 53 LPG marketing companies operating across the country, while 143 licences for construction, storage and filling facilities had been issued. During 2007-08, OGRA issued 12 licences for marketing of LPG and 03 licences for construction of LPG Storage and Filling plants. Moreover, OGRA simplified the licensing procedures to promote investment in the LPG supply/distribution infrastructure and ensure healthy market competition. Strict enforcement of international standards was also being ensured through induction of experienced and reputed third-party inspectors.

4. Investment in CNG, LPG and & Natural Gas Sector

OGRA is playing its vital regulatory role to increase private investment in the midstream and downstream petroleum industry. An additional investment of about Rs. 13 billion was made in the CNG and LPG sectors during 2007-08 whereas total investment in the sectors as of June 30, 2008 stood around Rs. 78 billion. The activity in both the sectors during 2007-08 has generated more than 20,000 direct/ indirect jobs while the total direct/indirect employment opportunities in the CNG and LPG sectors, till date, stand at more than 100,000. In addition, Rs. 14 billion investment was made by SNGPL and SSGCL in the transmission and distribution infrastructure during the fiscal year 2007-08 whereas their cumulative investment for the last six years stood around Rs. 64 billion.

5. Midstream and Downstream Oil Sectors

The Authority regulates the Midstream & Downstream Oil Sector under Section 44 of the OGRA Ordinance relating to transfer of regulatory work under the existing Pakistan Oil (Refining, Blending, Transportation, Storage and Marketing) Licensing Rules, 1971. Consequently, OGRA is processing cases for issuance of licences for oil refineries, offshore loading/unloading facility, and registration of Lube oil/blending/ reclamation plants.

6. Price Notifications

OGRA issues price notifications in respect of: (i) Well-head prices - half-yearly, (ii) POL Prices - fortnightly, (iii) Natural Gas Prescribed Prices - 3 times a year, (iv) Natural Gas Retail prices-twice a year, and (v) Reasonable LPG Producers Prices - monthly

7. Complaint Resolution Procedure/Performance

OGRA deals with complaints against licensees in accordance with the OGRA Compliant Resolution Procedure Regulations, 2003 (CRPR). A dedicated Complaints Redressal Department is resolving public complaints against licensees in the regulated sectors expeditiously. A summary of the complaints dealt during 2007-08 is given below:-

Status of Complaints and Appeals (2007-08)

| Category | Natural Gas | LPG | CNG | OIL | Total |
|---|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Complaints received* | 1470 | 64 | 44 | 16 | 1594 |
| Complaints resolved/disposed | 1036 | 64 | 41 | 13 | 1154 |
| Complaints under process | 434 | 0 | 03 | 03 | 440 |
| Appeals to the Authority against decisions of the Designated Officers | 44 | - | - | - | 44 |
| Appeals decided by the Authority | 30 | - | - | - | 30 |
| Appeals to the High Court against decisions of the Authority | 02 | | | | 02 |

**includes 293 complaints carried forward*

On OGRA's intervention, gas utilities provided 409 delayed gas connections and relief of Rs. 26.77 million to consumers in gas-billing cases during 2007-08. OGRA's intervention resulted in direct benefit/relief to 510 complainants, mostly domestic consumers.

Targets & Achievements (2007-08)

| Activity | Targets | Achievements |
|--|----------------|---------------------|
| CNG Provisional licences for construction of CNG stations: | 1000 | 674 |

| Activity | Targets | Achievements |
|---|----------------|---------------------|
| Marketing licences for operation of CNG stations | 300 | 750 |
| Vehicles on CNG (Cumulative) (in Million) | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| (Addition) | 250,000 | 400,000 |
| LPG | | |
| Provisional licences for construction of LPG filling plant | 20 | 03 |
| Marketing licences for LPG filling plant: | 6 | 12 |
| LPG Production (Tons/day) | 1,600 | 1,503 |
| Prices | | |
| Maximum Base Sock Price of LPG (Total Determinations) | 12 | 05 |
| Wellhead Gas Price Notifications | 84 | 87 |
| Notifications of Prescribed Price for Gas Companies | 06 | 06 |
| Gas Sale Price Notification on the advice of Federal Government | 2 | 2 |
| Computation and notification of Petroleum Product Prices on fortnightly basis | 24 | 27 |
| Determination of revenue requirements of gas utilities including reviews | 08 | 11 |
| Capacity Building: | | |
| i. Foreign training | 10 | 05 |
| ii. Local training/localized training | 40 | 43 |
| Gas Sale Agreements: | | |
| Between Producers & Licensees: | 8 | 4 |
| Between Licensees & Retail Consumers: | 8 | 7 |
| Complaints | | |
| Complaints against Natural Gas, OIL, CNG and LPG companies: | 1200 | 1594 |
| Hearings of appeals by the Authority against decisions of the designated officers | 40 | 40 |

Pakistan Telecommunication Authority

Background

The PTA was created in 1996 by the enactment of Pakistan Telecom (Re-organization) Act 1996 by the Parliament. The prime objective of PTA is to promote the availability of a wide range of high-quality, efficient, cost-effective and competitive telecom services throughout Pakistan. The Authority is an independent regulator empowered to issue licences to private investors for installation of telecom systems and provision of services to the people of Pakistan.

Regulatory Activities

The PTA took various decisions and performed tasks in continuation of the process of liberalization to create a conducive environment for healthy competition in the telecommunications industry to best serve the interest of the consumers.

Fixed Line Licences awarded for AJ&K and NAs

The AJ&K council adopted the Pakistan Telecom Act, 1996, and extended PTA's jurisdiction to the AJK and the NAs. In response, the PTA awarded cellular Mobile licences to four operators extending their services to the region. Later, a fifth operator (China Mobile) was also licensed. Until now, the SCO had monopoly in fixed-line services in the AJK & the NAs. This monopoly came to an end on 28 May 2008. The PTA awarded Long Distance International (LDI), Fixed Local Loop (FLL), Wireless Local Loop (WLL) and Class Value-Added Services licences. In all, 24 licences were awarded to 13 companies (Link Direct, Wateen, Telenor, PTCL, World Call, Inter World, Sky Telecom, Great Bear, WOL, DaleelTeq, BTC, Cybernet, and Mobilink). The AJK Council would gain around \$170,000 against this issue of licences as an initial amount. The PTA had already paid Rs. 1.2 billion to the AJK and the NAs against the licensing of 5

cellular companies, i.e. Mobilink, Telenor, WArid Telecom, UFone, in June 2006 and of CMPak in August 2007.

Gold Medals awarded to University Students

To promote academic research and build close linkages with the distinguished accredited universities/ institutes in the disciplines of Telecom, the PTA decided that each year five top projects in Telecom/IT disciplines from the accredited universities of Pakistan would be awarded PTA Gold Medals with a prize money of Rs. 50,000. Students of final year in the universities were eligible to contest for the awards. It was also decided that one award (out of five) will be exclusively dedicated to the relevant universities of Baluchistan.

For this purpose, the PTA approached all the relevant accredited universities and widely published the same in the national press for the contest. In response, the PTA received 18 projects related to the IT, Telecom and Regulations. Universities/institutes like the UET, LUMS, COMSATS, FAST and NUST forwarded the best projects of their Universities for the competition. A committee was formed in PTA to scrutinize the projects. After careful scrutiny, the Committee chose 5 projects out of 18 for the award. These five projects were authored and completed by nine students. Out of a total of nine, four were female graduates.

Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Yousaf Raza Gillani awarded Gold Medals along with cash prizes worth Rs. 50,000 to each project of the shining students on 17 May 2008 at a ceremony held in relation to celebrate the Telecom Day in Islamabad. The PTA Chairman has directed that in future the prize money shall be doubled.

Mobile Termination Rates reduced

The Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA), has reduced the Mobile Termination Rates (MTR) with effect from 1st June 2008 by about 30%. The Authority announced cost-based interconnection (termination)

charges for fixed-line as well as cellular mobile operators vide its recent determination.

