


# AUDIT REPORT
# ON
# THE ACCOUNTS OF
# GOVERNMENT OF SINDH
# AUDIT YEAR 2025-26

## AUDITOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

**SERVING THE NATION BY PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES**

**FOR THE CITIZENS OF PAKISTAN**

# PREFACE

Articles 169 and 170 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, read with Sections 8 and 12 of the Auditor General (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance 2001, require the Auditor-General of Pakistan to conduct an audit of expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund and Public Account of the Government of Sindh.

This report is based on an audit of accounts for the financial year 2024-25 of various departments and autonomous bodies of the Government of Sindh. However, it also includes audit findings pertaining to the previous years, which were reported to PAOs after finalization of Audit Report 2024-25. The Directorate General of Audit Sindh conducted an audit for the audit year 2025-26 on a test check basis, with a view to reporting significant findings to the relevant stakeholders. The main body of the audit report includes significant issues, audit findings and systemic issues. Relatively less serious issues are listed in Annex-A of the audit report. Audit observations listed in the Annex-A shall be pursued with the Principal Accounting Officers at the DAC level. In all cases where the PAOs do not initiate appropriate action, audit observations will be brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee through the next year's audit report. Sectoral analysis has been added in this report, covering a strategic review and overall perspective of audit results. Thematic Audit and Citizen Participatory Audit reports are also incorporated at Chapter-37 & 38, respectively.

Audit findings indicate the need for adherence to the regulatory framework, besides instituting and strengthening internal controls to avoid recurrence of similar violations and irregularities in the future.

Audit findings included in this report have been mostly finalized in the light of management replies received and discussion in the DAC meetings.

There are certain recurring audit paras which were reported in the last three years' Audit Reports. Recurrence of such irregularities is a matter of concern and needs to be addressed.

Audit Report is submitted to the Governor of Sindh in pursuance of Article 171 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, for causing it to be laid before the Provincial Assembly.

Islamabad
Dated:

**Maqbool Ahmad Gondal**
**Auditor-General of Pakistan**

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## ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| AA | AA ranking of Bank |
| AAP | Accelerated Action Plan |
| AAR | Annual Audit Report |
| AC | Air Conditioners / Assistant Commissioner |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ADP | Annual Development Plan |
| AD Syringe | Auto-Disable Syringe |
| AG | Accountant General / Advocate General |
| AGP | Auditor-General of Pakistan |
| AGPR | Accountant General Pakistan Revenues |
| AIG | Additional Inspector General |
| AIGP | Additional Inspector General of Police |
| AIR | Audit Inspection Report |
| AIT | Agriculture Income Tax |
| AKU | Aga Khan University |
| AMIS | Audit Management Information System |
| APPM | Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual |
| APT | Appointment, Promotion & Transfer Rules |
| AWB | Area Water Board |
| AWPB | Annual Work Plan & Budget |
| AQMF | Audit Quality Management Framework |
| BBSUTSD | Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University of Technology and Skill Development |
| BBSHRRDB | Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board |
| BCG | Bacille Calmette-Guérin |
| BER | Bid Evaluation Report |
| BISE | Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education |
| BISP | Benazir Income Support Program |
| BOQ | Bills of Quantities |
| BOR | Board of Revenue |

| | |
|---|---|
| BPS | Basic Pay Scale |
| BRT | Bus Rapid Transit |
| CBR | Central Board of Revenue |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CGA | Controller General of Accounts |
| CMCH | Chandka Medical College Hospital |
| cMYP | Comprehensive Multi-Year Plan |
| CNG | Compressed Natural Gas |
| CNIC | Computerize National Identity Card |
| CoA | Chart of Accounts |
| COVID | Coronavirus disease |
| CPA | Citizen Participatory Audit |
| CPC | Central Procurement Committee |
| CPLC | Citizens Police Liaison Committee |
| CPO | Central Police Office |
| CPR | Computerized Payment Receipt |
| CPWA | Central Public Works Account Code |
| CPWD | Central Public Works Departmental Code |
| CR | Credit |
| CRC | Centralized Rate Contract |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| CSR | Composite Schedule Rate |
| CTR | Central Treasury Rules |
| CVDL | Central Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory |
| D.O.B | Date of Birth |
| D.S. | Deputy Secretary |
| DAC | Departmental Accounts Committee |
| DAO | District Account Office/Divisional Accounts Officer |
| DC | Deputy Commissioner |
| DCS | Direct Credit System |
| DDO | Drawing and Disbursing Officer |
| DDWC | District Departmental Working Committee |

| | |
|---|---|
| DDWP | District Departmental Working Party |
| DEEP | Development through Enhanced Education Program |
| DEO | District Education Officer |
| DEPD | Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities |
| DFC | District Food Controller |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DFO | District Forest Officer |
| DFO (A) | District Forest Officer (Afforestation) |
| DFO (SF) | District Forest Officer (Social Forestry) |
| DG | Director General |
| DGPR | Director General Pakistan Revenues |
| DHO | District Health Officer |
| DIGP | Deputy Inspector General of Police |
| DPC | Departmental Promotion Committee |
| DPO | District Police Officer |
| DPs | Draft Paras |
| DPWO | District Population Welfare Officer |
| DR | Debit |
| DR | Disaster Recovery |
| DRC | Disaster Recovery Center |
| DROs | Draft Release Orders |
| DSP | Deputy Superintendent of Police |
| DSV | District Surveillance Vaccinator |
| EAD | Economic Affairs Division |
| ECNEC | Executive Committee of National Economic Council |
| ECC | Economic Coordination Committee |
| ED | Electricity Duty |
| EMD | Earnest Money Deposit |
| E&D | Efficiency & Disciplinary |
| EOBI | Employees Old-Age Benefit Institution |
| EOI | Expression of Interest |
| ET&NCD | Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department |
| EPI | Expanded Program on Immunization |

| | |
|---|---|
| FATF | Financial Action Task Force |
| FAM | Financial Audit Manual |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FAP | Foreign Aided Project |
| FBR | Federal Board of Revenue |
| FD | Finance Department |
| FDI | Federal Directorate of Immunization |
| FIC | Full Immunization Coverage |
| FIR | First Information Report |
| FIS | Financial Information System |
| FMH | Fund Management House |
| FR | Fundamental Rules |
| FRC | Family Registration Certificate |
| FRM | Financial Reporting Manual |
| FOs | Farmers Organizations |
| FTN | Free Tax Number |
| FTR | Federal Treasury Rule |
| FY | Financial Year |
| GAVI | Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization |
| GD | Goods Declaration |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GFR | General Financial Rules |
| GL | General Ledger |
| GoS | Government of Sindh |
| Govt. | Government |
| GP Fund | General Provident Fund |
| GST | General Sales Tax |
| HANDS | Health and Nutrition Development Society (NGO) |
| HCEs | Healthcare Establishments |
| HEC | Higher Education Commission |
| HEIS | High Efficiency Irrigation System |
| HESCO | Hyderabad Electric Supply Company |
| HMC | Health Management Cadre |

| | |
|---|---|
| HRA | House Rent Allowance |
| HRCMS | Human Rights Complaint Management System |
| HTV | Heavy Transport Vehicle |
| HVAC | Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning |
| I.T. | Information Technology |
| IBA | Institute of Business Administration |
| IBAN | International Bank Account Number |
| IBFD | International Bureau of Fiscal Administration |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IGP | Inspector General of Police |
| IHR | International Health Regulations |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Ratio |
| ILR | Ice-lined Refrigerator |
| IPSAS | International Public Sector Accounting Standards |
| IPV | Inactivated Polio Vaccine |
| JE | Journal Entry |
| JIMS | Jacobabad Institute of Medical & Health Sciences |
| JPMC | Jinnah Postgraduate Medical College |
| JSMU | Jinnah Sindh Medical University |
| JV | Joint Venture |
| KDA | Karachi Development Authority |
| KIBOR | Karachi Inter Bank Offered Rate |
| KNIP | Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project |
| KPIs | Key Performance Indicators |
| KVA | Kilo volt ampere |
| KWSB | Karachi Water & Sewerage Board |
| L/C | Letter of Credit |
| LARMIS | Land Administration & Revenue Management Information System |
| LC | Letter of Credit |
| LHW | Lady Health Worker Program |

| | |
|---|---|
| LPC | Last Pay Certificate |
| LPR | Leave Preparatory to Retirement |
| MB | Measurement Book |
| M&E | Monitoring & Evolution |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MMU | Minister's Monitoring Unit |
| MNCH | Mother Neonatal and child healthcare program |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| M&R | Maintenance & Repair |
| MR | Measles Rubella |
| M.S | Medical Superintendent |
| M/S | Messer |
| MB | Measurement Book |
| MCH | Maternity Child Health |
| MD | Managing Director |
| Mds | Maunds |
| MEC | Monitoring and Evaluation Cell |
| MfDAC | Memorandum for Departmental Accounts Committee |
| MFA | Multi-Factor Authentication |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| ML | Management letter |
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Ratio |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MoA | Memorandum of Association |
| MPA | Member of Provincial Assembly |
| MP-I | Management Position-I |
| MSDP | Municipal Services Delivery Program |
| MUET | Mehran University of Engineering & Technology |
| MVR | Motor Vehicle Registration |
| NAB | National accountability Bureau |
| NAC | Non-availability Certificate |
| NADRA | National Database and Registration Authority |
| NAM | New Accounting Model |

| | |
|---|---|
| NBP | National Bank of Pakistan |
| NDDF | National Disability & Development Forum |
| NED | Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw |
| NEDUET | NED University of Engineering & Technology |
| NESPAK | National Engineering Services Pakistan Pvt. Ltd. |
| NFC | National Finance Commission |
| NGOs | Non-Government Organizations |
| NGFW | Next Generation Firewall |
| NICH | National Institute of Child Health |
| NIDs | National Immunization Days |
| NIT | Notice for Inviting Tender |
| NMR | Neonatal Mortality Rate |
| NOC | Non-objection Certificate |
| NPV | Net Present Value |
| NQ | Naib Qasid |
| NRTC | National Radio and Telecommunication Corporation |
| NTC | National Telecommunication Corporation |
| NTN | National Tax Number |
| NTS | National Testing Service |
| OB | Opening Balance |
| OD | Overdraft |
| OM | Objection Memo |
| OFWM | On Farm Water Management |
| OPD | Outpatient Department |
| P&D | Planning & Development |
| PAC | Public Accounts Committee |
| PAO | Principal Accounting Officer |
| PC-I | Planning Commission Proforma-I |
| PCR | Polymerase Chain Reaction |
| PCV | Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine |
| PD | Project Director |
| PDMA | Provincial Disaster Management Authority |
| PDO | Project Development Objective |

| | |
|---|---|
| PDWP | Provincial Development Working Party |
| PEC | Pakistan Engineering Council / Parent Education Committee |
| PEFA | Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability |
| PEI | Poverty Eradication Initiative |
| PMF | Punjab Medical Faculty |
| PIL | Program implementation letter |
| PINS | Program for Improved Nutrition in Sindh |
| PITB | Punjab Information Technology Board |
| PITE | Provincial Institute of Teacher education |
| PIU | Program Implementation Unit |
| PMDC | Pakistan Medical & Dental Council |
| PMIU | Project Management Implementation Unit |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| POL | Petrol Oil and Lubricant |
| PPHI | People's Primary Healthcare Initiative |
| PPO | Pension Payment Order |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PRC | Provincial Reserve Center |
| PPRS | Private Provision of Schooling |
| PS | Police Station |
| PSC | Program Steering Committee |
| PSDP | Public Sector Development Program |
| PSO | Pakistan State Oil |
| PTC | Police Training Center |
| PWD | Public Works Department |
| QEC | Quality Enhancement Cell |
| QUEST | Quaid-e-Awan University of Engineering Science & Technology |
| RBOD | Right Bank Outflow Drain |
| RBM | Results based Monitoring |
| RCAs | Rapid Coverage Assessments |
| RFO | Range Forest Officer |
| RFP | Request for Proposal |
| RoB | Rules of Business |

| | |
|---|---|
| Rs | Rupees |
| SAGP | Sindh Agricultural Growth Project |
| SGA&C | Services, General Administration & Coordination |
| SAP/R3 | Systems, Applications & Products/ R3 |
| SAS | SEF Assisted School |
| SASO | Sindh Agricultural Supplies Organization |
| SBBUVAS | Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences |
| SBEP | Sindh Basic Education Program |
| SBI | Sindh Board of Investment |
| SBP | State Bank of Pakistan |
| SCA | Sindh Coal Authority |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SECP | Securities & Exchange Commission |
| SEF | Sindh Education Foundation |
| SEIR-ZM | Sindh Electronic Immunization Registry - Zindagi Mehfooz |
| SELD | School Education and Literacy Department |
| SELECT | Sindh Early Learning Enhancement through Class Room Transformation |
| SEMIS | Sindh Education Management Information System |
| SEPCO | Sukkur Electric and Power Company |
| SFA | Sindh Food Authority |
| SFR | Sindh Financial Rule |
| S&GAD | Services & General Administration Department |
| SG&RRP | Sindh Growth & Rural Revitalization Program |
| SHCC | Sindh Health Care Commission |
| SHO | Station Head Officer |
| SHRC | Sindh Human Rights Commission |
| SHS | Solar Home Systems |
| SIAPEP | Sindh Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project |
| SIDA | Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority |
| SITE | Sindh Industrial & Trading Estates |
| SISP | Sindh Immunization Support Programme |

| | |
|---|---|
| SITCO | Sindh Indigenous and Traditional Crafts Organization |
| SIUT | Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation |
| SLA | Services Legal Agreement |
| SMBBT | Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Towns |
| SMC | School Management Committees |
| SHRI | Sindh Horticulture and Research Institute |
| SMIB | Sindh Madrassatul Islam Board |
| SMIU | Sindh Madressatul Islam University |
| SMTA | Sindh Mass Transit Authority |
| SNE | Sanctioned New Expenditure |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SPP | Special Pay Package |
| SPPRA | Sindh Public Procurement Regularity Authority |
| SPSC | Sindh Public Service Commission |
| SQL | Structured Query Language |
| SRB | Sindh Revenue Board |
| SROs | Statutory Regulatory Orders |
| SRPO | Sindh Rural Partners organization |
| SRSO | Sindh Rural Support Organization |
| SSGC | Sui Southern Gas Company |
| SSCs | Supply & Service Companies |
| SSEIP | Sindh Secondary Education Improvement Project |
| SSP | Senior Superintendent of Police |
| SST | Sindh Sales Tax |
| STEDA | Sindh Teacher Education Development Authority |
| STEVTA | Sindh Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority |
| STRN | Sales Tax Registration Number |
| SWAT | Sindh Water & Agriculture Transformation |
| SZABUL | Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University of Law |
| TA/DA | Travelling Allowance/Daily allowance |
| TBTTP | Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme |
| TCF | The Citizens Foundation |
| TDR | Term Deposit Receipt |

| | |
|---|---|
| TEO | Taluka Education officer |
| TMA | Taluka Municipal Administration |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| TPM | Third Party Monitoring |
| TPV | Third Party Validation |
| TPVICS | Third-Party Verification Immunization Coverage Survey |
| TSV | Taluka Surveillance Vaccinator |
| UC | Union Council |
| UIPT | Urban Immovable Property Tax |
| UNCRPD | United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| UNGP | United Nations General Assembly |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Emergency Funds |
| UPS | Uninterrupted Power Supply |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USD | US Dollar |
| VAT | Value Added Tax |
| VGF | Viability Gap Fund |
| VPD | Vaccine-Preventable Diseases |
| vLMIS | Vaccine Logistics Management Information System |
| WAPDA | Water & Power Development Authority |
| WB | The World Bank |
| WCA | Water Course Association |
| WIP | Work in Progress |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WPC | Wheat Procurement Centre |
| XEN | Executive Engineer |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Director General Audit, Sindh carries out audit of accounts of Government of Sindh in accordance with the mandate assigned by Auditor-General of Pakistan under the Constitution as well as in line with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). This office has working strength of 130 officers and officials and having 32,500 man-days to conduct Audit of Government of Sindh.

This report contains Thirty-eight (38) chapters incorporating results of certification and compliance with authority audit, mainly carried out in Audit Year 2025-26. It is pertinent to mention that this audit report also contains Thematic Audit on the theme "Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, Particularly in Water-Scarce Regions of Sindh", and Citizen Participatory Audit on topic "Human Rights Complaint Management System".

The report calls for attention to a set of issues, including consistent disregard towards prescribed regularity framework, inappropriate use of funds, poor record management, lack of transparency in procurements and mismanagement of receipts. It emphasizes on the need for strengthening of internal controls and initiating effective accountability of the officials responsible for these irregularities.

Audit was carried out on a test check basis in line with the guidelines of Financial Audit Manual (FAM).

### a. Scope of Audit

This office is mandated to conduct audit of 10,475 cost centers working under 46 PAOs. Total expenditure of Sindh Government during the financial year 2024-25 was Rs 2,481.651 billion against total receipt of Rs 2,687.510 billion that also include portion of provincial receipt of Rs 506.107 billion.

As per the approved audit plan 2025-26, scope of audit was limited to expenditure of Rs 1,216.922 billion that comprises 275 formations. Against the planned formations, 195 formations have been audited during current financial year

having total expenditure of Rs 560.877 billion. In terms of percentage, Audit coverage for the expenditure is 46.09% against the planned budget.

The scope of the audit related to the receipt was limited to Rs 1,374.862 billion for the current year. Out of which receipt of Rs 205.731 billion have been audited. In terms of percentage, Audit coverage for receipt is 14.96% of the Auditable receipt.

This audit report also includes audit observations resulting from Audit of:

1. Expenditure of Rs 560.877 billion and receipt of Rs 205.731 billion for the financial year 2024-25 pertaining to 195 formations of 36 PAOs.
2. Expenditure of Rs 692.148 billion and receipt of Rs 296.33 billion pertaining to previous financial years.

In addition to this compliance audit report, Director General Audit, Sindh conducted 15 Financial Attest Audits, 2 Forensic Audit, 2 Special Study, 2 Performance Audit and 10 Special Audits. Reports of these audits are being published separately. Thematic Audit and Citizen Participatory Audit were also carried out by this office and their findings are part of this report.

**b. Recoveries at the instance of audit**

As a result of the audit, a recovery of Rs 16,138.473 million was pointed out. Recovery effected from January to December, 2025 was Rs 5,266.930 million which was verified by audit.

**c. Audit Methodology**

This office conducts desk audit which is facilitated by access to live SAP/ECC 6.0 data, intranet, internet facility, and availability of permanent files for robust execution of the planned audit.

Desk reviews helped auditors in understanding the systems, procedures, environment of Audited entity before starting field audit activity. This greatly facilitated in the identification of high-risk areas for substantive testing in the field. Accordingly, planning files are prepared covering all areas of activity of Auditee

formations. Exit and DAC meetings were held with concerned officials of auditee formations in order to incorporate their responses in final audit reports. For Thematic Audit both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were adopted.

The approved audit plan, audit inspection reports along with permanent and planning files and code of ethics as per AQMF have been uploaded on AMIS. The AMIS software has been introduced by the DAGP and it has been functional at this office since Audit Year 2022-23.

**d. Audit Impact**

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Provincial Assembly of Sindh, Karachi, in its meeting held on 30-08-2024, while discussing the Audit Report on the accounts of the Energy Department, Government of Sindh for the audit year 2016-17, regarding non-realization of Electricity Duty (ED) from K-Electric amounting to Rs 3,281.024 million, directed K-Electric to deposit the long-outstanding dues into the Government Treasury and ensure regular deposit of ED collected through monthly electricity bills. In compliance, K-Electric started depositing monthly collections and arrears w.e.f. July, 2025. As of July, 2025 the total outstanding amount was Rs 35.621 billion. Up to November, 2025, K-Electric deposited Rs 4,752 million as arrears along with Rs 2,550.8 million as current months' ED leaving a balance of Rs 30.799 billion.

The PAC, in its meeting held on 12-05-2025, while discussing the Audit Report on the accounts of the Health Department, Government of Sindh for the audit year 2019-20, expressed displeasure over the functioning of the Chief Drug Inspector and directed D.G. Audit Sindh to conduct a Special Audit covering all aspects of regularity, financial management, enforcement functions, budget utilization, procurement processes, and issuance/renewal of drug sale licenses for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25. The Special Audit is in progress.

The PAC, in its meeting held on 18-02-2025, while discussing the Audit Report on the accounts of Universities and Boards, Government of Sindh, expressed serious concern over the financial and administrative irregularities reported in the audit reports of Boards of Education in Sindh and directed the Director General Audit Sindh to

conduct a Special Audit of all Boards of Education. The Special Audit has been conducted, and the report is under External QCC.

The PAC, in its meeting held on 22-07-2025, while discussing the Audit Report on the accounts of the Sindh Revenue Board, Government of Sindh for the audit year 2020-21, directed the department to deposit Rs 406.140 million, along with accrued interest, into the Government Treasury. In compliance, the department deposited Rs 704.693 million into the Government Treasury.

The PAC, in its meeting held on 03-12-2024, while discussing the Audit Report on the accounts of the Senior Member Board of Revenue, Government of Sindh, for the audit year 2019-20 regarding the RBOD project, expressed displeasure over non-completion of the project and directed the Senior Member Board of Revenue, Secretary Irrigation, Secretary Finance, Director General NAB, and the concerned Deputy Commissioners to brief the PAC on various aspects of the project related to the non-completion of the project.

The PAC in its meeting held on 13-11-2024 while discussing the audit report of Dow University of Health Sciences, Karachi, for the audit years 2015-16 and 2020-21 issued an order instructing all public sector universities in Sindh to verify the academic degrees of their employees. The Dow University reported that during partial verification degrees of 15 employees were found fake. Out of these, 8 employees were removed from service and disciplinary cases of 7 employees are under process.

**e. Comments on Internal Control and Internal Audit department**

Internal controls in government departments comprise systems, processes, environment and activities that if implemented shall support the management in achieving the government's policy objectives. The ultimate objective of an internal control system is to ensure integrity of information, compliance with laws, observance of rules, regulations, safeguarding assets and assurance of economical operations.

A general review of the activities and transactions of various formations of Government of Sindh with regard to weaknesses of Internal Control System are depicted below:

i. Instances of losses to government, recoverable and violation of rules were observed.
ii. Instances of splitting the expenditure to avoid sanction of the higher authority were observed.
iii. Codal requirements with regard to purchase of stores were not properly observed.
iv. Stock entries were not entered in stock registers, and
v. In some cases, record was not produced to Audit, which hampered audit to fully gauge the weakness / strength of internal control system.
vi. Instances of fraudulent payment were observed during audit.
vii. HR and procurement related irregularities were noticed.

**f. Key audit findings of the report**

The audit identified significant financial and procedural irregularities, such as the failure to produce records, instances of fraud, embezzlement, and misappropriation, as well as issues in HR management, procurement, and the management of commercial bank accounts. Weaknesses were noted in terms of value for money and service delivery, alongside concerns about wasteful expenditure, failure to deduct taxes, unauthorized DDO payments, and grants disbursed without proper formalities.

The irregularities are detailed as under.

i. Non-production of records – Rs 26.495 billion.
ii. Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation – Rs 13.689 billion.
iii. Irregularities:
    a. HR/employee-related irregularities – Rs 9.039 billion.
    b. Procurement-related irregularities – Rs 31.558 billion.
    c. Management of accounts with commercial banks – Rs 6.740 billion.
iv. Value for money and service delivery – Rs 405.717 billion.
v. Others – Rs 192.396 billion.

The nature, frequency and extent of the above-mentioned violations/irregularities suggest that most of the Principal Accounting Officers do not

take timely administrative and financial measures required to address the financial management and control issues.

### g. Recommendations

To ensure accountability and efficiency, PAOs must take disciplinary action for non-production of records, investigate embezzlement or theft, and recover government dues or overpayments. Strengthen internal controls, establish an independent audit mechanism, and hold regular Departmental Accounts Committee meetings to address irregularities. Audit further recommends the adoption of proper inventory management, formulation of monitoring mechanism, transparent recruitment, and procurement in line with SPPRA Rules. Besides, the following recommendations will surely help the PAOs / management if implemented. The management is required to:

- take disciplinary action under E&D Rules against the person(s) for non-production of record
- inquire into matters of embezzlement, losses, theft, and misappropriations
- effect recoveries of government dues, overpayments, and unauthorized payments
- strengthen internal controls to avoid recurrence of irregularities and establish an independent internal audit mechanism
- Convene Departmental Accounts Committee meetings regularly and implement its decisions.
- ensure proper maintenance of inventory/stock records
- develop a regulatory framework and surveillance mechanism to monitor the achievement of targets
- ensure transparency in the recruitment process, and
- observe procurements in accordance with SPPRA Rules

**Thematic Audit:**

- Enforce strict compliance with PC-I provisions to prevent deviations in mode and extent of watercourse lining.
- Ensure procurement transparency by adhering to SPPRA rules and discouraging single-bid awards.
- Strengthen monitoring through mandatory third-party validation and verification before payments.
- Introduce rigorous quality inspection of materials and works to avoid acceptance without testing.
- Recover outstanding amounts from short supply and overpayments without delay.
- Standardize beneficiary selection criteria to eliminate favoritism and ensure equitable distribution

**Citizen Participatory Audit:**

- Projects in the human rights and social protection domain require both strong technological foundations and effective outreach to succeed.
- Without defined operational ownership and institutional integration, even well-funded projects risk underutilization and eventual obsolescence.
- Integration with relevant stakeholders is essential to move beyond complaint intake toward meaningful resolution.
- Continuous monitoring, independent third-party evaluation, and transparent public reporting are critical to sustain credibility and ensure achievement of objectives.

## Chapter - 1
## Public Financial Management Review 2024-25

### Sectoral Analysis

Sindh plays a vital role in Pakistan's economy as the second-largest province by population and GDP**,** contributing a significant 23% to the national GDP[1], as per the World Bank. Its economy is largely driven by Karachi, which serves as Pakistan's primary financial and industrial hub. Furthermore, Sindh's fertile land makes a substantial contribution to the country's agricultural sector.

Articles 120 through 126 of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan establish the legal framework for provincial financial management, mandating the presentation of an Annual Budget Statement and outlining the specific procedures for requesting funds via Demands for Grants. This constitutional mandate differentiates between "Charged" and "Voted" expenditures drawn from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, while also detailing the formal authentication process for authorized spending and the legal protocols for securing supplementary grants to cover unforeseen or excess costs during the fiscal year.

As per the Annual Budget Statement, the major sources of revenue for the Provincial Government for overall budgetary management are the Federal Fund Transfers from the Federal Divisible Pool, Provincial Tax Receipt and Provincial Non-Tax Receipts.

The province’s own tax revenue is being collected by the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB), Board of Revenue (BoR), Excise and Taxation Department. Non-tax receipt is also being realized by the respective Administrative Departments.

### Government of the Sindh – A Financial Glimpse

In financial year 2024-25, the Government of Sindh relied on Federal Transfers of taxation receipts, which constituted Rs 1,575,920 million, which is

1 National Accounts Committee (NAC), Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives, Government of Pakistan, for the year 2024-25 and White Paper issued by the Finance Department, Government of Sindh

59.55% of the total receipts of Rs 2,646,360 million. However, the Provincial Government generated an amount of Rs 506,107 million as provincial tax, Rs 177,029 million non-tax revenue and other receipts amounting to Rs 387,304, which is 14.6% of the total receipts. Last year provincial tax receipt was Rs 361,676 million. However, this year, the government's effort resulted in an increase of Rs 144,431 million in provincial tax receipts. However, this year the provincial tax receipt increased to 19%, which is a considerable change compared to the previous year, but the percentage-wise contribution of provincial tax receipts remained unchanged.

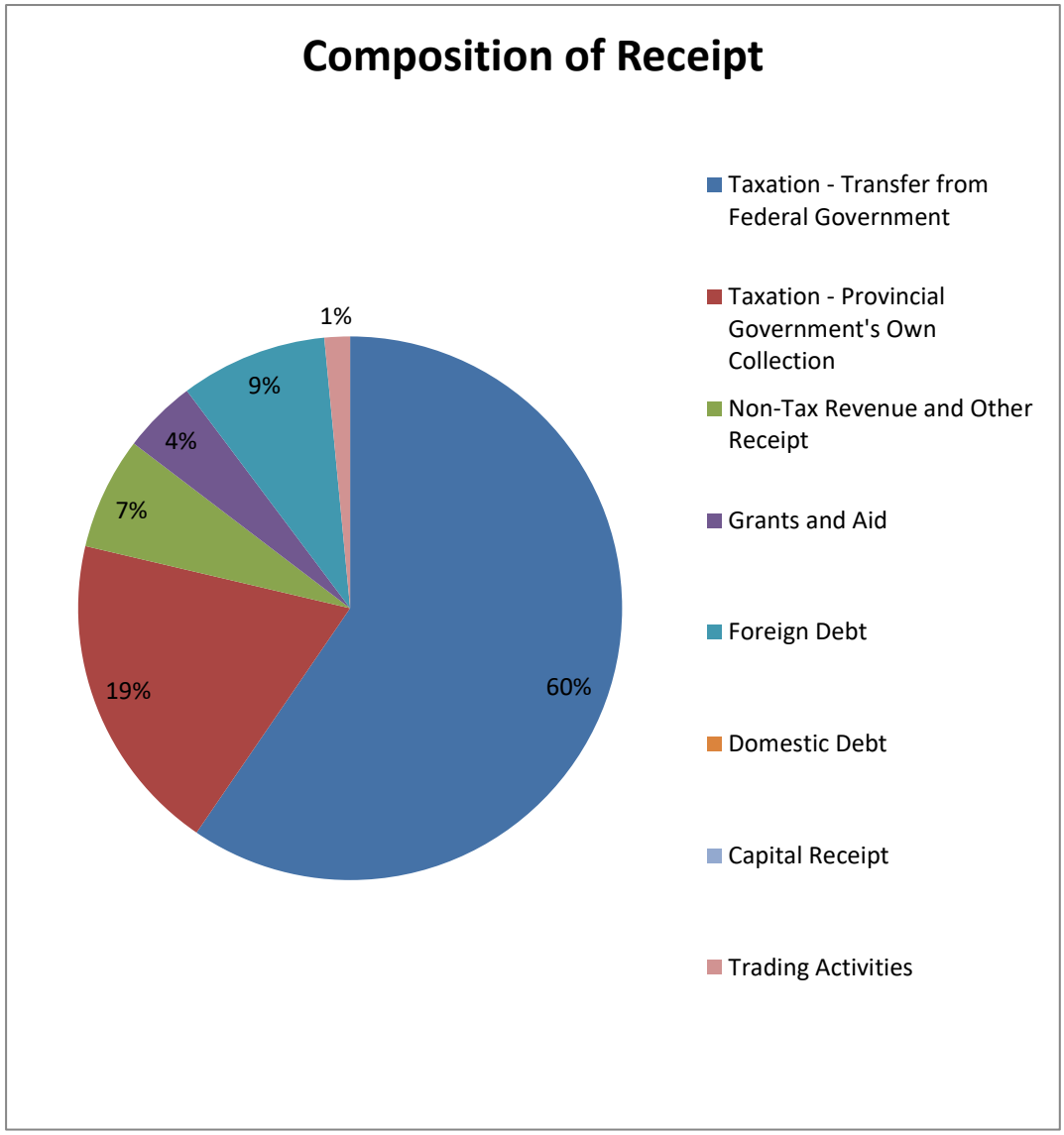
## Receipt/ Expenditure

| Composition of Receipt | Rs in Million | % age |
|---|---|---|
| Taxation - Transfer from the Federal Government | 1,575,920 | 59.55 |
| Taxation - Provincial Government's Own Collection | 506,107 | 19.12 |
| Non-Tax Revenue and Other Receipts | 177,029 | 6.69 |
| Grants and Aid | 116,138 | 4.39 |
| Foreign Debt | 230,937 | 8.73 |
| Domestic Debt | 52 | 0.00 |
| Capital Receipt | 50 | 0.00 |
| Trading Activities | 40,127 | 1.52 |
| **Total Receipt** | **2,646,360** | **100%** |

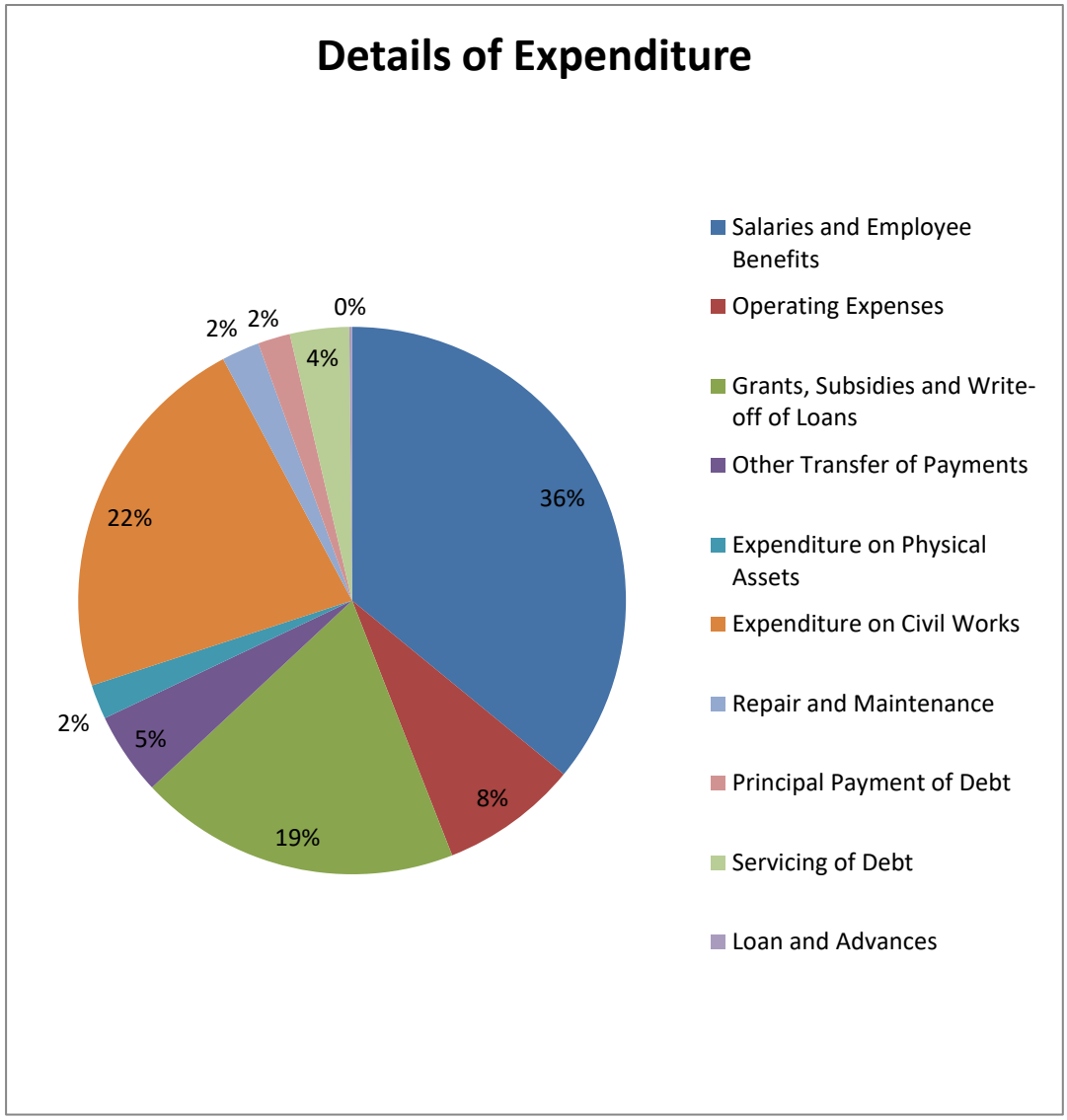
| Details of Expenditure | Rs in million | % age |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries and Employee Benefits | 877,084 | 35.939 |
| Operating Expenses | 197,800 | 8.105 |
| Grants, Subsidies and Write-off of Loans | 463,576 | 18.995 |
| Other Transfer of Payments | 119,423 | 4.893 |
| Expenditure on Physical Assets | 49,921 | 2.046 |
| Expenditure on Civil Works | 542,181 | 22.216 |
| Repair and Maintenance | 54,601 | 2.237 |
| Principal Payment of Debt | 46,651 | 1.912 |
| Servicing of Debt | 85,247 | 3.493 |
| Loan and Advances | 4,017 | 0.165 |
| **Total Payments** | **2,440,501** | **100%** |

***Source:*** *Budget Book & Appropriation Accounts 2024-25*

**Composition of Receipt**



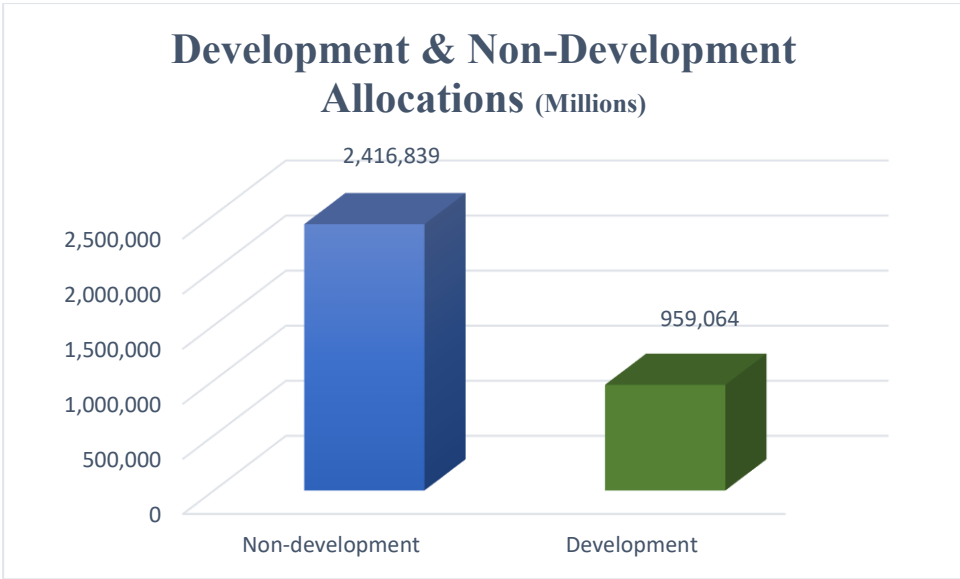
**Details of Expenditure**



## 1.1 Budgeting

### Allocation of development and non-development budget

The breakdown of the budget is chiefly divided between the development and Non-development side. The allocation of the budget remained inclined towards the non-development side on account of huge expenditure of salaries and pension payments. The government allocated Rs 2,416,839 million for the non-development budget. On the other hand, the government allocated Rs 959,064 million for the development budget.




***Source:*** *Budget Book 2024-25, Government of Sindh.*

### Comparison of last years' budget

From the analysis of the last three years' budgetary figures, the Audit observed an increasing trend in original budget and revised estimates in the financial year 2022-23. However, in 2023-24 and 2024-25, there has been a decrease in revised estimates from the original estimates. In each financial year, the government was unable to utilize the planned budget. This indicates either the government failed to spend the

budget efficiently or it lacked pragmatic steps to forecast the actual budget. The tabular presentation is given below

(Rs. in Million)

| Particulars | 2024-25 | 2023-24 | 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Original Budget | 3,375,905 | 2,602,406 | 1,890,774 |
| Revised Estimate | 2,954,487 | 2,513,245 | 1,985,665 |
| Actual Expenditure | 2,481,651 | 2,182,375 | 1,774,040 |
| Unutilized funds against the revised budget | 472,863 | 330,870 | 211,625 |

## Assessment of Budget and Budgeting Process

In order to deliver essential public services annually, it is necessary to spend the budgeted expenditure so as to achieve the desired targets. Budgeting involves a thorough analysis of the previous year's expenditure and future imminent challenges, such as inflation or other economic challenges. Thus, a proper strategy is required to assess the means and ends. In this connection, the comparative analysis of budget and actual expenditure for the two financial years is as follows:

## Original budget compared to revised budget

(Rs. in Million)

| Particulars | FY2024-25 | FY2023-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Budget (Original) | 3,375,905 | 2,602,406 |
| Budget (Revised) | 2,954,487 | 2,513,245 |
| Increase/(decrease) in (Revised) Budget | -421,418 | -89,161 |
| Increase /(decrease) in Percentage | 12% | 3% |

The original budget estimates were decreased by 12%. This shows that the revision in the budget was arbitrary and unplanned.

## Final budget to actual expenditure

(Rs. in Million)

| Particulars | FY 2024-25 | FY 2023-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Budget (Revised) | 2,954,487 | 2,513,245 |
| Actual Expenditure | 2,481,651 | 2,182,375 |
| Difference (revised budget and actual) | 472,836 | 330,870 |
| Difference in Percentage | 16% | 13% |

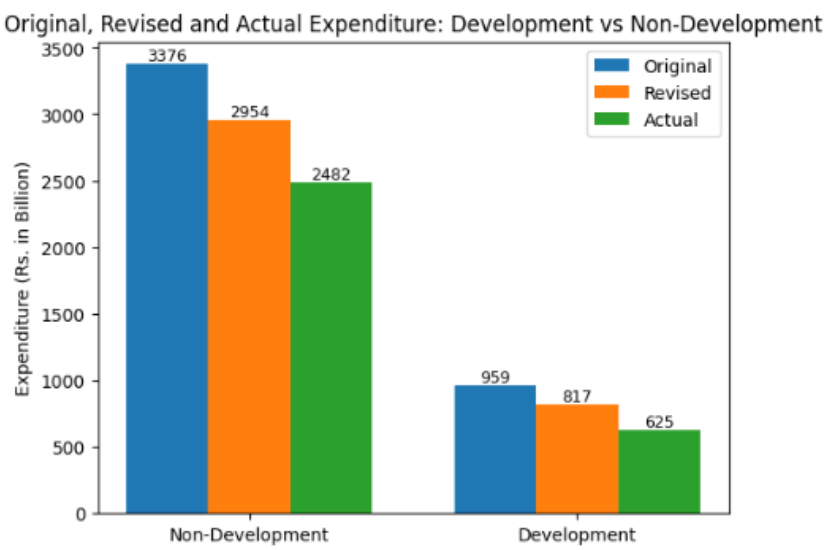
The above table indicates that the management could not utilize the revised budget, resulting in the non-utilization of 16% of the revised budget. This shows financial mismanagement on the part of the authority.

**Original budget to aggregate expenditure**

(Rs. in Million)

| Particulars | FY 2024-25 | FY 2023-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Budget (original) | 3,375,905 | 2,602,406 |
| Actual Expenditure | 2,481,651 | 2,182,375 |
| Difference between budget and actual expenditure | 894,254 | 420,031 |
| Difference between budget and actual expenditure (%) | 26.50% | 16% |

The above table provides an assurance of whether the PFM system is delivering effective fiscal discipline and is responsive to changes in macroeconomic situations in accordance with budget intentions. Considering the deviation of 16% in FY 2023-24 and the deviation of 26.50% in FY 2024-25 of actual expenditure from the original budget demonstrates that budget preparation was not rational. The deviation of the previous year was not taken into account for the preparation of the budget.




***Source:*** *Budget Book & Appropriation Accounts, Government of Sindh 2024-25*

The comparison of original, revised, and actual expenditures for the Government of Sindh reveals persistent weaknesses in financial management and budget credibility within its public finance framework. Both development and non-development expenditures show systematic downward revisions from original allocations to actual outturns, indicating over-optimistic budgeting and limited realism at the formulation stage. While non-development spending remains relatively protected, its sizeable gap still reflects weak expenditure controls and forecasting, whereas the sharper contraction in development expenditure points to chronic implementation bottlenecks, delayed releases, and inadequate project readiness. This pattern undermines the budget's role as a reliable policy instrument, weakens service delivery and growth outcomes, and suggests insufficient alignment between fiscal planning, cash management, and execution capacity. Overall, the trends highlight the need for more conservative revenue assumptions, stronger medium-term budgeting, improved project appraisal, and tighter coordination between the Finance Department and line departments to enhance fiscal discipline and public sector performance in Sindh.

Under international Public Financial Management (PFM) benchmarks particularly those reflected in the PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) framework and IMF good practice standards credible budgets are expected to show only limited deviation between approved budgets and actual outturns. As a rule of thumb, aggregate expenditure variance should generally be within ±5 to 10 percent to be considered sound. Deviations beyond this range signal weaknesses in budget realism, forecasting, and execution. In the case of the Government of Sindh, the observed gaps especially the significant shortfall in actual development expenditure relative to original and revised allocations are well above these norms and would likely result in a low PEFA score for budget credibility. Internationally, such large variances are viewed as symptomatic of over-ambitious budgeting, weak cash and commitment controls, and inadequate project readiness, rather than normal fiscal adjustment. Consequently, Sindh's deviations would be regarded as structural PFM shortcomings rather than acceptable or routine variations when assessed against global best practices.

## Function-wise budget and expenditure allocations with variances

The percentage variations with base amount, original allocation, and revised allocation with respect to Function-wise budget allocations and expenditure are tabulated as below:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Function | Original | Revised | Actual Expenditure | Variance Original Budget/ Exp | Variance Revised Budget/ Exp | % with base amount original allocation | % with base amount revised allocation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | General Public Service | 575,792 | 577,713 | 618,682 | -42,890 | **-40,969** | 7.44 | 7.09 |
| 2 | Defense Affairs & Services | 160 | 114 | 104 | 56 | **10** | 35 | 8.77 |
| 3 | Economic Affairs | 329,047 | 321,624 | 241,282 | 87,765 | **80,342** | 26.6 | 24.98 |
| 4 | Public Order and Safety Affairs | 214,839 | 189,629 | 180,638 | 34,201 | **8,991** | 15.9 | 4.977 |
| 5 | Education Affairs and Services | 469,314 | 377,568 | 373,985 | 95,329 | **3,583** | 20.31 | 0.94 |
| 6 | Health Affairs and Services | 301,068 | 268,578 | 255,215 | 45,853 | **13,363** | 15.23 | 4.97 |
| 7 | Housing & Community Amenities | 13,958 | 9,889 | 9,425 | 4,533 | **464** | 32.48 | 4.69 |
| 8 | Recreation, Culture and Religion | 21,491 | 22,092 | 21,386 | 105 | **706** | 0.49 | 3.19 |
| 9 | Social Protection | 32,467 | 17,904 | 16,622 | 15,845 | **1,282** | 48.8 | 7.16 |
| 10 | Environment Protection | 1,856 | 1,289 | 745 | 1,111 | **544** | 59.86 | 42.2 |
| Total | | **1,959,994** | **1,786,400** | **1,718,084** | **241,910** | **68,316** | **12.34** | 26.21 |

***Source:*** *Financial statements of the Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25 (P #8)*

## Function-wise revenue budget variance

The percentage variation with base amount, original estimates and revised estimates with respect to Function-wise revenue estimates and actual revenue are tabulated as below:

(Rs.in Million)

| Sr. # | Function | Budget | | Actual Receipts | Variance Original Budget | Variance Revised Budget | % with base amount original allocation | % with base amount revised allocation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Original | Revised | | | | | |
| 01 | Taxation | 2,373,433 | 2,196,121 | 2,082,027 | 291,406 | 114,094 | 12% | 5% |
| 02 | Non-Taxation | 275,420 | 307,940 | 293,167 | 17,747 | -14,773 | -6.44% | 5% |
| **Total Revenue Receipts** | | **2,648,853** | **2,504,061** | **2,375,194** | 273,659 | 128,867 | 10.3% | 5.14% |
| 03 | Domestic Debt | 161,244 | 146,350 | 52 | 161,192 | 146,298 | 99.97% | 99.9% |
| 04 | Foreign Debt | 330,790 | 292,757 | 272,087 | 58,703 | 20,670 | 18% | 7.06% |
| 05 | Recovery of Loans & Advances | 6,726 | 6,635 | 50 | 6,676 | 6,585 | 99% | 99.2% |
| 06 | State Trading Activities | 245,754 | 245,754 | 40,127 | 205,627 | 205,627 | 84% | 83.6% |
| 07 | Miscellaneous Recoveries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total Capital Receipts** | | **744,514** | **691,496** | **312,316** | **432,198** | **379,180** | 58% | 55% |
| **Total Receipts** | | **3,393,367** | **3,195,557** | **2,687,510** | **705,857** | **508,047** | 21% | 16% |

***Source:*** *Financial statements of the Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25 (P#8)*

Total receipts were budgeted at Rs 3,393,367 million (original) and revised to Rs 3,195,557 million, but actual receipts amounted to only Rs 2,687,510 million, resulting in a shortfall of Rs 705,857 million (21%) against the original budget and Rs 508,047 million (16 %) against the revised estimates. The most prominent issue lies in tax revenue, where actual collections were 12 % lower than the original allocation and 5 % below the revised target, indicating challenges in tax administration, compliance, and economic activity. Non-tax revenues marginally exceeded the revised estimates but remained 6.4 % below the original budget, suggesting over-optimistic initial projections. On the financing side, capital receipts underperformed sharply,

with actual realizations at only 58 % of the original and 55 % of the revised estimates, mainly due to substantial shortfalls in domestic and foreign borrowing, particularly foreign debt, which fell 18% short of the original budget. While recoveries of loans and advances performed close to targets, state trading activities showed a sizeable gap, achieving only about 84 % of budgeted receipts. Overall, the data highlight structural revenue weaknesses, over-reliance on uncertain borrowing, and optimistic budgeting, which constrained the Government of Sindh's fiscal space in FY 2024–25 and potentially limited its ability to finance development and social sector priorities.

## 1.2 Receipts

### Comparison of forecasted & actual provincial receipts

During FY 2024-25, Provincial Tax Receipt of the Sindh Government was Rs 506,107 million. However, Provincial Forecasted Tax Receipt for the same year 2024-25 was Rs 618,966 million. There was a difference of Rs 112,859 million as compared to the forecasted receipt. The details are shown in the tables below:

(Rs. in Million)

| Particulars | 2024-25 |
|---|---|
| Forecasted Provincial Tax Receipt | 618,966 |
| Actual Provincial Tax Receipts | 506,107 |
| Variance | 112,859 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Particulars | 2024-25 | 2023-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Actual Total Receipt | 2,687,510 | 2,170,165 |
| Actual Provincial Tax Receipt | 506,107 | 361,676 |
| % covered by Tax | 18.8% | 16.6% |

### Comparison of receipts & expenditure

The most notable progress occurred in FY 2024–25, when receipts rose to Rs 2,687,510 million against expenditures of Rs 2,481,651 million, generating a surplus of Rs 205,859 million. This turnaround from deficit to surplus highlights the government's enhanced fiscal discipline and capacity to fund development priorities, demonstrating a clear trend toward financial stability and sustainable economic management.

During FY 2024-25, overall receipts of the Sindh Government increased by Rs 517,345 million from Rs 2,170,165 million to Rs 2,687,510 million as compared to the last financial year and expenditure was increased by Rs 299,276 million from Rs 2,182,375 million to Rs 2,481,651 million in comparison to FY 2023-24. To lessen dependence on federal receipt, the government has to increase tax net and explore more avenues to generate its own revenue in order to cover up expenditure which is mounting high every year. In this connection, the government has to address the issues of tax evasion, documentation of the economy, fudging, inefficiency on the part of tax collecting entities, leakage in taxation, digitization of tax receipt and lastly providing ease in doing business to the public so that business activities may thrive, which can result in the generation of revenue.

(Rs. in Million)

| Financial Year | Receipt | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| 2024-25 | 2,687,510 | 2,481,651 |
| 2023-24 | 2,170,165 | 2,182,375 |
| 2022-23 | 1,718,557 | 1,774,040 |

## 1.3 Debt Management

The Government of Sindh has created a total liability of Rs 1,088.186 billion on account of debt. Out of which Rs 13.73 billion is a domestic loan and Rs 1,077.629 billion is an external loan. During the financial year 2023-24, the government received Rs 260,919 million, and it paid Rs 47,432 million for debt servicing to various donors. The details of the loan are given as follows.

(Rs. in Million)

| Development Partners | Accounts 2023-24 | Balance as at 1st July 2025 | Payment during the FY 2025-26 | Loan received during the FY 2025-26 | Balance as at 30th June 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IDA/WB | 759,879 | 841,951 | 24,354 | 146,269 | 847,415 |
| ADB | 218,238 | 266,442 | 14,830 | 105,170 | 285,724 |
| IFAD | 278 | 233 | 48 | 1,500 | 236 |
| IBRD | 41,728 | 71,891 | 2,084 | 63,958 | 89,597 |
| OFID | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 25,183 | 154,104 | 392 | 42,719 | 56,383 |
| Japanese | 5,949 | 9,562 | 762 | - | 10,868 |
| **Foreign Funded Loan** | **1,051,255** | **1,244,183** | **42,470** | **359,617** | **1,290,617** |
| CDL | 114 | 68 | 50 | - | 64 |
| SCARP (CDL) | 13,616 | 12,176 | 1,455 | - | 12,161 |
| Domestic Loans | 13,730 | 12,245 | 1,506 | - | 12,255 |
| **Grand Total** | **1,064,985** | **1,256,427** | **43,976** | **359,617** | **1,302,448** |

***(Source:** Budget Book Volume-I, 2025-26 Page # 56)*

Over the years, continuous growth in debt accumulation was noticed, particularly in the last two years, which might become a burden if not managed properly. In this connection, it is recommended to assess debt sustainability and review the ability to service debt obligations in the future.

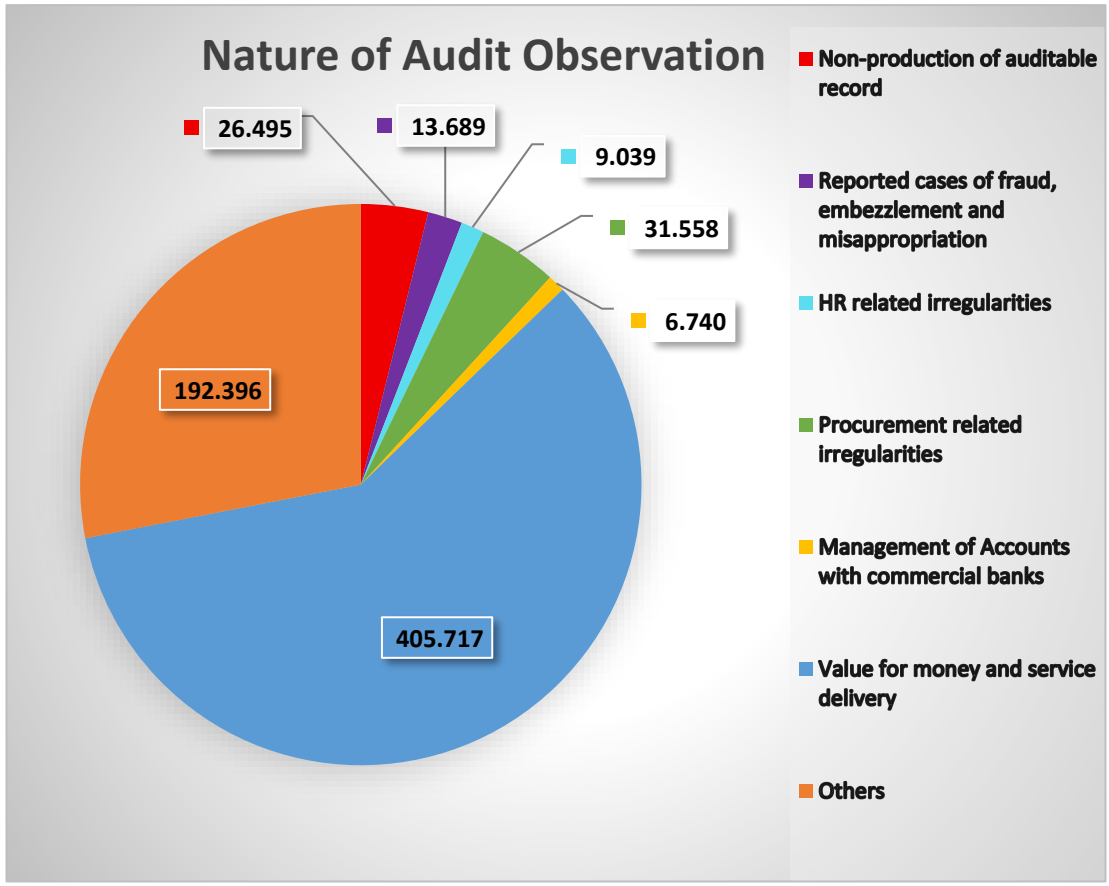
To conclude, it is recommended that the government of Sindh may enhance its revenue generation, introduce reforms in financial management, ensure transparency and accountability in government departments and take action to decrease debt.

## 1.4 Nature of Observations in AAR 2025-26

Based on the analysis of Direct Payments (DPs) issued to the Principal Accounting Officers (PAOs), and after incorporating feedback from the management, the audit identified instances of either partial or complete deviation from essential compliance processes in certain cases. Systemic issues, which were reported to the management, were categorized as follows: non-production of auditable records (amounting to Rs 26.495 billion), reported cases of fraud, embezzlement, and misappropriation (totaling Rs 13.689 billion), irregularities related to human resources (HR) (Rs 9.039 billion), procurement-related irregularities (Rs 31.558 billion), irregularities in the management of accounts with commercial banks (Rs 6.740 billion), issues concerning value for money and service delivery (Rs 405.717 billion), and other miscellaneous irregularities (Rs 192.396 billion). It is important to note that these categories are not mutually exclusive.

(Rs. in Billion)

| Sr.# | Nature | Amount | % age |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of auditable record | 26.495 | 4% |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 13.689 | 2% |
| 3 | HR related irregularities | 9.039 | 1% |
| 4 | Procurement related irregularities | 31.558 | 5% |
| 5 | Management of accounts with commercial banks related irregularities | 6.740 | 1% |
| 6 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 405.717 | 59% |
| 7 | Others | 192.396 | 28% |
| | | **685.634** | |




The analysis of observations pertaining to the Government of Sindh revealed that the majority of the cases under review were attributed to issues concerning value for money and service delivery, which constituted the single largest category of irregularity. This was followed by significant findings related to non-compliance with SPPRA rules in procurement, improper deduction of government taxes at applicable rates, and failure to adhere to government rules and instructions in handling human resources (HR) matters. Additionally, government formations demonstrated resistance to audit processes, particularly through the non-provision of auditable records, reflecting a lack of commitment to transparency in public spending. The audit also identified issues related to year-end budget releases, which led to a rush of expenditures at the close of June, resulting in multiple deviations from compliance with established rules. These departures from prescribed procedures resulted in non-transparent and uneconomical expenditures, primarily due to violations of SPPRA

rules, as well as the blockage of government funds caused by unjustified and irregular advance payments aimed at preventing the lapse of funds. Furthermore, the audit observed the prevalence of weak internal controls and poor financial management practices within the formations under the Government of Sindh.

The audit recommends that concerted efforts be made to increase revenues and widen the provincial tax base, while prioritizing the achievement of development goals in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is also imperative to ensure compliance with government rules in the spending of public funds and the process of making new appointments. Principal Accounting Officers (PAOs) are advised to reassess their budgetary requirements on realistic grounds to avoid unnecessary savings. Timely releases of funds, coupled with strict adherence to applicable laws and rules, will not only ensure the economical execution of development projects but also facilitate their timely completion.

## Chapter - 2
## Agriculture, Supply and Prices Department

### 2.1 Introduction

The Department of Agriculture, Supply and Prices was created mainly to provide agricultural services to growers/farmers and to transfer the latest technology to the farming community, introduction of high-yield varieties of crops, the timely supply of seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, imparting training and boosting the agricultural production and productivity in the province.

The department is also responsible for the modernization of agriculture research, advancement of mechanized agriculture, a strong market information system, improved agriculture extension service and water management.

Some functions of the department are performed by Bureau of Supply & Prices such as:

- To collect, analyse and disseminate information regarding production, trading movement and prices of Essential Commodities including farm produce, livestock, fisheries, poultry, and manufactured items used by the common man.
- To conduct production and market cost studies of essential commodities with a view to ascertain their economic price level and to recommend corrective measures to keep the prices at reasonable level.
- To identify bottlenecks in the supply, movement, and storage of Essential Commodities and to adopt remedial measures for their availability to consumers at reasonable prices.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 11 | 07 | 9,962.621 | 653.499 |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | 01 | 01 | 1,021.862 | |

## 2.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61,171.902 | 277.158 | 15,106.016 | (16,384.747) | (19,824.845) | 40,345.483 | 31,772.991 | (8,572.491) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 8,572.491 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,841.435 | 1,250.435 | 798.601 | (451.834) |

Revenue estimates were reduced upto 32% in revised estimate. Actual receipt was 64% of revised estimate.

## 2.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 19,147.625 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 129.018 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 6,356.165 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 774.612 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 126.418 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 113.723 |
| 5 | Others | 13,828.957 |

## 2.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directives and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 9.88%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 22.2 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 16 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 7.7 |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 25 |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 29.41 |
| 14 | 2017-18 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 40 |
| **Total** | | **172** | **87** | **17** | **83** | **9.88** |

## 2.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 2.5.1 Non-production of auditable record

According to the Constitution of Pakistan Article 169 & 170(2), Supreme Court Judgment dated 08.07.2013, Para 27(b)SSS, Section 14 of the Auditor-General's Ordinance, 2001, and the Ministry of Law & Justice Clarification (F.No.467/2024-Law-1, dated 04.09.2024) collectively establish that the Auditor-General of Pakistan is authorized and obligated to access, inspect, and audit the accounts, records, books, and documents of the Federal and Provincial Governments and any Authority or Body under their control, regardless of classification. Any obstruction in providing audit access is subject to disciplinary action under applicable Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During the audit of Director General, Bureau of Supply and Prices, Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was requested to provide auditable records through various requisitions. However, access was refused to the audit despite reminders as well as meetings with the concerned officers of the department by the Field Audit Team. Subsequently, the matter was escalated to the level of the Principal Accounting Officer (PAO) by the Director General Audit, who reported the matter to the PAO. However, the issue of non-production had remained unresolved. The details are given as follows:

1. Annual Plan of activities and Progress report of the year
2. Performance report during the year under audit
3. Mechanism of Price Control System adopted and its reports
4. Revenue receipts recovery statements last 03 years
5. Field Inspection reports
6. Details of Recovery of Fines/Penalties/Registration & renewal of Godown area-wise
7. Copies of the challans of the recovered amount
8. Details of Fines imposed, amount recovered and outstanding amount
9. List of outstanding dues of license fees/Penalties imposed
10. Cash Book of revenue receipts
11. Personal Files of Officials /Officers
12. Various auditable records of complaint against two officials

The auditable record was not produced due to non-cooperation by the concerned officers of the department, weak internal controls over record management, and failure to ensure compliance with audit requisitions despite repeated reminders.

Audit is of the view that, under such circumstances, neither the sanctity of the utilization of public money in accordance with the relevant financial and other applicable rules could be verified, nor could the constitutional duty of the Auditor-General of Pakistan be fulfilled.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility for the non-production of records should be fixed and action taken against the responsible officials, besides ensuring the production of records in future audits.

**(PDP-79/AIR-16 & 17)**

### 2.5.2 Doubtful execution of work under ADP Scheme – Rs 2,203.740 million

According to the approved PC-I of the scheme "Additional Lining of Watercourses in Sindh" (ADP #43, FY 2021–22), the Government was to bear 100% material cost while farmers were to contribute 100% labor and masonry in kind. The PC-I required technical and financial sanctions, staged execution (50% and 100% milestones), monitoring by departmental staff and consultants, and issuance of Final Completion Reports (FCRs) before final payment.

Engagement of a third-party consultant under SPPRA Rules 2010 (amended) was mandatory for independent supervision, quality/quantity assurance and certification of works. Field officers were required to conduct surveys, form watercourse associations, verify designs and estimates, and maintain progress records. An RBM framework was also prescribed to measure outcomes relating to water conservation, land improvement, crop yield, income enhancement and energy efficiency.

During audit of Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad for FY 2024–25, expenditure of Rs 2,203.740 million under the ADP Scheme was found unsupported by mandatory PC-I requirements and essential record. No evidence was produced to verify farmers' in-kind contribution, FCRs, site verification or third-party validation. Key procedural documents (associations' applications, sanctions, surveys, designs, estimates, completion certificates) were missing, while reported completion of 237 watercourses conflicted with progress showing only 107 completed. Payment to the third-party consultant lacked supervision and certification record, and RBM outcomes were unsupported by baseline data or

impact evaluation, rendering execution and achievements doubtful. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-2.

Audit is of the view that non-compliance of PC-I provisions and absence of essential subsidiary record indicate prevalence of weak internal control and financial indiscipline within the department which resulted in high risk of misreporting and possible misutilization of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that matter may investigated, beside responsibility be fixed against person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-81, 104,106, 128, 146 & 145)**

### 2.5.3 Doubtful repair of Watercourses without Requisition - Rs 2,098.250 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rule 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Director, On Farm Water Management, Hyderabad for FYs 2022–23 and 2023–24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 2,098.250 million was incurred on supply of materials for repair of watercourses across various districts without any formal requisition, acknowledgment, or approval from the concerned Watercourse Associations (WCAs), Farmers' Organizations (FOs), or Area Water Boards (AWBs). No evidence of monitoring or satisfactory completion of works was available.

Audit further noted that recipients did not acknowledge receipt of materials, no technical specifications or approvals (e.g., design of precast slabs) were documented, no post-execution inspection or evaluation reports were produced, and no requisitions from beneficiaries were available to justify the demand. In addition, materials were issued without assessing the technical capacity of beneficiaries to

execute the works, indicating weak planning, poor control, and a lack of accountability over substantial public expenditure.

Audit is of the view that in the absence of proper documentation, acknowledgments, technical oversight, and monitoring, the expenditure appears doubtful and lacks transparency. This reflects weak internal controls and increases the risk of financial mismanagement.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2024. DAC meeting was held on 17-09-2025 wherein the management stated that after applications from the zamindar/farmers for repair of watercourses, the material of watercourses is allowed to the Watercourses Association Chairman at site for starting the watercourse work and the final completion report will be submitted after completing the work of repair. Besides, the frequent visits of the technical officer for monitoring of the work are being carried out during the repair of work. The DAC directed the management to provide required record / documents to audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-20/AIR-02)**

### 2.5.4 Doubtful expenditure on rehabilitation of watercourses - Rs 1,049.994 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rule 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 1,049.994 million was incurred on the supply of construction materials including bricks, hill sand, crush gravel, cement, and parabolic pipes for rehabilitation of watercourses across Sindh. It revealed serious deficiencies in the planning, execution, and monitoring of rehabilitation works. No prior damage assessments, field surveys, or engineering reports were available to justify the rehabilitation activities, and records did not identify the damaged watercourses or the criteria adopted for prioritization.

Instances of overlapping rehabilitation works across different watercourses were neither documented nor verified. A substantial portion of the expenditure was incurred during the last quarter of the financial year, indicating rushed execution to exhaust budgetary allocations. Furthermore, no third-party validation, technical monitoring reports, inspection certificates from field engineers, or photographic/geo-tagged evidence were available to verify physical completion of works. Beneficiary lists were incomplete and lacked supporting land ownership or eligibility records, farmer share contributions were neither recorded nor acknowledged, and stock registers for issuance and consumption of materials were not maintained. Additionally, some contractors engaged in execution of works were not successful bidders in the competitive tendering process, raising serious concerns regarding transparency, accountability, and effective utilization of public funds.

Audit is of the view that the absence of proper assessment, monitoring, verification, and record-keeping raises serious doubts about authenticity, transparency, and accountability, significantly increasing the risk of financial mismanagement, incomplete or substandard works, and potential loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the expenditure, verification of completed works through third-party validation, and fixation of responsibility for the identified irregularities and non-compliance with rules.

**(PDP-82/AIR-11)**

### 2.5.5 Irregular expenditure without obtaining technical sanctions – Rs 999.989 million

According to Para No.56 of CPWD code “expenditure may not be incurred on a work until it is technically sanctioned from the competent authority”.

During the audit of Director, On Farm Water Management, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 999.989 million was incurred on the rehabilitation of watercourses without obtaining technical sanctions from the competent authority. The works were executed

and payments made in the absence of duly approved estimates, violating the essential procedural requirement of pre-sanctioned technical scrutiny.

Audit is of the view that incurring such a substantial expenditure without technical sanction undermines the integrity of public spending and increases the risk of substandard execution, cost overruns, and potential misuse of funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2024. The DAC meeting was held on 17-09-2025 wherein the management stated that the technical sanctions are signed / issued by Director On Farm as per power delegated and the relevant record / document are available. The DAC directed the management to provide required record / documents to audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-21/AIR-09)**

### 2.5.6 Doubtful expenditure on Kitchen Gardening Kit - Rs 999.700 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rule 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad for FY 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 999.700 million was incurred under object head A09899 – Others on the scheme "Provision of Kitchen Gardening Kits to poor/landless farmers". Audit scrutiny revealed serious control and documentation deficiencies.

Beneficiary eligibility could not be verified as no CNICs, landholding certificates, or poverty scorecards were available to confirm targeting of poor/landless female farmers. No third-party monitoring reports, physical verification evidence, or geo-tagged photographs were produced to confirm delivery or installation of kits. The scheme lacked geo-mapping, MIS-based tracking, and any impact assessment mechanism to evaluate outcomes on livelihoods or food security. Field-level records such as delivery receipts, stock registers, and beneficiary acknowledgements were also not maintained.

In addition, several invoices were incomplete, lacking dates and contractor Income Tax/GST registration details, while GST was not deducted at source. Tendering was conducted only for composite kits without item-wise cost breakdowns; however, bills reflected individual items (pipes, valves, etc.) without supporting unit rates. Essential documents including work orders, supply orders, completion certificates, and MoUs with NGOs or implementation partners were not produced.

Audit is of the view that the incurrence of expenditure on the scheme without verifiable beneficiary records, physical evidence of delivery, third-party monitoring, or impact assessment constitutes non-transparent and unverifiable utilization of public funds. The absence of essential records, incomplete invoices, and deviations in procurement practices undermine value for money, raise serious concerns regarding targeting and effectiveness of the scheme, and reflect weak internal controls and poor governance.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately produce complete beneficiary records, including CNICs, eligibility documents, and acknowledgements, and conduct independent physical verification with geo-tagged evidence. Responsibility should be fixed on officers/officials for the observed lapses, and recovery proceedings be initiated where utilization cannot be substantiated.

**(PDP-83/AIR-112)**

### 2.5.7 Doubtful expenditure on repair of unknown vehicles - Rs 2.694 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rule 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of following offices of Agriculture, Supply & Prices Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 2.694 million was incurred on the repair and maintenance of vehicles; however, these vehicles were not included in the official vehicle pool of the

office. Moreover, vehicle registration numbers were missing from the supporting vouchers. This indicates that the expenditure was incurred on unverified or unidentified vehicles, which is irregular and raises serious concerns regarding the transparency of expenditure and the adequacy of internal control mechanisms.

(Rs. In Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 34 | 1.436 |
| 2 | Sindh Water and Agriculture Transformation Project Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 11 | 1.258 |
| **Total** | | | | **2.694** |

The irregularity occurred due to weak internal controls, the absence of an updated and approved vehicle inventory, and the lack of proper scrutiny of supporting vouchers before processing payments.

Audit is of the view that the incurrence of expenditure on repair and maintenance of vehicles not included in the official vehicle pool, without recording vehicle registration numbers on vouchers, constitutes an irregular and unauthorized use of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management from August to September 2025. The DAC meeting regarding Sr.No.2 was held on 20-11-2025, wherein the management stated that the fleet cards were issued to vehicles deployed for SWAT project operations and all POL and lubricant expenses were incurred strictly for project-related field work. He further added that all codal formalities were observed, and relevant usage data is available. However, without a clear, verifiable linkage of fleet card usage to specific SWAT project activities, effective monitoring and control remain unsubstantiated. The DAC discussed and decided to verify all POL-related documents, fleet card statements, logbooks, and authorization letters.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-87 & 89)**

### 2.5.8 Doubtful payment due to mismatch of NTN details – Rs 1.787 million

According to Para 11 of General Financial Rules Volume–I, “each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officer.”

During the audit of Director General, Agriculture Engineering Sindh, Hyderabad, for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 1.787 million was paid to M/s Zarwan Enterprises from various contingency heads. Verification of the NTN No. B951432-6 quoted on the invoices revealed that the NTN was registered in the name of M/s Arham Enterprises, not M/s Zarwan Enterprises. This serious discrepancy indicates that payments were made using an NTN not legally associated with the claimed business entity. Such an irregularity raises serious doubts regarding the authenticity of the vendor, suggests possible misrepresentation, and reflects non-compliance with applicable tax and financial regulations.

The irregularity occurred due to failure of the management to verify vendors' credentials, including NTN authenticity and business registration, prior to processing payments. Weak pre-audit checks and inadequate internal controls allowed payments to be made without proper validation of the vendor's legal status.

Audit is of the view that making payments to a vendor using an NTN registered in the name of a different entity constitutes a serious violation of tax laws and financial rules. Such discrepancies cast doubt on the authenticity of the vendor and genuineness of transactions, indicate possible misrepresentation, and expose the public exchequer to the risk of financial loss and misuse of funds, reflecting weak financial discipline and ineffective internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The exit meeting was held on 29th August, 2025.The management replied that the reply will be submitted after scrutiny of record. The reply is not satisfactory as NTN verification proved the number belonged to another entity, casting doubt on the authenticity of the vendor. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately verify the vendor's legal and tax status, recover the irregular payments where not regularizable, and report the matter to the concerned tax authorities if misrepresentation is established. Responsibility should be fixed on officers/officials who authorized payments without proper verification.

**(PDP-86/AIR-20)**

### 2.5.9 Irregular hiring and payment of daily wages paid staff - Rs 735.552 million

According to Finance Department letter vide No. FD/B&E/Appointment/2 (363)/2013-14, dt: 25th Sep, 2013, AIR-3 states that "In order to avoid legal lacuna and undue financial liabilities. It is again advised that no appointment is made against unsanctioned posts and against sanctioned posts on a contingency basis, without specific approval of the Finance Department for each post".

During the audit of the following offices of the Agriculture, Supply & Prices Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the payments of Rs 735.552 million were made for hiring daily wages/contingent paid staff under the head "Payments to Other Services Rendered" without requisite approvals and documentation like.

i. Attendance sheets, appointment records, CNICs, qualifications, and justification for hiring were not available.
ii. Minimum wage compliance could not be verified.
iii. Appointments were made without merit-based process or Finance Department approval.
iv. Terms and conditions, nature of work, and purpose of engagement were not defined.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director General, On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) Sindh, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 39 | 570.304 |
| 2 | Director On Farm Water Management Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 08 | 165.248 |
| **Total** | | | | **735.552** |

The irregular payments occurred due to serious weaknesses in human resource and financial management, non-compliance with prescribed recruitment and payment procedures, and lack of effective oversight by the management.

Audit is of the view that hiring and payment of daily paid staff under "Other Services Rendered" without approvals, records, and transparent procedures indicates weak internal controls and creates risk of irregular expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide complete justification and record, regularize hiring strictly with Finance Department approval, and fix responsibility on officials at fault while adopting measures to control such expenditure.

**(PDP-91)**

### 2.5.10 Irregular excess payment of honorarium – Rs 33.756 million

According to the Government of Sindh Finance Department (Regulation Wing) vide his letter No.FD(SR-VII) 20/37/95 dated 15-05-1995, the following decisions regarding grant of honorarium to Government servants have been taken by the Government: (i) Not more than one honorarium shall be granted to any official and shall not exceed one month's basic pay.

During the audit of Secretary, Agriculture Supply & Price Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 44.097 million was paid as honorarium to 180 officers and officials, whereas the total admissible amount, calculated on the basis of one month's basic pay, worked out to Rs 10.341 million. Consequently, an excess payment of Rs 33.756 million was made in violation of the prescribed rules. The payment of honorarium beyond the permissible limit constitutes irregular expenditure and reflects a lack of effective financial controls over discretionary payments.

The irregularity occurred due to non-compliance with the prescribed rules governing payment of honorarium, weak internal controls, and a lack of proper scrutiny and approval by the competent authority. The management failed to ensure that honorarium payments were restricted to the admissible limits and justified by approved criteria.

Audit is of the view that payment of honorarium in excess of the permissible limit constitutes an irregular and unauthorized expenditure. Such payments resulted in undue financial benefit to officers/officials, caused loss to the public exchequer, and indicate poor financial discipline and ineffective controls over discretionary payments within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management recover the excess honorarium paid from the concerned officers/officials and ensure future payments strictly comply with the prescribed rules and limits. Responsibility should be fixed on officers/officials who authorized the irregular payments.

**(PDP-92/AIR-02)**

### 2.5.11 Unauthorized payment of inadmissible allowances – Rs 5.304 million

According to Para 10(v) of the GFR Volume-I "The amount of allowance should be so regulated that it is not, on the whole, a source of profit to the recipients.

During the audit of following offices of Agriculture, Supply and Prices Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that various inadmissible allowances amounting to Rs 5.304 million were paid to various officers/officials who were otherwise ineligible for the same. Details are as under.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary, Agriculture Supply & Price Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 04 | House rent Allowance | 4.402 |
| 2 | Director On Farm Water Management Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 04 | Integrated, washing and computer allowances | 0.465 |
| 3 | Director General, Agriculture Engineering, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 01 | Secretariat, utility ad personal allowances | 0.257 |
| 4 | Director General, On Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 41 | Conveyance allowance | 0.120 |
| 5 | Secretary Agriculture Supply & Price Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 36 | Conveyance allowance | 0.060 |
| **Total** | | | | | **5.304** |

The inadmissible payments occurred due to non-compliance with prescribed rules, weak payroll controls, and lack of proper scrutiny by the management. Additionally, eligibility criteria for allowances were not adequately verified prior to authorizing payments.

Audit is of the view that payment of inadmissible allowances reflects poor financial discipline and weak internal controls. Such irregular payments resulted in undue financial benefit to ineligible officers/officials, causing loss to the public exchequer, and indicate failure of the management to enforce applicable rules and regulations.

The matter was reported to the management during the months of July and August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately recover the inadmissible allowances from the concerned officers/officials and fix responsibility for authorizing payments in violation of rules.

**(PDP-96)**

### 2.5.12 Irregularities in execution of various development schemes – Rs 1,001.730 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rule 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad for FY 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 1,001.730 million was incurred on various development schemes; however, execution of works could not be substantiated due to serious deficiencies. Audit noted the absence of physical verification evidence, inspection certificates, and geo-tagged/photographic proof of completed works. Third-party validation, technical monitoring records, and Final Completion Reports mandatory under the approved PC-I were not produced.

Further, beneficiary ownership documents, farmer association records, and evidence of farmers' share contributions were not available. Several schemes showed partial completion, non-achievement of PC-I targets, or non-execution in certain districts despite available funds. Essential records such as stock registers, material receipt acknowledgements, valid supplier invoices, and mandatory undertakings for HEIS and related projects were also missing.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Scheme Title | Project Cost amount | Farmer Share | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Additional Lining of Watercourses in Sindh | 5,664.404 | 1004.530 | 436.381 |
| 2 | Lining of Water Course in Non- Command Areas for Lift Pumps/Tube wells already working in Sindh | 729.272 | 175.208 | 55.672 |
| 3 | Improvement of new / fresh water courses in Sindh | 2,408.000 | 408.000 | 39.997 |
| 4 | Provision of Subsidiary Assistance on Solar power | 1,204.842 | 205.598 | 47.053 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Scheme Title | Project Cost amount | Farmer Share | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | for High Efficiency Irrigation System | | | |
| 5 | Vertical Farming Techniques to improve Crop Yield in Sindh | 120.415 | 21.000 | 27.520 |
| 6 | Construction of Water Storage Reservoirs operated on Solar Pumping System | 1,591.023 | 271.023 | 41.600 |
| 7 | Improving Crop Yield through Integrated Water resource management model in Sindh | 1,201.225 | 106.510 | 178.378 |
| 8 | Lining of watercourses and construction of water storage tanks to enhance crop yield in district Tando Allahyar | 190.462 | 43.784 | 175.129 |
| **Total** | | **13,109.643** | **2,235.653** | **1,001.73** |

The irregularity occurred due to weak project management and ineffective internal controls, non-compliance with PC-I provisions, and failure of the management to establish adequate monitoring, documentation, and verification mechanisms. The absence of third-party validation, physical verification, and proper record-keeping indicates poor oversight by the implementing agency and a lack of accountability in execution of development schemes.

Audit is of the view that the incurrence of expenditure on development schemes without substantiating execution of works through mandatory documentation, physical verification, and third-party validation constitutes a serious violation of PC-I requirements and financial management principles.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately carry out comprehensive physical verification of all schemes through independent third-party evaluators and submit inspection reports, geo-tagged photographic evidence, and Final Completion Reports as required under PC-I. Responsibility should be fixed on officers/officials responsible for poor monitoring and non-compliance, and recovery proceedings be initiated in cases where execution is not substantiated.

**(PDP-98/AIR-25)**

### 2.5.13 Unjustified execution of work under Non-ADP despite coverage under ADP Schemes – Rs 1,000.000 million

According to Rule 24 (10) Schedule-II of the Rules of Business, Government of Sindh, "processing of all development schemes, programmes and proposals submitted by other Department and making recommendations to Government thereon". As per Clause-2.9 of Guidelines for Project Management, "Project implementation agencies/departments should seek the approval of the competent authority as soon as they consider change in scope of work or revision in cost. Sponsoring agencies should also anticipate likely delays.

During the audit of Director General, Agriculture Engineering Sindh, Hyderabad, for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 1,000.000 million was allocated and utilized under a Non-ADP scheme titled "Installation of Solar Powered Submersible Water Pumps/Tubewells to Pro-Poor Farmers in Sindh." Audit noted that ADP Scheme No. 24 and ADP Scheme No. 25, having identical objectives and scope, were already under implementation during the same period. Despite the existence of these approved ADP schemes, a parallel Non-ADP scheme was initiated and executed for the same activities, thereby bypassing the approved development planning framework. This practice resulted in duplication of development interventions, overlap of scope, and weak financial control over public funds.

The irregularity occurred due to poor development planning and weak coordination between the Planning & Development and implementing departments. The management failed to conduct proper scheme rationalization and needs assessment and initiated a Non-ADP scheme without reviewing ongoing ADP schemes of identical scope, reflecting weak financial planning and oversight.

Audit is of the view that initiation and execution of a parallel Non-ADP scheme for activities already covered under approved ADP schemes constitutes a serious lapse in development planning and financial management. This practice led to duplication of interventions, overlap of scope, and inefficient utilization of public resources, undermining budgetary discipline and value for money, and reflecting weak internal controls within the department.

The matter was reported to management in the month of August, 2025. During the exit meeting, management stated that the scheme was implemented on a priority basis to facilitate farmers. The reply is not tenable, as priority considerations do not

override mandatory requirements for routing major development schemes through the ADP with approved PC-I. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management avoid initiation of parallel schemes without comprehensive review of existing ADP projects and ensure strict adherence to the approved development planning framework. Responsibility should be fixed on officers/officials responsible for bypassing prescribed planning procedures, and coordination mechanisms should be strengthened to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-99/AIR-18)**

### 2.5.14 Unjustified payments to vendors for installation of Solar Tube-wells under Non-ADP Scheme – Rs 999.480 million

According to Section-II. General Conditions of Contract. 16. Payment 17. Prices 16.1 The method and conditions of payment to be made to the Supplier under this Contract shall be specified in SCC. 16.2 The Supplier's request(s) for payment shall be made to the Procuring agency in writing, accompanied by an invoice describing, as appropriate, the Goods delivered and Services performed, and by documents submitted pursuant to GCC Clause 10, and upon fulfillment of other obligations stipulated in the Contract. And Section-III. Special Conditions of Contract. 8-Payment (GCC Clause16) Sample provision GCC 16.1. The method and conditions of payment to be made to the Supplier under this Contract shall be as follows: PAYMENT TERMS OF 80% GOS SHARE: (1) 30% on completion of bore. (2) 50% delivery of material Solar Panels / Inverter / Pump at site. PAYMENT TERMS OF 20% FARMER SHARE: (1) 20% on completion of work.

During the audit of Director General, Agriculture Engineering Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 999.480 million were released to various vendors under the Non-ADP scheme titled "Solar Power Tubewells to Pro-Poor Farmers." The contracts were awarded on 23-04-2025, and invoices were processed up to 29-05-2025, indicating that beneficiary selection, site verification, boring, delivery of solar equipment, installation, and completion of works were all shown as finalized within an exceptionally short period. Audit scrutiny revealed that no documentary evidence such as approved beneficiary lists, site verification reports, stage-wise completion certificates, delivery challans, or records of farmers' contributions was produced to substantiate compliance with the prescribed payment milestones.

The irregularity occurred due to weak project planning and ineffective monitoring mechanisms, non-compliance with scheme implementation guidelines, and failure of the management to ensure proper documentation and verification prior to release of payments. The department did not enforce stage-wise controls and milestone-based verification before processing invoices.