The Authority after considering the results of cost models, international benchmarks and other factors, issued a short determination whereby the Mobile Termination Rates have been reduced by 28%, i.e. from RS. 1.25 to Rs. 0.90 over a period of two and half years. This reduction is mainly due to a rapid growth in the mobile market of Pakistan. It is expected that the reduction in the MTR would reduce the fixed to mobile tariffs as well as off-net tariffs for cellular mobile operators resulting in more affordable telecom services for the general public.

Revision of APC

The Authority received recommendations from the licensees for uplift/increase in APC charges with the view to increase proliferation of Local Loop infrastructure and to provide LDI operators more flexibility in negotiating with the foreign carriers terminating in Pakistan. A hearing was held on 12th March 2008 at PTA Headquarters to consider various aspects of an increase in the APC along with measures to curb gray traffic through the newly-installed traffic monitoring system.

The final hearing was held on 28th March 2008 at PTA Headquarters where the PTCL, along with other LDI operators, submitted their proposal for an increase in the APC and Settlement rates and establishment of ICH. Having heard the various stakeholders of industry, the Authority decided that APC would be increased to US\$ 0.05 and Settlement Rates to US\$ 0.10 from 1st May 2008, whereas technical and financial details of the ICH/Interconnect Exchange will be determined in due course of time.

Renewal of PMCL (Mobilink) Cellular Licences

In 1992, the Government of Pakistan awarded a third CMT licence to the Pakistan Mobile Communication Limited (PMCL) "Mobilink". The company established the Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) network. As per the Cellular policy issued in 2004, old Mobile licences are required to be renewed on the same terms and conditions as envisaged

by the policy and the new Licences issued to Telenor and Warid in open auction in 2004. The Licence of Mobilink was expiring on July 5, 2007, and upon completion of its first tenure of 15 years starting from the year 1992, the licence of Mobilink has been renewed for another 15 years in July 2007. The first installment of the initial licence fee US\$ 14.55 Million has been paid and the remaining amount of the initial 50% licence fee shall be paid in six installments over a period of three years while Mobilink will also have to submit a performance bond for the rollout obligations.

Mobile Numbers Changed From 7 to 8 digits

The Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) has successfully completed the first two (most critical) phases of migration of cellular mobile subscriber numbers from 7 to 8 digits as of 1st April 2008. The dialing codes of all mobile companies have also been changed from 4 digits to 3. According to the new Mobile Numbering Plan, all mobile numbers in the country would now comprise 8 digits by moving the last digit of the dialing code into the subscriber number so that the dialing code would be reduced to 3 digits (i.e. 0333-51xxxxx would now be 033-351xxxxx).

Online Access to UAN & Toll Free Numbers

The PTA is committed to simplify all its procedure and automate most of its services for the convenience of general masses as well as for businesses. The Universal Access Number (UAN) has become increasingly important for small and medium businesses in the county where businesses can have various phones behind one number. To facilitate customers, the PTA has started receiving applications online. Users can request online for allocation, cancellation and addition of location against the existing UAN, toll-free and the UIN.

Surveys/Inspections

The PTA is ensuring that all service providers provide efficient, trouble-free and affordable services to their subscribers. For this, the PTA

through its Zonal Offices at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Quetta and Muzaffarabad, conducts surveys/inspections of all service providers including fixed line, mobile, card payphone and Internet Service Providers from time to time.

Technical Solution to counter Illegal Telecom Traffic

The PTA had taken several regulatory measures to counter the grey (Illegal) traffic in the country which is causing huge losses to the national exchequer and to the operators in Pakistan who have invested heavily in the telecommunications infrastructure. However, PTA efforts could not be fruitful and a loss of about US\$ 50 million (Rs 3 billion approx) accrued per annum to national exchequer. The PTA has acquired a technical solution to check the illegal traffic in the country. To overcome this menace, the Authority has signed an agreement with "Inbox Business Technologies" to acquire and deploy a Technical Solution. This solution would analyse the telecom traffic coming into Pakistan, thus helping to detect the grey traffic.

WiMax Services in Pakistan

The WiMax networks and Wireless Broadband services have been commercially launched across the country heralding a new milestone in the Telecom sector of Pakistan. The launch of commercial WiMax services has positioned Pakistan as a global leader (first) to initiate wide deployment of WiMax Broadband services that would be available to its consumer's nation-wide.

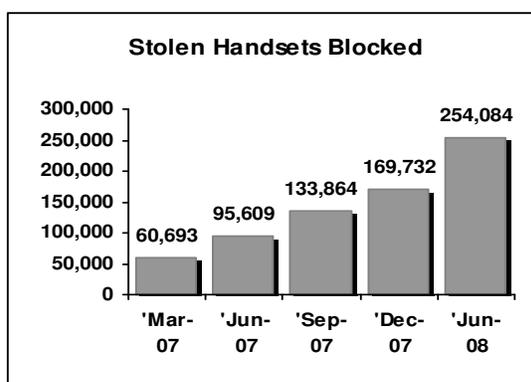
Wateen Telecom, an international telecom player, is offering commercial WiMax services in most parts of the country. Mytel, a local operator, has also launched its commercial operation in Peshawar. On the same front, other Wireless Local Loop operators, including Link Direct, Burraq, PTCL, Z-WLL and Cybernet, are busy in the deployment of Broadband networks. Several of these operators are in their testing phase and will soon be able to offer commercial WiMax or related high-speed services in the country.

Rural Telephony

The PTA launched a project of Telecentres (Rabta Ghar) across Pakistan to provide basic telecom facilities to people who cannot afford such facilities on their own. For this purpose, the PTA sought applications from all over Pakistan and short-listed genuine applicants after appropriate verifications. Initially, it planned to set up approximately 400 Telecentres free of cost. In the first phase, 110 Telecentres (Rabta Ghars) have been deployed so far throughout Pakistan, including the AJK & the NAs. The remaining 323 Telecentres will be deployed fairly soon.

Progress on IMEI System

To overcome the mobile handset theft problem, the PTA introduced a technical solution in September 2006 in collaboration with the City Police Liaison Committee (CPLC) where the stolen mobile Handsets can be made dysfunctional by tracking the IMEI numbers of the stolen Mobile terminals.



The solution has been quite successful since its launch and so far over 254,084 mobile handsets have been made non-operative across Pakistan.

Sector Accomplishment

FDI in Telecom Sector

In the last 2-3 years, the Telecom sector has attracted record inflows of FDI. During the

| FDI in Telecom Sector | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------|----------|---------|
| | US\$ Million | | | |
| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| Total FDI | 1,524.00 | 3,521.00 | 5,124.91 | 5,152.8 |
| FDI in Telecom | 494.4 | 1,905.10 | 1,824.20 | 1,438.6 |
| Telecom Share (%) | 32.4 | 54.1 | 35.6 | 27.9 |

year 2007-08, the sector received over US\$ 1,438 million FDI and

emerged as the only Sector of the economy to attract such huge investment. In the year 2007-08, the telecom sector received 27% share of the total FDI.

Contribution to the National Exchequer

The Telecom sector is also a major contributor in generating revenues for the Government. During 2007-08, the total revenue collected by the Government in the form of taxes and PTA deposits was more than Rs 111.63 billion. The Government had collected a total GST/CED of Rs. 11.5 billion in 2002-03 on telecom services, which was increased to Rs. 44.61 billion in 2007-08.

Telecom Contribution to Exchequer

(Rs. in Billions)

| Period | GST | Activation Tax | PTA Deposits | Others | Total |
|---------|-------|----------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 2002-03 | 11.5 | 1.91 | 0.47 | 15.75 | 29.63 |
| 2003-04 | 12.1 | 4.02 | 0.69 | 21.59 | 38.40 |
| 2004-05 | 20.5 | 7.53 | 17.72 | 21.38 | 67.13 |
| 2005-06 | 26.8 | 11.40 | 17.38 | 21.55 | 77.10 |
| 2006-07 | 36.28 | 17.58 | 9.72 | 36.95 | 100.55 |
| 2007-08 | 44.6 | 19.20 | 10.86 | 37.96 | 111.63 |

Others include custom duties, WH Tax and other taxes.

Telecom Sector Growth

Teledensity

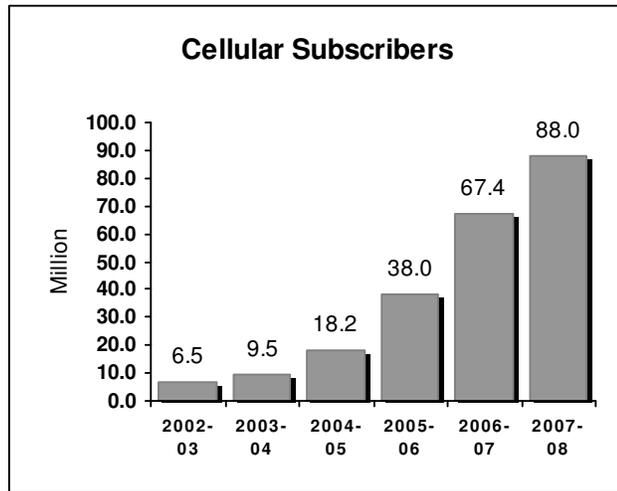
The Teledensity in the country has improved manifold and reach 59% in 2007-08. This improvement is mainly attributed to the cellular mobile sector. Fixed Teledensity has slightly declined from 3.4% in 2005-06 to 2.8% in 2007-08. The major reason behind this decline is the move of subscribers from fixed line to wireless-based services like WLL and mobile services. The WLL sector is performing well, with its teledensity reaching 1.4% in 2007-08.

| Teledensity | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| Fixed | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Cellular | 3.3 | 8.3 | 22.2 | 40.9 | 54.7 |
| WLL | | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Total | 6.3 | 11.9 | 26.2 | 45.1 | 58.9 |

*FLL Teledensity upto Mar-08

Cellular Mobile

Pakistan has become one of the fastest-growing mobile markets among the emerging telecom markets. This year the sector grew by 130% whereas the average growth rate in the last 4 years was more than 122%. Today the total subscriber base stands at 88.0



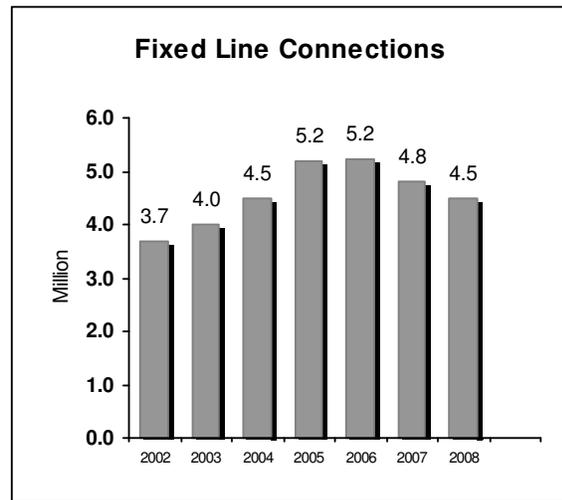
million, whereas it was 34.5 million in 2006 and 12.7 million in 2005. This tremendous growth is attributed to many internal and external factors starting from deregulation down to implementation of Mobile Number Portability. The government and the regulator are trying their best to facilitate the sector and making every effort to provide mobile access to every corner of the country. All operators are increasing their networks to more and more cities/towns/villages. Upto March 2008, more than 7,880 cities/ towns and villages are covered by mobile networks of one or all operators.

Long Distance and International

The Long-Distance and International (LDI) segment has evolved after deregulation of the Pakistan telecom sector in 2004. The PTA awarded 14 licences for Long-Distance and International services. Out of these 14 LDI licences, only Multinet has not started its services. The LDI operators are performing aggressively in the local market by offering affordable tariffs for a large number of countries. The PTCL also reduced its tariffs at the end of 2006 and an international direct-dialing facility is now available on every PTCL connection. Similarly, the international dialing facility from mobile numbers has also revolutionized the LDI segment. The sector witnessed a blooming health wherein telecom consumers enjoyed international dialing as low as Rs. 2 per minute (to specific countries).

Fixed Local Loop Services

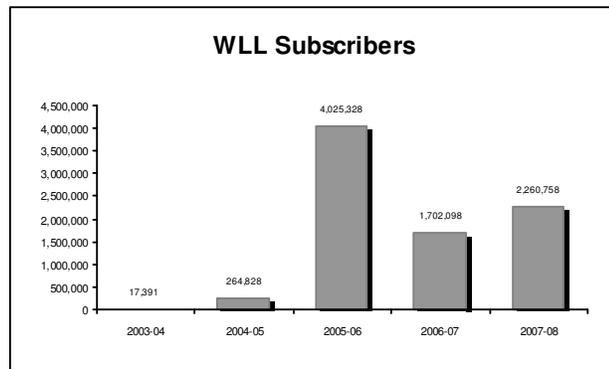
The Pakistan Telecom Authority awarded 38 fixed local loop licences with the deregulation of telecom sector; however, for one reason or the other the sector could not take off. So far, 6 companies have launched their services, with limited coverage in a few cities of Punjab and Sindh.



Fixed-line telephony in Pakistan is one of the difficult areas where the incumbent operator, PTCL, holds monopoly with a share of more than 98% of the total Fixed-line subscribers. There are 4.5 million FLL subscribers in 2008 while the teledensity is 2.9%.

Wireless Local Loop

Wireless Local Loop services were introduced in Pakistan after deregulation of the local loop sector in 2004. The Authority auctioned frequency for commercial



operations of WLL services. A total of 17 companies won WLL licences out of which six operators obtained WLL licence in all 14 telecom regions after winning the frequency. Out of these 17 WLL companies, 7 (PTCL, WorldCall, Telegard, Great Bear, Wi-Tribute, Wateen and Mytel) are fully operational. A recent development is the introduction of Wimax technology by WLL operators. Total WLL subscribers have reached 2.2 million while the teledensity is 1.4. The sector has witnessed 132% growth in subscribers during 2007-08. There are a total of 225,980 wireless PCOs in Pakistan.

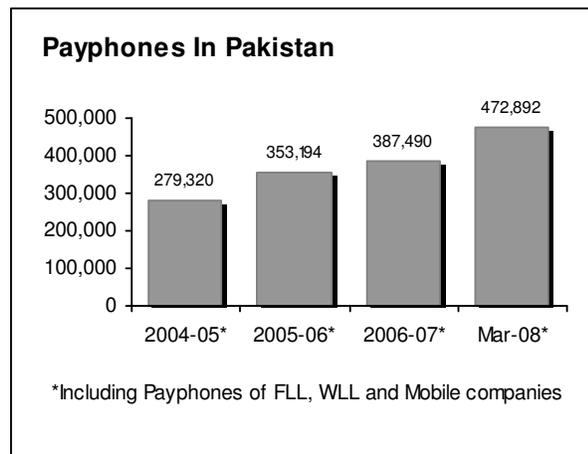
Value Added Services

The Value-Added Services have been deregulated since 1990 in Pakistan and private operators are providing these services to consumers.

The PTA used to issue various licences for these services; however, in 2005 it introduced a Class Value Added Service (CVAS) regime where most of the CVAS licences have been merged into one single licence. Some of the services have been exempted by the Authority from obtaining licence and the process of simple registration has been established for convenience of operators and telecommunication services users. Since the introduction of CVAS licensing regime in October 2005, the PTA has issued 230 CVAS licences and 5 Class Value-Added Registration (153-Voice Class Value Added Services Licences, 72-Data Class Value added services Licences).

Payphones

Payphone is known as the poor man telephony all across the world which provides an easy telephone access to people who cannot afford to have telephone access at home. It is also a source of self-employment in the developing countries. The card payphone service in Pakistan was



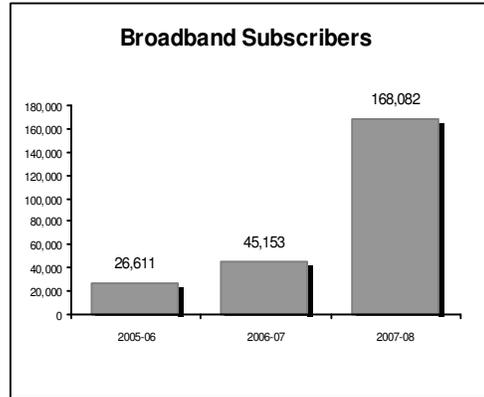
deregulated in 1990s. During the last one and a half years, a number of new companies have applied for the Voice Class Value Added Services Licence. Now, these companies are joining hands with mobile Companies to establish Mobile PCOs rather than the fixed line PCO. Mobilink, Telenor and CMPak (Paktel) have started providing Mobile PCOs after obtaining permission from the PTA. Similarly, some old players of the CPP industry themselves got licences for WLL and are now offering services on their WLL networks.