Audit is of the view that release of substantial payments without documentary evidence of beneficiary approval, site verification, and stage-wise completion constitutes irregular and unverifiable expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately produce complete documentary evidence in support of payments, including beneficiary lists, site verification reports, completion certificates, delivery challans, and records of farmer contributions. Responsibility should be fixed on officers/officials for releasing payments without verification, and project monitoring and payment controls should be strengthened to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-101/AIR-13)**

### 2.5.15 Non-compliance with approved Farmer Selection Criteria

According to the PC-I of the scheme "Provision of Subsidy Assistance on Solar Power for High Efficiency Irrigation System (HEIS)", lays down specific selection criteria for identifying eligible farmers for participation under the project, particularly relating to documentation, verification, and beneficiary cost-sharing obligations.

During the audit of Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad for FY 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 785.001 million was incurred on various development schemes without adequate compliance with approved farmer selection criteria. Audit could not verify transparent and eligibility-based beneficiary selection due to absence of formal applications with CNICs, bio-data and landholding details, lack of records of outreach or selection registers, and no evidence of beneficiary cost-sharing commitments or undertakings as required under PC-I. Further, soil testing reports, confirmation of electricity and fresh water availability, and farmer profiles with eligibility screening records were not available.

There was also no documentation of undertakings for installation of HEIS at farmers' own cost where subsidy was not admissible, rendering the selection process unverifiable.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Scheme Title | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Additional Lining of Watercourses in Sindh | 436.381 |
| 2 | Lining of Water Course in Non-Command Areas for Lift Pumps/Tubewells already working in Sindh | 55.672 |
| 3 | Improvement of new / fresh water courses in Sindh | 39.997 |
| 4 | Provision of Subsidiy Assistance on Solar power for High Efficiency Irrigation System | 47.053 |
| 5 | Vertical Farming Techniques to improve Crop Yield in Sindh | 27.52 |
| 6 | Improving Crop Yield through Integrated Water resource management model in Sindh | 178.378 |
| **Total** | | **785.001** |

The non-compliance with approved farmer selection criteria occurred due to weak beneficiary identification and verification mechanisms, the absence of a standardized selection framework, and inadequate oversight by the management.

Audit is of the view that non-compliance with the approved farmer selection criteria compromises transparency, weakens targeting of intended beneficiaries, and increases the risk of ineligible participation and inefficient utilization of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that farmer selection strictly adhere to PC-I criteria, supported by complete documentary evidence, responsibility be fixed for non-compliance, and future releases be linked with verified beneficiary eligibility and cost-sharing compliance.

**(PDP-102/AIR-18)**

### 2.5.16 Unjustified expenditure on maintenance & repair work without measurement – Rs 241.722 million

According to Rule 127 (1) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, Volume-I, "For the work done other than the lump sum contract, and supplies made, by a contractor shall, unless impracticable, be measured (weighed or counted) before the payment is made. The details of the measurements made shall systematically be recorded in a book,

called the Measurement Book (Form-20 of SFR Volume-Il), which will form the basis of all accounts of quantities."

During the audit of Director, On Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 241.722 million were made to various contractors for maintenance and repair of watercourses without recording measurements in the Measurement Books. Audit further noted that no material consumption records were maintained, and no physical inspection or verification reports were available to substantiate the execution of works or the quantity and quality of materials utilized. Consequently, the expenditure remained unverifiable.

The irregularity occurred due to non-compliance with prescribed engineering and financial procedures, weak supervision by the management, and failure to maintain mandatory records such as Measurement Books and material consumption registers.

Audit is of the view that release of payments without mandatory measurements, consumption records, and physical verification constitutes a serious violation of codal provisions and reflects weak internal controls, making the entire expenditure doubtful.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide complete measurement records and physical verification reports to justify the expenditure and fix responsibility on the officials responsible for authorizing payments in violation of rules.

**(PDP-112/AIR-14)**

### 2.5.17 Irregular expenditure on Repair & Maintenance of Watercourses – Rs 241.033 million

According to Rule 122 (3) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, For every work, a properly detailed estimate shall be prepared, and administrative approval and technical sanction be obtained from the competent authority.

During the audit of Director, On Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 241.033 million was incurred on Repair & Maintenance (M&R) of watercourses across various Talukas/Districts. However, the detailed cost estimates, drawing design, or technical sanctions duly approved by the competent authority were not produced to audit for verification. The works were executed in an ad-hoc manner, with materials procured centrally and dispatched to field teams without pre-sanctioned watercourse-wise estimates.

The irregular expenditure occurred due to non-observance of prescribed engineering and financial procedures, weak planning, and inadequate technical oversight by the management.

Audit is of the view that execution of M&R works without approved estimates, designs, and technical sanctions constitutes a violation of codal, financial, and engineering rules. In the absence of sanctioned estimates and proper documentation, the reasonableness, quality, and value for money of the expenditure could not be ascertained, and the risk of inflated costs, sub-standard works, and misuse of public funds cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management prepare and obtain approval of detailed watercourse-wise cost estimates, drawings/designs, and technical sanctions prior to execution of works. All future M&R activities should be planned, sanctioned, and executed strictly in accordance with prescribed engineering and financial rules. Responsibility should be fixed for the execution of works without approval.

**(PDP-113/AIR-05)**

### 2.5.18 Irregular execution of watercourses in violation of prescribed selection criteria - Rs 178.378 million

According to the PC-I, watercourses were to be selected on the basis of the following eligibility criteria: (i) location in saline or tail-end areas, (ii) presence on perennial canals, (iii) farms owned by small and medium landholders, (iv) farmer willingness for mandatory installation of required structures, (v) submission of application along with bio-data, CNIC, and landholding proof, (vi) willingness to

contribute 10% share in kind, and (vii) avoidance of unauthorized or previously fully lined watercourses.

During the audit of Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 178.378 million was incurred under the scheme titled "Improving Crop Yield Through Integrated Water Resource Management Model in Sindh"; however, execution of watercourses was carried out without documented compliance with the prescribed PC-I selection criteria. Audit scrutiny revealed that (i) no applications, bio-data, CNICs, or landholding proofs were available to establish farmer eligibility, (ii) no evidence was produced to confirm that selected watercourses were located in saline, tail-end, or water-scarce areas or connected to perennial canals, (iii) farmer willingness forms for contribution of 10% share in kind were not available, (iv) no records existed to verify prioritization of small and medium landholders or partially lined watercourses, and (v) no documentation was maintained to establish district eligibility, legal land ownership, or socio-economic justification for selection.

The non-compliance with PC-I prescribed selection criteria occurred due to weak beneficiary identification and verification mechanisms, absence of standardized documentation procedures, and inadequate oversight by the management.

Audit is of the view that execution of watercourses without adherence to approved selection criteria compromises transparency and equity in project implementation and creates a risk of misallocation of development resources.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that execution of watercourses be strictly carried out in accordance with PC-I selection criteria, supported by complete documentary evidence, and responsibility be fixed for deviations observed.

**(PDP-115/AIR-22)**

### 2.5.19 Unauthorized excess procurement beyond approved PC-I – Rs 133.799 million

According to ADP Scheme titled "Provision of Subsidy Assistance on Agricultural Implements (Modified) (2021-22)," the PC-I approved specific quantities

and unit prices of agricultural implements based on prevailing market rates, forming the sanctioned capital cost estimates and financial ceiling for procurement under the scheme.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Particular | Qty | Unit Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Disc Harrow (16 Disc) | 20 | 0.869 |
| 2 | Peddy Threshers | 20 | 1.917 |
| 3 | Wheat Threshers | 20 | 1.420 |
| 4 | Chiesel Plough (5 Tines with Roller) | 20 | 0.297 |

During the audit of Director General, Agriculture Engineering Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that agricultural implements were procured in quantities exceeding the PC-I approved limits without revision of the PC-I or approval of the competent authority. Excess procurement included Disc Harrows (16 Disc), Wheat Threshers, Chiesel Ploughs (5 Tines with Roller), and Paddy Threshers, resulting in unauthorized expenditure of Rs 120.332 million over and above the sanctioned provisions, in violation of approved scope and financial discipline. Details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Particular | PC-I Qty | Procured Qty | Excess Qty | % Increase | Unit Rate | Excess Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Disc Harrow (16 Disc) | 20 | 36 | 16 | 80% | 895,000 | 14,320,000 |
| 2 | Wheat Threshers | 20 | 35 | 15 | 75% | 1,596,000 | 23,940,000 |
| 3 | Chiesel Plough (5 Tines with Roller) | 20 | 21 | 1 | 5% | 340,000 | 340,000 |
| 4 | Peddy Threshers | 20 | 62 | 42 | 210% | 1,946,000 | 81,732,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | **120,332,000** |

Audit further observed that various agricultural implements and equipment under ADP Scheme “Provision of Subsidy Assistance on Agricultural Implements (Modified) (2021-22),” were procured at rates higher than those approved in the PC-I. As a result, an excess expenditure of Rs 13.467 million was incurred due to procurement at inflated rates without revision of the PC-I or approval of the competent authority, in violation of approved cost estimates.

Audit is of the view that procurement beyond the approved PC-I quantities reflects weak financial oversight and non-adherence to prescribed controls, leading to unapproved commitments.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. During exit meeting the management stated that extra implements were procured to

meet farmer demand and higher market rates compelled procurement above PC-I estimates. The reply is not satisfactory as procurement beyond PC-I limits is unauthorized unless formally revised by the competent authority. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification be provided and future procurements be strictly restricted to PC-I approved quantities unless revised and approved by the competent authority.

**(PDP-118/AIR-12 & PDP-127/AIR-11)**

### 2.5.20 Irregular expenditure by avoiding open tenders – Rs 57.048 million

As per Rule 12(1) of SPPRA, 2010, all proposed procurements for each Financial Year shall be planned and procuring agencies shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan.

During the audit of Agriculture, Supply and Prices Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 57.048 million was incurred through piecemeal procurements by splitting up the purchases under various heads of accounts. This practice was apparently adopted to avoid the threshold for open competitive bidding as required under SPP Rules. Furthermore, various related irregularities were noted, such as repetitive purchases from the same vendors, non-maintenance of proper procurement documentation, and lack of transparency in the procurement process. The details are at Annex-2 of Chapter-2.

The expenditure was deliberately split into smaller amounts due to non-compliance with procurement rules, weak oversight by management, and an intent to bypass tendering requirements and approval of the competent authority.

Audit is of the view that splitting of expenditure amounting to Rs 13.554 million to avoid calling of tenders and obtaining higher sanction constitutes a serious violation of procurement and financial rules. Such practices undermine transparency, fair competition, and value for money, and indicate weak internal controls and governance. The possibility of undue favor to suppliers and misuse of public funds cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management from October, 2024 to November 2025. The DAC meetings regarding the management at Sr# 1 to 3 and 6 was held on 17-09-2025, wherein the management stated that expenditures were incurred as per prescribed policies and rules through competitive procurement methods, including quotations or tenders, depending on the nature of items. Procurements and works were awarded to the lowest or responsive bidders after completion of all codal formalities; petty items were purchased through split quotations where applicable, and complete records/documents were maintained and available for verification. However, the claim of compliance remains unsubstantiated in the absence of consolidated evidence demonstrating transparency, bid competitiveness, and avoidance of split procurement. The DAC directed the management to conduct an inquiry into the matter because expenditure should be made through open tenders and further directed to avoid such a practice in the future. Another DAC meeting held on 20-11-2025 pertaining to Sr# 8, wherein the management stated that expenditure was incurred on routine office supplies under permissible Incremental Operating Costs (IOC) in accordance with World Bank procurement regulations and within approved financial limits. However, compliance with per-item IOC limits does not sufficiently justify the cumulative expenditure of Rs. 1.714 million without clear evidence of aggregation controls and cost efficiency. The DAC noted the explanation presented before the forum. However, the Committee decided to verify the record/documents. Despite written requests, the DAC meeting was not convened for the remaining offices.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives, besides convening a DAC for the remaining offices.

**(PDP-29&126)**

### 2.5.21 Unjustified award of contract without participation in bidding process – Rs 52.275 million

As per SPPRA opening of Bids (1) The date for opening of bids and the last date for the submission of bids shall be the same, as given in the bidding documents and in the Notice Inviting Tender; (2) Subject to provisions of Rule 18, in case, the two dates are different, the date and time, given in the bidding documents shall apply; (3) The bids shall be opened within one hour of the deadline for submission of bids; (4) All bids shall be opened publicly in the presence of all the bidders, or their representatives, who may choose to be present in person, at the time and place announced in the invitation to bid; (5) The procuring agency shall read aloud the name of the bidder and total amount of each bid, and of any alternative bids if they have

been permitted, shall be read aloud and recorded when opened; (6) All bidders in attendance shall sign an attendance sheet;

During the audit of Secretary, Agriculture, Supply & Price Department, Government of Sindh Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payment of Rs 52.275 million was made to M/s Mehran Traders from head account "Others" (A013370) for repair of watercourses through a tendering process, despite the fact that the firm did not participate in the bidding. The attendance sheets for both technical and financial bid openings did not reflect the presence or participation of the said firm, yet the contract was awarded to it. Moreover, mandatory tender documents including evidence of similar work experience, details of works in hand, NTN, financial soundness certificate, bank statements, annual turnover, and three-year audited accounts were neither produced nor available on record.

The irregular payment and award of contract occurred due to serious lapses in procurement controls, non-compliance with prescribed tendering procedures, and lack of effective oversight by the management.

Audit is of the view that award of contract to a firm that did not participate in the bidding process constitutes a serious violation of SPPRA rules and indicates lack of transparency and undue favor in procurement proceedings.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be thoroughly inquired into, responsibility be fixed on the concerned officials, and future procurements be conducted strictly in accordance with SPPRA rules and prescribed bidding procedures.

**(PDP-120/AIR-12)**

### 2.5.22 Award of work and payment to ineligible vendor - Rs 34.496 million

As per Tender Notice Date 10.02.2025: the Agriculture, Supply & Prices Department invites sealed bids in accordance with Sindh Public Procurement Rule 46(2) "Single Stage Two Envelope Procedure" from reputed eligible Bidders / General Order Supplier / Registered with Income Tax (SRB, Sales Tax which one is applicable) and showing its name must be in the ATL List for the year 2024-25 having similar nature experience are eligible to participate.

During the audit of Director General, Agriculture Engineering Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that a payment of Rs 34.496 million was made to M/s S and Sons under the Non-ADP Scheme "Installation of Solar Power Tubewells to Pro-Poor Farmers on Subsidy Basis," despite the firm not being registered for Sales Tax (GST) with FBR and/or Sindh Sales Tax with SRB, as applicable. Verification from FBR and SRB confirmed non-compliance with mandatory tax registration requirements prescribed in the tender documents, rendering the vendor ineligible at the time of award and payment.

The irregularity occurred due to failure of the management to verify mandatory tax registrations of the vendor at the evaluation and payment stages.

Audit is of the view that awarding the contract and releasing payment to a non-compliant vendor violated tender conditions and reflected weak bid evaluation and due diligence, exposing the procurement to irregularity and accountability risks.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. During exit meeting the management stated that the vendor was considered eligible based on documents submitted. The reply is not tenable as GST / SRB registration and eligibility criteria were mandatory; absence of compliance renders the award irregular. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management justify the award and payment made to the ineligible firm, fix responsibility for lapses in evaluation, and ensure future awards are made strictly to vendors compliant with all mandatory FBR/SRB registration and eligibility requirements.

**(PDP-121/AIR-14)**

### 2.5.23 Irregular payment against incomplete/under-progress watercourses and solar installation - Rs 23.765 million

According to PC-I of the scheme "Improving Crop Yield Through Integrated Water Resource Management Model in Sindh (ADP #46, FY 2023-24)", the following provisions apply:

i. Payment Milestones – Payments to contractors/suppliers must be linked with actual physical progress, i.e., 40% upon completion of initial works, 60% after further progress, and balance only upon 100% completion and certification.

ii. Final Completion Report (FCR) – Release of remaining payment is strictly subject to the submission of an FCR duly verified by consultants/field staff confirming completion of works (PC-I, Para 10 & 11).
iii. Third-Party/Engineer Verification – Technical and financial sanctions must be supported with independent validation and inspection before disbursement.

During the audit of Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 23.765 million were released in full against project components that were incomplete or under execution. Scrutiny of PC-III forms revealed that two watercourses, namely 2-ER Odero Lal Branch and 2-FR Odero Lal Branch, were incomplete, while the solar installation for beneficiary Sikandar Ali was shown as "under progress"; however, full or advance payments were processed without Final Completion Reports, third-party validation, or engineer inspection certificates as required under the PC-I. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Cheque | Date | Vendor Name | Description | Head | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5828633 | 5/9/25 | Z.H Construction & Co | 2 ER Odero lal branch & 2 FR Odero lal branch | Other | 9.807 |
| 2 | 5829296 | 5/14/25 | | 2 ER Odero lal branch & 2 FR Odero lal branch | Other | 9.814 |
| 3 | 5829290 | 5/14/25 | | HEIS Sikander Ali | Plant and Machinery | 4.144 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **23.765** |

The premature release of payments occurred due to non-compliance with PC-I provisions, weak contract and financial controls, and inadequate verification of physical progress by the management.

Audit is of the view that the release of full payments without verification of physical completion reflects weak financial and contract management controls and exposes the government to risks of overpayment and non-completion of works.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that payments be released strictly in accordance with approved milestones and only against verified completion supported by FCRs, third-

party validation, and engineer inspection certificates, with responsibility fixed for irregular disbursement.

**(PDP-123/AIR-21)**

### 2.5.24 Non-invitation of open tenders – Rs 11.323 million

According to the Rule 17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 procurement over one hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language.

During the audit of Agriculture, Supply and Prices Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year (s) 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that expenditure of Rs 11.323 million was incurred without inviting open tenders, in violation of the above-cited rules. The procurements were made without advertisement, and no record of press clippings or other evidence of compliance with SPP Rules was made available to audit. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director, Agriculture Engineering Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 11 | Plant & Machinery without inviting tender | 6.973 |
| 2 | Additional Director, On Farm Water Management, Khairpur | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 02 | Various items without inviting open tender | 2.284 |
| 3 | Director General, Agriculture Extension, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 10 | Purchase Furniture and fixture | 1.300 |
| | | | 09 | Plant & Machinery without inviting tender | 0.766 |
| **Total** | | | | | **11.323** |

Audit is of the view that non-adherence to the prescribed procurement process compromised transparency, fairness, and competitiveness, potentially resulting in procurement at non-economical rates and causing loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management from the month of October, 2024 to November, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 17-09-2025 wherein the management stated that expenditures on purchase of furniture, spare parts, stationery, printing, computers, repairs, survey equipment, vehicle repairs, and POL were incurred on a need and exigency basis in accordance with applicable rules and policies.

Procurements were made through calling quotations from the local market, items were purchased at the lowest responsive rates, required formalities were completed, expenditures remained within prescribed limits, and complete records/stock registers were properly maintained and available for verification. The DAC directed the management to provide required record / documents to audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-37)**

### 2.5.25 Execution of Watercourse Lining at various districts beyond PC-I scope - Rs 10.289 million

According to the PC-I of the scheme "Improvement of New / Fresh Watercourses in Sindh (ADP #45, FY 2022-23)", approved by the Planning Commission and reflected in Annexure-2A, a total of 262 watercourses were sanctioned for lining with clearly defined district-wise targets (e.g., Ghotki: 12 watercourses; Karachi: 9 watercourses).

During the audit of Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that watercourse lining works were executed in excess of the district-wise targets approved in the PC-I without obtaining prior approval. In district Ghotki, 21 watercourses were executed against a sanctioned provision of 12, resulting in excess execution of 9 watercourses (75% above the approved target), while in district Karachi, 10 watercourses were executed against the sanctioned provision of 9. The excess execution indicates deviation from the approved project scope due to weak monitoring and non-compliance with PC-I provisions.

The excess execution of watercourse lining works occurred due to weak project monitoring and control mechanisms, non-compliance with PC-I provisions, and inadequate supervisory oversight by the management.

Audit is of the view that execution of works beyond sanctioned PC-I limits without prior approval reflects weak internal controls, inadequate project oversight, and violation of approved development planning procedures.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that execution of schemes be restricted strictly within PC-I provisions, excess works be regularized through approval of the competent authority, and responsibility be fixed for unauthorized execution.

**(PDP-129/AIR-17)**

### 2.5.26 Unjustified procurement of various material for the watercourses – Rs 5.772 million

According to Rule-17 (1) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, Procurements over one hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. Ibid Rule-7, The procuring agency shall, with approval of its Head of the Department, constitute as many procuring committees, as it deems fit, each comprising odd number of persons and headed by a gazetted officer not below the rank of BS-18, or if not available, the officer of the highest grade, and shall ensure that at least one third of the members of a procurement committee are from the agencies or departments other than the procuring agency.

During the audit of Director, On Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the civil works materials of Rs 5.772 million were procured for distribution to Taluka-level field teams. However, these procurements were carried out without the approval of the competent authority and were directly purchased from the market without tendering process.

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Bill No. & Date | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 359 dt. 18/11/24 | Bricks 21,156 @ 25000/-, Cement 178 Bags @ 1660 | 957,765 |
| 2 | 360 dt. 18/11/24 | Bricks 19,316, Cement 143 Bags | 898,540 |
| 3 | 361 dt. 18/11/24 | Bricks 9,926, Cement 74 Bags | 456,660 |
| 4 | 362 dt. 18/11/24 | Bricks 12,324, Cement 91 Bags | 577,210 |
| 5 | 363 dt. 18/11/24 | Bricks 20,786, Cement 153 Bags | 964,545 |
| 6 | 364 dt. 18/11/24 | Bricks 14,808, Cement 110 Bags | 692,300 |
| 7 | 365 dt. 18/11/24 | Bricks 12,549, Cement 98 Bags | 613,280 |
| 8 | 366 dt. 18/11/24 | Bricks 12,460, Cement (unclear, likely 100+ Bags) | 611,970 |
| **Total** | | | **5,772,270** |

The irregularity occurred due to non-compliance with procurement rules, absence of prior approval from the competent authority, and weak procurement planning and oversight. The management bypassed prescribed tendering procedures and made direct market purchases without justification or authorization.

Audit is of the view that procurement of civil works materials without approval of the competent authority and without following the prescribed tendering process constitutes a violation of procurement rules and financial discipline.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management regularize the procurement through approval of the competent authority where permissible, or recover the irregular expenditure. Future procurements should be carried out strictly in accordance with applicable procurement rules through open tendering, and responsibility should be fixed on officers/officials who bypassed prescribed procedures.

**(PDP-132/AIR-2)**

### 2.5.27 Undue favor to a single owner registered under multiple firms – Rs 1.982 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rule 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Secretary, Agriculture Supply & Price Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that repairs and procurements of goods and services amounting to Rs 1.982 million were made under various heads of account from different vendors having the same proprietor. Audit scrutiny revealed that these firms were registered with the Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) for contractual and finishing supplies, whereas payments were made for repair works and clothing items, indicating a mismatch in declared business activities. Furthermore, computer-generated invoices were used instead of printed, pre-numbered bills, and essential supporting documents—such as requisitions from concerned sections, satisfactory work completion reports duly endorsed by the DDO, asset registers for repaired items, and consumption accounts for procured goods were not available on record.

The irregularity occurred due to weak internal controls, inadequate verification of vendors' credentials and business activities, and failure of the management to ensure proper documentation and authorization prior to making payments.

Audit is of the view that making payments to vendors outside their registered scope of business, supported by incomplete and non-verifiable documentation, constitutes an irregular and non-transparent expenditure. The absence of mandatory records and use of non-standard invoices raise serious concerns regarding authenticity of transactions, and the risk of misuse or misappropriation of public funds cannot be ruled out, reflecting poor financial discipline within the department.

The matter was pointed to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management verify vendors' registration and scope of business before procurement, ensure use of properly numbered invoices, and maintain complete supporting records including requisitions, completion certificates, asset registers, and consumption accounts. The management should regularize or recover the irregular expenditure, fix responsibility on concerned officers/officials, and strengthen procurement and payment controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-135/AIR-23)**

### 2.5.28 Non-utilization of funds Sindh Water & Agriculture Transformation Project (SWAT)

As per Para 12 of G.F.R Volume-I, "A controlling officer must see not only that the total expenditure is kept within the limits of the authorized appropriation but also that the funds allotted to spending units are expended in the public interest and upon objects for which the money was provided In order to maintain a proper control he should arrange to be kept informed not only of what has actually been spent from an appropriation but also what commitments and liabilities have been and will be incurred against it. He must be in a position to assume before Government and the Public Accounts Committee if necessary…

During the audit of Project Director, Sindh Water & Agriculture Transformation Project (SWAT), Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the management failed to utilize the funds amounting to Rs 8,590.872 million. The details are given as under:

| Particulars | Account No. | Amount in (PKR) | Amount in (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance as per Cash Book (World Bank Loan) | 4245165037 | 2,201,875,399 | 7,760,861 |
| Receipt during the period | | 6,576,102,935 | 23,621,000 |
| **Total Receipts** | | **8,777,978,334** | **31,381,861** |
| Payment Cheque(s) issued during the period as per cash book | | 187,105,890 | 659,484 |
| Closing Balance as per June 30th, 2025 as per cash book | | **8,590,872,444** | **30,722,377** |

The funds remained unutilized due to poor financial planning, delayed implementation of project activities, weak coordination among implementing units, and ineffective monitoring and oversight by the management.

Audit is of the view that failure to utilize funds amounting to Rs 8,590.872 million, despite their availability, reflects serious deficiencies in financial management and project execution.

The matter was pointed out to the management in the months of September, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 20-11-2025, wherein the management stated that the disbursement plan for project funds was prepared during the Financial Year 2024-25 and subsequently approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The utilization strategy for FY 2025-26 was structured in phased disbursement stages. The delay in disbursement occurred due to the ongoing administrative approval process, which has now been finalized and approved by the Sindh Cabinet. The project is currently moving forward as per the approved disbursement schedule. While the plan was approved earlier, the prolonged administrative approval process was only finalized now, directly causing the disbursement delay, indicating avoidable procedural inefficiencies rather than phased planning. The DAC decided to verify all supporting documents.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-137/AIR-4)**

### 2.5.29 Unjustified retention of funds in DDO account – Rs 5.098 million

According to Rule 290 of Treasury Rules Vol-I, “no money shall be drawn from Government Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget”.

During the audit of Director General, Bureau of Supply & Prices Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 5.098 million was shown as balance in DDO account as on June 30, 2025. The same was neither disbursed to actual payees nor surrendered as savings. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 38 | 4.823 |
| 2 | Director General Bureau of Supply & Prices Karachi | 2024-25 | 09 | 0.275 |
| **Total** | | | | **5.098** |

The irregularity occurred due to weak financial management and ineffective budgetary controls. The management failed to ensure timely disbursement to actual payees or surrender of unutilized funds as savings, indicating poor planning, lack of monitoring of DDO accounts, and non-compliance with financial rules governing year-end balances.

Audit is of the view that management could not retain funds in DDO account beyond the close of Financial Year, but the management did not deposit the same into public exchequer which indicates weak financial & administrative control in the entity.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate deposit of funds into government account and production of required record besides fixing responsibility on a person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-138)**

### 2.5.30 Non-release of allocated funds for Benazir Hari Card

According to Rule-290 of Central Treasury Rules, Volume-I, "No money shall be drawn from government Treasury until and unless it is required for immediate disbursement or need. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget grant"

During the audit of Secretary, Agriculture Supply & Price Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that

funds amounting to Rs 8,000.000 million were duly allocated under Budget Grant Cost Center (KQ-0411), Major Object A03 – Operating Expenses, Detailed Object A03970 (Others) for issuance of the Benazir Hari Card. The scheme aimed to provide subsidies on seeds and fertilizers, interest-free loans, and other facilities, with a target of registering 1.4 million farmers across Sindh. However, despite the budgetary allocation, the funds were neither released nor utilized, resulting in non-achievement of the intended objectives of the scheme. Furthermore, audit inquiries made vide letters dated 11-07-2025, 17-07-2025 and 22-07-2025 remained unanswered.

As a result of the non-release of funds, over one million eligible farmers were deprived of essential agricultural support, adversely affecting crop production activities and undermining the purpose of the approved scheme. The failure indicates that the department did not effectively pursue release of funds from the Finance Department despite approved budget provision.

Audit is of the view that the non-release of allocated funds resulted in deprivation of essential agricultural support to a large number of eligible farmers, thereby adversely affecting crop production and defeating the objectives of the approved scheme. The failure to operationalize the scheme despite approved budgetary provision reflects ineffective planning, weak coordination with the Finance Department, and poor financial management on the part of the department.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that reasons for non-release of allocated funds be formally documented, responsibility for the lapse be fixed, and effective coordination mechanisms be ensured to guarantee timely release and utilization of budgeted funds for approved public welfare schemes.

**(PDP-141/AIR-30)**

### 2.5.31 Non-provision of supporting details for subsidy payment

According to Rule 09 (1) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, Volume-I, “as a general rule, every claim including refund of money deposited with Government, for whatever purpose, shall be supported by a claim voucher form (bill) setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim. As far as possible, a particular form of voucher applicable to the case shall be used.”

During the audit of Secretary, Agriculture Supply & Price Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, during scrutiny of the budget and SAP data, it was observed that an amount of Rs 3,235.066 million was booked under Head A05120 – Others. Audit requested complete details along with supporting records vide letters dated 11-07-2025, 17-07-2025, 21-07-2025, and 22-07-2025; however, no record or reply was provided. Audit noted that eligibility criteria for subsidy, details of subsidized items, names of vendors and beneficiaries, approvals of the competent authority, and justification for utilization of funds were not produced. Furthermore, although Rs 7,000.000 million was allocated for subsidy during the year, payment of Rs 3,235.066 million was made without explaining coverage, impact, or reasons for short utilization, and no cost–benefit or impact assessment was carried out to demonstrate benefits to the general public.

(Rs. in Million)

| Year | Document | Date | Account # | GL | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | 1800422019 | 03/03/2025 | A05120 | Others | 603.199 |
| 2024 | 1800422019 | 03/03/2025 | A05120 | Others | 2,631.867 |
| **Total** | | | | | **3,235.066** |

The irregularity occurred due to weak financial management and ineffective oversight, non-maintenance of proper records, and failure of the management to ensure transparency and accountability in utilization of subsidy funds. The department did not establish clear eligibility criteria, monitoring mechanisms, or documentation standards, and failed to respond to audit enquiries.

Audit is of the view that booking and utilization of substantial subsidy expenditure without providing supporting records, approvals, beneficiary details, or impact assessment constitutes non-transparent and unverifiable use of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management produce complete supporting records, including eligibility criteria, beneficiary and vendor details, approvals, and justification for expenditure and fix responsibility on officers/officials for non-production of records.

**(PDP-142/AIR-31)**

### 2.5.32 Failure to implement monitoring & evaluation mechanism in ADP Schemes

According to PC-I Monitoring & Evaluation framework, it is proposed that project activities shall be monitored through a departmental committee comprising the Additional Director General (Convener), Representative of PMC (Member), and Additional Director (Concerned Division) as Member/Secretary. The approved Terms of Reference require the committee to monitor execution of the scheme, ensure quality and quantity of deliverables as per specifications, ensure timely completion, and submit fortnightly progress reports to the procuring agency.

During the audit of Director General, Agriculture Engineering Sindh, Hyderabad, for the financial year 2024–25, It was observed that an expenditure of Rs 1,347.155 million was incurred under two ADP schemes, namely: (i) "Installation/Erection of Modern Cool Chain System on Subsidized Cost to Farmers for Export of Fruits & Vegetables" (Rs 633.039 million) and (ii) "Installation of Solar Powered Pulping/Processing Units for Fruits & Vegetables" (Rs 714.116 million). Audit scrutiny revealed that no fortnightly or periodic monitoring reports, site inspection records, or documented evidence of oversight were available on record to demonstrate compliance with the approved PC-I monitoring mechanism or to verify the progress, quality of works, and utilization of funds.

The irregularity occurred due to weak project monitoring and ineffective oversight mechanisms, non-compliance with PC-I monitoring requirements, and failure of the management to ensure regular reporting and site inspections. The department did not establish or enforce a structured monitoring framework to track progress, quality, and utilization of funds.

Audit is of the view that incurrence of expenditure without maintaining periodic monitoring reports, site inspection records, or oversight documentation constitutes non-compliance with PC-I provisions and renders the utilization of funds unverifiable.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management ensure strict adherence to PC-I monitoring mechanisms, including preparation of fortnightly/periodic progress reports and site inspection records. Responsibility should be fixed on officers/officials for

non-compliance, and monitoring and reporting systems should be strengthened to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-143/AIR-16)**

### 2.5.33 Release of funds without compliance to adjustment and reporting requirements - Rs 305.609 million

As per Para 668 of Central Treasury Rules, "advances granted under special orders of competent authority to government officers for departmental or allied purposes may be drawn on the responsibility and receipt of the officers for whom they are sanctioned subject to adjustment by submission of detailed accounts supported by vouchers or by refund, as may be necessary".

During the audit of Director General, On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 305.609 million was released to M/s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) under ADP Scheme No. 38 titled "Transforming the Indus Basin with Climate Resilient Agriculture and Water Management." However, FAO did not submit any expenditure statement to account for utilization of the released funds. Despite repeated correspondence, including letter dated 11-12-2024, the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and physical and financial progress reports were not provided. The Interim Financial Report, which is essential for monitoring fund utilization and performance, was also not submitted. Due to the absence of third-party validation, completion certificates, and field monitoring reports, the execution and outcomes of the scheme could not be verified.

The irregularity occurred due to inadequate monitoring and weak financial oversight by the executing department, failure to enforce reporting and accountability requirements under the scheme agreement, and lack of follow-up mechanisms to ensure timely submission of financial and progress reports by the implementing partner.

Audit is of the view that the release of funds to the implementing agency without obtaining expenditure statements, financial reports, and physical progress evidence reflects weak financial management and ineffective oversight.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately obtain complete expenditure statements, Interim Financial Reports, AWPB, and physical/financial progress reports from the implementing agency. Further releases, if any, should be linked to verified performance and third-party validation. In case of non-compliance, the management should initiate recovery proceedings, and fix responsibility on concerned officials.

**(PDP-147/AIR-15)**

### 2.5.34 Non-Establishment and inoperative functioning of verification committee

According to the PC-I of the scheme "Additional Lining of Watercourses in Sindh," a Verification Committee (VC) comprising senior officers (not below BPS-18) from OFWM Hyderabad and the concerned Deputy Director (Field) was required to be constituted by the Administrative Department to supervise construction through random site visits, ensure quality and quantity as per approved designs, provide technical support, authenticate Final Completion Reports (FCRs), facilitate rectification of works, and assist in PC-IV preparation.

During the audit of Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 202.649 million was incurred under the schemes listed below without establishing or operationalizing the mandatory Verification Committee. No notification for constitution of the committee was available on record; no site visit reports or supervision records were produced; FCRs were not authenticated by any committee member; no evidence of technical guidance or rectification by the committee was found; and project files contained no reference to the committee's role in validation or PC-IV preparation. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Scheme title | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vertical Farming Techniques to improve Crop Yield in Sindh | 27.520 |
| 2 | Lining of watercourses and construction of water storage tanks to enhance crop yield in district Tando Allahyar | 175.129 |
| **Total** | | **202.649** |

The lapse occurred due to non-compliance with PC-I/Modus Operandi requirements, weak project governance, and ineffective oversight by the management. The executing agency failed to constitute and operationalize the mandatory Verification Committee, did not issue the required notification, and neglected to define or enforce the committee's role in supervision, validation, and PC-IV preparation.

Audit is of the view that non-establishment and non-functioning of the Verification Committee constitutes a serious lapse in internal controls, quality assurance, and monitoring arrangements, exposing the schemes to the risk of unverified execution and irregular expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Verification Committee be formally constituted and notified as per PC-I, its activities properly documented, and responsibility fixed for non-compliance before further fund releases.

**(PDP-148/AIR-19)**

### 2.5.35 Unjustified pendency of financial assistance cases

According to Para 2.3.2.2 of APPM on Accuracy, the information in the accounts and the supporting subsidiary records shall be accurate, representing the actual substance of past events, without undue errors or omissions. This shall include correct and consistent classification of transactions and the recognition of revenues and expenditures in the correct time-period.

During the audit Secretary, Agriculture Supply & Prices Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that 123 cases of financial assistance amounting to Rs 145.770 million, pertaining to the period 2014–15 to 2024–25, remained pending due to non-demand and non-release of funds on a priority basis. Despite recurring budget cycles, the department continued to seek budget and revised estimates under other heads instead of addressing these long-pending cases, reflecting absence of proper planning and earmarking of funds for financial assistance. Consequently, deserving families remained deprived of timely support, while prolonged delays significantly eroded the real value of assistance due to inflation.

The pendency occurred due to poor financial planning, non-prioritization of financial assistance cases, and failure of the department to properly demand and earmark funds for this purpose.

Audit is of the view that the prolonged pendency of financial assistance cases over multiple years reflects inefficient financial planning and weak budgetary

discipline. Failure to demand and release funds on a priority basis resulted in denial of timely support to deserving families, defeating the very objective of the financial assistance scheme.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately assess and clear all long-pending financial assistance cases by demanding and securing requisite funds on a priority basis. A dedicated budgetary provision should be earmarked for financial assistance to avoid recurrence. The department should also fix responsibility on officers/officials for undue delays, and ensure transparent reporting and tracking of pending cases to safeguard the rights of beneficiaries.

**(PDP-149/AIR-08)**

### 2.5.36 Failure to Enforce Statutory Cane Price Payments Resulting in Withholding of Growers' Dues – Rs 135.804 million

According to Section 4 of the Sugar Factories Control (Sindh Amendment) Act, 2009 The price of the cane shall be paid to the cane grower by issuing payee's account cheque. Ibid Section 5, If the payment under sub-section (4) is not made within fifteen days of supply of the cane, mark-up at the rate as may be fixed by Government by notification shall also be paid to the cane grower in addition to the principal amount.

During the audit of Cane Commissioner Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that cane price payments amounting to Rs 135.804 million for the crushing season 2024-25 were still outstanding against Matiari Sugar Mill, despite completion of the crushing season in March/April, 2025. The prolonged delay deprived growers of their legitimate dues. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Description | To be Paid To | Crushing Season | Outstanding Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cane Price Payment | Growers | 2024-25 | 135.804 |

The outstanding amount remained unpaid due to ineffective enforcement of cane price payment mechanisms, weak monitoring by the concerned authorities, and lack of timely follow-up with the sugar mill. Furthermore, penalties prescribed for delayed payments were not effectively invoked.

Audit is of the view that growers remained deprived of timely receipt of their payments, and the mill's failure to comply with the statutory requirement constitutes a serious lapse warranting recovery along with applicable penalty.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management replied during exit meeting that despite reminders the Matiari Sugar Mill is not clearing the payment to growers. The reply is not satisfactory as the office failed to pursue the matter with the Administrative Department, showing administrative indifference despite functional need. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management ensure immediate recovery and disbursement of the outstanding cane price amount to the growers. Penalties and surcharge for delayed payment, as prescribed under relevant laws and government notifications, should be imposed on Matiari Sugar Mill.

**(PDP-150/AIR-16)**

### 2.5.37 Irregular clearance of previous year liability

According to Rule 193 (1) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, "(1) An appropriation is intended to cover all the charges, including the legitimate liabilities of past years authorized to be discharged in the ensuing year, to be paid during the year or to be adjusted in the accounts to which it relates."

During the audit of following offices of the Agriculture, Supply & Prices Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that Rs 97.267 million was paid to clear liabilities of previous financial years under the ADP scheme "Provision of Subsidy Assistance on Agricultural Implements" without obtaining prior approval from the Finance Department. the details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director General, Agriculture Engineering, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 07 | 94.850 |
| 2 | Director General, On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) Sindh, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 27 | 1.437 |
| 3 | Secretary Agriculture Supply & Price Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 22 | 0.980 |
| **Total** | | | | **97.267** |

The payment of liabilities pertaining to previous financial years without prior approval occurred due to non-compliance with financial rules, weak budgetary controls, and inadequate coordination with the Finance Department.

Audit is of the view that clearing past liabilities without the approval of the competent authority indicates weak financial control and non-compliance with prescribed procedures. This practice undermines transparency in the utilization of development funds and creates the risk of irregular financial management.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. During exit meeting the management stated that liabilities were cleared to avoid disruption of scheme activities. The reply is not tenable as prior concurrence of Finance Department is mandatory for clearance of past year liabilities; no such approval was shown. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management obtain proper authorization from the Finance Department before making payments of previous liabilities and ensure strict compliance with financial rules to safeguard public resources.

**(PDP-151)**

### 2.5.38 Non-recovery of godown registration/license renewal fees - Rs 84.708 million

According to Rule-28 of General Financial Rules Vol-I, states "no amount due to Government should be left outstanding without sufficient reason, and where any dues appear to be irrecoverable the orders of the competent authority for their adjustment must be sought."

During the audit of Director General, Bureau of Supply & Prices Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that Government dues amounting to Rs 84.708 million on account of registration and license (godown) renewal fees remained outstanding. In addition, fines related to charging higher rates were also pending, as detailed below:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Director General Bureau of Supply & Prices Karachi | 2024-25 | 11 | Fines on higher rates | 83.936 |
| | | 04 | Registration and License fee | 0.772 |
| **Total** | | | | **84.708** |

The outstanding government dues occurred due to weak enforcement of regulatory provisions, inadequate follow-up and monitoring by the management, and absence of an effective recovery mechanism.

Audit is of the view that failure to recover Government dues in a timely manner constitutes a serious lapse in financial discipline, resulting in avoidable loss to the public exchequer

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that immediate recovery of outstanding registration and license fees be ensured, reasons for non-recovery be documented and approved by the competent authority where applicable.

**(PDP-152)**

### 2.5.39 Unjustified creation of liability in violation of Finance Department instructions – Rs 69.008 million

As per Government of Sindh, Finance Department Budget Call Circular 2020-21 letter No. FD/B&E-I/59BCC/2020-21 dated 15th October 2019, (f) The Administrative Departments must conduct the detailed needs assessment for their requirements (including utility bills) for next financial year, instead of relying on the supplementary or additional grants at the outset of current financial year.

During the audit of Director General, Agriculture Engineering Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that under the ADP scheme "Provision of Subsidy Assistance on Agricultural Implements," full procurement of agricultural implements was carried out despite the release of only Rs 100.000 million during FY 2024-25. Against the approved PC-I cost of Rs 200.000 million, expenditures of Rs 31.192 million in FY 2023-24 and Rs 99.800 million in FY 2024-25 were incurred. As a result, an unjustified liability of Rs 69.008 million was created, payable to the firms without corresponding budgetary provision or fund release, even though 100% delivery of the implements had been reported.

(Rs. in Million)

| Scheme Title | Total Cost | GoS Share | Farmer's Share | Expenditure FY 2023-24 | Expenditure FY 2024-25 | Unjustified Liability |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provision of Subsidy Assistance on Agriculture Implements | 388.240 | 200.000 | 188.240 | 31.192 | 99.800 | 69.008 |

The irregularity occurred due to poor financial planning, weak expenditure controls, and non-observance of budgetary and PC-I provisions. The management proceeded with full procurement without ensuring availability of funds and corresponding releases, resulting in creation of unfunded liabilities.

Audit is of the view that undertaking procurement beyond available releases and approved allocations constitutes poor financial planning and a violation of Finance Department instructions, exposing government finances to unauthorized liabilities.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. During exit meeting the management stated that the liability arose due to short releases against approved PC-I; balance will be met from future allocations. The reply is not satisfactory as liabilities cannot be created beyond available budget; this is a direct violation of Finance Department instructions. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that procurement be strictly aligned with approved budgetary allocations and actual fund releases, and that liabilities be avoided without prior availability of sanctioned funds.

**(PDP-153/AIR-05)**

### 2.5.40 Non-provision of justified reasons for closure of Sugar Mills and long-lasting cess

According to Section-5 of the West Pakistan Sugarcane (Development) Cess Rules, 1964, If a sugar mill does not deposit the cess due into the Government Treasury by the prescribed date, the Cane Commissioner or any other officer, authorised in this behalf, may in pursuance of Section 14 of the Act, impose on the management a penalty not exceeding the amount of the tax. Provided that such penalty shall not be imposed without giving the mill management an opportunity of being heard.

During the audit of Cane Commissioner, Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that several sugar mills remained closed for multiple consecutive years without any documentary justification, inquiry reports, official notifications, or remedial actions on record. Meanwhile, Sugarcane Development Cess amounting to Rs 36.741 million remained outstanding against these mills for decades. Despite issuance of reminders to the concerned Deputy

Commissioners, no evidence of effective recovery proceedings, imposition of penalties, or escalation measures was available. The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Name of Sugar Mill | Status | Closed Since | Reminders issued to DCs | Crushing Seasons for which amount is due | Amount outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Najma Sughar Mills | Closed | 2005-06 | 99 | 2004-05 to 2006-07 | 7,384,123 |
| 2 | Larr Sugar Mills | Closed | 2007-08 | 93 | 2007-08 to 2010-11 | 4,891,771 |
| 3 | Pangrio Sugar Mills | Closed | 1993-94 | 84 | 1989-90 to 1993-94, | 1,949,628 |
| 4 | Tharparkar Sugar Mills | Closed | 1998-99 | 90 | 1996 to 1999 ,2005-06, ,2008-09,2012,13 | 18,810,429 |
| 5 | Seri Sugar Mills | Closed | 2017-18 | 31 | 2011-12 to 2013-14 | 3,705,190 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **36,741,141** |

The irregularity occurred due to weak regulatory oversight and ineffective enforcement mechanisms. The management failed to monitor the operational status of sugar mills, initiate inquiries into prolonged closures, and pursue recovery of outstanding Sugarcane Development Cess through legal or administrative measures.

Audit is of the view that prolonged mill closures without investigation and persistent non-recovery of cess indicate weak enforcement of the Sugar Factories Control Act, 1950, and ineffective regulatory oversight, resulting in revenue loss and adverse impact on growers.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. During exit meeting the management replied that Detailed Reply will be submitted after acquiring detailed information. The reply is not tenable as no justification or supporting documentary evidence regarding the closure of sugar mills was furnished. The office has not provided any correspondence, notifications, or reports explaining the prolonged closures. Furthermore, huge recoveries of development cess against closed mills remains to continue despite lapse of many years. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Agriculture Department promptly obtain and properly document justified reasons for mill closures, initiate recovery of outstanding cess through the concerned Deputy Commissioners within fixed timelines, and enforce penalties in accordance with the law to ensure compliance and safeguard government revenue.

**(PDP-154/AIR-07)**

### 2.5.41 Non-recovery of penalty and sugarcane development cess - Rs 7.668 million

According to Section-5 of the West Pakistan Sugarcane (Development) Cess Rules, 1964, If a sugar mill does not deposit the cess due into the Government Treasury by the prescribed date, the Cane Commissioner or any other officer, authorised in this behalf, may in pursuance of Section 14 of the Act, impose on the management a penalty not exceeding the amount of the tax. Provided that such penalty shall not be imposed without giving the mill management an opportunity of being heard.

During audit of Cane Commissioner Sindh, Hyderabad for FYs 2022–23 to 2024–25, it was observed that total recoverable amount of Rs 7.668 million remained outstanding on account of Sugarcane Development Cess and penalty. Penalty of Rs 5.250 million imposed against Matiari Sugar Mill for non-payment of cess for crushing season 2023–24 remained unrecovered; although the principal cess was deposited after one year in 2024–25, the 100% penalty is still unpaid. Further, Dewan Sugar Mill had an outstanding Sugarcane Development Cess of Rs 2.418 million since 2022–23, and no effective recovery action was found on record despite lapse of multiple crushing seasons.

Audit is of the view non-recovery of outstanding due adversely affects the provincial revenue collection and reflects poor compliance with recovery mechanisms.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. During exit meeting the management stated that despite reminders both the Sugar Mill is not clearing outstanding dues. The reply is not tenable as reminders alone are insufficient; the office did not adopt effective recovery measures under the law. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the outstanding dues be recovered without further delay and that an effective monitoring mechanism be implemented to ensure timely collection of future dues.

**(PDP-160/AIR-05 & PDP-161/AIR-04)**

### 2.5.42 Non-Achievement of PC-I Targets

According to approved PC-I, year-wise physical targets were prescribed for installation of Solar Powered Submersible Pumps/Tubewells during 2022–23 to 2024–25, with a cumulative target of 101 units, as detailed below:

| Sr. # | Name of Item | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | Total Qty |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Solar Powered Submersible Pump/Tube Well | | | | |
| | Solar Powered Submersible Pump / Tubewell Delivery Size 1" depth 150ft, 3.6 KV, Minimum 130,000 to 150,000 L/P/Day | 13 | 19 | 19 | 51 |
| 2 | Solar Powered Submersible Pump/Tube Well | | | | |
| | Solar Powered Submersible Pump / Tubewells Delivery Size 2" depth 150ft, 10.8 KV, Minimum 340,000 to 360,000 L/P/Day | 12 | 19 | 19 | 50 |
| **Total** | | **25** | **38** | **38** | **101** |

During the audit of the office of the Director General, Agriculture Engineering Sindh, Hyderabad, for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that project implementation remained significantly below the approved targets. Against the cumulative PC-I target of 101 units, only 17 units were installed up to the end of FY 2024–25, leaving a shortfall of 84 units. Specifically, only 3 out of 51 planned Solar Powered Water Lift Pumps and 14 out of 50 Solar Water Pump/Tubewells were installed, resulting in an overall achievement of merely 16.8% of the approved target.

| Name of Item | PC-I Rate (in Million) | 2022–23 Qty | 2023–24 Qty | 2024–25 Qty | Total PC-I Qty | Total | Shortfall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solar Powered Water Lift Pump | 1.5 | 13 | 19 | 19 | 51 | 3 | 48 |
| Solar Water Pump / Tube Wells | 3.0 | 12 | 19 | 19 | 50 | 14 | 36 |
| **Total** | | **25** | **38** | **38** | **101** | **17** | **84** |

Similarly, Director General, On-Farm Water Management Sindh, Hyderabad could not achieve the targets of various components of the PC-Is. Against a target of 202 watercourses, only 108 were achieved, resulting in a shortfall of 94. Further, against a target of 226 solar power HEIS units, only 31 were achieved, showing a shortfall of 195. Improving Crop Yield through Integrated Water Resource Management", achievements were limited to 4 against a target of 40 for lining of fresh watercourses, 22 against a target of 40 for additional lining of watercourses, and 4 against a target of 465 for solarized HEIS with Water Storage Tanks, reflecting significant gaps between planned and actual outputs.

| Sr. # | Particulars | Target | Achievement | Shortfall |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Improvement of New/Fresh Watercourses in Sindh | 202 | 108 | 94 |
| 2 | Provision of Subsidy Assistance on Solar Power for HEIS | 226 | 31 | 195 |
| 3 | Improving Crop Yield through Integrated Water Resource… | | | |
| | i. Lining of Fresh Watercourses | 40 | 4 | 36 |
| | ii Additional Lining of Watercourses | 40 | 22 | 18 |
| | iii Solarized HEIS with Water Storage Tanks (WST) | 465 | 4 | 461 |

The shortfall occurred due to weak project planning, ineffective implementation strategy, and inadequate monitoring and follow-up.

Audit is of the view that the significant underachievement of approved PC-I targets reflects inefficient project management and weak governance. The low level of physical progress undermines the objectives of the project, results in ineffective utilization of development funds, and indicates poor value for money, while also exposing the project to risks of cost overruns, delays, and loss of intended benefits.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management prepare a time-bound catch-up plan to achieve the remaining targets, supported by strengthened monitoring and reporting mechanisms. The department should review implementation bottlenecks, fix responsibility on officers/officials for delays, and ensure strict adherence to PC-I timelines and milestones.

**(PDP-165/AIR-17&PDP-173/AIR-23)**

### 2.5.43 Ineffective planning, delays and weak monitoring in installation of solarized fruits & vegetable pulp processing units and Cool Chain scheme in Sindh

According to the PC-I of the project "Installation of Solarized Fruits & Vegetable Pulp Processing Units in Sindh" (Total Cost: Rs 3,525.80 million, including Government of Sindh's Share: Rs. 2,855.80 million and Farmers' Share: Rs. 670.00 million), site selection was to be based on accessibility, reliable electricity supply, and protection from flood-prone areas, with approval resting with the Secretary Agriculture on the recommendation of the designated committee. The scheme also required completion within the approved time frame to avoid cost escalation, and

regular monitoring and supervision to validate performance of installed units. According to the PC-I of the project "Installation / Erection of Modern Cool Chain System on Subsidized Cost to Farmers for Export of Fruits & Vegetables", the scheme was intended to reduce post-harvest losses, provide preservation facilities, and support export potential through cold storage and cool chain systems. The project was to be completed within approved timelines, with proper monitoring, outreach, and coordination with research institutions to ensure sustainability.

During audit of Director General, Agriculture Engineering Sindh, Hyderabad for FY 2024–25, it was observed that against the approved target of five solarized pulp processing units, not a single unit had been completed or handed over despite lapse of two years. Only three units (Tando Adam, Tando Muhammad Khan and Bin Qasim) were under construction, while two units (Tando Jam and Thatta) had not been initiated. No feasibility studies, site assessment reports, farmer consultation record, monitoring reports, operator training plans, post-installation support arrangements or market linkage documentation were produced.

Similarly, against the target of eight cool chain systems for 2023–24, only one unit (Tando Jam) was completed and handed over, while remaining units at Tando Allahyar, Bin Qasim (Karachi), Thatta, Shaheed Benazirabad and Matiari remained incomplete. Monitoring reports, post-handover inspections, performance evaluations and beneficiary training records were not available. The details are at Annex-3 of Chapter-2.

Audit is of the view that non-completion of all planned units / systems within the approved timeframe, coupled with poor planning, non-transparent site selection, and absence of monitoring and feasibility evaluations, reflects serious deficiencies in project execution and governance.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. During exit meeting the management replied that the work is in process and will be completed in next financial year and one system was handed over and others are under process. The reply is not tenable as targets were not achieved. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management urgently address the causes of delay, ensure transparent and documented site selection supported by feasibility and stakeholder consultation, strengthen monitoring mechanisms.

**(PDP-167/AIR-27 & PDP-168/AIR-29)**

### 2.5.44 Persistently low sugar recovery rates in certain sugar mills over the last three crushing seasons

As per Section 16-A of the Sugar Factories Control Act, 1950, The Provincial Government may direct the factories to pay quality premium at the end of the crushing season at such rate as may be specified by the Provincial Government in proportion to the sucrose recovery of each factory in excess of base level sucrose contents determined by the Provincial Government, from time to time.

During the audit of Cane Commissioner, Sindh for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, sugar mills' crushing data for the financial years 2022-23, 2023-24, and 2024-25 (as reported to the Cane Commissioner, Sindh), it was observed that several mills consistently recorded recovery percentages well below the provincial industry average, which ranged from 9.482% to 10.370% during these years. It is significant to note that in the most recent season (2024-25), Abdullah Shah Gazi Sugar Mills, Garho recorded an exceptionally low recovery of 6.650%**,** which is 2.832 % below the industry average.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Sugar Mill | Year 2022-23 | Year 2023-24 | Year 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abdullah Shah Gazi Sugar Mills, Garho | 9.231 | 9.125 | 6.650 |
| 2 | Ansari Sugar Mills, Matiari | — | — | 8.810 |
| 3 | Khoski Sugar Mills, Khoski | — | 9.211 | 7.154 |
| 4 | Naudero Sugar Mills, Naudero | 9.154 | 9.591 | 8.728 |
| 5 | New Dadu Sugar Mills, Piaro Goth | 8.886 | 9.531 | 8.352 |

The consistently low recovery percentages were due to ineffective regulatory oversight and weak monitoring mechanisms by the concerned authorities. The management failed to ensure compliance with prescribed milling efficiency standards, did not conduct regular inspections or performance evaluations, and did not initiate corrective or enforcement actions against underperforming mills.

Audit is of the view that persistently low recovery rates in these mills indicate inefficiencies in cane quality management, harvesting practices, or milling processes, adversely affecting sugar production and growers' returns.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Cane Commissioner examine causes of low recovery in these mills and ensure remedial measures to improve performance.

**(PDP-170/AIR-03)**

## Chapter - 3
## Auqaf, Religious Affairs, Zakat & Ushr Department

### 3.1 Introduction

Department's main functions are detailed below:

1. Management and looking after of shrines, *dargahs* and mosques,
2. Making proper arrangements for lighting, cleanliness, drinking water, w*azoo khana* (Ablution Place) for the performance of religious rites at shrines and mosques,
3. Construction of *musafirkhanas* (Resting Place)*, langarkhanas* (Eating Place), lavatories, etc. at the shrines/*dargahs* to facilitate *zaireen* (Devotees),
4. To generate maximum revenue from the *waqf* properties, contracts, rents and lease, etc. so that the same amount be utilized on maintenance and reconstruction of old shrines, *dargahs* and mosques,
5. To assist and coordinate district wise Hajj trainings to group leaders and the intending pilgrims,
6. To extend welfare / financial assistance out of its self-generated funds to orphans, destitute and disabled persons on yearly basis,
7. The Auqaf Department also maintains agriculture land and property as *Waqf* properties.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 01 | 01 | 1,293.037 | 197.797 |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

## 3.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,952.721 | (32.793) | 293.877 | (293.877) | (539.007) | 2,380.921 | 1,755.305 | (625.616) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 625.616 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 3.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 474.687 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs Nil as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 18.083 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 54.095 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | - |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 203.955 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 198.554 |

## 3.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directives and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 53.85%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 14.28 |
| 14 | 2017-18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 15 | 2018-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 16 | 2019-20 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 50 |
| 17 | 2020-21 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 80.00 |
| | **Total** | **21** | **13** | **7** | **12** | **53.85** |

## 3.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 3.5.1 Non-production of record – Rs 18.083 million

According to Section 14 (2) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001, states that the officer in-charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with reasonable expedition. Further, any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under Efficiency & Discipline Rules.

During the audit of Chief Administrator Auqaf Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 18.083 million was realized as income from various contracts (shoe, flower, animal, lavatory, chatai, minara, piri charges, Auqaf rest house, and miscellaneous receipts).

However, the following supporting documents were not produced for audit:

i. Complete records of renewal/open auctions for residential and commercial properties
ii. Income details from contracts for individual shrine/masjid/waqf properties
iii. Details of contractors, agreements, contract periods, contract prices, actual receipts, outstanding dues, and tax deductions
iv. Cash books (Form-3) along with Forms 4, 6, and 9

Audit is of the view that non-production of mandatory records constitutes a serious breach of audit requirements and prevents verification of contract awards and income realization, increasing the risk of irregularities, misreporting, and possible misuse of government revenue.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management produce complete contract-related records and conduct an inquiry to fix responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-01/AIR-11)**

### 3.5.2 Suspected misappropriation of funds due to unrealistic work execution timelines – Rs 54.095 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rule 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Chief Administrator, Auqaf Sindh, Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that multiple development works were awarded to various contractors work orders were issued, and progress ranging from 83% to 92% was reported as "completed" either on the same day of issuance or within 2–3 days. Such execution is technically impossible, commercially unrealistic, and operationally infeasible. This clearly indicates manipulation of measurement records, fabrication of progress reports, and deliberate inflation of claims. No physical verification reports, measurement books, site inspection notes, work photographs, or third-party validation certificates were available on record to substantiate the progress claimed. Despite the absence of even basic evidence, payments amounting to Rs 54.095 million were processed against unverifiable, inflated, and highly suspicious claims. The details are at Annex-1 of Chapter-3.

Audit is of the considered view that the pattern of same-day completion, blanket approvals, and absence of documentary trail reflects deliberate record-falsification, weak contract management, and possible collusion between executing officers and contractors, resulting in financial loss to the exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate inquiry & physical verification of all subject works by a competent technical committee, quantification and recovery of overpaid amounts, and fixing of responsibility against officers/contractors involved, under the applicable financial and disciplinary rules.

**(PDP-2/AIR-1)**

### 3.5.3 Unauthorized Cost Escalation through Revised Estimates – Rs 100.083 million

According to SSPRA Rule-16-1(e) Repeat Orders – means procurement of additional quantities of the item(s) from the original contractor or supplier, where, after the items originally envisaged for the project or scheme have been procured through open competitive bidding, and such additional quantities of the same item(s) of goods or works are needed to meet the requirements of the project or scheme; Provided that; (i) the cost of additional quantities of item(s) shall not exceed 15% of the original contract amount.

During the audit of Chief Administrator Auqaf Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 100.083 million was incurred under ADP Scheme Nos. 62 and 68 up to June, 2025. The estimates for both schemes were abnormally and unjustifiably revised to a total of Rs 199.222 million, far beyond the permissible 15% ceiling for repeat orders. The following major deviations were noted:

i. A work order was issued to M/s Ghulam Mustafa Enterprise for Rs 14.866 million on 06.06.2022. The scheme was later revised to Rs 80.560 million, reflecting an increase of 541.09%, grossly violating SPPRA provisions
ii. A work order was issued to M/s Shoaib Ahmed Mallah for Rs 18.310 million on 10.08.2023. The scheme was subsequently revised to Rs 85.486 million, an increase of 466.88% over the original cost
iii. Revised agreements corresponding to these escalated estimates were not signed by either the employer or the contractor, indicating non-compliance with contract management requirements

(Rs. in Million)

| ADP #, C Center, Contractor | Work order | Original estimate | Revised estimate | Diff. | %age | Exp. in 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62-HB5093, Ghulam Mustafa Enterprise | 06.06.2022 | 14.866 | 95.426 | 80.560 | 541.09 above | 43.716 |
| 68-HB5093, Shoaib Ahmed Mallah | 10.08.2023 | 18.310 | 103.796 | 85.486 | 466.88 above | 56.367 |
| **Total** | | **33.176** | **199.222** | **166.046** | | **100.083** |

Audit is of the view that the execution of works on the basis of extravagantly inflated and unauthorized revised estimates amounts to gross violation of SPPRA Rules, reflects complete failure of contract management and internal controls, and has exposed the public exchequer to substantial financial risk and potential loss.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management justify the abnormal revisions, recover any excess payments, and fix responsibility on the officials responsible for approving and executing unauthorized cost escalations.

**(PDP-4/AIR-7)**

### 3.5.4 Non-Transparent Award of Repair and Maintenance Works – Rs 33.928 million

According to SPPRA Rule 48, "Acceptance of Bids - Even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or the market prices."

During the audit of Chief Administrator Auqaf Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that works amounting to Rs 33.928 million were awarded under the head A13370 – Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Structures for various schemes including renovation of Musafirkhana, lavatory blocks, supply lines, and construction of washrooms. These works were awarded to a single bidder without adhering to essential procurement requirements. The work for the Renovation of Masjid Khizar at Thatta was also awarded in violation of SPPRA Rules. The details are at Annex-2 of Chapter-3. Audit observed the following irregularities:

i. Works were awarded to a single vendor without conducting market analysis or verifying price reasonableness
ii. No cost estimation or detailed engineer's estimate was prepared prior to the award
iii. Performance security, as required under Rule 39 of the SPPRA Rules, 2010, was not obtained
iv. The record of 5% bid security from the successful bidder was not available
v. Essential eligibility documents, such as a valid PEC license, FBR/SRB active taxpayer certificates, and non-blacklisting certificates, were missing
vi. Inspection reports confirming physical progress and the quality of executed work were not found on record

Audit is of the considered view that the award of works without competition, without price justification, without technical estimates, and without mandatory securities and eligibility verification constitutes a gross violation of SPPRA Rules.

The entire exercise reflects a complete failure of procurement controls and exposed the public exchequer to substantial financial risk, rendering the expenditure irregular and potentially wasteful.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated, the expenditure be regularized through the competent authority, and responsibility be fixed on officials involved in violating procurement rules.

**(PDP-5/AIR-8)**

### 3.5.5 Non-Obtaining of Mandatory Performance Security from Contractors – Rs 30.906 million

According to Rule 39 of SPPRA Rules 2010, Procuring Agency shall, in all procurement of goods, works and services, carried out through open competitive bidding, require security in the form of pay order or demand draft or bank guarantee, an amount sufficient to protect the procuring agency in case of breach of contract by the contractor or supplier or consultant, provided that the amount shall not be more than 10% of contract price.

During the audit of Chief Administrator Auqaf Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that works amounting to Rs 309.060 million relating to construction and repair at various shrines and religious sites across Sindh were awarded without obtaining mandatory performance security amounting to Rs 30.906 million. These works included, inter alia, construction of boundary walls at Village Qazi Noor Muhammad, renovation of rest houses and Zaireen shades at Sehwan Sharif, and construction works at Dargah Drib Pir Mehar Shah and Masoom Ali Asghar Imam Bargah, Korangi. Audit scrutiny revealed that no bank guarantees, pay orders or demand drafts were available on record against these contracts to secure government interest in the event of non-performance, substandard execution, or contract breach. The details are at Annex-3 of Chapter-3.

Audit observed that the complete omission of performance security exposed the government to an unmitigated financial risk, deprived the department of a legally enforceable safeguard, and created an environment conducive to contractor default without financial consequence. The failure to obtain performance security reflects

serious weaknesses in contract administration, deliberate non-compliance with procurement rules, and lack of financial discipline.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate fixation of responsibility on the officers who approved and processed the contracts without performance security, recovery of the applicable 10% performance security from the concerned contractors, and strict enforcement of SPP-Rules in all future procurements to safeguard government interest.

**(PDP-6/AIR-15)**

### 3.5.6 Collusive Procurement through Related and Blacklisted Firms – Rs 23.233 million

According to SPPRA 2010 (l) "Conflict of Interest" Q(ii) "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain;

During the audit of Chief Administrator Auqaf Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 23.233 million were made to two firms M/s Salman Traders and M/s Summa Traders through collusive practices, in violation of SPPRA Rules. Online verification from FBR confirmed that both firms are registered under the same NTN (2149068-6), belong to the same individual, and the vendor is blacklisted for sales tax purposes. Despite this, both firms were awarded multiple procurements under various heads of account. Audit observed that the procuring entity neither conducted due diligence of vendor credentials nor verified the legal and tax status of the firms prior to award of procurements. The award of contracts to a sales-tax-blacklisted vendor through two differently named but legally identical firms clearly indicates deliberate circumvention of procurement safeguards. The details are given below:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Vendor Name | Head of Account | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M/S Salman Traders | Exhibitions fairs and other national celebrations | 3,814,000 |
| 2 | M/S Salman Traders | Machinery and Equipment | 2,191,790 |
| 3 | M/S Salman Traders | Others | 704,130 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Vendor Name | Head of Account | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | M/S Salman Traders | Uniforms and protective clothing | 392,200 |
| 5 | M/S Salman Traders | Furniture and Fixture | 368,600 |
| 6 | M/S Summa Traders | Exhibitions fairs and other national celebrations | 10,583,000 |
| 7 | M/S Summa Traders | Furniture and Fixture | 386,000 |
| 8 | M/S Summa Traders | Machinery and Equipment | 2,527,440 |
| 9 | M/S Summa Traders | Others | 1,486,600 |
| 10 | M/S Summa Traders | Uniforms and protective clothing | 779,900 |
| **Total** | | | **23,233,660** |

The Audit is of the view that the absence of competitive bidding, non-verification of tax status, and deliberate splitting of procurements reflect serious breakdown of internal procurement controls and point towards possible connivance of the procurement officials.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the constitution of a high-level inquiry committee to thoroughly investigate the matter and fix responsibility on the officials involved in authorizing collusive and irregular procurements.

**(PDP-7/AIR-9)**

### 3.5.7 Non-Preparation of Annual Procurement Plan Resulting in Non-Transparent Procurement – Rs 15.805 million

According to Rule 11 of SPRA Rule 2010, "All procuring agencies shall devise a mechanism for planning in detail for all proposed procurements, determining the requirement of the procuring agency, within its available resources, and prepare an annual or a longer-term rolling plan, detailing the procurement methods applicable for specific procurements".

During the audit of Chief Administrator Auqaf Sindh, Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the management failed to prepare and publish any Annual Procurement Plan. Consequently, proposed procurements were not advertised in advance, depriving potential bidders of equal opportunity and prior market information. Despite the absence of approved procurement planning, expenditures amounting to Rs 15.805 million were incurred under various expenditure heads, including transport, purchase of drugs and medicines, uniforms and protective

clothing, stationery, furniture and fixtures, and printing and publication. The absence of systematic planning resulted in fragmented procurements executed without pre-approved scheduling and without open market forecasting.

Audit observed that procurement activities were carried out in an ad-hoc manner without linking them to an approved annual procurement framework. The failure to prepare and publish the Annual Procurement Plan reflects a serious lapse in compliance with mandatory procurement rules and indicates weak governance, deficient internal controls, and lack of strategic procurement oversight. In the absence of an APP, transparency, competitiveness, and value for money could not be ensured.

Audit is of the view that non-preparation of the Annual Procurement Plan is a fundamental violation of SPPRA Rules which compromises transparency, restricts competition, facilitates discretionary procurements, and exposes the public exchequer to the risk of non-competitive and uneconomical purchases.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility for non-preparation of the plan and ensuring all procurements follow duly approved and advertised Annual Procurement Plans under SPPRA Rules.

**(PDP-8/AIR-12)**

### 3.5.8 Unauthorized retention of government funds – Rs 125.170 million

According to Rule 41 & 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, "It is the duty of the controlling officer to see that all sums due to Government are regularly and promptly assessed, realized and credited to public account and the amount collected into the treasury or otherwise accounted for and compare them with the statement of recovery furnished by the Accountant General to see that the amount reported as collected have been duly credited in the public account".

During the audit of Chief Administrator Auqaf Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that government funds amounting to Rs 125.170 million were retained in various bank accounts instead of being deposited into the Government treasury as required under the rules. Audit scrutiny revealed that balances were lying unremitted in multiple accounts maintained by the DDO and its Circle Offices. The details are given below:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Particulars | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | NBP Account # 4054807544 | 14,053,489 |
| 2 | NBP Account # 4002730214 | 2,978,152 |
| 3 | NBP Account # 3002638263 (Security Deposits) | 108,138,717 |
| **Total** | | **125,170,358** |

Furthermore, as per Current Account No. 4054807544 maintained at National Bank of Pakistan, Fatima Jinnah Road Branch, it was observed that an amount of Rs 1.594 million was credited and payments of Rs 1.485 million was made. However, the sources of receipts and whereabout of the payments could not be verified due to absence of relevant supporting documentation.

Audit is of the view retention of government money without any lawful authority is a serious violation of the Sindh Financial Rules. This practice deprived the Government of its legitimate revenue, distorted the true financial position of the department, and created a high risk of misappropriation, misuse, and concealment of public funds. Further, absence of relevant supporting documentation with regards to sources of receipts and payments, resulting the transactions unverifiable and highlighting weak internal control and financial indiscipline.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide a detailed justification for fund retention, ensuring recovery/deposit into the government treasury, and fixing responsibility on the persons at fault.

**(PDP-10/AIR-24 & PDP-11/AIR-25)**

### 3.5.9 Irregular Accounting and Unsafe Custody of Nazrana – Rs 73.384 million

According to Rule 3 (c) of West Pakistan Waqf Properties (Accounts) Rules, 1960, cash boxes at shrines must be opened by the Manager in the presence of authorized persons, counted, and recorded in Form-3. Rule 3(d) requires a separate Form-4 register for each box with monthly submission of detailed accounts to the Chief Administrator, while Rule 3(e) mandates maintenance of a consolidated account in Form-5 for all income from cash boxes. Additionally, Rule 13 requires that employees entrusted with cash or movable waqf property furnish a security bond commensurate with the value held. These rules are designed to ensure accuracy,

transparency, and accountability in the collection, accounting, and safeguarding of Nazrana and other valuables.

During the audit of Chief Administrator Auqaf Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 73.384 million was collected as Nazrana; however, the entire system of accounting, custody, and verification of these collections was found to be fundamentally deficient and non-compliant with the prescribed rules. Audit scrutiny revealed that no complete or authenticated record of the number, location, and identification of cash boxes installed at shrines, mosques, and other waqf properties was maintained. Shrine-wise and mosque-wise details of Nazrana receipts were not available, rendering verification of site-specific collections impossible.

Further audit examination disclosed that mandatory registers in Form-4 and Form-5 were not prepared at all, thereby eliminating the primary audit trail required for reconciliation of daily, monthly, and consolidated Nazrana collections. Receipts of valuables such as gold, silver, chadars, and other donated items could also not be verified due to the complete absence of inventory records, issue registers, valuation statements, and acknowledgment documentation.

It was further observed that the opening of Nazrana cash boxes was not carried out in the presence of authorized officers, public representatives, Zaireen, or members of the Public Relations Committee (PRC), as required under the rules. This single-person handling of cash collections created a serious risk of manipulation and concealment. Additionally, no security bonds were obtained from employees entrusted with handling cash or valuables, in sheer violation of Rule 13, thereby exposing the Government and Waqf properties to substantial financial risk without any legal safeguard.

Audit is of the view that, in the absence of prescribed registers, public verification, inventory control, and security safeguards, the accounting of Nazrana amounting to Rs 73.384 million remains wholly unauthenticated, non-transparent, and vulnerable to misuse and misappropriation. The systemic failure to follow codal procedures indicates weak internal controls, poor supervision, and a complete breakdown of financial discipline in the management of sacred public donations.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate reconciliation of Nazrana collections, maintenance of prescribed records, proper valuation and inventory of valuables, obtaining security bonds from staff, and fixing responsibility through inquiry to rule out loss or misappropriation.

**(PDP-12/AIR-26)**

### 3.5.10 Non-auction of 5,378.67 acres of vacant land in violation of the Court orders

According to the Honorable Sindh High Court Karachi's order dated 11.09.2024, the Secretary of the Auqaf Department was directed to ensure full transparency and accessibility regarding properties owned by the department. The Court emphasized that "to prevent any disputes in the future and maintain transparency, all properties under the jurisdiction of the Auqaf Department shall be auctioned through open competitive procedures." The Chief Secretary and Senior Member BoR were tasked to ensure strict compliance, while the Member Inspection Team (MIT-II) of SHC was to monitor and submit a comprehensive compliance report.

During the audit of Chief Administrator Auqaf Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that 5,378.67 acres of government-owned land remain vacant and unutilized. No process has been initiated for public auction, lease, or productive utilization of this land. Consequently, the government has been deprived of substantial potential revenue that could have been generated through lawful disposal under prevailing land revenue rules. The details are at Annex-4 of Chapter-3.

Audit is of the view that the failure to auction or utilize vacant properties results in significant recurring loss to the government.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that immediate action be taken to comply with the court order, including initiation of auction/lease procedures, and justification for inaction be provided along with fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-13/AIR-27)**

### 3.5.11 Non-registration of Waqf Property along with reporting to the Government

According to Section 6 of the Sindh Auqaf Property Act, 2020, every waqf property under the control of a Waqf Manager, whether created by the manager or otherwise, must be registered with the Chief Administrator in the prescribed manner, with all required information duly submitted. Registration ensures proper record-keeping, legal recognition, and protection of waqf properties. Failure to register waqf properties constitutes non-compliance with statutory requirements, undermines transparency, and exposes the government to potential loss of revenue or property. Additionally, the Sindh Waqf Property Rules mandate that all waqf properties be properly documented and reported to the authorities to maintain accountability and safeguard public interest.

During the audit of Chief Administrator Auqaf Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a significant number of waqf properties under the administrative control of the department were neither registered nor properly reported in accordance with the requirements of the Sindh Auqaf Property Act, 2020 and the rules framed thereunder. Audit scrutiny revealed that complete records of waqf properties, including location, status, revenue details, lease information, and utilization, were not maintained. The department also failed to provide any consolidated or site-wise register of registered and unregistered waqf properties for verification.

As a result of non-registration and non-reporting, the legal status of several waqf properties remains undefined, seriously weakening the government's custodial control over these assets. The absence of proper documentation and registration also creates a high risk of illegal transfer, unauthorized occupation, revenue leakage, and permanent loss of valuable waqf land and buildings. This indicates gross negligence in statutory compliance and failure to discharge fiduciary responsibility over protected religious properties.

Audit is of the view that non-compliance with the mandatory provisions of the Sindh Auqaf Property Act, 2020 not only undermines transparency and accountability but also exposes the Government to serious financial, legal, and custodial risks, including potential permanent loss of waqf assets and associated revenue.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate survey and identification of all waqf properties, compulsory registration of all unregistered waqf assets in accordance with law, preparation and maintenance of a complete immovable waqf property register, fixation of responsibility for prolonged non-registration, and initiation of departmental inquiry to safeguard Government and waqf interests.

**(PDP-15/AIR-29)**

## Chapter - 4
## Board of Revenue

### 4.1 Introduction

The Board of Revenue was established in 1970 and governed by the Sindh Board of Revenue Act, 1957. It is a controlling authority relating to management of state land, collection of land revenue and other taxes/duties, maintenance of revenue record and other allied matters. It has appellate and reviewing authority in all revenue cases / matters.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 03 | 03 | 1,287.326 | 10.880 |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 4.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17,022.964 | 4,188.079 | 3,732.869 | (3,732.869) | (5,718.463) | 15,492.580 | 14,754.477 | (738.103) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 738.103 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 68,700.000 | 51,100.500 | 25,774.934 | (25,325.566) |

Revenue estimates were decreased upto 26% in revised estimate. Actual receipt were 50% of revised estimate.

## 4.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 1,248.476 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 84.182 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 15.363 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 5.900 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 84.182 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 149.022 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | 56.430 |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 486.889 |
| 5 | Others | 383.851 |

## 4.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directives and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was Nil.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 55 | 19 | 0 | 19 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 21 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - |

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 2008-09 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| **Total** | | **119** | **66** | **0** | **66** | **66** |

## 4.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 4.5.1 Non-production of auditable record – Rs 15.363 million

According to Article 170(2) of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan states " The audit of the accounts of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments and the accounts of any Authority or Body established by, or under the control of, the Federal or a Provincial Government shall be conducted by the Auditor-General, who shall determine the extent and nature of such audit." The Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan in Para 27(b) of its judgment dated 08.07.2013 decided that the Auditor-General, in order for him to fulfill his duties under Articles 169 and 170 of the Constitution, is not only authorized but also obligated to access all records maintained by Federal and Provincial Governments, and any entities under their control, regardless of any designation as 'secret' or otherwise.

As per Section 14 (2) of Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001 the officer in-charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with all reasonable expedition and Section 14(3) of said Ordinance, stipulates that any person or authority obstructing the auditorial functions of the Auditor-General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under relevant Efficiency and Discipline Rules, applicable to such person. The Ministry of Law and Justice, vide its office memorandum No. F.No.467/2024-Law-1 dated 04.09.2024, while examining the stance taken by a refusing entity, clarified that in terms of Article 169 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, the Auditor-General of Pakistan has been mandated to perform Audit of the accounts of any Authority or Body established by the Federation and or a Province. The Auditor-General has all kind of powers to inspect and enquire into the accounts, office, books and papers of any office under the control of Federation and Provinces.

During the audit of various offices of Board of Revenue, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was requested to provide the auditable record vide various requisitions. The record was requisitioned for the FY 2023-24. However, it was refused to audit despite reminders as well as meetings with the concerned officers of the department by the Field Audit Team. However, the issue of non-production has remained unresolved. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-4.

In such circumstances, neither the sanctity of utilization of Public Money according to relevant financial and other applicable rules could be verified nor the constitutional duty of the Auditor-General of Pakistan could be fulfilled.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024, to March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault, besides initiating disciplinary proceedings against the concerned under E&D Rules.

**(PDP-01)**

**Note:** The issue was also reported earlier in Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, vide para number 4.5.1 and 4.5.1, respectively having financial impact of Rs 9,872.788 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

### 4.5.2 Unauthorized payment of inadmissible allowances and payment of arrears – Rs 81.938 million

According to the office memorandum of the Ministry of Housing and Works vide No. F2 (3) / 2003- policy dated 31-07-2004, no house rent allowance will be admissible to such employees who are availing house hiring facility. Read with: As per Notification no. F.D(SR-III)5-670/2021 "Executive Allowance" at the rate of 1.5 time of Basic Pay is allowed to the cadre officers (PAS/Ex-PCS/PSS/PMS) posted against cadre strength. Para-8 of Government of Sindh, Finance Department notification No. FD(SR-IV)1(12)/77 dated 13-5-1977, Similarly Government of Sindh S&GAD Notification No. PA-DS (G)/41133/76 dated 27-07-1977 and No. S.O (INSP) S&GAD /VI (3) /79 dated 20-07-1979, the Conveyance Allowance is not required to be paid to those officers, who have been provided with Government transport facilities. Read with: As per order No. FD (SR-III)5-54/2016 dated 14th July, 2017 of Finance Department, Government of Sindh "With the approval of the Competent Authority (i.e. Chief Minister Sindh, Finance Department agrees to allow Sindh Secretariat Allowance of the basis pay of respective basic pay scales to Sindh Civil Secretariat employees with effect from 01.07.2017." AND as per order by Finance Department, Government of Sindh vide # FD(SR-III)5-145-2012 dated: 02-03-2012, Government of Sindh approved grant of "Utility Allowance" to the regular employees of Sindh Civil Secretariat and Provincial Assembly Sindh.

During the audit of various offices of Board of Revenue, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that various inadmissible allowances and arrears of pay and allowances amounting to Rs 81.938 million were paid to government employees as allowances without their admissibility and without having prior approval from the Finance Department with related to arrears of pay and allowances. As a result, undue favour was extended to the concerned government employees. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-4.

Audit is of the view that unauthorized withdrawal of inadmissible allowances resulted in a direct financial loss to the Government, which reflects gross negligence, weak internal controls, and blatant violation of Finance and S&GAD instructions on the part of the management.

The matter was reported to the management during July to September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that recovery may be affected besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-37, 63 & 65)**

### 4.5.3 Loss to Government due to non-stoppage of salary of ghost staff – Rs 2.244 million

As per Fundamental Rule (FR) 17.(1), "An officer shall begin to draw the pay & allowances attached to his tenure of a post with effect from the date when he assumes the duties of that post and shall cease to draw them as soon as he ceases to discharge those duties".

During the audit of Assistant Commissioner, Khairpur Nathan Shah, District Dadu for the Financial Year 2024-25, while scrutiny of the record, it was observed that salaries continued to be drawn in the name of ghost employees despite explicit directions by the Assistant Commissioner. Vide letter No. AC/KNS/342 of 2024 dated 11-07-2024, the Assistant Commissioner had directed the District Accounts Officer to stop the salaries of certain employees identified as ghost staff, observed since his posting in April, 2024. However, salaries were not stopped, and payments aggregating to Rs 2.244 million were made irregularly. The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Personnel # | Name of Employee | Designation | CNIC No. | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10982308 | Khalid Hussain Laghari | Kotar | 41203-3890617-1 | 389,013 |
| 10700584 | Tariq Ali | Tapedar | 41306-1580396-5 | 591,294 |
| 10700551 | Waseem Ali Jamali | Tapedar | 41201-4434246-1 | 725,389 |
| 10479476 | Waseem Brohi | Kotar | 41203-3868095-3 | 538,472 |
| **Total** | | | | **2,244,168** |

The irregularity occurred due to non-implementation of the Assistant Commissioner's orders, weak coordination between DDO and DAO, and absence of proper employee verification controls.

Audit is of the view that an amount of Rs.2.244 million was irregularly drawn in the name of ghost staff, causing financial loss, violating financial discipline, and risking misappropriation of funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification in the matter and recovery of excess amount besides fixing responsibility through inquiry, and strengthening internal controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-62/AIR-30)**

### 4.5.4 Non-verification of degrees before appointment of officers/officials

According to the orders passed by Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan dated 08-03-2013 in CMA 1145/2013, Suo Moto Case No.16/2011, "Both Federal and Provincial Government should take necessary steps to ensure that re-employment or employment on contract basis are not made in violation of the relevant laws" READ WITH Rule 10 (i) and (iv) of General Financial Rules, volume-I, states that, "every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money. Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community".

During the audit of Land Administration and Revenue Management Information System (LARMIS), Board of Revenue, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that academic degrees and character antecedents of employees were not

verified from the respective educational boards, universities, or relevant agencies at the time of their initial appointment or subsequent regularization. A total of 21 District Managers, 17 Assistant Managers (IT), and 35 Data Processing Assistants were regularized during January–February 2024 in compliance with the orders of the Honourable High Court of Sindh and on the recommendations of the Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC).

However, no evidence of degree authentication or background checks was found in their service records. This poses a significant risk of fake qualifications or misrepresentation going undetected. The omission constitutes a violation of the Sindh Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules and SPSC guidelines, which mandate verification prior to regularization. Regularizing employees on unverified credentials undermines transparency, meritocracy, and the integrity of the recruitment process.

Audit is of the view that appointments and regularization made without mandatory verification of academic qualifications and antecedents were irregular, and the possibility of bogus or unverifiable degree certificates cannot be ruled out, which may result in unauthorized utilization of public funds and potential legal complications for the Government.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. Management stated that all degrees were verified by HEC and SPSC; however, the reply is not tenable, as no verification records were produced during audit. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit requires immediate verification of degrees, besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-39/AIR-10)**

### 4.5.5 Irregular procurement through collusive practices – Rs 63.326 million

According to sub Clause (ii) of clause (q) of sub-Rule (1) of Rule 2 of SPP Rules 2010, "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, non-competitive levels for any wrongful gain".