Broadband Services

The Broadband can be defined as an 'always-on' data connection that is able to support a host of interactive & converged services including

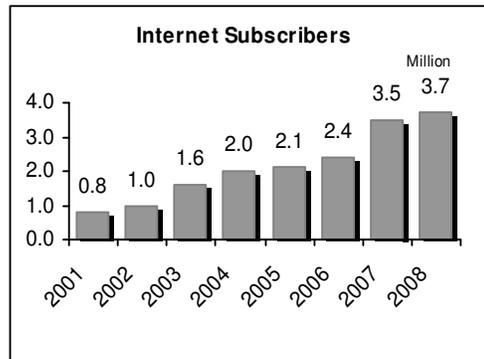
Internet access. In Pakistan 128 kbps has been officially defined as the minimum Broadband speed.

Pakistan’s broadband market has been slow despite the fact that services have been available for almost five years. Currently, there is a total of 168,082 Broadband subscribers which provides a dismal picture when compared with other similar economies.



Internet Services

The Internet service is becoming an integral part of life in Pakistan, particularly in the urban areas, where a large portion of the populace is using it for different purposes. Most of the Airlines, including the PIA and Air Blue, have started e-ticketing through



Internet. The major reason for rapid growth of the service is its low cost which makes it affordable for the poor strata of the population. Almost 70 companies are providing Internet service across the country. According to estimates of ISPAK, currently there are about 3.7 million internet subscribers all across Pakistan where the total number of users has crossed the 19-million mark.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT **REGULATORY AUTHORITY**

The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) is an autonomous and corporate body established through the PPRA Ordinance, 2002. The Authority is responsible for improving governance, management, transparency, accountability and quality of procurement of goods, services and works in the public sector.

Development Activities

1. Monitoring Public Procurement Practices

A Monitoring Section was set up in the Authority, which monitors on a daily basis all Public Procurement tenders published in print media/uploaded on PPRA website. Deviations from Public Procurement Rules, 2004, are regularly pointed out to the procuring agencies for corrective measures. This ensures compliance and implementation of Public Procurement Rules, 2004, for bringing transparency, efficiency and accountability in the procuring agencies. During the year 2007-08, a total number of 17078 tenders advertisements of 363 public procurement organizations were uploaded on PPRA's Website which were properly monitored. Resultantly, 9917 deviations from PPRA Rules 2004 were observed and communicated to the respective procuring agencies for corrective measures.

2. Website and Web Portal

The PPRA has developed its website and a web portal named www.ppra.org.pk which provides an opportunity for wide publication/advertisement to procuring agencies. It has benefited the procuring agencies in terms of cost-saving on advertisements and provided the widest possible competition in public procurement leading to quality, economy and efficiency in public procurement. Most of the procuring agencies directly upload their tenders on the PPRA Website for publishing, after obtaining an ID and password from the PPRA. In other

cases, the monitoring section of PPRA scans the tender-advertisements from print media and uploads the same on the Website for publication. During the year 2007-08, PPRA Website received 94833 hits.

3. **Assistance to Procuring Agencies for improving their Institutional Framework**

The PPRA provided assistance and guidance to the public sector procuring agencies for application and compliance with the Public Procurement Rules, 2004. Procuring agencies can frequently seek assistance and guidance from the PPRA through e-mail, telephone and fax regarding issues and clarifications for compliance and implementation of the Public Procurement Rules, 2004. An average of 100 monthly communications were received and adequately responded by PPRA's legal section. During the year 2007-08, this figure was doubled as compared to 2006-07.

4. **Review and re-engineering of procurement procedures and practices**

The PPRA has initiated an exercise, by hiring consultants for conducting studies on reviewing and re-engineering of public procurement procedures/ practices of major public sectors organizations for bringing their procurement manuals/procedures in conformity with the PPRA Rules, 2004. Out of 14 studies planned to be carried out, 05 relating to following organizations were completed and procurement manuals revised. The remaining 09 studies were at a fairly advanced stage of completion and likely to be finalized during the year 2008-09 :-

- a. Capital Development Authority (CDA)
- b. Pakistan International Airline (PIA)
- c. Telephone Industries of Pakistan (TIP)
- d. Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)
- e. Pakistan Steel Mills (PSM)

5. **Capacity-building of Public Procurement Agencies**

The PPRA has established a training centre and put in place an elaborate training mechanism including infrastructure/training staff.

Two/three days training courses were conducted on weekly and fortnightly basis to impart training to public sector officials for individual/institutional capacity-building. The training modules include education, case studies and practical implementation issues relating to the public procurement regulatory framework alongwith other important procurement-related modules like Project Management, International Procurement Perspective, Accountability/Consequences of mis-procurement. During 2007-08, 40 training courses were conducted, in which an average of 25-30 participants from more than 200 organizations participated. In addition, resource persons of the PPRA have visited different organizations to impart on the spot training at the request of procurement agencies. Moreover, special presentations/lectures were also delivered on the training centres of different organizations like the AGPR, CAA, NBP, HEC, National Education Academy and the Secretariat Training Institute etc.

6. Redressal of Grievances

Under its mandate the PPRA can ask any functionary of the Federal Government to provide assistance in achieving its objectives. During the year 2007-08, the Authority initiated inquiries and investigations in 55 cases on the basis of complaints received from the aggrieved bidders. As per policy decision of PPRA Board, these complaints were forwarded to the procuring agencies for disposal under Rule 48 of the Public Procurement Rules, 2004. Comments/views received from procuring agencies were forwarded to the respective complainants and cases were finalized accordingly as per provisions of Rules. A second-tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism was also planned to be put in place during the next financial year.

7. Re-visiting the Public Procurement Rules, 2004

On the Prime Minister's directive, a committee comprising the Managing Director PPRA and representatives of different Ministries/ Divisions/Organizations, headed by the Secretary, Cabinet Division, was formed to revisit and review Public Procurement Rules, 2004. This was

necessitated because many procuring agencies had approached the Federal Government regarding difficulties /problems being faced by them in compliance/implementation of PPRA Rules, 2004, in specific circumstances. Certain recommendations were also forwarded by procuring agencies for amendments in the Public Procurement Rules, 2004. The committee reviewed these Rules in detail and discussed the issues/problems faced by the procuring agencies in this regard. The recommendations finalized by the committee were approved in principle by the Prime Minister and necessary action was initiated for implementation.

Other Organizations/Bodies

Abandoned Properties **Organization**

The Abandoned Properties Organization (APO) was established under the Abandoned Properties (Management) Act, 1975, with a view to managing the properties left over by "specified persons", i.e. those citizens of Pakistan who had the domicile of the former East Pakistan and who left after the 16th December, 1971. It is a self-financing organization having offices at Islamabad & Karachi. Under Section 4 of the Act, the Federal Government has constituted a Board of Trustees (BOT) for the overall control and management of the abandoned properties in Pakistan. The composition of the Board is as follows:-

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| (1) | Additional Secretary (CS&M) | Chairman |
| (2) | Financial Advisor (Cabinet) | Trustee |
| (3) | Director-General, Pak PWD | Trustee |
| (4) | Secretary, Law Department, Government of Sindh | Trustee |
| (5) | Joint Secretary, Law and Justice Division. | Trustee |

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

| Nature of Properties | | Disposed of by APO, Islamabad | Disposed of by APO, Karachi |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| a) | Houses | 58 | 90 |
| b) | Shops | 07 | 02 |
| c) | Flats | Nil | 03 |
| d) | Plots | 385 | 231 |
| e) | Agricultural Land | 2156 kanal and 01 marlas | 695.7 Acres |
| f) | Jewellery / Gold Ornaments | 468.5 grams | 1133 grams |
| g) | Shares | 13854 | 4,773,172 |

3. The details of Investment made by APO during 2007-2008 in Government Securities are as follows:-

(Rs. Million)

| Nature of Investment | | Investment by APO, Islamabad | Investment by APO, Karachi |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) | NIT Units | Nil | Nil |
| b) | Defence Saving Certificate | Nil | Nil |
| c) | Pakistan Investment Bonds | 568.749 | 2,374.319 |

4. The details of Income generated from Movable Assets by the APO during 2007-2008 are as follows:-

(Rs. Million)

| Source of Income | | Income of APO, Islamabad | Income of APO, Karachi |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) | Bonus Shares | 4.573 | 11.280 |
| b) | Dividend on Share | 7.203 | 63.168 |
| c) | Profit on Investment: | | |
| | (i) NIT | 15.623 | Nil |
| | (ii) DSC | 178.500 | 1,042.525 |
| | (iii) PIB | 103.331 | 691.469 |

FEDERAL LAND COMMISSION

Introduction

The Federal Land Commission is a statutory body of the Cabinet Division created under Regulation 4-A of the Land Reforms Regulation, 1972 (MLR-115). This Section of the Year Book gives the background in brief of Land Reforms, functions including the legal framework and activities of the Federal Land Commission and actual achievements during the year along with the overall achievements since its inception.

2. The Federal Land Commission is a Judicial Forum exercising Revisional Jurisdiction against the orders passed by the Provincial Land Reforms Authorities, i.e. Chief Land Commissioners, Land Commissioners and Deputy Land Commissioners, regarding implementation of the Land Reforms.

3. The land reforms in Pakistan have been a three-stage operation. The first in the series was the Land Reforms Regulation of Pakistan 1959, introduced as Martial Law Regulation-64. 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 heir. The regulation abolished all jagirs, with provisions of a 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.

4. The next land reforms were promulgated in 1972, again through a Martial Law Regulation (MLR-115), introduced 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 an additional allowance of 2000 PIUs for a 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 (115 of 1972) is protected under Article 268(2) (Sixth Schedule) of the Constitution of Pakistan.

5. 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 an aggregate of both which exceeds 100 acres of irrigated land. This time, however, the owners were to be compensated for the resumed land through heritable bonds/cash, i.e. Rs. 30 rupees per unit, but allotment to the sitting tenants/small holders remained free.

Functions of the Federal Land Commission

6. The following functions were assigned to the Federal Land Commission under the Land Reforms Regulation, 1972 (MLR-115) and the Land Reforms Act, 1977 (Act-II):

1. To assist the Federal government in deciding any dispute or difference between two or more Provincial Land Commissions.
2. Assist the Federal Government in the exercise of its revisional powers under Paragraph 29 of MLR-115.
3. Co-ordinate the work of different Commissions to ensure that a uniform policy is followed in all the Provinces in implementing the provisions of this Regulation.
4. Lay down general guidelines to be observed by the Commissions in carrying out their duties and functions under this regulation and issue from time to time such instructions as may be considered necessary.
5. Co-ordinate the functioning of Provincial Land Commissions.
6. Assist the Federal Government in deciding any dispute or difference between two or more Provincial Land Commissions.
7. Assist the Federal Government in the exercise of its powers under Section 27 of Land Reforms Act, 1977 (Act-II).
8. Issue such directions to any or all Provincial Land Commissions as may be necessary for the purpose of this Act.
9. Perform such other functions as may, from time to time, be assigned to it by the Federal Government (supervision of distribution of state land amongst the landless peasants has also been assigned to Federal Land Commission by the Federal Government).

Functions of the FLC Allocated through Notifications by the Federal Government

State Land

7. The subject of distribution of state land among landless peasants has also been allocated to the Federal Land Commission vide Cabinet Division's Notification dated 17.08.1999. State Land is defined as below:

State land is agricultural land which is owned by the Provincial Governments and is being distributed by them, on long-term lease or ownership basis, to landless peasants and small peasant proprietors subject to the maximum of a subsistence holding in accordance with the policies already framed by the Provincial Governments under the Colonization of Government Lands Act, 1912, and the distribution of state land being made regularly.

Enemy Land

8. The Federal Land Commission is also performing the supervisory function of the distribution of Enemy Land vide Notification No.SRO (I)/2000, dated 16.5.2000 . The enemy land is defined as below:

Enemy land is the land abandoned by the Hindus who fled to India during the Wars of 1965 and 1971. This land was declared enemy land. The enemy land was then taken over by the Government of Pakistan under the Defence of Pakistan Rules (DPR). Its administration is regulated by the Enemy Property (Continuance of Emergency of Provisions) Ordinance, 1971.

Achievements

9. According to the data collected by the Federal Land Commission from the provinces, the position of the land readily available for disposal / allotment as on 30.6.2008 under the categories of land in question is as under:

Resumed Land

Punjab

| Law | Area resumed | Area allotted | Allotees | Area under litigation | Un-allotable area | Balance |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| MLR-64/59 | 1286793 | 1167160 | 89899 | 32603 | 20433 | 66597 |
| MLR-115/72 | 262386 | 213308 | 33988 | 27623 | 3837 | 17618 |
| Act-II/77 | 118937 | 87828 | 14135 | 12676 | 1577 | 16856 |
| Total | 1668116 | 1468296 | 138022 | 72902 | 25847 | 101071 |

Sindh

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| MLR-64/59 | 835484 | 819209 | 42721 | 4409 | 10834 | 1032 |
| MLR-115/72 | 265397 | 231358 | 15399 | 8878 | 24626 | 535 |
| Act-II/77 | 31459 | 26842 | 2606 | 4106 | 76 | 435 |
| Total | 1132340 | 1077409 | 60726 | 17393 | 35536 | 2002 |

Balochistan

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| MLR-64/59 | 131631 | 131453 | 6221 | 00 | 178 | 00 |
| MLR-115/72 | 404274 | 212706 | 8884 | 45196 | 110 | 14626 2 |
| Act-II/77 | 19750 | 14095 | 1430 | 00 | 55 | 5600 |
| Total | 555655 | 358254 | 16535 | 45196 | 343 | 151862 |

NWFP

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| MLR-64/59 | 231386 | 176700 | 25882 | 36623 | 7855 | 10208 |
| MLR-115/72 | 157407 | 133596 | 14492 | 10533 | 9471 | 3807 |
| Act-II/77 | 22258 | 16186 | 3226 | 00 | 4544 | 1528 |
| Total | 411051 | 326482 | 43600 | 47156 | 21870 | 15543 |
| Grand Total | 3767162 | 323441 | 258883 | 182647 | 83596 | 270478 |

State Land

| Province | Available land for disposal | Area allotted | No. of allottees | Balance (In acres) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Punjab | 75585 | 53813 | 4717 | 21772 |
| Sindh | 6305450 | 5573667 | 470973 | 731783 |
| Balochistan | 1499402 | 82641 | 5586 | 1416761 |
| N.W.F.P | 553710 | 26780 | 2994 | 526930 |
| Total | 8434147 | 5736901 | 484270 | 2697246 |

Enemy Land

| District | Total enemy land | Land leased (so far) | No. of allottees | Balance (in acres) |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mir Pur Khas | 5542 | 105 | 13 | 5437 |
| Tharparkar at Mithi | 195201 | 5863 | 452 | 189338 |
| Total | 200743 | 5968 | 465 | 194775 |

Note: No enemy land is available in any other province.

10. As per policy of the Government, the Federal Land Commission, like other organizations, has taken the above steps for the socio-economic uplift of poor peasants. The socio-economic change at the grass-roots level is the top-most priority of the government. It will effectively improve the living conditions of poor farmers in the country bringing an economic revolution in their lives as they will be physical owners of agriculture land. This will also boost the standard of living and increase food production. It is also expected that self-sufficiency in food may be achieved which will, in turn, reduce the import bill of food items.

Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan

Mainstreaming Intellectual Property (IP)

Objectives

Four (04) basic objectives of the IPO-Pakistan are:-

1. Integrating IP management;
2. Improving service delivery;
3. Increasing public awareness; and
4. Enhancing enforcement coordination.