During the audit of various offices of Board of Revenue, Government of Sindh, for FYs 2023–24 and 2024–25, it was observed that procurements totaling Rs 63.326 million were made through collusive and non-competitive practices. At LARMIS, Karachi (FY 2024–25), procurement of Rs 54.920 million was made without competitive process, as all three quotations showed identical formatting and typographical errors, while two vendors shared common ownership, eliminating genuine competition. At Assistant Commissioners, SITE, Maripur, Harbor and Baldia, District Kemari (FY 2023–24), procurements of Rs 6.335 million were supported by computer-generated quotations and invoices of identical pattern, with NTN and STRN/SRB numbers missing. At Assistant Commissioners, Kashmore, Kandhkot and Tangwani (FY 2024–25), procurements of Rs 2.071 million showed a consistent pattern where two vendors quoted lower rates to obtain supply orders while other suppliers quoted abnormally higher rates, and invoices lacked NTN and STRN/SRB details. These patterns indicate deliberate collusion, lack of transparency, and violation of competitive procurement principles. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-4.

Audit is of the view that the management did not adhere to rules and regulations, which indicates the prevalence of weak internal controls and financial indiscipline within the department.

The matter was reported to the department during February to July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends adherence to the SPPRA rules besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault and establishing a mechanism that ensures that all vendors are registered properly and no collusive practices occur.

**(PDP-33&49)**

### 4.5.6 Non-invitation of open tenders – Rs 81.246 million

According to Rule 17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 states that procurement over three hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language. And Rule 12(1) of SPPR 2010 provides that all proposed procurements for each financial year shall proceed accordingly without any splitting

or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan. Rule 12(1) of SPPR 2010 provides that all proposed procurements for each financial year shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan.

During the audit of various offices of Board of Revenue Department Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 81.246 million was incurred on procurements under various heads of accounts. However, contrary to the SPPRA rules, no open tenders were invited**,** and procurements were made without any public advertisement or competitive bidding process**.** The details are given at Annex-4 of Chapter-4.

Audit is of the view that there was a failure of the management to follow SPPRA rules, which deprived the Government of competitive rates. This indicates the prevalence of weak financial & administrative controls.

The matter was reported to the management durinSSSg August to November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for non-compliance with SPPRA Rules, besides fixing of responsibility against the persons at fault.

**(PDP-47, 69 & 70)**

**Note:** The issue was reported earlier also in Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, vide para number 4.5.4 and 4.5.7, respectively having financial impact of Rs 58.781 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

### 4.5.7 Irregular final payment without providing installation reports – Rs 28.200 million

According to Contract Agreement dated 16.04.2025, Clause No. 6.4 “The purchaser shall get verified the details of Goods / Services delivered against the invoice from the concerned technical inspection committee and payment shall be made on partial or complete delivery of hardware, as the case may be, and after issuance of satisfactory certificate by concerned Technical Inspection Committee, as given in letter of acceptance”.

During the audit of Land Administration and Revenue Management Information System (LARMIS), Board of Revenue, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that a full and final payment amounting to Rs 28.200 million was made to M/s The Python for the supply of air conditioners. This payment was processed without obtaining the mandatory work completion or installation reports confirming that the air conditioners had been installed at the designated Peoples Service Centers in Sindh. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Vendor | Work Order date | Work | Quantity | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/s The Python | 2055 dt 19.05.2025 | Providing, installing and connecting of split type wall mounted Air Conditioners | 120 | 28.200 |

The absence of documentary evidence from the Technical Inspection Committee constitutes a serious lapse in contract compliance and raises concerns about the authenticity of the supply.

Audit is of the view that release of full and final payment in violation of explicit contract conditions reflects weak contract management, non-observance of verification mechanisms, and poor financial oversight, resulting in potential financial irregularity and exposure of public funds to risk of loss. The possibility of non-installation, partial installation, or substandard performance cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. Management stated that installation reports and completion certificates were submitted subsequently; however, the reply is not tenable, as post-facto documentation does not regularize an irregular payment, and payment without prior verification constitutes a breach of Clause 6.4 of the contract agreement. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends an inquiry into the matter, recovery of the amount in case of non-installation, and fixing of responsibility on the person at fault.

**(PDP-48/AIR-17)**

### 4.5.8 Doubtful payments made to unregistered vendor – Rs 23.737 million

According to Rule 10(1) and (iv) of General Financial Rules, "Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of

expenditure of his own money. Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of the community"

During the audit of Senior Member, Board of Revenue Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 23.737 million was incurred on various heads of account in favour of a vendor who was neither registered with the Federal Board of Revenue nor with the Sindh Revenue Board. Despite being unregistered, the vendor charged invoices inclusive of taxes, which is prima facie irregular and indicative of possible tax manipulation. Moreover, no annual or monthly tax returns of the vendor were available or produced to audit, rendering the expenditure unauthenticated and unverifiable from both financial and taxation perspectives.

Audit is of the view that incurring expenditure on an unregistered vendor, acceptance of tax-inclusive invoices without tax registration, and failure to verify statutory tax compliance constitute gross negligence, weak internal controls, and serious financial indiscipline.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate stoppage of further payments to the unregistered vendor, recovery of the doubtful amount as per rules, conducting a detailed inquiry to determine tax liability and loss to the Government, and fixation of responsibility on the officials who processed, approved, and paid the inadmissible expenditure, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-40/AIR-15)**

### 4.5.9 Irregular and unauthorized excess payment beyond contractual scope without compliance to SPPRA Rules - Rs 5.900 million

According to SPPRA Rule 4. Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical. According to SPPRA Rule 16 (1)(e)(iv) means procurement of additional quantities of the item(s) from the original contractor or supplier, where, after the items originally envisaged for the project or scheme have been procured through open competitive bidding, and such additional quantities of the same item(s) of goods or works are

needed to meet the requirements of the project or scheme; Provided that; (i) the cost of additional quantities of item(s) shall not exceed 15% of the original contract amount; and

During the audit of Land Administration and Revenue Management Information System (LARMIS), Board of Revenue Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an excess payment was made to M/s Joya Contractor for works executed beyond the approved scope, in violation of procurement rules and contractual obligations. Furthermore, it was observed that the procurement documents related to the work awarded to M/s Joya Contractor were not available in the office. As per the agreement dated 08 March, 2024, the contractor was awarded work amounting to Rs 1,995,872, to be completed within three months, i.e., by 27.06.2024. However, a payment of Rs 5,907,668 was made on 18.06.2025, almost three times the original contract value, far exceeding the permissible 15% variation limit under SPPRA Rule 42(c)(iv), without any revised contract, technical sanction, or competent approval.

Although the Measurement Book from the Works and Services Department confirms the execution of work in the Karachi region, no variation order or revised technical sanction was available to justify the excess quantities. Additionally, the mandatory 10% performance security amounting to Rs. 590,767 was not withheld, exposing the department to financial and contractual risk. The management provided a revised agreement of Rs. 6,600,000; however, it was signed on 05.06.2025, after completion of the work and was not countersigned by the Executive Engineer, Provincial Buildings Division-II, Karachi, raising concerns about its validity and authenticity.

Audit is of the view that unauthorized execution of work beyond contractual scope, excess payment without competitive process, absence of mandatory approvals, non-withholding of performance security, and reliance on post-facto documentation collectively constitute gross violations of SPPRA Rules, reflect weak internal controls and serious financial mismanagement, and undermine the principles of transparency, accountability, and value for money. The expenditure of Rs 5.900 million is therefore irregular and unauthorized, and the possibility of financial loss to the Government cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. Management stated that procurement and variations were handled by the Works and Services Department and that LARMIS made payments based on verified measurement books. However, the reply is not tenable, as responsibility for compliance with procurement laws,

contractual limits, and financial safeguards rests with the paying entity, and reliance on another department does not absolve LARMIS or the Board of Revenue Sindh of accountability. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting a detailed investigation into the irregular excess payment, fixation of responsibility on the officers involved in authorization, execution, and payment, recovery of the unauthorized excess amount, enforcement of performance security provisions, and adoption of strict controls to ensure compliance with SPPRA Rules and contract management procedures in future, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-44/AIR-06)**

### 4.5.10 Excess procurement of items over and above approved rates – Rs 2.460 million

According to Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 - Volume-I, Chapter-2(4) General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure: (1) In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of Land Administration and Revenue Management Information System (LARMIS), Board of Revenue Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that 60 cameras were procured at a significantly inflated rate, resulting in an excess payment of Rs 2.460 million. While the overall procurement followed a competitive tendering process, the supplier M/s Texitech charged Rs 83,950 per camera, nearly double the approved rate of Rs 42,950 stipulated in the Letter of Award (LoA). Notably, the cameras supplied were of lower configuration (HD) instead of the approved 4K resolution, compromising data quality and raising concerns about collusion or negligence in the procurement process.

Audit is of the view that procurement at rates higher than those approved in the LoA, coupled with supply of lower-specification items, reflects weak contract management, non-observance of financial propriety, and failure of management to safeguard Government interests, resulting in an avoidable financial loss of Rs 2.460 million.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. Management stated that procurement was conducted through competitive bidding, that the price difference was due to a typographical error, and that the supplied cameras met 4K specifications. However, the reply is not tenable, as no corrigendum to the LoA, revised rate approval, or independent technical verification report was produced. A typographical error cannot justify excess payment involving public funds, and the specification mismatch remains unverified. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting a detailed inquiry into the excess payment and specification variance, recovery of the overpaid amount, fixation of responsibility on the officials involved in approval, inspection, and payment, and strengthening of contract management and technical verification mechanisms to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-46/AIR-11)**

### 4.5.11 Unauthorized withdrawal of funds from DDO accounts – Rs 52.804 million

According to Rule 303 of Central Treasury Rules, "A contingent bill for payment to suppliers etc. which cannot be met from the permanent imprest may be endorsed for payment to the party concerned, and the DDOs are suggested that in case of payments to the suppliers, may be issued through crossed cheques in the name of the firms concerned. This will avoid unnecessary delays and risk involved in the withdrawal and disbursement of cash." Read with: Accountant General Sindh, Karachi circular No. TM/Policy/556 dated 16-04-2007 "The salary and other personal claims of Government employees are required to be paid through their bank accounts, and no payment may be made to them in cash".

During audit of the various offices of Board of Revenue for FYs 2023–24 and 2024–25, audit observed that total irregularities amounting to Rs 53.267 million were noted in cash management. In various offices of Board of Revenue an amount of Rs 31.585 million was withdrawn in cash through the DDO account instead of making direct payment to the respective payees' bank accounts.

Audit further observed that Rs 21.219 million was withdrawn by Assistant Commissioners, District Mirpurkhas through cheques without production of payment vouchers, invoices, supporting documents or record of beneficiaries, rendering utilization unverifiable and tax deductions unconfirmed. No approval of the Finance Department or competent authority, acknowledgment receipts, or justification of

expenditure was produced. In addition, Rs 0.463 million lying unspent in the NPB account was not surrendered to the Finance Department as required under financial rules and was retained without authorization. The details are given at Annex-5 of Chapter-4.

Audit is of the view that the cash withdrawals and payments from the DDO account without proper authorization, supporting documents, or approval of the competent authority, renders the expenditure irregular and unauthentic.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for cash withdrawal and making payments through the DDO account, without furnishing supporting receipts, unauthorized and retention of funds.

**(PDP-26/AIR-26 & 34, PDP-75/AIR-27 & PDP-84/AIR-38)**

### 4.5.12 Unauthorized retention of government money in DDO accounts – Rs 3.626 million

According to Rule 290 of Treasury Rules, Volume – I, "No money shall be drawn from the Government Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget." As per APPM at 3.3.12.6, all anticipated savings must be surrendered to the Government immediately as they are foreseen but no later than 15th May each year. Savings from funds provided after 15th May must be surrendered no later than 30th June. Stringent controls should be exercised in the spending of all potential or actual savings.

During the audit of Assistant Commissioners of Board of Revenue, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 3.626 million was retained in the DDO accounts till the close of the financial year, which resulted in unauthorized retention and possible misuse of the government funds. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Assistant Commissioners, Taluka Mehar & Dadu, District Dadu | 2024-25 | 33 | 2.745 |
| 2 | Assistant Commissioner, Taluka Mauripur and Baldia, District, Keamari | | 29 | 0.881 |
| | | | **Total** | **3.626** |

Audit is of the view that management cannot retain funds in DDO account beyond the close of financial year, but the management did not deposit the same into public exchequer which indicates weak financial & administrative control in the entity.

The matter was reported to the management during August and September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate deposit of funds into the government account and production of the required record, besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault for the negligence.

**(PDP-76)**

### 4.5.13 Non-achievement of project targets despite lapse of extended completion period - Rs 486.889 million

According to modified PC-I of scheme "Preservation of Land Revenue Record & Revamping of Survey Settlement Department", The essential prioritized objective of the scheme is to preserve prioritized land revenue record which is over 150 years old pertaining to survey of the province, available at the Directorate of Survey & Settlement comprising consisting of 800,000 pages and 5,000 maps out of total available record of 10 million pages and 19000 maps which is to be preserved. The said scheme was initially started in December, 2005. Later on, the same scheme was introduced as on-going scheme in 2015-16 as 2nd phase and was to be completed in year 2017.

During the audit of Land Administration and Revenue Management Information System (LARMIS), Board of Revenue Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the development scheme titled "Preservation of Land Revenue Record & Revamping of Survey and Settlement Department, Board of Revenue, Sindh (Preservation)", with an approved cost of Rs 486.889 million, was originally initiated in 2005 and scheduled for completion by 2017 as per the re-revised PC-I. However, despite the lapse of more than five years since the revised completion date and an expenditure of Rs 341.677 million, the key targets of the scheme remain unachieved, with only 24.57% of the targets achieved to date. Although the scheme has undergone multiple revisions over time, physical progress remains significantly below expectations. Only 160,589 pages have been preserved within the approved

timeframe, while none of the 5,000 maps targeted for preservation have been processed.

Audit is of the view that persistent delays, repeated revisions, and extremely low physical progress reflect weak project planning, ineffective supervision, poor contract and vendor management, and absence of accountability mechanisms. Due to non-completion of critical components, the core objective of safeguarding historically valuable land revenue records and maps remains unfulfilled, exposing irreplaceable public records to continued risk of deterioration and loss. The prolonged under-performance despite substantial financial outlay indicates inefficient utilization of public funds and serious governance lapses.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. Management stated that progress reports were regularly submitted and that only 24.57% of targets were achieved due to inflation, refusal of firms, pandemic-related disruptions, and non-approval of scheme revisions. However, the reply is not tenabale, as external factors do not justify prolonged underperformance after multiple extensions nor absolve management from effective planning, risk mitigation, timely decision-making, and accountability. The explanations highlight weak oversight and deficient project governance. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be taken up at the appropriate administrative and policy level for fixing accountability, a comprehensive review of project viability and execution strategy be undertaken, responsibility be fixed for failure to achieve approved targets, and urgent corrective measures be implemented to safeguard public investment and ensure preservation of critical land revenue records.

**(PDP-61/AIR-04)**

### 4.5.14 Irregular payment on account of Land acquisition – Rs 330.727 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, “Every payment, including repayment of money previously lodged with the government for whatever purpose, must be supported by a voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim. Read with Para No.110 (iii) of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, “The office which settles the price should draw up Form-A appendix- 5, prescribed for use in the case of an award, and this should be made on the basis of subsequent payment”.

During the audit of the following offices of Board of Revenue, Government of Sindh, for the Financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 330.727 million was paid from revenue deposits to various land owners on account of acquiring of land under Land Acquisition Act, 1894, However, land award statement and disbursement with acknowledgements of land owners, verification of ownership certificate, possession certificate, Section-04, 06, and 09, advertisement on newspaper and notifications were not produced to ascertain the authenticity of payment to the actual land owners. The details are as follows;

(Rs in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Assistant Commissioner, Islamkot District Tharparkar @ Mithi | 2024-25 | 33 | Land acquired from various landlords | 133.649 |
| 2 | Assistant Commissioner Kunri, District Umerkot | 2023-24 | 01 | For construction of Thar coal project "construction of water carrier from Nabisar to Thar coal filed Block-1 at Vijhiar in deh Nabisar Pat Taluka Kunri | 121.496 |
| 3 | Assistant Commissioner Islamkot, District Tharparkar @ Mithi | 2023-24 | 15 | Unjustified payment to land owners on account of Land Acquisition | 45.584 |
| 4 | Assistant Commissioner, Taluka Digri, District Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 53 | Construction of Bukhoro Drain and waghreji to kot mirs | 26.498 |
| 5 | Assistant Commissioner, Taluka Kingri, District Khairpur Mir's | 2024-25 | 19 | Land acquired from various landlords | 3.500 |
| **Total** | | | | | **330.727** |

Audit is of the view that due to the non-provision of records, the authenticity of expenditure could not be ascertained by audit, which constituted weak administrative and financial management.

The matter was reported to the management during January to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault, besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-09&72)**

### 4.5.15 Irregular expenditure under various heads of accounts – Rs 66.839 million

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he would be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During audit of the various offices of Board of Revenue for FY 2024–25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 66.839 million was incurred on various procurements and service heads without compliance with prescribed financial and procurement procedures. Purchases were made without inviting quotations or ensuring competitive process, and in some cases expenditure was split to avoid tendering. Requisitions/indents were not available; payment vouchers were undated; delivery challans, acknowledgment receipts, work done/satisfactory completion certificates and inspection reports were not produced; and articles procured were not recorded in stock registers. Specifications of items, quantity details, and beneficiary/event records (including feeding and diet charges) were missing, while some quotations were doubtful, collusive, unrelated to the concerned office, or obtained from irrelevant/general suppliers instead of authorized dealers. In several cases, procurement committees and plans were not constituted, agreements were not executed, and complete supporting documents including sanction orders, invoices and vouchers were not presented for audit scrutiny, rendering the expenditure unverifiable and irregular. The details are given at Annex-6 of Chapter-4.

Audit is of the view that expenditure incurred without adherence to codal formalities and without supporting evidence rendered all expenditures under the said heads of account unjustified and irregular.

The matter was reported to the management during July to September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends proper justification for the expenditure incurred without fulfilling of codal requirements.

**(PDP-41,42,43,87,88 & 90)**

### 4.5.16 Delay in completion and non-deduction of security deposit - Rs 1.990 million

According to SPPRA Rule 4 - Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical. SPPRA Rule 39 (1) "Procuring Agency shall, in all procurement of goods, works and services, carried out through open competitive bidding, require security in the form of pay order or demand draft or bank guarantee, an amount sufficient to protect the procuring agency in case of breach of contract by the contractor or supplier or consultant, provided that the amount shall not be more than 10% of contract price."

During the audit of Land Administration and Revenue Management Information System (LARMIS), Board of Revenue Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the Works and Services Department signed a contract with M/s A.S. Khan & Company on 08 March, 2024 for the Maintenance/Repair of Peoples Service Centers (Larkana Region). The contract specified a completion period of three months. However, Work Completion Certificate No. PSC/JCD/DM/06/2024, attached for reference, indicates a completion date of 18 October 2024, reflecting a delay of over four months beyond the stipulated timeline. Payment to the contractor was made on 18 June, 2025, well after the delayed completion. Furthermore, it was noted that the agreement did not contain any penalty or forfeiture clause to address delays or non-performance. This omission represents a serious lapse on the part of the management, as it undermines contractual obligations and weakens the enforcement of performance standards.

This lapse led to an unauthorised extension in the duration of work completion and increased risk to public funds, as the absence of a security deposit undermines financial safeguards in case of poor performance or failure to complete the work.

Audit is of the view that the delay in completion and omission of the significant clauses were due to weak contract management and lack of internal controls by the concerned executing office.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025. The management replied that the execution and contracts were handled by the Works and Services Department; LARMIS only processed payments on completion. The reply is not tenable as the explanation shifts responsibility to another department but does not remove the responsibility of the entity to ensure compliance. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the responsibility needs to be fixed, and appropriate corrective actions may be initiated.

**(PDP-59/AIR-05)**

### 4.5.17 Discriminatory collection of penalty charges on renewal of leases – Rs 1.187 million

According to Sindh Land Utilization Department Notification – Dated 02 November 2007, (1), "The Government revised the lease renewal policy stating that expired leases must be renewed at the rate of Rs 1,375 per square yard (one-time premium). (2). Only after proper renewal and registration through the Land Utilization Department can lease rights and associated revenue obligations (e.g. ground rent) be applied. Board of Revenue, Sindh Instructions (General policy on land revenue recovery). Ground rent is only chargeable on active leasehold properties. Without renewal, the land reverts to government as lease rights lapse, and no rent can be levied until regularization.

During the audit of Assistant Commissioner, Jamshed Town, District East Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that out of 17 property owners who applied for the lease renewal, only 4 were charged an additional penalty (Malikana) totaling Rs 1.187 million. The remaining 13 property owners were only charged the standard renewal fee. No official policy, approval, or notification from the Land Utilization Department or Board of Revenue Sindh was provided to explain why these extra charges were applied selectively. This shows inconsistent treatment and lack of transparency in the process. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in Million)

| Challan No. | Name of Lease | House No. A/4 | Location | Area (Sq. Yrd) | Period | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 09/ 11.02.25 | Mr. Ammad S/o Fareed Abdul Ghaffar & Other legal heirs | House No. A/4 Plot No GRE-312 | Garden East | Nil | 1995 to 2025 | 0.087 |
| 04/ 11.02.25 | Mr. Farrukh Niaz Tanoli & others | Plot No. 179 | | Nil | 1993 to 2025 | 0.410 |
| 05/ 15.01.25 | Mr. Jaleel-ur-Rehman Al-Abbasi | Plot No. GRE-312 (House No. B-03) | | 150 | 1990 to 2025 | 0.525 |
| 05/ 10.12.24 | Ibrahim Ali Bhai Charitable Trust | Plot No. GRE-246 | | 5926 | 2013 to 2024 | 0.165 |
| | | | | | **Total** | **1.187** |

Audit is of the view that charging additional amounts without proper legal authority and applying them only to a few owners is irregular and against fair administrative practice.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be thoroughly examined to determine why such selective charges were applied and on whose authority. Responsibility may be fixed on those found at fault, and corrective steps should be taken to ensure fairness in all future lease renewals.

**(PDP-82/AIR-02)**

## Chapter - 5
## Chief Minister's Secretariat

### 5.1 Introduction

The province of Sindh has a Governor, a council of ministers headed by a Chief Minister elected by provincial assembly. Members of the provincial assembly are elected by the public in an electoral polling process. Chief Minister is the head of provincial government. The Chief Minister is the chief executive of Sindh. The Chief Minister secretariat / house deals with administrative services, and financial matters pertaining to the Chief Minister's secretariat and staff therein. The secretariat also coordinates matters between the Federation and the province and with provincial relations. The secretariat is headed by the Principal Secretary to Chief Minister who is the overall administrative head of Chief Minister secretariat.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 01 | 01 | 1,493.659 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 5.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,329.232 | 297.131 | 186.596 | (186.596) | (246.427) | 1,379.936 | 1,493.236 | 113.300 |

The department spend an amount of Rs 1,493.236 million against the budget of Rs 1,379.936 million. As a result, an expenditure of Rs 113.300 million was incurred in excess of budget.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 350,000.000 | 320,000.000 | 264,135.981 | (55,864.019) |

Revenue estimates were decreased upto 9% in revised estimate. Actual receipt were 83% of revised estimate.

## 5.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 46.878 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 2.112 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 2.112 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 27.663 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 17.103 |

## 5.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

This department was not included in Audit reports (1992-93 to 2010-11) discussed by the PAC. However, the department has been included in Audit Report 2016-17. The Report has not yet been discussed in PAC.

## 5.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 5.5.1 Non-recovery of inadmissible allowances – Rs 2.112 million

According to the Government of Sindh, Finance Department notification No.FD(SR-I)1(32)/2008-2011 dated 12-07-2011, Para 10(ii), "All the Civil Servants of Sindh Government (excluding those who are allowed monetized value of Transport or availing Transport Facility) shall be allowed Conveyance Allowance at the prescribed rates irrespective of their place/station of duty." According to Finance Department Order No. FD (SR-III)5-84/2016 Karachi, dated the 21st October, 2016 "with the approval of Chief Minister Sindh, the Anti-Encroachment Force, Board of Revenue, is allowed Risk, Ration, Constabulary and Fixed Daily allowance at the rate given against each at par with Sindh Police with immediate effect."

During the audit of Chief Minister's Secretariat/House, Karachi, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the allowances amounting to Rs 2.112 million were paid to the Government employees without admissibility. The undue favor was extended to the government employees due to the payment of inadmissible allowances. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Particulars | AIR Para # | Remarks | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Conveyance allowance | 5 | Employees availing Government vehicles were drawing conveyance allowance | 916,200 |
| 2 | Dress allowance, Dusting allowance, Entertainment allowance, etc | 6 | Allowances were either not applicable to the employees' respective posts or not authorised under the prevailing rules | 431,114 |
| 3 | Risk allowance | 7 | Risk Allowances without its admissibility | 423,310 |
| 4 | Health professional allowance | 8 | Not admissible to protocol officer | 341,664 |
| **Total** | | | | **2,112,288** |

Audit is of the view that the payment of such inadmissible allowances resulted in loss to the public exchequer and reflects weak internal controls and non-adherence to the applicable rules and regulations.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18.12.2025. The management stated that all allowances were paid only to entitled officials in accordance with relevant Finance Department notifications, with

recoveries made wherever inadmissible payments were identified. Certificates, pay slips, and recovery statements. The DAC directed the management to provide record to the Audit for verification. However, no record was produced to audit till finalization of this report.

Audit requires compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-01)**

### 5.5.2 Irregular expenditure without invitation of tenders – Rs 22.271 million

As per Rule 17 "Methods of Notification and Advertisement" of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, (amended 2019) provides that: (1) Procurements over [three hundred thousand rupees and upto two million] rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. (2) The advertisement in the newspapers shall appear in at least three widely circulated leading dailies of English, Urdu and Sindhi languages". **AND** Rule 12 of SPPRA 2010, the procuring agency shall not split or package a procurement plan with the intention to shorten or facilitate the procurement process and approval mechanism, unless the procuring agency is satisfied that (a) block acquisition of goods, services or works will unnecessarily hold up available resources; (b) technical reasons indicate that splitting or packaging will improve the quality; the impact of weather, geographical spread on certain procurement particularly in case of works contract will affect its execution with regard to quality and delivery schedule.

During the audit of Chief Minister's Secretariat/House, Karachi, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 14.471 million was incurred on the repair of various Government vehicles, furniture, and machinery items without the invitation of open tenders.

Furthermore, an expenditure of Rs 7.800 million was incurred under various heads through purchase by way of split up to avoid tenders.

Audit is of the view that due to non-compliance of procurement rules, management failed to obtain the most economic and competitive rates from local market.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18.12.2025 wherein the management explained that expenditures consisted of

separate petty and low-value procurements made through quotations in compliance with SPPRA rules, with awards to the lowest responsive bidders after due approval. It was further clarified that urgent repairs and routine purchases, including water dispenser bottles, were made within prescribed limits, following all codal formalities, and did not involve any splitting of expenditure. The DAC directed the management to provide record to audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with prescribed rules, besides fixing of responsibility against the persons at fault.

**(PDP-02/AIR-12&15)**

### 5.5.3 Irregular payment to disqualified/rejected bidder – Rs 5.392 million

According to Rule 4 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules 2010, "Principles of Procurements – While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical".

During the audit of Chief Minister's Secretariat/House, Karachi, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an irregular payment of Rs 5.392 million was made to M/s Global Source International on account of feeding/diet food charges. As per the Bid Evaluation Report, M/s Global Source International was declared the highest bidder and was rejected. The contract was formally awarded to M/s Athar & Sons on 05.09.2024, and an agreement was duly signed. Despite this, the payment was irregularly made to M/s Global Source International.

Audit is of the view that the procurement of feeding items from a rejected bidder instead of the qualified bidder was irregular and indicative of weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18.12.2025, wherein the management clarified that two separate categories of food supplies were procured under different object codes: entertainment food items and feeding diet food charges. Payments to M/s Global Source Int related only to feeding diet items, which are distinct from food served at official meetings, and the audit incorrectly combined both categories. The DAC directed the management to provide record to the audit for verification.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing of responsibility against the persons at fault.

**(PDP-03/AIR-18)**

### 5.5.4 Irregular payment on account of "Payment to Others for Service Rendered" – Rs 17.103 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume I, "Every payment, including repayment of money previously lodged with the government for whatever purpose, must be supported by voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim".

During the audit of Chief Minister's Secretariat/House, Karachi, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 17.103 million was incurred on hiring of janitorial services through various private companies and engagement of individuals against various posts on a daily wage basis. However, no supporting documentation, such as service agreements, attendance records, deployment details, police verification, and approval from the competent authority, was made available to substantiate the legitimacy of the expenditure.

Audit is of the view that the above irregularity indicates weak administrative & financial controls. In the absence of basic record/documentation, the payment could not be authenticated.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18.12.2025, wherein the management stated that Rs. 17.103 million was spent on janitorial and contingency services after fulfilling all codal formalities. The janitorial contract was awarded through a transparent competitive process, supported by a formal agreement, and all payments were backed by attendance records, deployment details, and approvals of the competent authority. The DAC directed the management to provide record to the Audit for verification.

Audit recommends the provision of complete supporting records, besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-06/AIR-01)**

## Chapter - 6
## College Education Department

### 6.1 Introduction

The College Education Department was established on October 6, 2016, following the bifurcation of the Education & Literacy Department into two separate entities: the College Education Department and the School Education Department. The primary purpose of forming the College Education Department was to effectively manage the various aspects of college education in Sindh.

Some of the responsibilities of the department are legislation, policy formulation and sectoral planning, college education including commerce education, coordination of schemes for higher studies abroad, grant of scholarships, promotion of scientific research, improvement of scientific, technology and professional education, development and funding of higher education in public and private sectors, curriculum and syllabus designing, regulating private colleges, development and funding of higher education in public and private sectors etc.

The College Education Department is dedicated to improving the overall quality of higher education in Sindh by focusing on effective management, policy creation, planning, and development of resources to support students, educators, and academic institutions. Its efforts are aimed at creating a robust educational framework that aligns with international standards while addressing local needs.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | | | | |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

## 6.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39,371.471 | 229.634 | 10,567.605 | (10,567.605) | (5,267.246) | 34,333.859 | 33,396.066 | (937.793) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 937.793 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 6.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 2,895.828 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 29.307 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 2,046.413 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 2.002 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 235.517 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 611.896 |

## 6.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directives and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 23.46%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 27 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 81.8 |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02* | 11 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 33.3 |
| 5 | 2004-05* | 10 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 33.3 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 19 | 12 | 0 | 12 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 18 | 13 | 0 | 13 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 24 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 33.33 |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 17 | 5.55 |
| **Total** | | **181** | **98** | **23** | **76** | **23.46** |

## 6.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 6.5.1 Non-production of auditable record - Rs 2,046.413 million

According to the Constitution of Pakistan Articles 169 & 170(2), Supreme Court Judgment (08.07.2013, Para 27(b)), Section 14 of the Auditor-General's Ordinance, 2001, and the Ministry of Law & Justice Clarification (F.No.467/2024-Law-1, dated 04.09.2024) collectively establish that the Auditor-General of Pakistan is authorized and obligated to access, inspect, and audit the accounts, records, books, and documents of the Federal and Provincial Governments and any Authority or Body under their control, regardless of classification. Any obstruction in providing audit access is subject to disciplinary action under applicable Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During the audit of the various offices of the College Education Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year (s) 2017-18 to 2023-24, the following auditable record amounting to Rs 2,046.413 million was not provided to audit despite various reminders. In the absence of a provision of record, the authenticity of expenditure could not be ascertained by the audit. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-6.

Audit is of the view that the failure of the management to provide the record to audit despite repeated reminders raises concerns about the authenticity of the expenditure incurred. This lack of transparency could suggest financial irregularities.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalisation of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault besides initiating disciplinary proceedings against the concerned under E&D Rules.

**(PDP-01)**

### 6.5.2 Irregular payment of Bonus to employees – Rs 2.002 million

According to the Government of Sindh Finance Department (Regulation Wing) vide his letter No.FD(SR-VII) 20/37/95 dated 15-05-1995, the following decisions regarding grant of honorarium to Government servants have been taken by the Government: (i) Not more than one honorarium shall be granted to any official and

shall not exceed one month's pay. Recommendations by the Ministers/Departments etc shall be examined strictly in accordance with the rules by the Finance Department and approval will be given in cases which fulfil all conditions laid down for grant of honoraria. This condition shall also apply to the personal staff of Ministers/Advisors/Special Assistants and Secretaries.

During the audit of Sindhi Adabi Board Jamshoro, College Education Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 2.002 million was paid to the employees of the Board on account of Bonus on the eve of Eid ul Fitr as half pay, without justification, budgetary allocation, and approval of the Board of Governors.

Audit is of the view that payment of bonus to the employees without justification and approval constitutes misuse of authority and a burden on the resources of the Board.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification of the incurrence of expenditure without allocation and approval, besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-32/AIR-23)**

### 6.5.3 Irregular appointment and regularization of contract employees

According to Rule 10 of the Sindh Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1974, "Initial appointment to posts in Basic Scales 11 to 22, shall be made if the posts, - (a) fall within the purview of the Commission, on the basis of examination or test to be conducted by the Commission; (b) do not fall within the purview of the Commission, in the manner as may be determined by Government".

During the audit of College Education Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that appointments and promotions in the department were made without adherence to the prescribed service rules. These irregularities indicate favouritism and violation of the service rules and regulations. The details are given as under:

| Sr. #. | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindhi Adbi Board, Jamshoro | 05 | 2023-24 | 15 contractual appointments (BPS-02 to BPS-16) were regularized without recruitment rules, advertisement, or selection procedures. Additionally, irregular transfers and upgradations of contract employees were made, including changes in designations and pay scales. Mandatory procedures like medical examination and proper approvals were not followed. |
| 2 | Sindhi Adbi Board, Jamshoro | 06 | 2023-24 | 93 officials were promoted without framing recruitment rules or verifying eligibility criteria. Promotions were processed without a Departmental Promotion Committee or proper documentation, relying solely on recommendations from an employees' committee. |
| 3 | DJ Sindh Government Science College, Karachi | 03 | 2023-24 | Various employees recruited/appointed at the age of 44 plus years and paid Rs 0.460 million which clearly indicates that undue favour was extended. |

Audit is of the view that there were procedural violations in appointments, regularization and promotions, leading to potential concerns regarding transparency, fairness, and compliance with established recruitment rules.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalisation of this report.

Audit recommends initiating an inquiry into the matter besides fixing the responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-04)**

### 6.5.4 Irregular procurement under various heads of accounts - Rs 165.468 million

As per Rule-17 (1) and (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, Procurement over one hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority’s websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language.

During the audit of various offices of College Education Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2022-23, it was observed that an amount of Rs 165.468 million was disbursed on the account of various procurements i.e., furniture and fixtures, machinery equipment, miscellaneous items and services without fair competition. Moreover, tenders were not invited and the expenditure was split-up to avoid competitive bidding from registered vendors to ensure the most economical rates. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-6.

Audit is of the view that the violation of SPPRA rule shows significant irregularities within the procurement process. This practice bypasses the competitive process, potentially leading to non-economical rates and financial inefficiencies which ultimately results in a loss to government exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalisation of this report.

Audit seeks justification in the matter besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-02)**

### 6.5.5 Award of work to unregistered suppliers – Rs 70.049 million

As per SPPRA Rule 46 (1) a (iii) The Contractor must be registered with Income Tax, Sales Tax and Pakistan Engineering Council (where applicable);

During the audit of Principal/CEO, Cadet College Sanghar, College Education Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 70.049 million was paid to an unregistered contractor/supplier, M/s Jatoi and Co., for various works. The NTN/STRN/SRB numbers were not mentioned in their invoices. Additionally, civil work was also awarded to the same contractor despite being unregistered.

Audit is of the view that due to procurement from an un-registered vendor, the government was deprived of its due revenue.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends investigation into the matter besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-22/AIR-11)**

### 6.5.6 Investment of college funds without competitive process – Rs 462.198 million

As per Para 9.11(a) and (b) Chapter 9 of College Regulation 2022. "The principal after approval of Chairman BoG may invest the surplus fund in authorized Govt/Private Banks after considering the rate offered in the financial market by different bank/institutions where maximum profit can be generated for college. Details with regard to all investment shall be recorded in the investment register and in the prescribed form". And "The bursar shall report to the principal the monthly progress of these funds as to their operational result, expected maturity and prospective profitable option available to place the college funds to generate maximum profit".

During the audit of the following offices of the College Education Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2019-20 to 2022-23, it was observed that the management made imprudent investment decisions without constituting an investment committee. For serial number one no competitive bidding was carried out which prevented the college in getting a higher rate of return. Whereas for serial number 2, management sustained a financial loss amounting to Rs 12.198 million due to investment in a non-financial entity where neither the principal was recovered nor any interest earned. These decisions reflect a lack of due diligence and financial foresight, raising concerns about the safeguarding of public resources. The details are given as under: -:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Principal Bakhtawar Cadet College for Girls, Shaheed Benazirabad | 04 | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | Rs 450.00 million was received as endowment fund and was parked in Sindh Bank without constitution of Trustee Committee and approval of Board. | 450.000 |
| 2 | Principal/CEO, Cadet College, Petaro. | 11 | 2023-24 | An investment of Rs 20.000 million was made with Pakistan Medical Corporation, an unauthorized entity not a regular bank, without producing relevant records to audit. No recovery of | 12.198 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | principal or interest was realized during FY 2023-24. The investment was highly vulnerable to financial loss due to violation of rules. | |
| **Total** | | | | | **462.198** |

Audit is of view that due process was not adopted which raises questions on investment policies and shows lack of financial oversight within the department.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalisation of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matter besides fixing responsibility on the person (s) at fault.

**(PDP-20)**

### 6.5.7 Unauthorised investment of Grant-in-Aid funds – Rs 62.117 million

According to Para-6(iii) of Grant-in-Aid Rules, 2021. "Any portion of the amount which was not ultimately required for expenditure on the specified object was duly surrendered to the Government and as per Para-9(7). "Interest or other earnings against Grant-in- aid (other than reimbursement) released to any grantee institution should be remitted to the Federal Consolidated Fund. Further as per Para-9(9). "The sanctioning authority may prescribe conditions regarding quantum and periodicity for release of Grant-in- aid in instalments. However, the release of the last instalment of the Annual Grant must be conditional upon the Grantee Institutions providing reasonable evidence of proper utilization of instalments released earlier".

During the audit of Cadet College Petaro, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 200 million was received as Grant-in-Aid, but funds were transferred to a Daily Munafa Account to earn profit, then re-transferred for expenditure. The unspent amount Rs 62.117 million and profit earned were not remitted to the government in violation of prescribed rules. The lapse on part of management indicates the prevalence of weak internal controls within the department.

Audit is of view that funds were not utilized for the purpose as sanctioned by the government.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matter, taking corrective measures besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-26/AIR-06)**

### 6.5.8 Irregular expenditure on Civil Works from Revenue Component – Rs 37.203 million

According to Para 3.3.12.8 of accounting policies and procedures Manual, re-allocation between primary units and different grants must be approved by delegation of financial powers" issued by government of Sindh

During the audit of Principal, Bakhtawar Cadet College for Girls, Shaheed Benazirabad, for the Financial Years 2019-20 to 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 37.200 million was paid from Revenue component against the civil works which was to be paid from development component. Further neither the adjustment nor any transfer entry was made to regularize the expenditure. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Particulars | Name of Contractor | Financial Year 2022-23 | Financial Year 2023-24 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| External Dev. of New Hostel | M/s Sam Construction Co. | 4.952 | 10.603 | 15.555 |
| Shade at Parade Ground | | - | 21.648 | 21.648 |
| **Total** | | **4.952** | **32.251** | **37.203** |

Audit is of the view that the payment of Rs 37.203 million for civil works from the revenue component instead of the development component, without subsequent adjustment or transfer entry, reflects financial misclassification and non-compliance with budgetary provisions.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalisation of this report.

Audit seeks justification in the matter besides taking corrective measures.

**(PDP-17/AIR-17)**

### 6.5.9 Short recovery of Rent from commercial outlet - Rs 29.307 million

According to Rule-28 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, "no amount due to Government should be left outstanding without sufficient reasons and where any dues appear to be irrecoverable, the orders of competent authority for their adjustment must be sought."

During the audit of College Education Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2017-18 to 2023-24, it was observed that the management recovered less than the due amount of rent from commercial establishments such as canteens, banks, petrol pumps, and various shops operating within college premises. This shortfall amounting to Rs 29.307 million in rent recovery reflects weak internal controls and inadequate oversight by the management that resulted in financial loss to the government. The details are given as under: -

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. #. | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Principal Sir Syed Girls College, Nazimabad | 1 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | 21.500 |
| 2 | Principal Sir Syed Girls College, Nazimabad | 5 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | 2.675 |
| 3 | Regional Director Colleges Hyderabad | 12 | 2022-23to 2023-24 | 2.251 |
| 4 | Principal Government College for Women, Korangi No.06 Karachi | 4 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | 1.800 |
| 5 | Principal Khursheed Government Girls Degree College Karachi | 13 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | 0.646 |
| 6 | Principal Abdullah Government College for Women North Nazimabad Karachi | 6 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | 0.240 |
| 7 | Principal Khursheed Government Girls Degree College Karachi | 12 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | 0.144 |
| 8 | Principal Bakhtawar Cadet College for Girls Shaheed Benazirabad | 10 | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 0.051 |
| **Total** | | | | **29.307** |

Audit is of the view that due to improper vigilance by the management, the public exchequer sustained monetary loss.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalisation of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of amount be effected besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-11)**

### 6.5.10 Inefficient marketing and inventory practices causing Blockage of Board Funds – Rs 18.117 million

According to Para 145 of General Financial Rule Volume-I, purchases must be made in the most economical manner in accordance with the definite requirements. Store should not be purchased much in advance of actual requirements if such purchases are likely to prove unprofitable to Government.

During the audit of Sindhi Adabi Board, Jamshoro, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that various books published by the Board, amounting to Rs 18.117 million, were unsold and stored. The Board lacked a comprehensive marketing strategy, with the only sales outlet located in Hyderabad city, which has been operational for a long time. This outlet managed to sell books worth only Rs 3.493 million during the year 2023-24. At the current rate of sales, it would take over three years for the Board to sell its unsold stock, assuming no new books are published. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-6.

Furthermore, the Board has neither increased the number of sales outlets nor adopted modern marketing strategies, such as online sales, which could help mitigate the blockage of funds. This stagnation not only hinders the Board's ability to publish more books for promoting Sindhi literature, but also increases the financial burden related to the commutation and pension liabilities for retired employees. The Board needs to enhance its marketing efforts and adopt a more dynamic sales strategy to align with its objectives and effectively utilize its resources.

Audit is of the view that the lack of a robust marketing strategy resulting in unsold stock of books hampers the Sindhi Adabi Board's ability to promote Sindhi literature effectively and creates a financial strain due to blocked funds and increased liabilities.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalisation of this report.

Audit recommends developing a comprehensive marketing strategy, including increasing sales outlets and adopting online platforms to boost book sales and reduce financial strain. Additionally, optimizing inventory management and aligning purchases with actual demand may help mitigating resource blockage.

**(PDP-33)**

### 6.5.11 Unjustified expenditure on Events Organization – Rs 2.954 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every payment including repayment of money previously lodged with government for whatever purpose, must be supported by voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim".

During the audit of Cadet College Gadap for the financial years 2016-17 to 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 2.954 million was incurred on the organization of various events. However, no documentary evidence was produced to substantiate the expenditure. The management failed to provide the criteria for selection of participants/players, minutes of relevant meetings, invitation records, details regarding distribution of refreshments and prizes, transport arrangements, or any other supporting documentation to authenticate the nature and execution of the events.

Audit is of the view that the absence of basic supporting records renders the expenditure unverifiable and raises serious concerns regarding transparency, propriety, and compliance with financial rules. Such lapses indicate weak internal controls and poor governance practices, increasing the risk of misutilization of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalisation of this report.

Audit recommends that the expenditure be justified through production of complete supporting record, and responsibility be fixed on the officials who authorized and incurred the expenditure without proper documentation.

**(PDP-36/AIR-06)**

### 6.5.12 Unauthorized occupation of government residences/plot

As per Para 1 of Clauses 81-82 of the West Pakistan Land Revenue Act, 1997, it is the responsibility of the Executive Agency to recover the amount of Government dues from the persons concerned.

During the audit of College Education Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year (s) 2017-18 to 2023-24, it was observed that several residential quarters located within college premises and costly commercial plots were occupied by unauthorized individuals. This unauthorized occupation has resulted into financial loss to the government due to:

- Encroachment upon government property, limiting its proposed usage
- Non-recovery of house rent from unauthorized occupants

The details are given as under: -

| Sr. #. | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Property under occupation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Principal DJ Sindh Government Science College Karachi | 2023-24 | 17 | Various residential quarters |
| 2 | Principal College of Education Federal B area, Karachi | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | 05 | 11 government and self-constructed quarters |
| 3 | Regional Director Colleges, Hyderabad | 2022-3 & 2023-24 | 12 | Government plot measuring 9165 sq. feet |

Audit is of the view that the unauthorized occupation of residential quarters has led to financial loss to the government due to non-recovery of house rent charges and encroachment on government property. Such irregularities reflect weak administrative control over government assets and require immediate corrective measures.

The matter was reported to the management from March to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalisation of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matter and fixation of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-09)**

## Chapter - 7
## Culture, Tourism & Antiquities Department

### 7.1 Introduction

The Culture Department was formed to cover all the activities being carried in libraries, museums, arts councils, studios and cultural centres at various cities and towns of the Sindh Province. This department also actively pursues the promotion of tourism and to develop the hotel and resort facilities at recreational points of the province. The department facilitates a beautiful and subtle blend of nature and knowledge.

The Tourism department was constituted for providing guidelines and making policy decisions for promotion of tourism in Sindh.

The Department of Antiquities was created to look after the archaeological, historical and physical heritage of the province. The department has three wings: Heritage, Conservation and Archaeology. The head office of this department is situated in Karachi, and sub offices in Thatta, Shikarpur, Jamshoro, Hyderabad and Sukkur.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 03 | 02 | 1,631.225 | 0.642 |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 7.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12,301.977 | 1,618.071 | 3,668.241 | (3,668.241) | (490.891) | 13,429.157 | 12,833.842 | (595.315) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 595.315 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26.730 | 58.516 | 574.641 | 516.125 |

Revenue estimates were increased upto 119% in revised estimate. Actual receipt were 982% of revised estimate.

## 7.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 1,835.401 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs Nil as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 73.700 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | - |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 13.417 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | 926.898 |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 821.386 |

## 7.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance with the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 33.91%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02* | 7 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 17 | 14 | 06 | 08 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 18 | 10 | 03 | 07 | 30 |
| 14 | 2017-18 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 38.4 |
| 15 | 2018-19 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 50.00 |
| 16 | 2019-20 | 33 | 33 | 21 | 12 | 64.00 |
| 17 | 2024-25 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0.00 |
| **Total** | | **164** | **115** | **39** | **76** | **33.91** |

## 7.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 7.5.1 Non-Production of record of Grant-in-Aid – Rs 73.700 million

According to the Constitution of Pakistan (Article 169 & 170(2)), Supreme Court Judgment (08.07.2013, Para 27(b)), Section 14 of the Auditor-General's Ordinance, 2001, and the Ministry of Law & Justice Clarification (F.No.467/2024-Law-1, dated 04.09.2024) collectively establish that the Auditor-General of Pakistan is authorized and obligated to access, inspect, and audit the accounts, records, books, and documents of the Federal and Provincial Governments and any Authority or Body under their control, regardless of classification. Any obstruction in providing audit access is subject to disciplinary action under applicable Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During the audit of Culture, Tourism, Antiquities and Archives Department, Government of Sindh Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 73.700 million was released as Grant-in-Aid. However, the record pertaining to the expenditure of this amount was not produced for audit scrutiny. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Center | Vendor No. | Paid to | G/L | G/L Description | Cheque | Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ0729 | 30906992 | Oxford Uni Press Pak (Smc-Pvt) Ltd | A05270 | To Others | 5684650 | 29.01.2025 | 35,000,000 |
| KQ0729 | | | A05270 | To Others | 5744383 | 19.03.2025 | 11,200,000 |
| KQ0729 | 30865175 | Karachi Film Society | A05270 | To Others | 5786447 | 30.04.2025 | 5,000,000 |
| KQ0729 | | | A05270 | To Others | 5786779 | 30.04.2025 | 5,000,000 |
| KQ0729 | 30511145 | Director General Gorakh Hills | A05270 | To Others | 5894780 | 13.06.2025 | 17,500,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | **73,700,000** |

Audit is of the view that non-production of relevant expenditure records, including vouchers, utilization statements, and supporting documents, constitutes a serious violation of financial rules and statutory audit requirements.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 09-01-2026, wherein the management submitted supporting documents, including approvals, utilization records, bank statements, and

audit reports, for grants released to Oxford University Press, Karachi Film Society, and Gorakh Hill Development Authority. However, submission of documents alone does not verify proper utilization or compliance, and the audit para requires thorough scrutiny before settlement. The DAC directed the management to produce the record for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-45/ AIR-01)**

**Note:** The issue was reported earlier also in Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, vide para number 6.5.1 and 8.5.1, respectively having financial impact of Rs 399.254 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

### 7.5.2 Non-invitation of open tenders – Rs 13.417 million

According to Rule 12 of SPPR 2010 (Ammended-2019), Limitation on Splitting or Regrouping of Proposed Procurement: The procuring agency shall not split or package a procurement plan with the intention to shorten or facilitate the procurement process and approval mechanism, unless the procuring agency is satisfied that- (a) block acquisition of goods, services or works will unnecessarily hold up available resources; (b) technical reasons indicate that splitting or packaging will improve the quality; (c) the impact of weather, geographical spread on certain procurement particularly in case of works contract will affect its execution with regard to quality and delivery schedule: Provided that any splitting or packaging shall be made part of the revised procurement plan and uploaded on the Authority's website as well as on the website of the procuring agency, if functional.

During the audit of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year (s) 2018-19 to 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 13.417 million was incurred on procurement of printing material, hardware, books, and various cultural events without inviting open tenders in violation of SPPRA rules. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Head of account | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director, Dr. N. A Balouch, Center of Heritage & Research, Hyderabad | Printing & Publication | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | 1 | 5.310 |
| 2 | Directorate Culture Karachi | Various cultural events/ fair & exhibitions | 2023-24 | 14 | 8.107 |
| **Total** | | | | | **13.417** |

Audit is of the view that due to non-invitation of tenders; the government was deprived of competitive rates and incurred an opportunity cost.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2024 to March, 2025 and discussed in the DAC meeting held on 15-09-2025. The management stated that all procurements were carried out in accordance with SPPRA Rules and that relevant record had been attached for verification. The DAC directed the management at Sr. #01 to submit a revised reply along with complete supporting record, while the management at Sr. #02 was directed to produce the record including tendering documents for verification.

However, in compliance with the DAC directives, the management at Sr. #01 failed to produce any record. The management at Sr. #02 produced certain documents, including detailed expenditure summaries, payment vouchers, invoices, quotations, comparative statements, and work completion certificates. The expenditure related to performance fees for artistes, award fees, expert charges through contract agreements, hotel accommodation for artists, and other miscellaneous event-related expenses such as air tickets, lunch boxes, and expenditures for the Festival of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar.

Nevertheless, the mandatory tendering record and evidence of compliance with procurement procedures were not produced, despite specific directions of the DAC. In the absence of tendering documentation, compliance with SPPRA Rules could not be verified, and the expenditure remains irregular and unsubstantiated.

Audit recommends that the management immediately produce complete tendering and procurement record for verification, fix responsibility for non-compliance with DAC directives and SPPRA Rules, and ensure strict adherence to prescribed procurement procedures for all future expenditures to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-09)**

### 7.5.3 Unjustified transfer of funds from bank account- Rs 63.720 million

According to Rule 290 of Treasury Rules, Volume-I, "No money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is not required for immediate disbursement. Further, it is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand or to prevent lapses of budget grant".

During the audit of Directorate Culture, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs. 63.720 million was transferred from bank account maintained for stipend/endowment fund without any justification. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Bank Account No. | Chq#/ Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| PK80SIND0003025895756100/ Sindh Bank | 51063604 04-02-25 | 63.720 |

Audit scrutiny revealed that no supporting documents, justification notes, sanction orders, or approvals from the competent authority were available on record to explain the necessity, urgency, or purpose of the transfer. The absence of documentary evidence rendered the transaction unverifiable and raised serious concerns regarding compliance with prescribed financial procedures.

Audit is of the view that transfer of funds from one bank account to another without documented justification, approval, and immediate disbursement requirement is unjustified, irregular, and in violation of Treasury Rules. Such practices undermine financial discipline, transparency, and effective control over public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 09-01-2026, wherein the management stated that an amount of Rs. 63.720 million was transferred from the Endowment Fund to the DG Culture Stipend account for 1,062 regular stipend holders, with approvals and supporting documents provided for verification. The provision of approvals and documents alone does not confirm that funds were disbursed accurately, timely, or to the correct beneficiaries, requiring independent audit verification. The DAC directed the management to produce the record for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-48/ AIR-04)**

### 7.5.4 Irregular investment of funds without Open Competition – Rs 926.898 million

According to Para 3(b) of notification No.F.4(1)/2002-BR.II Islamabad, the 2nd July, 2003 issued by Government of Pakistan Finance Division (Budget Wing), "The process of selection of bank/(s) should be transparent. Therefore, prior to placing deposits with a bank under this new policy, and in case the total working balances exceed Rs 10 million, the selection of the bank/(s) as well as the terms of deposits will be approved by the concerned Board of Directors/Governing Body on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks".

During the audit of various offices of Culture, Tourism, Antiquities and Archives Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that management invested a significant amount of

Endowment funds/ Grant-in-Aid of Rs 926.898 million, however, the funds were invested without adopting competitive procedure for getting competitive rates. Moreover, various observations were also noticed. The details are at Annex-1 of Chapter-7.

Audit is of the view that, due to non-adoption of the prescribed procedures, proper investment of funds could not be ascertained, reflecting weak administrative and financial controls. Investments made without following due process indicate possible extension of undue favour to the bank, while competitive markup rates could not be achieved owing to failure to adopt government-prescribed long-term investment procedures, resulting in financial loss to the government. Moreover, the investment of Grant-in-Aid funds by a private recipient institution is considered unauthorized, beyond its mandate, and amounts to diversion of public funds from the approved purpose, irrespective of the autonomous or non-profit status of the recipient body.

The matter was reported to the management during August 2024 to July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 15-09-2025. The management at Sr.#01 stated that the Board had approved the investment plan, while Sr.#02 claimed that all codal formalities were fulfilled and no loss occurred. The DAC directed production of the investment policy, plan, approval, and process for verification; however, no documentary evidence was produced, including policy, Board approval, bidding record, cashbook entries, or profit details. The management at Sr.#03 further stated that Grant-in-Aid funds were invested in Soneri Bank Limited to earn profit for smooth functioning. The reply is not tenable, as Grant-in-Aid funds are purpose-specific and cannot be invested or used as working capital without explicit authorization. Investment without prior approval and without competitive process remains irregular and unjustified. The DAC meeting pertaining to Sr.#3 was held on 09-01-2026 wherein the management stated that the Foundation, being autonomous, asserts that the investment was made prudently to ensure safety, liquidity, and higher returns, and supporting records have been provided for audit verification. While the Foundation claims autonomy and prudence, investment of government funds requires independent audit verification to ensure compliance with rules, proper risk assessment, and alignment with the intended public purpose before settling the audit para. The DAC directed the management to revise the investment policy and invest funds in AAA category banks according to the instructions and directives of SBP.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-29, 44 & 49)**

### 7.5.5 Unauthorized retention of funds into DDO account – Rs 678.946 million

According to Rule-290 of Treasury Rules, Volume-I, "No money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is not required for immediate disbursement. Further, it is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand or to prevent lapses of budget grant".

During the audit of the following offices of Culture, Tourism & Antiquities Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 678.946 million was retained unauthorizedly in DDO bank accounts up to the close of the financial year, instead of being utilized for immediate disbursement or surrendered to the Government treasury. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Office Name | AIR Para # | Bank Name | Bank Account # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Directorate Culture, Karachi | 03 | Sindh Bank | PK80SIND 0003025895756100 | 674,319,236 |
| 2 | Secretary Culture, Tourism, Antiquities and Archives, Karachi | 22 | Alfalah Bank | 0660-1009581160 | 4,537,718 |
| | | | Sindh Bank | 3621635286100 | 89,278 |
| **Total** | | | | | **678,946,232** |

Audit is of the view that funds released under Grant-in-Aid are required to be utilized promptly and strictly for the purposes for which they are sanctioned. Retention of funds in DDO accounts without immediate utilization constitutes a violation of Treasury Rules and indicates weak financial discipline, inadequate cash management, and ineffective monitoring over grant disbursement and utilization.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 09-01-2026, wherein the management stated that the Endowment Fund account is active, disbursing only returns while preserving the principal, and that outstanding and subsequent payments, such as for the "Pakky Dost – Season 3" program are fully documented. PITHM also utilized the Rs. 37 million Grant-in-Aid, with minor bank profits arising from temporary fund placements. Relevant records and statements have been provided for verification, and settlement of the audit paras is requested. The funds disbursement and proper accounting of incidental bank profits require audit verification. The DAC directed the management at Sr. No. 1 to submit a revised reply and to invest funds only in AAA-rated banks as per SBP guidelines, and at Sr. No. 2 to provide all relevant records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-47)**

### 7.5.6 Irregular payment on account of stipend from Endowment Fund – Rs 63.840 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be not in order.

During the audit of Directorate of Culture, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 63.840 million was disbursed as stipend to 1,062 artists at the rate of Rs 60,000 per artist, from the endowment fund for providing financial assistance to needy and poor artists of Sindh. However, the management failed to obtain copies of CNICs of the beneficiaries to verify their identity and eligibility. Moreover, no formal registration mechanism or authenticated database of artists existed, resulting in weak beneficiary identification and verification controls.

Audit scrutiny further revealed that proper acknowledgements or cheque receipts from the beneficiaries were not maintained on record to confirm actual receipt of stipend amounts. Additionally, the payments were released prior to obtaining approval from the competent authority, indicating non-compliance with prescribed financial procedures, authorization protocols, and internal control requirements.

Audit is of the view that in the absence of mandatory codal formalities, including beneficiary verification, documentary acknowledgment, and prior approval of the competent authority, the disbursement of stipend amounting to Rs 63.840 million is irregular. Such lapses reflect weak financial discipline, inadequate administrative oversight, and insufficient accountability mechanisms within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 09-01-2026, wherein the management stated that 1,062 needy artists receive annual stipends from the Endowment Fund during Ramzan, with payments made through verified applications, proper cheque receipts, and approved by the Management Board, and supporting records have been provided for verification. Verification of beneficiary eligibility, timely receipt of stipends, and accuracy of payments is required. The DAC directed the management to produce the complete List of 1062 artists with CNIC No. and details of the payment receipts record for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-46/ AIR-08)**

### 7.5.7 Doubtful payment on account of Lok Mela - Rs 11.515 million

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to- which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence.

During the audit of Directorate of Culture, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 11.515 million was incurred on account of a fair and exhibition held at Lok Virsa, Islamabad. The expenditure remained doubtful as essential supporting documents and approvals were not produced for audit verification. The approved activity plan from the competent authority was not provided. Moreover, no details were furnished regarding the travelers who availed rent-a-car services, nor were particulars of folk dancers produced, including their names and CNICs. Similarly, the list of artists and musicians who performed at the mela was not made available; only lump-sum performance charges were reflected in the invoices and work orders. Furthermore, payments for performances were made through a general order supplier instead of directly to the concerned service providers, raising serious concerns regarding the genuineness and transparency of the transactions. In addition, no acknowledgements or receipts confirming actual payment to the performers were available on record.

Audit is of the view that the management failed to observe the prescribed procedures. The lapse indicates weak financial discipline, inadequate documentation, and absence of effective internal control mechanisms within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 09-01-2026, wherein the management stated that all the relevant record is available for audit verification. Audit verification is still required to ensure compliance with rules, transparency of payments, and proper oversight of vendor-managed disbursements. The DAC directed the management to produce a record for audit verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-51/ AIR-21)**

### 7.5.8 Unauthorized Use of Grant-in-Aid Funds for Employee Loans – Rs 3.365 million

According to Para 23 of GFR Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that contribution to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Culture, Tourism, Antiquities and Archives Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that under the Sindh Indigenous Traditional Crafts Organization (SITCO), an amount of Rs 3.365 million was disbursed as loans to various employees. However, the Grant-in-Aid was sanctioned specifically for the promotion and support of cultural activities, and utilization of these funds for granting personal loans to employees is unauthorized, beyond the approved scope, and in violation of prescribed financial rules and government guidelines.

Audit is of the view that disbursement of loans to employees from Grant-in-Aid funds constitutes a clear deviation from the intended purpose of the grant and reflects weak financial discipline and inadequate internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 09-01-2026, wherein the management stated that SITCO employee salaries and HR-related loans are legitimate expenditures supporting the company's objectives, with all loan amounts fully recovered, and relevant records have been provided for verification. Verification is needed to confirm that all HR-related payments and recoveries were properly executed and aligned with the intended purpose. The DAC directed the management to produce the record of employee loans for audit verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-50/ AIR-18)**

## Chapter - 8
## Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

### 8.1 Introduction

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPD) is governed by the newly promulgated 'Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act 2018". The Act is in-sync with guidelines as envisaged in United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). The Department deals with all issues pertaining to the PWDs such as protection of their fundamental rights like education, health, registration, employment, skill development, rehabilitation, mobility & accessibility, transport, culture, and sports etc. Additionally, Sindh Disabled Persons Protection of Rights Authority is under-going its formation which will be responsible for vigilant implementation of provisions of this Act.

Core functions of the department include:

1. Education of handicapped children, especially deaf, dumb, and blind
2. Grant of scholarships

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 01 | 01 | 7,856.136 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 8.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14,618.024 | 2,344.834 | 6,675.877 | (6,675.877) | (969.252) | 15,993.606 | 15,327.362 | (666.244) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 666.244 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 8.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 2,671.142 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs Nil as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 219.000 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 6.845 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | - |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 391.567 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 2,053.730 |

## 8.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

This department not included in Audit reports (1992-93 to 2009-10) discussed by the PAC. The overall compliance by the department was Nil

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2017-18 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - |
| 2 | 2023-24 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 3 | 2024-25 | 22 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 41.00 |
| **Total** | | **39** | **39** | **9** | **30** | **23.07** |

## 8.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 8.5.1 Non-production of Grant-in-Aid record – Rs 219.00 million

According to Section 14(3) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001, any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under the relevant Efficiency and Discipline Rules, applicable to such person.

During the audit of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPD) Karachi for the Financial Year 2024–25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 219.00 million was paid to the following ten (10) grantee organisations as Grant-in-Aid. Despite the issuance of official letters by DEPD to the concerned grantees vide Letter No. SO-G(DEPD)/F.Y 2024-25/Audit-2025-26/1677 dated 16th July, 2025 and Letter No. SO-G(DEPD)/F.Y 2024-25/Audit-2025-26/1717 dated 22nd July, 2025, the recipients failed to produce the requisite supporting documents for audit verification. The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Vendor No | Name of Grantee | Grant Received |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | 30691008 | Marie Adelaide Leprosy Centre | 131,000,000 |
| 02 | 30885053 | M/S Sharif Haroon Memorial Trust | 23,000,000 |
| 03 | 30897479 | Special Garrison Education School | 34,000,000 |
| 04 | 30914935 | Sindh Disabled Welfare Association | 3,000,000 |
| 05 | 30914957 | M/S Vocational Welfare Society For | 5,000,000 |
| 06 | 30914971 | Sindh Desert Development Organization | 5,000,000 |
| 07 | 30914976 | Sewai Foundation | 8,000,000 |
| 08 | 30915469 | Press Club Keti Bundar Gahro | 1,000,000 |
| 09 | 30915487 | Mirpurkhas Special Sport And Welfare | 3,000,000 |
| 10 | 30919693 | Milestone Charitable Trust | 6,000,000 |
| **Total** | | | **219,000,000** |

The weak internal controls and lack of enforcement mechanisms by the department led to non-submission of records by grantees on time.

Audit is of the view that due to the non-production of relevant records, the audit was unable to verify the authenticity, appropriateness, and intended utilisation of public funds worth Rs 219.00 million.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 17-12-2025. Management stated that the ten (10) NGOs concerned had

informed the forum that auditable records were available; however, these organizations failed to produce the records to the audit team during audit proceedings despite departmental directions. The DAC directed issuance of a circular to all concerned NGOs for timely production of record and further directed that the relevant records be produced to audit for verification. No such record was produced up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that Department may be directed to ensure immediate production of complete records from the concerned grantees and take appropriate action against non-compliance. Furthermore, release of funds may also be linked to timely submission of audit records in the future.

**(PDP-01/AIR-01)**

### 8.5.2 Doubtful procurement of various items by engaging vendors having the same business address - Rs 6.845 million

According to Rule 4 of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules (SPPR) 2010, while procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical.

According to General Provisions at Paragraph 1(q)(ii) of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules 2010, "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain;

During the audit of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPED), Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 6.845 million was incurred on the procurement of various items without ensuring genuine competition. Four different vendors, namely M/s Express Auto Works, M/s Express Trading Company and Supplier, M/s A.B.S Trading Company/Supplier, and M/s Reem Enterprise Trading/Supplier, were engaged for the procurement of materials. However, scrutiny of vendor registration documents revealed that all four entities were operating from the same business address: Office No. 02, Plot No. 1, Katchi Abadi Baloch Khan Gabol Goth, near Safoora Chowk, Gulistan-e-Johar, Karachi East Gulshan Town. This situation raises serious doubts regarding the independence and legitimacy of the bidding process, as engaging

multiple vendors with the same business address strongly indicates the possibility of non-genuine competition, collusion, and splitting of procurement to avoid competitive bidding thresholds.

Audit is of the view that the prevailing practice undermines the transparency and legitimacy of the bidding process. As a result, the government was deprived of value for money.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The management in its DAC meeting held on 17th December, 2025, replied that all the vendors are registered, having a valid NTN number, and the procurement was made as per the government procedures and followed the financial rules and regulations. Further, the vendors having the same business address are discontinued/ discouraged to get supplies/services to ensure more transparency and fairness in the public procurement. DAC directed to get the stated position verified from the audit.

Audit recommends initiating an inquiry into the matter.

**(PDP-02/AIR-02)**

### 8.5.3 Irregular expenditure on procurement/operations by Grantees – Rs 388.331 million

According to Rule 17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, procurement over five hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language. Furthermore, according to Clause 4(m) of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between DEPD and Grantees, DUS (Grantees) shall comply with all existing rules and regulations, policies, guidelines of the government, and KPIs of DEPD.

During the audit of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPD), Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024–25, it was observed that substantial funds were disbursed by the Department to various NGOs and institutions. However, the recipient organizations did not adhere to the prescribed procurement procedures under the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, while utilising the released funds. A test check of utilisation reports of eight NGOs, selected on a sample basis, revealed

that procurements amounting to Rs 388.331 million were made for various physical assets and consumable items without adopting open tendering procedures.

Audit is of the view that this lapse was primarily due to inadequate oversight by the Department and violation of formal agreements (e.g. MoUs) binding the grantee institutions to comply with procurement rules. Furthermore, the Department did not establish an effective monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance with the financial and procurement regulations.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 17-12-2025. Management stated that grants were released after completion of codal formalities and that recipient organizations were advised to comply with applicable rules. The DAC directed management to ensure strict compliance by all recipient NGOs and to produce complete utilization records with supporting documents for audit verification. However, no such record was produced up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends ensuring immediate production of complete utilization records from all grantee organizations, fixing responsibility for non-compliance, and linking future release of grants with strict submission of verified supporting documentation.

**(PDP-03/AIR-07)**

### 8.5.4 Irregular expenditure without tender - Rs 3.236 million

According to Rule 17(1) and (2) of the SPPRA Rules 2010, procurements over three hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules.

During the audit of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPD), Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 3.236 million was incurred for the procurement of stationery articles and printing jobs through private vendors without inviting tenders. The procurements were carried out from M/s A.B.S Trading Company/Supplies (Rs 3.137 million) and AJ and Co. (Rs 0.099 million) in violation of the prescribed tendering process. It was further observed that the department, during the month of February, 2025 alone, incurred Rs 1.518 million after the release of the 2nd quarter budget. This

demonstrates that the procurements were recurring in nature and could have been planned in advance as part of the procurement plan.

Audit is of the view that this lapse to the deliberate splitting of procurements to avoid the tendering process and the absence of a proper procurement plan. This resulted in a violation of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 and led to irregular expenditure of Rs 3.236 million. By avoiding competitive bidding, the department potentially incurred higher costs, deprived the government of economical rates.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 17-12-2025. Management stated that funds are released quarterly, procurements were made through three quotations with comparative statements, and expenditures remained within prescribed limits with due diligence. The DAC directed management to produce complete record for audit verification to ascertain compliance with tender limits. However, no record was produced for verification up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends strict adherence to prescribed tendering procedures through preparation and implementation of an Annual Procurement Plan to ensure transparency, economy, and timely procurement of recurring items.

**(PDP-04/AIR-04)**

### 8.5.5 Excessive allocation of Grant -in- Aid funds on Human Resource costs by NGOs – Rs 906.073 million

According to Article 84 of Audit Code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPD), Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024–25, Audit scrutiny of the sampled records revealed that an amount of Rs 2,193.069 million was disbursed to 22 NGOs as Grant-in-Aid during the financial year. Out of this, Rs 906.073 million (approximately 41%) was expended on Human Resource (HR) costs, indicating a substantial diversion of welfare funds toward administrative expenses. One NGO, Family Educational Services, alone allocated 73.8% of its total grant to HR, with similarly high ratios identified across other grantees. The following significant irregularities were also observed in the hiring and utilisation of HR funds:

i. NGOs were authorised to appoint staff independently from the Grant-in-Aid funds without prior approval or oversight from the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPD).
ii. Appointments were made without public advertisement, thereby bypassing transparency and denying fair opportunity to other eligible condition.
iii. No documented scope of work, job descriptions, or performance benchmarks for the appointed individuals was available.
iv. The mode or source of recruitment was not traceable from the records.
v. Salary disbursements were made without obtaining acknowledgment receipts from the respective individuals.
vi. The employment contracts were not vetted or approved by DEPD, and unusually high salary amounts ranging from Rs 200,000 to Rs 375,000 per month to one employee were found, raising serious concerns regarding the rationality and appropriateness of such payments in the context of welfare spending.

These observations collectively reflect weak financial controls, absence of due diligence, and potential misuse of public funds intended for the welfare of persons with disabilities.

Audit is of the view that the payment of pay and allowances in violation of rules reflects willful negligence on the part of the management. The absence of essential documentation indicates a serious lapse in financial discipline.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 17-12-2025. Management stated that funds are allocated to organizations providing special education, rehabilitation, welfare, and related services for persons with disabilities, where higher human resource costs are justified due to specialized care and one-to-one therapy. It was further stated that the amounts reported for 22 organizations were not limited to administrative costs but also included salaries of therapists, teachers, trainers, attendants, and other support staff. Management also stated that, in light of DAC proceedings, a circular would be issued to all grantee organizations to minimize administrative costs.

The DAC directed management to produce complete record for audit verification, including break-up of human resource and administrative costs, payroll details, recruitment records, and utilization statements of all 22 organizations. The DAC further directed issuance of a formal circular to ensure rationalization of administrative costs, alignment of salaries with approved pay structures, and merit-

based recruitment through a transparent process. However, no such record or evidence of compliance was produced to audit up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Department should enforce transparent recruitment, prior approval of appointments, proper documentation, and reasonable salary structures for staff engaged from Grant-in-Aid funds.

**(PDP-07/AIR-16)**

### 8.5.6 Doubtful utilization of Grant in Aid funds - Rs 456.750 million

According to Rule-4(i) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "Every public officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in spending his own money". The Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community.

During the audit of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPD), Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024–25, it was observed from Grant-in-Aid funds provided to the Family Educational Services Foundation (NGO) that an amount of Rs 456.750 million was credited to the designated bank account (PK86SIND0003715565801000 – Sindh Bank). Examination of the bank statement revealed that the funds were withdrawn in large lump-sum amounts instead of being disbursed directly to vendors or service providers through crossed cheques, resulting in the absence of a verifiable payment trail.

(Rs. in Million)

| Month | Amount (Debit) |
|---|---|
| September, 2024 | 35.416 |
| October, 2024 | 70.833 |
| February, 2025 | 137.999 |
| May, 2025 | 70.627 |
| June, 2025 | 141.875 |
| **Total** | **456.750** |

The absence of transparency in fund utilisation, deviation from standard financial procedures, indicate potential mismanagement of public funds.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 17-12-2025. Management stated that utilization reports had been submitted and that funds were utilized for sanctioned purposes after completing codal formalities, the relevant records available for verification. The DAC expressed concern over the lump-sum transfer of funds from the designated bank account to

another account and directed management to produce complete and authenticated record for audit verification, including bank statements, approvals for transfer, purpose-wise expenditure details, vouchers, and utilization reports. However, no such record was produced to audit up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of complete and authenticated records (bank statements, approvals for transfers, vouchers, and utilization details) for verification, initiation of an inquiry into the irregular transfer of funds, and fixing responsibility on concerned officials to ensure strict financial discipline in the future by restricting withdrawal of funds from banks directly.

**(PDP-05/AIR-17)**

### 8.5.7 Irregular release of funds to Dar-ul-Sukun Welfare Society - Rs 320.000 million

According to Para 296 (1) (b) (i) of the Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Grant-in-aid may be sanctioned for Voluntary organizations or Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) carrying out activities which promote the welfare schemes and programmes of the Government selected on the basis of credibility, types of activities undertaken and the departmental regulations regarding financial and other resources.

During the audit of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPD), Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024–25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 320.000 million was released to Dar-ul-Sukun Welfare Society. This release is considered irregular and imprudent, given the organization's prior history of significant financial mismanagement. A forensic audit conducted by AKAZ Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd., dated September 20, 2022, had previously uncovered fraudulent activities amounting to Rs 691.642 million during the earlier financial years. Despite repeated requests, the management of Dar-ul-Sukun Welfare Society failed to furnish any compliance reports or supporting documentation to justify or reconcile the mismanaged funds.

Audit is of the view that despite the NGO’s documented history of financial irregularities, the department released a substantial amount of Rs 320.00 million to Dar-ul-Sukun Welfare Society during FY 2024–25 which was irregular and imprudent, reflecting serious lapses in due diligence, risk assessment, and internal control mechanisms.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 17-12-2025. Management informed that administrative control and Grant-in-Aid of Dar-ul-Sukun Welfare Society were transferred from the Social Welfare Department to DEPD, Government of Sindh, during FY 2024-25, and that the issue relates to previous years. The DAC acknowledged that Dar-ul-Sukun provides residential care and essential services to over 325 persons with severe disabilities and that any discontinuation of Grant-in-Aid may adversely affect service delivery. However, the DAC emphasized that release and utilization of public funds must strictly comply with codal formalities under Sindh Financial Rules, and that past financial irregularities require proper verification. Accordingly, the DAC directed management to produce complete records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-08/AIR-18)**

### 8.5.8 Irregularities in disbursement and utilisation of Grant-in-Aid – Rs 315.334 million

According to Para 296 (3)(ii)(a) of the Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "In order to ensure that the Grant in Aid to the public entities, societies are not disbursed to the entities who are required for the expenditure and on the object and the purpose for which they are granted, it should be ensured that the grant sanctioned in the previous year has been utilized for the object and purposes for which the grant was sanctioned."

During the audit of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPD), Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 315.334 million was disbursed to the Network of Organizations Working for People with Disabilities, Pakistan (NOWPDP). The following significant audit issues were noted:

i. Although a dedicated bank account (PK47SIND0003096046981000 - Sindh Bank) exists for receiving the grant-in-aid, expenditures were also incurred from a separate account maintained at Habib Metro Bank (Account No. 6012820311714171730). This dual-account operation raises serious concerns regarding the authenticity and traceability of public funds and compromises financial transparency.
ii. Review of bank statements revealed that Rs 46.478 million remained unutilized from the previous year's grant. Despite the availability of these substantial funds, the department sanctioned and disbursed an additional Rs 315.334 million during the year without obtaining a utilisation certificate for

the previous grant or adjusting the surplus, which is a violation of prudent financial management principles.

iii. Further review indicated that Rs 41.267 million remained in the organization's bank accounts at year-end. Instead of surrendering these funds back to the government, as required under the relevant Grant in Aid Rules, the amount was retained, reflecting non-compliance with Financial Rules.

iv. Review of payroll records showed that one employee named Omair Ahmed was drawing a monthly salary exceeding Rs 0.350 million, totaling Rs 4.232 million annually from the Grant in Aid funds. This level of remuneration appears excessive and inconsistent with the intended purpose of public welfare funding, raising concerns regarding economy and propriety in the expenditure.

(Amount in Rupees)

| Name of NGO | Bank Name | A/c No. | Closing Balance as on 30-06-24 | Closing Balance as on 30-06-2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Network of Org. Working for People with Disabilities Pakistan (NOWPDP) | Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd | PK78MPBL 0128027140171730 | 3,047,555 | 1,175,854 |
| | Sindh Bank | PK47SIND 0003096046981000 | 43,430,772 | 40,092,124 |
| **Total** | | | **46,478,327** | **41,267,978** |

Audit is of the view that the irregularity resulted in violation of codal formalities.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The DAC meeting was convened on 17-12-2025. The management replied that all funds utilized by completing all codal formalities and records are available for further verification. The DAC directed the management to produce record to audit for verification; however, no such record was produced to audit for verification till finalisation of this report.

Audit recommends that the Department should ensure that NOWPDP operates strictly through the designated bank account to maintain transparency; obtain and reconcile utilisation certificates before releasing further grants, recover or adjust unutilised balances in accordance with Grant-in-Aid Rules and review payroll practices to prevent excessive or imprudent expenditure from public funds.

**(PDP-09/AIR-19)**

### 8.5.9 Non-transparent mode of payments from Grant-in-Aid – Rs 55.573 million

According to Rule-303(1) of Treasury Rules, "Subject to any order or instruction issued by the Government in this behalf, a contingent bill for payment to suppliers, etc., which cannot be met from the permanent advance, may be endorsed for payment to the party concerned. This procedure shall not apply to cases where the disbursing officer is authorised to incur expenditure by drawing cheques on the treasury."

During the audit of Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPD), Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that Grant-in-Aid funds amounting to Rs 55.373 million were withdrawn in cash by nine (09) recipient NGOs instead of utilizing transparent banking channels such as crossed cheques or direct credit transfers, as required under prudent financial practices and applicable government rules. Despite the availability of formal banking mechanisms, these organisations made significant cash withdrawals without furnishing any justification or documentation supporting the necessity of cash-based disbursements. The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Name of NGO | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Darul Sukun Welfare Society | 19,659,579 |
| 2 | Pakistan Centre for Autism | 10,853,884 |
| 3 | Pakistan Disabled Foundation | 9,143,020 |
| 4 | Amigos Welfare Trust For The Blind Person | 7,645,000 |
| 5 | Hyderabad Welfare Association of the Blind, Hyderabad | 3,170,000 |
| 6 | Moonlight Foundation School | 2,089,000 |
| 7 | Pakistan Association of the Deaf | 1,398,500 |
| 8 | Umeed Gah Rehabilitation Welfare Centre | 1,354,470 |
| 9 | Association for Better Community Development of the Women | 60,000 |
| **Grand Total** | | **55,373,453** |

Audit is of the view that the practice is irregular and contrary to the principles of good governance in public financial management.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 17-12-2025. Management stated that funds were utilized for sanctioned purposes and that relevant records were available. It was also stated that some procurements were made on a need basis due to non-availability of vendors in small towns. The DAC emphasized that all organizations must utilize funds strictly through crossed cheques or online/bank payments instead of cash to ensure transparency and

financial control. The DAC further directed management to produce complete supporting records, including utilization details, vouchers, and acknowledgment receipts, for audit verification. However, no such record was produced to audit up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends strict enforcement of non-cash disbursements (crossed cheques/online payments), submission of complete supporting records for verification, and linking future grant releases with verified utilization and compliance to ensure transparency and financial discipline.

**(PDP-06/AIR-20)**

## Chapter - 9
## Energy Department

### 9.1 Introduction

Energy Department deals with strategic management of coal & energy sector, determining policies in respect of exploration and development of coal and lignite reserves, sanctioning of important projects and deciding all related issues in Sindh.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 04 | 04 | 64,712.745 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 9.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71,472.115 | 12,780.961 | 62,458.913 | (62,458.913) | (7,644.425) | 76,608.651 | 73,693.060 | (2,915.591) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 2,915.591 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3,951.605 | 2,469.754 | 2,399.571 | (70.183) |

Revenue estimates were reduced up to 37% in revised estimate. Actual receipts were 97% of revised estimate.

## 9.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 3,707.131 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 1,826.201 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 1,525.611 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 2.502 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 10.878 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 28.359 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 2,134.872 |

## 9.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 18.75%.

| Sr .# | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |

| Sr .# | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 2014-15 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 37.50 |
| **Total** | | **24** | **16** | **3** | **7** | **18.75** |

## 9.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 9.5.1 Non-production of record – Rs 1,525.611 million

According to Section 14(2) & (3) of the Auditor General's (Functions, Powers & Terms & Conditions of the Service) Ordinance, 2001, states that; (3) The officer in charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with request for information in as complete a form as possible and with responsible expedition. (4) Any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor General regarding the inspection of accounts shall be subjected to disciplinary action under efficiency and discipline rules.

During the audit of Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 1,525.611 million was incurred. However, the relevant records were not provided to the audit. The details are as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Electricity Monitoring and Reconciliation Cell, Karachi | 2024-25 | 08 | Invoices from the relevant period, the approved policy framework and tariff system for new Captive Power Plants, etc | 1,157.605 |
| | | | 05 | Utilization certificates from grantee institution, inspection reports, supporting vouchers, expenditure details, adjustments, etc | 250.000 |
| 02 | Sindh Coal Authority, Karachi | 2024-25 | 01 | Receipt record and reconciliation statement | 94.795 |
| | | | 06 | Adjustment record, details regarding the mode, terms, and recovery status of loans | 1.456 |
| | | | 32 | Details of transactions debited (Rs 12.649 million) and credited from DDO account were not provided | 21.755 |
| **Total** | | | | | **1,525.611** |

Audit is of the view that non-production of records and lack of reconciliation reflect weak management controls and raise doubts about the authenticity and proper accounting of government receipts.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of records besides fixing responsibility on the official(s) at fault.

**(PDP-01)**

### 9.5.2 Irregular appointment and promotion of the government employees – Rs 10.878 million

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rules, Vol-I, Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

During the audit of Sindh Coal Authority, Karachi, Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the amount of Rs 10.878 million was irregularly paid to the employees who were appointed or promoted without following the prescribed competitive process, indicating undue favor and non-compliance with the recruitment rules. Mr. Zaheer Abid, presently serving as Director (Admin & Finance), was initially hired as Deputy Director (Admin & Finance) on contract without advertisement or competitive process. His academic credentials were never verified, and appear doubtful. He directly approached the Chief Minister for regularisation, and his services were irregularly confirmed in BPS-18 without due procedure. After the deputation period with the Excise Department, he was promoted and adjusted as Director (Marketing) in BPS-19 despite absence of a sanctioned post. Afterwards, on 08.01.2021, his designation was changed to Director (Admin & Finance), and he was additionally allowed to hold the charge of Director General without any lawful authority.

Moreover, Mr. Faqir Muhammad Memon, Senior Private Secretary (BPS-19), was initially engaged as a Typist on 02.03.1995 without following the recruitment rules, and subsequently appointed and reappointed on contract basis without proper authority or justification. His services were intermittently regularised as Secretary Jr-I (BPS-16) on 15.10.1996 without Board's approval or any competitive process. Later, he bypassed official hierarchy by submitting a promotion request directly to the

Minister, who directed his promotion to BPS-17 without fulfilling legal or procedural requirements. Over time, he continued to receive further unauthorised promotions, culminating in his current posting as Senior Private Secretary (BPS-19) without lawful justification.

Furthermore, Mr. Azhar Naseem, Accountant, was first appointed as Cashier on 15.01.2007 without advertisement or due process and later promoted as Accountant on 15.11.2007 without justification or adherence to the recruitment rules.

In addition to that, Mr. Muhammad Ahmed Gilal joined the Sindh Coal Authority as Superintendent on 11.04.2023, though the post did not exist in the sanctioned strength. Subsequently, his salary was irregularly adjusted against the post of Divisional Account Officer vide office order dated 28.04.2024, without any justification or fulfillment of prescribed appointment procedures.

Apart from the above, the promotions were granted to various officials without maintaining a seniority list, and no evidence was provided to verify employees' academic qualifications from educational institutions or HEC, violating government directives. Service records were incomplete, with personal files lacking page numbering, advertisements, selection committee minutes, and Board approvals.