Activities during 2007-08

Integrated IP Management

The IPO-Pakistan has fast developed into a lead model of integrated IP management of all forms of IP including Patents, Industrial Designs, Trade Marks, Service Marks, Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits (topographies), Geographical Indications and Copyrights. Pakistan is also one of the 14 countries of the world which have a regular Copyright Registry. Besides, the functions of IP management and IPR enforcement have been effectively integrated under the IPO-Pakistan. The Government has also decided to integrate the management of Plant Breeder's Rights (PBRs) under the new organization. The IPO-Pakistan is now being increasingly recognized and appreciated at the national and international levels for being a lead model of integrated IP management for the developing countries.

Automation

Accordingly automation of the database of Trade Marks Registry has been completed. The Patent Registry has also initiated automation of the Patent database with the help of Electronic Government Directorate (EGD) of Pakistan's Ministry of Information and Technology and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Plans are in hand to convert the Copyright Registry from manual to automation mode at the earliest. The ultimate objective is to bring the IP management online in Pakistan in the shortest possible time. For this purpose, the EGD is preparing an

overall automation plan. This will involve an additional outlay of Rs. 50 million over and above the normal expenditure budget of the IPO-Pakistan.

The salient features of automation include:

- (i) Computerization
- (ii) Industrial Property Administration System (IPAS)
 - (a) Patent
 - (b) Trade Marks Registry (TMR)
 - (c) Copyright (underway)
- (iii) Overall Automation
 - (a) Virtual Private Network (VPN)
 - (b) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- (iv) Website (www.ipo.gov.pk)
- (v) Information Sharing With Stakeholders

IPO Website Features

The IPO Website (www.ipo.gov.pk) makes forms available online, publishes the IP Journal and hosts the latest IP Data and information.

Public Awareness

In order to improve public awareness, the IPO-Pakistan has launched its Public Outreach Program for linking and leveraging its internal and external constituencies, i.e. the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, business enterprises, R&D institutions, universities, academia and the general public. 'World Trade Review', a fortnightly newspaper focused on WTO news, is also regularly publishing IP news. 'Pledge', a periodical against counterfeiting and piracy, is being regularly published by a private sector Anti-Counterfeiting and Infringement Forum (ACIF), Karachi. The 'IP News' is yet another periodical which is effectively serving the cause of IP in Pakistan. The WTO Cell of the Government of the Punjab is also publishing a monthly Newsletter on WTO and IP matters. TV channels are occasionally telecasting programs on WTO and IP. It will thus be observed that both electronic and print media are being used for enhancing public awareness in IP. Pakistan's National

Commission for UNESCO and the UNDP have provided some financial support in organizing IP awareness seminars in the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and District Bar Associations of lawyers in collaboration with IPO-Pakistan and the International Islamic University, Islamabad. The IPO-Pakistan has been able to establish effective linkages with the Federal and Provincial WTO Cells, R&D Institutions, Vendors Associations, Training Institutions, Universities and Academia, District Bar Associations, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA), Federal Judicial Academy, Consumer Protection Association, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Student Researchers and the Open Source Resource Centre (OSRC).

Concerted IPR Enforcement

IPO-Pakistan's Enforcement Coordination Initiative has not only developed effective linkages with all agencies in the enforcement chain but also brought the private sector investigation agencies engaged in detection of IP crime in the enforcement loop. As this initiative is fast developing its synergies, the market space for piracy and counterfeiting has started shrinking with the expanding enforcement and deepening IP awareness in the country.

Achievements

- Twelve months back the Trade Marks Journal (TMJ) was fifteen months late. Now the delay has been reduced to two months only.
- Copyright advertisement and Patent information are also being published in the TMJ.
- Examination of applications had a backlog of thirty months which was reduced to 3 months.
- IPAS was completely installed in all sections. Testing of system and training is under process.
- 90% of Data Digitization has been completed in the Copyright Registry.
- Since March 2008, the Copyright Office is digitizing and scanning the data, which was outsourced earlier.

- Development of local Copyright Administration System (CAS) software is under process; 60% work has been completed and the software will be developed and deployed in 2008.

Revenue Collection

The Government has created an IP Fund for IPO-Pakistan which comprises the fee collected by IP Registries, Government Grants and International Donations

The revenue collected by different Offices during 2007-08 was as under:

(Rupees in million)

| Sr. No. | Name of Office | Revenue Collected |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Trade Marks Registry, Karachi | 59.70 |
| 2. | Patents & Designs Office, Karachi | 19.01 |
| 3. | Copyrights Office, Karachi | 1.17 |
| 4. | Regional Office, Lahore | 10.46 |
| Total | | 90.48 |

Service Delivery

The improvement in operational mechanism and service delivery system can be gauged from the following statistics of 2007-08:-

| Sr. No. | Name of Office | Applications Received | Registrations Granted |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Trade Marks Registry, Karachi | 14170 | 7412 |
| | Patents & Designs Office, Karachi | 2072 | 590 |
| | Copyrights Office, Karachi | 2346 | 1500 |
| Total | | 18588 | 9502 |

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) is an autonomous body placed under the administrative control of the Cabinet Division. It was established in July 2002 under Ordinance No. XXIX on the recommendations of the President's Task Force on Human Development to help the Government in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Mandate of NCHD

To assist the line Ministries, Departments and concerned agencies for:

- Capacity-building, training and enhancement of competency of Governmental functionaries and line departments;
- Literacy and non-formal basic education programs;
- Programs to assist in Universal Primary Education;
- Programs to assist in primary health care;
- National volunteer program to assist in the social sectors; and
- Global resource mobilization.

Progress and Achievements

1. Education

Universal Primary Education (UPE) Program

The NCHD was able to add value to the Education Department in 117 districts in all the four provinces of Pakistan by: -

- Achieving enrolment of 8.235 million out-of-school children (aged 5-7 years) in Kachi class;
- Reducing the dropout rate from 50% to 18 %;
- Setting up of 21,639 community-based Feeder Schools to fill access gaps in primary education;

- Imparting training on enrolment and dropout prevention to over 296,271 government primary school teachers in UPE: enrolment, drop-out control, monitoring, recording & reporting and quality education.

Targets & Achievements 2007-08

| Activity | Unit | Targets | Achievements | % age Achievement |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| UPE Enrolment | Children 5-7 years | 3,968,172 | 3,397,847 | 84% |

Province wise Enrolment (2007-08)

| Phase | No. of Districts | Target OSC (BLS 2007-08) | Achievement 2007-08 | % age Achievement |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Punjab | 35 | 1,867,405 | 1,739,434 | 93% |
| Sindh | 23 | 951,572 | 792,025 | 83% |
| NWFP | 23 | 678,007 | 587,978 | 86% |
| Baluchistan | 27 | 268,359 | 170,717 | 63% |
| AJK | 3 | 57,562 | 53,854 | 93% |
| FATA & ICT | 6 | 145,267 | 53,839 | 37% |
| Total | 117 | 3,968,172 | 3,397,847 | 84% |

Adult Literacy Program

The NCHD has established 121,187 Adult Literacy Centres in 122 districts and made 2.680 Million adult learners literate.

Targets & Achievements 2007-08

| Intervention | Target 07- 08 | Achievement | % age Achievement |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Establishment of ALCs | 50,000 | 49,359 | 98.7 |
| Enrolment of Learners | 1,250,000 | 1,204,867 | 96.4 |

Province wise ALC Establishment Status

| Province | Target 2007-08 | Achievement | Target 2007-08 | Achievement |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | Centres | Centres | Learners | Learners |
| Punjab (35 Districts) | 23,800 | 23,836 | 595,000 | 598,295 |
| Sindh (17 Districts) | 11,900 | 11,860 | 297,500 | 295,167 |
| Baluchistan (22 Districts) | 4,350 | 4,301 | 108,750 | 92,157 |
| NWFP & FATA (29 Districts) | 8,520 | 8,362 | 426,000 | 196,825 |
| AJK (5 Districts) | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25,000 | 22,423 |
| FANA (6 Districts) | 430 | 0 | 10,750 | 0 |
| Total =114 Districts | 50,000 | 49,359 | 1,250,000 | 1,204,867 |

2. Health

i) National Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) Campaign

A total of 13.80 million women were trained in preparation and administration of home made ORS in 80 districts all over the country.