Audit is of the view that the appointments and promotions were made in violation of prescribed rules and procedures, without proper authorization, verification, or approval of the competent authority. This reflects weak administrative control, lack of transparency, and misuse of authority, resulting in irregular expenditure of Rs 10.878 million.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a high-level inquiry be conducted into the irregular appointments and promotions, academic and service credentials of the concerned employees be verified, and responsibility be fixed upon the officials at fault for violation of recruitment rules and causing financial loss to the Government.

**(PDP-02/AIR-7,9,10,11&12)**

### 9.5.3 Irregular payment of Salaries below minimum wage rates

According to the Labour & Human Resources Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, Notification No.SO(L-II)13-03/2016-I dated 22-10-2024, Sindh Government declared the minimum rates of wages @ Rs37,000 per month for unskilled adult and juvenile workers employed in all industrial/commercial establishments in Sindh w.e.f. 01-07-2024.

During the audit of Sindh Coal Authority, Karachi, Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 2.240 million was disbursed to various individuals engaged on a contingent basis for the project "Thar Lodges" at salaries below the prescribed minimum wage of Rs 37,000 per month**,** in contravention of the aforementioned notification.

Audit is of the view that the payment of wages below the notified minimum wage constitutes a violation of labour laws and reflects non-compliance with statutory obligations, thereby depriving workers of their legitimate entitlements.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was furnished. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification, besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-03/AIR-13)**

### 9.5.4 Splitting up of expenditure to avoid tender – Rs 18.991 million

According to Rule 12 of SPPRA 2010, the procuring agency shall not split or package a procurement plan with the intention to shorten or facilitate the procurement process and approval mechanism, unless the procuring agency is satisfied that (a) block acquisition of goods, services or works will unnecessarily hold up available resources; (b) technical reasons indicate that splitting or packaging will improve the quality; the impact of weather, geographical spread on certain procurement particularly in case of works contract will affect its execution with regard to quality and delivery schedule.

During the audit of Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 18.991 million was

incurred under various heads by splitting purchases into smaller amounts to avoid the requirement of open tendering. Additionally, no formal agreements were executed with suppliers, which rendered the entire procurement process irregular, non-transparent, and contrary to the principles of competitive bidding. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Coal Authority, Karachi | 2024-25 | 21 | 9.194 |
| 2 | Thar Coal and Energy Board, Karachi | 2024-25 | 11 | 2.737 |
| | | 2024-25 | 10 | 3.955 |
| 3 | Secretary, Energy Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 09 | 1.788 |
| | | | 19 | 1.317 |
| **Total** | | | | **18.991** |

Audit is of the view that the management split procurements to avoid open tendering and competitive bidding, violating SPPRA Rules. Such practices weaken transparency, increase the risk of overpricing and collusion, and undermine the principles of economy and efficiency in public spending.

The matter was reported to the management during July and August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that procurement procedures be strictly aligned with SPPRA Rules, justification for the splitting of expenditure be obtained, and responsibility be fixed upon the officials who approved or executed procurements without following competitive bidding requirements to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-4 & 16)**

### 9.5.5 Irregular award of contracts – Rs 9.368 million

According to SPPRA Rule-37, Bid Security (1) "The procuring agency shall require the bidders to furnish a bid security not below one percent and not exceeding five percent of the bid price, which shall remain valid for a period of 28 days beyond the validity period for bids, in order to provide the procuring agency reasonable time to act, if the security is to be called.

According to Section 39 of SPPRA (1). "Procuring Agency shall, in all procurement of goods, works and services, carried out through open competitive bidding, require security in the form of pay order or demand draft or bank guarantee, an amount sufficient to protect the procuring agency in case of breach of contract by the contractor or supplier or consultant, provided that the amount shall not be more

than 10% of contract price. (2). Security shall be provided in an appropriate form as described in the bidding documents. (3). Validity of performance security shall extend to cover the defect liability period or maintenance period, subject to final acceptance by procuring agency.

During the audit of Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 7.797 million was incurred under various heads of accounts. Scrutiny revealed that the vendor to whom payments were made was not registered with Sales Tax authorities, yet their invoices were charged inclusive of all taxes. This irregularity requires immediate attention in the light of tax regulations. Furthermore, the vendor's annual and monthly tax returns were neither available on the record nor produced to audit for verification.

Moreover, it was observed that the consultancy services were hired, but the performance and bid security amounting to Rs 1.571 million in the shape of a pay order or bank guarantee was not obtained to cover the procuring agency in case of breach of contract by the consultants. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Coal Authority, Karachi | 2024-25 | 16 | 7.797 |
| 2 | Thar Coal and Energy Board, Karachi | 2024-25 | 03 | 1.122 |
| | | | 06 | 0.449 |
| **Total** | | | | **9.368** |

Audit is of the view that the management failed to comply with procurement rules regarding tax registration, bid security, and performance security. This reflects weak internal controls, lack of financial discipline, and exposes the Government to the risk of financial loss due to unprotected contracts and payments made to non-registered vendors.

The matter was reported to the management during July and August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for the irregularities be obtained, responsibility be fixed upon the officials who violated procurement rules, and strict compliance with SPPRA requirements be ensured to safeguard public funds and prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-05)**

### 9.5.6 Unjustified expenditure without invitation of tender – Rs 4.909 million

According to Rule 17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, procurement over three hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language.

During the audit of Sindh Coal Authority, Karachi, Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 4.909 million was incurred on the account of the procurement of services. However, the record revealed that open tendering was not carried out as required under SPPRA Rules, thereby depriving the Government of the benefit of competitive rates. Moreover, neither a formal contract agreement was executed nor the applicable stamp duty was deposited, in addition to the absence of performance security from the supplier.

Audit is of the view that the non-invitation of tenders and non-execution of mandatory procurement documentation reflect weak internal controls and disregard for SPPRA requirements. This resulted in denial of competitive pricing, potential financial loss to Government, and violation of austerity and procurement discipline.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for the irregular procurement be obtained, responsibility be fixed upon the officials who violated SPPRA Rules, and future procurements be strictly aligned with open competitive bidding procedures to safeguard public funds.

**(PDP-06/AIR-18)**

### 9.5.7 Collusive Procurement and Conflict of interest in award of contracts – Rs2.502 million

As per Rule 2(1)q (ii) of SPPRA Rules 2010, "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency

to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain. AND according to Rule 4 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules 2010, "Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical".

During the audit of Sindh Coal Authority, Karachi, Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 2.502 million was incurred under various heads of account against payments made to three vendors: M/s Universal Traders, M/s SDS Brothers, and M/s Sami Trading Co. Scrutiny of documentation revealed that these firms were owned and registered under the name of same person and same NTN disclosing same address. This indicates collusion and raises serious concerns about undue favour in the award of contracts. The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Cheque # | Date | Head | Name of beneficiary | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 407632 | 13.08.24 | Others | M/s. Universal Traders | 271,154 |
| 2 | 407633 | 13.08.24 | Others | M/s. Universal Traders | 272,245 |
| 3 | 407634 | 13.08.24 | Stationery | M/s. Universal Traders | 271,000 |
| 4 | 407635 | 13.08.24 | Others | M/s. SDS Brothers | 269,973 |
| 5 | 407636 | 13.08.24 | Stationery | M/s. SDS Brothers | 271,019 |
| 6 | 407637 | 13.08.24 | Stationery | M/s. SDS Brothers | 269,064 |
| 7 | 407638 | 13.08.24 | Others | M/s. Sami Trading Co | 272,018 |
| 8 | 407641 | 13.08.24 | Stationery | M/s. Universal Traders | 69,672 |
| 9 | 407694 | 02.09.24 | Others | M/s. SDS Brothers | 272,564 |
| 10 | 413219 | 03.10.24 | Others | M/s. Sami Trading Co | 263,610 |
| **Total** | | | | | **2,502,319** |

Audit is of the view that the engagement of interrelated vendors and acceptance of collusive quotations constitute a violation of the core principles of transparency, fairness, and competition. This reflects weak procurement oversight and renders the expenditure irregular, raising the possibility of financial impropriety and mis-procurement.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a detailed inquiry be conducted into the conflict of interest and collusive practices, responsibility be fixed upon the officials who

facilitated or failed to prevent the irregularity, and remedial measures be adopted to strengthen procurement oversight and prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-07/AIR-17)**

### 9.5.8 Non-maintenance of assignment account as per Government procedures - Rs 199.954 million

According to APPM, Para 17.3.5.4 reads "The Appropriation Register shall be updated against the relevant budget heads when assignment account and PLA expenditures are recorded (i.e., reduce available funds) and Para 17.2.3.6 All expenditures incurred using an assignment account or PLA must be classified according to the Chart of Accounts. (i.e. to the relevant object, function, fund and entity to which the transaction relates). The nature of expenditure, incurring entity or source of funding does not change, simply because it has been incurred under an assignment account or PLA facility.

During the audit of Thar Coal and Energy Board, Karachi, Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 199.954 million was incurred through the assignment account. However, the department's accounts were not maintained in accordance with the Accounting Policies and Procedure Manual. The budget planning was not carried out, and allocations were not made under specific heads of accounts against which the expenditure was to be incurred. The expenditure was not classified according to the Chart of Accounts, failing to reflect the relevant object, function, fund, and entity. The expenditure on establishment was neither separately allocated nor distributed as per the chart of accounts, with major and minor heads of allowances not codified as required under NAM. Furthermore, payments were made by merely referring to the subject in the bills for instance, medical charges were recorded as medical services without specifying the major head of account under which the expenditure was charged.

Audit is of the view that the failure to maintain assignment account records in accordance with APPM and NAM reflects weak financial management, non-compliance with prescribed accounting procedures, and lack of transparency in the classification and reporting of public expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department justify the non-maintenance of records, bring the accounting practices into full compliance with Government procedures, and fix responsibility on the officials responsible for failing to adhere to APPM and NAM requirements.

**(PDP-08/AIR-01)**

### 9.5.9 Unjustified cash withdrawal from the bank Account – Rs 1.120 million

According to Rule 157 of Treasury Rules, Volume-I, (1) Cheques drawn in favour of Government officers and departments in settlement of Government dues shall always be crossed "A/c payee only—not negotiable". (2) Cheques drawn in favour of corporate or local bodies, firms or private persons for payments of Rs. 200 and above or in favour of Central Gazetted Government servants or Central non-Gazetted Government servants drawing emoluments of Rs. 2000 p.m. and above for payments in respect of their personal claims shall be crossed wherever such payments are made by cheques. Where payments are not made by means of crossed cheques, on the specific request by the payee order cheques only should be issued.

During the audit of Sindh Coal Authority, Karachi, Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that cash withdrawals amounting to Rs 1.120 million were made directly from the bank account instead of issuing crossed cheques in favour of payees. No justification, requisition, or approval for cash withdrawals was available on record. The method adopted lacked transparency, violated the prescribed treasury rules, and increased the risk of misappropriation. The details are as follows:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Date | Particulars | Instrument No. | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 24-07-24 | Cash Withdrawal | 45795001 | 555,000 |
| 2 | 10-10-24 | Cash Withdrawal | 45795008 | 435,000 |
| 3 | 02-05-25 | Withdrawal | 63065144 | 66,721 |
| 4 | 02-05-25 | Withdrawal | 63065139 | 32,000 |
| 5 | 02-05-25 | Withdrawal | 63065137 | 32,000 |
| **Total** | | | | **1,120,721** |

Audit is of the view that withdrawal of funds in cash rather than through crossed cheques is a violation of financial rules and contrary to the canons of financial propriety. The practice lacks transparency and increases the possibility of misuse or misappropriation of Government funds.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that all such irregular practices be stopped immediately, justification for past withdrawals be obtained, and responsibility be fixed upon the officials who authorized or facilitated cash withdrawals in violation of treasury rules.

**(PDP-09/AIR-31)**

### 9.5.10 Non-recovery of electricity duty – Rs 1,826.201 million

According to Rule-5(3) of West Pakistan Electricity Duty Rules, 1964, "the amount of electricity duty due from a licensee for a certain month is to be paid within sixty (60) days of the expiry of that month to which the duty release. In case of failure to pay the duty within the prescribed period, a penalty is due to equal the defaulting assessee/licensee in terms of the provision of Rule-11 ibid".

During the audit of Electricity Monitoring and Reconciliation Cell, Karachi, Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that electricity duty amounting to Rs 1,826.201 million remained outstanding against DISCOs as of June, 2025. The concerned licensees failed to deposit electricity duty within the stipulated period, and the department did not recover the outstanding dues. As a result, substantial Government revenue remained unrealized. The detail is given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Name of company | Financial year | Opening balance | ED reconciled/ payable | ED paid to GoS by DISCOs | Remaining / outstanding Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HESCO | 2024-25 | 1,414,010,544 | 902,790,025 | 700,000,000 | 1,616,800,569 |
| SEPCO | 2024-25 | 325,016,714 | 426,383,588 | 542,000,000 | 209,400,302 |
| | | **1,739,027,258** | **1,329,173,613** | **1,242,000,000** | **1,826,200,871** |

Audit is of the view that weak supervisory and financial controls resulted in failure to enforce timely recovery of electricity duty from the licensees. This lapse caused accumulation of outstanding dues and deprived the Government of significant revenue, contrary to the provisions of the Electricity Duty Rules.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the outstanding electricity duty be recovered without delay, responsibility be fixed upon the officials who failed to ensure timely realization of revenue, and supervisory controls be strengthened to avoid recurrence.

**(PDP-10/AIR-09)**

**Note:** The issue was reported earlier also in Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, vide para number 9.5.2 and 10.5.1, respectively having financial impact of Rs 46,520.685 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

### 9.5.11 Non-utilisation of Government funds – Rs 57.497 million

According to Para 95 of General Financial Rules (GFRs) Volume I, 3.3.12.6 All anticipated savings must be surrendered to the Government immediately as they are foreseen, but no later than 15th May each year. Savings from funds provided after 15th May must be surrendered no later than 30th June. No savings should be held in reserve for possible future excesses.

During the audit of Sindh Coal Authority, Karachi, Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the Authority's Sindh Bank Account No. 0311-160277-1000 had an opening balance of Rs 34.972 million on 1st July 2024, which remained unchanged throughout the financial year, as no debit or credit transactions were recorded up to 30th June, 2025. Moreover, the authority failed to surrender the amount on 30th June 2024. Furthermore, scrutiny revealed that out of Rs 28.511 million released in NBP Account No. 1171750841 for various schemes, Rs 22.525 million remained unutilised. Non-utilisation of allocated funds indicates weak financial planning and may result in cost escalation of schemes due to delays and price increases.

Audit is of the view that the non-utilisation of available funds reflects poor financial management, weak monitoring of development schemes, and non-compliance with GFR provisions. This may lead to delays in project execution, escalation of costs due to inflationary trends, and inefficient use of public resources.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that reasons for non-utilisation of funds be justified, funds be surrendered timely in accordance with GFR, and responsibility be fixed on officials who failed to ensure proper financial planning and timely execution of schemes.

**(PDP-12/AIR-22&35)**

### 9.5.12 Irregular payment of Compensation to project affectees – Rs 50.100 million

According to Rule 09 of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, Volume-I, "Every payment including repayment of money previously lodged with government for whatever purpose, must be supported by voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim".

According to Article-84 of the Audit Code, it is an essential function of the audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Electricity Monitoring and Reconciliation Cell, Karachi, Energy Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 50.100 million was paid vide cheque # 5613378 dated 20-11-2024 to Thar Foundation for compensation of 501 persons affected by the Gorano Reservoir at Thar Coal Field, at the rate of Rs 100,000 per person. Several irregularities were observed, including the non-provision of the survey report from the Revenue Department, cases where beneficiaries had the same family background and father's name, and the absence of records regarding the current status of the projects for which compensation was paid. Furthermore, the mode of payment, whether by crossed cheque or otherwise, was not specified, acknowledgments of receipt from the actual payees were not obtained, periodical reports on the utilization or distribution of funds were missing, and details of the registered families receiving compensation were not maintained.

Audit is of the view that the management failed to observe the laid-down financial procedures. The deficiencies noted indicate improper oversight, weak

internal controls, and non-transparent handling of public funds, thereby rendering the expenditure irregular and unverifiable.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the entire matter be justified through provision of complete supporting documents, verification of beneficiaries, and accountability measures; responsibility be fixed against the officials at fault for violating financial rules and failing to maintain proper records.

**(PDP-13/AIR-06)**

## Chapter - 10
## Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department

### 10.1 Introduction

Excise and Taxation Department is the main tax collecting organ of the Provincial Government. The core business of the department is to levy and collect Infrastructure Cess, Motor Vehicle Tax, Excise Duty, Professional Tax, Hotel Tax, Cotton Fee, Property Tax and Entertainment Duty.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 03 | 03 | 2,818.682 | 192,405.643 |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 10.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7,670.525 | 38.344 | 1,101.058 | (1,101.058) | (2,169.388) | 5,539.481 | 5,482.015 | (57.466) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 57.466 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 203,904.395 | 203,615.246 | 186,539.629 | (17,075.617) |

Revenue estimates were reduced up to 0.14% in revised estimate. Actual receipt was 92% of revised estimate.

## 10.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 1,777.691 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 1.420 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 1,011.718 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | - |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 633.693 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 132.280 |

## 10.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directives and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 21.42%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - |

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 2008-09 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 14 | 2020-21 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 59 |
| 15 | 2024-25 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 40 |
| | **Total** | **93** | **70** | **15** | **55** | **21.42** |

## 10.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 10.5.1 Non-Production of Record – Rs 1,011.718 million

According to Section 14 (2) and (3) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001: (2) The officer in-charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with reasonable expedition. (3) Any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor-General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During the audit of the various offices of Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year (s) 2017-18 to 2024–25, it was requested to provide record through various requisitions, despite reminders and meetings with the concerned officers of the department by the Field Audit Team the issue of non-production remained unresolved. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-10.

Audit is of the view that due to non-production of record, the authenticity of the record could not be verified.

The matter was reported to the management during October 2024, June, 2025 and July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 03-10-2025. The management at Sr. no. 01 to 03 replied that the requisite record for the FY 2019-20 to 2023-24 is now available in the office, which can be audited. DAC directed that displeasure may be issued to the responsible officers who have not provided an auditable record. No reply was received from the management at serial no.04 to 06.

Audit recommends production of complete record/ information besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-1&26)**

### 10.5.2 Delay in execution of ADP scheme as per PC-I – Rs 247.673 million

As per Rule 40 of SPPRA Rules 2010, Force Majeure - The conditions of contract shall stipulate that failure on the part of the parties to perform their obligations under the contract will not be considered a default if such failure is the result of an event of force majeure as defined in the conditions of contract.

During the audit of Secretary, Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the ADP scheme titled "Strengthening of ET&NC Department, Secretariat & Field Offices" was not executed in accordance with the approved implementation plan. As per the modified PC-I, the total cost of the scheme was Rs. 247.673 million and it comprised three major components. The scheme was scheduled to commence in 2022-23 and conclude by 2024-25. However, only one component, i.e. Plant & Machinery valued at Rs. 132.673 million, was initiated in 2024-25. Against this component, an amount of Rs. 49.527 million was incurred during the audit year; however, the activity is still in progress. The remaining two components of the scheme remain uninitiated as of the audit date and no valid justification or explanation for the delay was provided to audit. The details are given as under.

(Rs. in Million)

| ADP # | Name of Work/ADP | Completion Period as per Modified PC-I | Status up to June, 2025 | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1213 | Strengthening of ET&NC Department, Secretariat & Field offices<br>Component-1, Plant & Machinery | 2023-24 | Started in 2024-25 (W.I.P) Only Rs 49.527 M spent in 2024-25 | 132.673 |
| | Component-2, Furniture & Fixtures | 2024-25 | Not initiated | 40.00 |
| | Component-3, R&M building | 2024-25 | Not initiated | 75.00 |
| **Total** | | | | **247.673** |

Audit is of the view that delays in timely initiation and execution of the scheme indicates weak project management and administrative inefficiencies. The delay may lead to cost escalation due to inflation and market price variation and compromised achievement of intended project objectives and service delivery improvements.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should provide justification for the delay in initiation and completion of all scheme components, besides steps should be taken to avoid further delays to save the cost inflation.

**(PDP-34/AIR-20)**

### 10.5.3 Irregular engagement of vendor for IT & Outsourcing Services – Rs 193.540 million

According to Rule 15(1) of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010: "Procuring agencies shall ensure that the procurement is conducted in a fair, transparent and equitable manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency." In addition, Rule 18(2) A procuring agency, at any stage of the procurement process, having credible reasons for or prima facie evidence of any defect in supplier's qualifications, may disqualify such supplier."

During the audit of Secretary, Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 193.540 million was paid to M/s Sapphire Consulting Services (Pvt.) Ltd. for providing SMS & Email services per user, along with integration/ up-gradation of Motor Vehicle Tax Collection System and resource outsourcing across various field offices in Sindh. However, as per FBR verification, the core business activity of the said vendor is registered as **"**Importer and Exporter**"**, with no declared expertise or registration in IT, automation, communication services, or Public-sector resource outsourcing. The procuring agency failed to establish the technical qualification and domain competence of the supplier prior to award of contract. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Center | Vendor | Cheque# | Date | Description | Payment Period | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ0078 | No.0030366573 /Sapphire Consulting Services (Pvt) | 5891973 | 11.06.2025 | SMS & Email Per user Against Integration/ Upgradation of Motor Vehicle Tax Collection (Qty-778,252 @ Rs48.54/per) | July 2024 to June, 2025 | 45,170,000 |
| KQ0078 | | 5891974 | 11.06.2025 | | | 52,830,000 |
| KQ0078 | | 5612579 | 20.11.2024 | | July 2023 to June 2024 | 38,912,600 |
| KQ0078 | | 5683307 | 27.01.2025 | Service for Resource Outsourcing at Various Offices of Excise, Taxation & narcotics Control Throughout Sindh | Quarterly Payment July 2024 to June, 2025 | 14,157,000 |
| KQ0078 | | 5683310 | 27.01.2025 | | | 14,157,000 |
| KQ0078 | | 5838459 | 29.05.2025 | | | 14,157,000 |
| KQ0078 | | 5890975 | 10.06.2025 | | | 14,157,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **193,540,600** |

Audit is of the view that the engagement appears to be irregular and unjustified, as the vendor's core business activity in unrelated to the procured services, rendering the contract, unjustified and lacking transparency and expenditure questionable.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be inquired and responsibility fixed on the person**(s)** at fault for the unjustified payment.

**(PDP-35/AIR-11)**

### 10.5.4 Non-deduction of Performance Security – Rs 143.196 million

According to Rule 39(1) of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010:The procuring agency shall, in all procurement of goods, works and services, carried out through open competitive bidding, require performance security in the form of Deposit at Call or Pay Order or Demand Draft or a Bank Guarantee issued by a scheduled bank in Pakistan or from a foreign bank duly counter guaranteed by a scheduled bank in Pakistan in favour of the procuring agency, which shall not be more than 10% of contract price.

During the audit of Deputy Director (Admin), Excise & Taxation Office Motor Registration Wing (B-Field), Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 1,431.965 million was incurred on the purchase of security featured ratio reflective number plates and security featured vehicle registration smart cards. However, the mandatory deduction of 10% Performance security amounting to Rs. 143.196 million, was not made at the time of payment to the contractors as required under the contract conditions and the relevant financial rules. The omission resulted in full payment being released without securing Government's Financial interest, exposing public funds to risk and limiting resource in case of non-performance. The details are given as under.

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sanction order | Date | Particular | Name of vendor | Amount of Bill | 10% Performance Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ET&NC/11(106) 24-25 | 22/10/24 | Purchase of smart card | M/s. Inbox | 189,592,075 | 18,959,207 |
| ET&NC/11(106) 23-24 | 22/01/25 | | M/s. Inbox | 245,631,750 | 24,563,175 |
| ET&NC/11(106) 23-24 | 14/04/25 | | M/s. Inbox | 265,966,100 | 26,596,610 |
| ET&NC/11(106) 24-25 | 10/06/25 | | M/s. Inbox | 229,063,075 | 22,906,307 |
| ET&NC/7(127) 23-24 | 19/03/25 | Featured Number Plates | M/s. National Radio Telecom | 324,155,206 | 32,415,520 |
| ET&NC/7(127) 24-25 | 10/06/25 | | M/s. National Radio Telecom | 177,556,610 | 17,755,661 |
| **Total** | | | | **1,431,964,816** | **143,196,480** |

Audit is of the view that non-deduction of the prescribed 10% security deposit occurred due to weak financial oversight and non-compliance with contractual provisions. This resulted in loss of financial control, increased risk of non-performance by contractors, and exposure of government funds to potential recovery issues.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received.

Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the 10% Performance Security should be deducted and recovered from the contractors immediately, besides fixing responsibility on the persons at fault.

**(PDP-36/AIR-13)**

### 10.5.5 Unjustified payment of ADP scheme in violation of the terms of the contract agreement – Rs 49.527 million

According to terms of payment in contract agreement's special conditions Section-V at G.C.C # 16.1, advance payment of 10% of contract price shall be paid within 30 days of contract agreement and 80% of contract price of the goods shall be paid on shipment, whereas, remaining 10% will be paid within 30 days of receipt of goods supported by acceptance certificate issued by Procuring Agency.

During the audit of Secretary, Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a contract amounting to Rs 131.802 million was awarded to M/s Haroon Electric Works on 27-02-2025 under the ADP scheme titled "Strengthening of ET&NC Department (HVAC, firefighting, solar system 200 KVA & electrical works) Secretariat & Field Offices." Under the approved contract conditions, the contractor was entitled to an advance payment of Rs 13.180 million (10% of the contract value). However, a payment of Rs 49.527 million was released in June, 2025 without any documentary evidence of delivery or work execution. No inspection reports, delivery challans, material receipt records, or progress certificates were available on record.

This excessive payment significantly exceeds the allowable advance limit and indicates non-compliance with contract terms and weak financial controls. The timing

of payment suggests possible release of funds merely to utilize budget before year-end, compromising principles of financial propriety. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| W/Order # | Contractor | Name of Work/ADP | Total Cost | Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1085/ 27-02-25 | Haroon Electric Works | Strengthening of ET&NC Department (HAVC, firefighting, solar system 200 KVA & electrical works) Secretariat & Field offices | 131,802,000 | 49,527,440 |

Audit is of the view that making advance payments without any verification of progress or delivery constitutes a serious breach of contract management and exposes government funds to loss.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility on officials who authorized the irregular payment and ensuring recovery of the excess amount paid beyond the permissible 10% advance.

**(PDP-39/ AIR-19)**

### 10.5.6 Excess Payment in Violation of Contractual Limitations – Rs 42.613 million

According to the Contract Agreement, executed on 2nd June 2023, Now these presents witness and the parties hereto agree herby as follow: Serial No.3- That Government of Sindh Excise, Taxation and Narcotics Control Department hereby covenants to pay the Contract, in consideration of the execution and completion of the goods/ services as per provision of the contract, the Contract Price or such sum as may become payable of the contract, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Contract:

During the audit of Secretary, Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department for FY 2024–25, it was observed that payments far beyond the approved contract value were made to two vendors engaged for scanning of Motor Vehicle Registration (MVR) records. No revised approval, contract amendment, or enhanced scope of work was available on record to justify the additional expenditure. The details are given as under.

(Amount in Rupees)

| Vendor No. | Name of Vendor | Description | Contract Amount | Amount Paid | Excess Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0030819576 | Hybrid Technologies | Scanning of MVR Record (New 181500 Files and 423500 Old Files) @ Rs 117.37/ each) | 71,008,850 | 84,001,860 | 12,993,010 |
| 0030847050 | Supertek | Scanning of MVR Record / Box 400000 Files @ Rs 117.37/ each | 46,948,000 | 76,567,845 | 29,619,845 |
| **Total** | | | **117,956,850** | **160,569,705** | **42,612,855** |

Audit is of the view that the payments exceeded the approved contract limits without any documented contract amendment, administrative approval, or revised scope of work on record. This represents a serious financial irregularity, indicating weak internal controls and non-compliance with public procurement rules.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter may be investigate and the excess payment be recovered from the respective vendors, and responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-40/ AIR-10)**

### 10.5.7 Unauthorized award of Contract on higher rates – Rs 34.893 million

According to SPPRA Rules, 2010**,** Rule 4 and Rule 17 emphasize the principle of Value for Money, which requires that all procurement activities should be conducted to achieve the optimum combination of cost, quality, and sustainability. The procuring agency must ensure that public funds are used economically, efficiently, and effectively by:

- Procuring goods, works, and services at the most competitive prices consistent with the required quality and specifications
- Conducting procurement through competitive bidding and proper market analysis to avoid inflated costs
- Ensuring timely delivery to meet project timelines and avoid additional costs

- Considering the whole-life cost, including maintenance and operational expenses, to maximize the overall benefit

During the audit of Secretary, Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an amount of Rs. 49.527 million was awarded to M/s Haroon Electric Works for the procurement and installation of a solar system under the (ADP) scheme. However, the procurement rates for three major items were found to be significantly higher than prevailing market rates. A comparative analysis of market prices as of February, 2025 revealed that the awarded rates were higher than the average market prices without adequate justification resulting an excess payment of Rs 34.893 million. The details are given as under.

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Item Description | Qty | Market Rate (Feb. 2025 | Award Rate | Excess per Unit | Expected Excess Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Solar Panel (545W) | 321 | 15,500 to 20,000 | 70,000 | 54,500 | 17,470,500 |
| 2 | 100 KW Solar Inverter | 2 | 1,000,000 to 1,600,000 | 5,755,000 | 4,755,000 | 9,510,000 |
| 3 | Gel Battery (150VA) | 20 | 55,000 to 65,000 | 450,650 | 395,650 | 7,913,000 |
| **Total Excess amount** | | | | | | **34,893,500** |

Audit is of the view that the above comparison indicates excessive and unjustified rates approved by the department without documented evidence of fair market analysis or procurement transparency. This not only violates procurement rules but also raises serious concerns over financial discipline and oversight within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter may be investigated and the excess payment at higher rate level be recovered**,** and responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-42/ AIR-08)**

### 10.5.8 Expenditure by way of splitting to avoid invitation of tenders – Rs 14.391 million

According to Rule 12(1) of SPPR, 2010, all proposed procurements for each financial year shall be planned and procuring agencies shall proceed accordingly

without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan. Further, Methods of Notification and Advertisement prescribed under Rule 17 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules, 2010, "Procurements over three hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement in the newspapers shall appear in at least three widely circulated leading dailies of English, Urdu and Sindhi languages".

During the audit of Secretary, Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 14.391 million was incurred on the purchase of various items from the heads of "Other Store and Unforeseen Expenditure" by way of splitting up to avoid the invitation of tenders. Thus, the government was deprived from obtaining the most economical and competitive rates.

Audit is of the view that management made expenditure through splitting up as to avoid competitive process.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends adherence to procurement rules properly, investigate the matter besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-43/ AIR-05)**

### 10.5.9 Unjustified Software Maintenance payments - Rs 38.720 million

According to Government of Sindh Services, General Administration and Coordination Department Notification No.SOII(SG&CD)1-194/2022: Pursuant to the approval of Provincial Cabinet Sindh, expressed vide minutes of the meeting dated 18.01.2022, the service of staff including Officers/ Officials of Property Tax Wing of Excise & Taxation Department, Government of Sindh (as per enclosed details provided by the Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department) are hereby placed at the disposal of Secretary, Local Government and Housing Town Planning Department, Government of Sindh for further placement at respective Local Council for performing all the functions related to Urban Immovable Property Tax, for a period of three (03) years, with immediate effect.

During the audit of Secretary, Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 38.720 million was paid to M/s Convolair Pvt. Ltd. for Property Tax Collection Software Maintenance, under an agreement commencing from July 2022, covering a period of three years. The details are given as under.

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Center | Cheque No | Payment Date | Vendor | Particulars | Payment Schedule | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ0078 | 5611270 | 14.11.2024 | No.0030621083/ Convolair (Pvt) Ltd | Property Tax Collection Software Maintenance for Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Departments. | 1st Quarter | 9,680,000 |
| KQ0078 | 5683309 | 27.01.2025 | | | 2nd Quarter | 9,680,000 |
| KQ0078 | 5785556 | 29.04.2025 | | | 3rd Quarter | 9,680,000 |
| KQ0078 | 5890976 | 10.06.2025 | | | 4th Quarter | 9,680,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **38,720,000** |

However, it is a matter of serious concern that as per Sindh Cabinet decision, all functions related to Urban Immovable Property Tax (UIPT) were formally transferred from the Excise and Taxation Department to the Local Government Department, including assessment, record management, and automation from July 2022. Furthermore, under the World Bank-funded CLICK Project, the Local Government Department is already implementing a comprehensive automation and digitalization system for property tax management, including GIS survey, software development, and online tax processing.

Audit is of the view that since the Property tax functions (including its automation) have been officially transferred to the Local Government Department from July 2022, the continued payment by the Excise and Taxation Department to the vendor is unjustified, doubtful and wasteful expenditure of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be inquired and responsibility fixed on the person**(s)** at fault for the unjustified payment.

**(PDP-41/AIR-02)**

### 10.5.10 Non-recovery of Stamp Duty on Renewal of Service Contracts - Rs 1.420 million

According to Para-15 of Stamp Act provides that it is the duty of the competent authority to recover the stamp duty and affix the same, while execution of agreement at the rate 0.35 paisa per hundred rupees of the value of the agreement or against tender cost.

During the audit of Secretary, Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that service contracts amounting to Rs 405.657 million were awarded to various contractors for hiring of services. The contracts were renewed for period of two years (2023–24 to 2024–25). However, the stamp duty @ 0.35%, amounting to Rs. 1.420 million, was not recovered from the contractors at the time of renewal, in violation of the provisions of the Stamp Act, and relevant Government of Sindh rules. The details are given as under.

(Amount in Rupees)

| Name of Vendor | Work Description | Contract Amount | 0.35% Stamp Duty |
|---|---|---|---|
| M/s Supertek | Services for DATA Archiving of MVR Record | 89,628,000 | 313,698 |
| M/s Sapphire Consulting Services (Pvt) | Service for Resource Outsourcing at Various Offices of Excise, Taxation & narcotics Control Throughout Sindh | 108,108,000 | 378,378 |
| | SMS & Email Per user Against Integration/ Upgradation of Motor Vehicle Tax Collection | 136,912,600 | 479,194 |
| M/s Hybrid Technologies | Service for Data Archiving of MR Records | 71,008,850 | 248,531 |
| **Total** | | **405,657,450** | **1,419,801** |

Audit is of the view that the non-recovery of stamp duty has resulted in the financial loss to the public exchequer and reflects weak internal financial controls over contract administration.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the recovery of stamp duty may be ensured, and responsibility may be fixed on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-44/AIR-09)**

## Chapter - 11
## Finance Department

### 11.1 Introduction

The Finance Department is responsible for the overall financial discipline of the Province. Preparation of annual provincial budget, formulation of financial rules and maintenance of an effective and efficient financial reporting system are the major assignments of Finance Department.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 11 | 02 | 43,515.785 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 11.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 626,208.158 | 49,043.616 | 105,948.680 | (105,948.680) | (107,353.284) | 567,898.490 | 538,020.769 | (29,877.722) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 29,877.722 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,354,140.911 | 2,198,247.241 | 2,108,173.313 | (90,073.928) |

Revenue estimates were reduced upto 7% in revised estimate. Actual receipt was 96% of revised estimate.

## 11.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 9,265.123 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 27.848 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 28.067 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 1,116.570 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 144.284 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | 1,746.198 |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 6,230.004 |

## 11.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directives and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 18.93%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 2008-09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 21.05 |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 30 | 26 | 4 | 26 | 13.33 |
| 14 | 2017-18 | 23 | 23 | 0 | 23 | - |
| 15 | 2024-25 | 67 | 67 | 17 | 50 | 25.37 |
| **Total** | | **154** | **132** | **25** | **115** | **18.93** |

## 11.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 11.5.1 Irregular expenditure without Supporting Vouchers - Rs 165.183 million

As per Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, "Every Payment including repayment of money previously lodged with government for whatever purpose, must be supported by a voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim".

During the audit of the following offices of Finance Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 165.183 million was incurred, but the relevant supporting vouchers and records were not produced to audit for scrutiny. In the absence of essential documentation, including payment vouchers, case files, and supporting evidence, the authenticity, admissibility, and purpose of the expenditure could not be verified. Consequently, the possibility of irregular expenditure and misappropriation of public funds cannot be ruled out. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Observation | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Dadu | Details regarding payment via off cycle payroll was not produced | 05 | 102.935 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Jamshoro | Relevant case files and supporting documents of pension payments were not produced | 01 | 54.169 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Naushero Feroz | Supporting record on account of medical reimbursement was not produced | 18 | 5.581 |
| | | Supporting record on account of Telephone and trunk calls was not produced | 12 | 2.498 |
| **Total** | | | | **165.183** |

Audit is of the view that expenditure incurred without production of mandatory supporting vouchers and records is irregular and doubtful in nature. Such lapses indicate weak financial discipline, ineffective internal controls, and inadequate oversight within the concerned formations.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of complete supporting record for verification, recovery of any expenditure found inadmissible, fixation of responsibility on the

officials responsible for authorizing payments without ensuring availability of supporting documentation, and strengthening of record management and internal control mechanisms to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-58)**

### 11.5.2 Non-Recovery of Embezzled Funds Despite Confirmation of Fraud and Dismissal from Service - Rs 20.108 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, every government officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of District Accounts Office, Kashmore @ Kandhkot, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that Mr. Aurangzeb Mallah, Senior Computer Operator (BPS-16), made unauthorized and fraudulent changes in the SAP system using his personal SAP User ID (10769622). Audit scrutiny revealed that he unlawfully altered pensioners' bank account details and processed abnormal and excessive increases in pension payments without any supporting documents or lawful authorization. These manipulations resulted in irregular pension payments amounting to Rs 20.108 million. Subsequent inquiry and personal hearing conducted by the Additional Finance Secretary (Admin/SR) confirmed the irregularities. The accused failed to produce FO-II forms or any official record to justify 27 unauthorized changes in bank account details and 62 pension payment cases. Consequently, the official was dismissed from service under Rule 4(1)(b)(vi) of the Sindh Civil Servants (Efficiency & Discipline) Rules, 1973. However, despite confirmation of fraud and dismissal from service, no recovery proceedings or legal action were initiated by the management to recover the embezzled amount.

Audit is of the view that fraudulent manipulation of pension data in SAP resulting in irregular payments of Rs 20.108 million stands fully established. Failure of the management to initiate recovery and legal action, even after confirmation of misconduct and dismissal of the accused official, reflects grave weaknesses in internal controls, lack of accountability, and absence of an effective deterrent mechanism. This inaction has caused direct financial loss to the Government and undermines confidence in system-based financial controls.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate initiation of recovery proceedings for the embezzled amount, institution of criminal and legal action against the accused under the applicable laws, fixation of responsibility on supervisory officers for failure to safeguard public funds, and strengthening of SAP access controls, including role-based authorization, audit trails, and periodic review of user privileges, to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-65/ AIR-01)**

### 11.5.3 Fraudulent Payment of Commutation – Rs 2.625 million

As per Section-133 of Sindh Budget Manual, "No government servant should however, without previously obtaining an extra appropriation, incur expenditure in excess of the amounts provided under the heads concerned. When a government servant exceeds the annual appropriation, he runs the risk of being held responsible for the excess".

During the audit of the District Accounts Officer, Sanghar, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that pensioners were paid commutation amounts twice against the same personnel numbers on different dates, resulting in excess payments amounting to Rs 2.625 million. The duplicate payments were made through the same wage type and against identical entitlement, which could not have occurred without deliberate processing and authorization within the system. The recurrence of duplicate payments against the same pensioners indicates intentional circumvention of established controls rather than an inadvertent clerical error. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Pers.no. | Name | Wage Type | Amount | Excess | Start date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10416672 | Shamis Nisa | Commutation (SELF) | 1,157,983 | | 22.05.2023 |
| 10416672 | Shamis Nisa | Commutation (SELF) | 1,157,983 | 1,157,983 | 17.08.2023 |
| 10038325 | Muhammad Ayub | Commutation (SELF) | 1,467,025 | | 30.08.2023 |
| 10038325 | Muhammad Ayub | Commutation (SELF) | 1,467,025 | 1,467,025 | 22.01.2024 |
| **Total** | | | | **2,625,008** | |

Audit is of the view that duplicate payment of commutation against the same pensioners constitutes fraudulent disbursement of public funds, as the payments were processed repeatedly against the same entitlement and could not have occurred

without conscious approval, manipulation, or gross misuse of authority. The act resulted in direct financial loss to the Government and reflects serious deficiencies in integrity, supervision, and internal controls at the District Accounts Office.

The matter was reported to the management in April, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of the entire excess amount, initiation of formal fraud inquiry to identify officials involved in processing and authorizing the duplicate payments, fixation of responsibility under the relevant Efficiency and Discipline Rules, and strengthening of pension processing controls to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-69/ AIR-01)**

### 11.5.4 Non-reconciliation, non-conducting post audit and discrepancies observed against pension payments

As per Section 4.7.19.1 of Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual, "The Bank will send the "Bank Return" to the Account Section, where a delegated officer shall check the Bank Return with the copy of the Pension Advice Note and Pension Credit Advice. In respect of the Pension Credit Advice the total will be reconciled with the total appearing on the Bank Return. The officer shall investigate any item which is on the Bank Return but not on the Pension Advice Note and the Pension Credit Advice, and vice versa. And as per Section 4.7.19.3 of Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual, once the delegated officer in the Account Section is finished with the Bank Returns, these returns should be sent to the officer who prepared the cheque. This officer shall enter the details from the Bank Returns into the Cheque Register and reconcile the cheques issued by the office and cleared by the bank. A report/schedule of this reconciliation shall be sent to the Account Section. It should also indicate those cheques which are not yet cleared by the bank. AND As per Audit Manual, post audit of pension paid vouchers need to be conducted to the extent of 16% of total bills/ paid vouchers.

During audit of various offices of the Finance Department, Government of Sindh for FY 2023–24, it was observed that pension payments amounting to Rs 15,597.110 million were made without conducting mandatory reconciliation of pension expenditure or post-audit of pension payment vouchers to authenticate accuracy. Further scrutiny revealed that payments of Rs 13,381.710 million were

processed under weak control conditions, including absence of life and non-marriage certificates, lack of physical and bank verification, invalid CNICs, manipulation of master data, activation of inactive pensioners through dummy cost centers, and release of arrears without due-drawn statements or supporting record. Instances of duplicate, excess and ineligible payments, including multiple beneficiaries linked to a single bank account, were also noted, indicating serious systemic control failures. The details are given at Annex-1 (A & B) of Chapter-11.

Audit is of the view that the lack of transparency in pension payment indicates inadequate oversight and weak internal controls. The possibility of fund misappropriation, misreporting, or unauthorized fund utilization cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 and June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The DAC directed amendment of the relevant rules of reconciliation by Finance Department, reconciliation of statements by concerned DAOs with Audit for issuance of FAC, and compliance of post-audit requirements. However, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Management attributed discrepancies to routine factors such as increase/restoration of pensioners, arrears, commutation releases and data migration to SAP/DCS. Audit, however, maintained that the irregularities were systemic, involving payments without mandatory certificates, verification record and due-drawn statements. In the absence of case-wise reconciliation with system and bank data, the risk of duplicate and ineligible payments persists. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-01, 02 & 52)**

### 11.5.5 Disbursement of salary and pension into dormant bank accounts – Rs 1,568.932 million

As per the minutes of the meeting on "Reconciliation of Pensioners' Data and Pension Disbursement Mechanism" dated 9th September, 2022, Clause 12(vii) directs that Accounts Offices (AG Sindh and DAOs) must prepare a statement of pension payments made into dormant accounts and ensure recovery from the concerned bank. The same must be endorsed to the Group Chief/Senior Vice President NBP or the designated focal person at the bank's Head Office. Furthermore, Clause 12(xiii)

requires Accounts Offices to reconcile and act upon reports received from the DIG Treasuries and Accounts and report back with actions taken on each identified discrepancy.

During the audit of the following offices of Finance Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that pension and salary payments amounting to Rs 1,568.932 million were credited into bank accounts marked as dormant. However, the pensioner files, along with the record of any recovery or action taken in these cases, were not provided for audit scrutiny. As a result, audit was unable to verify the authenticity of these transactions or confirm whether appropriate follow-up measures had been taken. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inspector General of Treasuries and District Account Offices | Recovery from 2,712 pensioners dormant accounts is still awaited | 2023-24 | 02 | 1,400.275 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Khairpur | Payment was transferred into 479 dormant accounts | 2023-24 | 07 | 168.657 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo | Non-recovery of pension from dormant bank accounts | 2023-24 | 31 | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **1,568.932** |

Audit is of the view that payments into dormant bank accounts without verifying the status of pensioners or maintaining corresponding records reflect serious weaknesses in financial controls. The absence of pensioner files and recovery details raises concerns about the possibility of unauthorized or fraudulent disbursements, and points to negligence in compliance with established reconciliation procedures.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 and June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that underlying payments were largely addressed, as substantial amounts were refunded by National Bank of Pakistan to the Government of Sindh, with over Rs. 3.697 billion already recovered and recovery of the remaining balance in progress. Audit maintained that credit of salary and pension into dormant bank accounts, without production of pensioner files, recovery statements and reconciliation reports as required under prescribed procedures, constitutes a serious breakdown of financial controls. In the absence of case-wise verification and evidence of recovery from banks, the risk of unauthorized and fraudulent disbursements cannot be ruled out. The DAC

decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-08)**

### 11.5.6 Suspicious payment by fake IDs of (1,091) pensioners through dummy cost centers

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rule Volume-1, "Every Government Officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud and negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of District Accounts Office, Jacobabad for the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that 1,091 pensioners' IDs were fraudulently transferred/opened from dummy cost centers, i.e., DM9997 and DM9998 and entered into pension roll of DAOs. This unauthorized activity was carried out by eleven (11) officials of DAO offices. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Jacobabad | Opened (913) fake IDs by 11 officials of DAO of various designations. | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 06 | 1,268.963 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Jamshoro | Opened (178) fake IDs by Senior computer operator of DAO. | 2023-24 | 26 | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **1,268.963** |

The current status of these fraudulently activated pensioners' IDs was not produced to audit. Out of the 11 personnel involved, disciplinary action was initiated by the Finance Department against only two employees, namely, Mr. Waseemullah Bhutto (Accountant on acting charge, BPS-17) and Mr. Syed Zulqarnain Shah (Sub-Accountant, BPS-14). These two individuals were dismissed from service, after being found responsible for fraudulently opening of 198 and 395 pensioners' IDs respectively, resulting in suspicious disbursement of Rs 258.544 million and Rs 290.954 million respectively aggregating to Rs 549.498 million. However, the recovery position of this amount remains unaddressed and unverified.

Moreover, no information was available regarding the action taken against the remaining nine (09) officials. The absence of accountability and recovery efforts from these individuals raises serious concerns about internal controls, possible complicity, and systemic fraud.

Audit is of the view that the activation of 1,091 inactive pensioners' IDs through dummy cost centers reflects serious lapses in the internal controls and despite the dismissal of two employees, recovery position remained unverified.

The matter was pointed out to the management in June, 2025 and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that an inquiry by the IG Treasuries, constituted by the Finance Department, reviewed pension cases of the last three years, clearing 73 out of 913 cases at the initial stage, with over 100 cases further verified by the PCDC Chairman and remaining cases still under verification. Audit maintained that activation of 1,091 pensioners' fake IDs through dummy cost centers by multiple officials, non-production of current status of IDs, non-recovery of confirmed suspicious payments and absence of action against the remaining nine officials constitute grave control failures and indicate possible systemic fraud. In the absence of complete case-wise record, recovery evidence and accountability of all involved officials, the para remains inconclusive. The DAC decided to keep the fate of the para pending till orders of the Honorable Court.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-10 & 73)**

### 11.5.7 Unjustified payment of Arrears of Pension - Rs 208.893 million

According to Para 123 Sindh of Financial Rules, "A treasury officer cannot entertain the claim of pay and allowances of a Government servant if it has not been preferred within six months of their becoming due without any authority from the Accountant General. Similarly, an Accountant General cannot audit a claim which is more than one year old unless he is authorized by a competent authority to investigate the claim".

During the audit of the various offices of Finance Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed through analysis of SAP pension data that arrears payments amounting to Rs 208.893 million were disbursed to certain pensioners, wherein various discrepancies were noticed. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-11.

Audit is of the view that multiple arrear disbursements to the same pensioners within the same year are doubtful and point towards weak internal checks in the pension processing system. These payments have resulted in unjustified financial outflows and a potential loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 and June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that the underlying payments of pension arrears was clarified by concerned DAOs, thereby stating that most payments were made as per entitlement due to court orders, restorations, revisions, phased releases, system adjustments, or delayed sanction of genuine cases, with complete records available. Audit maintained that repeated arrears paid to the same pensioners, without production of sanctioned authority, due-drawn statements and complete pension files, are in violation of prescribed rules and reflect serious weaknesses in pension processing controls. In the absence of case-wise verifiable record and authorization from the competent authority, the risk of unjustified and excess payments cannot be ruled out. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-21)**

### 11.5.8 Irregular expenditure on Pay and Allowances - Rs 166.691 million

According to A.P.P.M. Section 4.6.12.5, "Any change in employee's allowances or deductions shall be immediately notified by the DDO to the Payroll Section of the relevant office of the DAO/AG/AGPR and be applicable from the date indicated in the notification".

During the audit of the various offices of Finance Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 166.691 million were made to various officers and officials on account of inadmissible allowances, unauthorized arrears, and other irregularities relating to pay and allowances. Audit scrutiny revealed that these payments were made without ensuring admissibility under applicable rules, without timely notification to the payroll authorities, and without proper verification of entitlement. As a result, payments were processed and released in contravention of prescribed financial and payroll controls. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-11.

Audit is of the view that payment of inadmissible allowances and irregular arrears resulted in undue financial benefit to government employees and reflects lack of due care, weak oversight, and poor financial discipline within the department. The continuation of such payments without verifying entitlement and without corrective action indicates that the management did not exercise prudence and vigilance in managing public funds.

The matter was reported to the management during March to July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of inadmissible payments, fixation of responsibility on the officials who authorized and processed payments without ensuring admissibility, and taking up the matter with the Accountant General Sindh for permanent discontinuation of such inadmissible allowances in respect of ineligible employees, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-75)**

### 11.5.9 Irregularities in Gratuity payments - Rs 64.557 million

As per Para 23 of GFR Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that contribution to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of following offices of Finance Department, Government of Sindh, it was observed that gratuity payments amounting to Rs 64.557 million were made without fulfillment of the prescribed codal formalities. Audit scrutiny revealed that essential supporting documents, such as heirship certificates, no-marriage certificates, death certificates of employees, obituaries, and other requisite records, were not attached in most of the case files, thereby rendering verification of eligibility for gratuity payments impossible. Furthermore, gratuity payments were booked under the head "Gratuity (Self)", whereas the payments were actually made to family members, indicating misclassification of expenditure. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Matiari | Payment was made without heirship, no marriage and death certificates | 2023-24 | 20 | 63.166 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Jamshoro | Double payment of Gratuity to self-pensioner | 2023-24 | 10 | 1.391 |
| **Total** | | | | | **64.557** |

Audit is of the view that payment of gratuity without provision of mandatory supporting records and incorrect booking of expenditure prevented audit from authenticating the legitimacy and admissibility of the payments. Such lapses reflect weak internal controls and ineffective verification mechanisms within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of complete justification along with verifiable supporting record, recovery of any irregular or duplicate payments identified, fixation of responsibility on the officials responsible for authorizing and processing gratuity payments without observing codal formalities, and strengthening of controls to ensure proper classification and verification of gratuity payments in future, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-61)**

### 11.5.10 Discrepancies observed in GP Fund payments - Rs 30.997 million

As per Appendix-II of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I and appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other Government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of following offices of Finance Department, Government of Sindh, it was observed that GP Fund payments amounting to Rs 30.997 million were made irregularly. Audit scrutiny revealed multiple discrepancies, including payment of final settlements from irrelevant cost centers, duplicate payments of GP Fund final settlements, payment of residual balances without evidence of final settlement, and

non-availability of due-drawn statements and reconciliation records. Such lapses prevented audit from verifying the authenticity and admissibility of the payments. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Dadu | Payment of final settlement from irrelevant cost centers. | 2023-24 | 19 | 25.347 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Sanghar | Payment of GP fund final settlement was made twice | 2023-24 | 13 | 3.399 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Matiari | Payment of residual balance was made without evidences of final settlement. Due drawn and difference were also not available | 2023-24 | 17 | 1.052 |
| 4 | District Accounts Office, Jamshoro | Double payment of GP fund | 2023-24 | 12 | 0.696 |
| 5 | District Accounts Office, Kashmore @ Kandhkot | Double payment to retired employees | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 06 | 0.503 |
| **Total** | | | | | **30.997** |

Audit is of the view that the above irregularities reflect weak pre-audit mechanisms, poor verification controls, and ineffective supervisory oversight within the District Accounts Offices. Such deficiencies expose Government funds to the risk of irregular and excess payments, resulting in potential financial loss.

The matter was reported to the management during April to June, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of complete justification along with verifiable supporting record, recovery of any excess or duplicate payments identified, fixation of responsibility on the officials responsible for processing GP Fund payments without observing codal formalities, and strengthening of pre-audit and verification controls to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-64)**

### 11.5.11 Un-justified reactivation of pension IDs and subsequent payments – Rs 26.591 million

As per Rule 20 of the Sindh Civil Services Pension Rules, 1963, a family pension is payable only to eligible family members, subject to proper verification, documentation, and sanction. Additionally, Rule 12 of the General Financial Rules (GFR), Volume-I places the responsibility on controlling officers to ensure that public funds are spent only for authorized purposes and in public interest.

During the audit of District Accounts Office, Khairpur, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that various pension IDs previously been closed, were reactivated and payment amounting to Rs 26.591 million was disbursed without any formal justification or proper supporting documentation. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Observation | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Several closed pension IDs were reactivated without justification and supporting documents | 16 | 16.743 |
| 2 | Pension ID of an employee was reactivated after lapse of (09) years. Arrears and monthly payments were disbursed as family pension to his widow daughter without production of eligibility documents | 18 | 9.848 |
| **Total** | | | **26.591** |

Audit is of the view that the reactivation of the pension ID and subsequent release of the pension payments without proper verification or approval is un-justified. This reflects a serious lapse in internal checks and raises concerns about the potential misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management during March and April, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that the underlying payments was clarified as the reactivated IDs were linked to genuine conversion or transfer of family pensions to eligible heirs after the death of pensioners, based on duly sanctioned pension papers and compliance with prescribed SOPs and Rules. While most cases were recommended for settlement subject to audit verification, one case involving delayed reactivation was referred by the DAC to the IG Treasuries for further inquiry. Audit maintained that reactivation of closed pension IDs and release of payments, including reactivation after nine years and payment of family pension without eligibility and sanction documents, constituted a serious breach of pension and financial rules. In the absence of case-wise verification, approval orders and complete supporting record, the risk of unauthorized and ineligible payments cannot be ruled out. Thus, a thorough verification is needed. The

DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-31)**

### 11.5.12 Double Payment of LPR Encashment – Rs 1.643 million

According to Para 40-B Appendix 18-A (1) SFR volume-I "Means should be advised to ensure that every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of District Accounts Office, Kashmore @ Kandhkot, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 1.643 million were made twice on account of encashment in lieu of Leave Preparatory to Retirement (LPR) to a retired employee, Ms. Jamila Begum Noonari, without any justification or supporting record. Audit scrutiny revealed that the same amount was paid twice against the same personnel number, wage type, and cost center, indicating duplication of payment without lawful authority. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| S. No. | Cost center | Cost center disc | Personnel No. | Employee Name | Grade | Wage type disc | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | KK0000 | Superannuation And Pension Kashmore | 10404101 | Jamila Begum Noonari | N1 | Encashment in lieu of LPR | 821,770 |
| 2 | KK0000 | Superannuation And Pension Kashmore | 10404101 | Jamila Begum Noonari | N1 | Encashment in lieu of LPR | 821,770 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | **1,643,540** |

Audit is of the view that double payment of encashment in lieu of LPR, without justification and supporting documentation, resulted in undue financial benefit to the employee and reflects weak verification controls and ineffective oversight at the Accounts Office level.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends investigation into the matter, recovery of the excess amount paid, fixation of responsibility on the officials responsible for authorizing and processing the duplicate payment, and strengthening of controls to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit

**(PDP-71/AIR-13)**

### 11.5.13 Deliberate changes in Date of Birth 5 times in SAP

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be not in order.

During the audit of the office of the District Accounts Officer, Sanghar, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the Date of Birth of an employee was changed five times in the system. Such repeated and abnormal changes in a fundamental service record element render the entire service history, pay fixation, pension liability, and related payments doubtful. Frequent alteration of Date of Birth directly affects length of service, retirement age, pension entitlement, and other financial benefits. The details are given as under:

| Sr. # | Cost Center | Personnel # | First Name | Date of Birth | Previous DOB | Changed On |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | SN0314 | 10315918 | Muhammad Sajan, HST BPS-20 | 10/28/1953 | | 4/16/2008 |
| 2 | | | | 10/17/1971 | 10/28/1953 | 4/16/2008 |
| 3 | | | | 10/17/1970 | 10/17/1971 | 1/11/2011 |
| 4 | | | | 10/17/1961 | 10/17/1970 | 2/14/2012 |
| 5 | | | | 10/17/1971 | 10/17/1961 | 9/22/2014 |

Audit is of the view that repeated changes in Date of Birth constitute a serious data integrity issue and indicate weak controls over master data management. Such changes require strict verification with reference to CNIC, medical board certificate, educational certificates, service book, and other admissible records. In the absence of documented approvals and justification, the authenticity of the service record and all consequential financial benefits remain doubtful.

The matter was reported to the management in April, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends investigation into the matter, comprehensive verification of the employee's service record with original documents, review of all pay, pension, and related benefits drawn as a consequence of the altered Date of Birth, fixation of responsibility on the officials who authorized or processed the unauthorized changes, and strengthening of system controls to prevent unauthorized modification of master data in future, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-74/ AIR-15)**

### 11.5.14 Splitting of expenditure to avoid invitation of Tender - Rs 144.284 million

According to Rule 17(1) and (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 as amended in March, 2019, procurement over three hundred thousand rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language.

During the audit of following offices of Finance Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 144.284 million was incurred by way of splitting to avoid open tender. Consequently, this action deprived the Government of the opportunity to secure the most economical and competitive rates. This practice undermines the principles of transparency and fairness in public procurement. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Shikarpur | 2023-24 | 04 | 62.387 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 05 | 54.901 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 19 | 11.668 |
| 4 | District Accounts Office, Tando M Khan | 2023-24 | 19 | 8.478 |
| | | | 11 | 1.168 |
| 5 | District Accounts Office, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 23 | 2.398 |
| 6 | District Accounts Office, Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo | 2023-24 | 25 | 2.116 |
| 7 | District Accounts Office, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 11 | 1.168 |
| **Total** | | | | **144.284** |

Audit is of the view that the management failed to follow SPPRA rules which deprived the Government of competitive rates. This indicates prevalence of weak financial and administrative controls.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 and June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that the underlying payments made without open tender were carried out under valid approvals, including Finance Department permissions for abstract bills, cabinet or departmental exemptions, emergency provisions and limited-vendor or urgent operational circumstances as allowed under SPPRA and Treasury Rules. Audit maintained that deliberate splitting of expenditure to avoid open tender is a clear violation of procurement rules and undermines transparency and competitiveness, resulting in a heightened risk of uneconomical and non-transparent procurement. In the absence of case-wise procurement record, approvals and tender evidence, management's assurance is not acceptable. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-22)**

### 11.5.15 Irregular payment of Consultancy Services - Rs 38.303 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, every government officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of the office of the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 38.303 million were made on account of consultancy services. Audit scrutiny revealed that these payments were released without fulfillment of essential pre-requisites for engagement of consultancy services. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Center | Cheque No. | Payment Date | Document No. | G/L Descp | Vendor Name | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ0049 | 5624781 | 12/24/2024 | 1900419138 | Payments to other for service rendered | Punjab Information Technology Board | 19,151,583 |
| KQ0049 | 5800110 | 5/22/2025 | 1900878107 | Payments to other for service rendered | Punjab Information Technology Board | 19,151,583 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **38,303,166** |

It was observed that the experience of the consultant in the relevant field was not available on record, and no advertisement or tender was published for hiring of consultancy services, thereby bypassing the principles of transparency and competition. Furthermore, approved working plans, schedules, activities, and implementation procedures were not produced to Audit. The department also failed to provide details of agreed deliverables, progress reports of work done against such deliverables, and quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation reports, making it impossible to assess the performance and outputs of the consultancy services. In addition, performance security was not obtained from the service provider, and applicable income tax and Sindh Sales Tax on services were not deducted at prescribed rates.

Audit is of the view that payment of consultancy charges without competitive selection, without defined scope and deliverables, without monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, without obtaining performance security, and without deduction of applicable taxes reflects weak administrative and financial discipline. Such lapses indicate undue favor extended to the service provider and expose Government funds to the risk of wasteful, non-transparent, and irregular expenditure.

The matter was pointed out to the management in July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of complete justification along with documentary evidence of consultant selection, scope of work, deliverables, and outputs achieved, recovery of applicable taxes not deducted, fixation of responsibility on the officials who authorized payment without observing codal and procurement formalities, and strengthening of controls governing engagement and monitoring of consultancy services in future, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-63/AIR-12)**

### 11.5.16 Irregular refund of security deposit to contractors - Rs 5,086.38 million

According to Para 297 and 298 of Central Public Works Accounts Code, "The accounts relating to contractor should be kept in the contractor's ledger (Form 43) and security deposit register (Form-78). As per Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every payment including repayment of money previously lodged with government for whatever purpose, must be supported by a voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim".

During the audit of various offices of Finance Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 5,086.380 million of PWD deposits, deducted as security deposit, was refunded to various contractors without verification of their credit balances into the account. There was no mechanism of keeping record of credit amount of security into the SAP system. The details are given at Annex-4 of Chapter-11.

Audit is of the view that payments were released in the absence of the required record; therefore, the chances of misuse could not be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 and June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that security deposit records, verification, and refunds are the responsibility of the concerned PWD Divisions and Divisional Accounts Officers, who maintain Form-78, contractors' ledgers, and conduct 100% pre-audit. Audit maintained that refund of security deposits to contractors without verification of credit balances, contractor ledgers and security deposit registers, and in the absence of SAP-based record, constitutes a serious control lapse. In the absence of case-wise verifiable record and vouchers, the risk of irregular and excess refunds and possible misuse of public funds cannot be ruled out. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-04 & 53)**

### 11.5.17 Irregular payment through DDO account - Rs 177.266 million

As per Accountant General Sindh, Karachi circular No. TM/Policy/556 dated 16-04-2007 "The salary and other personal claims of Government employees are required to be paid through their bank accounts and no payment may be made to them in cash".

During the audit of following offices of the Finance Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 177.266 million were made through DDO accounts instead of direct credit into the bank accounts of the actual payees or vendors. Such payments were made in contravention of the prescribed instructions, thereby bypassing the approved mechanism of direct banking transactions. Detail is given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Dadu | 2023-24 | 14 | 50.390 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Naushero Feroz | 2023-24 | 01 | 36.585 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Sujawal | 2021-22 | 05 | 27.119 |
| 4 | District Accounts Office, Sanghar | 2023-24 | 06 | 24.582 |
| 5 | District Accounts Office, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 01 | 15.369 |
| 6 | District Accounts Office, Matiari | 2023-24 | 11 | 14.280 |
| 7 | District Accounts Office, Kashmore @ Kandhkot | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 08 | 8.941 |
| **Total** | | | | **177.266** |

Audit is of the view that making payments through DDO accounts in violation of prescribed rules and instructions reflects weak financial discipline and ineffective internal controls. Such practices increase the risk of misappropriation of funds, misuse of authority, and lack of transparency in Government payments.

The matter was reported to the management during April to June, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate discontinuation of payments through DDO accounts, fixation of responsibility on the officials responsible for authorizing and processing such payments in violation of the prescribed instructions, and enforcement of a zero-tolerance policy to ensure strict compliance with direct credit procedures in future, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-57)**

### 11.5.18 Unjustified payment to the employees from irrelevant cost centers - Rs 32.171 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of following offices of Finance Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 32.171 million was paid to various employees from irrelevant cost centers on account of various heads without any justification. The staff drew salary from one cost center whereas, amount was being claimed from other cost centers. In most cases, same amount was being paid from two different cost centers at the same time. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Head of Account | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Shaheed Benazirabad | TA/DA | 2023-24 | 05 | 11.730 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Jamshoro | Medical Charges | 2023-24 | 06 | 7.108 |
| | | | | 16 | 0.235 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Tando M Khan | TA/DA | 2023-24 | 05 | 6.046 |
| 4 | District Accounts Office, Kamber @ Shahdadkot | TA/DA | 2023-24 | 04 | 2.354 |
| 5 | District Accounts Office, Jacobabad | TA/DA | 2023-24 | 03 | 2.270 |
| 6 | District Accounts Office, Thatta | TA/DA | 2023-24 | 17 | 2.002 |
| 7 | District Accounts Office, Umerkot | TA/DA | 2023-24 | 18 | 0.426 |
| **Total** | | | | | **32.171** |

Audit is of the view that the proper pre-audit checks were not applied to verify whether the staff was on the payroll of the cost centers from which bills were claimed. Due to this, chances of double payment of claims cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 and June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that TA/DA payments were made to employees under the same departments, with all claims duly sanctioned and documented. Audit maintained that payments made to employees from irrelevant and multiple cost centers, including simultaneous claims from different cost centers, without verification of actual posting and payroll linkage, constitute a serious breach of financial controls. In the absence of case-wise payroll

record, posting orders and system reconciliation, the risk of double and unauthorized payments cannot be ruled out. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-32 & 68)**

### 11.5.19 Irregular payment made on Abstract Bill - Rs 12.471 million

According to Treasury Rule 308, "Except in the case of contingencies requiring countersignature before payment, contingent charges falling under the group may be drawn from the treasury by presentation of abstract bills in Form T. R. 31, subject to the presentation of detailed bills to the controlling officers for countersignature and transmission to the Accountant General in accordance with the procedure hereinafter prescribed".

During the audit of District Accounts Office, Dadu, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 12.471 million were made on abstract bills. However, the requisite detailed accounts and adjustment bills were neither returned nor produced for audit verification. In the absence of adjustment bills, it could not be verified whether the expenditure was incurred after fulfillment of codal formalities and whether applicable taxes were deducted properly. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Cost Centre & Name of Office | Office Letter No. & Date | Head of Account | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DD0014- Senior Superintendent of Police, Dadu | No.A/1523/2024; dated:02-02-2024 | A03963- Feeding Charges | 5,700,240 |
| 2 | | | A03807- POL Charges | 3,403,104 |
| 3 | | | A03919- Auxiliary force | 2,700,000 |
| 4 | | | A03904- Hire of vehicles | 667,800 |
| **Total** | | | | **12,471,144** |

Audit is of the view that non-submission and non-adjustment of detailed bills against abstract bills reflect weak internal controls prevailing in the formation. In the absence of supporting documentation, compliance with financial rules, propriety of expenditure, and deduction of applicable taxes could not be ensured, and the possibility of irregular expenditure cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of complete adjustment bills and supporting record for verification, along with fixation of responsibility on the officials responsible for non-adjustment of abstract bills and violation of prescribed financial procedures, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-66/AIR-17)**

### 11.5.20 Non-reconciliation of Receipts and Recovery of Overpayment of Pension - Rs 5.115 million

According to Rule-77 (V) of Central Treasury Rules Volume-I, read with the order of Finance Department No. FD-510 (FD) 759/59 dated 05/12/59 it was the responsibility of the Drawing and Disbursing officer, to obtain a consolidated list of all cheques, issued by the A.G. Sindh / DAO (Payment for each month) in order to verify the correctness of the amount drawn from Bank and posting of each transaction of cheques made in the Government Cash Book, and also to ensure that all such cheques were not omitted and have been properly recorded, in Cash Book

During the audit of District Account Office, Badin, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that receipts amounting to Rs 5.115 million were realized. However, these receipts were not reconciled with the banks concerned. Furthermore, it was observed that recoveries on account of the overpayment of pension (ROP) involving millions of rupees were made. Despite the significant financial implications, the District Accounts Office did not maintain a proper ROP register, which is essential for tracking recoveries and verifying that recoveries are appropriately recorded.

Audit is of the view that due to non-reconciliation with banks, there were chances of misuse of government money. The management failed to provide relevant record which indicates prevalence of weak financial management.

The matter was pointed out to the management in June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management clarified that the non-reconciliation of receipts and recovery of overpaid pensions has been addressed. Recoveries of excess payments were made through the SAP system, and reconciliations have been completed by the concerned bank. Audit maintained that non-reconciliation of receipts with banks and non-maintenance of recovery-of-

overpayment (ROP) register, despite recoveries of pension overpayments involving significant amounts, constitute serious control failures. In the absence of bank reconciliation statements and a complete, verifiable ROP record, the risk of misstatement and misuse of public funds cannot be ruled out. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-46 / AIR-04)**

### 11.5.21 Loss to exchequer due to duplicate payment against Single Invoice – Rs 2.329 million

According to Rule 1 Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rule Volume-I, "Every Government servant realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of the office of the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 2.329 million was paid under the head "Others." Scrutiny of the payment record revealed that duplicate payment was made against the same invoice number and date to the same vendor. No valid justification, clarification, or supporting record was available to explain the duplication. The lapse reflects weak internal checks and inadequate verification prior to release of payment, raising serious concerns regarding financial discipline and transparency in the payment process. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Center | Cheque No | Payment Date | Cost Center Desc | Document No | G/L Descp | Vendor Name | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ0042 | 5893075 | 6/16/2025 | Finance Department Secretariat | 1901024876 | Others | M/s Fazal-e-Rabbi International | 1,164,530 |
| KQ0042 | 5893075 | 6/16/2025 | Finance Department Secretariat | 1901032492 | Others | M/s Fazal-e-Rabbi International | 1,164,530 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | **2,329,060** |

Audit is of the view that duplication of payment against a single invoice constitutes irregular expenditure and has resulted in financial loss to the public exchequer due to failure of pre-payment verification and supervisory controls.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting an inquiry into the matter, recovery of the duplicate payment, fixation of responsibility on the officials responsible for processing and authorizing the duplicate payment, and strengthening of internal controls to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-70/ AIR-07)**

### 11.5.22 Suspicious hiring of fake pensioners - Rs 1.362 million

As per Para 23 of GFR Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that contribution to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of District Accounts Office, Tando Allahyar for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 1.362 million were made to two fake pensioners. Pensioner ID 10421049 (Mumtaz Ali) was created with salary started on 26-03-2010 for one month only, yet pension was initiated on 26-10-2022 and Rs 0.661 million was paid. Similarly, Pensioner ID 10615846 (Mst. Zeenat) was initially created under the name of Khalid Mahessar, with salary started on 26-05-2010 for two months only, and pension was also initiated on 26-10-2022 resulting in payment of Rs 0.701 million. Although personal/pension files of both individuals were available in record, the department concerned declined verification of these pensioners, leading to stoppage of pensions with effect from 01-11-2023. It was further observed that the employee Ameer Bux Bozdar (Personnel No. 10702314) had activated these IDs.

Audit is of the view that fake IDs were activated and pensions were allowed without proper verification of record, resulting in loss to the Government.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that it sought account and payment details from the concerned bank, but no reply has been received so far (letter copy attached). The pensions for the mentioned personnel numbers have already been stopped since November 2023, and the corresponding SAP IDs have been communicated to the AG Sindh's office to be placed under AG Lock. Audit maintained that activation of fake pensioner IDs and release of pension without verification from the concerned department, despite doubtful service history, constitutes a serious control failure and resulted in direct financial loss to the Government. In the absence of inquiry findings, recovery position and accountability of the official who activated the IDs. The DAC directed the Inspector General Treasury to conduct an inquiry into the matter.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-49 /AIR-09)**

### 11.5.23 Irregular payment through DDO account - Rs 887.300 million

As per Accountant General Sindh, Karachi circular No. TM/Policy/556 dated 16-04-2007 "The salary and other personal claims of Government employees are required to be paid through their bank accounts and no payment may be made to them in cash".

During the audit of Finance Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 887.300 million was paid through DDO account instead of direct crediting in favor of the actual payee / vendors accounts. Detail is given as under:

Rs. in Million

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 10 | 582.754 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 03 | 62.813 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Jacobabad | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 21 | 57.014 |
| | | | 08 | 16.633 |
| 4 | Treasury office, Karachi | 2023-24 | 05 | 36.404 |
| 5 | District Accounts Office, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 29 | 30.452 |
| | | | 16 | 2.886 |
| 6 | District Accounts Office, Khairpur | 2023-24 | 17 | 27.536 |
| 7 | District Accounts Office, Larkana | 2023-24 | 04 | 23.076 |
| 8 | District Accounts Office, Umerkot | 2023-24 | 05 | 14.804 |
| 9 | District Accounts Office, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 05 | 10.887 |

Rs. in Million

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | District Accounts Office, Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo | 2023-24 | 06 | 9.630 |
| 11 | District Accounts Office, Mirpurkhas | 2023-24 | 07 | 6.245 |
| 12 | District Accounts Office, Kamber @ Shahdadakot | 2023-24 | 12 | 6.166 |
| **Total** | | | | **887.300** |

Audit is of the view that making payment through DDO account is a violation of Rules and Regulations that should be avoided as this practice results in misappropriation of funds and misuse of authority.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 and June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that the underlying observation has been addressed by the respective DAOs, which clarified that such payments were made under specific circumstances and with proper authorization. Payments were generally routed through DDOs in cases where directives came from the Finance Department, for settlement of pre-receipt bills, reimbursement of charges ordered by courts, or for operational necessities such as disaster relief, secret service funds, judiciary payments, and General Election 2024-related expenditures. In many instances, the actual payees were confidential, unknown, or operationally linked to abstract bills, making direct payment impractical. Audit maintained that routing payments through DDO accounts instead of direct credit to payees and vendors is a clear violation of prescribed instructions and weakens the audit trail, creating a high risk of misappropriation and misuse of authority. In the absence of case-wise payment record, beneficiary bank details and reconciliation with bank statements. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-11)**

**Note:** The issue was reported earlier also in Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, vide para number 11.5.21 and 12.5.21, respectively having financial impact of Rs 2,886.354 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

### 11.5.24 Discrepancies observed in GP Fund payments - Rs 15.147 million

As per Appendix-II of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I and appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other Government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Finance Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial year 2023-24, it was observed that payments of Rs 15.147 million were made on the account of GP Fund stands irregular. Audit observed various discrepancies. The details are given as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Shikarpur | Payments of final settlement after lapse of more than 12 years and payment of NRA after lapse of 07 years. | 2023-24 | 16 | 12.859 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Umerkot | Payment of final settlement from irrelevant cost centers. | 2023-24 | 14 | 1.728 |
| | | Excess payment of GP Fund final payment | | 21 | 0.208 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Khairpur | Payment of final settlement from irrelevant cost centers. | 2023-24 | 06 | 0.352 |
| **Total** | | | | | **15.147** |

Audit is of the view that above irregularities indicate weak pre-audit mechanism prevails in District Accounts Office, which may result into loss to government.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 and June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that the underlying observation has been addressed by the concerned DAOs, which provided detailed clarifications and supporting documentation. It was explained that all GP Fund payments, including final settlements and NRA disbursements, were made in accordance with established rules, pre-audit procedures, and supporting approvals. Cases highlighted by the audit, such as alleged double payments, non-deduction of Zakat, or payments to incorrect cost centers, were either due to system practices, timing differences, account changes, or submission of valid exemption

affidavits by employees. In instances of minor errors, recoveries have been initiated or proper justifications provided. Audit maintained that GP Fund final settlements after inordinate delays, payments from irrelevant cost centers and excess payments, without sanctioned authority and complete supporting record, constitute serious pre-audit failures and expose public funds to risk. In the absence of case-wise verification, sanction orders and reconciliation with GP Fund records. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-13)**

### 11.5.25 Irregular payments on accounts of leave encashment – Rs 518.024 million

According to Para (2A) of Civil Servants Leave Rules, 1986, states that encashment of leave preparatory to retirement (LPR) not exceeding three hundred & sixty five shall be effective from the first day of July, 2012 and shall, for the entire period of leave refused or opted for encashment, be applicable to a civil servant retired, or as the case may be, or retiring on or after the 1st day of July 2012, provided that such leave is available at his credit subject to a maximum of three hundred and sixty five days. And Finance Department, Government of Sindh vide letter No.FD(SR-IV)15-26/2012 dated 03rd October 2012 "the civil servants retiring either on superannuation or after completion of 30 years or proceeded on retirement on voluntary basis after completion of 25 years qualifying service for the pension without availing of LPR, were entitled for encashment subject to maximum of 365 days. (6) Leave pay for the purpose of encashment of LPR shall be computed on the basis of pay and allowances reckonable towards pension as shown in the last pay certificate of a civil servant.

During the audit of Finance Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 518.024 million was paid to various employees on the account of leave encashment/LPR is found irregular. Various short comings were notices. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Larkana | Payment made without leave account showing credit balance of leave. | 2023-24 | 10 | 297.744 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Umerkot | Payment made without leave account showing credit balance of leave. | 2023-24 | 10 | 96.452 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Sukkur | Leave account, service books, service statement and LPC were not available | 2023-24 | 20 | 82.155 |
| 4 | District Accounts Office, Shikarpur | Leave account, service books, service statement and LPC were not available | 2023-24 | 13 | 38.700 |
| | | Payment made two times | | 14 | 1.909 |
| 5 | District Accounts Office, Hyderabad | Payment made twice in a year | 2023-24 | 24 | 1.013 |
| 6 | District Accounts Office, Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo | Excess payment was made | 2023-24 | 10 | 0.051 |
| **Total** | | | | | **518.024** |

Audit is of the view that passing claims without availability of basic documents doubts on payments and could cause misuse of government money.

The matter was pointed out to the management during February to June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that the underlying observation had been considered by the concerned DAOs and all payments were made in strict compliance with the Civil Servants Leave Rules, 1986. Audit maintained that leave encashment/LPR payments were released without mandatory leave accounts, service books, service statements and LPCs, including cases of duplicate and excess payments, in clear violation of prescribed rules. In the absence of case-wise verifiable record and confirmation of leave credit balances, the risk of irregular and unjustified payments cannot be ruled out. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-17)**

### 11.5.26 Suspicious transactions under head of Wages Clearing Account – Rs 35.252 million

According to Appendix-18-A, Section-I of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-II, "Means should be devised to ensure that every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by

Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of District Accounts Office, Kamber @ Shahdadkot for the Financial year 2023-24, it was observed while verification of SAP data that Rs 35.252 million were shown as wages clearing account to various vendors / persons through General Ledger (GL) Account "G05105". Whereas, the management not provide bills and approvals of competent authority regarding the payments. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Document | Date | Name of Payee | Cheque No. | Cost Center | G/L Descp | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900503724 | 1/26/2024 | Hbl Microfinance Bank Limited | 5225131 | QS0003 | Wages Clearing Account | 26,334,599 |
| 1900503732 | 1/26/2024 | Umicrofinance Bank Limited | 5225130 | QS0003 | Wages Clearing Account | 2,021,405 |
| 1900503736 | 1/26/2024 | Khushhali Microfinance Bank Limited | 5225129 | QS0003 | Wages Clearing Account | 6,896,162 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **35,252,166** |

Audit is of the view that the non-production of essential supporting documents for such a large volume of transactions indicates gross negligence, weak internal controls, and potential concealment of irregular payments.

The matter was pointed out to the management in April, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that these amounts were processed automatically, while three cheques could not be auto-posted in the system due to a temporary electricity breakdown. After consultation with the AG Sindh, the cheques were manually re-posted to the GL account. Audit maintained that payments booked under Wages Clearing Account without production of bills, sanction of competent authority and supporting vouchers constitute a serious breach of financial controls and obscure the identity and legitimacy of beneficiaries. In the absence of case-wise verifiable record and linkage with actual wage liabilities, the risk of irregular and unauthorized payments cannot be ruled out. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-29)**

### 11.5.27 Unjustified appointment of over-age employees - Rs 24.141 million

As per Notification No. SOII(SGA&CD)5-64/2011, Karachi dated 14TH September. 2018 "Govt. of Sindh is pleased to allow relaxation up to maximum of fifteen (15) years in the upper age limit to all the applicants applying for the vacancies in all the Departments of Government of Sindh (except Police Services & the posts to be filled through combined competitive Examination by the Sindh Public Service Commission) to be filed during the period from 1st July, 2018 to 30the June, 2020 in relaxation of Rules.

During the audit of Finance Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 24.141 million was paid to employees appointed overage in violation of the maximum age limit as per Govt. service rules. Indicating undue favor and relaxation of age criteria beyond the permitted limit. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 06 | 24.141 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 28 | - |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Larkana | 2023-24 | 11 | - |
| **Total** | | | | **24.141** |

Audit is of the view that undue favor was extended without adherence of government rules and indicates weak internal control within the department.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 and June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that the appointments were made through the IBA Testing Services under the March, 2021 advertisement. The maximum age limit at that time was 30 years, with an additional 15 years' relaxation, making the permissible age 45 years at the closing date. Out of the seven individuals highlighted by the audit, two were within the permissible age limit, while five slightly exceeded it. The office emphasized that the responsibility for verifying age eligibility and approving appointments rested with the Secretary of the Secondary Education & Literacy Department and the concerned DDO, and the role of the DAO was limited to creating SAP personnel IDs based on the documents forwarded by the competent authority. Audit maintained that appointment and payment of over-age employees, without production of valid relaxation orders and evidence of eligibility within the notified period, constitute a clear violation of recruitment rules and indicate undue favor. In the absence of case-

wise appointment approvals and age-relaxation sanctions, the payments are irregular. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-33)**

### 11.5.28 Unjustified payment of salaries to underage appointed employee – Rs 21.377 million

According to Rule 12 (1) of Sindh Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1974, "A candidate for appointment by initial recruitment must possess the educational qualifications and experience and be within the age limit laid down for that appointment".

During the audit of Finance Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 21.377 million was paid on the account of salaries to various employees of different departments who were recruited / appointed below the age of 18 years, which clearly indicates that undue favor was extended towards the underage employees.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 07 | 19.377 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Tando M Khan | 2023-24 | 03 | 1.241 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 20 | 0.759 |
| **Total** | | | | **21.377** |

Audit is of the view that the appointment of underage employees is clear violation of civil servant act.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 and June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that the matter pertains to the recruitment process, which is the responsibility of the respective administrative departments and stated that detailed scrutiny is ongoing and a reply will be provided after reviewing individual cases. Tando Muhammad Khan office noted that letters were issued to seek justification regarding two employees appointed below the age of 18. Shaheed Benazirabad office reported that the case of Ms. Shabnam Umrani, appointed underage in the District Population Welfare Department, has been referred to the recruiting department for clarification. Audit

maintained that payment of salaries to employees appointed below the prescribed minimum age is a clear violation of recruitment rules and renders such appointments and related payments irregular. In the absence of case-wise appointment record, age verification documents and approval of competent authority. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-36)**

### 11.5.29 Unjustified disbursement of pension to various IDs using the same bank accounts – Rs 7.981 million

According to Para 40-B of Appendix 18-A (1), SFR Volume-I, it is the responsibility of every government officer to prevent losses to the government through fraud or negligence. Officers may also be held personally responsible for losses caused by the actions or negligence of others if it is established that they contributed to the loss through their own carelessness or failure to act.

During the audit of District Accounts Office Khairpur for the Financial year 2023-24, it was found that pension payments amounting to Rs 7.981 million were made to (12) pensioners having different IDs using (06) bank account numbers with (02) pensioners using the same bank account number. Disbursing pension to multiple IDs using identical bank account is unjustified. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Personnel No | Employee Name | CNIC | Actual Bank account | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10297399 | Imdad Ul Lah | 4520840814191 | 1945-3 NBP | 482,484 |
| 2 | 10298902 | Nazneen | 4520866061298 | 1945-3 NBP | 935,208 |
| 3 | 10299812 | Muhammad Anwar | 4520617714783 | 3076670811 NBP | 293,814 |
| 4 | 10299894 | Jamila Khatton | 4520617159926 | 3076670811 NBP | 1,115,136 |
| 5 | 10304171 | Zahida Begum | 4520462506474 | 5553-0 NBP | 396,648 |
| 6 | 10325848 | Allah Dino | 4520424262353 | 5553-0 NBP | 659,772 |
| 7 | 10363608 | Nek Muhammed | 4520606694993 | 0941092452886010 HBL Micro Finance | 1,204,920 |
| 8 | 10471532 | Habib Khatoon | 4520694934480 | 0941092452886010 HBL Micro Finance | 532,952 |
| 9 | 10565157 | Illahi Bux | 4520655900963 | 0941040518556015 HBL Micro Finance | 474,891 |
| 10 | 10566282 | Mehrab Ali | 4520698974877 | 0941040518556015 HBL Micro Finance | 1,003,942 |
| 11 | 10292896 | Roshan Ara | 4520161044022 | 273-5 NBP | 608,844 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Personnel No | Employee Name | CNIC | Actual Bank account | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 10566982 | Ghulam Sarwar | 0044353067517 | 273-5 NBP | 272,268 |
| **Total** | | | | | **7,980,879** |

Audit is of the view that the use of the same bank account for disbursing pension to multiple individuals raises serious doubts about the authenticity of these payments. This reflects weak controls and possible negligence in verifying pension records.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 and June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 04 September, 2025. The management stated that the payments were made to 12 pensioner IDs using the same bank accounts and it was explained that the payments were legally justified, as the same bank account was used to receive both the individual's self-pension and a family pension (as a widow, widower, or legal heir), in accordance with entitlements. Audit maintained that disbursement of pension to multiple IDs through identical bank accounts, without production of family linkage, nomination or legal authorization record, constituted a serious control lapse and raises strong suspicion about the authenticity of beneficiaries. In the absence of case-wise verification, bank confirmations and supporting eligibility documents. The DAC decided to settle the para subject to verification of record by Audit; however, no record was produced to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-41)**

## Chapter - 12
## Food Department

### 12.1 Introduction

The objective of the department is to run Wheat (Procurement and Sale) State Trading Scheme in a manner that food security is provided to common man. The Food Department's activities are mainly focused on:

a) Procurement of wheat from growers during harvesting period at supporting price fixed by the Provincial Government,
b) Opening of wheat procurement centres throughout the province at the provincial reserve centres/places with establishment of temporary bank booth to make payment to the growers on the spot,
c) Handling and transportation of surplus wheat to the wheat deficit areas/non-procurement areas,
d) Safe storage of wheat in covered godowns and to maintain revolving / strategic reserves of wheat in order to meet out shortage at the time of emergency,
e) Release of wheat to flour mills and *chakkies* at the subsidized rate in order to trickle down the benefit to general public at an affordable/ reasonable price,
f) Stabilise the wheat market price by directly intervening in the commercial market to mitigate the risk of hoarding by maintaining equilibrium.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 11 | 07 | 36,211.062 | 519.737 |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

## 12.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 322,158.606 | - | 1,099.523 | (1,099.523) | (68,519.484) | 253,639.122 | 45,192.257 | (208,446.865) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 208,446.865 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 392,104.000 | 392,104.000 | 40,253.133 | (351,850.867) |

Revenue estimates were remained in revised estimate. Actual receipt were 10% of revised estimate.

## 12.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 42,911.715 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 7,483.393 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 10,687.881 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 6,990.783 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 244.586 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 1,973.501 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 10,161.028 |
| 5 | Others | 12,853.936 |

## 12.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directives and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 9.80%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 100 |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 19 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 6.3 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 22 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 5.9 |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 22 | 14 | 1 | 14 | |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| **Total** | | **150** | **102** | **10** | **93** | **9.80** |

## 12.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 12.5.1 Non-Production of record - Rs 10,687.881 million

According to the Constitution of Pakistan (Article 169 & 170(2)), Supreme Court Judgment (08.07.2013, Para 27(b)), Section 14 of the Auditor-General's Ordinance, 2001, and the Ministry of Law & Justice Clarification (F.No.467/2024-Law-1, dated 04.09.2024) collectively establish that the Auditor-General of Pakistan is authorized and obligated to access, inspect, and audit the accounts, records, books, and documents of the Federal and Provincial Governments and any Authority or Body under their control, regardless of classification. Any obstruction in providing audit access is subject to disciplinary action under applicable Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During the audit of various offices of the Food Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year (s) 2017-18 to 2023-24, the auditable record of Rs 10,687.881 million was not produced to audit for scrutiny. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-12.

The Audit is of the view that non-production of record is a very serious issue. The management cannot hinder the Constitutional Assignment and is subject to Disciplinary proceedings under E&D rules.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of October, November, 2024 and January, July and August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of auditable record besides initiating disciplinary proceedings against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-01&61)**

### 12.5.2 Non-Recovery of misappropriated wheat – Rs 68.726 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, every officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money and the expenditure should not be prima facie more than the occasion demands.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Matiari for the Financial Year (s) 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that 1,141.433 metric tons of wheat was misappropriated by the center in-charges from the PRC Hala and B.D. Kaka across different wheat crop years. However, the departmental initiated an inquiry into the matter, it has not been finalized yet. While a First Information Report (FIR) has been lodged and court proceedings were going, no documentary evidence was provided to verify the current status or outcomes of these legal proceedings. Furthermore, amount of Rs 12.523 million had been recovered. However, the reconciled deposit challans were not available for verification. Moreover, outstanding amount of Rs 68.726 million remains unrecovered with no evidence of serious follow-up action. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Officers/ Officials | Case Registered in ACE | Shortage of Wheat (M.Tons) | Amount with Penalty | Recovered Amount | Recoverable |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. Imdad Hussain Bhatti, F.S. | The case has been registered with ACE Matiari | 287.979 | 9.353 | 3.153 | 6.200 |
| 2 | Mr. Adnan Ahmed Kharzada, F.I. | The case has been registered with ACE Matiari | 330.678 | 28.369 | 0 | 28.369 |
| 3 | Mr. Younis Masih, F.S. | The case has been registered with ACE Matiari | 192.205 | 10.139 | 9,370 | 0.769 |
| 4 | Mr. Muhammad Faheem Qureshi, F.S. | - | 330.571 | 33.388 | 0 | 33.388 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **68.726** |

Audit is of the view that the misappropriation of wheat by the center in-charges of PRC Hala and B.D. Kaka, coupled with the non-finalization of departmental inquiry, reflects serious administrative negligence. Furthermore, the partial recovery of Rs. 12.523 million without supporting challans and the pending recovery of Rs. 68.726 million further demonstrate ineffective follow-up and poor financial discipline

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends effecting recovery and initiating inquiry into the misappropriation of wheat be finalized without further delay, and a complete record of legal proceedings, including FIRs, court documents, and status updates, be maintained and made available for audit.

**(PDP-22 / AIR-05)**

### 12.5.3 Non-recovery of Misappropriated Wheat Stock from Food Supervisor – Rs 45.322 million

According to Appendix-18-A, Section-I of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-II, "means should be devised to ensure that every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of District Food Controller, Mirpurkhas for the Financial Year (s) 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that the DFC issued a letter to Mr. Abdul Haque Arain, Food Grain Supervisor (BPS-09) and In-charge of PRC Kot Ghulam Muhammad, vide No.DFC/MPS/ 2023/195 dated 16th February 2023, regarding recovery of the wheat stock shortage along-with penalty amounting to Rs 45.322 million. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of In-charge | Stock Misappropriated | | Amount (Rs.0.010 (M)/ 100 Kg Bag) | Penalty at the rate of Rs0.004 per 100 Kg Bag | Total Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PP Bags | Weight | | | |
| 1 | Mr. Abdul Haque Arain, Food Grain Supervisor (BPS-09) | 6,278 | 324.791 | 32.479 | 1.299 | 33.778 |
| 2 | | 2,220 | 111.000 | 11.100 | 0.444 | 11.544 |
| **Total** | | 8,498 | 435.791 | 43.579 | 1.743 | 45.322 |

Audit is of the view that the non-recovery of the misappropriated wheat amount showed lack of Financial and Administrative control of the Management.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends taking immediate action to recover the misappropriated wheat stock from the concerned.

**(PDP-16 / AIR-03)**

### 12.5.4 Misappropriation of 52,778.57 Metric Ton of Wheat

According to Para 40-B Appendix 18-A (1) SFR volume-I "Means should be advised to ensure that every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Food Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that a total of 52,778.576 metric tons of wheat stock was found missing due to misappropriation by the deparmental officails at various Provincial Reserves Centers (PRCs) and Wheat Procurment Centers (WPCs) located in Kamber Shahdadkot district. Furthermore, the matter was also taken up by the National Accountability Bureau (NAB), Sukkur, which, through letter No. 720333/IW-I/CO-A/2023/NAB/Sukkur/1579 dated 02/10/2022/10/ 2023, recommended initiation of disciplinary proceedings and recovery action against the responsible officials. However, despite the seriousness of the case and formal recommendations by NAB, the department failed to take any disciplinary action or initiate recovery, indicating undue favor and a lack of commitment to accountability.

Audit is of the view that despite the mis-appropriation of millions of rupees by the official, no disciplinary action was taken nor were any efforts made to recover the mis-appropriated wheat.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of November, 2024. However, no response was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends taking immediate disciplinary action against the officails involved in the misappropriation of wheat, in accordance with the recommendations issued by NAB and also recover the missappropriated stock or its monetary value, while ensuring full compliance with NAB directives.

**(PDP-54 / AIR-06)**

### 12.5.5 Irregular appointments of employees – Rs 214.726 million

According to Section 12(1) read with Rule 18(2) of the Sindh Food Authority Employees (Services) Rules, 2023, initial appointment to a post shall be made after advertisement of vacancies and on the recommendation of a reputable testing agency or the Selection Committee, following prescribed procedure. Further, under Rule 12(1) of the Sindh Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1974, a candidate for appointment by initial recruitment must possess the prescribed educational qualifications and experience and be within the age limit laid down for the post. Moreover, Finance Department, Government of Sindh letter No. FD/B&E-V/9(23)2016-17 dated 15-07-2016 provides that no appointment or posting may be made against posts reflected in SNE (new) unless budget for such posts has been released by the Finance Department.

During the audit of various offices of the Food Department Sindh, including the Sindh Food Authority, for the financial years 2020-21 to 2024-25, it was observed that appointments were made in blatant violation of prescribed recruitment rules, budgetary instructions, and eligibility criteria, and pay and allowances amounting to Rs 214.726 million were drawn irregularly. The details are given as Annex-2 of Chapter-12.

Audit scrutiny revealed that staff were engaged on a daily-wage basis against key operational posts under the head "Other Services Rendered", despite the availability of sanctioned posts, thereby bypassing the mandatory recruitment framework. These engagements were made without advertisement, testing, selection process, or approval of the competent authority, and without production of essential recruitment and appointment records, including advertisements, scrutiny documents, selection committee minutes, appointment letters, medical fitness certificates, joining reports, police verification, qualification and experience certificates, attendance records, performance reports, or work details to authenticate payments. Consequently, payments amounting to Rs 202.522 million made by the Director General, Sindh Food Authority could not be substantiated.

It was further observed that at the Deputy Director Food, Sukkur Region, pay and allowances amounting to Rs 6.971 million were released to several employees without any supporting appointment documentation, and payments of Rs 5.233 million were made to an employee who was appointed before attaining the minimum age required for Government service, rendering the appointment void ab initio.

Audit is of the view that appointments made without observance of statutory recruitment procedures, without budgetary sanction, and in violation of prescribed age limits are illegal, and all resultant payments constitute irregular expenditure. The withdrawal of Rs 214.726 million reflects serious weaknesses in human resource management, payroll controls, and supervisory oversight, and exposes the Government to financial loss, litigation risk, and governance failure.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received, which further strengthens the audit observation and confirms non-compliance. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility, recovering irregular payments, producing complete recruitment records, and ensuring strict compliance with recruitment rules to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-62)**

### 12.5.6 Variation in Wheat Issuance to Atta Chakkies and Flour Mills

According to Rule-1, Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, Every Government servant realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Khairpur for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that a significant variation of Rs 48,433.726 million was noted in the wheat stock position related to wheat issued to Atta Chakkies and flour mills. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Traders/Atta Chaky Issued | Wheat Issued as per DR-I report | Wheat Issued as per figure provided by DFC | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Karachi | 42,144.469 | 39,962.455 | 48,433.726 |
| 2 | Liberal Basis | 23,458.600 | | |
| 3 | Atta Chaky Khairpur | 11,188.200 | | |
| 4 | Flour Mills District Khairpur | 11,604.912 | | |
| **Total** | | **88,396.181** | **39,962.455** | **48,433.726** |

Audit is of the view that variation of Rs 48,433.726 million in the wheat stock issued to Atta Chakkis and flour mills indicates a serious breakdown in inventory control and record-keeping procedures and chances of misappropriation may not be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a detailed reconciliation of the wheat stock issued to Atta Chakkis and flour mills be conducted immediately to determine the cause of the variation.

**(PDP-43 / AIR-06)**

### 12.5.7 Non-conducting of fumigation of wheat stocks

According to the Policy guidelines for wheat procurement campaign crop 2022-23, Para (vi) "Procured wheat shall be stored properly, keeping in view the safety & security of wheat stock. The entire space available in in the official godowns will be exhausted & private godowns shall be hired to store maximum wheat stock in the covered accommodation at the rate approved by the respective rent assessment / procurement commodities (xiv) the cleanliness of godowns should be ensured with fumigation and spray to store newly procured wheat.

During the audit of following offices of the Food Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year (s) 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that wheat stocks worth Rs 39,430.191 million were lying in the PRC/ WPCs, godowns and open space area in various centers but the same were not fumigated. Thus, the huge wheat stocks worth billions of rupees were left to be damaged without any preventive measures. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Naushahro Feroze | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 09 | 21,259.659 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Khairpur | 2023-24 | 02 | 9,984.140 |
| 3 | District Food Controller, Ghokit | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 07 | 3,587.675 |
| 4 | District Food Controller, Mirpurkhas | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 17 | 2,527.220 |
| 5 | District Food Controller, Matiari | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 16 | 908.942 |
| 6 | District Food Controller, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 07 | 700.000 |
| 7 | District Food Controller, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 01 | 300.000 |
| 8 | District Food Controller, Badin | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 14 | 162.555 |

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | District Food Controller, Thatta | 2023-24 | 08 | 0.000 |
| 10 | District Food Controller, Dadu | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 10 | 0.000 |
| **Total** | | | | **39,430.191** |

Audit is of the view that non-fumigation of wheat stocks was due to weak administration and poor internal controls. Due to non-fumigation of newly procured wheat, chances of damage to wheat stock could not be ruled out, potentially resulting into loss.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends taking action for non-fumigation of wheat stocks besides fixing responsibility for person(s) at fault and taking required measures to safeguard government assets.

**(PDP-05&101)**

### 12.5.8 Irregular retention and non-disposal of wheat stocks

According to Rule-23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

During the audit of various offices of the Food Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that wheat stocks valuing Rs 13,286.435 million remained unsold, unissued, or undisposed for prolonged periods at multiple locations. Substantial quantities of wheat continued to lie in storage even after completion of crop years, were not released to flour mills and atta chakkies in accordance with policy, and were not disposed of in a timely or planned manner. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-12.

The prolonged retention of wheat stocks resulted in blockage of Government funds, loss of potential revenue, artificial market shortages, and escalation of flour prices, thereby adversely affecting both fiscal management and public welfare.

Despite availability of sizeable stock, releases were either delayed or not made at all, reflecting weak stock planning, poor coordination between procurement and release functions, and absence of effective monitoring at departmental level.

Audit is of the view that failure to ensure timely issuance and disposal of wheat stocks**,** lack of demand-based release planning, and weak supervisory oversight resulted in inefficient use of public resources, avoidable financial blockage, and adverse market consequences. Retention of old and surplus wheat stocks also increased the risk of deterioration, quality loss, and eventual financial write-offs.

The matter was reported to the management during July to August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility, immediate reconciliation and justification of retained stocks, prompt disposal of surplus/old wheat as per rules, and strengthening monitoring and controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-72)**

### 12.5.9 Procurement of wheat weighing 72,903.500 metric tons without moisture test

According to the Policy Guidelines for Procurement of Crop 2022-23, issued vide No. SO(W)-7(30)/2022-23 dated 23rd February 2023, Clause (v) provides that Fair Average Quality (FAQ) wheat shall be purchased with moisture not exceeding 10%, and each Centre Incharge shall keep a moisture meter for checking.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Dadu, for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that wheat weighing 72,903.500 metric tons was procured at a total cost of Rs 7,290.350 million without conducting the mandatory moisture test. Audit scrutiny revealed that no moisture test reports were available on record, nor were any produced to audit, to substantiate compliance with prescribed FAQ standards. The absence of moisture testing documentation makes it impossible to verify whether the wheat procured met the allowable moisture limit of 10%, as required under the policy.

Audit is of the view that procurement of wheat without moisture testing constitutes a serious lapse in quality assurance and control mechanisms, and significantly increases the risk of accepting substandard, high-moisture wheat, which

is prone to deterioration, infestation, storage loss, and reduction in shelf life. The lapse reflects weak internal controls, inadequate supervision by procurement staff, and non-compliance with explicit policy instructions, exposing Government funds to potential financial loss amounting to Rs 7,290.350 million.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry to fix responsibility, assessment of quality risk and loss, maintenance of proper test records, and strict enforcement of moisture testing before acceptance of wheat.

**(PDP-73/AIR- 06)**

### 12.5.10 Non-obtaining of surety from PRC/WPC In-charges for procurement of wheat

According to the Policy guidelines for wheat procurement campaign crop 2022-23 & 2023-24 issued by the food department vide letter No.SO(W)-7(30) & (31)/2022-23 & 2023-24/ Karachi dated 23rd February, 2023 & 18th March, 2024 at Para (ix) Two sureties of sufficient amount (i.e. not less than Rs. 1,000,000/-) each shall be obtained from every In-charge of PRC/WPC.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Dadu, for the Financial Years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that wheat bags valuing Rs 7,290.350 million were procured; however, mandatory sureties from the concerned PRC/WPC In-charges were not obtained. This was in direct violation of the prescribed procurement policy, thereby leaving Government stocks exposed without any financial or personal security cover from the custodians responsible for handling the wheat.

Audit is of the view that non-obtaining of required sureties reflects improper watch, weak supervisory oversight, and absence of effective internal controls. The lapse significantly undermines the accountability framework envisaged in the procurement policy and increases the risk of loss, misappropriation, or negligence without recourse to recovery.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends providing justification for non-compliance, ensuring strict future compliance, and fixing responsibility on officials responsible for enforcing procurement safeguards.

**(PDP-74/AIR- 07)**

### 12.5.11 Failure to conduct quarterly and annual physical verification of wheat stocks

According to Food Department Government of Sindh policy (E) Monitoring system physical verification of stock wheat stock is carried out from different districts of field officers on quarterly basis four times in a year. And According to the Policy guidelines for wheat procurement campaign crop 2022-2023 and 2023-24, Para (xiv). The District Food Controller concerned will visit each procurement center to monitor the pace of procurement and verify the stocks physically. And According to Rule 87 of Sindh Financial Rules (SFR), 2023 Volume-I, "A physical verification of all the consumable goods and materials shall be undertaken at least once in a year and discrepancies, if any, shall be recorded in the stock register for appropriate action by the competent authority.

During the audit of following offices of the Food Department Sindh for the Financial Years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that mandatory quarterly and annual physical verification requirements were not complied with. Quarterly physical verification of wheat stocks valuing Rs 6,500 million for crop year 2023-24 was not conducted, in violation of departmental monitoring policy. Similarly, internal audit and physical verification of assets and stock were not carried out by the concerned office. It was further observed that 2,248.212 metric tons of wheat transported to Government godowns at Landhi, Karachi were not subjected to the mandatory annual physical verification, rendering the stock unverifiable. The details are given as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Dadu | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 15 | Required quarterly physical verification of wheat stock for the crop year 2023-24 was not conducted | 6,500 |
| 2 | Director Food Sindh Karachi | 2024-25 | 16 | Internal audit and physical verification of assets and stock were not conducted | - |
| 3 | Deputy Director, Food Karachi | 2024-25 | 13 | A total of 2,248.212 metric tons of wheat was transported to the Government godowns at Landhi, Karachi; however, the mandatory annual physical verification was not conducted | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **6,500** |

Audit is of the view that non-conducting of mandatory quarterly and annual physical verification constitutes a serious lapse in internal controls and supervisory oversight. The absence of verification mechanisms exposes Government wheat stocks to high risk of pilferage, shortages, misappropriation, and manipulation of records, involving substantial public funds. Such non-compliance defeats the very purpose of monitoring systems prescribed by the department and financial rules.

The matter was reported to the management during July–August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends physical verification, proper documentation and reconciliation, strengthened oversight, and fixation of responsibility for non-compliance.

**(PDP-75)**

### 12.5.12 Irregular issuance of bardana and wheat procurement without Dhal/Partal reports

As per According to the Wheat Procurement Policy Guidelines for Wheat Procurement Campaign Crop 2023-24 at Para (iii) "The bardana at WPCs will be issued by the center in-charges to the growers on the basis of Pass Book or latest Dhal Report or Partal Report or report/recommendation of the competent revenue authorities certifying the Bonafide's of applicant as Bonafide grower and para.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Jamshoro for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 2,600.000 million were made for procurement of 260,000 bags of wheat @ Rs 10,000 per bag. However, the procurement was carried out without fulfillment of mandatory pre-requisites prescribed under the procurement policy. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Office | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| District Food Controller, Jamshoro | 7 | Payments for procurement of 260,000 wheat bags were made through various banks, but the purchase bills (Part-A bills) serving as payment advice to sellers and the complete bank statements were not available on record | 2,600 |
| | 8 | Wheat procurement payments of 260,000 wheat bags during 2023-24 were made without required Dhal and Partal verification reports | - |
| **Total** | | | **2,600** |

It was observed that purchase bills (Part-A bills) which constitute the primary documentary basis for advising banks to release payments to growers were not available on record. Further, complete bank statements evidencing actual disbursement to individual growers were also not produced to audit, rendering verification of payments impossible.

Additionally, the procurement was carried out without obtaining Dhal Reports (verification of cultivated area) and Partal Reports (verification of standing/harvested crop). These reports are fundamental controls to confirm that bardana is issued and wheat is procured only from genuine cultivators. Procurement without these verifications raises serious doubts regarding the authenticity of growers, existence of crop, and legitimacy of wheat procured.

Audit is of the view that issuance of bardana and procurement of wheat without mandatory Dhal/Partal verification, coupled with non-production of Part-A bills and bank statements, rendered the entire procurement process unsubstantiated, unverifiable, and irregular. The possibility of fictitious procurement, procurement from non-growers, and misappropriation of Government funds cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends detailed verification, fixation of responsibility for non-compliance, production of complete procurement records for audit, and inquiry into non-production of essential documents.

**(PDP-79)**

### 12.5.13 Loss to Government due to procurement and dispatch of substandard wheat - Rs 1,173.343 million

According to the Policy guidelines for wheat procurement campaign crop 2022-2023 and 2023-24, Para (iv) “Sub-standard, damaged, devilized wheat and the wheat containing dust, dirt, stone, sand, straw etc shall not be accepted failing which concerned Centre In-charge and District Food Controller will be held responsible and Para (v) Fair Average Quality (FAQ) wheat shall be purchased with moisture not exceeding 10%.

During the audit of Secretary, Food Department Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that 1,158.594 metric tons of wheat dispatched from PRC Shahdad Kot, District Kamber Shahdad Kot, to PRC-I and PRC-II Pipri (Karachi) was declared disputed due to substandard and non-FAQ quality. Audit scrutiny revealed that the wheat was contaminated with dust, dirt and other impurities, rendering it unfit for acceptance under the approved procurement policy.

The condition of the wheat was formally reported by the Deputy Director Food, Karachi, vide letter No. RDF/ACCT/DSSR-RFD/C(22-23)/25078-1 dated 19-03-2025, confirming that the consignment did not meet prescribed FAQ standards. Subsequently, a show-cause notice was issued to Mr. Ishaq Magsi, Food Inspector, Office of the District Food Controller, Kamber Shahdad Kot, vide letter No. SOF(Admn-II)2(226)/2022 dated 12-05-2025. However, no evidence of disciplinary proceedings, recovery, disposal action, or corrective measures was produced to audit. It was further observed that multiple additional cases relating to dispatch of disputed and substandard wheat were also reported, indicating that the lapse was systemic rather than isolated.

Audit is of the view that procurement and onward dispatch of wheat already identified as substandard reflects gross negligence, failure of quality control mechanisms, and violation of explicit policy provisions. The acceptance and movement of such wheat exposed the Government to a substantial financial loss amounting to Rs 1,173.343 million, besides posing risks to food safety, storage efficiency, and public trust. The lapse demonstrates ineffective supervision by procurement staff, Centre Incharges, and District Food Controllers, and points to weak accountability and monitoring arrangements within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate inquiry, fixation of responsibility on concerned officials, recovery of loss where applicable, and strengthening quality control and accountability mechanisms to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-80/AIR-02)**

### 12.5.14 Storage of wheat stock in private places – Rs 1,154.359 million

As per Para VII of policy guideline for wheat procurement campaign 2020 issued by the Section Officer (Wheat), Government of Sindh, Food Department vide

letter no SO(W)7(18) 2020Dated:18-03-2020 which stated that "procured Wheat shall be stored properly keeping in view safety and security of wheat stocks. And According to the Policy guidelines for wheat procurement campaign crop 2022-23 & 2023-24 issued by the food department vide letter No.SO(W)-7(30) & (31)/2022-23 & 2023-24/ Karachi dated 23rd February, 2023 & 18th March, 2024 at Para (vi). Procured wheat shall be stored properly, keeping in view of the safety and security of wheat stocks.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Dadu, for the Financial Years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that 11,543.601 metric tons of wheat, procured for Crop Years 2022-23 and 2023-24 and valuing Rs 1,154.359 million, was stored at various private locations instead of Government godowns. The department failed to take timely measures to shift the stock to secure Government storage facilities or to provide minimum protective arrangements against rain, dust, dirt, and weevil infestation. The continued storage of Government wheat at private premises without documented safeguards exposed the stock to deterioration, pilferage, and possible misappropriation.

Audit is of the view that storage of Government wheat in private places, without security arrangements and in violation of explicit policy provisions, reflects serious negligence, weak internal controls, and failure to safeguard public assets. Non-utilization of Government godowns and lack of protective measures created a high risk of quantitative and qualitative losses, resulting in potential financial loss to the Government.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate shifting of wheat stocks to secure godowns, strict compliance with storage protocols, proper stock monitoring, and fixation of responsibility for exposing Government assets to risk.

**(PDP-81/AIR-08)**

### 12.5.15 Unjustified release of wheat to the floor mills and chakies – Rs 875.413 million

According to wheat release policy 2022-23, Wheat will be released to those Flour Mills/Chakkies which are enlisted on Government roaster and remained functional at least for a period of 06 months during last one year". Furthermore, no

wheat quota shall be issued to any Flour Mill without prior clearance/N.O.C from Director Food, Sindh;

During the audit of District Food Controller, Jamshoro, under the Food Department Sindh, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that wheat valuing Rs 875.413 million was released to flour mills and chakkies without compliance with prescribed policy requirements. Audit scrutiny revealed that wheat was issued without obtaining certificates confirming that the recipient mills/chakkies were operational for the requisite six-month period and duly enlisted on the Government roster at the approved issue price.

It was further observed that wheat was released without obtaining prior clearance or N.O.C. from the Director Food, Sindh, in direct violation of the Wheat Release Policy. The absence of mandatory certifications and approvals renders the eligibility of recipient mills/chakkies unverifiable, and undermines the control framework governing release of a strategic commodity.

Audit is of the view that release of wheat without verifying operational status, roster enlistment, and without mandatory N.O.C. reflects weak oversight, non-compliance with wheat release policy, and ineffective control mechanisms. The lapse exposed Government wheat stocks to risk of misuse and financial loss amounting to Rs 875.413 million, and indicates deficient supervisory and authorization controls at the release stage.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends verification of eligibility of recipient mills, obtaining mandatory NOC/certifications, fixation of responsibility for unauthorized releases, and strengthening controls over wheat quota issuance to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-82/AIR-09)**

### 12.5.16 Irregular procurement and non-compliance with SPPRA Rules – Rs 556.63 million

According to Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 Rule 2(x) "Mis-procurement" means public procurement in contravention of any provision of Sindh

Public Procurement Rules, 2010, any rule, regulation, order or instruction made there under or any other law in respect thereof, or relating to public procurement.

During the audit of various offices of the Food Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2020-21 to 2024-25, it was observed that procurement and tendering processes involving Rs 556.630 million were carried out in violation of mandatory SPPRA provisions. The audit identified serious procedural lapses relating to qualification criteria, documentation, competition, price justification, transparency, and contract administration, rendering the procurement irregular and constituting mis-procurement under the Rules. The details are given Annex-4 of Chapter-12.

Major audit observations include, inter alia, that procurement of tarpaulins for wheat coverage was undertaken without verification of performance security from the issuing bank, absence of third-party inspection or validation of the consignment, non-availability of bidder registration records, non-submission of earnest money pay orders, and lack of delivery challans, acknowledgements, completion certificates, and demand documentation. Furthermore, no original PCSIR quality test report was produced, casting serious doubt on the quality and authenticity of supplies.

It was further observed that expenditure incurred on fabrication of mobile/vehicle-based food testing laboratories lacked formal agreements, bid evaluation reports, and enforcement of penalty clauses. The rates paid were significantly higher compared to similar procurements in other provinces, yet the laboratories remained non-functional, negating the very purpose of the procurement.

Audit also noted that a fumigation contract was awarded on the basis of a single bid without conducting mandatory rate comparison, in violation of SPPRA Rule 48. Comparative statements revealed patterns of artificial competition, wherein one bidder consistently quoted marginally lower rates (Rs 1–2) than the competing bidder, indicating possible collusive practices. Ineligible bids were opened despite non-submission of inclusive rates, and single bids were accepted without any market survey or historical price analysis.

In the case of wheat transportation for Crop 2024-25, contract rates increased by up to 241% without any documented justification, market analysis, or cost benchmarking. Participation in transportation tenders was limited to only two bidders, significantly reducing competition and price reasonableness.

Additionally, procurement related to website development and HR software was found irregular, as the contract was awarded to the second-lowest bidder without recorded justification. The NIT date was altered without issuance of a corrigendum, while technical proposals, evaluation criteria, and comparative statements were either incomplete or entirely absent from record.

Audit is of the view that weak internal controls over procurement planning, bid evaluation, and contract management, combined with blatant disregard of SPPRA rules and absence of essential documentation, seriously undermined transparency, competition, and value for money, exposing public funds to misuse and financial risk.

The matter was reported to the management during July to August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends strengthening procurement controls through strict adherence to SPPRA rules, ensuring proper pre-qualification, documentation, competitive bidding, rate comparison, and effective contract administration, besides fixing responsibility on the persons at fault through an appropriate inquiry.

**(PDP-65)**

### 12.5.17 Irregular expenditure on account of transportation of wheat – Rs 159.227 million

As per the contract agreement Para#11, The contractor shall prepare bill(s) in quadruplicate accompanied with the truck-wise details of dispatches showing the number of bags and weight transported and the progressive total of up to date wheat dispatched from each Center and will submit the same to the District Food Controller who will get the bill(s) certified from the In-charge of the P.R. center /Godown about the correctness of the work done by the contractor. The District Food Controller before countersigning the bill(s) for payment should make himself sure that quantity certificate of both the dispatches and arrivals have been checked and the stock arrived have been properly accounted for in the stock Register at the Godowns. The District Food Controller after satisfying himself about the correctness of the stock received as per dispatch certificate will inform the dispatching end i.e the District Food Controller for the quantity received at designated place through the transport contractor from the particular center / Godown with the support of the center-wise quantity acknowledge / received at designated place monthly progressive total which also be intimated by him i.e the center in-charge / District Food Controller of dispatching end to respective District Food Controller / Deputy Director Food. After ascertaining the correctness of

the above position, the District Food Controller will record pay order on the bill(s) and pass it on to Regional Audit Office / Assistant Accounts Officers Food of the Region for pre audit. The whole process of scrutiny by the District Food Controller should not take more than 15 (fifteen) days before the payment is allowed, by the Deputy Director Food, to District Food Controller on the basis of demand the maintenance of record of transport bill claim will entirely rest with the District Food Controller. He will be responsible to produce the same on demand for him. The Payments shall be made in accordance with SAP/3R system, within the period not more than 15 days under any circumstances. Work will be carried on the basis of availability of funds.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Jamshoro for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 159.227 million was incurred under the head "Transportation of Goods"; however, the mandatory supporting record required under Para-11 of the contract agreement was neither available nor produced to audit. Contractor bills/invoices, truck-wise dispatch and arrival statements, quantity certificates duly verified by PRC/Godown In-charges, stock register postings, center-wise quantity acknowledgements, and evidence of pre-audit clearance were missing from the record. Moreover, essential documents relating to the tendering and award of transportation contracts were also not produced. Payments were made to Bismillah Logistics Pvt Limited and Al-Ashrafia Transport Contractor without the prescribed verification mechanism. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| C. Center | G/L Descp | Vendor Name | Cheque. # | Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JO4012 | Transportation of Goods | M/S Bismillah Logistics Pvt Limited | 5159486 | 02.04.2024 | 6,287,875 |
| JO4012 | Transportation of Goods | M/S Bismillah Logistics Pvt Limited | 5159486 | 02.04.2024 | 9,565,871 |
| JO4012 | Transportation of Goods | Al-Ashrafia Transport Contractor | 5586278 | 05.11.2024 | 90,022,815 |
| JO4012 | Transportation of Goods | Al-Ashrafia Transport Contractor | 5660031 | 05.12.2024 | 33,947,354 |
| JO4012 | Transportation of Goods | Al-Ashrafia Transport Contractor | 5848479 | 12.06.2025 | 5,788,545 |
| JO4012 | Transportation of Goods | Al-Ashrafia Transport Contractor | 5848480 | 12.06.2025 | 13,615,065 |
| **Total** | | | | | **159,227,525** |

Audit is of the view that non-production of mandatory transport documentation**,** absence of verification of dispatch and receipt quantities, and failure to maintain prescribed records constitute gross violation of contractual provisions. In

the absence of the required evidence, the authenticity, correctness, and admissibility of the expenditure could not be verified**,** rendering the entire payment irregular.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility for non-production of mandatory records, immediate production of complete tender and transport documentation for verification, and strengthening internal controls and record-keeping to ensure future compliance.

**(PDP-86/AIR-06)**

### 12.5.18 Improper Storage of Government Wheat Stocks in Open Areas in Violation of Procurement and Storage Policy – Rs 134.567 million

According to the Policy guidelines for wheat procurement campaign crop 2022-23 & 2023-24 issued by the food department vide letter No.SO(W)-7(30) & (31)/2022-23 & 2023-24/ Karachi dated 23rd February, 2023 & 18th March, 2024 at Para (vi). Procured wheat shall be stored properly, keeping in view of the safety and security of wheat stocks.

During the audit of following offices of the Food Department Sindh for the Financial Years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that wheat stocks valuing Rs 134.567 million were stored in open areas without any protective or precautionary measures. Audit scrutiny revealed that 803.099 metric tons of wheat under the control of the District Food Controller, Jamshoro were lying in open space at WPCs/PRCs without covered accommodation, while additional wheat stocks under the District Food Controller, Dadu were similarly stored in open areas at PRC Phulji and PRC Dadu, in clear violation of prescribed storage guidelines.

Audit examination further disclosed that the wheat stocks were left exposed to weather conditions, pests, contamination, and pilferage, significantly increasing the risk of deterioration and financial loss. No evidence was produced to show that temporary protective arrangements, tarpaulins, emergency shifting, or alternative covered storage options were arranged, despite the availability of policy guidance mandating safe and secure storage. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Jamshoro | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 02 | Wheat stock of 803.099 M.Tons was lying in open space at WPC/PRC without precautionary measures | 80.310 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Dadu | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 03 | Wheat stock was lying in the open at PRC Phulji and PRC Dadu without any protective measures | 54.257 |
| **Total** | | | | | **134.567** |

Audit is of the view that storage of Government wheat in open areas without protective measures constitutes serious negligence, weak stock management, and non-compliance with wheat procurement and storage policy, exposing Government assets to avoidable damage, contamination, pilferage, and financial loss.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate shifting of wheat to secure storage, strict compliance with storage policy, fixation of responsibility for negligent handling, and strengthening monitoring mechanisms to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-87)**

### 12.5.19 Unauthorized Procurement of Wheat from Brokers/Traders Instead of Growers – Rs 52.310 million

As per wheat procurement policy guidelines of 2022-23 and 2023-24, (i). The procurement of wheat shall be made from growers on first come first serve basis at the declared wheat procurement centers.

During the audit of following offices of Food Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year (s) 20217-18 to 2023-24, it was observed that wheat procurement amounting to Rs 52.310 million was made from brokers/traders in clear violation of the prescribed Wheat Procurement Policy. As per the policy, wheat is to be procured directly from the genuine growers on a first come, first served basis through designated procurement centers. The details are given as under: -

(Rs in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of entity | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Matiari | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 12 | 33.131 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, TM Khan | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | 09 | 19.179 |
| **Total** | | | | **52.310** |

Audit is of the view that procurement of wheat from brokers/traders, instead of directly from growers, is a clear violation of the approved Wheat Procurement Policy.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matter of the procurement.

**(PDP-14)**

### 12.5.20 Splitting of expenditure to avoid competitive bidding – Rs 35.951 million

According to Rule 12(1) of SPPR 2010, all proposed procurements for each financial year shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan. As per Rule-17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, Procurement over one hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language.

During the audit of various offices of Food Department, Government of Sindh for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 35.951 million was incurred on laboratory materials, advertising and publicity, and local purchases. The expenditure was split into multiple small amounts to avoid competitive bidding, in violation of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules (SPPR) 2010. Moreover, procurement of laboratory materials was carried out without maintaining essential records such as stock registers, without serial-numbered invoices, distribution and consumption records, handing-over reports, and inspection/quality verification reports. Similarly, printing and publicity material was procured without approval from the competent authority, without any evidence

regarding actual execution of the publicity campaigns, and without maintaining stock, usage, or distribution records. The details are given Annex-5 of Chapter-12.

Audit is of the view that the splitting of procurement to bypass competitive bidding, coupled with the absence of essential documentation reflects serious weaknesses in internal controls and non-compliance with SPPR 2010.

The matter was reported to the management during the months of July to August, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends strict compliance with SPPRA Rules 2010, ensuring all procurements follow competitive bidding without splitting, maintenance of complete documentation, and fixation of responsibility on those who bypassed procedures.

**(PDP-66)**

### 12.5.21 Unjustified purchase of scientific laboratory material without having expiry dates/ batch number - Rs 17.787 million

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that scientific laboratory materials amounting to Rs 17.787 million were procured and accepted without basic mandatory product identification and quality assurance information. Audit scrutiny revealed that manufacturing dates, expiry dates, and batch numbers were neither mentioned on invoices nor on delivery challans, rendering the traceability and shelf-life verification of the procured material impossible.

Further examination disclosed that no inspection or verification reports were available on record to confirm the quality, suitability, or conformity of the laboratory materials with required technical standards. Moreover, the management failed to provide any documentary evidence regarding the vendors' specialization, authorization, or credentials for supplying or importing scientific laboratory materials,

raising serious concerns regarding the legitimacy and technical competence of the suppliers.

Audit is of the view that procurement and acceptance of laboratory materials without verification of expiry dates, batch numbers, inspection reports, and vendor credentials constitute a serious lapse in internal controls, particularly in an organization entrusted with food testing, laboratory analysis, and public health protection. Such omissions expose the Authority to the risk of accepting expired, substandard, or unusable materials, potentially resulting in financial loss, compromised laboratory results, and reputational damage.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate verification of quality, batch traceability and expiry, fixation of responsibility for acceptance without mandatory documents, and strengthening procurement and inspection controls to ensure full technical and regulatory compliance.

**(PDP-90/AIR-08)**

### 12.5.22 Irregular expenditure on miscellaneous purchases – Rs 14.012 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "Every Government officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During the audit of following offices of the Food Department Sindh and Sindh Food Authority for the Financial Years 2020-21 to 2024-25, it was observed that miscellaneous purchases amounting to Rs 14.012 million were incurred without adherence to basic financial controls and procurement discipline. Audit scrutiny revealed that purchases were split into smaller amounts, demand requisitions were not obtained, and stock and consumption records were not maintained, making it impossible to verify the necessity, receipt, and utilization of the items procured. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 9 | Expenditure on miscellaneous items was incurred through splitting, with demand requisitions not obtained, stock and consumption accounts not maintained, invoices lacking references, distribution lists missing, large quantities purchased without justification, and sanction orders issued prior to invoice receipt | 11.931 |
| 2 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 25 | Repeated purchases without need assessment, identical vendor invoices, and absent stock or consumption records suggested that supplies may not have been delivered | 1.263 |
| 3 | Deputy Director Food, Sukkur Region, Sukkur | 2020-21 to 2024-25 | 16 | Items purchased were not entered in stock registers, and consumption records were not maintained | 0.593 |
| 4 | Director Food Sindh Karachi | 2024-25 | 11 | Office items were purchased without stock entries, consumption records, vendor receipts, or quotations | 0.225 |
| **Total** | | | | | **14.012** |

Further examination disclosed that vendor invoices lacked references, distribution lists were missing, and large quantities of items were procured without any justification or need assessment. Repeated purchases of similar items were made without assessing existing stock levels, while identical vendor invoices with the same format and particulars were observed, raising serious concerns regarding the authenticity of procurements and possible fictitious supplies.

Audit also noted that in multiple offices, items were neither entered in stock registers nor supported by consumption records, and in some cases, vendor receipts, quotations, and proof of delivery were altogether absent. Such deficiencies prevent verification of whether the goods were actually received and used for official purposes.

Audit is of the view that incurring expenditure on miscellaneous items without demand assessment, stock control, documentation, and transparent procurement procedures constitutes serious financial irregularity, reflects weak internal controls and poor financial management, and exposes Government funds to the risk of misuse or fictitious expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management during July to August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends detailed verification and physical confirmation of supplies, fixation of responsibility for undocumented expenditure, recovery where items cannot be authenticated, and strengthening procurement and stock controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-92)**

### 12.5.23 Non-collection of performance security – Rs 11.068 million

As per Rule-39 of Sindh Public Procurement Rules 2010, "Procuring Agency shall, in all procurement of goods, works and services, carried out through open competitive bidding, require security in the form of pay order or demand draft or bank guarantee, an amount sufficient to protect the procuring agency in case of breach of contract by the contractor or supplier or consultant, provided that the amount shall not be more than 10% of contract price".

As per Notification of award issued by Deputy Director Food Karachi the vendors were required to submit Performance Security @ 05% of value of the orders awarded to them.

During the audit of Deputy Director, Food Karachi, under the Food Department Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the contract for transportation of wheat from specified districts was awarded to National Logistics Cell at a total bid price of Rs 221.354 million. However, mandatory performance security amounting to Rs 11.068 million (5% of the contract value) was neither obtained nor placed on record at the time of award or execution of the contract.

Audit scrutiny revealed that despite clear requirements under SPPRA Rules and the award notification, the contractor was allowed to execute the contract and receive payments without furnishing performance security, thereby exposing the Government to financial risk in case of non-performance, delays, or contractual disputes. The omission of this essential safeguard indicates non-compliance with procurement rules and weak contract management controls.

Audit is of the view that allowing execution of the contract without collection of mandatory performance security amounts to undue favor to the contractor, reflects

serious lapse in enforcement of procurement safeguards, and compromises the Government's financial protection mechanism.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery/obtaining of the required performance security in accordance with SPPRA Rules, verification of compliance before release of any further payments, fixation of responsibility on the officials who failed to enforce the contractual and procurement requirements, and strengthening of contract award and monitoring controls to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-93/AIR-12)**

### 12.5.24 Irregular expenditure on purchase items – Rs 6.677 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "Every Government officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During the audit of Sindh Food Authority, Karachi, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 6.677 million was incurred on the purchase of IT equipment (Rs 3.844 million) and furniture (Rs 2.833 million). Audit scrutiny revealed that the expenditure was incurred without compliance with prescribed financial and procurement procedures.

It was observed that no supporting documentation was available indicating the purpose of procurement, intended deployment, location, or operational utilization of the items purchased. Warranty or guarantee cards were also not available on record. Requisitions or demand notes were not produced, and no inspection or verification committee was constituted to ascertain the quality and quantity of items received. Furthermore, fixed asset registers and inventory records were not maintained, making it impossible to verify the existence, custody, or utilization of the procured assets.

Audit further observed that items were procured from general order suppliers instead of specialized vendors, which raises concerns regarding quality, suitability, and cost-effectiveness. In several cases, invoices, quotations, and delivery challans lacked essential particulars, such as serial numbers, vendor stamps, and authorized

signatures, thereby undermining the authenticity of the transactions. Additionally, bills and payments were processed without obtaining the requisite approval or sanction orders from the competent authority, in violation of codal requirements.

Audit is of the view that non-observance of codal formalities, absence of basic procurement documentation, and failure to maintain asset records reflect weak internal controls and poor financial management, rendering the expenditure of Rs 6.677 million irregular and unauthenticated. The possibility of misuse or misappropriation of public funds cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends providing proper justification along with complete supporting record, fixation of responsibility on the officials who authorized and processed the expenditure without observing prescribed procedures, and strengthening of procurement, asset management, and approval controls to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-95/AIR-13)**

### 12.5.25 Doubtful procurement due to suspected collusive practices among vendors – Rs 6.490 million

As per SPPRA Rules 2010, the "Corrupt and Fraudulent Practices" means either one or any combination of the practices given below;

> (ii) "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain;
> (iv) "Fraudulent Practice" means any act or omission, including a misrepresentation, that knowingly or recklessly misleads, or attempts to mislead, a party to obtain a financial or other benefit or to avoid an obligation;

During the audit of Secretary, Food Department Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 6.490 million was incurred on purchase of various articles, repair works, and printing & stationery through quotation-based procurement. Audit scrutiny revealed serious

indicators of collusive and fraudulent practices, undermining the integrity of the procurement process.

It was observed that two vendors participating in the quotation process, namely M/s S.A.T Enterprises and M/s Smart Co., were owned by the same individual, Mr. Saleem Raza (NTN 9574070-5). Participation of related entities in the same procurement vitiates competition ab initio and defeats the purpose of obtaining competitive quotations. Furthermore, quotations and invoices submitted by all three General Order Suppliers were found to be identical computer-generated prints with the same formatting, font style, and layout, strongly indicating single-source preparation and manipulation of rates through collusive arrangements, rather than independent competitive bidding.

Audit further observed that no asset registers, stock records, or consumption statements were produced to confirm receipt, existence, or utilization of the procured items. This omission raises serious doubt regarding the genuineness of the procurement and creates the risk of fictitious purchases. The recurring pattern of documentation deficiencies and acceptance of dubious quotations suggests weak oversight and possible involvement of management in favoring particular vendors.

Audit is of the view that the procurement process lacked transparency, competitiveness, and independence, and exhibited clear indicators of collusive and fraudulent practices, in violation of the SPPRA Rules, 2010. Consequently, the expenditure of Rs 6.490 million is doubtful and unauthenticated, and the possibility of misuse of public funds cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting a detailed inquiry into the procurement process, fixation of responsibility on the officers who approved and processed the procurement without ensuring fair competition, verification of actual receipt and utilization of items, and initiation of disciplinary and legal action where collusive or fraudulent practices are established, besides strengthening procurement controls and vendor due-diligence mechanisms, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-67/AIR- 09)**

### 12.5.26 Undue favor to single supplier under the various heads – Rs 5.455 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "Every Government officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During the audit of Secretary, Food Department Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that procurement amounting to Rs 5.455 million under various heads of account was predominantly awarded to a single supplier, M/s S.A.T Enterprises. Analysis of expenditure patterns revealed that approximately 75% of total procurement across multiple categories including furniture, hardware, plant & machinery, uniforms, printing, and stationery was sourced from the same vendor.

Audit scrutiny further revealed that in several procurement categories, 100% of the expenditure was incurred with the same supplier, while in others the share ranged from 50% to 75%, demonstrating systematic concentration of procurement rather than incidental selection. No justification, market analysis, or comparative evaluation was available on record to explain repeated preference of a single vendor across diverse procurement categories, which ordinarily require engagement of multiple specialized suppliers.

Audit is of the view that concentration of procurement with a single supplier across various heads undermines transparency and fair competition, restricts market participation, and raises the risk of preferential treatment, collusive practices, and inefficient pricing. Such procurement practices violate the principles of financial propriety and value for money, and reflect weak procurement planning and ineffective supervisory oversight. Consequently, the expenditure of Rs 5.455 million is irregular and questionable.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends providing proper justification for repeated procurement from the same vendor, fixation of responsibility on officials who approved and processed procurement without ensuring fair competition, and strengthening of procurement planning, vendor rotation, and competitive sourcing mechanisms to

ensure transparency, economy, and value for money in future procurements, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-96/AIR-12)**

### 12.5.27 Irregular Engagement of Legal Services without Compliance with SPPRA Consultancy Procurement Rules- Rs 3.142 million

As per "Rule 61; Selection of Consultancy Services", of SPPR 2010, the selection of consultants shall be guided by the following considerations:
(1) Best quality of services available;
(2) Need for economy and efficiency;
(3) Need to give all qualified consultants an equal opportunity to compete;
(4) Encouragement of local consultants without any unfair competitive advantage; and
(5) Transparency in the selection process.
And as per Rule (66) procuring agency shall undertake the following steps but not limited to:
(1) Preparation of the Terms of Reference of the assignment;(2) Preparation of the cost estimate or budget of the assignment; (3) Public advertisement of Request for Expressions of Interest;(4) Short-listing of consultants; (5) Preparation and issuance of the Request for Proposal to the shortlisted consultants;(6) Preparation and submission of proposals by consultants; (7) Evaluation of technical proposals as per criteria given in the Request for Proposal; (8) Opening and evaluation of financial proposals as per criteria given in the Request for Proposal; (9) Contract negotiations, as provided in the selection method; (10) Award and signing of the contract between the procuring agency and the Consultant.
And as per Rule(67), every procuring agency, for the selection of consultant(s), shall set up a Consultant Selection Committee.

During the audit of Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 3.142 million was incurred on account of legal charges without following the mandatory consultancy procurement procedures prescribed under SPPRA Rules. Audit scrutiny revealed that no competitive process was carried out for the engagement of legal services, depriving other qualified consultants of the opportunity to compete and rendering the selection process non-transparent.

Further examination disclosed that no agreement or contract was available on record to define the scope of legal work, duration of engagement, fee structure, or terms and conditions of services. Additionally, no progress reports, performance

reports, case files, court orders, legal opinions, or litigation summaries were attached with the bills to substantiate that legal services were actually rendered against the payments made. In the absence of such documentation, the authenticity, necessity, and value for money of the expenditure could not be established.

Audit is of the view that incurring expenditure on legal services without compliance with SPPRA Rules, without a formal contract, and without documentary evidence of services rendered constitutes a serious financial irregularity, reflects weak internal controls and poor financial governance, and exposes public funds to the risk of misuse or unjustified payments.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends verification of the legal services claimed through production of complete case records and supporting documents, obtaining and regularizing formal agreements where justified, fixing responsibility on the officials who authorized and processed payments in violation of SPPRA Rules, and ensuring that all future procurement of legal or consultancy services is carried out strictly in accordance with prescribed procurement procedures, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-98/AIR-18)**

### 12.5.28 Shortage of 1,803 Wheat Bags due to Discrepancy Between Procurement and Stock Records

As per Appendix-II of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I and appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other Government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of District Food Controller Thatta, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that as per date-wise bank-wise wheat procurement records (Form-08 & 09) a total 40,000 wheat bags were procured during wheat crop 2023-24, However, the stock availability position furnished by the department reflected only

38,197 wheat bags in stock. This resulted in a shortage of 1,803 wheat bags, indicating a discrepancy between the procurement and physical stock records.

Audit is of the view that the discrepancy of 1,803 wheat bags between the procurement and the available stock reflects poor inventory control and lack of proper reconciliation practices. This variation may indicate possible misappropriation or inaccurate record-keeping.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting an investigation to determine the cause of the shortage of 1,803 wheat bags and fix responsibility on the officials at fault.

**(PDP-31 / AIR-19)**

### 12.5.29 Irregular expenditure on repair work – Rs 15.875 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During the audit of various offices of the Food Department, Government of Sindh for the financial years 2020-21 to 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 15.875 million was incurred on repair and maintenance of, vehicles, machinery, furniture, office building and other articles without observing basic financial and documentation requirements. Repairs were carried out without requisitions, work orders, through general order suppliers instead of specialized workshops, on the basis of identical or non-genuine invoices, and without completion certificates, acknowledgements, or proper bills. Repair and maintenance expenditures on office building were split to avoid open competitive bidding, with repeated and unjustified works. Repair, dead stock, history and old-parts registers were not maintained, vehicle details were often missing, and stock/consumption records were not available, rendering the expenditure unverifiable and indicating doubtful payments. The details are given at Annex-6 of Chapter-12.

Audit is of the view that the expenditure incurred on repair and maintenance without requisitions, work orders, completion certificates, proper invoices, or

maintenance of mandatory registers reflects weak internal controls, poor financial discipline, and non-compliance with prescribed procedures.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends instituting strict adherence to financial and procurement controls by ensuring that all repair and maintenance work is authorized and documented besides responsibility be fixed on officials who failed to enforce mandatory procedures.

**(PDP-91)**

### 12.5.30 Weak Enforcement of Accountability and Ineffective Control Measures Resulting in Persistent Wheat Misappropriation – Rs 5,441.818 million

As per Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by the Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other Government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence."

During the audit of the various offices of the Food Department Sindh for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that cases of wheat misappropriation and shortages amounting to Rs 5,441.818 million were neither effectively investigated nor recovered, despite identification of shortages, issuance of show-cause notices, and even imposition of departmental penalties in certain cases. Audit scrutiny revealed serious weaknesses in monitoring, accountability enforcement, recovery mechanisms, and supervisory oversight, allowing misappropriation cases to remain unresolved for years.

Audit examination disclosed that 16 officials were dismissed or removed from service on account of confirmed wheat shortages or misappropriation at various PRCs/WPCs; however, no effective steps were taken to recover losses or pursue criminal proceedings, despite establishment of responsibility through departmental action. At PRC Waggan Road Godown, Larkana, a shortage involving 16,266 jute bags and 158,076 PP bags (10,165.512 metric tons) of wheat for crop year 2017-18, valuing Rs 834.467 million, was reported on 05-08-2021 against Mr. Wajid Ali

Bhutto, Food Inspector, DFC Larkana. Despite the lapse of several years, a show-cause notice was issued only on 11-07-2024, and the case remains undecided, demonstrating unjustified delay and ineffective enforcement.

Audit further observed that ten additional cases of wheat misappropriation and shortages, amounting to Rs 727.711 million, were reported during current and previous years at WPC/PRCs Karam Pur, Kandh Kot, Nauabad (Sanghar), Johi (Dadu), T.J. Shaheed (Dadu), Sikandarabad/Choondiko, Setharja (Sukkur), Thatta, Rasoolabad (Kashmore–Kandhkot), and Kashmore, with no evidence of recovery or case finalization. In another case, Mr. Muhammad Yousuf Malik, Food Inspector/Incharge PRCs Kashmore, was served a show-cause notice for bad storage and damage of wheat involving 967 jute bags affected by weevil and discoloration (Rs 79.379 million) and 650 PP bags completely damaged (Rs 26.679 million), totaling Rs 106.058 million. Despite the Competent Authority's observations, the case was neither finalized nor followed by recovery action. Moreover, physical verification shortages totaling 518.400 metric tons of wheat, valuing Rs 51.840 million, were identified at PRC D.M. Shah, PRC Tando Masti Khan, WPC Ripri, and WPC Sobhodero, yet no recovery or disciplinary action was initiated. It was also observed that 10,000 PP bags issued during procurement year 2022-23 remained outstanding against a WPC Incharge, with no recovery or accountability measures enforced. The details are given at Annex-7 of Chapter-12.

Audit is of the view that persistent non-recovery of misappropriated wheat, prolonged pendency of cases, failure to finalize disciplinary proceedings, and non-initiation of legal action constitute serious violations of financial discipline and accountability obligations. These lapses reflect gross negligence, weak internal controls, and ineffective supervisory oversight, and have exposed Government wheat stocks to a massive financial loss amounting to Rs 5,441.818 million.

The matter was reported to the management during July–August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate initiation of recovery proceedings for misappropriated wheat, fixation of personal responsibility on officials found negligent or complicit, expeditious finalization of pending inquiries and disciplinary cases, initiation of criminal proceedings where warranted, and strengthening of monitoring, stock verification, and accountability mechanisms to safeguard Government wheat stocks and prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-76)**

### 12.5.31 Loss to Government due to Negligent Storage, Delayed Fumigation, and Improper Safeguarding of Wheat Stocks – Rs 3,392.370 million

According to the Policy guidelines for wheat procurement campaign crop 2022-2023 and 2023-24, Para (vi) "Procured wheat shall be stored properly, keeping in view the safety & security of wheat stock. The entire space available in in the official godowns will be exhausted & private godowns shall be hired to store maximum wheat stock in the covered accommodation at the rate approved by the respective rent assessment/procurement commodities; and Para (xiv) the cleanliness of godowns should be ensured with fumigation and spray to store newly procured wheat.

During the audit of various offices of the Food Department Sindh for the Financial Years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that wheat stocks valuing Rs 3,392.370 million were damaged and rendered unfit for human consumption due to poor storage practices, delayed or non-fumigation, uncovered stacking, retention of underweight wheat, and lack of precautionary measures. Audit scrutiny revealed that 20,622.291 metric tons of wheat transported to Karachi were found damaged and unfit for consumption. Additional losses were sustained due to open and uncovered storage, delayed fumigation, and continued retention of substandard wheat, reflecting disregard of prescribed storage protocols. The details are given at Annex-8 of Chapter-12.

Further audit examination disclosed that 10,362.980 metric tons of wheat in Dadu region were damaged due to lack of precautionary measures and managerial negligence, while 19,668.384 metric tons of wheat in Hyderabad and Sukkur regions were also reported damaged, indicating systemic failure to implement safety and preservation measures across multiple regions. These losses occurred despite the existence of clear policy instructions and established storage procedures, demonstrating ineffective supervision and weak internal controls.

Audit is of the view that large-scale damage to wheat stocks was the direct result of negligence, poor planning, and failure to enforce prescribed storage and fumigation requirements, leading to a substantial and avoidable loss to the Government. The magnitude and recurrence of losses across regions reflect serious lapses in custodial responsibility and accountability mechanisms within the department.

The matter was reported to the management during July to August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility for negligence, initiating recovery where applicable, strengthening monitoring and stock preservation, and enforcing strict accountability to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-77)**

### 12.5.32 Non-achievement of wheat procurement targets – Rs 2,709.650 million

As per the Annual Wheat Procurement targets for 2020 to 2024 notified by the Food Department, Government of Sindh, each District Food Controller and Regional Office is responsible for ensuring the achievement of the procurement targets assigned to them.

During the audit of various offices of the Food Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2020-21 to 2024-25, it was observed that the approved wheat procurement targets were consistently not achieved, resulting in short procurement valuing Rs 2,709.650 million. In the case of District Food Controller, Dadu, wheat procurement targets fixed for the years 2022-23 to 2024-25 were short-achieved by 27.10%, despite a target of 100,000 metric tons, which the department itself categorized as negligence. However, no disciplinary or corrective action was initiated against the concerned procurement officials. Similarly, under the jurisdiction of Deputy Director Food, Sukkur Region, procurement targets were also not achieved, with shortfalls of 16.86% in 2020-21, 41.96% in 2021-22, and 42.40% in 2022-23, reflecting a persistent pattern of weak planning, poor execution, and ineffective supervision. The details are given at Annex-9 of Chapter-12.

Audit is of the view that continued failure to achieve Government-approved procurement targets, coupled with absence of any accountability mechanism, indicates serious weaknesses in performance management, monitoring, and internal controls. The short achievement directly undermines Government food security objectives, distorts procurement planning, and exposes the province to risks of supply shortfall and market instability. The lack of action against responsible officials further reflects tolerance of inefficiency and poor governance within the procurement framework.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility for non-achievement of targets, conducting performance reviews, and strengthening monitoring and accountability to ensure future compliance with approved procurement targets.

**(PDP-78)**

**Note:** The issue was also reported earlier in Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, vide para number 12.5.7 and 13.5.2, respectively having financial impact of Rs 32,024.072 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

### 12.5.33 Irregular issuance of Wheat to Traders - Rs 874.896 million

As per Sindh Food Authority Regulation 2018 Part-III for licensing & Registration duly filled/complete in all respect with the approval of DG Sindh Food Authority.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo for the Financial Year (s) 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that 79,536 bags of wheat were issued to traders for open market sale instead of being issued to register Atta Chakkies or Flour mills as required under the prescribed policy. Moreover, the issuance was made without obtaining prior approval from the competent authority.

Audit is of the view that due to issuance of Wheat to the traders open in the market resulted violation of the procurement policy.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification into the matter, besides fixing responsibility upon the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-48 / AIR-15)**

### 12.5.34 Irregular Creation of Avoidable Financial Liabilities in Violation of Budgetary Discipline– Rs 393.410 million

As per Rule-134 of Sindh Budget Manual, “all charges must be paid and drawn at once and under no circumstances they may be allowed to stand over to be paid from the grants of another year”.

During the audit of following offices of the Food Department Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that avoidable financial liabilities amounting to Rs 393.410 million were created due to weak planning and non-compliance with budgetary rules. Audit scrutiny revealed that transportation charges amounting to Rs 261.170 million relating to 74,760.392 metric tons of wheat (Crop 2024-25) dispatched to Karachi by transporters up to June, 2025 were not paid during the same financial year, despite the services having been rendered. The non-payment resulted in the creation of liabilities to be carried forward to the next financial year, in direct contravention of Rule 134 of the Sindh Budget Manual. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Director, Food Karachi | 2024-25 | 3 | 74,760.392 metric tons of wheat (Crop 2024-25) was dispatched by transporters to Karachi up to June, 2025, but transportation charges were not paid during the financial year creating avoidable financial liability | 261.170 |
| 2 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 20 | An unnecessary liability was created by hiring three godowns at Pipri despite sufficient space being available in departmental godowns | 132.240 |
| **Total** | | | | | **393.410** |

Further audit examination disclosed that an additional avoidable liability of Rs 132.240 million was created due to the unjustified hiring of three private godowns at Pipri, despite the availability of sufficient storage space in departmental godowns. The hiring of private facilities without first utilizing available Government storage reflects poor planning, inefficient resource utilization, and unnecessary financial burden on the public exchequer.

Audit is of the view that creation of avoidable liabilities through non-payment of transportation charges and unjustified hiring of private godowns reflects weak financial management, ineffective planning, and poor adherence to budgetary discipline, resulting in distortion of financial statements and potential pressure on future budgets.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends timely settlement of expenditures within the financial year, avoidance of unjustified liabilities, fixation of responsibility for violations, and optimal use of departmental resources before engaging private facilities.

**(PDP-83)**

### 12.5.35 Loss due to damage of Wheat Stock - Rs 306.828 million

According to Appendix-18-A, Section-I of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-II, states that "Means should be devised to ensure that every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of following offices of the Food Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year (s) 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that wheat valuing Rs 306.828 million was found damaged due to infestation by live weevils, extremely poor hygienic storage conditions (with presence of dust and dirt) and damage by rain. Furthermore, the physical verification reports indicated that the wheat was in highly deteriorated and unfit condition, yet no action was taken by the department against the officials responsible, nor was any recovery initiated from those at fault, resulting in a significant loss to the public exchequer. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of entity | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Mirpurkhas | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 02 | 277.070 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Matiari | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 04 | 18.273 |
| 3 | District Food Controller, Ghotki | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 08 | 10.625 |
| 4 | District Food Controller, Badin | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 05 | 0.860 |
| **Total** | | | | **306.828** |

Audit is of the view that the damage of wheat stock reflects gross negligence, ineffective supervision and a serious breakdown of internal controls with the Food Department.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the department initiate an inquiry to fix responsibility for the damage of wheat stock and take immediate action to recover the from those found at fault.

**(PDP-53)**

### 12.5.36 Irregular Release of Wheat to Blacklisted/ Defaulter Flour Mill – Rs 233.736 million

As per released policy No.FP/release of wheat /2022/1134 dated 28.09.2022 Para (ix). The flour mills found defaulters in any kind of misappropriation of Govt. wheat /irregularity in payment of Govt. dues such as cost of wheat and markup would not be released. AND as per letter No.1306 dated 06.10.2023 issued by District Food Controller communicated to Deputy Director Food, Shaheed Benazirabad Region that the M/s Mehmoodia Flour Mill, Old Paddidan was blacklisted by the court and removed from Government roaster due to failure to deposit the easy installments of 180 days credit wheat issue in the year 2019.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Naushahro Feroze for the Financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that 34,244 bags of wheat pertaining to crop year 2021, amounting to Rs 233.736 million were released to M/S Mehmoodia Flour Mill, old Padidan despite of already blacklisted by the court due to non-deposit of outstanding amount of wheat received under the 180 credits during the financial year 2019-20.

Audit is of the view that undue favor was extended to the flour mill by violating the court orders and wheat release Policy, 2022.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification into the matter under intimation to audit besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-33 / AIR-02)**

### 12.5.37 Irregular Release of Grant-in-Aid without Utilization Verification and Financial Accountability – Rs 200.000 million

As per Para-9 of Grant-in-Aid Rules, 2021, Procedure for award of Grant-in-aid. (5) The Grant sanctioning authorities should not only take into account the

internally generated resources while regulating the award of Grant but should consider laying down targets for internal resources generation by the Grantee Institutions or Organizations every financial year, particularly where Grants are given on recurring basis every year. (6) When recurring Grant-in-aid are sanctioned to the same Institution or Organization for the same purpose, the unspent balance of the previous Grant and bank balance should be taken into account in sanctioning the subsequent Grant.

During the audit of Secretary, Food Department Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that a total amount of Rs 200.000 million was released as Grant-in-Aid to Sindh Food Authority through four separate cheques during the year. Audit scrutiny revealed that the said grants were released without obtaining any utilization reports, financial statements, bank statements, cheque registers, or details of unspent balances from the grantee authority. There was also no evidence on record to show that the Food Department assessed the availability of unspent balances from previous grants or evaluated the internal resource generation of the Sindh Food Authority prior to sanctioning the subsequent installments.

Audit further observed that there is no established mechanism or practice within the Food Department to require or scrutinize fund utilization reports from the Sindh Food Authority, despite the fact that the authority receives substantial recurring grants every financial year. The absence of financial reporting, reconciliation of bank balances, and verification of actual utilization of funds seriously impairs financial transparency and accountability and defeats the very purpose of grant oversight envisaged under the Grant-in-Aid Rules. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cheque# | Payment Date | G/L Descp | Vendor No | Vendor Name | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5472530 | 12.08.2024 | To Others | 30774271 | Sindh Food Authority | 50,000,000 |
| 5538537 | 25.10.2024 | | 30774271 | | 50,000,000 |
| 5844110 | 12.06.2025 | | 30774271 | | 50,000,000 |
| 5844111 | 12.06.2025 | | 30774271 | | 50,000,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | **200,000,000** |

Audit is of the view that release of recurring grants without verification of utilization, assessment of unspent balances, or review of financial statements constitutes a clear violation of Grant-in-Aid Rules, 2021, reflects weak financial oversight, and exposes public funds to the risk of misuse, misallocation, or accumulation of idle balances outside the Government account.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends obtaining complete utilization and financial records, reconciling all grants, fixing responsibility for non-compliance with Grant-in-Aid Rules, and enforcing mandatory verification before future releases.

**(PDP-84/AIR-19)**

### 12.5.38 Non-reconciliation of wheat stocks – Rs 199.111 million

As per Clause-iii of the Budget Communication Letter issued by the Food Department, Government of Sindh dated 12-06-2023, payment to contractors is admissible only upon production of reconciliation certificates. Furthermore, clause-vi stipulates that no payment shall be made without reconciliation of wheat stocks and confirmation of "No Dues" for each contractor. Further, under Rule-34 of the Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) must conduct timely reconciliation of accounts and stock figures with concerned offices to ensure the accuracy and authenticity of reported balances.

During the audit of following offices of Food Department Sindh for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 199.111 million were released without compliance with mandatory reconciliation requirements in respect of wheat transportation and inter-district dispatches at Karachi. Audit scrutiny revealed that transportation charges amounting to Rs 197.823 million were paid by the Deputy Director Food, Karachi, without obtaining reconciliation certificates and without reconciling wheat stocks with the concerned districts, in clear violation of budgetary instructions and financial rules. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Director, Food Karachi | 2024-25 | 7 | Payments were made to the contractor for transportation charges without obtaining reconciliation certificates or reconciling wheat stocks with the respective districts | 197.823 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Dadu | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 9 | Reconciliation of wheat dispatch from DFC Dadu with DFC Hyderabad revealed a short receipt of 12.882 M.Tons of wheat for crop 2023-24 | 1.288 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Deputy Director, Food Karachi | 2024-25 | 10 | A total of 124,336.088 metric tons of wheat stock (Crop 2024-25) was received from various districts up to June, 2025; however, the quantity was not reconciled with the dispatch records of the concerned districts by the Storage and Enforcement Officer | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **199.111** |

It was further observed that reconciliation between wheat dispatch records of District Food Controller (DFC) Dadu and receipt records of DFC Hyderabad disclosed a short receipt of 12.882 metric tons of wheat for crop year 2023-24, involving an amount of Rs 1.288 million, which remained unresolved. Additionally, a substantial quantity of 124,336.088 metric tons of wheat stock (Crop 2024-25) received from various districts up to June, 2025 was not reconciled with the dispatch records of the originating districts by the Storage and Enforcement Officer, creating serious doubts regarding the accuracy, completeness, and integrity of stock records.

Audit is of the view that release of transportation payments without reconciliation, failure to verify inter-district wheat dispatches and receipts, and non-reconciliation of large volumes of wheat stocks reflect serious weaknesses in internal controls, deficient contract management, and ineffective stock verification mechanisms. These lapses expose Government wheat stocks to risk of loss, misappropriation, and misstatement, and undermine transparency and accountability in the management of a strategically sensitive commodity.

The matter was reported to the management during July–August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate reconciliation of dispatch and receipt records, settlement of shortages, fixation of responsibility for unauthorized payments, recovery of losses where applicable, and strengthening stock and payment controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-85)**

### 12.5.39 Non-compliance with policy guideline by 24% of sale of wheat from WPCs – Rs 144.449 million

As per wheat release policy 2021, policy guideline for wheat procurement campaign 2020-21, issued by the Director Food, Government of Sindh vide letter no WB/01(27) issue price /2020-21 255 dated01.11.2021. states that:

(I) Wheat stock placed at WPCs and open spaces are to be cleared in first instances".

(II) It has been observed that some of the DFCs have issued allocation from the PRCs, while wheat stocks are available at their WPCs and open space such practice being sheer violation of the Wheat Releases Policy, shall warrants disciplinary & criminal proceeding against the officers violating the policy.

And

As per Para No.(V) of wheat released policy guideline for sale of wheat campaign 2021-22 issued by the Deputy Director Food, SBA Region vide letter no FP/release of wheat /2022/11134 dated 28.09.2022 stated that "In the first instance the stock which are lying in open spaces at WPCs, rented places authorized by the competent authority and PRCs and vulnerable stock as per S-III form, will be released.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Naushahro Feroze for the Financial Year (s) 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that wheat amounting to Rs 144.449 million was released from the Wheat Procurement Centers (WPCs), whereas wheat amount Rs 470.026 million was issued from the Provincial Reserve Centers (PRCs) for the crop year 2021-22. This indicates that only 24% of the total wheat sale was made through WPCs, while the remaining 76% was issued from PRCs. The practice is in clear violation of the policy guidelines for crop year 2021-22.

Audit is of the view that the management failed to observe the Wheat Release Policy which resulted in wastage of wheat stored in WPCs and procedural lapses indicate financial indiscipline and lack of administrative control in the department.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter may be investigated besides fixing responsibility for the non-compliance with the policy guidelines regarding the issuance of wheat from Wheat Procurement Centers (WPCs).

**(PDP-37 / AIR-07)**

### 12.5.40 Management's Negligence in Addressing Wheat Shortage and Recovery – Rs 93.698 million

As per Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by the government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence."

During the audit of Secretary, Food Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, a review of the center-wise stock position revealed a shortage of 732.045 metric tons of wheat, valued at Rs 93.698 million. Furthermore, the management has failed to initiate any investigation, nor was corrective actions taken against the responsible Wheat Procurement Center (WPCs), Provincial Reserve Center (PRCs) or District Controller. Despite the substantial monetary loss to the public exchequer, no recovery efforts or accountability measures have been implemented. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Name of Center | Procurement (M.Ton) | Total stock available | Dispatched Weight (M.Ton) | Closing balance | Shortage (M.Ton) | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waris Ghambir-II | 500.000 | 500.000 | 373.760 | 0 | 126.240 | 16.158 |
| Pir jo Goth | 1,500.000 | 1,500.000 | 1,274.452 | 0 | 225.548 | 28.870 |
| Ripri | 2,500.000 | 2,500.000 | 2,415.214 | 0 | 84.786 | 10.852 |
| Bhango Bihan | 4,528.300 | 4,528.300 | 4,356.497 | 0 | 171.803 | 21.990 |
| Karoondi | 1,500.000 | 1,500.000 | 1,401.407 | 0 | 98.593 | 12.619 |
| Nehal Khan Lashari | 753.600 | 753.600 | 728.525 | 0 | 25.075 | 3.209 |
| **Total** | | | | | **732.045** | **93.698** |

Audit is of the view that the shortage of 732.045 metric tons of wheat, valued at Rs 93.698 million**,** reflects a serious failure in inventory management and oversight within the Department. Despite the significant financial loss, the absence of any inquiry, recovery action, or accountability indicates gross negligence by the management.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends initiating a thorough investigation into the shortage of 732.045 metric tons of wheat, valued at Rs. 93.698 million, to identify and hold accountable the responsible WPCs/PRCs.

**(PDP-28 / AIR-11)**

### 12.5.41 Loss to Government Due to Wheat Issuance at Old Rates - Rs 36.812 million

As per wheat release policy for crop years 2021-22 vide letter No.SO(W)-4(10)/2021-22/release/1784 dated 14 October,20221, sates that (i) The issue price of wheat (i/c coat of bardan ) will be Rs4,875/100kg bags as notified by department's letter vide No. SO W1-4(10)2021-22/release dated 14.10.2021 and (ii) Release of wheat will start from 16.10.2021.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Naushahro Feroze for the Financial Year (s) 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that wheat amounting to Rs 114.312 million was released to M/S Hina Flour Mill, Moro at old rates prior to the promulgation of the Wheat Policy and issuance of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for the month of October 2021. As a result, 62,000 polypropylene (PP) bags of wheat were released at the old issue rate of Rs 3,687.50 per 100 kg bag (equivalent to 1,843.75 bags), instead of the revised rate of Rs 4,875 per 100 kg bag (which would have equated to 2,437.50 PP bags). This deviation from the notified rate structure resulted in a financial loss of Rs 36.812 million to the government. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| At Sr. No. of PC-07 | CV No. & date | Name of party | Month | PP bags | Tones | Rate per PP bag (3,687.5 claimed) | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 01.10.21 | M/s Hina Flour Mill, Moro | Octber,2021 | 10,000 | 500 | 1,843.75 | 18.437 |
| 17 | 01.10.21 | | | 6,000 | 300 | 1,843.75 | 11.062 |
| 18 | 05.10.21 | | | 6,000 | 300 | 1,843.75 | 11.062 |
| 19 | 07.10.21 | | | 10,000 | 500 | 1,843.75 | 18.437 |
| 20 | 11.10.21 | | | 10,000 | 500 | 1,843.75 | 18.437 |
| 21 | 12.10.21 | | | 10,000 | 500 | 1,843.75 | 18.437 |
| 22 | 14.10.21 | | | 10,000 | 500 | 1,843.75 | 18.437 |
| Total realized amount on old rate i.e., (62000x1843.75/PP) bag) [3687.50 /100 kg] | | | | 62,000 | 3,100 | | **114.312** |
| Total (62,000 PP begs x 2437.5/PP bag) | | | | | | | **151.125** |
| Loss on sale of wheat | | | | | | | **36.812** |

Audit is of the view that issuance of wheat before release of new policy, reflects undue favor to the flour mill by sale of wheat at old rates.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires recovery of differential amount besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-32 / AIR-01)**

### 12.5.42 Governance Lapses in Wheat Management Leading to Risk of Misappropriation of Wheat Stocks – Rs 7.500 million

According to Rule-13 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every controlling officer must satisfy himself not only that adequate provisions exist within the departmental organization for systematic internal checks calculated to prevent and detect errors and irregularities in the financial proceedings of its subordinate officers and to guard against waste and loss of public money and stores but also that the prescribed checks are effectively applied".

During the audit of Secretary, Food Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for FY 2024–25, serious instances of mismanagement and internal control failures were observed. These included poor safeguarding of wheat stocks, uncovered and underweight wheat, storage in private bags, advance billing without payment, unauthorized absence of responsible custodians, and prolonged non-finalization of disciplinary cases.

Specific instances noted include: wheat stored in private bags and found underweight at PRC Rohri; uncovered and underweight wheat reported at PRC Mahesro; advance billing and non-payment at PRCs Sobhodero, Sagyoon, Hingorja (Khairpur) and WPC-PRC Pirjo Goth; procurement of large wheat stocks followed by unauthorized absence of the responsible official at PRC Kotri Jamshoro; absence of the designated custodian at PRC Khudabad (Dadu); and serious allegations of bribery involving officials at WPC Deparja, TK Jatoi. In most cases, neither the quantity involved nor the financial loss was assessed or reported.

Audit is of the view that widespread irregularities, absence of loss assessment, weak custodial arrangements, and failure to pursue disciplinary and recovery proceedings demonstrate systemic weaknesses in governance, ineffective supervision,

and lack of accountability**.** The continued pendency of cases and non-enforcement of control measures expose Government wheat stocks to high risk of misappropriation, deterioration, and financial loss, and undermine public confidence in the department's ability to safeguard strategic commodities.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025**;** however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends strengthening internal controls and supervision, conducting time-bound inquiries, assessing and recovering losses, fixing responsibility on delinquent officials6, and enforcing strict compliance with prescribed procedures to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-94/1AIR-07)**

### 12.5.43 Non-declaration of captured wheat 610 bags in Karachi –Rs 6.100 million

According to Para 40-B Appendix 18-A (1) SFR volume-I "Means should be advised to ensure that every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of District Food Controller, Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo for the Financial Year (s) 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that 610 bags of wheat, valued at Rs 10,000 per bag, totaling Rs 6.100 million was captured from a private transporter in Karachi. However, the captured wheat stock was not declared in the daily wheat procurement report.

Audit is of the view that due to non-declaration of captured wheat stocks in daily wheat procurement report chances of theft could not be ruled out, which reflect prevalence of weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of captured wheat stock/bags besides an inquiry may be initiated against the responsible for this negligence.

**(PDP-47 / AIR12)**

### 12.5.44 Non-Imposition of Penalty on Captured Wheat

According to Section 6 of the West Pakistan Foodstuffs (Control) Act 1958, "If any person contravenes any order made under Section 3, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both."

During the audit of following offices of the Food Department, Government of Sindh, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year (s) 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that wheat stock 745.6 M. Tons was captured during the officially prohibited procurement period. However, no fines or penalties were imposed by the DFC on those involved in the illegal transportation of wheat. Furthermore, no criminal proceedings were initiated against the transporters or traders from whom the wheat stock was seized. Moreover, the mode of payment for the captured stock, as well as the details of the centers or district sources through which the stock was recorded or adjusted, were not provided. The details are given as under:

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Quantity (M. Tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Mirpurkhas | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 11 | 539.800 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Badin | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 09 | 205.800 |
| **Total** | | | | **745.600** |

Audit is of the view that the failure of District Food Controllers to take any punitive or legal action against the illegal transportation of wheat during the banned procurement period constitutes a serious violation of administrative and regulatory responsibilities. The absence of imposed fines, non-initiation of criminal proceedings, and lack of transparency regarding the payment and adjustment of captured stock raises concerns regarding weak internal controls and mismanagement.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing of the responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-09)**

### 12.5.45 Financial Loss due to Prolonged Retention of Wheat Stock from 2017-18 Crop

As per wheat policy guidelines issued every year regarding the "substandard quality/damaged weevilled wheat and the wheat containing dust etc shall not be accepted, failing which concerned center In-charge and District Food Controller will be held responsible".

During the audit of District Food Controller, Matiari for the Financial Year 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that 320 PP bags of wheat, approximately 15.672 Metric Tons pertaining to the 2017-18 crop year, were still retained in storage at the PRC Bhale Dino Kaka. This prolonged storage, well beyond the standard shelf life of wheat, poses a high risk of quality deterioration due to factors such as moisture, infestation by weevils, or other environmental conditions, potentially rendering the wheat unfit for human consumption.

Audit is of the view that the management was required to dispose of or utilize the old stock in a timely manner reflects poor inventory control and may have resulted in the loss of valuable food resources.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends action may be taken against retention of old stock besides responsibility may be fixed against the persons at fault.

**(PDP-51 / AIR23)**

### 12.5.46 Non-compliance with statutory financial and reporting requirements under the Sindh Food Authority Act, 2016

According to Section-52 of the Sindh Food Authority Act, 2016, the Authority shall maintain proper accounts and records relating to its income, expenditures, assets and liabilities, and shall prepare annual financial statements including balance sheet and income & expenditure accounts. The Authority is also required to approve its annual budget in the prescribed manner, and no expenditure shall be incurred without budgetary provision. Section 11(1) further requires the Director General to submit annual budget proposals to the Authority.

Section-54 of the Sindh Food Authority Act, 2016 requires the Authority to submit an Annual Performance Report to Government within three months of the close of a financial year, which shall include statements of accounts, audit reports, work performed, activities undertaken, and proposed projects.

Rule-53 of the Sindh Food Authority Rules, 2016 requires that, in addition to audit by Auditor-General of Pakistan, the Authority shall cause its accounts to be audited annually by a Chartered Accountant or a firm of Chartered Accountants. The Authority is bound to take remedial action in light of the audit report and intimate the Government accordingly.

During the audit of Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the Authority failed to comply with mandatory statutory obligations prescribed under the Sindh Food Authority Act, 2016. Audit scrutiny revealed that key financial records were not maintained, including monthly income and expenditure statements with reconciliations, asset and liability registers, annual financial statements, and approved budget proposals. As a result, the financial position and operational accountability of the Authority could not be ascertained.

It was further observed that the Annual Performance Report, required under Section 54 of the Act for submission to the Government within the prescribed timeframe, was neither prepared nor submitted during the audit period. Additionally, the mandatory annual external audit by a Chartered Accountant, as required under Rule 53 of the Sindh Food Authority Rules, 2016, was not conducted, and no remedial action was taken on observations raised in the previous external audit for FY 2021-22, indicating continued disregard for statutory oversight mechanisms. The details are given at Annex-10 of Chapter-12.

Audit is of the view that non-maintenance of mandatory financial records, non-preparation and non-submission of statutory reports, and failure to conduct external audit constitute serious violations of the Sindh Food Authority Act, 2016, and reflect weak internal controls, poor financial governance, and lack of accountability. These lapses undermine transparency, legislative oversight, and effective regulation, and expose the Authority to financial, administrative, and reputational risks.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate compliance with statutory requirements, maintenance of prescribed records, timely budgeting and external audit, implementation of audit recommendations, submission of performance reports, and fixation of responsibility for persistent non-compliance.

**(PDP-99)**

### 12.5.47 Poor Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Oversight of ADP Schemes due to Poor Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Oversight

According to Planning Manual, Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh Para 9.3 (ii) Administrative Departments should resolve the issues / bottle-necks being faced in implementation of the schemes such as expiration of plan period, delay in issuance of A.A, un-satisfactory report by M&EC, non-submission of DROs for revenue component and revision of PC-I in case of any change in the cost and scope of the schemes.

During the audit of Secretary, Food Department Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed from the reports of the Monitoring & Evaluation Cell (MEC) of the Planning & Development Department that the implementation performance of certain Annual Development Programme (ADP) schemes of the Food Department was rated "unsatisfactory" in terms of both file management and execution of projects. The schemes included ADP No.1094 (Construction of Open Platforms/Plinth for Grain Storage in Sindh – SDG-2) and ADP No.1095 (Construction of District Food Controller Offices, Residences, Security Towers and Compound Walls).

Audit scrutiny revealed that despite inclusion of these schemes in the ADP and allocation of development resources, the Administrative Department failed to ensure effective planning, timely decision-making, proper documentation, and compliance with prescribed project management procedures. The unsatisfactory MEC rating reflects deficient oversight, weak coordination with executing agencies, and failure to remove procedural and administrative bottlenecks, contrary to the responsibilities assigned under the Planning Manual.

Audit is of the view that unsatisfactory implementation and weak management of development schemes undermine the objectives of the ADP, adversely affect service delivery, and increase the risk of cost overruns, time overruns, wasteful expenditure, and sub-optimal utilization of public funds. Such lapses indicate

ineffective governance, inadequate monitoring, and absence of accountability mechanisms within the Administrative Department.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility for poor planning and supervision, ensuring compliance with the Planning Manual, strengthening monitoring and evaluation, and enforcing timely corrective actions to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-102/AIR-13)**

### 12.5.48 Failure to Retrieve Government Vehicles from Former Officials Resulting in Unauthorized Retention of Public Assets

According to Article-84 of the Audit Code, it is an essential function of the audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order. It is thus not sufficient to see that sundry rules or orders have been observed but it is of equal importance to see that the broad principles of propriety are borne in mind not only by the DDO but by the sanctioning authority.