Targets and Achievements 2007-08

| Activity | Unit | Targets | Achievements | % age Achievement |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| ORS Campaign | Mothers | 10,915,238 | 13,803,557 | 126.5 |

ii) School Health Program

Detail of achievements in School Health Program (SHP) is given below:-

Targets and Achievements 2007-08

| Activity | Targets | Achievements | % age Achievement |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| Students screened (SHP) | 2,008,995 | 1,622,339 | 80.8 |
| Teacher trained (SHP) | 85,746 | 72,994 | 85.1 |
| Provision of Eye Glasses | 30,110 | 10,978 | 36.5 |

iii) The BHU Strengthening Model

The Basic Health Unit Restructuring & Strengthening (BHU R&S) Model was initiated in April 2005, covering 25 BHUs in the Gujrat district in collaboration with District Government, Gujrat and the Provincial Health Department, Punjab. The BHU R&R Model takes 'Union Council' as the basic operational unit for effective health care service delivery. The selected districts for the programme are:-

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|--------------|----|-----------------|
| 1 | Attock | 5 | Sargodha | 9 | Mandi Bahauddin |
| 2 | Jehlum | 6 | Sialkot | 10 | Sheikhupura |
| 3 | Gujrat | 7 | Khanewal | 11 | Jhang |
| 4 | Bahawalpur | 8 | Muzzafargarh | 12 | Gujranwala |

iv) Volunteerism for Community Development (VCD) Program

The overall goal of the VCD Program was to create a Volunteerism Movement by mobilizing communities. The achievements of the NCHD's VCD Programme during 2007-08 are listed below:-

Targets and Achievements 2007-08

| No. | Activity | Targets | Achievements | % age Achievement |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Volunteers registered & trained | 165,450 | 343,874 | 207.8 |
| 2 | Medical Camps | 380 | 554 | 145.7 |

| No. | Activity | Targets | Achievements | % age Achievement |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| 2.1 | Free medicines provided | 7,600,000 | 22,506,824 | 296.1 |
| 3 | Volunteer Medical Station | 49 | 49 | 100 |
| 3.1 | Blood Bottles Collected | 11,520 | 7,224 | 62.7 |
| 3.2 | Patients provided financial support | 11,520 | 14,501 | 125.9 |
| 3.3 | Amount of financial support provided | 2,304,000 | 2,502,192 | 108.6 |
| 4 | React Volunteers Registered | 1,200 | 1,525 | 127.1 |

V) Community Technology Learning Centers (CTLCS)

The project of Community Technology Learning Centres (CTLCS) was initiated in collaboration with the Microsoft Corporation in September 2004. This project has a two-pronged strategy:-

1. To impart computer literacy and skills to the underprivileged female population of rural areas to curb the digital divide.
2. To harness and strategically deploy and use Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for human development and income generation.

Targets and Achievements 2007-08

| Intervention | Target 2007-08 | Achievement | % age Achievement |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Learners | 1600 | 1500 | 93.8 |

Operational Districts of CTLCS

| Phase I Districts | | Phase II Districts | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|
| S.No. | Districts | S.No. | Districts |
| 1 | Attock | 1 | D.I. Khan |
| 2 | Badin | 2 | Jacobabad |
| 3 | Gujrat | 3 | Kech |
| 4 | Mansehra | 4 | Lasbela |
| 5 | Pishin | 5 | Mandi Bhaud-Din |
| 6 | Mardan | 6 | Rahim Yar Khan |
| 7 | Thatta | 7 | Umerkot |
| 8* | N. Feroze | 8 | Zhob |

*CTLCS Noushero Feroze is not functional after December 2007.

VI) Global Resource Mobilization

The NCHD/PHDF has adopted a comprehensive strategy of Global Resource Mobilization to sustain and expand its human development projects by reaching out to a variety of funding sources. These sources include donor agencies, individual philanthropists, and corporate foundations based in Pakistan as well as abroad. While embracing a multi-pronged approach for tapping the various target markets including Community Awareness through fund-raising events, Galas, Telethons, Sojourn etc. driven by the concept of public-private partnership and seeking donations from International Donors, the NCHD has been very successful in mobilizing resources since its inception in July 2002, generating around US\$ 26.8 million.

| Cumulative Funds generated by Pakistan Human Development Fund and NCHD from July 19, 2002 to June 30, 2008 | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Total Funds generated | |
| | (Rupees) | (US\$) |
| PHDF Founding Directors | 231,059,554 | 3,838,473 |
| Philanthropists/Other Fundraising | 36,571,493 | 609,525 |
| PHDF – UK | 13,830,745 | 228,230 |
| Melinda & Bill Gates Foundation | 394,133,280 | 6,568,888 |
| UNDP | 198,000,000 | 3,300,000 |
| UNDP (For ICV) | 4,376,164 | 72,936 |
| UNDP (Earthquake) | 14,592,500 | 240,000 |
| US/UK Galas | 84,628,649 | 1,410,477 |
| USAID (DTCE) | 132,313,057 | 2,202,457 |
| Telethon | 44,696,319 | 744,939 |
| Sojourn PAKISTAN | 13,715,075 | 228,585 |
| Fund Raising (Whirling Dervishes Event) | 16,700,000 | 278,333 |
| Fund Raising (Art for Healing Event) | 8,134,550 | 134,233 |
| GLAXO | 14,976,000 | 249,600 |
| Microsoft Corporation | 11,904,000 | 198,400 |

| Cumulative Funds generated by Pakistan Human Development Fund and NCHD from July 19, 2002 to June 30, 2008 | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Total Funds generated | |
| | (Rupees) | (US\$) |
| European Commission | 6,473,580 | 107,893 |
| World Health Organization | 2,494,200 | 41,570 |
| UNFPA | 2,441,350 | 40,689 |
| Save the Children - USA | 1,105,500 | 18,425 |
| UNESCO | 27,432,795 | 453,736 |
| OFID (OPEC) | 24,240,000 | 400,000 |
| Chinese Delegation | 4,408,200 | 73,470 |
| Fundraising in US (Sep 05) | 33,000,000 | 550,000 |
| Fundraising in US (Sep 06) | 33,415,362 | 559,329 |
| Fundraising US (Earthquake) | 15,000,000 | 250,000 |
| Fundraising Pak (Earthquake) | 14,462,000 | 241,033 |
| UNICEF - Health (Earthquake) EHCC | 11,015,000 | 183,583 |
| UNICEF - Education (Earthquake) 500 Schools | 86,250,162 | 1,436,270 |
| UNICEF - Health (Earthquake) HRP | 127,529,321 | 2,117,621 |
| TOTAL | 1,608,898,856 | 26,778,696 |

NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION **CENTRE**

As per Rules of Business, 1973, acquisition and preservation of State Documents is a responsibility of the Cabinet Division which is carried out by the National Documentation Centre (NDC). The NDC also functions as a repository of primary source material on the British rule in India, Indian nationalism in general and the Muslim political movements in particular. It compiles documentations on specific topics of national interest through research of record either in the government departments or in private custody. Documentation on vital issues helps the government in formulation of important national policies. Over a period of 33 years, the NDC has built up a sizeable collection of records. It is now the largest repository of primary source material in Pakistan comprising over 27 million pages of documents on microfilms, 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. NDC's specific tasks are as follows:

- (a) To implement a broad-based acquisition policy to ensure the availability of primary source material on British rule in India, Indian nationalism in general and Muslim politics and Pakistan Movement in particular.
- (b) To acquire copies of material on the subjects mentioned under sub-para (a) above and of other nationally important records kept by British Library London and other repositories in the UK.
- (c) To collect and preserve State Documents such as original copies of international treaties and agreements, constitutional instruments etc.
- (d) To collect and preserve reports of high-level commissions and committees set up by the Government of Pakistan since 1947.
- (e) To build up a library of monographs, theses, serial publications, government and semi-government publications, reports and newspapers on all subjects outlined at sub-para (a) and on the history and politics of Pakistan and its neighbours.