During the audit of Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that several Government vehicles remained in unauthorized possession of former officials even after completion of their respective tenures. Audit scrutiny revealed that vehicle GSE-444 (Honda City) assigned to the Secretary's Office, GSE-913 (Suzuki Cultus-2019) used for general duty of the former Minister for Food, Mr. Hari Ram Kishori Lal, GSE-915 assigned to former Deputy Director Mr. Mansoor Ali Shaikh, and GSE-912 assigned to former Director Ms. Aisha Junejo, were not retrieved by the department. No approval, justification, extension order, or hand-over/take-over documentation was available on record to regularize their continued possession.

Audit examination further disclosed that no effective follow-up action was initiated by the management to ensure timely surrender of the vehicles upon cessation of official duties. The continued unauthorized retention of Government vehicles exposes public assets to misuse, depreciation, and financial loss, and reflects serious deficiencies in asset custody, monitoring, and enforcement of departmental controls.

Audit is of the view that failure to retrieve Government vehicles after completion of official tenures constitutes weak asset management, ineffective supervisory oversight, and non-observance of principles of financial propriety, resulting in unauthorized use of Government property.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate retrieval of Government vehicles from unauthorized holders, assessment and recovery of dues, fixation of responsibility for control failures, and strengthening asset management to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-104/AIR-36)**

### 12.5.49 Non-Recovery of Outstanding Dues from Flour Mills Against Wheat Issued to Credit - Rs 251.375 million

According to Serial No. vii & viii of Food Department, Government of Sindh Notification No.SO(W)-4(07)/2018-19 Releases/264 dated 19-11-2018 regarding wheat release policy 2018-19, " In no case wheat shall be released on credit basis, not even for a single second. In case of violation of above condition (Serial vii), respective District Food Controller and Deputy Director Food shall personally be held responsible and accordingly recovery to be made from District Food Controller and respective Deputy Director Food.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Naushahro Feroze, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that wheat stock amounting to 29,000 M. Tons (crop year 2016-17) was issued to two flour mills on a 180-day credit basis during the period 2016-17 to 2019-20. However, despite the lapse of more than four years, the department failed to recover the outstanding amount of Rs 251.375 million, including applicable markup. Furthermore, the markup calculation was only provided up to 30.04.2019 and no updated or reconciled figures were made available. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Party | Allocated quantity | Lifted quantity | Due Amount | Recovery made | Balance to be recovered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/s Mehmoodia Flour Mill | 28,000 | 27,000 | 880.557 | 765.961 | 114.596 |
| Markup was calculated by the department vide No.SO (wheat)15(0)2018-19/meeting/1093 dated 30.04.2019 | | | | | 96.335 |
| M/s Noor Rice Mill | 2,000 | 2,000 | 63.530 | 28.480 | 35.050 |
| Markup was calculated by the department vide No.SO (wheat)15(0)2018-19/meeting/1093 dated 30.04.2019 | | | | | 5.394 |
| **Total** | | | | | **251.375** |

Audit is of the view that due to non-recovery of outstanding amount, the government sustained loss and is a gross violation of Wheat Release Policy, which indicates weak of internal controls within the department.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of cost of wheat issued on credit basis along with interest from the flour mills, besides responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-34 / AIR-03)**

### 12.5.50 Non-Recovery from Defaulters Flour Mills – Rs 210.931 million

According to Appendix-18-A, Section-I of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-II, "Means should be devised to ensure that every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence". According to Food Department Government of Sindh Policy € Monitoring system physical verification of stock wheat stock is carried out from different districts of field officers on quarterly basis four times in a year

During the audit of Secretary, Food Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2023-24, scrutiny of the District Profile summary for the Shaheed Benazirabad Region revealed that an outstanding credit amount of Rs 210,931,388 has remained unrecovered from Mehmoodia Flour Mill in Naushahro Feroze District for over 180 days. Furthermore, two flour mills in Sanghar District Al-

Mustaffa Flour Mill and Gul Flour Mill were reported for misappropriation of wheat stocks during the years 2000-11 and 2017-18, respectively. Despite the significant unpaid dues and misappropriation, the management had not taken decisive actions to recover those amounts resulting in substantial financial losses. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Flour Mill | District | Region | Outstanding Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mehmoodia Four Mill | Naushahro Feroze | Shaheed Benazirabad | 210.931 |
| 2 | Al-Mustaffa Flour Mill | Sanghar | Shaheed Benazirabad | |
| 3 | Gul Flour Mill | Sanghar | Shaheed Benazirabad | |

Audit is of the view that management did not recover the outstanding amount that has caused a direct financial loss of millions to the government, undermining fiscal management and accountability.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate legal and administrative action to recover dues from defaulting flour mills, and strengthening mechanisms to prevent prolonged credit, enforce penalties, and ensure timely recovery of government funds.

**(PDP-27/AIR-04)**

### 12.5.51 Loss due to Short Transfer/Credit of Wheat Sale in Food Account – Rs 71.133 million

According to Appendix-18-A, Section-I of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-II, "Means should be devised to ensure that every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of District Food Controller, Tando Muhammad Khan for the Financial Year (s) 2017-18 to 2023-24, it was observed that amount of Rs 142.590 million was credited into NBP Tando Muhammad Khan Branch on account of wheat sale proceeds for the Financial Year 2015-16 to 2016-17. However, as per the report

provided by SBP, only an amount of Rs 71.457 million was acknowledged, which resulted into short transfer of amount of Rs 71.133 million. The details are given as under: -

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Particulars | Financial Year | Amount Credited in NBP | Amount transferred in SBP | Short Credit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sale of | 2015-16 | 87.185 | 16.460 | 70.725 |
| 2 | Wheat | 2016-17 | 55.404 | 54.997 | 0.408 |
| **Total** | | | **142.590** | **71.457** | **71.133** |

Audit is of the view that the significant discrepancy between the amount credited into the NBP, Tando Muhammad Khan Branch and the amount acknowledged by the SBP. This short transfer indicates serious lapses in financial management and weak internal controls over the handling and reconciliation of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends reconciliation of accounts or recovery of amount from concerned authority besides fixing responsibility on the person (s) at fault.

**(PDP-29/AIR-06)**

### 12.5.52 Non-Recovery and Under-Assessment of Statutory License Fees and Penalties – Rs 51.713 million

As per Rule 19(1) Sindh Food Authority "No person shall use any place for food business except under the prescribed registration and possessing of a valid license" As per Rule 36 Sindh Food Authority "If a food operator manufactures, sells, offers for sale, stores or distributes or imports any food without the prescribed registration or license, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and or fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees or with both".

During the audit of Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that license fees and penalties amounting to Rs 51.713 million were either not properly assessed or not recovered, resulting in loss of potential Government revenue. Audit scrutiny revealed that outstanding dues of Rs 25.974 million on account of license fees and penalties from

various Food Business Operators (FBOs) remained unrecovered, while complete district-wise records were not produced, preventing verification of the actual recoverable amount. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 25 | Outstanding dues on account of license fees and penalties were not fully recovered from various Food Business Operators, and records for remaining districts were not provided | 25.974 |
| | | 23 | License fees and penalties were under-recovered from Dall Mills due to prior under-assessment | 25.739 |
| | | 27 | Licenses were issued for loose/unhygienic oil without documented justification | 0 |
| | | 29 | Licensing and penalty collections covered only a small portion of Food Business Operators as survey and demand registers were not maintained district-wise which hindered verification of actual businesses and allowed many units to remain unverified resulting in potential loss of Government revenue | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | **51.713** |

Further examination disclosed that license fees and penalties amounting to Rs 25.739 million were under-assessed and under-recovered from Dall Mills, indicating faulty assessment practices and weak enforcement of applicable rates. Audit also noted that licenses were issued for loose and unhygienic oil without documented justification, undermining food safety objectives and regulatory integrity. Additionally, district-wise survey registers and demand registers were not maintained, resulting in incomplete identification of FBOs and allowing a significant number of food businesses to operate without proper verification, licensing, or levy of penalties, thereby causing potential and recurring revenue loss.

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of outstanding dues, under-assessment of license fees and penalties, issuance of licenses without due scrutiny, and absence of district-wise survey and demand registers reflect weak regulatory oversight,

ineffective financial controls, and poor revenue administration, resulting in loss of legitimate Government revenue and undermining enforcement of food safety laws.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received to audit. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery of outstanding dues, reassessment of undercharged amounts, strict verification before license issuance, proper record maintenance, and fixation of responsibility for lapses in assessment and recovery.

**(PDP-68)**

### 12.5.53 Non-recovery of Outstanding Bardana - Rs 36.406 million

According to Notification No. SO (W)-7(24)/2017-Wh: Proc. Government of Sindh Food Department Karachi dated the 1st March, 2017, no bardana should remain outstanding to the growers for more than one week.

During the audit of following offices of the Food Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year (s) 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that the government sustained loss amounting to Rs 36.406 million due to non-recovery of outstanding bardana bag from growers under various center incharges. The details are given below:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Ghotki | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 05 | 19.341 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Umerkot | 2023-24 | 33 | 10.824 |
| 3 | District Food Controller, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 06 | 2.782 |
| 4 | District Food Controller, Thatta | 2023-24 | 07 | 2.457 |
| 5 | District Food Controller, Mirpurkhas | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 16 | 1.002 |
| **Total** | | | | **36.406** |

Audit is of the view that government sustained loss due to non-recovery of outstanding Bardana.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends investigation of the matter besides recovery of outstanding bardana / amount.

**(PDP-26)**

### 12.5.54 Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances – Rs 29.860 million

According to the order by Finance Department Govt. of Sindh vide No. FD(SR-III)-5-145-2012 dated 2nd March, 2012, in supersession of this department circulars vide Nos. FD(SR-III)-5/1-2008 dated 04-01-2008 and No.FD(SR-III)-5-139/2011 dated 12-02-2011, sanction of Government of Sindh is hereby accorded for grant of utility allowance to the regular employees of Sindh Civil Secretariat and Provincial Assembly Sindh.

As per Notification of Finance Department, Government of Sindh No FD (SR-IV) (12)/77 dated 13.05.1997 read with Para-7(a) of Finance Division (Regulation wing) OM No.I(I)imp/2008 dated 30-6-2008, "The office cum residence conveyance allowance is an allowance to facilitate Government officers/officials to reach the office and not admissible to those officer/officials who have been provided with Government transport facility or residing within work premises."

During the audit of various offices of the Food Department Sindh, including the Sindh Food Authority, for the financial years 2020-21 to 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 29.860 million was irregularly paid to officers and officials on account of inadmissible allowances, despite lack of entitlement, approval, or supporting notifications. Audit scrutiny revealed that Utility Allowance, Authority Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, House Rent Allowance (HRA), and Unattractive Area Allowance were paid to ineligible employees, including those already availing Government accommodation or transport facilities, in clear violation of Finance Department instructions. Detailed examination further revealed that Utility and Authority Allowances amounting to Rs 29.457 million were paid by the Director General, Sindh Food Authority, without any lawful sanction or notification, and were subsequently discontinued establishing that the payments were inadmissible ab initio. In other instances, HRA was paid despite the deduction of house maintenance charges through SAP, conclusively proving occupation of Government accommodation, while Conveyance Allowance was granted to officers already availing official transport facilities. These payments reflect systemic disregard for codal provisions and failure of supervisory controls. The details are given at Annex-11 of Chapter-12.

Audit is of the view that payment of inadmissible allowances resulted in direct loss to the public exchequer amounting to Rs 29.860 million, and reflects weak

internal controls, lack of verification at sanction and disbursement stages, and ineffective financial oversight within the department.

The matter was reported to the management during July–August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery of inadmissible allowances from the concerned officers/officials, fixation of responsibility on the officials who authorized, processed, and failed to verify the payments, and strengthening of allowance sanction and payroll controls to ensure strict compliance with Finance Department notifications in future, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-63)**

### 12.5.55 Non-Realization of Statutory Product Registration and Labelling Fees due to Weak Regulatory Enforcement- Rs 3.521 million

As per Rule 19(1) Sindh Food Authority "No person shall use any place for food business except under the prescribed registration and possessing of a valid license" As per Rule 36 Sindh Food Authority "If a food operator manufactures, sells, offers for sale, stores or distributes or imports any food without the prescribed registration or license, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and or fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees or with both".

During the audit of Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 3.521 million remained outstanding and unrecovered on account of product registration and labelling fees recoverable from various Food Business Operators (FBOs). Audit scrutiny revealed that despite the fees being statutory in nature and legally enforceable, no effective recovery action was initiated by the Authority. There was no evidence of issuance of demand notices, penalties, suspension of licenses, or initiation of proceedings against defaulting FBOs.

Audit is of the view that non-realization of statutory registration and labelling fees reflects poor revenue administration, weak enforcement of regulatory powers, and inadequate monitoring of compliance by Food Business Operators, resulting in loss of legitimate revenue to the Authority and undermining the deterrent intent of the Sindh Food Authority Act and Rules.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery of outstanding fees, penal action against defaulters, strengthened monitoring and enforcement, and ensuring no food business operates without valid registration and clearance of dues.

**(PDP-70/AIR-24)**

### 12.5.56 Unjustified Release of Wheat to the Floor Mills and Chakies - Rs 493.188 million

According to the Food Department, Government of Sindh Notification No. SO (W)-4(11)/2022-23/Releases dated the 20th September, 2022 at Para (xiii) "The electricity consumption shall be the criteria for releases of wheat. Hence, to avail quota of government wheat, the flour mills shall be required to submit electricity bills to the Director Food in order to establish the exact quantity of grinding of wheat of the preceding month, while the quota of government wheat will be released to a Chakki on submission of the electricity bill of the previous month to the Deputy Director Food concerned."

During the audit of following offices of Food Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial years 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that wheat valuing Rs 493.188 million was released to various Flour Mills/Atta Chakkies without adhering to proper procedure and documentation. However, the issuance was carried out without obtaining functional certificates confirming that the mills had been operational for at least six months and were duly registered on the approved government roster. Furthermore, wheat was allocated without prior clearance or a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Director Food, Sindh, in direct violation of departmental guidelines. No effort was made to assess electricity or fuel consumption, which is a key indicator of a mill's operational capacity. Additionally, computerized weight slips were not attached with the challans for the released wheat, impeding the ability to verify the actual quantity issued. The cost of bardana (gunny bags or packaging material) was neither documented nor recovered, resulting in financial loss to the government. It was also noted that a portion of the initial wheat stock remained unutilized, occupying storage space unnecessarily and increasing the risk of spoilage or mismanagement. These irregularities reflect weak internal controls, non-compliance with standard operating procedures, and poor oversight in wheat distribution management. The detail is given as under:

(Rs.in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Matiari | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 19 | 106.805 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 03 | 386.383 |
| **Total** | | | | **493.188** |

Audit is of the view that the issuance of wheat stock without adherence to the established verification protocols reflect a serious lapse in the governance and internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matter besides fixing of the responsibility on the persons at fault.

**(PDP-06)**

### 12.5.57 Irregular Payment for Transportation Charges of Wheat Procurement – Rs 107.272 million

As per the contract agreement of 2022-23 & 2023-24 at Para#11, the contractor will prepare bill accompanied with truck-wise details showing number of bags, & weight transported & progressive dispatch from each centre be submitted to the DFC concerned. The DFC before countersign payment bill will ensure proper dispatch & arrival, & proper accounted for in the relevant stock register at the concerned Godown.

During the audit of following offices of Food Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial years 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that the payment for transportation charges amounting to Rs 107.272 million was made to the contractors. However, no bills, Bilty numbers, transportation certificates, vehicle numbers, dispatch and arrival records, or relevant stock register entries were provided. Furthermore, no authority letters were issued by the companies for appointment of focal persons, and payments were made through computer-generated vouchers without attaching vendors prepared supporting documents.

Additionally, the contract agreements lacked affixed stamp papers, potentially leading to non-deduction of stamp duty. No formal work orders and conditions were issued to the transporters prior to the commencement of work. Moreover, essential supporting records such as arrival and dispatch reports, satisfactory work completion

certificates, movement orders and warehouse receipt regarding wheat transportation, storage, and handling were entirely missing. The details are given as under:

(Rs.in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of entity | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Mirpurkhas | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 05 | 73.942 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 09 | 22.954 |
| 3 | District Food Controller, Umerkot | 2023-24 | 16 | 10.376 |
| **Total** | | | | **107.272** |

Audit is of the view that the absence of these critical records and procedural lapses indicates a clear violation of financial rules. These weaknesses may result in financial irregularities and potential misappropriation of the public funds.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit required necessary documents about payment besides fixing responsibilities on a person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-08)**

### 12.5.58 Non-Recovery and Inaction on Wheat Stock Shortages – Rs 6,772.133 million

According to Appendix-18-A, Section-I of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-II,"Means should be devised to ensure that every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".According to Food Department Government of Sindh Policy € Monitoring system physical verification of stock wheat stock is carried out from different districts of field officers on quarterly basis four times in a year

During the audit of following offices of Food Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that defalcation, theft and shortage of wheat stock amounting to Rs 6,772.133 million were reported during physical verification conducted by the department. Despite the

magnitude of the misappropriation no meaningful action was taken by the management to investigate the matter or recover the loss. The details are given as under:

(Rs.in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of entity | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary Food, GoS, Karachi | 2023-24 | 03 | 5,961.355 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Naushero Feroze | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 10 | 747.017 |
| 3 | District Food Controller, Khairpur | 2023-24 | 08 | 42.361 |
| | | | 09 | 2.340 |
| 4 | District Food Controller, Badin | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 04 | 19.060 |
| **Total** | | | | **6,772.133** |

Audit is of the view that the shortages of wheat stock represent a serious breach of financial discipline and operational accountability. The absence of any remedial action despite departmental confirmation of theft and shortages during physical verification highlights administrative negligence and systemic failure in enforcing controls.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of November, 2024 & January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends Inquiry be initiated to thoroughly investigate the defalcation and shortages of wheat stock and responsibility must be fixed on the officers/officials involved and strict disciplinary as well as legal action should be taken against those found guilty of negligence and misappropriation.

**(PDP-13)**

### 12.5.59 Excess Payment on Captured Wheat Procured at Higher Rates – Rs 193.564 million

According to Food Department, Government of Sindh Notification no. SO(W)-7(30)/2022-23 dated the 17th May, 2023 " In exercise of the powers conferred under Clause (b), (d) & (e) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Sindh Foodstuffs (Control) Act, 1958, the Government of Sindh, in order to stop hoarding of wheat and secure its availability at fair price in the market in the best public interest, has been pleased to fix the procurement price of wheat captured during un-authorized transit and wheat captured from hoarding premises for the Crop 2022-23, as hereunder, with immediate effect: - Rs. 3,000/40 Kg (Rs: 7,500/100 Kg).

During the audit of District Food Controller, Matiari for the Financial year 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that 7,742.559 metric tons of wheat were captured and procured at a rate of Rs 4,000 per 40 kg (equivalent to Rs 10,000 per 100 kg). However, as per the government notification, the prescribed rate for captured wheat Rs 3,000 per 40 Kg (Rs 7,500 per 100 kg). This resulted in an excess payment of Rs 193.564 million to the growers/suppliers beyond the approve rate. The overpayment not only reflects a violation of the notified procurement policy but also represents a substantial financial loss to the government exchequer. The details are given as under: -

(Amount in Rupees)

| No. of Vehicles captured | Wheat Captured (M.Tons) | Amount Paid @ 4,000 per 40 kg (Rs. 10,000 per 100 kg) | Amount due @ 3,000 per 40 kg (Rs. 7500 per 100 kg) | Excess amount paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 301 | 7742.559 | 774,255,900 | 580,691,925 | 193,563,975 |

Audit is of the view that the payment of Rs. 4,000 per 40 kg for captured wheat, instead of the notified rate of Rs. 3,000 per 40 kg, constitutes a serious financial irregularity and a clear violation of government procurement policy. This deviation resulted in an over-payment of Rs. 193.564 million, reflecting weak internal control and lack of financial discipline.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification of the reasons for applying an incorrect procurement rate for captured wheat, in violation of the notified government rate. The excess amount should be recovered from the responsible officers involved in the process.

**(PDP-19/AIR- 01)**

### 12.5.60 Improper Storage of Wheat Stock – Rs 5,204.284 million

As per Para VII of policy guideline for wheat procurement campaign 2020 issued by the Section Officer (Wheat), Government of Sindh, Food Department vide letter No. SO(W)7(18) 2020Dated:18-03-2020 which stated that “procured Wheat shall be stored properly keeping in view safety and security of wheat stocks.

During the audit of following offices of Food Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial years 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that wheat stock valuing Rs 5,204.284 million was lying at various PRC's in open sky without any safety and precautionary measures, no efforts were made by the department for the safety of wheat from rain, dust and dirt and Weevil infestation etc. The details are given as under:

(Rs.in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Ghotki | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 06 | 3,587.675 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Matiari | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 07 | 501.212 |
| 3 | District Food Controller, Khairpur | 2023-24 | 11 | 472.447 |
| 4 | District Food Controller, Mirpurkhas | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 12 | 303.460 |
| 5 | District Food Controller, Thatta | 2023-24 | 03 | 289.490 |
| 6 | District food Controller, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 02 | 50.000 |
| **Total** | | | | **5,204.284** |

Audit is of the view that due to poor management practices; safety of wheat was compromised. The Country is already very low in International Food Security Index and therefore cannot afford any loss of essential food items. It is pertinent to mention here that Pakistan ranks 107 out of 127 Countries.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that strenuous efforts should be made for storage and safety of wheat procured besides fixing responsibility at person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-23)**

### 12.5.61 Non-Recovery of Differential Wheat Cost - Rs 16.927 million

As per Rule 88 of Sindh Financial Rules, "Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During the audit of District Food Controller, Naushero Feroze for the Financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that as per Food Department letter No. SO(W)-4(II)2022-23 dated 26.01.2023, the issue price of wheat was enhanced to Rs.

8,500 per 100 kg bag, with retrospective effect from 20.01.2023. However, various flour mills and atta chakkis continued to deposit challans and lift wheat at the previous rate of Rs 5,825 per 100 kg bag during the period from 20.01.2023 to 31.01.2023. Furthermore, total of 23,120 wheat bags were lifted during this period, resulting in a differential cost of Rs 2,675 per 100 kg bag that remained unrecovered. The local office failed to enforce the revised rate and recover the resulting differential amount from the owners of the flouring units. Moreover, wheat quotas continued to be issued to these flour mills and atta chakkis despite their outstanding liabilities on account of the unrecovered differential cost. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Frozen Period | Total Challans paid are old rates | Qty. in 100 kg Bags | Differential Rate paid | Differential Amount | Amount recovered as per the record | Outstanding total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20.01.23 to | 29 | 924 | 2,675 | 2.471 | 1.594 | 0.877 |
| 31.01.2023 | 47,202 | 22,196 | 2675 | 59.374 | 43,324 | 16.050 |
| **Total** | | **23,120** | **2675** | **61.846** | **44.918** | **16.927** |

Audit is of the view that Government was deprived of the Revenue of enhanced price and undue favor was extended by release of wheat quota despite of non-recovery of differential cost of wheat.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires immediate recovery and deposition of Govt. Food Account-II under intimation to audit besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-35/AIR -04)**

### 12.5.62 Irregularity due to Over Payment by Bank in Wheat Procurement – Rs 6.050 million

According to the Para 2.3.2.2 of APPM, Accuracy: the information in the accounts and the supporting subsidiary records shall be accurate, representing the actual substance of past events, without undue errors or omission. This shall include correct and consistent classification of transactions and the recognition of revenues and expenditures in the correct time period.

During the audit of District Food Controller, Naushero Feroze for the Financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that wheat procurement payments amounting to Rs 780.470 million were shown as disbursed through various in charges of designated Wheat Procurement Centers (WPCs), as per departmental records. However, a confirmation from the head office of Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. (MCB) reflected total disbursements amounting to Rs 786.520 million for the crop year 2023-24, resulting in an unexplained overpayment of Rs 6.050 million. Furthermore, the Administrative Department, through its letter No. BA-III/Food/Wheat Account 2023-24 dated 2nd October 2024, instructed the concerned DFC office to reconcile the variation within three days, supported with documentary evidence, in order to determine the applicable markup on the actual disbursed amount. Despite this clear directive, the DFC office failed to produce the required bank reconciliation statement, relevant supporting documents, or last payment certificates for verification. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Crop | Name of Bank | Name of WPC | Disbursement as per wheat A/c (reported) | Disbursement as per bank | Over payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2023-24 | MCB | WPC Phul | 280,840,000 | 281,890,000 | 1,050,000 |
| 2 | | MCB | WPC Lakha Road | 499,630,000 | 504,630,000 | 5,000,000 |
| **Total** | | | | **780,470,000** | **786,520,000** | **6,050,000** |

Audit was of the view that overpayment of Rs 6.050 million arising from discrepancies between departmental wheat disbursement records from the Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd., reflects serious weaknesses in financial oversight and coordination due to variation in figures, true and fair picture of the accounts was not depicted which reflects weak of financial controls prevails in the department.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to reconcile the disbursement records of wheat procurement payments with the figures provided by Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. and to determine the exact cause of the overpayment.

**(PDP-40/AIR-15)**

### 12.5.63 Loss of Government due to damaged Wheat Stock 415.729 M.Ton amounting to Rs 41.550 million

According to Para 40-B Appendix 18-A (1) SFR volume-I "Means should be advised to ensure that every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of following offices of Food Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial year 2023-24, it was observed that wheat stock of 415.729 metric tons at approximately valuing to Rs 41.550 million was damaged at the Provincial Reserve Center (PRC) due to rainfall. This resulted in a substantial financial loss to the public exchequer Despite prior weather alerts issued by the Meteorological Department regarding heavy rainfall, the management failed to take timely and appropriate protective measures to safeguard the stored wheat. The details are given as under:

(Rs.in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | M.Ton | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Thatta | 2023-24 | 05 | 262.28 | 26.200 |
| 2 | Secretary Food, GOS Karachi | 2023-24 | 05 | 153.5 | 15.350 |
| **Total** | | | | **415.7** | **41.550** |

Audit is of the view that damaged wheat represents a direct loss of government funds, undermining the efficiency of the procurement and storage process. Negligence in storage management and failure to act upon warnings have exacerbated the situation.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of November 2024 & January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting a thorough inquiry to fix responsibility for the negligence that resulted in the damage of wheat stock.

**(PDP-49)**

### 12.5.64 Loss due to Misappropriation of Wheat Stock – Rs 104.602 million

As per appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of following offices of Food Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial year 2023-24, it was observed that wheat stock bags valuing Rs 104.602 million were found missing from the inventory. The shortage indicates serious lapse in the stock management and physical verification process. Despite the severity of wheat and the substantial loss to the public exchequer, no recovery proceedings were initiated by the department, no penalties were imposed on the officials responsible. The details are given as under:

(Rs.in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of entity | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary Food | 2023-24 | 02 | 92.151 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Khairpur | 2023-24 | 07 | 5.056 |
| 3 | District Food Controller, Ghotki | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 01 | 4.860 |
| 4 | District Food Controller, Tando Muhammad Khan | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | 11 | 2.535 |
| **Total** | | | | **104.602** |

Audit is of the view that possible misappropriation of wheat stock reflects a serious breakdown of the internal controls and loss to the government. The absence of any recovery action or disciplinary proceeding against the responsible official indicates a systemic failure in the accountability mechanism.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of November, 2024 & January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends expeditious recovery of the theft/missing of wheat stock besides taking strict disciplinary action against person(s) at fault so that an example may be set to create deterrence hence such corrupt practices may have curbed in future.

**(PDP-55)**

### 12.5.65 Revenue Shortfall due to irregular Wheat Pricing Rs 37.867 million

As per Rule 23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of District Food Controller, Umerkot for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that wheat from the crop year 2022-23 was sold at varying rates across different WPCs/PRCs within the district. Specifically, in November 2023, wheat was sold at a rate of Rs. 11,500 per 100 kg, whereas from December, 2023 to March, 2024, the rate was reduced to Rs. 11,000 per 100 kg without any documented justification for the downward revision. Had the wheat been sold consistently at the higher rate of Rs. 11,500 per 100 kg throughout the entire period, the government could have earned an additional revenue of Rs. 37.867 million.

Audit is of the view that sale of wheat varying rates reflects serious lapse and internal control over pricing policies, leading to a financial loss Rs 37.867 million for the government.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of January, 2025. However, no response has been received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for the reduced sale price should be provided with proper documentary evidence and measures should be implemented to prevent revenue loss due to inconsistent pricing in the future.

**(PDP-59/AIR -23)**

## Chapter - 13
## Forest & Wildlife Department

### 13.1 Introduction

The Forest & Wildlife Department is responsible for preservation of existing forests of the province of Sindh and Afforestation of forest lands for climatic, commercial and local needs. It also carries out research to develop new and improved species of plants and trees, suitable to the local climate and soil. Moreover, the Department also works for preserving endangered species of wildlife and constructing sanctuaries for them.

The forests of Sindh are being managed on the universal recognized principle of multiple land use system. The Forest Department also contributes to income generation for the government. In order to fill the gap of forest cover and to increase the fuel wood/ timber, fodder and livestock, various development schemes are being implemented depending on the availability of the resources. Besides normal forestry, development operations also focus on diversified fields like coconut plantation, sericulture, apiculture etc.

Core functions of the department include:

1. To increase the forests' covered area,
2. To provide substitutes to firewood in the wooded mountains,
3. To reduce political interference in the Forestry and Wildlife Departments,
4. To provide adequate control against flooding in the riverine areas,
5. To develop Policies for fragile Eco-systems,
6. To retrieve lands under encroachment,
7. To renovate and invigorate the institutions of RNR.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 14 | 11 | 864.208 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

## 13.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,202.439 | 98.335 | 254.470 | (254.470) | (1,151.285) | 4,149.490 | 3,820.015 | (329.475) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 329.475 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 616.173 | 616.173 | 102.539 | (513.634) |

Revenue estimates were remained unchanged in revised estimate. Actual receipt was 17% of revised estimate.

## 13.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 224.018 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 7.318 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 8.634 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 87.983 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 8.904 |
| 5 | Others | 118.497 |

## 13.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 17.30%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 21 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 60 |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 18.2 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 17 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 14.3 |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 08 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4.0 |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| **Total** | | **123** | **52** | **9** | **43** | **17.30** |

## 13.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 13.5.1 Unauthorized withdrawal of inadmissible allowances – Rs 7.318 million

According to Rule 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules, Vol-I, the Departmental Controlling Officer should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into treasury. AND, according to the office memorandum of Ministry of Housing and Works vide No. F2 (3) / 2003-policy dated 31-07-2004, no house rent allowance will be admissible to such employees who are availing house hiring facility.

During the audit of Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that allowances amounting to Rs 7.318 million were drawn by various officers/officials; however, the same were inadmissible under the prevailing Government rules. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Allowances | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Divisional Forest Officer, (A forestation), Khairpur | 2024-25 | 11 | House Rent Allowance& 5% Maintenance Charges | 0.152 |
| 2 | Secretary, Forest and Wildlife Department, Karachi, | 2024-25 | 01 | Various allowances | 6.939 |
| 3 | Divisional Forest Officer, (A forestation), Tando Muhammad Khan | 2024-25 | 13 | House Rent Allowance& 5% Maintenance Charges | 0.121 |
| 4 | Conservator of Wildlife Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 02 | Conveyance allowance | 0.106 |
| **Total** | | | | | **7.318** |

Audit is of view that due to withdrawal of inadmissible allowances government sustained a loss, which reflects poor management within the formation.

The matter was reported to management in July and August, 2025. At Sr. #03, management stated that Mr. Hassnain Raza Baloch, Mr. Abid Hussain Rind, and Mr. Mehboob Ali Bhatti (DFOs) were holding additional charge and did not avail official residence, and that a letter was issued to Mr. Abid Hussain Jatoi for recovery of house rent. However, the reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence regarding additional charge or recovery was produced. At Sr. #04, management stated that vehicle allocation was based on nature of duties and legal requirements under the Act 2020, Rules 2022, Sindh Wildlife Policy 2022, and Rules of Business, and therefore should not be treated as personal allotment. The reply is not tenable, as the justification

does not address the audit observation. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-01)**

### 13.5.2 Irregular appointment of underage employee – Rs 1.316 million

According to Rule 12 (1) of Sindh Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1974, "A candidate for appointment by initial recruitment must possess the educational qualifications and experience and be within the age limit laid down for that appointment".

During the audit of Secretary, Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 1.316 million was paid to the employee who was appointed before the attainment of 18 years, which is the minimum age requirement for appointment. This indicates an extension of undue favour to the employee concerned.

Audit is of the view that the appointment of the employee below or over the prescribed age limit is clear violation of civil servants Act.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of July, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-03/ AIR-03)**

### 13.5.3 Irregular expenditure without Open Tender-Rs 33.656 million

As per Rule 17(1) of SPPRA Rules 2010 "Procurements over three hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules".

During the audit of following offices of Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an

expenditure of amounting Rs. 33.656 million was incurred on execution of various works and schemes. However, the expenditure was incurred by way of splitting the sanction orders to avoid open tender violating the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 (amended). The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division, Sukkur | 2024-25 | 01 | Non-invitation of Open Tender | 7.755 |
| 2 | Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division, Shaheed Benazirabad | | 03 | Splitting up of expenditure | 7.008 |
| 3 | | | 04 | Non-invitation of open tender | 18.893 |
| **Total** | | | | | **33.656** |

Audit is of the view that the splitting of sanction orders to avoid the tender process is a serious violation of procurement laws and reflects intentional manipulation and corrupt administrative practices.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of October, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be thoroughly investigated at the departmental and higher administrative level to identify and fix responsibility on the officers involved in sanctioning and executing the works in violation of procurement rules.

**(PDP-22)**

### 13.5.4 Irregular hiring of Boats- Rs 4.031 million

As per Rule 11(1) of SPPRA Rules 2010 “Mandatory Provision of Procurement Plan -All procuring agencies shall devise a mechanism for planning in detail for all proposed procurements, determining the requirement of the procuring agency, within its available resources, and prepare an annual or a longer-term rolling plan, detailing the procurement methods applicable for specific procurements”. As per Rule 17(1) of SPPRA Rules 2010 “Procurements over three hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority’s website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules”.

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation, Khairpur for the financial year(s) up to 2024-25, it was observed that the management expended Rs. 4.031 million on account of "Hiring of Boats" for conservatory services in the forest. The expenditure was incurred without inviting open tender(s) and any formal/direct agreement with service providers. However, the expenditure stands irregular on the grounds that the log books were not maintained, third-party monitoring was not carried out and the payments were made without supporting records, such as the survival rate of plantations, area covered on boats, and ecological impact, which were not available on record to justify the expenditure. Additionally, the deployment schedule, duty rosters of staff, bills/invoices from the boat contractors and tax deduction certificates were not available on record. Further, the inspection and progress reports supported with pictorial evidence were not provided.

Audit is of the view that the absence of procurement documentation, tax compliance, operational records, and outcome verifications indicates serious lapses in financial discipline, transparency, and accountability. There is a possibility of misappropriation or wasteful expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of August, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-12/AIR-18)**

### 13.5.5 Irregular expenditure on procurement of various items – Rs 6.368 million

According to Rule – 84(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, states that, "All materials received should be examined, counted, measured or weighed as the case may be, when delivery is taken and they should be taken by a responsible government Officer who should see that the quantities are correct and their quality is good, and record a certificate that he has actually received the materials and recorded them in the appropriate stock register". According to Sr. # 4(b) (viii) of Second Schedule under Rule-3 (Part-I) "Powers Common to all Departments" of Sindh Delegation of Financial Powers and Financial Control Rules, 2019, Officer in Category-III has powers to sanction and incur expenditure upto Rs 0.100 million in each case on Printing Charges at Private Presses other than Government Press without obtaining No Objection Certificate from the Government Printing Press.

During the audit of various offices of Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of amounting Rs 6.368 million was incurred on the procurement of various items without maintaining stock registers, requisitions and utilization status of purchased materials. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-13.

Audit is of the view that the procurement of various items without observing codal formalities indicates the prevalence of weak internal controls and financial indiscipline prevailing in the department.

The matter was reported to management in August and October, 2025. At Sr. #03, management stated that due to high market rates and absence of a photocopier, copying and printing were outsourced, resulting in increased expenditure for urgent official work. However, the reply is not tenable, as it was not point-wise and does not address the specific audit observations. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-29)**

### 13.5.6 Irregular and unjustified payment to various Labour Jamadars– Rs 43.928 million

As per Rule 17(1) of SPPRA Rules 2010 "Procurements over three hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules".

As per Finance Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi letter No. FD(1-II)1(10)/2006 dated 12-09-2006 "Claims on account of purchases of material supplied and services rendered exceeding Rs 10,000 are payable through cheques to the suppliers in order to ascertain the transparency and accuracy".

During the audit of various offices of Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the payment of Rs 43.928 million was made to various Labour Jamadars on account of execution of forest works without having a formal agreement under various schemes. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-13.

Audit is of the view that the management failed to observe Government rules and procedures, reflecting the absence of systematic controls and financial indiscipline prevailing in the department.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025. At Sr. #03, management cited the West Pakistan Forest Manual, Volume II, to justify cash payments by the Range Forest Officer and stated that some payments were also made through crossed cheques. However, the reply is not tenable, as it was not point-wise and did not address the audit observations. At Sr. #04, management stated that acquaintance rolls are available for verification; however, the reply is not tenable in the absence of production of such records for audit verification. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-14)**

### 13.5.7 Irregular expenditure under Conservancy and Works – Rs 43.592 million

According to Rule 12 (1) of SPPR 2010 provides that all proposed procurements for each financial year shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan.

Furthermore, according to Rule 09 of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, Volume-I, "Every payment including repayment of money previously lodged with government for whatever purpose, must be supported by voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim".

During the audit of various offices of Forest & Wildlife Department Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 43.592 million was incurred on account of Conservancy and Works without maintaining the record of log book, payment details and HR. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-13.

Audit is of the view that the expenditure on Conservancy and Works was irregular due to non-provision of records, cash payments, and a lack of supporting

documents which reflect weak internal control and financial indiscipline prevailing in the department.

The matter was reported in October, 2025. At Sr. #02, #06, and #07, management justified expenditure of Rs 2.800 million on B-Conservancy works through Labour Jamadar under the Forest Manual, citing departmental execution, cash payments due to remote locations, lack of bank accounts, and subsequent introduction of log books. Management claimed no tender, agreement, or stamp duty was required and that works were verified by field staff. However, the replies are not tenable, as open tendering was not adopted and manual cash payments are not authorized; government dues must be paid through crossed account payee instruments. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-13)**

### 13.5.8 Irregular payment of 80% share of receipts on trophy hunting fees – Rs 22.645 million

As per the guidance#(XIII) issued vide letter #F-2-2/2012-CC dated 04 .10.2019, by the Ministry of Climate Change for Islamabad, for community-based Trophy Hunting program. States that "the Local communities shall get 80% of the revenue generated which shall be used for community-based conservation activates strictly in accordance with the conservation & management plans. An annual Audit mechanism shall be put in place to ensure the transparency in utilization of trophy amount as laid down in the relevant rules and management plans.

During the audit of Conservator of Wildlife Department, Karachi for the Financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the sale proceeds of community-based trophy hunting season 2024-25 amounting to Rs 28.306 million was realized, out of which 80% share amounting to Rs 22.645 million was paid to the Kohistan Village Conservation Committee, Thana Bulla Khan through its bank account No. 4004423810 by the Outfitters without involvement of the department. Additionally, there was no mechanism developed and adopted to ensure the monitoring and utilization of fund; however, progress report was not provided to verify the quota limit. Moreover, utilization of trophy amount and the bank statement of Kohistan conservancy was not provided. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Company/ Outfitter | Species of trophy | No. of Sell | Selling Price of IBEX (US$) | Exchange rate of US$ | Amount in US$ | Amount in Rs. | 20%Total share of Department | 80% community share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hunting Expert in Pakistan | IBEX | 4 | 5,100 | 279.15 | 20,400 | 5,694,660 | 1,138,932 | 4,555,728 |
| | | Urial | 1 | 20,200 | 279.15 | 20,200 | 5,638,830 | 1,127,766 | 4,511,064 |
| 2 | Hunting Safari | IBEX | 2 | 5,100 | 279.15 | 10,200 | 2,847,330 | 569,466 | 2,277,864 |
| | | Urial | 1 | 20,200 | 279.15 | 20,200 | 5,638,830 | 1,127,766 | 4,511,064 |
| 3 | Pamir Tours | IBEX | 1 | 5,100 | 279.15 | 5,100 | 1,423,665 | 284,733 | 1,138,932 |
| | | Urial | 0 | 20,200 | 279.15 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 4 | M.K Safari | IBEX | 1 | 5,100 | 279.15 | 5,100 | 1,423,665 | 284,733 | 1,138,932 |
| | | Urial | 1 | 20,200 | 279.15 | 20,200 | 5,638,830 | 1,127,766 | 4,511,064 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **101,400** | **28,305,810** | **5,661,162** | **22,644,648** |

Audit is of view that the management failed to ensure the compliance of above guidelines, issued by the Ministry of Climate change Government of Pakistan which indicate weak internal controls and poor financial management prevails in the department.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of July, 2025. However, the management replied that trophy hunting as described under Rule 74 of Sindh Wildlife Protection Rules 2022. In view of above, Sindh Wildlife Department is displaying the functions as per sectoral laws. Management's reply is not tenable; however, they did not provide required documentary evidences to authenticate the utilization. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

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**(PDP-36/AIR-09)**

### 13.5.9 Unjustified expenditure on regeneration in low-lying reverie forest – Rs 18.566 million

According to the PC-I of afforestation and reforestation of degraded forests ecosystems for enhancing carbon sequestration to secure carbon financing scheme Para#6.2.1.1(a). "Under this project, low-lying frequently inundated riverine areas shall be tackled by regenerating through broadcasting of Babul seed. The regenerated areas shall be protected through community watch and ward (Negabhan) system. One Negabhan shall protect 480 acres of regenerated area. The regenerated operations

include cutting of unwanted bushes, land preparation through breaking and opening of hard soil before the floods (pre-abkalani operations) from May to July."

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer Afforestation Division, Khairpur for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the division was assigned a target of afforestation over 800 acres out of that target 400 acres in Keti Pir Sahib and 400 acres in Razidero, with the GPS coordinates 27.25639N, 68.31510E and 27.25639N, 68.26269E respectively. A total expenditure of Rs 18.566 million was incurred on regeneration activities in low-lying reverie forest areas. However, the expenditure appears doubtful and unjustified on the ground that the regeneration work was reportedly carried out during the flood season in August, whereas such operations are typically conducted prior to flooding (Pre-Abkalani period), i.e. from May to July in absence of documentary evidences. Additionally, updated census / current number of regenerated trees in each forest were not available in record, and Babul seed was procured at Rs 1.920 million for regeneration of 800 acres. However, the scheme spans five years (2023–24 to 2027–28), and the one-time purchase of such a large quantity of Babul seed for the entire duration is unjustified, as the division does not have any facility to store the seed safely for five years, plantation records, planting dates, and survival rates, were not available in record, MoUs or agreements with local communities (Negabhans) for watch-and-ward of 480 acres per Negebhan with payment were not available, periodic progress reports, field inspection notes and monitoring data were not available.

Audit is of view that the expenditure on regeneration activities during flood conditions remain unjustified and raises serious concerns regarding procedural compliance, financial propriety, and effectiveness of the afforestation initiative.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of August, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-09/AIR-06)**

### 13.5.10 Non-restoration of forest land under litigation with loss of amounting- Rs 18.025 million

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence."

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division, Sukkur, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that 721 acres of forest land situated in Taluka Pano Akil, District Sukkur, have been under litigation for a long period. However, it was noticed that no concrete efforts were made by the Forest Department or the concerned authorities to pursue the cases effectively and restore the litigated forest land. Moreover, under the applicable lease policy, if the said land were leased out to local persons at a minimum lease rent of Rs. 25,000 per acre, substantial revenue could have been generated. Due to prolonged inaction and gross negligence, the department has been deprived of potential income amounting to Rs. 18.025 million.

Audit is of the view that the department's failure to safeguard government-owned forest land indicates weak internal controls in protecting state assets. Such negligence has not only facilitated encroachment but has also deprived the government of significant potential revenue.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of October, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides steps should be taken to actively pursue the pending litigation cases, engage legal experts for early resolution, and initiate measures to restore the encroached forest land. Responsibility may also be fixed for the lapses and inaction leading to prolonged litigation and potential loss of income.

**(PDP-24/AIR-03)**

### 13.5.11 Loss due to unauthorised extraction of timber and non-maintenance of trees census record -Rs 8.904 million

As per Forest Manual volume-I and Notification No.14548, dated the 9th May, 1921. 1. No person, other than an authorized officer of Government , shall close or obstruct the channel of any river used for the transit of timber, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a special license permitting the erection of a boom, weir or irrigation band, Such license may be issued by the Deputy Commissioner or the Divisional Forest Officer permitting the erection of a boom, weir or irrigation band.

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer Afforestation Division Khairpur for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the management received remittances amounting to Rs8.904 million as fines for unauthorized tree cutting from forest areas and registration of Saw machines. However, the division has not verified information regarding the actual number of trees present within its jurisdiction. The loss of the wood was also not reported in the defalcation and losses report. This data indicates a significant loss of forest assets due to inadequate monitoring and a lack of preventive measures. The absence of a verified tree census and species inventory exacerbates the risk to public forest resources and highlights the need for immediate corrective action.

Audit is of the view that internal controls in the division are weak, and the absence of a verified tree census and species inventory constitutes a serious lapse in asset management. The department's inability to quantify forest resources undermines transparency, accountability, and conservation efforts. Furthermore, the potential loss of trees in the absence of adequate security measures reflects systemic weaknesses in forest protection.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of August, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matter besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-08/AIR-05)**

### 13.5.12 Payments through cash instead of crossed cheques – Rs 6.699 million

As per Para 5.4.2.4 of Accounting Code for Self-Accounting Entities, All payments will be made by cheque, transfer or direct debit unless otherwise authorized by the Ministry of Finance or the Auditor-General.

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Division, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of amounting Rs.6.699 million was incurred on account of execution of several works under development heads of account. However, the payment was made in cash instead of the crossed cheques.

Audit is of the view that the lapse on the part of the management indicates prevalence of weak internal controls within the department. However, financial propriety and probity against the expenditure was not authenticated

The matter was reported to the management during the month of August, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides, strengthening internal controls to ensure transparency and to curb the recurrence of such irregularity in future.

**(PDP-20/AIR-06)**

### 13.5.13 Irregular expenditure on Repeated Nature of Work – Rs 3.619 million

According to General Financial Rules (GFR), all government expenditures must represent genuine transactions supported by documentary evidence. Use of identical A-Rolls and repetition of the same work details without distinction in scope or location creates doubts about the authenticity of expenditure.

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division, Sukkur for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 3.619 million was incurred on the scheme "B-Conservancy work." However, the same type of work was shown to have been carried out multiple times under identical descriptions using the same Acquaintance Rolls (A-Rolls). The details of work, scope, and even the coordinates were repeated without any variation, which indicates possible duplication of expenditure. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Monthly Account | Name of work | No. of times | M/S | Forest | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov, 2024 | Kana Stubbing | 123 times @ Rate of 3077.5 for 8 Acre Each | Mohsin Ali L/J & his party | Sundrani, Range Ghotki | 3,028,260 |
| May, 2025 | Kana Stubbing | 24 times @ Rate of 3077.5 for 8 Acre Each | Mohsin Ali L/J & his party | Qadirapur, range Sukkur | 590,880 |
| **Total** | | | | | **3,619,140** |

Audit is of the view that repetition of similar work without supporting documents raises serious doubts about the authenticity and genuineness of the expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of October, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides, fixing of responsibility coupled with recovery, if the expenditure is found unjustified.

**(PDP-26/AIR-06)**

### 13.5.14 Irregular expenditure on maintenance of shade and water tank – Rs 3.233 million

According to Para 11 of the GFR Volume-I "Each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officers."

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Division, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of amounting Rs3.233 million was incurred on account of maintenance of existing nursery shades & construction of underground water tank under the development scheme title "Enhancing Tree Cover on State Forest Lands & Strengthening Social Forestry Activities in Sindh". However, work order was not issued and the tax (SRB) amounting to Rs 0.162 million was not deducted from the bills. Moreover, the location(s) of maintenance work were not mentioned in the bills. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Cheque No. & Date | Contractor | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 150836 11-06-2025 | M/s Waseem & Company | Maintenance of existing nursery shades & construction of underground water tank | 538,840 |
| 2 | 150837 11-06-2025 | M/s Mubeen Enterprises | Maintenance of existing nursery shades & construction of underground water tank | 538,840 |
| 3 | 150838 11-06-2025 | M/s Makkah Traders | Maintenance of existing nursery shades & construction of underground water tank | 538,840 |
| 4 | 150839 11-06-2025 | M/s ABC Enterprises | Maintenance of existing nursery shades & construction of underground water tank | 538,840 |
| 5 | 150840 11-06-2025 | M/s Muhammadi Associates | Maintenance of existing nursery shades & construction of underground water tank | 538,840 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Cheque No. & Date | Contractor | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 150840 11-06-2025 | M/s Muhammad Tahir | Maintenance of existing nursery shades & construction of underground water tank | 538,840 |
| **Total** | | | | **3,233,040** |
| **SRB Tax Rs.3,233,040 x 5% = Rs.161,652** | | | | |

Audit is of the view that the lapse on part of the management indicates prevalence of weak internal controls within the department. However, financial propriety and probity against the expenditure was not authenticated

The matter was reported to the management during the month of August, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-19/AIR-05)**

### 13.5.15 Irregular payment on account of previous year's liabilities – Rs 2.118 million

According to Rule 289 of Federal Treasury Rule, Volume-I, all charges must be paid and drawn at once and under no circumstances may they be allowed to stand over to be paid from the budget grant of the next year and under Clause (g) of the policy decision of the Government of Sindh, the pervious years liability from the current budget shall be made after the prior approval of the Finance Department Government of Sindh.

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Division, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the payment amounting to Rs 2.118 million was made against the clearance of liabilities of previous year's liability from the allocation of current year budget without approval of competent authority.

Audit is of view that the lapse on part of the management indicates prevalence of weak internal controls within the department. However, financial propriety and probity against the expenditure was not authenticated.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of August, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-21/AIR-07)**

### 13.5.16 Loss due to missing and manipulation of Forest Land Records

As per Forest Manual Volume-I vide# Notification No.619 dated the 18th November 1901; The following rules apply to areas declared to be Protected Forests in notification No.312 dated the 7thJune 1901, and Notification No 618 dated the 18th November 190; (1) All trees within those areas are reserved.2. Within those areas, the quarrying of stone, the burning of lime or charcoal, the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal of a forest produce, and the breaking up or cleaning for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land within those areas is prohibited.

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer Afforestation Division Khairpur for the financial year 2024-25, a significant discrepancy/manipulation of 1,440.66 acres in the notified forest land was observed. According to the Deh-wise record, a total of 153,850 acres were originally notified as forest land of the division. However, the compliance report submitted to the Chairman, Committee for Retrieval of Encroached Forest Land, and the District & Sessions Judge states a total of 152,409.34 acres of forest land in the district, indicating that 1,440.66 acres of forest land are missing from the originally declared forest land. The details are given as under:

| Sr.# | Taluka | Notified Forest Land |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Khairpur | 486.21 |
| 2 | Kingri | 21,652.00 |
| 3 | Gambat | 8,085.00 |
| 4 | Sobhodero | 7,910.00 |
| 5 | Nara | 117,533.00 |
| 6 | Thari Mirwah | 933.36 |
| **Total in Talukas as per Working Plan 2023-24** | | **156,599.57** |
| Forestland as per compliance report in May, 2025 | | 152,409.34 |
| Forestland as per Govt. notifications 2024-25 | | 153,850.02 |
| **Variation in original record** | | **1,440.66** |
| Total after new transferred forest land of the Division, 2025. | | 162,070.10 |

| Sr.# | Taluka | Notified Forest Land |
|---|---|---|
| New transferred forest land from Afforestation division Sukkur and Larkana | | 11,450.80 |
| Total forest land after new inclusions of forest land | | 165,300.82 |
| Total variance in as per Government Record | | 3230.72 |
| Less forest land shifted from afforestation division Khairpur to Afforestation division Larkana | | 1,790.00 |
| **Total variance/ Missing of forest land from the record** | | **1,440.72** |

Further, the Forest Department transferred 11,450.80 acres from Afforestation divisions Sukkur and Larkana to the Afforestation Division Khairpur, whereas 1,790 acres were shifted to afforestation Division Larkana. The transferred land was also missing from the total of the forest land records. However, the record suggests that the forest land after transfer from Sukkur and Larkana is 162,070.10 (i.e., 153,850.02 + 11,450.80-1,790) acres, but only 153,850.02 acres are reported based on revenue records and government notifications and again there is a discrepancy/manipulation of 1,440.72 acres.

Furthermore, according to working plan of the division for the F.Y 2023-24, the District and Talukas collectively have 156,599.57 acres of forest land. After new transferred land 11,450.80 acres totalling is 168,050.37 acres and less 1,790acers shifted to the Afforestation Division Larkana. The reported status as on June, 2025 was 162,070.10 acres, resulting 4,190.27 acres of forest land is missing from their official record. The missing acreage indicates possible misappropriation or deliberate modification in official forest records.

In addition to this, as per Forest Department Government of Sindh Notification No.FT&WL(SOI)13(1)/2010(164) dated 25th March, 2025 total 11,450.80 acres were transferred from Afforestation division Sukkur and Larkana to Afforestation Division Khairpur. However, the same forest land was not included or is missing from Forest record. Simultaneously, the total of 1,790 Acers were shifted from afforestation division Khairpur to Afforestation division Larkana, but the same was not documented in revenue record of the forest land

Audit is of view that the absence of proper documentation and unexplained variances in forest land records may indicate serious lapses in internal controls, potential misuse of authority, and risk of encroachment or unauthorized allocation.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of August, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The audit recommends conducting a forensic audit to trace the missing acreage and verify the authenticity of compliance documentation, including Village Form-VII. Additionally, the department should implement a secure digital land record system to prevent future discrepancies, ensure transparency, and establish accountability.

**(PDP-04/AIR-01)**

### 13.5.17 Loss due to non-retrieval of 6,098 acres of forest land

As per Forest Manual Volume-I CHAPTER XI Inter Departmental Rules for Guidance in the Management of the Canal Plantations by the Forest Department Section#1. Land to see placed at the disposal of the forest department. "All lands, whether under trees growth or not, at Headworks, in the station areas, and on the banks of various canals transferred to the Forest Department, being the property of the Irrigation Branch and not used by them, will to be placed at the disposal the Forest Department of the production of firewood and timber".

Rules for Protected Forest under Section 29 of Act XVI of 1927. Read With: Notification No.619 dated the 18th November 1901; The following rules apply to areas declared to be Protected Forests in notification No.312 dated the 7th June, 1901, and Notification No 618 dated the 18th November 1901. i) All trees within those areas are reserved, ii) Within those areas, the quarrying of stone, the burning of lime or charcoal, the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal of a forest produce, and the breaking up or cleaning for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land within those areas is prohibited.

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division Khairpur for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the Forest Department has not fully recovered encroached forest land despite clear directives from the Supreme Court of Pakistan. As per official records, 18,118 acres under the Afforestation Division were encroached, out of which only 12,020 acres have been retrieved and remaining 6,098 acres are still unlawfully occupied by the landlords. Moreover, the division has no details regarding reforestation, security arrangements, or boundary demarcation for the retrieved 12,020 acres, which is making the retrieval claim questionable and unreliable. The details are given as under:

| District | Area Encroached (Acres) | Area Retrieved Up to 31-05-2025 | Area retrieved up-to 20-06-2025 | Total retrieved | Balance to be retrieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khairpur | 18,118 | 11,870 | 150 | 12,020 | 6,098 |

Audit is of the view that non-retrieving of occupied forest land is a failure to act on Supreme Court's orders and undermines judicial authority which is a serious threat to forest conservation efforts and may lead to irreversible environmental degradation and loss of public assets.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of August, 2025. However, no reply was received. DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department should initiate inquiry and take immediate action to vacate the remaining encroached forest land in compliance with the Supreme Court's orders.

**(PDP-05/AIR-02)**

### 13.5.18 Non-mutation of 3,328.34 acres forest land in revenue record of right

As per Forest Manual Volume-I CHAPTER XI Inter Departmental Rules for Guidance in the Management of the Canal Plantations by the Forest Department Section#1. Land to see placed at the disposal of the forest department. "All lands, whether under trees growth or not, at Headworks, in the station areas, and on the banks of various canals transferred to the Forest Department, being the property of the Irrigation Branch and not used by them, will to be placed at the disposal the Forest Department of the production of firewood and timber".

Rules for Protected Forest under Section 29 of Act XVI of 1927. Read With: Notification No.619 dated the 18th November 1901; The following rules apply to areas declared to be Protected Forests in notification No.312 dated the 7th June, 1901, and Notification No 618 dated the 18th November 1901. i) All trees within those areas are reserved, ii) Within those areas, the quarrying of stone, the burning of lime or charcoal, the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal of a forest produce, and the breaking up or cleaning for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land within those areas is prohibited.

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division Khairpur for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the management has not

mutated/computerized 3,328.34 acres of forest land in Revenue Record of Right in the name of forest department despite the apex court decision in CP No. 1115/2009 and legal requirement with administrative importance of maintaining and updated land records. This lapse raises serious concerns regarding transparency and accountability in maintaining of forest land records. The details are given as under;

| Division | Notified Area (Acres) | Area Mutated | Balance area to be mutated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Afforestation Division Khairpur | 152,408-34 | 149,081-00 | 3,328-34 |

Audit is of the view that absence of mutation and computerized records may facilitate unauthorized occupation, concealment of encroachments, or potential misuse of land. It also opens the possibility of collusion, mutual interests, or even fraudulent conveyance of public assets.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of August, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The audit recommends immediate action be taken to mutate and computerize the forest land in the Revenue Record of Rights. A departmental inquiry may also be initiated to determine responsibility for the lapse and to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-06/AIR-03)**

### 13.5.19 Illegal allotment of 1,824-43 acres of forest land

According to Notification No.619 dated the 18th November 1901; The following rules apply to areas declared to be Protected Forests in notification No.312 dated the 7th June, 1901, and Notification No 618 dated the 18th November 1901. i) All trees within those areas are reserved, ii) Within those areas, the quarrying of stone, the burning of lime or charcoal, the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal of a forest produce, and the breaking up or cleaning for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land within those areas is prohibited.

During the audit of Divisional Forest Officer Afforestation Division Khairpur for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that 1,824.43 acres of forest land were illegally allotted to influential persons in Deh Kainchi (860.12 acres), Deh Keti Pandhi

(501.00 acres), Taluka Kingri, and Deh Muhammad Ashabi (463.31 acres). These forest lands were irregularly allotted in 1997, in violation of the Colonization Act, 1912, which stipulates that forest land cannot be allotted to individuals.

The unlawful allotment of forest land to individuals not only contravenes statutory provisions but also indicates possible collusion and misappropriation of forest assets. The details are given as under:

| Division | Taluka | Deh | Illegal allotments | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afforestation Division Khairpur | Kingri | Kainchi | 131 No | 860-12 |
| | | Keti Pandhi | 53 No | 501-00 |
| | Mirwah | Muhammad Ashabi | 24 Nos | 463-31 |
| **Total** | | | | **1,824-43** |

Audit is of the view that these unauthorized allotments are actually compromised forest conservation efforts, which resulted in loss of public assets, and undermine the rule of law. The illegal allotment may also encourage further encroachments and weaken the institutional integrity.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of August, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends an inquiry should be initiated to investigate the matter regarding illegal allotments. The land, however, should be reclaimed and restored to the forest department, and disciplinary action should be taken against the person(s) at fault

**(PDP-07/AIR-04)**

### 13.5.20 Unauthorized Encroachment of 4,800 Acres of Forest Land

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence."

During the audit of accounts of the Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division, Sukkur for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that 4,800 acres of forest land were found to be encroached upon and under unauthorized cultivation. The said land, being fertile and cultivable, is being illegally used by private individuals without any lawful authority. Based on the market lease rent of Rs. 25,000 per acre per annum, the Government has sustained a loss of Rs. 120.000 million.

Audit is of the view that the department failed to safeguard government-owned forest land which constitutes gross negligence and weak internal control.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of October, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department immediately take necessary legal and administrative measures to retrieve the encroached forest land and initiate reforestation or plantation activities to restore its original purpose.

**(PDP-28/AIR-12)**

### 13.5.21 Non-recovery of hunting fee from Gulf Dignitaries

As per Section 43 sub-Section (3) of the wildlife Act 2020, states that "the value of the wildlife allowed for hunting under the authorized permit shall be fixed for each animal and shall be recovered from the hunter at the time of departure from hunting ground. Read with According to Rule-28 of General Financial Rules, volume-I, "no amount due to Government should be left outstanding without sufficient reasons and where any dues appear to be irrecoverable, the orders of competent authority for their adjustment must be sought."

During the audit of Conservator of Wildlife Department, Karachi for the Financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of (US$-9.216 million) Rs 2,626.043 million was lying outstanding since 2018-19 on account of hunting fee against the allotment of falconry grounds to the Gulf Dignitaries. However, no efforts were made by the management for recovery of outstanding dues.

Audit is of view that due to non-recovery of outstanding dues on account of hunting fees is a serious lapse on the part of management due to which government sustained loss.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of July, 2025.However, management replied that the allocation of areas to dignitaries of the brotherly states is granted on diplomatic grounds. The matter of payment of fees has been taken up at Ministry of Foreign Affairs level. The Management has taken up the matter with the authorities concerned for the recovery of dues; however, the recovery be made under intimation to audit. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of amount under intimation to audit, besides formulation of policy & procedures for recovery of due amount at the time of departure from the hunting grounds.

**(PDP-32/AIR-05)**

## Chapter - 14
## Health Department

### 14.1 Introduction

The main functions of the department under the Sindh Government Rules of Business, 1986 are:

1. To control medical drugs and dangerous drugs (Drugs Act & Rules),
2. To manage medical education, including medical schools, colleges, institutions for dentistry and medical social welfare projects,
3. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards; medical registration, including medical council; indigenous system of medicines; medical attendance on government servants; and levy of fee,
4. Pharmacy and nursing councils,
5. Prevention and control of infectious and contagious diseases; like tuberculosis, malaria, rabies, etc., Safety from adulteration of food stuffs and acquiring nutrition; vaccination and inoculation; and maternity and child welfare and primary health.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 67 | 47 | 158,292.933 | 122.005 |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | 04 | 04 | 15,037.465 | |

### 14.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 335,410.032 | 1,710.373 | 71,610.354 | (71,297.811) | (38,221.140) | 299,211.808 | 270,149.692 | (29,062.116) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 29,062.116 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 633.827 | 633.827 | 940.246 | 306.419 |

Revenue estimates were remained unchanged in revised estimate. Actual receipt were 148% of revised estimate.

## 14.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 140,595.127 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 997.990 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 638.564 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 62.994 |
| 3 | Irregularities | - |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 2,640.468 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 14,850.919 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | 35.622 |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 5,308.325 |
| 5 | Others | 113,683.005 |

## 14.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 22.19%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 100 |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 4 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 36 | 36 | 19 | 17 | 52.8 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 25 | 19 | 5 | 14 | 26.3 |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 20 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 21 | 19 | 0 | 19 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 14 | 2019-20 | 184 | 184 | 33 | 151 | 18.00 |
| | **Total** | **405** | **338** | **75** | **263** | **22.19** |

## 14.5 AUDIT PARAS

### Health - Administration

### 14.5.1 Non-production of auditable record – Rs 638.564 million

According to Section 14 (2) of Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001, the officer in-charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with all reasonable expedition and Section 14(3) of said Ordinance, stipulates that any person or authority obstructing the auditorial functions of the Auditor-General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under relevant Efficiency and Discipline Rules, applicable to such person.

During the audit of following offices of the Health Department for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, the auditable record was requested through formal requisitions. However, despite repeated reminders and meetings with the concerned officers of the department, the record was not provided to the audit. The details are given below:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Detail of Record not produced | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 01 | Missing vouchers of medicines/other items and HR files (sanctioned/working strength & personal files) despite multiple audit requisitions. | 104.388 |
| 2 | DHO Khairpur Mirs | 2024-25 | 28 | Contingent expenditure record was not produced as supporting vouchers were missing. Management reported that the bills were passed by DAO Khairpur without verifying the DHO's signatures | 24.008 |
| 3 | DHO, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 01 | Complete record pertaining to Pay & Allowances and Contingency | 510.168 |
| **Total** | | | | | **638.564** |

Audit is of the view that in such circumstances, neither the sanctity of the utilization of public money in accordance with the relevant financial and other applicable rules could be verified, nor could the constitutional duty of the Auditor-General of Pakistan be fulfilled.

The matter was reported to the management during February, 2025 to September, 2025, but the management did not produce the requisite record. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of complete record besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-1&89)**

### 14.5.2 Non-recovery of embezzled funds as per Inquiry Report – Rs12.667 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of the Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the Certificate of Defalcation or Losses was not provided. However, the inquiry file revealed that an amount of Rs 12.667 million remained unrecovered from Dr. Aijaz Ali Abro (then Medical Superintendent) and Dr. Preetam Das (Senior Medical Officer). The inquiry established that excess payments were made for a far larger number of patients than those actually treated, resulting in an overpayment of Rs 12.807 million during their respective periods of supervision.

Despite the initiation of disciplinary proceedings, Dr. Preetam Das was allowed to retire and was issued a No Dues Certificate, even though recovery remained outstanding. The absence of timely enforcement, weak verification of hospital patient data, and inadequate follow-up on inquiry recommendations collectively enabled the officers to evade financial responsibility.

Audit is of the view that the non-recovery of Rs 12.667 million caused direct financial loss to the Government and undermined the credibility of the No Dues/Inquiry Certificate process. The lapse reflects weak accountability, poor enforcement of recovery mechanisms, and heightens the risk of recurrence of such irregularities.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the outstanding amount be recovered immediately from the officers responsible for authorizing the clearance without ensuring settlement of liabilities. Strengthening of internal controls should also be ensured to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-90/AIR-01)**

### 14.5.3 Delay in disciplinary action/proceedings against absconding employees – Rs 7.343 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of various offices of the Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that disciplinary matters were poorly managed across multiple formations. Numerous cases involving absconding employees, prolonged absenteeism, irregular salary payments, incomplete records, and non-initiation of proceedings remained unresolved. These administrative lapses not only delayed enforcement of service regulations but also resulted in a financial burden on the public exchequer. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-14.

These lapses resulted in persistent staff shortages across health facilities, particularly in rural and underserved districts, directly affecting service delivery and undermining the purpose for which these appointments were made. Administrative resources expended on recruitment and deployment were effectively wasted, while unauthorized salary payments accumulated without verification or recovery.

Audit is of the view that widespread absenteeism, non-joining, and delayed disciplinary action reflect systemic weaknesses in internal controls, HR oversight, and enforcement of service rules within the Health Department. The failure to track absconding officers, verify stoppage of salaries, address cases of unauthorized duties, and act on irregular payments exposes deep flaws in monitoring and accountability.

Instances of unsupported claims, fake documentation, and missing records further indicate ineffective supervision and weak verification mechanisms. Collectively, these deficiencies compromise the integrity of HR management and erode financial discipline across health facilities.

The matter was reported to management during August, 2025 to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department initiate and finalize disciplinary proceedings against absconding appointees at the earliest, in accordance with the relevant service rules. An effective post-appointment verification and reporting mechanism should be established to ensure compliance. Additionally, a review of the current deployment and onboarding process is warranted to prevent recurrence and to enhance accountability within the system.

**(PDP-91)**

### 14.5.4 Appointment on submission of fake Medical Fitness Certificate

According to Rule-13 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every controlling officer must satisfy himself not only that adequate provisions exist within the departmental organization for systematic internal checks calculated to prevent and detect errors and irregularities in the financial proceedings of its subordinate officers and to guard against waste and loss of public money and stores but also that the prescribed checks are effectively applied".

During the audit of District Health Officer (DHO), Khairpur, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that Mr. Abdul Sattar Maitlo, originally appointed as a Sanitary Worker on 10-09-2007, had submitted a fake medical fitness certificate at the time of appointment. The concerned medical facility confirmed that the certificate was not supported by official records, although the doctor's signature and stamp were verified. Despite this serious irregularity, the DHO allowed Mr. Maitlo to work as a Junior Clerk (BPS-11) from 23-09-2014, against an existing vacant post, without any formal recruitment, promotion process, or approval of the competent authority.

Based on the inquiry, he was reverted to his original post of Sanitary Worker (BPS-01) on 20-06-2025 and subsequently dismissed from service on 28-08-2025. The inquiry also revealed multiple additional irregularities, including submission of contingent bills without approval of the competent authority, missing office copies of

bills and vouchers totaling Rs 24.008 million, and failure to return service books of the LHW Programme that had been provided to him for processing arrears.

Audit is of the view that the use of a fake fitness certificate, unauthorized assumption of a higher post, and mishandling of financial and service records reflect serious weaknesses in internal controls, lack of document verification, and inadequate supervisory oversight in the District Health Office, Khairpur. These lapses enabled the official to function without lawful authority, resulted in missing financial documents, and created significant risks for misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to management in September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that an inquiry be conducted to determine responsibility for failure to verify documents, permitting unauthorized posting, and lapses in financial control. Responsibility should be fixed against officers who facilitated or ignored these irregularities, and all missing vouchers and service books must be traced and accounted for. The department should strengthen verification procedures, monitoring mechanisms, and record-keeping controls to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-92/ AIR-01)**

### 14.5.5 Failure of management in conducting disciplinary action against employees involved in fraudulent/fake database entries

According to Section-15 of Part-III of the Sindh Immunization and Epidemics Control Act, 2023, Sindh Act No.XLV of 2023 "Any person disobeying any rule or order made under this Act (except the punishment provided in Section-19 of the Act), shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable and is liable punishment for a term which may extend to one months or with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or with both.

During the audit of District Health Officer, Jacobabad, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that the management provided a list of forty-one (41) employees/vaccinators of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) centers and health facilities in the district who were identified as poor performers. Among them, two employees were found to have made fake/fraudulent entries in the ZM-SEIR system. Despite these serious lapses, the management failed to initiate proper

disciplinary action against the concerned employees. This inaction raises concerns regarding the competence of the management and the possible favor was extended to the individuals involved.

Audit is of the view that the management failed to take disciplinary action against the employees having poor performance. Furthermore, no action was initiated against the official found guilty of fake entries. These indicate weak internal control of the management.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends initiating strict/disciplinary action against the employees, besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-02/AIR-15)**

### 14.5.6 Irregular appointment of staff – Rs 374.121 million

According to Sindh Civil Servants Rule-1974, INITIAL APPOINTMENTS: 10. Initial appointments to posts in Grades 16 to 22, shall be made if the posts, (a) fall within the purview of the Commission, on the basis of examination or test to be conducted by the Commission; (b) do not fall within the purview of the Commission, in the manner as may be determined by Government. 11. Initial appointments to posts in Grades 3 to 15 shall be made on the recommendations of the Departmental Selection Committee after the vacancies in these Grades have been advertised in newspapers. 12. A candidate for initial appointment to a post must possess the educational qualifications and, experience and, except as provided in the rules framed for the purpose of relaxation of age limit, must be within the age limit as laid down for the post. 13. A candidate for appointment shall be a citizen of Pakistan and a domicile of the Province of Sindh: Provided that this requirement may be relaxed with the approval of the Services and General Administration Department.

During the audit of various formations of the Health Department for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that salaries amounting to Rs 374.121 million were disbursed to employees whose appointments reflected widespread non-compliance with statutory recruitment rules. Examination of records revealed numerous irregularities: appointments made beyond permissible age limits; non-production of service books and personal files; employees drawing salaries despite

holding CNICs of other provinces; vaccinators appointed without approval, STS results, or DRO verification; appointment of underage and inexperienced candidates; unjustified test and interview criteria; salary payments without personal files, appointment orders, or pay-fixation records; engagement of 83 persons under "Services Rendered" without sanctioned posts or any recruitment process; payments made without Finance Department approval or defined scope of work; additional remuneration provided without performance reports or attendance records; and appointment of consultants without supporting qualifications, experience certificates, domicile, CNIC, police verification, or medical fitness documentation. Several appointees also exceeded the maximum age threshold of 45 years. These cumulative deviations point to systemic disregard of recruitment rules and weak verification of employee credentials. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the appointment of officials without adherence to prescribed rules, documentation, or sanctioned posts renders the entire process irregular and raises serious concerns regarding the authenticity, transparency, and legality of the recruitment. The lapses reflect inadequate internal controls, weak scrutiny, and improper administrative oversight.

The matter was reported to management during August, 2025 to November, 2025. The formation at Sr.#2 (Hepatitis Program) responded that no fresh appointments were made during FY 2024-25 and clarified the domicile status of one highlighted employee. While the reply partly addressed the concern, supporting domicile verification was not provided. The DAC meeting regarding Sr.#7 was held on 21-11-2025, wherein the management stated that all the required documents and information mentioned in the audit observation have been duly attached and are available for verification. The DAC directed the management for provision of complete record to audit for verification. Despite written requests, the DAC meeting of the remaining offices was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that formal inquiry may be conducted, relevant record may be produced to audit besides fixing of responsibility against person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-93)**

### 14.5.7 Irregular payment of Salaries on account of hiring of temporary staff under the head other services rendered - Rs 242.401 million

According to Rule-23 of General Financial Rules Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his

part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During audit of the Health Department, Government of Sindh for FY 2023–24 to 2024–25, expenditures of Rs 242.401 million were incurred on temporary, contingent, COVID-related, and project-based staff. Although some staff were initially engaged under approved projects, their services were extended beyond project completion without renewed approval, sanctioned posts, or updated SNEs. Audit observed procedural irregularities, including misclassification of salaries under non-salary heads (e.g., "Other Services Rendered"), bypassing the SAP HR system, and lack of Finance Department approval. Recruitment processes were not followed, and key records (appointment orders, attendance, performance reports, tax deductions, employee identification, and bank trails) were incomplete or not produced. Payments were made through third parties instead of direct bank credit. These issues reflect systemic weaknesses in recruitment, payroll control, and compliance with financial rules. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that irregular hiring of temporary and contingent staff without requisite approvals, documentation, or adherence to prescribed procedures reflects serious weaknesses in internal controls, financial discipline, and regulatory compliance. Misclassification of salary payments under non-salary heads and continued disbursements without assessing actual need or performance undermine transparency and indicate weak governance in the management of public funds.

The matter was reported to management from January to August, 2025. DHO Badin (Para 11) stated that doctors and staff nurses were hired on fixed pay/services rendered basis for COVID-19 duties under government notification, with records available. The reply is not acceptable, as COVID emergency hiring was unjustified for the audit period after the pandemic had subsided, and extensions and payments were made without fresh approvals, rendering the appointments irregular. In Para 19, DHO Badin stated that staff at Munnu Bhai Thalassemia Care Centre were hired by the Society's recruitment committee. This reply lacks merit, as no appointment records were available with the DHO office. Replies from remaining formations were not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires proper justification for all temporary appointments and strict compliance with relevant government rules, including prior approval of the Finance Department and complete documentation. Salary payments must be charged to the

appropriate budget head, and the Direct Credit System to employees' accounts shall be followed to ensure transparency and accountability.

**(PDP-48 & 97)**

### 14.5.8 Irregular payment of salaries – Rs 189.455 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of following offices of the Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that salaries amounting to Rs 189.455 million were disbursed it was observed payments of salaries to a senior clerk, driver, and TSV male/female staff without sanctioned posts, and excess withdrawal of salary by the DHO in absence of a sanctioned post. Payments were also made to COVID-19 vaccinators without recruitment records, GAVI-recommended lists, appointment committee approval, selection minutes, or rules governing multiple extensions, rendering the appointments and payments non-transparent. Salaries were paid to five COVID-19 contract doctors from the head "Other Services" despite absence, resignations, unapproved leave, and missing salary and attendance records. Additionally, salary was paid to a BPS-16 employee without a sanctioned post. The details are given below:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, South Karachi | 2024-25 | 2 | Payment of salaries to Sr. Clerk, Driver and TSV Male / Females without sanctioned posts | 70.546 |
| 2 | DHO, South Karachi | 2024-25 | 6 | Excess withdrawal of salary by DHO in absence of sanctioned post | 6.050 |
| 3 | Expanded Programme on Immunisation, Health Department Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 2 | Payments to Covid-19 vaccinators were made without recruitment records, details of 457 GAVI-recommended vaccinators, appointment committee approval, selection minutes, or rules for multiple extensions rendering the appointments and payments non-transparent. | 109.170 |

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | DHO Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 10 | Payment of salaries to 5 COVID-19 contract doctors from the head Other services despite absence, resignations, unapproved leave, and missing salary/attendance records. | 1.610 |
| 5 | DHO Sujawal | 2024-25 | 13 | Payment of salary to a BPS 16 employee without sanctioned post | 2.079 |
| **Total** | | | | | **189.455** |

Audit is of the view that such widespread irregularities, including payments against non-sanctioned posts, unauthorized appointments, reflect weak internal controls, poor HR governance, and ineffective financial oversight across the Health Department.

The matter was reported to management during August, 2025 to November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends a comprehensive inquiry to reconcile HR and payroll records, verify employee existence and eligibility, and ensure payments are made only against sanctioned and properly documented posts. Recoveries should be effected and responsibility fixed where irregular appointments or unauthorized payments are established.

**(PDP-94)**

### 14.5.9 Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances - Rs 140.057 million

According to Para 10 (v) of the GFR Volume-I "The amount of allowance should be so regulated that it is not, on the whole, a source of profit to the recipients. According to Rule 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules, Vol-I, the Departmental Controlling Officer should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into treasury.

During the audit of various formations of the Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that allowances amounting to Rs 140.057 million were drawn and paid to officers and officials without production of proof of admissibility. Audit scrutiny revealed that multiple types of allowances

were paid contrary to prescribed rules, eligibility conditions, and Finance Department notifications. In several cases, allowances that had already been merged into basic pay were paid again, while in other cases allowances restricted to specific postings, scales, or conditions were extended without justification. As a result, the Government sustained financial loss. The details are given at Annex-4 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that payment of inadmissible allowances without verification of entitlement reflects weak financial discipline, ineffective oversight by Drawing and Disbursing Officers, and failure of departmental controls, resulting in loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to management from August to November, 2025. DHO Jamshoro (Sr. No. 03) stated that allowances were paid as per rules and pay slips would be produced; however, the reply is not tenable due to non-production of statutory rules, notifications, or Finance Department approvals establishing admissibility of Unattractive Area, Casualty, Hard Work, Kacha, Prison Allowance 2016, Health Risk, Adhoc Allowance 2013 (15%), and Conveyance Allowance.

The Hepatitis Prevention & Control Program, Hyderabad (Sr. No. 04) stated that arrears and frozen allowances, including project allowance, were approved by the Finance Department for the waiting/duty period of a Finance Officer. While approval for release of arrears and frozen allowances was noted, no evidence was provided that the Program was declared a project during the relevant period or that project allowance was admissible. Replies from remaining formations were not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate discontinuation of inadmissible allowances, recovery of amounts already paid from beneficiaries or responsible officers as per rules, fixation of responsibility on officials who authorized or processed such payments without ensuring admissibility, and institution of effective controls to ensure future payments strictly comply with applicable rules and Finance Department notifications, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-96)**

### 14.5.10 Posting of contract Doctors to the Administrative Office in violation of Facility-Based Appointment Terms – Rs 8.500 million

According to PART III, INITIAL APPOINTMENTS: 10. Initial appointments to posts in Grades 16 to 22, shall be made if the posts, (a) fall within the purview of the Commission, on the basis of examination or test to be conducted by the

Commission; (b) do not fall within the purview of the Commission, in the manner as may be determined by Government. 11. Initial appointments to posts in Grades 3 to 15 shall be made on the recommendations of the Departmental Selection Committee after the vacancies in these Grades have been advertised in newspapers. 12. A candidate for initial appointment to a post must possess the educational qualifications and, experience and, except as provided in the rules framed for the purpose of relaxation of age limit, must be within the age limit as laid down for the post. According to Para # 4 of terms & conditions of appointment outlined in Notification No.SO-II-T (H)COVID-19/2020 dated 14-07-2020, issued by the Secretary Health Department, "their hiring shall be health facility based, decided by the DHO concerned on need basis".

During the audit of District Health Officer, Hyderabad, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that seven doctors were appointed for a period of 89 days and paid an amount of Rs 8.500 million under the head "Payment to Others for Services Rendered." Audit scrutiny revealed that, contrary to the explicit terms of their appointment, these doctors were posted and utilized in the District Health Office instead of being deployed to health facilities. The emergency hiring was intended to strengthen frontline health service delivery during the pandemic; however, deployment of doctors to administrative roles undermined the very purpose of these facility-based appointments and resulted in misallocation of specialized human resources. The details are given at Annex-5 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that posting of contract doctors to non-clinical and administrative duties, in clear violation of the approved terms and conditions of appointment, reflects serious lapses in governance, weak administrative oversight, and disregard for the intent of emergency staffing measures. Such actions undermine service delivery objectives and render the related expenditure irregular.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department conduct a detailed inquiry into the matter, fix responsibility for mis-deployment of doctors in violation of appointment terms, review admissibility of payments made, and ensure that any future contractual or emergency appointments are utilized strictly in accordance with approved conditions and operational requirements, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-98/AIR-07)**

### 14.5.11 Non-recovery of various allowances – Rs 2.131 million

According to Rule 41(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, Vol-I, the Departmental Controlling Officer should see that all sums due to the Government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into the treasury. AND According to A.P.P.M. Section 4.6.12.5, "Any change in employee's allowances or deductions shall be immediately notified by the DDO to the Payroll Section of the relevant office of the DAO/AG/AGPR and be applicable from the date indicated in the notification."

During the audit of various formations of the Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 2.131 million were made on account of recoverable allowances, including Conveyance Allowance, House Rent Allowance, and Health Professional Allowance, either in excess of entitlement or without admissibility. Audit scrutiny revealed that these allowances were drawn despite the availability of official vehicles, availing of government accommodation, periods of leave, or without proper verification of eligibility under applicable rules and notifications. In the absence of admissibility and supporting justification, the audit could not authenticate the payments. The details are given at Annex-6 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that payment of allowances without entitlement or justification constitutes irregular expenditure and reflects weak payroll scrutiny, inadequate verification by the DDOs, and ineffective supervisory controls. Such lapses result in recoverable amounts remaining outstanding against beneficiaries and cause loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to management from August to November, 2025. Sindh Lady Health Workers Programme, Hyderabad (Sr. No. 04) stated that programme vehicles are used solely for official duties and that conveyance allowance is admissible; the reply is considered satisfactory subject to production of documentary evidence confirming no personal use of official vehicles. The Hepatitis formation (Sr. No. 06) stated that Health Professional Allowance is admissible to paramedics and supporting staff; however, admissibility for BPS-16 and above remains unsubstantiated due to absence of specific notifications or entitlement rules. Replies from remaining formations were not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of the inadmissible amounts from the concerned beneficiaries or responsible officials, wherever applicable, fixation of responsibility on the officials who authorized and processed payments without ensuring admissibility.

**(PDP-100)**

### 14.5.12 Non-filling of important posts

According to the Sindh Financial Rules, 2023-Volume-I, Chapter-2(4) General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure: (1) In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of following offices of the Health Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a significant number of key sanctioned posts had remained vacant for prolonged periods. These included critical technical, financial, and managerial positions such as Financial Management Officer, Cold Chain Engineer, Finance Officer, Account Assistant, Surveillance Officer, Statistical Officer, Communication Officer, and Training Officer. Due to non-filling of these posts, essential functions were being carried out by irrelevant or inadequately qualified staff. Furthermore, multiple senior-level positions in higher grades remained vacant, indicating delays in recruitment and the absence of effective human resource planning. In addition, important posts of senior doctors and specialists in rural health facilities were not filled, resulting in health units being run largely by paramedical staff, which adversely affected the quality and availability of healthcare services. The details are given below:

| Sr. # | Name of the post | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, South Karachi | 2024-25 | 21 | 61 important posts lying vacant since long time |
| 2 | Expanded Programme on Immunisation, Health Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 05 | Key sanctioned posts including Financial Management Officer, Cold Chain Engineer, Finance Officer, Account Assistant, Surveillance Officer, Statistical Officer, Communication Officer, and Training Officer remained vacant, resulting in important duties being performed by irrelevant staff. |

| Sr. # | Name of the post | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Secretary Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 10 | Multiple senior posts in BPS-19 and BPS-20 remained vacant, reflecting delays in recruitment/postings and lack of a structured plan to address critical human resource gaps. |
| 4 | Director Tuberculosis Control Sindh, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 03 | 460 posts out of 536 are vacant |
| 5 | DHO Dadu | 2024-25 | 05 | 28 out of 30 sanctioned posts of senior doctors and specialists in RHCs/BHUs/GDs/MCH Centers remained vacant, leaving facilities run by paramedical staff and severely affecting service delivery |

Audit is of the view that the persistent non-filling of key sanctioned posts reflects serious weaknesses in administrative planning and human resource management. The prolonged vacancies have led to dilution of accountability, weakening of oversight mechanisms, misallocation of responsibilities, and reduced access to specialist healthcare services, thereby impairing the department's ability to deliver effective and reliable healthcare across the province.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that immediate and concrete steps be taken to fill the vacant sanctioned posts through a transparent, merit-based, and time-bound recruitment and posting process.

**(PDP-102)**

### 14.5.13 Irregular procurement of medicines – Rs 5,972.368 million

According to Rule-11 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I "each head of department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officer".

During audit of various Health Department offices, Government of Sindh, for FY 2020–21 to 2024–25, expenditure of Rs 5,972.368 million on procurement of drugs and medicines was reviewed. Audit identified systemic irregularities across the entire procurement cycle (planning, tendering, inspection, payment, storage, and utilization). These included procurement without Drug Testing Laboratory reports;

defective or incomplete Joint Inspection Reports; inspection reports lacking dates, signatures, committee members, or linkage with challans and supply orders; and invoices from vendors with shared ownership, addresses, contacts, or family links, indicating collusive and non-competitive practices undermining CRC and centralized tenders.

Medicines were procured without documented demand assessment, consumption data, prescriptions, treatment records, OPD/IPD data, or specialist approvals. Local purchases were made despite availability under central tenders, and medicines were issued on paper to non-functional facilities. Deliveries lacked receiving notes, store acknowledgements, or stock entries, while short supplies were recorded as fully received and paid. Further, irregularities included inflated CRC rates; missing bid securities, agreements, work orders, performance securities, and acknowledgements; procurement from suppliers without valid drug sale licences; invoices missing batch numbers, manufacturing/expiry dates, or shelf-life compliance; procurement of ARV/ASV injections without case data; acceptance of multiple unverified batches in violation of CRC; failure to mark medicines as Sindh Government property; and non-production of stock registers, utilization reports, issuance records, and reconciliations. Large unutilized stocks remained at year-end, creating risk of blockage, expiry, and wastage. The details are given at Annex-7 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the procurement of medicines was carried out in a non-transparent, weakly controlled, and procedurally flawed manner. The recurring absence of mandatory documentation, ineffective inspections, lack of drug testing, compromised tendering, and indicators of vendor collusion reflect serious failures in oversight, governance, and financial discipline. These deficiencies cast grave doubt on the authenticity, quality, pricing, and actual utilization of medicines procured at public expense and indicate that public resources may not have been used for their intended purpose.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025 to November, 2025. Replies were received from some formations; however, most responses were either unsupported by documentary evidence, partially satisfactory, or remained pending verification. In several cases, replies were not received till finalization of the report. Wherever replies were considered satisfactory, they have been made subject to verification of original records, including drug testing reports, inspection reports, licences, stock registers, and delivery acknowledgements. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate production of missing records for verification and strengthening of procurement controls through transparent tendering, CRC compliance, mandatory testing, valid inspections, and proper documentation. Responsibility should be fixed for irregular or collusive procurements, with recoveries and disciplinary or legal action taken under rules.

**(PDP-103)**

### 14.5.14 Irregularities in tendering and procurement process – Rs 2,501.924 million

According to Rule-11 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, "each head of department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations both by his own office and by sub-ordinate disbursing officer".

During audit of various Health Department offices, Government of Sindh, for FY 2020–21 to 2024–25, expenditure of Rs 2,501.924 million on procurement was reviewed. Audit identified recurring irregularities in tendering and procurement, indicating serious lapses in transparency, competition, and compliance with procurement rules. High-value procurements were awarded to single vendors through non-competitive bidding, supported by unrealistic quotations, indicating possible collusion. Local tendering was used instead of mandatory ICB for imported equipment without import documentation, restricting competition and exposing the Government to risk. Single bids were accepted without comparison with market or previous rates.

NITs were advertised in only two newspapers instead of three, violating SPP Rules, 2010. Contracts were awarded to vendors with common ownership, and purchases were made from suppliers not registered with GST or SRB. Payments were made to multiple firms owned by the same individual, indicating conflict of interest. Procurements were made on old rates without fresh tenders; HIV kits were procured without LC documents; and in several cases, purchases were made without obtaining the mandatory three quotations, increasing the risk of inflated prices. The details are given at Annex-8 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the procurement process suffered from serious deficiencies in transparency, competition, and procedural compliance, as evidenced by repeated non-competitive tendering, awards to inter-linked or conflicted vendors, procurement from unregistered suppliers, and absence of essential supporting documentation. These weaknesses reflect ineffective oversight and weak internal

controls, thereby compromising the integrity of the procurement cycle and increasing the risk that public funds were not utilized in an economical, efficient, and intended manner.

The matter was reported to management from January to November, 2025. Sindh Lady Health Workers Programme, Hyderabad (Sr. No. 05) stated that procurements complied with SPP Act 2009, SPP Rules 2010, and thresholds notified on 26 October 2023; however, the reply is not tenable due to non-production of quotations and procurement records to substantiate compliance. DHO Badin (Sr. No. 09) stated that procurement was made through tenders from the lowest bidder approved by the Procurement Committee; however, the reply is not tenable in the absence of supporting documentary evidence for audit verification. Replies from remaining formations were not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate production of missing procurement, inspection, and stock records for verification and strengthening of controls through strict competitive tendering, proper advertisement, vendor verification, and complete documentation. Responsibility should be fixed for collusive or irregular procurement, with recoveries or disciplinary action initiated under applicable rules.

**(PDP-17, 18 & 104)**

### 14.5.15 Irregular purchase of physical assets – Rs 1,343.196 million

According to Rule 11 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I "each head of department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations both by his own office and by sub-ordinate disbursing officer."

During audit of various Health Department offices, Government of Sindh, for FY 2022–23 to 2024–25, expenditure of Rs 1,343.196 million on purchase of physical assets was reviewed. Audit identified serious irregularities in procurement, inspection, documentation, and asset accounting, rendering the expenditure irregular and largely unverifiable. Assets including medical equipment, machinery, furniture, and IT items were procured without notified Joint Inspection Committees, valid inspection reports, RFQs, technical evaluations, CRC documents, or proper minutes, and were not recorded in dead-stock registers, resulting in lack of accountability.

Grant-in-Aid funds were misused by SIEHS to purchase vehicles banned under government instructions (Swift GLX and motorcycles). In other cases, procurements

were made at rates higher than those approved in PC-I, causing excess payments without justification. Payments were made for solar systems and air conditioners without confirmation of complete installation; at least one solar system remained uninstalled despite full payment, with missing vouchers, stock entries, and completion evidence.

High-value medical equipment (including centrifuges, analyzers, X-ray, ultrasound machines, OT lights, and hematology units) was not traceable in storerooms, with no delivery challans or stock records, indicating possible non-delivery. Several items were procured without specifications in documents, preventing quality verification. Medical books were not recorded in library stock, an unregistered vendor without NTN was engaged for water supply, and large procurements lacked inspection and stock records, making asset existence and utilization unverifiable. The details are given at Annex-9 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the procurement of medical, IT, and general equipment was carried out with serious lapses in inspection, documentation, and financial controls. The absence of joint inspections, non-recording of assets in stock registers, procurement at rates exceeding PC-I approvals, advance purchase of banned vehicles, and instances of non-delivery despite full payment reflect weak oversight and failure to safeguard public assets. These deficiencies raise serious concerns regarding the authenticity of procurements and indicate that public funds may not have been utilized in a transparent, economical, or accountable manner.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025 to November, 2025, but no replies were received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate production of missing records, physical verification of delivered and installed assets, and fixation of responsibility for undocumented, overpriced, or undelivered procurements. Recoveries, disciplinary action, and strengthened procurement, inspection, and asset controls are required to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-105)**

### 14.5.16 Irregular expenditure by way of splitting – Rs 160.443 million

According to Rule 12 of SPPR 2010 (Ammended-2019), Limitation on Splitting or Regrouping of Proposed Procurement: The procuring agency shall not split or package a procurement plan with the intention to shorten or facilitate the

procurement process and approval mechanism, unless the procuring agency is satisfied that- (a) block acquisition of goods, services or works will unnecessarily hold up available resources; (b) technical reasons indicate that splitting or packaging will improve the quality; (c) the impact of weather, geographical spread on certain procurement particularly in case of works contract will affect its execution with regard to quality and delivery schedule: Provided that any splitting or packaging shall be made part of the revised procurement plan and uploaded on the Authority's website as well as on the website of the procuring agency, if functional.

During the audit of various offices of the Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 160.443 million was incurred under various heads through splitting of sanction orders to avoid the invitation of open tenders. The procurements were deliberately fragmented into smaller amounts to remain within lower financial thresholds, thereby bypassing mandatory tendering and advertisement requirements. As a result, the Government was deprived of the opportunity to obtain the most economical and competitive market rates. The details are given at Annex-10 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the splitting of sanctions to avoid tendering reflects weak financial discipline and deliberate circumvention of procurement rules. This practice undermined transparency, restricted competition, and compromised value for money, leading to inefficient utilization of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management during January, 2025 to October, 2025. Formation at Sr. No. 01 (DHO Jamshoro) replied that no splitting occurred and that expenditure was incurred on a daily basis within delegated financial limits. The reply is not tenable, as audit evidence clearly establishes that expenditure amounting to Rs 11.996 million under the head "Others" was split into multiple sanctions, as reflected in the statement attached to the audit para. Replies from the remaining formations were not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of complete justification along with documentary evidence, besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault for violation of procurement rules.

**(PDP-19 & 106)**

### 14.5.17 Non-invitation of tenders – Rs 71.795 million

According to Rule 17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, procurement over three hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language.

During the audit of various offices of Health Department, Government of Sindh for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 71.795 million was incurred under various heads of accounts without invitation of tenders. Thus, the government was deprived from obtaining of most economic and competitive market rates. The details are given at Annex-11 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that non-invitation of tenders for procurements of significant value constitutes a clear violation of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules and resulted in loss of opportunity to secure competitive market rates. The practice reflects weak financial discipline, lack of transparency, and deliberate circumvention of prescribed procurement procedures.

The matter was reported to the management during January, 2025 to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide justification for non-invitation of tenders, ensure strict compliance with SPPRA Rules in future procurements, and fix responsibility on the person(s) at fault for bypassing mandatory tendering procedures.

**(PDP-15&107)**

### 14.5.18 Loss to government due to excess payment as a result of non-uniform pricing of identical equipment– Rs 33.491 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government

servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that M/s Allmed Solutions was awarded a turnkey contract amounting to Rs 2,178.961 million on 12-06-2025 for the supply and installation of three Modular Operation Theatres (MOTs) at five hospitals in Sindh, with the explicit claim of uniform specifications and standardised components across all sites.

Audit scrutiny revealed that although all MOTs comprised the same thirteen components with identical specifications, an excess payment of Rs 33.491 million was made in respect of the MOT installed at Chandka Medical College Hospital, Larkana. No documentary evidence was produced to justify the higher price, nor was any approved variation order, site-specific requirement, or technical deviation placed on record to support the differential cost.

Audit is of the view that the irregularity indicates negligence on the part of officers responsible for procurement oversight and financial approvals. The failure to enforce consistent pricing for identical items across multiple locations constitutes a violation of financial propriety and highlights systemic weaknesses in monitoring, accountability, and post-award contract administration.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Health Department conduct a detailed inquiry to fix responsibility for the excess payment and initiate recovery proceedings from the concerned officials and/or the contractor. Audit further recommends that robust mechanisms for cross-verification of unit costs for identical equipment across similar projects be institutionalised to prevent recurrence of such irregularities in future procurements.

**(PDP-108/AIR-23)**

### 14.5.19 Non-recovery of stamp duty – Rs 6.279 million

According to Para 22-A of the Stamps Act, "It is the duty of the competent authority to recover the stamp duty and affix a stamp @ 0.35 paisa per hundred rupees of the value of the agreement or against tender cost before execution of the agreement.

During the audit of following offices of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25 it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 2,487.985 million were made to various vendors without recovering Stamp duty which amounts to Rs 6.279 million. The details are given below:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount | Stamp duty |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, Badin | 2024-25 | 11 | Various | 75.23 | 0.263 |
| 2 | DHO, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 20 | Various | 139.43 | 0.488 |
| 3 | DHO, Jamshoro | 202 4-25 | 2 | Various | 219.12 | 0.767 |
| 4 | DHO, Tharparkar@ Mithi | 2024-25 | 3 | Various | 283.983 | 0.994 |
| 5 | DHO, Naushehro Feroze | 2024-25 | 12 | Medical Equipment | 75.51 | 0.264 |
| 6 | DHO Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 30 | Various | 305.151 | 1.068 |
| 7 | Director Tuberculosis Control Sindh, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 14 | Drugs & Medicines | 799.61 | 0.371 |
| 8 | DHO Keamari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 8 | Various | 98.868 | 0.346 |
| 9 | DHO, Matiari | 2023-24 | 45 | Various | 12.194 | 0.043 |
| 10 | DHO, SBA | 2023-24 | 11 | Various | 160.552 | 0.562 |
| 11 | DHO, Sanghar | 2023-24 | 8 | Various | 29.582 | 0.103 |
| 12 | DHO, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 23 | Various | 27.537 | 0.096 |
| 13 | DHO, Ghotki | 2023-24 | 14 | Various | 30.683 | 0.107 |
| 14 | Director PPP Node Health Department Karachi | 2023-24 | 15 | Various | 228.075 | 0.798 |
| | | | 51 | Various | 2.460 | 0.009 |
| **Total** | | | | | **2,487.985** | **6.279** |

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of stamp duty prior to execution of contracts and release of payments resulted in a direct financial loss to the Government. This reflects non-compliance with statutory provisions of the Stamps Act and indicates weak financial oversight and ineffective enforcement of mandatory legal requirements by the responsible authorities.

The matter was reported to the management during the period January, 2025 to November, 2025. Formation at Sr. #03 (DHO Jamshoro) replied that all applicable taxes were deducted from suppliers as per prescribed rates and that relevant documents

were available. However, the reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence was produced to establish that stamp duty had actually been recovered and affixed in accordance with the law. Replies from the remaining formations were not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide justification for non-execution of agreements on stamped instruments, ensure immediate recovery of the outstanding stamp duty, and take appropriate remedial and disciplinary measures to prevent recurrence of such lapses in future procurements.

**(PDP-26 & 109)**

### 14.5.20 Variation of amount between expenditure statement of the management & bank Statements

According to APPM. Monthly reconciliation**:** 6.3.4.1 A monthly reconciliation of bank accounts is a necessary part of financial management and is also an effective measure for detecting and deterring fraud and irregularities. 6.3.4.2 Every DAO shall prepare a monthly reconciliation statement for expenditures and receipts, as set out in direction. 6.3.4.3 The respective Accountant General shall prepare a consolidated monthly reconciliation statement for each government bank account, as set out in direction.

During the audit of Program Director, Sindh Integrated Health and Population Project, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, a significant variation of Rs 1,672.442 million was noted between the reported unutilized funds and the closing balances shown in bank statements. This mismatch indicates that the financial position of the project was not accurately reflected and that a substantial portion of funds was not correctly accounted for in the closing balances. The details are given below:

(Rs in Million)

| Total Releases Up to date | Up to date Expenditure | Un-utilized Expenditure | Closing Balance As per Bank Statements | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,298.742 | 3,391.742 | 4,907.682 | 3,235.240 | 1,672.442 |

Audit is of the view that the non-reconciliation of expenditure records with bank statements resulted in material misstatement of financial information, indicating weak financial discipline, ineffective internal controls, and non-compliance with prescribed reconciliation procedures. Such lapses compromise the reliability of financial reporting and expose public funds to risk of misappropriation or misuse.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a detailed inquiry be initiated immediately to ascertain the reasons for the variation, responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault for negligence in maintaining reconciled records, and corrective measures be enforced to ensure strict compliance with monthly bank reconciliation requirements in future.

**(PDP-110/AIR-03)**

### 14.5.21 Unjustified Transfer of Funds from Current Account to PLS Account – Rs 35.00 million

According to Rule-77 of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, volume-I, "It is the duty of the controlling officer to see (i) Charges made in a contingent bill are of obvious necessity and are at fair and reasonable rates (ii) Previous sanction for any item requiring it is attached (iii) The requisite vouchers are received and in order; (iv) The calculations are correct; (v) The appropriations have not been exceeded, or not likely to be exceeded.

During the audit of PPP Node, Health Department, Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed while scrutiny of Bank Statement that an amount of Rs 35.000 million was transferred by MERF (Medical Emergency Resilience Foundation) during 2023–24 from its current account at Habib Metro Bank to a savings (PLS) Account No. 6-2-68-20614-714-106829 in the same bank. However, no justification or approval for this fund transfer was presented to audit, nor was any detail regarding its subsequent utilization provided. The purpose and rationale for moving public funds into a savings account remained unexplained.

Audit is of the view that the transfer of funds without proper justification and supporting documentation undermines financial transparency and may lead to unauthorized use of public resources.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends clarifying the reasons for this transfer, ensuring proper documentation of all fund movements to avoid such actions in future without formal approval and justification.

**(PDP-28/AIR-11)**

### 14.5.22 Non-disclosure of Bank Profit in Financial Statement - Rs 10.337 million

According to APPM Chapter-7, Section-7.3 Year-end accounting policies 7.3.1 Closure of accounts 7.3.1.1 The accounts of each year will be formally closed at the close of business on 30th June. No adjustments for a prior financial year will be permitted unless they are for: · receipts collected at the bank prior to 30 June, but not received on the bank scrolls until after 30 June · payments made prior to 30 June but not entered into the accounts · inter-entity adjustments between departments and Governments relating to the previous year, as indicated in Chapter 12 of this Manual 'Transactions between Government Entities' · adjustments to asset and liabilities amounts, relating to the previous year · any other adjustments so authorised by the Accountant General.

During the audit of Director, PPP Node, Health Department, Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was highlighted while reviewing the records of DHQ Badin (Indus Hospital and Health Network), that an amount of Rs 10.337 million was reflected as profit in the bank statement of Account No. 53013691486117 maintained with Sindh Bank. However, this profit generated from the savings was neither disclosed in the Financial Statements nor reflected in the Annual Budget Statement.

Audit is of the view that non-inclusion of profit from the bank savings in the financial statement can affect budget planning and fund utilization transparency.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends ensuring all profits earned from bank accounts are properly recorded and disclosed in the Financial Statements and Annual Budget Statements.

**(PDP-29/AIR-02)**

### 14.5.23 Unauthorised retention of government funds – Rs 3.349 million

According to Rule-290 of Treasury Rules, Volume I, "No money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is not required for immediate disbursement. Further, it is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand or to prevent lapses of the budget grant".

During the audit of Director Health Services, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 3.349 million was unauthorisedly retained in bank accounts till the close of the financial year. The retention of these balances indicates that funds were drawn from the treasury without an immediate disbursement requirement and remained parked with the Drawing and Disbursing Officer, in violation of the prescribed treasury rules. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Description | Account no. | Name of bank | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director Health Services Karachi | 0003313823491000 | Sindh Bank Ltd. | 2.102 |
| 2 | Director Health Services Karachi (Unicef fund) | 0003313868831001 | Sindh Bank Ltd. | 1.247 |
| **Total** | | | | **3.349** |

Audit is of the view that unauthorised retention of public funds constitutes a serious lapse in internal controls and financial discipline. The blockage of government money and its retention outside the treasury framework is a clear violation of Treasury Rules and undermines the principles of prudent cash management.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the practice of retaining government funds in bank accounts be discontinued forthwith, the retained amount be regularised or deposited as per rules, and responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault for violation of the prescribed treasury regulations.

**(PDP-111/AIR-03)**

### 14.5.24 Non-achievement of targets

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible

for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of following offices of the Health Department, Government of Sindh for the financial years 2023-24 & 2024–25, it was observed that all major activities reflected in the PC-I showed 0% progress despite substantial expenditure of Rs 3,391.061 million on pay and allowances. Additionally, vaccination targets were not achieved across districts, and no reasons or justifications were provided, resulting in children being deprived of essential immunisation against chronic diseases.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Program Director, Sindh Integrated Health and Population Project, Karachi | 2024-25 | 2 | The PC-I targets, showing 0% progress across all major activities despite heavy expenditure on pay & allowances | 3,391.061 |
| 2 | Expanded Programme on Immunisation, Health Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 22 | Vaccination targets were not achieved across districts, and no reasons were provided, resulting in children being deprived of essential immunisation against chronic diseases | - |
| 3 | District Health Officer, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 14 | Vaccination targets were not achieved against multiple antigens, including OPV-0, Penta-3, IPV-2, and Measles-I, with shortfalls ranging from 22% to 56%. | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **3.391.061** |

Audit is of the view that the complete absence of progress against PC-I targets despite incurring substantial expenditure on pay and allowances reflects serious weaknesses in programme management, monitoring, and accountability. The failure to achieve vaccination targets across districts, without any justification from the management, indicates ineffective utilisation of resources and weak oversight, ultimately depriving children of essential immunisation services.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025 to October, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management review the reasons for non-achievement of PC-I targets and vaccination coverage, fix responsibility for ineffective programme performance, and ensure proper monitoring and utilisation of funds.

**(PDP-39 &112)**

### 14.5.25 Inadequate Disease Control and Preventive Health Measures despite Significant HR Investment – Rs 123.213 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order. As per Para 11 of General Financial Rules Volume–I, "each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by sub-ordinate disbursing officer."

During the audit of following offices of the Health Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that despite substantial expenditure on human resources, disease surveillance and public health outcomes remained weak. Reported cases of TB, HIV, Dengue, and Malaria continued to rise, indicating ineffective disease control efforts at the taluka level. Similarly, over 178,000 dermatitis cases recorded in PHC and SHC facilities reflected inadequate sanitation measures, poor public health protection, and a lack of preventive awareness in DHO Mirpurkhas. A surge in measles, diphtheria, and pertussis cases, along with 234,970 zero-dose children, pointed to failures in real-time monitoring and non-utilization of the SEIR-ZM system, resulting in serious lapses in immunisation coverage. Health statistics also showed a rising trend in Hepatitis B and C cases over three years, highlighting weak preventive measures, poor infection control, and ineffective screening and surveillance programs.

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 7 | Despite HR expenditure, reported cases of TB, HIV, Dengue, and Malaria sharply increased, indicating weak disease control measures and ineffective performance at the taluka level | 15.698 |
| | | | 8 | Despite significant HR expenditure, over 178,000 Dermatitis cases were reported in PHC and SHC facilities, | 107.515 |

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | indicating inadequate public health protection, sanitation measures, and preventive awareness under DHO Mirpurkhas. | |
| 2 | Expanded Programme on Immunisation, Health Department Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 23 | A surge of measles, diphtheria and pertussis cases, along with 234,970 zero-dose children, reflected failure of real-time monitoring and non-use of SEIR-ZM system, indicating serious lapses in immunisation coverage and programme oversight. | 0 |
| 3 | DHO, Umerkot | 2024-25 | 5 | Health statistics showed a rising trend in Hepatitis (B & C) cases over three years, indicating weak preventive measures, poor infection control, inadequate surveillance, and ineffective screening programs." | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **123.213** |

Audit is of the view that the rising trend of communicable diseases, despite substantial expenditure on human resources, reflects serious weaknesses in public health management, disease surveillance, and immunisation oversight. The failure to control TB, HIV, Dengue, Malaria, measles, diphtheria, pertussis, and Hepatitis cases, along with a high number of zero-dose children, indicates ineffective monitoring, inadequate preventive measures, and poor utilisation of available systems such as SEIR-ZM. These shortcomings undermine the department's ability to deliver essential public health services.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025 to November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management strengthen disease surveillance, improve real-time monitoring systems, and enforce preventive measures at all levels. Responsibility should be fixed for poor performance and underutilisation of available tools, and corrective efforts should focus on enhancing immunisation coverage, sanitation measures, and infection control to improve public health outcomes.

**(PDP-113)**

### 14.5.26 Loss to Government due to Non-Utility of Public Assets – Rs 32.889 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order. As per Para 11 of General Financial Rules Volume–I, "each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by sub-ordinate disbursing officer."

During the audit of following offices of the Health Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that essential medical and electrical equipment valuing Rs 32.889 million, including suction machines, baby warmers, generators, X-ray and ultrasound machines, and a blood bank refrigerator, remained non-functional, uninstalled, or unopened since their procurement. Despite the urgent need for such equipment at various health facilities, management allowed these items to lie idle for years, resulting in the blockage of government funds and depriving the public of critical health services. The prolonged non-utilization also increased the risk of depreciation and obsolescence, causing further loss to the government.

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, Naushehro Feroze | 2024-25 | 1 | Several medical and electrical equipment (generators, suction units, baby warmer, X-ray & ultrasound machines) remained uninstalled and non-functional since procurement, resulting in idle stock and blockage of government funds. Equipment not operationalized deprived patients of essential health services. | 23.889 |
| 2 | DHO Khairpur Mirs | 2024-25 | 27 | The stock register showed that an X-ray machine procured on 05-06-2021 remained unopened and unused to date. Despite several health facilities lacking functional X-ray machines, the equipment was retained in storage instead of being issued. Prolonged non-utilization risks deterioration and loss of value, rendering the machine obsolete | 9.000 |
| **Total** | | | | | **32.889** |

Audit is of the view that the prolonged non-utilization of essential medical and electrical equipment reflects weak asset management, poor planning, and ineffective oversight within the Health Department. Allowing critical machinery to remain idle despite clear operational needs not only blocked public funds but also undermined service delivery and increased the risk of equipment becoming obsolete, resulting in additional financial loss to the government.

The matter was reported to the management during September to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management ensure immediate deployment or functional use of all idle equipment, produce complete records to Audit, and fix responsibility for failure to utilize procured assets. Measures should also be taken to strengthen asset management and monitoring to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP -114)**

### 14.5.27 Failure of Management to Control AIDS

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order. As per Para 11 of General Financial Rules Volume–I, "each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by sub-ordinate disbursing officer."

During the audit of the Program Manager, Sindh Aids Control Program, Hyderabad, for the financial years 2020-21 to 2024–25, it was observed that HIV/AIDS cases continued to rise sharply across the province due to weak regulatory oversight and ineffective enforcement. A large number of cases were linked to sexual transmission through commercial sex networks, yet no FIRs, enforcement actions, or coordinated interventions were initiated. Significant cases were traced to the reuse of contaminated needles, but despite the Sindh Regulation & Control of Disposable Syringes Act, 2010, the Directorate failed to enforce the use of auto-disable syringes or investigate the supply chain of reused needles. Increasing infections from surgical and dental procedures reflected poor regulation of private clinics, unchecked unlicensed dental practice, and inadequate sterilization oversight. Likewise, the rise in HIV cases from unsafe blood transfusions showed weak monitoring of blood banks,

inadequate screening practices, and the absence of follow-up investigations. These shortcomings collectively indicate serious lapses in disease control, regulatory enforcement, and public health protection. The details are given at Annex-12 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the continued rise in HIV/AIDS cases reflects serious deficiencies in regulatory enforcement, surveillance, and preventive oversight by the Directorate. The failure to take action against high-risk activities, enforce syringe safety laws, regulate private clinics, and ensure proper screening at blood banks demonstrates weak governance and ineffective public health management. These lapses significantly compromised the province's ability to prevent avoidable transmissions and protect the public from high-risk exposure.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025 but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management strengthen enforcement of laws and safety protocols, ensure strict regulation of private clinics and blood banks, and initiate investigations into high-risk sources of transmission. The use of auto-disable syringes must be enforced, and coordinated actions, including FIRs, inspections, and follow-up measures, should be taken to curb unsafe practices. Responsibility for regulatory failures should be fixed, and a comprehensive monitoring mechanism be established to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-115)**

### 14.5.28 Non-vaccination in 314 villages of district due to refusal and coverage gaps

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of District Health Office, Jamshoro for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that 314 villages in the district remained unvaccinated due to refusal or lack of coverage/hard to reach. Instances of uncovered areas, refusals and hard to reach were identified, indicating significant gaps in the immunization campaign. The failure to vaccinate these villages depicted serious public health risks

and undermined the effectiveness of the immunization program. The lack of proper follow-up mechanisms and community engagement strategies to address refusals further exacerbates the issue. This reflects weaknesses in planning, monitoring, and execution, warranting immediate corrective measures to ensure comprehensive vaccination coverage. Similarly, During the audit of District Health Officer, Jacobabad for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that 126 villages remained unvaccinated due to refusals or lack of coverage. These uncovered areas, along with reported cases of partial refusals, highlight major gaps in the immunization campaign. The situation poses serious public health risks and reflects shortcomings in planning, monitoring, and field execution by the health authorities.

The non-vaccination of villages was mainly due to inadequate micro-planning, weak follow-up mechanisms, insufficient community engagement to counter refusals and ineffective strategies to reach hard-to-access areas. Limited supervision and a lack of targeted interventions further contributed to the uncovered population.

Audit holds the view that the non-vaccination of villages due to refusals and hard-to-reach areas reflects serious lapses in planning, monitoring, and execution of the immunization program. The absence of effective community engagement and follow-up mechanisms undermines the intended objectives of safeguarding public health, thereby exposing the population to preventable disease risks.

The matter was reported to management in February and September, 2025. Management of District Health Office, Jamshoro stated that Jamshoro district was fully covered under routine and polio campaigns and that initial refusals were resolved through follow-up with district administration, health officials, and community elders. The reply is not satisfactory due to non-production of village-wise coverage evidence to confirm that the 314 previously unvaccinated villages were subsequently covered. District Health Officer, Jacobabad did not furnished reply. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should strengthen planning and monitoring mechanisms to ensure full vaccination coverage in all villages. Community engagement strategies, including awareness campaigns, involvement of local leaders, and timely follow-up on refusals, should be implemented. Special outreach arrangements must be devised for hard-to-reach areas to eliminate coverage gaps and safeguard public health.

**(PDP-116/AIR-24 & PDP-38/AIR-13)**

### 14.5.29 Non-functional health facilities

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of following offices of the Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial years 2023-24 & 2024–25, it was observed that a substantial number of health facilities remained non-functional for prolonged periods, despite the availability of infrastructure and sanctioned staff. This situation reflects persistent administrative apathy, failure of supervisory mechanisms, and lack of ownership by the management. In several cases, dispensaries and health facilities have remained closed for over a decade, effectively rendering public investments idle and denying the population access to even basic healthcare services. The prolonged neglect has also heightened the risk of structural deterioration, vandalism, and permanent loss of public assets.

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, Umerkot | 2024-25 | 4 | Seventy-three health facilities remained non-functional despite available infrastructure and staff, indicating weak administrative control and depriving the population of essential healthcare services |
| 2 | DHO, Naushehro Feroze | 2024-25 | 7 | Several dispensaries remained non-functional for years, leaving the catchment population deprived of basic healthcare due to lack of timely action by management. |
| 3 | DHO Khairpur Mirs | 2024-25 | 25 | Forty-three Health Facilities have remained non-functional since 2011, and no corrective steps were taken to operationalize them for public service. After nearly fifteen years of inactivity, these buildings are likely to have deteriorated or become unusable |
| 4 | DG, Monitoring and Evaluation, Health Department, Karachi | 2023-24 | 2 | Blood banks were found non-operational in major secondary hospitals during June, 2024, including DHQ Umerkot, Shikarpur, Kotri, Civil Hospital Dadu, and CDF Hospital Hyderabad, posing serious risks to emergency patient care and timely transfusions. |

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | District Health Officer, Larkana | 2023-24 | 14 | Multiple Government Dispensaries and Mother and Child Health Centers in Larkana were found non-functional during 2023-24, and the local management failed to take corrective action to restore essential healthcare services. |

Audit is of the view that the prolonged non-functionality of numerous health facilities reflects weak administrative oversight, poor planning, and ineffective utilisation of public resources. Keeping established facilities idle for years deprived the population of essential healthcare services and increased the likelihood of infrastructure deterioration, indicating significant shortcomings in service delivery management.

The matter was reported to the management during February, 2025 to October, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately conduct a comprehensive assessment of all non-functional health facilities, initiate urgent measures to operationalize viable units, and prepare a time-bound revival or rationalisation plan. Responsibility be fixed for prolonged inaction, and officers whose negligence resulted in the denial of public healthcare and deterioration of assets should be proceeded against under relevant rules.

**(PDP-33&117)**

### 14.5.30 Deficiencies in essential hospital services in Hyderabad District

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of District Health Office, Hyderabad, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed from DHIS (manual) reports that essential hospital services across a large number of health facilities were either non-functional or only partially functional, exposing serious failures in healthcare delivery and administrative

oversight. Basic primary-level services such as ANC/PNC, contraceptive availability, essential medicines, road signage, and functional patient toilets were either missing or inadequately provided. Facilities meant to serve as first points of care were unable to meet even minimum service standards.

Critical secondary-level services, including major and minor operation theatres, C-sections, delivery rooms, and emergency care units, were largely non-operational, rendering hospitals ineffective during medical emergencies. Maternal and neonatal services (BEmONC and CEmONC) were found non-functional in most units, directly endangering mothers and newborns and negating the purpose of facility upgrades and budgetary allocations made over the years.

Diagnostic and support services were equally deficient. X-ray, ECG, ultrasound, laboratory testing, blood screening, and sputum AFB testing were absent in more than half of the facilities. Services for TB, malaria, and dengue diseases of high public health importance was largely unavailable, indicating neglect of disease surveillance and control responsibilities. Blood transfusion and dialysis services were almost entirely non-existent, forcing critically ill patients to seek costly private care or overcrowded tertiary hospitals.

Further, several facilities handling high OPD loads lacked basic operational utilities such as functional generators, ambulances, solar systems, safe drinking water, and public toilets. The absence of these essentials reflects not a shortage of funds, but poor prioritisation, weak monitoring, and ineffective utilisation of available resources.

Audit is of the view that the widespread non-availability of essential hospital services reflects a systemic governance failure under the jurisdiction of the DHO Hyderabad. Facilities exist, budgets are released, and staff positions are sanctioned, yet patients are denied care. This failure has resulted in avoidable morbidity, unnecessary referrals, overcrowding of tertiary hospitals, increased out-of-pocket expenditure for the public, and erosion of trust in the government health system.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Health Department immediately conduct a comprehensive functional gap analysis of all health facilities in Hyderabad District, restore essential services on a priority basis, and ensure availability of diagnostics,

emergency care, and maternal health services. Responsibility must be fixed for prolonged service deficiencies, and a mechanism for regular monitoring, performance reporting, and corrective action should be enforced to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-118/AIR-35)**

### 14.5.31 Operational weaknesses in the Lady Health Workers Program

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Sindh Lady Health Workers Programme Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, the audit revealed major operational gaps, including poor implementation of restructuring directives, weak HR management, and unreliable MIS reporting. Workforce data remained unreconciled, with over-age, resigned, and deceased staff still reflected in records, while reporting inaccuracies and missing submissions indicated ineffective validation and monitoring. Deployment was inequitable, with significant population coverage disparities across districts, extremely weak supervisory performance in areas like Shikarpur, and critically low LHW coverage in urban Sindh, particularly Karachi. Resource distribution was also poorly managed, as printing materials were issued without proper need assessment or consumption tracking, further highlighting weak oversight and ineffective program management. The details are given at Annex-13 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the Sindh Lady Health Workers Program suffers from serious operational and managerial weaknesses, reflected in weak HR controls, unreliable MIS reporting, inequitable deployment, and poor supervisory performance. The failure to implement restructuring directives, maintain accurate workforce records, enforce reporting requirements, and ensure balanced coverage, especially in high-population and urban areas, indicates ineffective oversight and inadequate programme management. These shortcomings undermine service delivery, compromise data reliability, and limit the program's ability to meet essential community health needs.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025. For AIR-02, management stated that the Sindh LHW Program was amalgamated under RMNCH vide notification dated 02 July 2020 and that revision of cost centre/designation is

under process; however, the reply is not tenable due to non-production of the notification and updated budget evidence. For AIR-03, management claimed that over-age LHWs were retired at 60 years and a committee was constituted to cleanse records; the reply is not tenable due to non-production of retirement orders and the committee report. For AIR-04, variance in MIS reports was attributed to technical mapping errors reportedly rectified; the reply is not tenable due to absence of corrected MIS evidence. For AIR-05, staffing gaps were attributed to sanctioned strength and ongoing rationalization/recruitment; the reply is not tenable without verified sanctioned versus working strength and coverage data. For AIR-06, reporting gaps were linked to incorrect MIS figures and improved monitoring; the reply is not tenable due to non-production of revised MIS data and control evidence. For AIR-07, supervision and coverage were reported satisfactory with recruitment underway; the reply is not tenable due to lack of evidence of recruitment progress and MIS compliance. For AIR-08, distribution of printing material was claimed to be need-based and documented; the reply is not tenable due to non-production of stock and issuance records. For AIR-09, coverage gaps in Karachi were attributed to population growth and vacancies, with proposed recruitment of 1,037 posts; the reply is not tenable due to absence of evidence of approved recruitment, deployment strategy, and updated coverage data. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management strengthen HR reconciliation, enforce accurate MIS reporting, and ensure equitable deployment of LHWs across districts. Responsibility should be fixed for supervisory lapses and non-implementation of restructuring directives, while resource distribution and monitoring mechanisms must be improved to enhance service delivery and program effectiveness.

**(PDP-119)**

### 14.5.32 Unjustified release of grant-in-Aid to various institutions / trusts / hospitals – Rs 33,126.558 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, “Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence”.

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that funds amounting to Rs 33,126.558 million were disbursed to multiple hospitals and trusts without transparent selection criteria, eligibility checks, SOPs, bank guarantees, utilisation reports, or management committee oversight, with most funds concentrated in Karachi and instances of parallel funding and misuse of non-development grants. Significant irregularities were noted, including grants released without justification despite large unutilised balances, excessive executive salaries, and missing financial scrutiny; premature procurement under Patients Aid Foundation while buildings remained incomplete; Rs 500 million grant to NIBD remaining unaccounted for due to missing patient records, utilisation reports, and performance indicators; irregular excess release of funds to Women & Children Care Trust with pending MRI installation and absent audit reports; grant paid to an unregistered and financially unstable thalassemia trust with deviations from expenditure limits and recurring deficits; advance grants released without Finance Department approval or supporting records for training programs; irregular payments involving heavy cash withdrawals, excessive salaries, missing patient data, and unutilised balances; and grants to hospitals with incomplete bank statements, unverifiable patient lists, overstated utilisation, unreceived equipment, and missing mandatory progress and audit reports. These issues collectively reflect serious weaknesses in grant administration, financial control, and monitoring. The details are given at Annex-14 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the grant management process suffered from serious lapses in transparency, financial scrutiny, and oversight. Grants were released without eligibility checks, proper approvals, utilisation reports, or performance monitoring, while several recipient institutions were unregistered, financially unstable, or holding large unspent balances. Premature procurements, heavy cash withdrawals, missing records, and parallel or unjustified releases further indicate weak internal controls and ineffective governance. These deficiencies undermine accountability and increase the risk of misuse, misallocation, and non-utilisation of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately produce all missing utilisation and bank records; enforce transparent grant approval mechanisms; and ensure strict financial and performance monitoring of all grantee institutions. Responsibility should be fixed for irregular and unsupported releases, with recoveries

and disciplinary action taken where required. A structured grant oversight framework should also be implemented to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP -120)**

### 14.5.33 Utilization of non-development funds for development activities – Rs 18,755 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the Government of Sindh released substantial grants to private hospitals for their recurring and development needs; however, at least three major funding commitments totaling Rs 18,755 million involved the use of non-development funds for development activities. This diversion occurred despite the Finance Department's earlier objections during deliberations on the Kidney Centre scheme, where it had explicitly opposed using non-development funds for development purposes. The Health Department failed to distinguish between development and non-development budget streams and proceeded with large capital commitments in violation of established financial rules and directives. This practice undermined budgeting integrity, weakened financial discipline, and may have led to misstated budget utilization, reduced availability of operational funds, and bypassing of mandatory development project vetting processes, such as technical scrutiny and ECNEC approval. The details of such projects/schemes are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Project | Sindh Govt. Share |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Indus Hospital Expansion Project (2 hospital & one University Building to be built on 20 Acres of land with total covering area of 3.5200 million) | 18,000.000 |
| 2 | Kidney Centre (Construction of new 15 bedded ICU, renewal of patient care area, replacement of obsolete equipment & upgrading the IT system) | 500.000 |
| 3 | Women & Children Medical Care Trust (Women Hospital Shikarpur) incurred capital expenditure during 2021-22 to 2024-25 | 255.000 |
| **Total** | | **18,755.000** |

Audit is of the view that the Health Department's practice of misclassifying and misapplying funds reflects a serious lapse in adherence to financial rules and a

disregard for interdepartmental financial guidance. Such actions increase the risk of financial mismanagement, misreporting, and loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Health Department conduct an internal review to determine how and why non-development funds were diverted to development activities in violation of financial rules; appropriate accountability may be fixed; future funding should strictly follow approved budgetary classifications; and the Finance Department's concurrence must be sought for any exceptional funding arrangements involving private institutions.

**(PDP-121/AIR-45)**

### 14.5.34 Unjustified funding for Indus Hospital expansion project without due diligence and ownership clarity – Rs 18,000 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that the Government of Sindh committed Rs 18,000 million, of which Rs 14,000 million was released, as its share in the Rs 44,000 million Indus Hospital Expansion Project. Despite contributing about 41% of the project cost to a private hospital, no justification or supporting record was available to explain why such a large public investment was made instead of strengthening public hospitals and universities, particularly in underserved districts.

Audit further observed that funds were released without an approved PC-I, detailed cost estimates, clearance from the Works & Services Department, or ECNEC approval through the P&D Department. Key project records, including location, estimates, tendering, progress reports, agreements, and land ownership documents, were not provided to the audit despite repeated reminders. Concerns raised by the P&D Department regarding the high construction cost were also ignored, and funds

continued to be released without cost justification. The absence of needs assessment, proper documentation, financial scrutiny, and effective monitoring resulted in questionable utilisation of public funds on private assets, creating risks of misappropriation, unequal regional development, and loss of government control over infrastructure funded from the public exchequer.

Audit is of the view that the release of funds for the Indus Hospital Expansion Project reflects a serious lapse in financial oversight, procedural compliance, and public interest justification. The funding was made without ensuring legal agreements, transparency, government ownership, or alignment with provincial priorities.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a comprehensive investigation be undertaken to determine the basis of the funding decision, responsibility be fixed for bypassing standard procedures, and the Indus Hospital be directed to furnish all pending documentation. Future disbursements should be halted until legal agreements are signed, ownership rights of Sindh Government are secured, and the project is aligned with broader provincial health and education needs through proper vetting and approvals.

**(PDP-122/AIR-46)**

### 14.5.35 Unjustified Cost Escalations in Health Infrastructure Projects – Rs 17,699.804 million

According to Sr # 7.61 and 7.62 of the Planning Manual of Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh, "A PC-I will be revised in case the scope of the project changes or the cost increases by more than 15% of the originally estimated cost. In case of revised project, the reasons for increase in respect of each item against the original itemised cost will have to be furnished. Similarly increase due to revision in the scope of the project is to be given separately in accordance with the additional sheet annexed with each sectoral PC-I".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that major development projects suffered from significant cost escalations, indicating weak financial oversight and ineffective project control. The Government of Sindh committed Rs 18,000 million toward the Indus Hospital

Expansion Project and had released Rs 14,000 million by 30-06-2025, including Rs 5,000 million during the audit year. However, the Indus Hospital escalated the civil-works cost from the originally reported Rs 34,400 million to Rs 52,000 million, an increase of Rs 17,600 million, without approval from the Sindh Government, without sharing detailed estimates, and without vetting by the Works & Services Department or obtaining ECNEC approval. Despite concerns raised by the P&D Department about excessively high per-square-foot construction costs, additional grants of Rs 8 billion were released in 2023-24 and 2024-25 without justification. A similar pattern of poor project management was observed in the Qatar Hospital scheme, where the revised PC-I reflected a cost of Rs 190.464 million against the originally approved Rs 90.661 million, resulting in an unexplained escalation of Rs 99.804 million. These unsubstantiated increases, accepted without rigorous technical or financial evaluation, indicate inadequate planning, lack of benchmarking, and ineffective monitoring, leading to potential financial loss to the public exchequer and undermining principles of economy, efficiency, and transparency in public spending.

(Rs in Million)

| AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 47 | Indus Hospital Expansion Project cost escalated from Rs34.4B to Rs52B (increase Rs17.6B); construction rate Rs12,500/sqft vs GoS benchmark Rs10,500/sqft (excess Rs7.040B); escalation accepted without vetting by Works & Services or ECNEC despite P&D objections | 17,600.000 |
| 63 | Qatar Hospital scheme showed major cost escalation revised PC-I increased from Rs 90.661 million to Rs 190.464 million (variation Rs 99.804 million) without justification or supporting documents | 99.804 |
| **Total** | | **17,699.804** |

Audit is of the view that the substantial and unexplained cost escalations in both the Indus Hospital Expansion Project and the Qatar Hospital scheme reflect serious lapses in financial discipline, technical scrutiny, and interdepartmental coordination. The acceptance of inflated costs without detailed estimates, ECNEC approval, or adherence to P&D Department benchmarks indicates weak oversight and poor project planning. These deficiencies undermine the principles of economy, efficiency, and transparency in public spending and increase the risk of financial loss to the government.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a detailed technical and financial review be conducted to verify the basis of cost escalations in both projects, and responsibility be fixed for ignoring official benchmarks and bypassing required approvals.

**(PDP-123)**

### 14.5.36 Non-maintenance of record pertaining to various foundations and Health Services by Health Department

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that two major grant-funded entities SIEHS and ChildLife Foundation, did not provide essential operational and financial records amounting to Rs 6,022.697 million needed to verify the proper use of public funds and the services claimed. SIEHS failed to produce critical documentation such as district-wise ambulance operations, medical supplies inventory, fuel and maintenance logs, insurance details, equipment records, vehicle registers, incident reports, contracts with hospitals, and complete payroll information, making it impossible to confirm the accuracy of services rendered and billed. Similarly, ChildLife Foundation, despite receiving Rs 2,800 million in grant-in-aid, could not furnish consolidated records of human resources deployed in each hospital, complete lists of medicines and supplies procured and consumed, details of third-party security and janitorial staff, or supporting documents for equipment maintenance, transportation, capital expenditures, and software costs. The absence of these key records reflects weak internal controls and poor compliance with grant conditions, preventing the audit from verifying the legitimacy, efficiency, and transparency of grant utilisation.

(Rs in Million)

| AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 49 | Sindh Integrated Emergency & Health Services (SIEHS) did not provide essential operational, inventory, maintenance, incident, payroll, and contractual records required to verify ambulance services, reflecting weak monitoring by the Health Department and poor internal controls within SIEHS. | 3,222.697 |

(Rs in Million)

| AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 50 | ChildLife Foundation received grant-in-aid but did not provide consolidated HR details, medicine and supply inventories, distribution/consumption records, or supporting documents for security, janitorial services, equipment maintenance, transport, capital costs, and ERP charges—making verification of grant utilisation impossible | 2,800.000 |
| **Total** | | **6,022.697** |

Audit observed that failure to maintain and provide essential records by SIEHS and the Child Life Foundation weakened transparency and accountability in the use of grant funds. Missing documentation prevented verification of services and proper use of public money, increased the risk of irregularities, and highlighted weak oversight by the Health Department.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that SIEHS and the Child Life Foundation implement a centralized and reliable record-keeping system, preferably an ERP, to properly maintain and manage all operational and financial records.

**(PDP-124)**

### 14.5.37 Poor performance due to Underutilization of Project Funds – Rs 2,510.270 million

According to PC-I target of expenditure of Rs 2,511.845 million was fixed for the year 2024-25, as summary of cost and phasing page no. 38 of PC-I.

During the audit of Sindh Integrated Health and Women Empowerment Project, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that although the PC-I allocated Rs 2,511.845 million for project activities during the year, only Rs 1.575 million was actually spent, resulting in an underutilization of Rs 2,510.270 million against the approved annual budget. Audit further noted that out of Rs 1,095.591 million released to the project during the year, merely Rs 1.575 million was utilized, leaving a substantial amount of Rs 1,094.016 million unspent. This extremely low utilization of funds indicates weak project execution, inadequate planning, and poor financial management, which may hinder the achievement of planned project objectives and delay intended benefits to the target population.

Audit is of the view that the extremely low utilization of project funds despite substantial budget allocations and releases reflects weak planning, poor execution, and ineffective financial management within the Sindh Integrated Health and Women Empowerment Project. Such underperformance undermines the achievement of project objectives, delays service delivery benefits to the target population, and indicates inadequate oversight by the implementing and supervising authorities.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 24-12-2025 wherein the management acknowledged the short utilization of funds against the PC-I target for the financial year 2024-25. The delays in the execution of key project components occurred, largely due to staffing gaps during the initial phase of implementation. The reply is not tenable as the project has been inordinately delayed without justification. The DAC directed the management to substantiate staffing gaps and inordinate delay at PDWP with supporting documents for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-125/AIR-01)**

### 14.5.38 Substandard execution and Incomplete Works in Health Infrastructure Project - Rs 2,083.000 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed from the P&D Department's field monitoring report that the project *"*Upgradation & Revamping of 39 THQ Hospitals and Construction of 41 Emergency Cum Trauma Centers*"* showed serious deficiencies despite expenditures of Rs 2,083.000 million against the approved cost of Rs 3,334.161 million. Monitoring of selected hospitals and trauma centers revealed poor construction quality, incomplete works, and a lack of basic utilities, which left many hospitals and trauma centers non-operational. Weak project management and supervision meant that funds spent did not result in expected improvements, undermining healthcare service delivery across districts.

Audit is of the view that the execution of this public health infrastructure project was grossly mismanaged, resulting in wasteful expenditure and compromised public service delivery. Despite the lapse of considerable time and expenditure, critical project outputs remain unachieved.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends urgent completion and correction of deficient works, stronger supervision and monitoring, fixing responsibility for lapses, and enforcing stricter planning and quality controls in future projects.

**(PDP-126/AIR-72)**

### 14.5.39 Variation in grant expenditure amount– Rs 1,310.209 million

According to Rule-34, Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, DDO is responsible to conduct the reconciliation of figures of receipts/ expenditure with the concerned treasury so as to authenticate the figures.

During the audit of Project Coordinator, Extension of Maternal and Child Health Center at Liaquat University Hospital, Jamshoro for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that although the financial statements reflected expenditure of Rs 1,374.214 million from the JICA Grant, the management could provide supporting vouchers for only Rs 64.005 million. This resulted in an unverified expenditure/variation of Rs 1,310.209 million, as highlighted in the reconciliation of financial data. The significant discrepancy between the expenditure recorded in the financial statements and the supporting documentation indicates weak financial controls, inadequate reconciliation practices, and the absence of proper verification of donor-funded transactions, thereby undermining the reliability of the project's financial reporting.

(Rs. in Million)

| Detail of expenditure provided from the JICA Grant Component | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure as per the vouchers provided for Audit | | | | | | Expenditure as per the Financial Statement | | | |
| Sr. # | Mode of Payment | JPY YEN | Rate at that time | PKR (rate*yen) | Rs in Million | JPY YEN | Rate at that time | PKR | Variation in Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 (3*4) | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 (7*8) | 10 (9-6) |
| 1 | 8th Payment | 17,268,000 | 1.390 | 24,002,520 | 24.002 | 988.643 | 1.390 | 1,374.214 | 1,310.209 |
| 2 | 9th Payment | 17,987,000 | 1.390 | 25,001,930 | 25.002 | | | | |
| 3 | 10th Payment | 10,792,000 | 1.390 | 15,000,880 | 15.001 | | | | |
| **Total** | | 46,047,000 | 1.390 | 64,005,330 | **64.005** | 988.643 | 1.390 | **1,374.214** | **1,310.209** |

Audit is of the view that the substantial gap between the expenditure recorded in the financial statements and the supporting vouchers reflects serious weaknesses in financial management and internal controls over donor-funded operations. The inability to substantiate Rs 1,310.209 million raises concerns about the accuracy, transparency, and reliability of the project's accounts, and exposes the department to risks of misstatement, irregular expenditure, and potential misuse of funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 21-11-2025 wherein the management replied that Payments under the JICA grant were made directly by the donor agency in Japan; therefore, local payment vouchers were not processed. Part of the original record was damaged during the recent flood; however, available soft-copy documents and correspondence with the consultant have been provided for verification. The reply is not satisfactory. Audit requires donor-authenticated expenditure records and reconciliation duly endorsed by the competent authority. The DAC directed for provision of complete record for verification and scrutiny of the record.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-127/AIR-03)**

### 14.5.40 Irregularities and Mismanagement in Multiple Development Schemes – Financial Exposure - Rs 756.040 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government

servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that development schemes amounting to Rs 756.040 million suffered from persistent weaknesses in project management and financial control. Across multiple ADP schemes, advance payments were released without performance checks, resulting in poor-quality works; large expenditure was made on partially completed structures with serious defects; public funds were spent on buildings later abandoned and left to deteriorate; and revenue items were found dumped and damaged due to lack of asset safeguarding. These issues stem from weak oversight, absence of quality assurance, non-enforcement of technical standards, and ineffective accountability mechanisms, leading to financial loss, substandard infrastructure, and failure to achieve intended service delivery outcomes, while also undermining public trust in the department's management of development funds.

(Rs in Million)

| Sr.# | ADP No. | Issues | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 628 | Advance payments released to contractors, resulting in poor-quality work due to lack of oversight and weak performance controls. | - |
| 2 | 1294 | Expenditure of Rs 710.924 million incurred; scheme remains only 70% complete; structural defects observed (honeycombing, seepage); payments made without proper progress verification. | 710.924 |
| 3 | 1036 | Rs 45.116 million spent on hostel building which was later abandoned and left to deteriorate, resulting in waste of public funds. | 45.116 |
| 4 | 1021 | Revenue items dumped and damaged due to poor asset management and lack of safeguarding measures, causing financial loss. | - |
| | | **Total expenditure under the reviewed ADP schemes** | **756.040** |

Audit is of the view that the Health Department's management of these schemes reflects a fundamental breakdown in internal controls, with widespread negligence in ensuring value for money, milestone-based payments, and post-expenditure asset protection. The situation demands immediate corrective action.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that an independent investigation be initiated to thoroughly scrutinise the allocation and utilisation of funds across these schemes. The department

must implement stringent fiscal controls, ensuring that all future payments are tied to certified physical progress and verified quality benchmarks. Additionally, measures should be taken to strengthen project oversight, fix accountability, and recover losses wherever possible.

**(PDP-128/AIR-35)**

### 14.5.41 Irregular expenditure without supporting vouchers – Rs 684.684 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of various offices of the Health Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 684.684 million across various heads of accounts was incurred; however, the supporting vouchers and sub-vouchers essential for audit scrutiny were not attached to the bills. The details are given at Annex-15 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the opinion that the absence of supporting vouchers and sub-vouchers presented for audit scrutiny raises significant doubts about the accuracy and legitimacy of these expenditures.

The formation at Sr. #04 (Hepatitis Prevention & Control Program, Hyderabad) stated that supporting documents such as supply orders and cheque details are now available. However, the reply is not tenable due to non-production of the stated documents at the time of audit and failure to substantiate the transactions. Replies from the remaining formations were not received. The DAC meeting regarding Sr.#3 (PD, Extension of M&CH, Jamshoro) was held on 21-11-2025 wherein the management informed that as outlined in the phased PC-I for the purchase of essential machinery, equipment in respect of development scheme was transferred to SICHN. The DAC directed the management to produce record to audit for verification. Despite written requests, the DAC meeting of remaining offices was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of missing vouchers/bills, besides fixing the responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-129)**

### 14.5.42 Unjustified purchase of Modular Operation Theaters without provision of civil work - Rs 424.628 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that under ADP Scheme No. 1120/2024-25 (Modified) "Establishment of 03 Modular Operation Theaters at Chandka Medical College Hospital, Larkana," an expenditure of Rs 424.628 million was incurred on procuring Modular Operation Theater equipment without making any provision for the essential civil works required for installation, such as renovation or structural preparation of the existing OT spaces. The approved PC-I and administrative approval contained no allocation for the rehabilitation of the OT area, yet equipment costing over Rs 429 million was procured without ensuring infrastructure readiness. This reflects weak planning, a lack of coordination between procurement and technical teams, and the absence of a multidisciplinary review at the project formulation stage. Consequently, the procured equipment remains non-functional due to incomplete civil infrastructure, resulting in ineffective utilization of public funds and delays in enhancing surgical services for the intended beneficiaries. The details are as follows:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Description of item | Cost |
|---|---|
| Cost of Modular Operation Theatre (CFR basis) | 323,273,971 |
| Cost of Machinery, Equipment etc. to be installed in Modular Operation Theatre (CFR basis) | 105,984,750 |
| Renovation and Rehabilitation of existing Operation Theaters area for Modular Operation Theaters | 0 |
| **Total** | **429,258,721** |

Audit is of the view that the failure to include essential civil works in the project's PC-I highlights serious deficiencies in planning and project oversight. It will render a major portion of development expenditure unproductive and deprive the hospital of much-needed operational upgrades.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends improving integrated project planning, ensuring complete PC-I documentation, assessing infrastructure readiness before procurement, and training staff to prevent future losses and protect public funds.

**(PDP-131/AIR-82)**

### 14.5.43 Undue payment to PPHI in violation of PC-I - Rs 391.470 million

As per Clause-8.2 of the PC-I of the Project "Human Resources, Medicine, Equipment, Commodities Cost: The medicine and the equipment are being provided by the Department of Health. Contraceptive commodities are the responsibility of the Population Welfare Department. The human resource related cost is borne by the Department of Health. There are a number GDs that have been contracted out to PPHI. In that case, PPHI is responsible for the maintenance, HR, medicine cost etc. However, in this program only those GDs have been selected which are being managed by DoH.

During the audit of Program Director, Sindh Integrated Health and Population Project, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 391.470 million was paid to PPHI for the allotment and execution of Government Dispensaries, despite the fact that the PC-I clearly states that human resource costs are to be borne by the Health Department. Several dispensaries had already been contracted out to PPHI, making PPHI responsible for HR, medicines, maintenance, and operational costs; however, the project still made payments to PPHI for expenses that were already its contractual responsibility. This resulted in undue and unauthorized payment in violation of PC-I provisions, causing intentional financial loss to the government.

Audit is of the view that making payments to PPHI for expenditures that should have been borne by PPHI itself reflects weak financial controls and non-compliance with PC-I provisions. This lapse resulted in undue financial benefit to PPHI and intentional loss to the government, highlighting poor oversight and deviation from contractual responsibilities.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management recover the undue payments from PPHI, enforce strict adherence to PC-I provisions, and strengthen contractual oversight to prevent recurrence. Responsibility may be fixed on officials who authorized payments in violation of project guidelines.

**(PDP-132/AIR-01)**

### 14.5.44 Unjustified expenditure of Revenue Component and Non-Completion of Civil Work on Development Schemes – Rs 253.181 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that revenue expenditure amounting to Rs 253.181 million was incurred on four development schemes despite the fact that the corresponding civil works remained substantially incomplete, with physical progress ranging only between 42.79% and 56.06%. The facilities concerned were therefore non-operational at the time of expenditure.

Audit scrutiny revealed that revenue components such as salaries, operational costs, and running expenses were incurred in advance of completion of capital works, without any justification or evidence that the facilities were ready for functional use. Incurring operational expenditure before completion of infrastructure is premature, wasteful, and contrary to sound financial management practices, as it provides no service delivery outcome and results in loss of public funds. The details are given at Annex-16 of Chapter-14.

This practice reflects weak project planning, ineffective monitoring, irregular release of funds, and poor coordination between development and revenue budgeting. The premature utilization of revenue funds against incomplete projects not only distorted the development portfolio of the department but also exposed public money to inefficiency and potential misuse without any corresponding public benefit.

Audit is of the view that the expenditure of Rs 253.181 million on revenue components for projects that are only 42.79% to 56.06% complete constitutes

unjustified and imprudent use of public funds, as the facilities remain non-functional and incapable of delivering intended health services.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that revenue expenditure should not be incurred unless projects are substantially completed and operational, and a clear policy framework be enforced to link the release of revenue funds with verified physical completion milestones. Responsibility should also be examined for approving and utilizing revenue funds prematurely on incomplete development schemes.

**(PDP-133/AIR-60)**

### 14.5.45 Irregular Utilisation of Budget in Cost Centre in two months – Rs 233.505 million

According to Rule-11 of General Financial Rules, volume-I, states that, "each head of department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officers."

During the audit of Sindh Lady Health Workers Programme Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the budget allocated under Cost Centre HB0778, amounting to Rs 233.505 million, was fully utilised only in the months of May and June. The uneven pattern of expenditure and concentration of utilisation in the last two months of the financial year reflects weak financial management and non-adherence to the principle of uniform budget execution.

Audit is of the view that the irregular utilisation of funds occurred due to a lack of effective financial planning and inadequate monitoring of expenditure against budgetary allocations. This situation resulted in a violation of prudent financial management practices, as the concentration of spending at the end of the year reflects weak control over budget execution. Such practices also increase the risk of unnecessary or inflated expenditures merely to exhaust the allocated budget, which undermines transparency and accountability.

Consequently, the efficiency and effectiveness of achieving programme objectives were reduced, as resources were not utilised in a timely and balanced manner throughout the financial year.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025. Management stated that Rs. 242.540 million was sanctioned under Cost Centre HB0778 for FY 2024–25, of which Rs. 226.008 million was released by the Finance Department in phases, and that re-appropriation of Rs. 59.200 million was duly approved. Management further claimed that all released funds were utilized within the stipulated period under the same cost centre. However, the reply is not tenable, as it does not address the core audit concern that a major portion of expenditure was incurred in the last two months of the financial year, reflecting weak expenditure planning and deviation from the principle of uniform budget execution. Verification of quarterly utilization, expenditure pattern, and justification for year-end concentration of spending is required. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management ensure that budget utilisation is carried out in a planned and uniform manner throughout the financial year. Responsibility may also be fixed for irregular utilisation of the budget.

**(PDP-134/AIR-13)**

### 14.5.46 Irregular expenditure on account of Repair of Building – Rs 221.407 million

According to Rule-77 of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, Volume I, "It is the duty of the controlling officer to see (i) Charges made in a contingent bill are of obvious necessity and are at fair and reasonable rates (ii) Previous sanction for any item requiring it is attached (iii) The requisite voucher is received and in order (iv) The calculations are correct (v) The appropriations have not been exceeded, or not likely to be exceeded and (vi) Accounts officer is informed either by a note on the bill or otherwise of the reasons for any excess over the monthly proportions of the appropriation. If expenditure is progressing too rapidly, he shall communicate with the Drawing & Disbursing officers and insist on it being checked. He shall also arrange with subordinate officers for reporting to him monthly expenditure to enable him to exercise a check on the total expenditure against the total appropriation under his control.

During the audit of PPP Node Health Department Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that MERF incurred Rs 221.407 million on the repair of an office building without producing key records such as the contractor's ledger, security deposit register, work estimates, technical sanction, or agreement. Additionally, the work was executed without following the government schedule of rates, issuing a formal work order, or disclosing start and completion dates, rendering the expenditure irregular and unverifiable.

Audit is of the view that execution of such a large-scale repair project without essential documentation and procedural compliance undermines transparency and exposes public funds to risk.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends investigating the matter to fix responsibility, and relevant approvals, agreements, and registers be maintained and produced to ensure accountability and compliance with rules.

**(PDP-47/AIR-38)**

### 14.5.47 Blockage of government funds – Rs 190.055 million

According to Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules Volume I, "No money shall be drawn from Government Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget."

During the audit of various offices of the Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that funds amounting to Rs 190.055 million remained blocked due to widespread weaknesses in inventory and distribution management. Machinery, equipment, and furniture received under different ADP schemes were found unutilized and lying in stores, depriving health facilities of the intended benefits. Audit also observed excessive and unnecessary procurement of store items and medicines beyond actual needs, resulting in idle stock, risk of expiry, and wastage of public funds. The details are given at Annex-17 of Chapter-14.

Audit observed that weak planning, poor demand assessment, and ineffective inventory control led to excessive procurement and blockage of funds. As a result, items remained unutilized or at risk of expiry, causing wastage of public resources and denying health facilities the intended benefits.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025. Lady Health Workers Program, Hyderabad (Sr. #05) stated that all non-drug items procured for CMWs during FY 2024–25, including medical equipment, furniture, and safe-delivery support items, were distributed as per the approved plan and that district-wise records, stock registers, and issuance details were maintained. However, the reply is not tenable, as no verifiable documentary evidence such as the approved distribution plan, authenticated district-wise issuance records, or duly maintained stock registers was produced for audit verification to substantiate the claim of distribution. Replies from the remaining formations were not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management conduct a thorough assessment of actual requirements, immediately distribute all usable stock to relevant health facilities, and implement strict inventory and demand-based procurement controls to prevent overstocking and wastage. Responsibility should be fixed for negligent planning and non-utilization of procured items.

**(PDP-135)**

### 14.5.48 Irregular hiring of janitorial/security service by SIEHS – Rs 109.572 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed from the utilization report of Sindh Integrated Emergency & Health Services (SIEHS) that an expenditure of Rs 105.619 million was booked under Uniform, Janitorial, and Security Services from the Grant-in-Aid. However, SIEHS did not provide hospital-wise or district-wise deployment details of security and janitorial staff, nor did it produce supporting records such as service contracts, scope

of work, or the number of personnel deployed at each location. Due to the absence of these essential documents, the expenditure could not be verified.

Audit is of the view that non-reconciliation of staff deployment and expenses increases the risk of inflated billing, double payments, ghost employees, and diversion of grant funds from intended purposes.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that SIEHS be directed to provide hospital-wise and district-wise deployment data, along with complete supporting documents, to reconcile the expenditure. The Health Department should enforce strict post-utilization verification and link future grant releases to satisfactory submission of detailed, verifiable records.

**(PDP-136/AIR-62)**

### 14.5.49 Irregularities in training program implementation due to weak internal controls and poor planning - Rs 97.378 million

According to Rule-11 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, states that, "each head of department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officers".

During the audit of Sindh Lady Health Workers Programme, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, several deficiencies were noted in the management of domestic training. The training plan lacked clear targets as it did not specify the total number of participants to be trained, and the selected venue did not match the allocated budget, resulting in non-conduct of planned activities and wastage of resources. Out of 11 planned trainings, only IMNCI and FP Counselling sessions were conducted, and no approval of the training plan by the competent authority was available on record. Training sessions were held for five days instead of the approved two days, causing unjustified excess expenditure, while district nomination lists were not attached with training bills, making participant verification impossible. Additionally, no progress or evaluation reports of Master Trainers were provided, reflecting weak oversight and inadequate monitoring of training activities.

Audit is of the view that these irregularities mainly arose due to weak internal controls, lack of planning, non-compliance with financial and administrative rules, and absence of monitoring mechanisms. The deficiencies led to wastage of public resources, unverifiable expenditure, risk of ghost participation, unauthorized trainings, and reduced effectiveness of the capacity-building component of the program, undermining both transparency and service delivery.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025. Management stated that a training plan for FY 2024–25 was approved with a budget of Rs. 290.646 million (Rs. 270.185 million under DLI/WB and Rs. 20.461 million under regular budget), and that due to limited releases of Rs. 103.905 million, targets were revised and trainings were conducted accordingly. Management further reported that Rs. 103.895 million was spent on domestic training, covering 3,711 LHWs and 110 LHSs in four districts (Shaheed Benazirabad, Mirpurkhas, Tharparkar, and Kambar), with approved venues, verified nominations, maintained evaluation reports, and compliance with codal formalities.

However, the reply is not tenable, as no verifiable documentary evidence such as the approved training plan, district-wise nomination lists, venue approval records, expenditure details, or progress/evaluation reports of Master Trainers was produced to substantiate the claims. In the absence of these records, audit could not verify the authenticity, coverage, and propriety of the reported trainings and expenditure. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that proper planning be ensured with clear training targets and budget alignment. Approvals from competent authorities must be obtained and documented before.

**(PDP-137/AIR-15)**

### 14.5.50 Irregular clearance of previous year's liability – Rs 94.782 million

As per Rule 134 of Sindh Budget Manual, "all charges must be paid and drawn at once and under no circumstances they may be allowed to stand over to be paid from the grants of another year".

During the audit of Director Tuberculosis Control Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that liabilities amounting to Rs 94.782 million,

pertaining to medicines and generic consumables of the previous financial year, were irregularly cleared during the current year. These payments were made without obtaining prior approval or separate sanction from the Finance Department, and were charged to the current year's budget, in clear violation of prescribed budgetary rules.

Audit scrutiny revealed that no evidence was available to show that the liabilities were acknowledged, revalidated, or formally sanctioned for carryover. The adjustment of prior-year obligations against current-year grants not only bypassed mandatory financial controls but also distorted the true financial position of the department, masking the actual expenditure pattern and undermining the credibility of budget execution.

Such practice reflects weak financial discipline, the absence of effective liability management, and disregard for established budgetary procedures, exposing the department to unauthorized commitments and potential misuse of public funds.

Audit is of the view that the clearance of previous year's liabilities amounting to Rs 94.782 million, without Finance Department approval, constitutes a serious violation of budgetary rules, compromises transparency, and undermines the integrity of financial reporting for the current year.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that such practices be stopped forthwith, and ex-post facto sanction from the Finance Department be obtained for the irregular payments already made. Responsibility should also be fixed on the officials who authorized and processed the clearance of prior-year liabilities in violation of prescribed financial rules.

**(PDP-138/AIR-12)**

### 14.5.51 Irregular expenditure on account of other expenses – Rs 52.815 million

According to Rule 12 of General Financial Rules, Volume I, "A Controlling officer must see not only that the total expenditure is kept within the limits of the authorized appropriation but also that the fund allotted to spending units is expended in the public interest and upon objects for which the money was provided. In order to

maintain proper control, he should arrange to be kept informed, not only of what has actually been spent from an appropriation but also what commitments and liabilities have been and will be incurred against it. He must be in a position to assume before the Government and the Public Accounts Committee, if necessary, complete responsibility for departmental expenditure and to explain or justify any instance of excess or financial irregularity that may be brought to notice as a result of audit scrutiny or otherwise."

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 52.815 million was incurred under the head of "Other Expenses" without adhering to essential codal formalities. The reported issues included issuance of supply orders after invoice generation, lack of purchase orders and consumption records, non-entry in relevant stock or accounting registers, and invoices lacking dates and necessary details. In several cases, invoices were merely stamped by the Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDO) without any traceable documentation or utilization record. The details are as follows:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Irregularities | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director PPP Node Health Department Karachi | 2023-24 | 27 | Regional Blood Centre, Karachi issued supply orders after generating invoices | 0.038 |
| 2 | District Health Officer, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 02 | Expenditure incurred without issuing supply orders. All invoices were stamped solely by the Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDO), and no entries were recorded in the utilization report or relevant accounting registers, | 50.548 |
| 3 | District Health Officer, Matiari | 2023-24 | 32 | Expenditure incurred without proper documentation such as purchase orders, stock entries, or consumption records and invoices accepted without dates and details. | 2.229 |
| **Total** | | | | | **52.815** |

Audit is of the view that the absence of standard procurement documentation and financial controls over such a large expenditure renders the transactions irregular and raises doubts about the authenticity and transparency of public spending.

The matter was reported to the management during January, 2025 to May, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends an inquiry into the matter to identify responsible officers and ensure that all future expenditures are incurred after fulfillment of codal formalities.

**(PDP-51)**

### 14.5.52 Irregular exercise of DDO Powers by DHO – Rs 51.817 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of District Health Office, Hyderabad, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 51.817 million was incurred by the DHO after exercising Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDO) powers for two cost centres, Medical Superintendent, Tanga Hospital and Sindh Government Hazrat Khadija Hospital, Latifabad No. 08, instead of the respective Medical Superintendents. This centralization of financial authority resulted in poor service delivery, as monitoring reports highlighted critical gaps including non-availability of essential specialists (only one Gynecologist instead of four, no Anesthetist, no trained TB doctor, and no Pediatrician despite Tanga Hospital being a pediatric facility), non-functional operation theatres, inadequate emergency trays, insufficient pediatric and laboratory inputs, and absence of blood bank and TB treatment services. Furthermore, despite requisitions, issuance, and consumption records for medicines and stores not produced, substantial amounts were booked under POL and transport repairs, even though these hospitals had no vehicles or generators. The unjustified centralization of DDO powers reflected weak internal controls and poor record management, directly contributing to non-functional essential services and undermining hospital autonomy.

Audit is of the view that the above situation indicates gross mismanagement, poor internal controls, and a possible misappropriation of public funds, as the funds intended for critical hospital operations were not utilised transparently or effectively.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires that the that DDO powers be immediately restored to respective Medical Superintendents, a detailed inquiry be initiated to fix responsibility for the irregular expenditure, and proper documentation and service delivery records be produced for scrutiny. Accountability may be fixed for lapses leading to the disruption of essential hospital services.

**(PDP-141/AIR-32)**

### 14.5.53 Non-execution of items /utilization of funds as per BOQ/Estimate – Rs 43.096 million

According to Rule 56 of PWD Code / Works Code "No work shall be executed without a properly sanctioned estimate, and the work shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the quantities, specifications and rates provided in the sanctioned estimate."

During the audit of Project Coordinator, Extension of Maternal and Child Health Center at Liaquat University Hospital, Jamshoro, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that BOQ/estimate items amounting to Rs 43.096 million were approved but not executed or utilized for their intended purpose. As a result, a significant portion of funds remained unspent against key components essential for achieving the project's objectives. The deviation occurred because the management failed to adhere to the approved BOQ and estimates, leading to improper utilization of funds and hindering the intended progress of the project.

Audit is of the view that non-execution of BOQ items amounting to Rs 43.096 million reflects weak financial discipline, poor project oversight, and non-compliance with approved estimates. This deviation not only hindered the achievement of project objectives but also resulted in inefficient utilization of development funds, raising doubts about transparency and the effectiveness of project management.

The matter was reported to management in September, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 21-11-2025, wherein the management stated that work was executed as per BOQ specifications and that variations resulted from site requirements, with payments based on actual quantities and a comparative BOQ statement provided. However, the reply is not tenable, as audit could not verify that all approved BOQ components were fully achieved or appropriately substituted until submission of complete supporting documentation. The DAC directed the Special

Secretary (Dev) to provide a detailed report and recommendation on the subject matter to the Audit for verification and scrutiny of the record.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-139 & 142/AIR-01 & 02)**

### 14.5.54 Irregular expenditure engaging a single vendor – Rs 27.811 million

According to Rule 11 of General Financial Rules, volume-I, states that, "each head of department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officers."

During the audit of following offices of the Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that substantial procurements amounting to Rs 27.811 million were repeatedly made from the vendors without adopting the competitive bidding process as required under the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010. The purchases involved a wide range of items and services that, under standard procurement practices, should have been sourced from relevant specialized agencies, workshops, or individual vendors based on category and expertise. This approach not only bypassed the prescribed procurement procedures but also compromised transparency and value for money. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, Badin | 2024-25 | 3 | Payments were made to a single vendor, M/s Shayan Govt. Contractor & General Order Supplier, concentrating multiple expenditure heads with one supplier. | 3.048 |
| 2 | DHO, Jamshoro | 2024-25 | 4 | Payments were made to a single vendor, M/s Abdul Samad Enterprises, concentrating multiple expenditure heads with one supplier. | 16.464 |
| 3 | DHO, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 7 | Procurements amounting to Rs 8.299 million were repeatedly made from a single firm, M/s GLG Enterprises, without adopting competitive bidding as required under SPP Rules, 2010 | 8.299 |
| **Total** | | | | | **27.811** |

Audit is of the view that repeated procurement of diverse goods and services from a single supplier without adopting competitive bidding procedures undermines

the principles of economy, efficiency, and transparency. Such practices diminish fairness in procurement, potentially inflate costs, and create doubts regarding the authenticity and justification of the transactions.

The matter was reported to management from September to October, 2025. DHO Jamshoro (Sr. #02) stated that supply orders were issued to a general order supplier for goods and services and that records were produced to audit. However, the reply is not tenable, as it does not address the audit observation regarding payments made to a single vendor for goods and services. Replies from remaining formations were not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be thoroughly reviewed and justified with supporting procurement documentation.

**(PDP-66 & 147)**

### 14.5.55 Retention of funds without justification - Rs 24.340 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that under the project "Strengthening of Forensic DNA and Serology Facility in Sindh" at the Dr. Panjwani Center for Molecular Medicine and Drug Research, University of Karachi, allocated funds were largely left unutilised. Against a budget of Rs 12.375 million for equipment repairs, service contracts, and HVAC systems, only Rs 0.095 million (0.77%) was spent during 01 October 2024 to 22 May, 2025, leaving Rs 12.280 million idle. Similarly, out of Rs 34.560 million allocated for salaries of technical and non-technical staff, only Rs 22.500 million was utilised, with Rs 12.060 million remaining unspent. Despite these substantial savings, no action was taken to surrender the unutilised funds for reallocation to other urgent schemes.

The retention of idle funds indicates poor financial planning and delayed implementation of project activities, resulting in opportunity costs for the Health Department and undermining efficient budget utilisation.

Audit is of the view that unjustified retention of unutilised funds reflects poor financial controls and a failure to adhere to established public finance practices. The funds were neither utilised for their intended purpose nor returned for alternate use, compromising fiscal discipline.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Department obtain a comprehensive explanation from the project management regarding the non-utilisation and retention of funds. Immediate steps should be taken to surrender all unspent balances, and a mechanism must be instituted to ensure that surplus funds in future are timely identified and returned to the parent department for effective reallocation

**(PDP-143/AIR-69)**

### 14.5.56 Loss to Government due to excess payment – Rs 19.650 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 19.650 million was paid in excess to Prime Medical Healthcare Facility, Bahria Town Karachi, under the grant of Rs 30 million released for free Clubfoot surgeries. The hospital had initially requested Rs 5.00 million for treating 100 patients per month, meaning the sanctioned amount of Rs 30 million was sufficient for 600 patients. However, the hospital's own records showed that surgeries/procedures were performed for only 207 patients, resulting in a shortfall of 393 patients. Despite this substantial underperformance, the entire payment was released without conducting post-payment verification or linking the disbursement to actual services delivered. This irregularity reflects weak financial oversight, poor

monitoring, and the absence of utilisation reporting mechanisms, ultimately causing an avoidable excess payment of Rs 19.650 million and a loss to the government.

Audit is of the view that the payment of Rs 19.650 million without verification of actual treatments performed constitutes negligence on the part of the responsible officers. The lapse demonstrates weak internal controls and a lack of accountability in the disbursement of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated to fix responsibility on the officers/officials concerned. Recovery of the excess amount of Rs 19.650 million may be initiated from the defaulting parties. Moreover, the department should strengthen its monitoring and verification mechanisms to prevent recurrence of such lapses in the future.

**(PDP-146/AIR-70)**

### 14.5.57 Short-recovery of penalties imposed by the Anti-quackery – Rs 11.005 million

According to Rule 41(1) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023 Volume-I, "Subject to any special arrangement that may be prescribed for a particular class of receipts, it is the duty of the department concerned to ensure that all sums due to the Government are promptly and correctly assessed, classified, realized, and paid into the Government accounts (Bank) including fines imposed by the courts. Such receipts may be credited manually (through challans) or electronically, as prescribed for each category of receipt. The controlling officers of the concerned department shall receive from their subordinates the accounts and returns for the amounts credited to Government and compare them with the returns received from the Accounts Officer."

During the audit of Sindh Healthcare Commission, Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that out of Rs 22.250 million in penalties imposed by the Anti-Quackery Committee, only Rs 11.245 million was recovered, leaving Rs 11.005 million outstanding without documented efforts for recovery or justification. Additionally, the income statement reflected Rs16.226 million as receipts from fines, resulting in an unexplained overstatement of Rs4.981 million. This discrepancy not only indicates weak revenue recovery controls but also casts doubt on the accuracy

and fairness of the Commission's financial statements. The details are given as follows;

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. No. | AQC No. | Penalty imposed | Penalty Recovered | Amount outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 14 | 4,240,000 | 3,275,000 | 965,000 |
| 2 | 15 | 8,660,000 | 3,420,000 | 5,240,000 |
| 3 | 17 | 3,500,000 | 1,650,000 | 1,850,000 |
| 4 | 18 | 950,000 | 450,000 | 500,000 |
| 5 | 19 | 2,050,000 | 1,250,000 | 800,000 |
| 6 | 20 | 2,850,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,650,000 |
| **Total loss of revenue** | | 22,250,000 | 11,245,000 | **11,005,000** |
| **Revenue as per income statement** | | | (16.226) | **--** |
| **Overstatement of revenue** | | | **4.981** | **--** |

Audit is of the view that failure to recover significant penalties and the unexplained overstatement of revenue reflect weak financial management and poor internal controls, undermining the reliability of financial reporting and overall accountability within the Commission.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of January, 2025. The management replied that the quakes abandon the sealed outlets and do not pay penalty. The reply does not substantiate the stated position through supporting documents. Besides, despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends taking immediate steps to recover the outstanding penalties and reconcile reported receipts with actual collections. Furthermore, a transparent mechanism may be established to ensure accurate financial reporting and timely enforcement of penalty recoveries

**(PDP-59/AIR-02)**

### 14.5.58 Irregular payment of legal and professional charges – Rs 10.975 million

According to Rule 61 of the SPPRA Rules 2010, the selection of consultancy services shall be guided by considerations of quality, economy, efficiency, equal opportunity, encouragement of local consultants, and transparency. Rule 66 outlines key steps for the procurement of consultancy services, including preparation of Terms of Reference (ToR), cost estimation, advertisement for Expression of Interest (EOI), evaluation of proposals, contract negotiation, and final award. Additionally, Rule 67 mandates that every procuring agency shall constitute a Consultant Selection Committee for consultant hiring.

During the audit of Sindh Health Care Commission for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 10.975 million was incurred on account of legal and professional fees paid to external lawyers without following a competitive hiring process. No record or file regarding the procedure adopted for hiring these legal professionals was provided to the audit. It is also noteworthy that the Commission already had an Assistant Director (Legal) appointed for handling legal affairs, yet private legal services were procured. This not only resulted in duplication of functions but also placed an unnecessary financial burden on the public exchequer.

Audit is of the view that the engagement of external legal professionals without competitive bidding, despite the presence of an in-house legal officer, reflects weak internal governance and inefficient use of public resources, thereby affecting the principles of economy and transparency.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of January, 2025. The management stated that Board of Commissioners has approved the rates and list, and legal experts are hired accordingly. No competitive process is run; thus, expenditure stands irregular. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit seeks justification of hiring of private legal professionals in the presence of internal legal staff. Moreover, competitive procedures may be adopted for future engagements, and complete documentation of hiring and approval processes may be maintained and provided for audit scrutiny.

**(PDP-61/AIR-10)**

### 14.5.59 Irregular expenditure on Consultancy Charges - Rs 9.336 million

According to the Contract Agreement: Clause-51. Taxes and Duties: 51.1. The Consultant, Sub-consultants, and Experts are responsible for meeting any and all tax liabilities arising out of the Contract unless it is stated otherwise in the SCC. 51.2. As an exception to the above and as stated in the SCC, all local identifiable indirect taxes (itemized and finalized at Contract negotiations) are reimbursed to the Consultant or are paid by the Client on behalf of the Consultant. Clause-52-1 (a) Advance payment. Within the number of days after the Effective Date, the Client shall pay to the Consultant an advance payment as specified in the SCC. Unless otherwise indicated in the SCC, an advance payment shall be made against an advance payment bank guarantee acceptable to the Client in an amount (or amounts) and in a currency (or currencies) specified in the SCC. Such guarantee (i) is to remain effective until the advance payment has been fully set off, and (ii) is to be in the form set forth in

Appendix E, or in such other form as the Client shall have approved in writing. The advance payments will be set off by the Client in equal installments against the statements for the number of months of the Services specified in the SCC until said advance payments have been fully set off.

During the audit of Program Director, Sindh Integrated Health and Population Project, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was noted that Rs 9.336 million was paid to M/s Osmani & Company for consultancy services, despite failure to complete design work even after two years, against the contractual requirement of eight weeks. An advance payment was released without obtaining a mandatory bank guarantee. Indirect local taxes were paid to the consultant instead of the tax authority, with no evidence of tax submission. Additionally, required details and qualifications of sub-consultants were not provided, indicating contractual non-compliance and weak project oversight.

Audit is of the view that the payment to M/s Osmani & Company, despite non-completion of design work, release of advance without a bank guarantee, irregular tax handling, and absence of sub-consultant documentation, reflects serious lapses in contract management and oversight. These deviations from contractual clauses weakened financial controls, created risks of loss to the government, and undermined the integrity and transparency of the consultancy process.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the project management immediately enforce all contractual conditions, obtain overdue design submissions, and recover any payments made in violation of contract clauses, including advance amounts released without a bank guarantee. Responsibility should be fixed for weak oversight.