- (f) To ensure access to its holdings of non-classified nature by publishing suitably informative bibliographical aids.
- (g) To render reprographic services on government's approved rates.
- (h) To sponsor publication projects.
- (i) To play an appropriate role in the development of nationwide library archives and information services in Pakistan.
- (j) Declassification of the classified, official record.

Achievements

1. Declassification of the closed Cabinet Record

During the period under report, 47 meetings of the Declassification Committee were held and 2,286 files of the closed Cabinet record were recommended for declassification. So far, 11,000 files of the Cabinet record from 1947 to 1972 have been declassified.

2. Project for in-house Printing of the Cabinet Record

The project for in-house Printing of the Cabinet record is in progress. So far, printing of five volumes pertaining to the Cabinet record of 1950 and 1953 has been completed. Data pertaining to the year 1954 has also been composed.

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

The National Documentation Centre had published the first volume of *Muslim India: A Descriptive and Annotated Bibliography*, (by K.K.Aziz) in collaboration with the Feroze Sons Private Limited. Now printing of the 2nd volume of this book has been undertaken. The manuscript is being composed on computer which will soon be sent to the printers. Volume I of the book covers 5,182 books and the Volume II covers 15,000 items of periodical literature. Together, the two volumes would provide a summary of historical writings on Muslims of the sub-continent.

4. Printing of Shamsul Hasan Collection (The Original Muslim League Papers)

The Research Advisor of the NDC is presently working on the project of publication of the Shamsul Hasan collection (The Original Muslim League Papers). Manuscript of the first volume pertaining to the documents on the Punjab has been completed. Composing work of the volume on Sindh is in progress.

5. Microfilming of the Cabinet Record

Microfilming of the Cabinet and the Ministerial record remained in progress. During 2007-2008, the Cabinet and the Ministerial record pertaining to years 1966- 67 and 1987-88 respectively were microfilmed.

6. Provision of Reprographic services to Organizations/ Institutions

Soft copies of 20 volumes of the Shamsul Hasan Collection were prepared and provided to the National Monument Museum Islamabad on their request. Copies of important documents were also provided to the Museum and Art Gallery of the State Bank of Pakistan and the NWFP Government.

7. Assistance rendered to Researchers

Local and foreign scholars frequently consult the NDC holdings for their doctoral and post-doctoral research. Presently, 424 Scholars/ researchers are enrolled in NDC as regular members for the purpose. Microfilm prints/ soft copies of 13,606 documents were issued to researchers during the year under report.

8. NDC Newsletter

The NDC Newsletter No.35 was printed and distributed to universities, research institutions, colleges, independent researchers and libraries, throughout Pakistan and abroad.

9. Automation Work

Automation of the Cabinet record files pertaining to the cases considered in the Cabinet meetings during 1992-1994 was completed.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE AUTHORITY

The National Language Authority (Muqtadra Qaumi Zaban) was established to promote Urdu as the National Language and to facilitate and expedite adoption of Urdu as the official language.

Achievements

The following achievements have been made by the NLA during the year 2007-08.

1. Published the following 10 books:

| نمبر شمار نام کتاب | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ۱ | قانونی انگریزی اردو لغت |
| ۲ | دفتری اصطلاحات |
| ۳ | ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ کی اردو خدمات |
| ۴ | سندھ میں فارسی شاعری کا آخری دور |
| ۵ | پہاڑی اور اردو: ایک تقابلی جائزہ |
| ۶ | مکینیکل انجینئرنگ |
| ۷ | مشفق خواجہ: فن اور شخصیت |
| ۸ | صوفی غلام مصطفیٰ تبسم (حیات و خدمات) |
| ۹ | اردو تحقیق (صورت حال اور تقاضے) |
| ۱۰ | اردو فار بگنرز |

2. Completed Urdu translation, editing and composing of various documents/reports listed below:

| نمبر شمار نام تراجم | |
|---------------------|---|
| ۱ | مجلس عامہ سینٹ کی ریڈنٹیشن برائے عملہ ڈویژن |
| ۲ | لیبر پروٹیکشن پالیسی |
| ۳ | لیبر انسپکشن پالیسی |
| ۴ | ویژن ۲۰۳۰ (پلاننگ کمیشن آف پاکستان) |

| | |
|----|---|
| ۵ | تربیتی کتب دو عدد (وزارت محنت و افرادی قوت) |
| ۶ | بارش کر پانی کا بہتر استعمال (ہائیر ایجوکیشن کمیشن) |
| ۷ | اعتراف خدمات ۲۰۰۸-۲۰۰۷ء، (کابینہ ڈویژن، اسلام آباد) |
| ۸ | محکمہ متبادل ذرائع توانائی (وزارت سائنس و ٹیکنالوجی) |
| ۹ | EOBI کا ایکٹ ۱۹۷۶ء (وزارت برائے سمندر پار پاکستانیز) |
| ۱۰ | سیاسی جماعتوں کے لیے ضابطہء اخلاق (الیکشن کمیشن آف پاکستان) |
| ۱۱ | ERRA کا سکول منیجمنٹ پروگرام |
| ۱۲ | صاف پانی (وزارت ماحولیات حکومت پاکستان) |
| ۱۳ | آزادی صحافت کا آرڈیننس |
| ۱۴ | کتابچے دو عدد (عالمی ادارہ صحت) |
| ۱۵ | نیوز لیٹرز (وزارت بہبود آبادی/ پاکستان بیت المال) |

3. Use of Urdu on computers (e-mail, internet etc.) has been geared up. The "Center of Excellence for Urdu Informatics" has sped up its activities. The MS Window XP/ Office 2003 in Urdu has been released and is being used nation-wide and internationally. The Urdu font "Pak Nastaleeq" was released and after support from the Unicode Consortium, it is now being reviewed. The prototype Official English-Urdu Machine Translation Software is ready and is being released in the first quarter of 2008-09. The online Urdu OCR is also on the way. These will boost up the digital usage/literacy.

4. Work on an Urdu database has also been initiated. The aim is to develop a comprehensive language reference bank containing words, their frequencies, shades of meaning and references to actual usage in literature. This will help standardize the language and further polish lexicographically rich dictionaries on the same lines as the Co-Build Dictionary for English. The Urdu Data bank is the ultimate task to be completed under this project.

5. Under another project titled "Production of Scientific, Technical and Modern General Reading Material in National Language (Urdu)", the following five books have been translated into Urdu and published during the year:

| نمبر شمار نام کتاب | |
|--------------------|--|
| ۱ | این ایم آر (طیف بینی کے ذریعے ساختی مسائل کا حل) |
| ۲ | جنگ اور صرف جنگ |
| ۳ | مکالمات افلاطون (جلد سوم) |
| ۴ | مکالمات افلاطون (جلد چہارم) |
| ۵ | مکالمات افلاطون (جلد پنجم) |

Printing Corporation of Pakistan

Background

The Printing Corporation of Pakistan (PCP) was incorporated as a self-financing 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. It is the Principal Printer for the Government of Pakistan and undertakes maximum printing work of the Government of Pakistan / Autonomous Bodies. The Corporation is under the administrative control of the Cabinet Division and its affairs are controlled by a Board of Directors comprising eight members. The Managing Director PCP is the Chief Executive of the Corporation whereas the Secretary Cabinet is the ex-officio Chairman of the Corporation.

Activities

Performance of the Corporation during the year 2007-08 is as under:

1. The PCP achieved its highest-ever sales of over Rs. 487.92 million inclusive of tax. A huge amount of sales tax of Rs. 59.280 million generated by the PCP was also deposited into the government treasury during this period. The net sales of PCP excluding sales tax were Rs. 428.62 million against a budgeted target of Rs. 418.00 million. The profit registered by the PCP is expected to exceed Rs. 25.04 million.

2. The PCP also completed the gigantic task of printing 122.5 million ballot-papers within a record time of 20 days for the General Elections 2007-08. The printing work done for the Election Commission of Pakistan for general elections and by-elections generated revenues of Rs 350 million approximately (including sales tax). A number of other big tasks were executed during the year for major clients like the Central Directorate of National Savings, National Highways & Motorway Police and the Finance Division.