**(PDP-150/AIR-04)**

### 14.5.60 Non-disclosure of essential information

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, “Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government

servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of District Health Office, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the management concealed key information required for audit verification. Although a *Nil* report was submitted regarding inquiries by NAB, FIA, ACE, or the Health Department, the audit later learnt that the Director General Health Services had constituted a three-member committee headed by Dr. Aftab Qazi to investigate alleged embezzlement and misappropriation of EPI funds in Hyderabad. Despite written requests and repeated reminders, the inquiry report and related correspondence were not produced. Similarly, while the DHO reported no receipt or purchase of fixed assets, examination of vouchers revealed that Rs 1.057 million was spent on transporting durable goods from Karachi to various health facilities, indicating nondisclosure of assets received. Furthermore, the mandatory report on defalcations or losses, if any, was also withheld.These omissions reflect weak internal accountability, lack of transparency, and deliberate withholding of material information from audit, resulting in obstruction of audit processes and raising concerns about potential financial irregularities and misuse of public funds.

Audit is of the view that the concealment of material facts, especially regarding an official inquiry into fund embezzlement and the undocumented movement of assets, reflects serious lapses in governance and fiduciary responsibility. The actions are indicative of potential financial mismanagement, and the response of the management to audit requisitions was found evasive and non-compliant**.**

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department may disclose all relevant inquiry findings and justify the transportation expenditure of Rs 1.057 million with supporting records. Responsibility for non-disclosure must be fixed, and the matter referred to higher authorities for appropriate action.

**(PDP-151/AIR-03)**

### 14.5.61 Suspicious payment of supply of POL beyond vehicle tank capacity – Rs 6.199 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of District Health Office, Tharparkar @ Mithi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 6.199 million was incurred under the head POL. Scrutiny of vehicle-wise fuel consumption records revealed serious and unexplained discrepancies. Fuel quantities shown as filled for five Toyota Land Cruisers and one Nissan vehicle repeatedly exceeded the maximum fuel tank capacities of the respective vehicles in single refueling transactions.

As per official specifications available on the website of Toyota, Toyota Land Cruiser models manufactured up to the year 2000 are equipped with dual fuel tanks having a combined maximum capacity of approximately 95 liters. Contrary to this physical limitation, the POL records reflected fuel quantities far exceeding this capacity in single entries, a scenario which is technically impossible and cannot occur under normal operating conditions. Such entries clearly indicate manipulation or falsification of POL consumption records rather than clerical error.

Audit is of the view that recording fuel quantities beyond the physical tank capacity of vehicles constitutes a serious financial irregularity and reflects deliberate inflation of POL consumption. This practice points to weak internal controls, the absence of effective supervision, and the failure of basic verification mechanisms, and raises a high risk of misuse of government funds and misuse of official vehicles. The irregularity undermines financial discipline and transparency, and suggests that public funds were expended without regard to physical, operational, or financial realities.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate verification of all POL bills, vehicle logbooks, and fuel consumption records, with reconciliation against actual vehicle specifications

and permissible fuel limits. Responsibility should be fixed on the officers/officials involved in authorizing, recording, and passing the inflated POL claims, and recovery of excess and unauthorized payments be effected under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-153/AIR-17)**

### 14.5.62 Doubtful expenditure on Food Laboratory - Rs 3.182 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of District Health Office, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 3.182 million was incurred from a cost centre titled "Food Laboratory", including Rs 2.541 million on medicines, despite the fact that no Food Laboratory exists under the administrative control of DHO Hyderabad. The management verbally confirmed that no such laboratory is operational; however, no documentary evidence regarding its establishment, notification, staffing, mandate, performance, operational activities, or consumption of medicines and other stores was produced to Audit.

The expenditure was incurred without verifying the existence of the cost centre, without any supporting operational record, and without evidence of utilisation of medicines or stores, reflecting gross administrative negligence and complete failure of financial oversight. In the absence of a functional Food Laboratory, the booking and utilisation of funds under this cost centre is unsupported, unverifiable, and unjustified.

Audit is of the view that expenditure incurred under a non-existent functional unit constitutes a serious violation of financial propriety and indicates severe weaknesses in internal controls, budgetary discipline, and accountability mechanisms. The possibility of irregular and potentially fraudulent expenditure cannot be ruled out, exposing the Government to a high risk of misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be thoroughly investigated, responsibility be fixed on the officials who authorised, processed, and passed the expenditure, and recovery be initiated wherever expenditure is found unjustified. The Finance Department should further ensure that no funds are allocated, released, or utilised under fictitious or non-functional cost centres, and that all cost centres are periodically validated to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-154/AIR-34)**

### 14.5.63 Unauthorized payment to employees as EID Gratia - Rs 2.720 million

As per Rule 4(1&2) of the Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, in incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money; (ii) Money borrowed on the security of allocated revenues shall be expended on those objects only for which money is borrowed; (iii) No authority shall exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage; (iv) Government revenues shall not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community, unless: (a) the amount of expenditure involved is insignificant, or (b) a claim for the amount shall be enforced in a Court of law, or (c) the expenditure is in pursuance of a recognized policy or custom.

During the audit of Sindh Health Care Commission for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 2.720 million was disbursed to contractual and daily wage employees under the head of "Miscellaneous." This amount was utilized for paying Eid Gratia, with contractual officers receiving Rs 25,000 each and daily wage staff Rs 15,000 each. Additionally, all employees were paid an honorarium equivalent to one gross pay. However, the Board had approved honorarium payments equal to one basic pay in the first quarter and another basic pay in installments during festive occasions. The payment of Eid Gratia, in addition to honorarium, exceeded the approved limit and was not supported by any revised board resolution or government authorization. Hence, the entire disbursement lacks proper approval and is treated as unauthorized.

Audit is of the view that the disbursement as Eid Gratia without the board's approved limits and without specific government authorization constitutes an irregular

expenditure. Such payments compromise financial discipline and transparency in the use of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of January, 2025. The management stated that the board approved the payment of Eid Gratia while approving the Audit report of 2023-24. No supporting evidence is provided to substantiate the above claim. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit seeks justification and supporting documentation for the disbursement of Eid Gratia. Furthermore, the Commission may ensure that any future payments strictly adhere to board resolutions and relevant government financial rules to maintain compliance and avoid unauthorized expenditures.

**(PDP-75/AIR-14)**

### 14.5.64 Doubtful expenditure on replacement of Tyres – Rs 1.023 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of District Health Office, Hyderabad, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 1.023 million was incurred on the replacement of tyres for only four vehicles, with tyres reportedly replaced two to three times within the same year. The management failed to produce the stock register, vehicle logbooks, or the sanctioned vehicle strength approved by the Finance Department, rendering verification of the actual number of operational vehicles impossible.Further scrutiny revealed that invoices merely mentioned vehicle names without registration numbers, severely weakening the audit trail and preventing linkage between expenditure and specific government assets. Examination of the vehicle list provided by the DHO showed that two vehicles Suzuki Potohar and Mazda Mini Truck, on which tyres costing Rs 0.381 million were purchased, did not belong to the DHO office at all, raising serious questions regarding the legitimacy of the expenditure.

Additionally, 12 tyres costing Rs 0.292 million were purchased for a single Toyota Land Cruiser, while 14 tyres costing Rs 0.350 million were procured for a

Shahzore vehicle, reflecting excessive and unjustified replacement cycles. No record of previous tyre installation dates, mileage covered, condition reports, or condemnation proceedings was produced to justify such repeated replacements within one financial year.

Audit is of the view that the expenditure on the replacement of tyres was non-transparent, unsupported, and unverifiable, and was incurred without basic asset control records, sanctioned vehicle strength, or proper identification of vehicles. These serious documentation gaps indicate weak internal controls and create a high risk of exaggerated procurement, misuse of public funds, or possible misappropriation.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department conduct a thorough investigation to ascertain the propriety of the expenditure, fix responsibility on the officials who authorised and processed the payments, and recover the unjustified amount wherever found irregular. Strict controls over vehicle management, tyre replacement history, and stock records should be enforced to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-155/AIR-25)**

### 14.5.65 Non-Utilization of released funds of 48 schemes by the Health Department

According to Para 7.7 (v) of Planning Manual of Planning and Development Department Government of Sindh "The PAO will ensure efficient allocation of funds under the project and their timely utilization to achieve the approved and desired objectives".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that out of 148 ongoing development schemes, no expenditure was incurred against 48 schemes despite the release of funds, representing a 32% implementation failure. Funds were released, projects were approved, yet execution remained completely absent—indicating a breakdown not in financing, but in administrative action. More concerning is the persistent and worsening pattern of non-utilisation observed over the last four consecutive financial years, as documented in the minutes of Monthly Expenditure Committee (MEC) review meetings. The number of schemes with zero utilisation increased from 26 in 2021-22 to 48 in 2024-25, clearly

demonstrating that repeated reviews and oversight mechanisms failed to translate into corrective action. The details are as follows:

| Date of Minutes of Review Meeting (MEC) | Financial Year | No. of schemes with non-utilization of released funds |
|---|---|---|
| 01.02.2022 | 2021-22 | 26 |
| 31.01.2023 | 2022-23 | 44 |
| 23.01.2024 | 2023-24 | 38 |
| 22.01.2025 | 2024-25 | 48 |

Audit is of the view that this sustained inaction reflects not an isolated lapse, but a systemic failure in planning, coordination, and monitoring. Approved schemes remained stagnant year after year, exposing public funds to risks of lapse, cost escalation, and loss of developmental relevance. The continued non-utilisation deprived the public of intended health facilities and services, undermined development objectives, and raised serious doubts about the department's capacity to manage and execute its development portfolio.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department carry out a scheme-wise diagnostic review of the 48 non-utilised projects, identify administrative, technical, or procedural bottlenecks in each case, and take time-bound corrective measures. Responsibility for repeated non-utilisation should be fixed, and future fund releases should be strictly linked to demonstrated implementation capacity to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-156/AIR-78)**

### 14.5.66 Irregular Advance Payments and Abandonment of Scheme: "Establishment of Medical College at Hyderabad

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the development scheme "Establishment of Medical College

at Hyderabad" (ADP No. 1296) was approved at a total cost of Rs 1,394.467 million, against which Rs 985 million had already been released and spent. Despite this substantial financial outlay representing more than 70% of the approved cost the physical progress stood at only 80%, leaving a clear and unjustified 20% gap between expenditure and actual work executed.

The Monitoring Report dated 14-06-2025 rated the scheme as "Unsatisfactory", explicitly highlighting that advance payments had been made so far in excess of the work completed, in violation of prescribed financial rules and standard project management practices. The scheme has remained abandoned for more than two years, with critical components—including electrical installations, external development works, drainage and sewerage systems, tiling, and painting—still incomplete. The prolonged suspension of work reflects a complete breakdown of project planning, supervision, and financial discipline.

Audit is of the view that the scheme suffered from premature and unauthorised release of funds, weak monitoring mechanisms, and non-compliance with fiscal controls. The disproportionate financial disbursement in comparison to physical progress demonstrates serious deficiencies in oversight and internal controls. As a result, a high-value public project has remained stalled, public funds have been rendered ineffective, and the risk of substantial financial loss to the public exchequer has significantly increased, alongside deterioration of partially completed infrastructure.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Department conduct a comprehensive technical and financial evaluation of the scheme, including a forensic review of all advance payments and expenditures incurred. The causes of the mismatch between physical and financial progress must be thoroughly investigated, responsibility fixed for unauthorised and premature payments, and decisive action taken to either revive the scheme on a priority basis or formally close it in accordance with rules to prevent further loss of public funds.

**(PDP -157/AIR-79)**

### 14.5.67 Non-completion/delay of 13 to 15 years old ADP Schemes

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Health Department for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a number of Annual Development Programme (ADP) schemes initiated as far back as 2012 to 2015 remain incomplete even after the lapse of 13 to 15 years. These schemes have consumed substantial public funds over more than a decade, yet continue to exist only on paper, without achieving completion or delivering the intended health services. Despite repeated budgetary allocations and ample time for execution, no evidence of finalisation, functional outcomes, or closure decisions was produced. The details are given at Annex-18 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that such extraordinary delays cannot be attributed to routine administrative constraints. The prolonged stagnation of these schemes reflects chronic failure in project governance, marked by weak planning, ineffective monitoring, irregular and fragmented fund releases, poor contractor performance, and—most critically—complete absence of accountability. No documented justification, revised timelines, risk assessments, or remedial action plans were available to explain why projects have remained unfinished for over a decade.

As a result, the objectives of these schemes were never realised, public funds were locked in unproductive assets, and the intended beneficiaries particularly vulnerable populations dependent on public health services were deprived year after year. The continued retention of such schemes in the development portfolio without completion or closure indicates systemic misuse of development funds, erosion of fiscal discipline, and normalization of project failure within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Health Department undertake an immediate scheme-wise review of all long-pending ADP projects, formally close and write off

non-viable schemes, and prioritise completion of feasible projects under time-bound action plans approved at the highest level. Responsibility must be fixed for unjustified delays extending over a decade, and a strengthened monitoring framework should be enforced to ensure that no development scheme is allowed to stagnate indefinitely in the future.

**(PDP-158/AIR-81)**

### 14.5.68 Illegal occupied accommodation by unauthorized persons

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, states that "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that official government residences under the control of the District Health Officers were found illegally occupied by unauthorized individuals. In Shaheed Benazirabad, officers and officials not on the strength of the DHO office were residing in the government accommodations. In some cases, outsiders were also occupying these facilities without any legal entitlement. Despite this, no action was taken by the management to vacate the premises, which deprived eligible staff of their rightful housing. Similarly, in Matiari, 25 government quarters and bungalows were found to be illegally occupied by individuals unaffiliated with the Health Department, yet the administration failed to initiate any serious measures for eviction. This indicates weak administrative control over government assets.

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Health Officer, Matiari | 2023-24 | 10 | Government accommodations of DHO office were occupied by the persons not belonging to DHO office |
| 2 | District Health Officer, SBA | 2023-24 | 21 | Government accommodations of DHO office were occupied by the persons not belonging to DHO office |

Audit is of the view that the unauthorized occupation of official residences by ineligible individuals reflects serious weaknesses in administrative oversight and asset management. The failure to ensure proper allotment and timely eviction deprived the

entitled health department staff of essential residential facilities and compromised the integrity of property records.

The matter was reported to the management during January, 2025 to March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends taking immediate steps to identify and evict unauthorized occupants and ensure that government residences are allotted strictly to eligible personnel.

**(PDP-88)**

**Health - Hospitals**

### 14.5.69 Non-production of auditable record - Rs 2,080.110 million

According to the Section 14 (2) and (3) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001 provide as under: (2) The officer incharge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with reasonable expedition (3) Any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor-General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2021-22 to 2024-25, the auditable record of Rs 2,080.110 million was not produced to audit for scrutiny despite various reminders. In the absence of the relevant record, the authenticity of the expenditure could not be ascertained by the audit. The details are given at Annex-19 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that non-production of an auditable record hindered audit scrutiny, raising serious concerns about transparency, potential mismanagement, and authenticity of public expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management during August to September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires production of records for audit scrutiny, besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-1&140)**

### 14.5.70 Unjustified payment to the companies having two vendor numbers – Rs 310.615 million

According to SPPRA Rules 2010, the "Corrupt and Fraudulent Practices" means either one or any combination of the practices given below (iv) "Fraudulent Practice" means any act or omission, including a misrepresentation, that knowingly or recklessly misleads, or attempts to mislead, a party to obtain a financial or other benefit or to avoid an obligation.

During the audit of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 310.615 million were made to various suppliers/companies that were registered under two separate vendor numbers. The creation and use of duplicate vendor numbers for the same entity is a fraudulent practice, raising doubts about the authenticity of vendor records. Moreover, the management did not provide a complete list of vendor numbers, thereby hindering audit verification and compromising record transparency.

Audit is of the view that the management has concealed the list of genuine vendors from the audit, which tantamount to doubtful/fraudulent practice.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing the responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-32/AIR-03)**

### 14.5.71 Non-transparent and potentially misappropriated expenditure on hiring of staff through contractors - Rs 239.165 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 239.165 million was incurred on hiring skilled and unskilled labour, including Naib Qasids, nursing staff, para-medical staff, engineering staff, computer operators and other categories, through third-party contractors. Audit scrutiny revealed serious irregularities in the hiring process, wage disbursement mechanism, record maintenance, and overall management oversight.

Audit interviews conducted with selected employees disclosed that although the contractor billed the department at rates ranging from Rs 48,625 to Rs 52,745 per

employee per month, the actual wages received by staff ranged between Rs 13,000 and Rs 18,000 per month, with payment delays extending from six to eight months. The differential amount was retained by the contractor, indicating clear misappropriation of public funds. Despite the management being aware of this practice, no corrective or disciplinary action was taken, raising serious concerns regarding collusion, weak supervision, and deliberate negligence.

It was further observed that daily-wage staff were hired through contractors instead of making direct appointments against sanctioned posts. Recruitment through contractors was adopted in violation of applicable Appointment, Promotion and Transfer (APT) Rules, while direct recruitment was deliberately avoided. No advertisements were issued for the engagement of staff through open and wide publicity, thereby restricting competition and promoting favoritism.

Audit also noted that M/s Al-Farooque Enterprise, registered as a manufacturing and general hardware firm, was engaged for provision of labour and human resource services, despite not being specialized or registered for such services. Engagement of a non-specialized vendor for staffing services was unjustified and reflected poor procurement planning and weak vendor scrutiny. Additionally, the combined strength of regular staff and contractual staff hired through vendors exceeded the sanctioned strength approved for the hospital.

Scrutiny further revealed that essential appointment records, including appointment letters, CNICs, educational qualifications, age proofs, medical fitness certificates, character verification, domicile documents, and terms of engagement were not produced to audit. Although the contractor was contractually bound to disburse wages directly into individual bank accounts of staff, no bank statements or evidence of direct payments were provided. Frequent reshuffling of staff by the contractor was also observed, which adversely affected continuity of hospital services and overall operational efficiency.

The payments were made without maintaining authentic attendance records, biometric verification, or evidence of actual work performed by the hired staff. In the absence of reliable attendance and performance records, the authenticity of payments amounting to Rs 239.165 million could not be established.

Audit is of the view that the non-transparent hiring mechanism, absence of basic employment records, non-verification of wage disbursement, and failure of

management oversight significantly increased the risk of misappropriation, favoritism, and financial loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends a detailed inquiry into the matter, recovery of misappropriated amounts where applicable, and fixing of responsibility on the person(s) responsible, besides strengthening controls to prevent recurrence of such irregular practices in future.

**(PDP-149/AIR-59)**

### 14.5.72 Fraudulent/Unverified payments without Record – Rs 18.980 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was reported through Daily Kawish dated 30.08.2025 that cheque No. 00091031 dated 23.04.2025 amounting to Rs 16.540 million was issued to the firm M/s IQS Enterprises, and cheque No. SA 0000000058 dated 23.04.2025, amounting to Rs 2.440 million, was also issued to the same firm. However, the relevant NTN No. 4727496-8, bank statements, cheque folios of the transactions, and beneficiary's bank account ownership details (linked with M/s IQS) were not produced for audit scrutiny. Furthermore, supporting bills, vouchers, comparative statements, approvals/sanctions, and acknowledgments were also not produced to audit. Moreover, this case cheque bearing No.00091031 dated 23.04.2025 amounting to Rs 16.540 million is also addressed to the Chief secretary Government of Sindh Karachi but neither the letter nor the compliance into the matter was produced. The fraudulent payment was required to be produced along with the relevant record to audit. In this regard, a reminder dated 01.09.2025 was also issued to the management; however, no compliance has been received. Moreover, neither an inquiry was conducted nor an inquiry report was produced to audit.

Audit is of the view that the non-production of these essential documents raises serious doubts regarding the authenticity of the transactions, weakens the transparency of the procurement process, and suggests the possibility of deliberate concealment or misappropriation.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit needs production of all the relevant records and justify the fraudulent payment with documentary evidence.

**(PDP-143/AIR-02)**

### 14.5.73 Gross Misappropriation of Patient Welfare Funds - Rs 10.557 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the Patient Welfare Fund amounting to Rs 10.557 million was irregularly utilized on administrative and non-welfare items (repairs, utilities, stationery, refreshments, etc.), despite separate budgetary provisions for such expenses. This diversion violated the fund's intended purpose of providing free medical support to needy patients. Procurements were made without tendering, through split purchases, and supported by doubtful invoices (handwritten/computer-generated without vendor details), indicating weak internal controls, non-compliance with rules, and risk of misappropriation, resulting in deprivation of genuine patient benefits. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Bank with account | Credit | Debit |
|---|---|---|
| UBL Bank Patient Welfare Fund A/c # 157210001880 | 10.089 | 10.557 |

The irregular utilization occurred due to weak internal controls, lack of financial discipline, and failure of the management to adhere to the objectives and rules governing the Patient Welfare Fund. The management did not ensure segregation

of welfare and administrative expenditures, ignored prescribed procurement procedures, and allowed purchases without tendering or proper documentation, indicating inadequate oversight and poor monitoring of fund utilization.

Audit is of the view that utilization of Patient Welfare Fund amounting to Rs 10.557 million on administrative and non-welfare items constitutes a clear violation of the fund's intended purpose. The absence of transparent procurement processes, splitting of purchases, and reliance on doubtful invoices reflect serious lapses in governance and internal controls. These practices not only increase the risk of misappropriation but also deprive deserving patients of intended financial and medical support, undermining public trust.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately discontinue the use of Patient Welfare Fund for non-welfare purposes and strictly utilize the fund in accordance with its approved objectives. All procurements should be carried out through prescribed tendering procedures with proper documentation. The irregular expenditure should be reviewed for recovery, responsibility for the lapses should be fixed, and a robust monitoring mechanism should be established to ensure transparency, accountability, and protection of patient welfare interests.

**(PDP-216/AIR-18)**

### 14.5.74 Suspicious payment of POL for generator despite installation of solar panels – Rs 10.529 million

According to Article 84 of the Audit Code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment, appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of KMC Civil Hospital, Khairpur, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 10.529 million was drawn on account of POL for generators. However, verification revealed that the entire building of the Civil Hospital was covered with solar panels, as evident from satellite imagery. In the presence of an operational solar power system, heavy and continuous consumption of POL on generators during periods of load-shedding appears not only unjustified but

also highly questionable. Moreover, no supporting record, such as generator running hours, fuel issuance registers, consumption statements, or technical justification for generator usage, was provided to Audit, raising serious doubts regarding the genuineness of the expenditure.

Audit is of the view that the Government's interests were not safeguarded due to unjustified and unexplained consumption of POL on generators, which indicates weak internal controls and gives rise to suspicion of embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025; however, no reply, explanation, or documentary evidence was received to audit, further strengthening the audit suspicion. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends matter may be justified, fixation of responsibility, recovery of the suspected embezzled amount, and initiation of disciplinary action against the responsible officials, along with adoption of remedial measures to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-217/AIR-12)**

### 14.5.75 Fraudulent Procurement of Freezing Room through Delayed LC under ADP and Retention of Excess Funds into DDO Account - Rs 10.000 million

According to SPPRA Rules 2010 (Amended 2019) Part I - GENERAL PROVISIONS 2. Definitions: (1) (q) (iv) states that "Fraudulent Practice" means any act or omission, including a misrepresentation, that knowingly or recklessly misleads, or attempts to mislead, a party to obtain a financial or other benefit or to avoid an obligation; According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that the management paid of Rs.10.00 million to M/s Riaz & Sons through LC, which was paid after the lapse of 4

to 5 years and the funds remained in the DDO account besides the freezing room remained idle in the meantime.

The irregularity occurred due to weak financial controls, non-compliance with ADP and LC rules, and poor record management. The management failed to maintain and produce supporting documents, retained large unutilized funds in the DDO account without justification, and processed LC payments long after the closure of the relevant ADP period, reflecting inadequate oversight and misuse of financial procedures.

Audit is of the view that the payment of Rs. 10.00 million through LC without a supporting record, years after the expiry of the ADP period, is highly irregular and unverifiable. Retention of Rs 23.109 million in the DDO account, along with a similar pattern observed in other procurements, indicates non-transparent financial practices and weak governance. Physical verification further revealed that the procured Freezing Room remained idle and unutilized, resulting in wastage of public funds and failure to achieve the objectives of the development scheme.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately produce complete documentary evidence to justify the LC payment or recover the amount in case of non-verification. Unjustified retained balances should be reconciled and recovered, responsibility for the lapses should be fixed, and strict compliance with ADP and financial rules should be ensured to prevent recurrence and safeguard public funds.

**(PDP-144/AIR-03)**

### 14.5.76 En-route Shortage and Non-Accountal of Anti Snake Venom Injections - Rs 3.009 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, “Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence”.

During the audit of Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences, Sehwan for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that Anti Snake Venom injections were procured from different vendors through various bills amounting to Rs. 10.095 million for a total quantity of 4,500 units. However, verification of stock registers and store receipts disclosed that only 3,500 units, valuing Rs. 7.086 million, were actually received and entered in the store. It was further observed that 1,000 units valuing Rs. 3.009 million, supplied by M/s A to Zee International against Bill No. 77 dated 27-03-2025, were not accounted for in the store ledger, resulting in en-route missing medicines. This indicates weak internal controls over receipt, verification, and safe custody of medicines. The discrepancy occurred due to weak internal controls over receipt, verification, and recording of medicines. The management failed to ensure proper reconciliation between supplier invoices, delivery challans, and store receipts at the time of procurement. Non-maintenance of complete and up-to-date stock registers, lack of timely entry of received items, and ineffective supervision by the store and procurement officials resulted in non-accountal of 1,000 units of Anti Snake Venom injections.

Audit is of the view that non-accountal of 1,000 units of Anti Snake Venom injections constitutes a serious lapse in inventory management and internal controls. In the absence of complete stock entries and reconciliation, the audit could not ascertain the actual receipt and safe custody of the medicines procured, raising the risk of misappropriation, pilferage, or unauthorized utilization.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management immediately reconcile procurement records with stock registers and trace the missing 1,000 units of Anti Snake Venom injections valuing Rs 3.009 million. In case of non-recovery, the cost should be recovered from the supplier and/or the officials responsible for receipt, verification, and custody of medicines. Responsibility should be fixed for non-accountal of medicines, and strict inventory control procedures should be enforced.

**(PDP-220/AIR-20)**

### 14.5.77 Fraudulent withdrawal of Government money on doubtful bills – Rs 2.283 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence". According to Article 84 of the Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment, appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Taluka Hospital, Ghotki, for the Financial Year 2023-24**,** it was observed that an amount of Rs 2.283 million was drawn under the head of account medicines for dialysis patients, but when visiting of Dialysis Units and getting medicines received data from the concerned staff it was revealed that few of medicines received from the special released budget for dialysis patients medicines which mixed all the procurement of medicines to regular budget head "Purchase of Drug and medicines". The vendors have almost the same invoices.

Audit is of the view that from the facts mentioned above, it is clear that no item is actually purchased and the whole payment has been drawn by DDO fraudulently on the fake bills.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends an investigation into the matter, besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-109/AIR-23)**

### 14.5.78 Improper working of Human Resource Department

According to Section 133 of the Sindh Budget Manual, states that "no government servant should, however, without previously obtaining an extra appropriation, incur expenditure in excess of the amounts provided under the heads

concerned. When a government servant exceeds the annual appropriation, he runs the risk of being held responsible for the excess".

During the audit of National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that HR Department was not functioning properly. The details are given at Annex-20 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that without proper maintenance of records in the relevant personal files, audit could not authenticate the transparent process of appointment, which depicts undue favor to the employees.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends an inquiry into the matter, besides fixing of the responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-06/AIR-18)**

### 14.5.79 Irregular payment of stipend to house job officers – Rs 540.686 million

According to Article 84 of the Audit Code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be not in order.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that stipend payments amounting to Rs 540.686 million were disbursed to House Job Officers without fulfillment of mandatory financial and administrative formalities. Audit scrutiny revealed the absence of essential supporting records, weak verification mechanisms, and deficient oversight over the selection, attendance, and entitlement of beneficiaries, rendering the expenditure irregular. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 51 | Financial Mismanagement over Disbursement of Scholarships to the House Job officers | 457.445 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 7 | Missing selection records, attendance certificates, personal files, duplicate & questionable bills | 83.241 |
| **Total** | | | | | **540.686** |

Audit is of the view that the disbursement of stipends without ensuring proper selection criteria, verified attendance, complete personal records, and authenticated billing indicates undue favour, weak internal controls, and serious non-compliance with financial discipline. Such lapses expose the department to substantial financial risk and undermine transparency, accountability, and merit-based administration.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management provide justification for the irregular payments and initiate action to fix responsibility on the officials at fault, besides strengthening controls to ensure stipends are released strictly in accordance with prescribed rules, verified eligibility, and documented attendance.

**(PDP-146)**

### 14.5.80 Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances - Rs 466.717 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 466.717 million was disbursed to officers and staff on account of various inadmissible allowances, in violation of prescribed financial rules and entitlement criteria. The payments were made without lawful sanction, proper justification, or verification of admissibility. The details are given at Annex-21 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the continued payment of inadmissible allowances reflects serious financial indiscipline, weak payroll controls, and deliberate disregard of codal provisions, resulting in a substantial and avoidable burden on the public exchequer. Such practices not only undermine fiscal discipline but also constitute undue financial benefit to individuals at the cost of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires immediate recovery of the inadmissible payments, fixation of responsibility on the officers who authorized and processed these payments, and enforcement of robust payroll scrutiny mechanisms to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-147)**

### 14.5.81 Irregular Appointment of employees - Rs 413.982 million

According to the Service, General Administration and Cooperation Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, Notification No. SOV(S&GAD) X-15/90-98 dated 12-02-2008 "Advertisement should be given for all vacant posts". Further, as per the Chief Minister Sindh, Karachi letter # DS (COORD)/CMS/8-4/2008/845 dated 12-02-2008, "All vacant posts shall be filled after completing codal formalities and written test for the posts from BPS-5 and above shall be conducted through third party and for BPS-4 and below through the Departmental Selection Committee".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that appointments involving Rs 413.982 million were made in blatant violation of prescribed recruitment procedures. These included non-advertisement of posts, appointments without sanctioned strength, engagement of employees belonging to other provinces, dual employment, over-age appointments, non-verification of CNICs and domiciles, incomplete personal files, absence of approval records, and payment of salaries without uniform contractual and pay policies. The details are given at Annex-22 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the above appointments were made through deliberate circumvention of rules, indicating weak internal controls, disregard for merit, violation of establishment and budgetary regulations, and ineffective oversight by the management, resulting in unauthorized financial burden on the Government.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the irregular appointments be justified forthwith, responsibility be fixed on the officers who authorized appointments in violation of rules, and disciplinary, recovery, and corrective action be initiated to regularize or reverse the illegal appointments, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-148)**

### 14.5.82 Unauthorized dual salary and GPF final settlement to employees – Rs 53.180 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During audit of the Health Department, Government of Sindh for FYs 2022–23 to 2024–25, it was observed that several serving and retired employees received dual salaries and duplicate GPF final settlements totaling Rs 53.180 million from more than one government institution, in violation of service, pension, and financial rules. Audit found that serving staff drew salaries concurrently from multiple public sector entities despite full-time engagement requirements, and in at least one case, a GPF final settlement was paid twice to the same retiree from different cost centers. No system-based cross-checking, clearance, or inter-institutional verification was conducted before releasing payments. The details are given at Annex-23 of Chapter-14.

Audit notes that unauthorized dual withdrawals and duplicate settlements not only constitute direct financial loss to the public exchequer but also amount to unjust enrichment of individuals at the cost of public health resources. These lapses seriously undermine financial discipline, integrity of payroll systems, and public trust in the management of the Health Department.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery of the irregular payments, initiation of a formal inquiry to determine the role of controlling officers and drawing & disbursing authorities, fixation of responsibility under the relevant service and financial rules, and strengthening of payroll, pension, and GPF verification mechanisms to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-81 &152)**

### 14.5.83 Unjustified Enhancement in Gross Pay without Approval – Rs 9.257 million

According to Para-01 Office Memorandum No.F.4(3)R-4/2011 dated 10-09-2014 issued by Finance Division (Regulation Wing), Government of Pakistan Islamabad, Increases in pay to the employees of Autonomous/Semi-Autonomous Bodies and Corporations, which have adopted the Federal Government's Basic Pay Scales Scheme in totality. According to Para-02 of above Office Memorandum, the grant of increases in case of organizations who have adopted different pay scales/allowances will be allowed with the concurrence of the Standing Committee of Finance Division on recommendations of the respective Board of Directors/Governors. The increase in pay will invariably be tagged with the financial position of the organization.

During the audit of National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that a significant increase in gross pay totaling Rs 9.257 million was allowed to various officials. The disbursement was made without any defined title or description, and no documentary justification or formal approval from the competent authority or governing body was available on record.

Audit is of the view that the disbursement of funds without title, description, or approval from the governing body reflects undue favor and a lack of financial discipline within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a formal inquiry be conducted to ascertain the basis of the pay increases, and that responsibility be fixed on the person(s) involved in approving unjustified disbursements.

**(PDP-85/AIR-03)**

### 14.5.84 Irregular payments and non-initiation of serious action against absconders/absentees – Rs 7.485 million

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

During the audit of Health Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the management allowed payment of salaries amounting to Rs 7.485 million to several employees, including medical officers, who remained absent from duty or were declared absconders for prolonged periods. Despite their unauthorized absence, neither timely reporting to the controlling authorities nor initiation of departmental or disciplinary proceedings was undertaken. The continuedwithdrawal of salaries without attendance verification or enforcement action is irregular and reflects serious administrative negligence. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Medical Superintendent Chandka Medical College Hospital (CMCH), Larkana | 2024-25 | 2 | 08 doctors absent without intimation; no follow-up/action by authorities. | 0 |
| 2 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 5 | Salaries of Rs 7.485 million paid to officers reported as absconders. | 7.485 |
| | | | | **Total** | **7.485** |

Audit is of the view that failure to initiate disciplinary proceedings against absconding or persistently absent employees, while allowing continuedwithdrawal of salaries, constitutes undue favor and reflects weak administrative oversight, ineffective attendance controls, and non-enforcement of service discipline, resulting in avoidable financial burden on the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management during August and September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate initiation of disciplinary proceedings against absconding/absent employees in accordance with applicable service rules, recovery of irregular salary payments, and strengthening of attendance monitoring and supervisory controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-155)**

### 14.5.85 Unjustified promotion of various employees as Private Secretary (BPS-17) – Rs 6.552 million

According to Government of Pakistan, Cabinet Secretariat Notification vide No.S.R.O. 526(1)/2012 dated 22.05.2012 promotion to the post in column (2) below shall be made by selection from amongst the persons who hold the posts specified in column (3) on a regular basis and fulfill the conditions of eligibility as prescribed in column (4):

| Sr. # | Designation and BPS of the Post | Persons eligible | Conditions of eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. | Private Secretary (BPS-17) | Stenographer (BPS-16) | 03 years' service as Stenographer |
| 2. | Stenographer (BPS-16) | Steno typist (BPS-14) | 03 years' service as Steno typist |
| 3. | Superintendent (BPS-16) | Assistant In charge (BPS-15) / Assistant (BPS-14) | 03 years' service as Assistant In charge or 05 years' service as Assistant |

During the audit of National Institute of Child Health, Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, while reviewing H.R. data it was observed that four Assistant Private Secretaries (BPS-16)/Steno typists were promoted as Private Secretaries (BPS-17) vide Notification No.SO(DM)6-76/2020/NICH dated 04.05.2023 in violation of the Government of Pakistan, Cabinet Secretariat Notification vide No. S.R.O. 526(1)/2012 dated 22.05.2012. According to the above notification stenographer with 03 years' service could be promoted as a Private Secretary. Hence, the audit could not authenticate the promotion of the above-mentioned Assistant Private Secretaries as Private Secretaries. Furthermore, a mandatory shorthand writing certificate from an approved board and character verification / Police verification were also not found in the personal files of the following employees. The details are given as under;

| Sr. # | Name of Officials | Designation / Grade | Period | Per month salary (Rs) | Total (Million) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. Ghulam Rasool | Private Secretary (B-17) | 2023-24 | 119,155 | 1.430 |
| 2 | Mr. Shahhid Mehmood | | 2023-24 | 127,746 | 1.533 |
| 3 | Syed Khawar Raza | | 2023-24 | 146,617 | 1.759 |
| 4 | Mst. Farzana | | 2023-24 | 152,533 | 1.830 |
| | | | | **Total** | **6.552** |

Audit is of the view that above promotions from Assistant Private Secretaries to Private Secretaries were made in violation of the above-mentioned rule, which was found irregular and unjustified. The lapse indicates improper watch and the absence of internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit also recommends that the above irregular promotions may be justified along with fixing the responsibility on the person(s).

**(PDP-93/AIR-13)**

### 14.5.86 Non-Disclosure of Recovery from Pay & Allowances – Rs 4.936 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 4.936 million was recovered from the pay & allowances without disclosure of the record of recovery along with supported record. The penalties, if imposed, or excess payments made should be disclosed with genuine reasons and supporting records.

The recovery of Rs 4.936 million from pay and allowances was made due to weak internal controls and inadequate record-keeping practices. The management failed to maintain and disclose proper recovery statements, approval orders, calculation sheets, or supporting documents explaining the nature of penalties imposed

or excess payments recovered. This indicates a lack of coordination between the accounts, HR, and administrative sections and non-compliance with prescribed financial management procedures.

Audit is of the view that recovery of pay and allowances without proper disclosure, justification, and supporting records lacks transparency and accountability. In the absence of documentary evidence, the audit could not verify the legality, accuracy, and rationale of the recoveries made. Such practices raise concerns regarding arbitrary deductions, potential misuse of authority, and violation of financial rules, thereby reflecting weak internal controls and poor financial governance.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management ensure all recoveries from pay and allowances are supported by proper approvals, detailed recovery statements, and complete documentary evidence clearly indicating the reasons, period, calculations, and legal basis of recovery. Responsibility should be fixed for non-maintenance of records, and a robust internal control mechanism should be established to ensure transparency, accountability, and an audit trail in payroll recoveries.

**(PDP-190/AIR-67)**

### 14.5.87 Irregular payment of salary to employees on EOL – Rs 3.480 million

According to Civil Servants Leave Rules, 1986: Extra-ordinary leave may be granted on any ground upto a maximum of five years at a time provided the civil servant to whom such leave is granted has been in Leave continuous service for a period of not less than ten years, and in case if a civil servant has not completed ten years of continuous service extraordinary leave for a maximum period of two years may be granted at the discretion of the competent authority. Provided that the maximum period of five years shall be reduced by the period of leave on full pay or half pay, if granted in combination with the extraordinary leave. (2) Extraordinary leave may be granted retrospectively in lieu of absence without leave. (3) All extraordinary leave shall be without pay.

During the audit of Peoples Medical College Hospital, Shaheed Benazirabad, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that various employees of the Hospital

were sanctioned leave without pay, but instead of stopping the pay, the amount of salary Rs 3.480 million was being credited into their accounts.

Audit is of the view that stoppage of salary may be made, the payment of salary may also be recovered, besides fixing the responsible person(s) at fault.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry should be made besides fixing the responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-104/AIR-02)**

### 14.5.88 Unjustified delay in the case of suspended Doctor resulting in burden on exchequer Rs 2.812 million

According to Sindh Civil Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 1973; of Rule 05 Inquiry Procedure: The following procedure shall be observed when a civil servant is proceeded against under these rules:

(1) In case where a civil servant is accused of subversion, corruption or misconduct the authorized officer may require him to proceed on leave or, with the approval of the authority, suspend him, provided that any continuation of such leave or suspension shall require approval of the authority after every three months.

During the audit of Taluka Hospital Rohri, Sukkur, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that the case of a suspended Dr. Ahmed Nadeem is injudiciously delayed despite its indispensable the whereabouts/ status of the defaulter is not known to the local office since his suspension vide office order No. DGHSS/S-E-1(PF)10084-92 dated:16$^{th}$ July, 2022; no Authority's approval in respect of extension of suspension period was available/shown to audit and lapse falls on the management of the entity.

Further, an inquiry order was also issued on 16-07-2022 by the Director General Health Services, Hyderabad regarding the allegation of charging fees from the patients in the health facility and behaving harshly with the public and parliamentarian but the inquiry report's status as per E&D rules and administrative instructions circulated by the Government was not known to the management of the entity/ furnished to audit. Resulting in the local office suffering towards delivery of

services to poor patients in the hospital at one end, while on the other hand, due to non-dispersal a case of suspension defaulter had drawn monthly salaries of Rs 2.812 million (under audit review period i.e. F.Y 2023-24 only), which is injudicious.

Audit is of the view that, due to non-dispersal of a suspension case despite lapse of almost 03 (three) fiscal years, by the competent authority, depicts undue favor was extended to the defaulter, due to this local office may have suffering shortage of staff and hardship in delivering services.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the case be proceeded expeditiously under E&D Rules, 1973, in its true letter and spirit of administrative instructions as circulated from time to time.

**(PDP-106/AIR-02)**

### 14.5.89 Non-recovery of pay from the employee on LHP – Rs 1.194 million

As per letter No. SOII(SGA&CD)2-1/25/2023 dt: 02nd of May, 2022 and letter No. SOII (SGA&CD)2-1/25/2023 dt: 23rd of January, 2023 Dr. Asma Sami (Chief Women Medical Officer) was granted one year leave with extension of six-months up to January 24 on half pay.

During the audit of Government Hospital, Liaquatabad, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that Dr. Asma Sami, C.W.M.O. (BPS-19) was allowed to grant one year leave on half pay w.e.f. 01-02-2023 and leave was also extended for six-months up to 23rd of January-24, but she was drawn full basic pay and conveyance allowance amounting to Rs2.303 million instead of half pay, resulted into over payment of Rs 1.194 million. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Period | Months | Rate (Basic Pay) | Total Basic Pay Drawn | Conveyance Allowance | Total Conveyance Drawn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February, 2023 to June, 2023 | 05 | 128,610 | 643,050 | 5,000 | 0.025 |
| July, 2023 to Nov, 2023 | 05 | 128,610 | 643,050 | 5,000 | 0.025 |
| December, 2023 to June, 2024 | 07 | 133,140 | 931,980 | 5,000 | 0.035 |
| **Total** | | | **2,218,080** | | **0.085** |
| | | | | Total Drawn | 2.303 |
| | | | | Recovery of Basic Pay | 1.109 |
| | | | | Recovery of Conveyance | 0.085 |
| | | | | **Total ROP** | **1.194** |

Audit is of the view that allowance of full pay instead of half pay, undue favor was extended to the employee which reflects weak of financial control in the local office.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires recovery of half pay from the employee under intimation to the audit.

**(PDP-116/AIR-01)**

### 14.5.90 Unjustified Engagement of Medical Staff in Infectious Diseases Control Program

According to Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, Chapter-2 (4) General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure: (1) In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of Dr. Ruth K.M. Pfau Civil Hospital Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed regarding the unnecessary deployment of medical staff in the Infectious Diseases Control Program Department. It was noted that eight (08) medical personnel had been continuously engaged in this ward since 2016, despite the

fact that only one patient was admitted during the entire audit year. Such prolonged and disproportionate deployment of human resources in a practically non-functional department represents a serious lapse in hospital administration and resource management.

The absence of any rotation or redeployment plan for these staff members demonstrates weak internal controls and poor human resource utilization. This not only leads to the underutilization of trained medical personnel but also creates inefficiency in departments where additional staff support is genuinely required. Such negligence adversely affects patient care, especially in overburdened wards facing acute staff shortages.

Audit views this as a serious administrative and managerial failure, reflecting the lack of performance monitoring and accountability within the hospital management system. The continued placement of staff in an inactive unit without justification suggests a disregard for the principles of efficiency, economy, and effectiveness in public service delivery.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit strongly recommends that the hospital administration immediately reassess the staff allocation in the Infectious Diseases Control Program Department. A detailed justification must be provided for the prolonged engagement of staff in an under-utilized ward.

**(PDP-156/AIR-06)**

### 14.5.91 Irregular purchase of medicines – Rs 3,797.221 million

According to instructions of Government, "Drug Testing Laboratory report of each item / medicine is required to be obtained". As per notification issued by Health Department, Government of Sindh vide # S.O (PM&I) 2-1/2011 (Main) dated 21st April, 2012, "a representative from PM&I Cell, Health Department must be included as a member of Joint Inspection Committee for physical verification / joint inspection of receipt of stores before forwarding the bills to the accounts office for payment. All the payments will be made on production of Joint Inspection report duly signed."

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh for the financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 3,797.221 million were made for procurement of medicines in violation of prescribed procurement procedures and essential formalities. The irregularities included absence of drug testing laboratory reports, non-constitution of joint inspection committees, missing or defective procurement plans, non-compliance with Sindh Public Procurement Rules, lack of bid security and performance guarantees, unverifiable invoices without manufacturing and expiry dates, procurement beyond prescribed limits, purchases from unlicensed vendors, absence of consumption records, missing delivery and inspection documents, single-bid manipulations, advance payments without safeguards, and procurement of expired and non-approved medicines. The details are given at Annex-24 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that procurement of medicines without adherence to mandatory inspection, quality assurance, and procurement controls reflects grossly weak internal controls, violation of procurement laws, compromised transparency, and serious risk to public health, besides exposing Government funds to misappropriation, wastage, and potential collusion.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility for the irregular procurement be fixed on the officers who authorized payments without fulfilling mandatory requirements, remedial and recovery action be initiated where applicable, and procurement, inspection, and quality control mechanisms be strengthened to ensure strict compliance with rules, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-158)**

### 14.5.92 Irregular purchases without tender – Rs 1,629.101 million

According to Rule 17 of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, Procurements over five hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2019-20 to 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to

Rs 1,629.101 million was incurred under various heads of accounts. However, the procurements were made directly from the local market without inviting open tenders, thereby bypassing the mandatory competitive bidding process. As a result, transparency, competition, and assurance of obtaining the most economical rates could not be ensured. The details are given at Annex-25 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that failure to comply with the provisions of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules resulted in non-achievement of competitive rates and rendered the entire expenditure irregular, exposing the public exchequer to potential financial loss.

The matter was reported to the management during July to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the expenditure be placed before the competent forum for regularization, and responsibility be fixed on the officials responsible for violating procurement rules.

**(PDP-14 & 168)**

### 14.5.93 Irregular procurement in violation of various/SPPRA rules – Rs 1,201.399 million

According to Rule 04 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules 2010, "Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparently and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical". According to SPPRA 46 (1) (a) Notice inviting tenders and bidding documents of this method will contain the following eligibility criteria; (i) relevant experience; (ii) turn-over of at least last three years. As per Services, General Administration & Coordination Department (I&C) Wing Government of Sindh Notification No.SO(C-IV)SGA&CD/4-13/16 dated 20-04-2017 "procurement agencies shall carry out procurement through officials /officers possessing mandatory certified training of procurement to be conducted through SPPRA with effect from 01-11-2017.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that procurement amounting to Rs 1,201.399 million was carried out in violation of multiple provisions of SPPRA

rules and allied regulations. The irregularities included procurement outside the Framework Contract System, award of tenders to non-specialized and technically disqualified vendors, adoption of inappropriate procurement methods, engagement of untrained procurement committees, and disregard of statutory requirements under the Sindh Teaching Hospitals legislation. The details are given at Annex-26 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the procurements were executed in blatant disregard of SPPRA rules, statutory requirements, and prescribed procurement mechanisms. The pattern of violations reflects systemic weaknesses in procurement governance, lack of professional competence, deliberate circumvention of rules, and ineffective internal controls, exposing public funds to heightened risk of favoritism, inefficiency, and financial loss.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends a comprehensive investigation into the procurement process, fixation of responsibility on officials who authorized and executed procurements in violation of rules, and immediate implementation of corrective measures to ensure strict compliance with SPPRA rules and mandatory procurement training requirements.

**(PDP-159)**

### 14.5.94 Mis-procurement of Robotic Surgical System – Rs 1,029.617 million

According to SPPRA Rule 13 & 15 – Require transparency, open and competitive bidding, and participation of multiple bidders. SPPRA Rule 17 & 46 – Mandate fair competition and evaluation on a transparent, uniform basis. SPPRA Rule 39 – Requires a minimum 10% performance security of the contract amount with validity covering contract execution. SPPRA Rule 45 & 50 – Require timely publication of bid evaluation and contract award reports.

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that procurement of the Versius Robotic Surgical System, along with accessories, amounting to Rs 1,029.617 million, was carried out. The payment details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Year | Cheque# | Date | Head of Account | Name of Payee | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | 5831549 | 5/23/2025 | Purchase of Plant & Machinery | Medical Superintendent L.U.H Hyd | 100.190 |
| 2024 | 5831555 | 5/23/2025 | | | 929.427 |
| **Total** | | | | | **1,029.617** |

However, the audit observed the following serious irregularities relating to financial propriety, LC handling, procurement transparency, and contract management:

i. **Misuse of Sight Letter of Credit (LC)** – An amount of Rs 335.791 million relating to accessories was deferred and remained parked at port instead of being settled through a one-time consolidated payment, exposing government funds to avoidable financial and foreign exchange risks.

ii. **Irregular transfer of funds** – The entire amount of Rs 1,029.617 million was transferred to the DDO account instead of making direct payment to the supplier, which is contrary to established procurement and treasury practices.

iii. **Improper opening of LC** – The LC was opened in UAE in the name of the distributor M/s Ontech / Markham Fisher FZE instead of the manufacturer's country, resulting in the inclusion of an unnecessary intermediary, escalation of cost, and violation of SPPRA Rules 13 and 15. In addition, as per the State Bank of Pakistan's notified Ready Rate of Rs 283.1723 per USD effective on 16-06-2025, the payable amount should have been Rs 614,871,837 for the same USD value. The application of an incorrect and higher exchange rate resulted in an excess payment of Rs 7,225,668, thereby imposing an undue financial burden on the government exchequer.

| Sr.# | Particulars | Amount (USD) | Exchange Rate (Rs/USD) | Amount in PKR |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Exchange rate applied | 2,171,370 | 286.500 | 622,097,505 |
| 2 | Exchange rate due (SBP) as on 16-06-2025 | 2,171,370 | 283.1723 | 614,871,837 |
| **Excess payment** | | | | **7,225,668** |

iv. **Restricted participation** – The bidding process was restricted to the distributor only, with no direct participation of the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM), undermining competition in violation of SPPRA Rules 17 and 29.

v. **Single-bid procurement** – Despite the procurement value exceeding USD 10 million, the tender was not advertised for International Competitive Bidding (ICB), in violation of SPPRA Rule 15(b)(ii).

vi. **Deficient performance security** – Performance guarantee of only Rs 26.667 million (approximately 1.2%) was furnished instead of the mandatory 10%, and its validity was less than four months, in clear violation of SPPRA Rule 39.
vii. **Non-publication of bid evaluation report** – The bid evaluation report was not uploaded on the SPPRA website, compromising transparency and violating SPPRA Rules 45 and 50.
viii. **Incorrect application of GST** – **GST @21%** was applied instead of the applicable 18%, resulting in overcharging and non-compliance with tax laws.
ix. **Contradictory management position** – Management denied procurement and training activities during February and April, 2024, whereas subsequent records reflected partial deliveries and payments, raising serious concerns regarding disclosure and authenticity.
x. **Incomplete physical delivery** – Only three cartons of the robotic system were found in hospital stores, while major accessories and components remained undelivered and stuck at the port.

Audit is of the view that procurement of the Robotic Surgical System was carried out in violation of SPPRA rules, characterized by restricted competition, improper LC handling, inadequate performance security, tax irregularities, and lack of transparency. These lapses resulted in avoidable excess financial burden, exposed public funds to foreign exchange and delivery risks, and undermined the principles of fair competition and value for money by allowing distributor-driven procurement instead of direct OEM participation.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires comprehensive justification, reconciliation of all funds, verification of payments and physical deliveries received, and production of complete supporting record including invoices, bills of lading, LC documents, and customs clearance records, besides fixing responsibility on the officials at fault.

**(PDP-141/AIR-06 & PDP-145/AIR-07)**

### 14.5.95 Non-obtaining of performance security – Rs 513.748 million

As per Rule 39 of Sindh Public Procurement Rule 2010, "Procuring Agency shall, in all procurement of goods, works and services, carried out through open

competitive bidding, require security in the form of pay order or demand draft or bank guarantee, an amount sufficient to protect the procuring agency in case of breach of contract by the contractor or supplier or consultant, provided that the amount shall not be more than 10% of contract price".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that performance security amounting to Rs 513.748 million was not obtained from contractors and suppliers, in clear violation of the above-cited rule. This exposed the Government to financial risk in the event of non-performance, substandard supply, or contractual default. The details are given at Annex-27 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that failure to obtain performance security constitutes a serious lapse in financial and contract management, reflects weak internal controls, and exposes the Government to avoidable financial risk. The omission also undermines contractor accountability and weakens enforcement of contractual obligations.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be inquired into for fixing responsibility on the officials concerned. Performance security may be obtained wherever recoverable, and remedial measures be taken to ensure strict compliance with procurement rules in future.

**(PDP-160)**

### 14.5.96 Irregular purchase of Diet food items – Rs 485.518 million

As per instructions of Government, "Drug Testing Laboratory report of each item / medicine is required to be obtained". As per notification issued by Health Department, Government of Sindh vide # S.O (PM&I) 2-1/2011 (Main) dated 21st April, 2012, "a representative from PM&I Cell, Health Department must be included as a member of Joint Inspection Committee for physical verification / joint inspection of receipt of stores before forwarding the bills to the accounts office for payment. All the payments will be made on production of the Joint Inspection report duly signed."

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 485.518 million were made on account of the purchase of diet food items in violation of prescribed procedures and essential formalities. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 46 | Non-Transparent Tendering and Mis-Procurement in Diet Charges with Poor Hospital Food Management | 260.579 |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ruth K. M Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 1 | Award of patient diet contract worth Rs. 202.076 with unjustified price escalation, single bidder, and weak monitoring | 202.076 |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital, Tando Allahyar, for the financial year 2024-25 | 2024-25 | 10 | Expenditure of Rs13.060M on dietary items was made without formal tender, proper records, or storage. Diets served without dietician or menu control, and consumption accounts were not maintained. | 13.060 |
| 4 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 4 | Amount of Rs 9.064 paid to blacklisted M/s Jannat Drug Agency. Contract with banned vendor | 9.064 |
| 5 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 17 | Found 985 kg chicken purchased for 82 patients in Feb, 2025, highly excessive. No dietary plan or consumption record found, indicating possible misuse of funds and weak internal controls." | 0.739 |
| **Total** | | | | | **485.518** |

Audit is of the view that expenditure on diet food items was incurred without adherence to prescribed procurement procedures, joint inspection requirements, and basic consumption controls. These lapses reflect weak internal controls, non-compliance with Health Department directives, and increased risk of mis-procurement, overbilling, and misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management during September and October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires fixation of responsibility on the person(s) responsible for these irregularities and adoption of remedial measures to ensure transparent procurement, proper inspection, and effective monitoring of diet-related expenditures in future.

**(PDP-161)**

### 14.5.97 Irregular purchases due to absence / defective conduct of joint inspection – Rs 470.721 million

According to Health Department directives via letter no.No.SO(M&I)2-1/2018-19(Main) CPC (Procurement, monitoring & Inspection cell) Karachi, dated, the 14th Dec, 2018, subject "Procurement of Drugs/ medicines & Surgical/ Disposable items/ X-ray Films/ Chemicals & Allied items under rate contract basis during the Financial Year 2018-19" as laid down in Clause 7.Inspection of Receipted Stores: "Through Sub-committee, which has been constituted in compliance of the approval of Honorable chief Justice, Sindh High Court, dt: 03-12-2018"

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 470.721 million was incurred on the procurement of medicines without proper compliance with the prescribed joint inspection mechanism. In several cases, joint inspection reports were not conducted at all, while in others the inspections were found to be defective, incomplete, or unsupported by mandatory details. The details are given at Annex-28 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that procurement of medicines without proper and effective joint inspection, or on the basis of defective inspection reports, undermines transparency, compromises quality assurance, and increases the risk of acceptance of substandard or unsafe medicines. Such lapses reflect weak internal controls and non-compliance with departmental instructions, and the possibility of misuse of public funds cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of justification for the irregular procurements, besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault for non-compliance with the prescribed joint inspection procedures.

**(PDP-162)**

### 14.5.98 Mis-procurement by adopting compromised bidding – Rs 452.088 million

According to sub Clause (ii) of Clause (q) of sub rule (1) of Rule 2 of SPP Rules 2010, "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that procurements and services amounting to Rs 452.088 million were executed through compromised bidding mechanisms. Audit scrutiny revealed repeated engagement of the same vendors, vendors operating under multiple registration numbers, identical addresses and proprietorships, and instances of common NTN usage clear indicators of non-competitive and collusive procurement practices. These patterns demonstrate weak vendor due-diligence, ineffective segregation of procurement controls, and an environment conducive to favoritism and price manipulation. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 26 | Doubtful purchases/Repairs/ Services of various articles from the same vendor | 378.822 |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 21 | Amount of Rs 72.472 spent on medicines via tenders from vendors with same address and similar proprietors | 72.472 |
| 3 | Services Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 18 | Found Rs 0.794 procurement via collusive practices. Both vendors had same NTN | 0.794 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 31 | Found two vendor numbers of M/S Popular International | 0.000 |
| **Total** | | | | | **452.088** |

Audit is of the view that the adoption of compromised bidding practices in critical healthcare institutions has seriously undermined transparency, competition, and value for money, exposing public funds to heightened risks of collusion, inflated pricing, and

misuse. Such systemic lapses erode procurement integrity and directly jeopardize efficient healthcare service delivery.

The matter was reported to the management during August and September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate justification with complete procurement record, fixation of responsibility for facilitating collusive practices, and enforcement of strict vendor due-diligence and competitive bidding controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-163)**

### 14.5.99 Irregular award of work/tender to a single bidder - Rs 432.136 million

According to Rule 48 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules, 2010, "Even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or market prices."

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 432.136 million was incurred on works and procurements awarded through single-bid tenders. In these cases, the procuring entities failed to conduct or document any meaningful market rate analysis, price benchmarking, or comparison with previously awarded contracts. Consequently, the tenders were awarded at rates determined solely by the lone bidder, in violation of the spirit and intent of Rule 48 of SPP Rules. The details are given at Annex-29 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that award of works and procurements through single-bid tenders, without substantiated market rate analysis or price benchmarking, reflects weak procurement planning and non-compliance with SPP Rules. The practice resulted in extension of undue favor to selected vendors, compromised transparency and competition, and created a substantial risk of procurement at rates higher than prevailing market prices.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed on the officials concerned for failure to ensure competitive bidding and price reasonableness. Future procurements must strictly comply with Rule 48 of SPP Rules, ensuring documented market analysis and price justification before accepting any single-bid tender.

**(PDP-164)**

### 14.5.100 Non-transparent procurement of surgical instruments and disposables for Robotic Systems – Rs 354.150 million

According to Rule 15(1), "Open Competitive bidding shall be the primary method of procurement" and according to Rule 15(2)(b)(ii) of Sindh Public Procurement Rule 2010 (Amended 2019), "National Bidding shall be the principal method of procurement with an estimated cost below US 10 million or equivalent in local currency."

During the audit of Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that procurements amounting to Rs 354.150 million were made without following the prescribed method of open competitive bidding, in violation of SPPRA Rules. These included the purchase of two R410a Chillers imported from Germany and 500 procedures of the Versus Robotic System, both supplied by Markham Fisher FZE, a Dubai-based firm. Neither procurement followed the required process of National Competitive Bidding (NCB), and in the case of the Versus system, the use of multiple Letters of Credit at varying exchange rates led to an additional financial loss of Rs 1.680 million due to currency fluctuation. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Item/Procurement | Remarks | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | R410a Chillers | Procured from foreign source via local agent without National Competitive Bidding | 8.670 |
| 2 | Versius Robotic System Procedures (500 nos.) | Acquired without inviting open tender | 345.480 |
| **Total** | | | **354.150** |

**Exchange rate loss**

| Payment Date | USD Amount | Conversation Rate (Rs/USD) | Rs Paid (in Million) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20-07-2023 | 600,000 | 286.50 | 171.900 |
| 28-09-2023 | 600,000 | 289.30 | 173.580 |
| | | **Total PKR paid** | **345.480** |
| | | **Exchange Rate loss** | **1.680** |

Note: Exchange Rate Loss = USD 600,000 × (289.30 – 286.50) = Rs 1.680 million

Audit is of the view that the tenders were not invited for the procurement of goods and repair services as a result competitive rates were not obtained. In the absence of competitive rates, chances of compromise on quality and payment of higher rates cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends an inquiry into the matter.

**(PDP-30/AIR-49)**

### 14.5.101 Irregular expenditure on various heads through a single vendor – Rs 345.988 million

According to Article 84 of the Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment, appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order. READ WITH Rule 23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, states that "Every Government Officer should realize fully and clearly that he would be held responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that purchases amounting to Rs 345.988 million under various heads of account were predominantly made from a single supplier, thereby deliberately avoiding fair and open competition. The concentration of procurement with one vendor reflects a procurement pattern designed to favor selected suppliers and undermines the principles of transparency, competitiveness, and value for money. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 25 | Suspicious payments / Collusive Practice by engaging a single vendor | 340.128 |
| 2 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 19 | Payments were made to a single supplier | 5.860 |
| **Total** | | | | | **345.988** |

Audit is of the view that the practice of routing the bulk of procurements through a single vendor constitutes a serious breach of procurement discipline. Such concentration of payments defeats the objective of competitive bidding, creates a high risk of inflated pricing and collusive arrangements, and reflects weak internal controls coupled with undue favoritism in public spending.

The matter was reported to the management during August and September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide proper justification for the persistent engagement of a single vendor. Responsibility should be fixed on the officials who facilitated vendor monopoly and bypassed competitive procurement processes, and future procurements must strictly adhere to open, transparent, and competitive procedures.

**(PDP-166)**

### 14.5.102 Doubtful expenditure on new CT scanner – Rs 235.000 million

According to the General Financial Rules (General Financial Rules) 23 and 148, no payment shall be made unless the goods have been actually received or services rendered, duly verified through inspection reports.

During the audit of Sindh Government Lyari General Hospital, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 235.000 million was incurred on the upgradation of an existing Toshiba (Canon) 16-slice CT Scanner (Aquilion-RX) to a Canon 128-slice CT Scanner (Model Aquilion Serve) under the head “Purchase of Plant & Machinery.” The entire payment was made to M/s Medequips (SMC-Private) Limited through a single cheque without establishing clear

evidence of actual delivery, installation, and commissioning of the upgraded equipment.

Audit scrutiny revealed that the management furnished a satisfactory inspection report bearing No. LGHK (Proc) 2024-25/8110 dated 13-06-2025, purportedly signed by five officials. However, no formal office order constituting the inspection or technical committee was produced to audit, thereby casting serious doubt on the legal validity and authenticity of the inspection process. In the absence of a notified committee, the inspection report could not be relied upon as an independent verification of delivery and installation.

It was further observed that the procurement was executed through direct contracting instead of adopting an open competitive bidding process as prescribed under SPPRA rules. The management did not provide sufficient documentary justification to establish that direct contracting was unavoidable or that effective competition was not possible, which deprived the government of transparency, price discovery, and value for money.

Audit further noted that physical delivery and installation of the upgraded CT Scanner were not demonstrated to the audit team during field verification. As a result, the authenticity of the claimed upgradation and expenditure incurred could not be independently verified. This concern was further aggravated by the fact that Invoice No. 39040 dated 03-06-2025 was found to be identical to Delivery Challan No. 39040 of the same date. Use of the same serial number for both invoice and delivery challan raised serious doubts regarding the genuineness of delivery documentation, particularly when the designated focal person verbally confirmed that the machine had not been delivered.

It was also observed that the previously installed CT Scanner had remained non-functional since 2018. In addition, minutes of meetings or technical deliberations regarding the decision to upgrade the CT Scanner, along with individual technical remarks and feasibility assessments, were not made available to audit. The absence of such critical records further weakened the credibility of the procurement process and the subsequent payment.

The irregularity occurred due to non-compliance with applicable procurement rules and negligence on the part of management in ensuring actual delivery, verification, and commissioning of the machinery prior to release of payment.

Audit is of the view that the release of funds without conclusive evidence of physical delivery, installation, and commissioning of the upgraded CT Scanner, coupled with doubtful documentation and lack of independent verification, exposed the government exchequer to undue financial risk and rendered the expenditure of Rs 235.000 million doubtful.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025. Management stated that the upgradation was carried out after completing codal formalities under SPPRA Rule 16(b) through direct contracting, citing the vendor as the sole authorized supplier, and that approvals were obtained from the Hospital Management Board and competent authority, followed by issuance of award and purchase order, delivery, joint inspection, and satisfactory installation. However, the reply is not tenable, as the upgraded CT scanner was not physically produced for audit verification despite claims of delivery and installation. Contradictions between documentary evidence and verbal statements, the prolonged non-functional status of the earlier machine, and the identical numbering of the invoice and delivery challan raise serious doubts about the genuineness of the claimed upgradation. In the absence of physical verification, the risk of misrepresentation and potential misuse of public funds remains. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that an immediate fact-finding inquiry be initiated to ascertain actual delivery, installation, and commissioning of the CT Scanner and to fix responsibility on the officers and officials who processed and approved the payment without ensuring compliance with prescribed rules and physical verification.

**(PDP-167/AIR-01)**

### 14.5.103 Irregular hiring of Security and janitorial services – Rs 215.738 million

According to sub Clause (ii) of Clause (q) of sub rule (1) of Rule 2 of SPP Rules 2010, “Collusive Practice” means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain”.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that irregularities amounting to Rs 215.738 million occurred in the hiring and execution of security and janitorial service contracts. Audit scrutiny revealed that these contracts were processed and implemented in violation of procurement rules, contractual conditions, and basic internal control

requirements, rendering the expenditure doubtful and unauthenticated. The details are given at Annex-30 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the hiring and execution of security and janitorial services suffered from serious procedural lapses, weak oversight, non-verification of attendance and invoices, unjustified disqualification of bidders, and non-compliance with contractual and wage laws. These deficiencies indicate undue favour, compromised procurement practices, and ineffective internal controls, due to which the expenditure could not be authenticated.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a detailed inquiry be conducted to ascertain responsibility for the irregular hiring and payments, recovery of any excess or unjustified amounts be effected, and responsibility be fixed on the officials at fault, besides strengthening procurement and contract management controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-150)**

### 14.5.104 Non-recovery of Stamp Duty - Rs 207.251 million

According to Para 22-A of Stamp Act, 1899. "It was the duty of the competent authority to recover the stamp duty and affix the same, while executed of agreement at the rate 0.35 paisa per hundred rupees of the value of the agreement or against tender cost"

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2019-20 to 2023-24, it was observed that Stamp Duty amounting to Rs 207.251 million was not recovered against various contract agreements in violation of the above rules. The details are given at Annex-31 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of stamp duty against various contract agreements reflects weak internal controls and non-compliance with prescribed rules, resulting in loss of government revenue.

The matter was reported to the management during November 2024 to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires expeditious recovery of stamp duty, besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-38)**

### 14.5.105 Irregular expenditure on purchase of life-saving medical supplies – Rs 148.247 million

According to Rule 17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, procurement over one hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language. According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 148.247 million was incurred on the procurement of oxygen gas and medical gases in violation of prescribed procurement procedures and essential formalities. Audit scrutiny revealed non-production of demand, utilization, dispatch, arrival, and consumption records; absence of inspection reports, testing evidence, delivery challans, reconciliation statements, ward-wise and patient-wise utilization data, and flowmeter readings. Oxygen gas and cylinders were procured without verification of quality, quantity, or actual consumption, often at rates higher than approved quotations or bidder rates and, in certain cases, from ineligible vendors.

Further analysis disclosed that several hospitals lacked basic infrastructure such as oxygen plants, storage facilities, ICUs, and emergency wards, rendering the reported consumption figures doubtful from an audit perspective. The absence of need assessment, monitoring mechanisms, and documentation, coupled with inflated rates and unsupported quantities, raised serious concerns regarding transparency, economy, and potential misuse of public funds. The details are given at Annex-32 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the irregular expenditure occurred due to weak internal controls, non-compliance with procurement rules, absence of monitoring and

measurement systems, poor need assessment, and ineffective oversight by management. Failure to establish in-house oxygen generation facilities and enforce mandatory documentation requirements further aggravated the financial and operational risks.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the irregular expenditure be justified forthwith, responsibility be fixed on the officers who authorized procurement and payments in violation of rules, and corrective, recovery, and control measures be enforced to ensure compliance with procurement laws and safeguard public funds, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-169)**

### 14.5.106 Irregular purchase of medicines with short shelf life – Rs 86.727 million

As per Para (3) of the directives of the Health Department vide no. SO (PM&I)2- 1/2018-19/CPC(Main) dated: 14-12-2018 "the date of manufacturing of the Drugs and Medicines Expiry thereof batches number must be printed in Red on labels of bottles/containers/packages/vials/ampoules/bags etc. The shelf life for National Manufacturer's and imported Drugs/Medicines & allied items should be not in any case less than 70% at the time of supply/receipt.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 86.727 million were made for the procurement of medicines which had a remaining shelf life of less than 70% at the time of supply/receipt, in violation of the above directives. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 20 | Found 4,298,296 medicine units purchased with <70% shelf life. Mandatory consumption records were not provided. | 69.753 |
| 2 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 55 | Procurement of medicines having short Shelf life | 10.491 |
| 3 | Sindh Government Qatar Hospital Orangi, Karachi | 2024-25 | 10 | Rs6.483M drugs & consumables procured with <70% shelf life, joint inspection ineffective. | 6.483 |
| **Total** | | | | | **86.727** |

Audit is of the view that procurement of medicines with less than the prescribed remaining shelf life reflects weak internal controls, non-compliance with departmental directives, and inadequate quality assurance, which exposes public funds to the risk of wastage and potential compromise of patient care.

The matter was reported to the management during July to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault, ensuring strict compliance with shelf-life requirements in future procurements, and adopting remedial measures to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-170)**

**Note:** The issue was reported earlier also in Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, vide para number 14.5.19 and 15.5.33, respectively having financial impact of Rs 123.885 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

### 14.5.107 Splitting up of expenditure to avoid tendering — Rs 82.746 million

According to Rule 12 (1) of SPPR 2010, all proposed procurements for each Financial Year shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan. Rule 17 (1) ibid provides that procurements over one hundred thousand rupees and up to

one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in the rules.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 82.746 million was incurred on supply of various items through splitting of sanction orders to avoid open tenders. The details are given as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 6 | Split-up of Expenditure to avoid tender | 65.400 |
| 2 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 11 | Splitting of expenditure to avoid tender | 8.534 |
| 3 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 6 | Medicines of Rs 5.156M purchased from M/s Marhaba Corp without tender, splitting violated SPPRA rules. Certificates, DRAP registration, evaluation report, shelf-life details, and stock reconciliation were missing. | 5.156 |
| 4 | Services Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 13 | Splitting of expenditure to avoid tender | 2.383 |
| 5 | Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital, Tando Allahyar, for the financial year 2024-25 | 2024-25 | 20 | Procurement of Specific Consumables by splitting up the expenditure | 1.273 |
| **Total** | | | | | **82.746** |

Audit is of the view that deliberate splitting of procurements to bypass open tendering undermined competition, transparency, and value for money, and resulted in non-achievement of competitive rates, reflecting weak procurement planning and controls.

The matter was reported to the management during September and October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of justification for the above practice and fixation of responsibility on the person(s) at fault, besides ensuring strict compliance with procurement rules in future.

**(PDP-171)**

### 14.5.108 Doubtful Procurement of Medical Lab Equipment from IQS Enterprises – Rs 78.706 million

According to SPPRA Rule 46 (1) (a) Notice inviting tenders and bidding documents of this method will contain the following eligibility criteria; (i) relevant experience; (ii) turnover of at least the last three years. According to SPPRA Rule 27(2) (a) pre-qualification of bidders shall be based on entirely upon the capability, competence, and resources of the bidders relevant to performance in the particular assignment, taking into account the following.(a) experience and past performance on similar assignment; Further, Para 40-B, Appendix 18-A(1) of SFR Volume-I explicitly states that "Means should be advised to ensure that every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence."

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 78.706 million was incurred on the procurement of Medical Laboratory Equipment from M/s IQS Enterprises. Audit scrutiny revealed serious deficiencies in the procurement process, which cast doubts on transparency, fairness, and compliance with prescribed procurement rules.

Audit noted that the comparative statement of bids was not uploaded on the SPPRA website as required under the rules, thereby depriving the process of transparency and public scrutiny. Instead, a comparative statement prepared at the departmental level was produced, wherein the items quoted by M/s IQS Enterprises were not properly compared with those quoted by Universal Enterprises. Moreover, the equipment of "Newster System, Italy" quoted separately by Universal Enterprises was neither compared nor evaluated, and the work relating to Newster System S.r.l., Italy was ultimately not awarded. This indicates that the comparison exercise was merely a formality and not a genuine evaluation of competing bids.

The audit further observed that the manner in which bids were evaluated reflects a pre-determined intent to award the contract to M/s IQS Enterprises. The deliberate omission of comparative evaluation, non-uploading of mandatory documents on the SPPRA portal, and disregard of alternative technically acceptable bids point towards collusive practices, suppression of competition, and violation of SPPRA Rules, thereby undermining the principles of fairness and transparency.

It was also observed that, as per the technical evaluation sheet, the supplier lacked prior relevant experience, yet was declared technically qualified without justification. This unjustified technical qualification raises serious concerns regarding the integrity of the evaluation process. In addition, GST at the rate of 18% was charged in the bills instead of the applicable 17%, resulting in excess payment and undue financial benefit to the supplier.

Audit further noted that the tender attracted participation of only two bidders, which raises concerns regarding adequate competition for a procurement of such high value. The attendance sheets of bidders did not contain CNIC numbers, rendering verification of participants doubtful. Moreover, no procurement plan was prepared prior to undertaking this procurement, which reflects weak planning and non-compliance with mandatory procedural requirements.

Audit is of the view that procurement of medical laboratory equipment amounting to Rs 78.706 million from M/s IQS Enterprises was carried out through a non-transparent process characterized by restricted competition, unjustified technical qualification, excess GST payment, and apparent collusion. These irregularities indicate favoritism, weak internal controls, and exposure of public funds to financial loss.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a detailed inquiry be conducted to determine responsibility for the non-transparent procurement, excess payments, and violations of procurement rules, and that appropriate action be taken against the officers and officials responsible.

**(PDP-172/AIR-09)**

### 14.5.109 Doubtful expenditure on dialysis - Rs 59.999 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences, Sehwan, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 59.999 million was incurred on the procurement of dialysis consumables and related material. Audit scrutiny revealed serious inconsistencies between the actual service delivery capacity of the institute and the quantities of material procured. The institute had a total of fifteen dialysis machines, out of which only eight were functional during the year, while three were under repair and four remained completely non-functional.

Audit further noted that during the year, the institute provided 10,338 dialysis sessions to 1,574 registered patients. However, procurement of dialysis material was carried out without preparation of any rational procurement plan based on functional machines, patient load, or number of dialysis sessions. Comparison of actual dialysis sessions with quantities procured revealed significant excess procurement and unjustified rate variations.

It was observed that 14,393 dialyzers were procured at varying rates ranging from Rs 1,573 to Rs 3,028 per piece, whereas the actual requirement corresponding to the number of dialysis sessions was only 10,338 units. This resulted in excess procurement of approximately 4,000 dialyzers and an avoidable financial impact exceeding Rs 3.0 million due to the procurement of identical sizes at higher rates without justification.

Similarly, 13,000 Blood Tubing Lines (BTL) were procured at rates of Rs 525 and Rs 600 per unit, costing Rs 7.27 million, against an actual requirement of approximately 10,338 units. This reflects excess procurement of about 2,662 units along with loss caused by purchase at higher rates. Audit also observed that 3,700 units of bicarbonate parts were procured at rates ranging from Rs 795 to Rs 1,232 per unit, costing Rs 4.12 million, which was sufficient for only about 35 percent of the

dialysis workload, highlighting poor planning and imbalance between essential and non-essential items.

Further scrutiny revealed that formalin was procured at widely varying rates of Rs 3,133 and Rs 6,000 per unit without any documented justification, resulting in avoidable excess expenditure. Other consumables, including salt, resin, RO membranes, filters, organic acid, and bleach, were procured in bulk quantities without documented consumption analysis. Procurement of RO membranes and resin bags in large quantities despite a limited number of functional machines further indicates a weak assessment of actual operational needs.

Audit also observed that no patients' feedback register was maintained to assess whether dialysis services were being provided satisfactorily, which further reflects weak service monitoring and governance.

Audit is of the view that the mismatch between actual dialysis sessions, functional capacity of machines, and quantities of consumables procured indicates serious deficiencies in procurement planning and internal controls. As a result, public funds amounting to Rs 59.999 million were locked in excess and potentially waste-prone stock, while shortages of critical consumables adversely affected effective service delivery to dialysis patients.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed on the officers who planned, approved, and executed procurement without assessing actual requirements, and that future procurements be strictly aligned with functional capacity, patient load, and consumption trends.

**(PDP-173/AIR-42)**

### 14.5.110 Irregular issuance of supply order to rejected bidders – Rs 53.477 million

According to SPPRA Rule 8. Functions and Responsibilities of Procurement Committee(s) - Procurement committee(s) shall be responsible for: (4) Making recommendations for the award of contract to the competent authority.

During the audit of KMC Civil Hospital Khairpur for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 53.477 million were made under the head of account "Diet Charges." Audit scrutiny revealed that supply orders were issued to contractors/suppliers who had been declared rejected by the Procurement Committee, as evidenced by the Bid Evaluation Report (BER) and the approved comparative statements.

Further examination of record showed that, as per the comparative statement, M/s Deen Muhammad & Sons had been selected and recommended for award by the Procurement Committee. Despite this, procurement was actually carried out from suppliers who had failed to qualify and were formally rejected during the bid evaluation process. This action was taken without any documented justification, re-evaluation, or approval from the competent authority, thereby rendering the procurement process irregular.

Audit is of the view that issuance of supply orders to rejected bidders in disregard of the Procurement Committee's recommendations reflects non-compliance with SPPRA rules, undermines transparency, and exposes Government interests to financial risk. Such practices defeat the purpose of competitive bidding and compromise the integrity of public procurement.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires clarification of the circumstances under which rejected bidders were engaged for supply, besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault for violating prescribed procurement rules.

**(PDP-174/AIR-10)**

### 14.5.111 Excess payments Due to Deviation from Awarded Costs - Rs 53.398 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that excess payments amounting to Rs 53.398 million were made under various Maintenance & Repair (M&R) and procurement expenditures. The payments exceeded the awarded costs and approved tendered rates without any supporting justification or competent authority approval. Audit further noted procurement of printing items at rates higher than those approved in tenders, as well as overstated claims under the heads "Uniform" and "Others." The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 29 | Excess payment of Rs 52.907 million on M&R works over awarded cost. No justification was provided for the excess payment. | 52.907 |
| 2 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 14 | Printing items procured above tendered rates causing Rs. 452,516 excess payments | 0.453 |
| 3 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 33 | Overpayments of Rs 37,800 under "Uniform" & "Others" due to overstated claims. Key excesses: sponges / towels Rs 15,000, large towels Rs 2,800, foot wall net Rs 20,000. | 0.038 |
| **Total** | | | | | **53.398** |

Audit is of the view that these instances collectively demonstrate weak contract management, non-adherence to awarded costs and tendered rates, and ineffective internal controls. Such practices expose public funds to overpricing, cause avoidable loss to the exchequer, and allow erosion of financial discipline.

The matter was reported to the management during August and September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires fixation of responsibility on the person(s) responsible for authorizing excess payments and adoption of remedial measures to ensure strict compliance with awarded costs, approved rates, and contractual terms in future.

**(PDP-175)**

### 14.5.112 Unjustified expenditure on various medicines/lifesaving supplier on previous year tender - Rs 45.956 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 45.956 million was incurred on the procurement of medicines and lifesaving supplies/medical gases by utilizing previous year tenders instead of inviting fresh tenders as required under the procurement rules. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 17 | Medicines worth Rs 29.583 M procured locally without renewed agreement or timely fresh tender. | 29.583 |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi | 2024-25 | 10 | Amount of Rs 13.345 million spent on life saving supplies/medical gases from previous year tenders without approval. Inspection report, stock entry, consumption account, and indent were not available. | 13.425 |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent, Sindh Government Hospital, Liaquatabad | 2024-25 | 22 | Amount of Rs 2.948 spent on life saving items using previous year's tender instead of fresh tender. | 2.948 |
| **Total** | | | | | **45.956** |

Audit is of the view that procurement of medicines and lifesaving supplies on the basis of expired or previous year tenders, without inviting fresh competitive bids and without maintaining essential supporting records, reflects improper oversight and weak administrative and financial controls, resulting in unjustified expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management during August and October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of justification for the expenditure incurred and fixation of responsibility on the persons at fault for non-compliance with prescribed procurement rules.

**(PDP-176)**

### 14.5.113 Excess Procurement beyond Tendered Quantity – Rs 26.949 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that procurement of medical items under various heads of account amounting to Rs 26.949 million was made in excess of the tendered quantities. Audit scrutiny revealed that against the quantities advertised and approved through the tendering process, additional quantities of medical items were procured without inviting fresh tenders, without proper justification, and without any evidence of approval from the competent authority. This practice was noted in respect of items such as Histoacryl, Plastic Biliary Stents of different sizes, and Mini CVP Lines, where purchases substantially exceeded the quantities originally tendered. The details are given as under;

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cheque# | Vendor Name | Tender Qty | Purchased | Excess Qty | Rate | Excess |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5574414 | M/S I.S. Enterprises - Histoacryl | 15 | 1500 | 1485 | 14900 | 22,126,500 |
| 5590138 | M/S New One Enterprises Hyd - Plastic Bility Stents of Different Sized 10F * 10cm, 10F*7cm, 10F*12cm | 200 | 300 | 100 | 14625 | 1,462,500 |
| 5670600 | M/S Suzem International - Mini CVP Line | 200 | 1000 | 800 | 4200 | 3,360,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **26,949,000** |

Audit observed that procurement beyond tendered quantities violated the principles of transparency, economy, and competitiveness enshrined in SPPRA Rules. The procurement was not aligned with the advertised tender quantities and specifications, nor was any supplementary tender or competitive process initiated to regularize the excess purchases. Such deviation from the approved procurement framework reflects weak internal controls, non-compliance with SPPRA Rules 17, 21, and 42, and increases the risk of favoritism, mismanagement of public funds, and lack of transparency in procurement operations.

Audit is of the view that excess procurement beyond tendered quantities without following the prescribed competitive process constitutes a clear violation of procurement rules and exposes public funds to the risk of misuse and inefficient expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed on the concerned officers for procuring items in excess of tendered quantities in violation of procurement rules, besides ensuring strict compliance with SPPRA Rules in all future procurements.

**(PDP-178/AIR-12)**

### 14.5.114 Irregular Award of contract for supply of Diet-Enteric (Feeding and food supplement) - Rs 25.460 million

According to Para 2(1)(q) of the general provisions of SPPRA Rules, 2010, "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain.

During the audit of Dr. Ruth K. M. Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that contracts for supply of Diet-Enteric (feeding and food supplements) amounting to Rs 138.960 million were awarded to sole bidders, namely M/s SA Enterprises and M/s Waseem Brothers, without carrying out any comparative analysis or verification of prevailing market rates. The procurement process lacked evidence of competition, and the contracts were awarded

without ensuring compliance with fundamental principles of transparency, economy, and fairness as prescribed under SPPRA Rules.

Audit further observed that despite award of contracts of substantial value, the agreements did not contain essential contractual provisions such as delivery schedules, penalty or liquidated damages clauses, liability provisions, or performance security. Against the total awarded amount, supplies worth only Rs 25.460 million were actually received during the year. However, no remedial, corrective, or punitive action was initiated by the management for partial performance, non-delivery, or contractual non-compliance, which reflects serious weaknesses in contract management and oversight.

It was also noted that inspection reports were not attached to the bills processed for payment, thereby preventing verification of quality, quantity, and conformity of the supplied items. The absence of inspection documentation, coupled with single-bid procurement and weak contractual safeguards, indicates gross negligence, ineffective internal controls, and heightened risk of collusive practices and misuse of public funds.

Audit is of the view that failure of the management to enforce contractual terms, ensure competitive procurement, and initiate corrective action against non-performance reflects weak governance and poor contract administration, which may result in financial loss, inefficiency, and compromised service delivery in a critical public health institution.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixation of responsibility on the person(s) at fault, besides strengthening procurement and contract management controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-179/AIR-05)**

### 14.5.115 Unjustified expenditure under the Head 'Others' Without Open Tender and Supporting Record - Rs 19.745 million

According to Rule 17(1) of SPPRA Rules 2010, Amended 2019 "Procurements over five hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules". According to Para 40-B Appendix 18-A (1) SFR volume-I "Means should be advised to ensure that every

Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 19.745 million were made to private vendors under the head of account "Others." An amount of Rs 10.771 million was paid to M/s RTJ Enterprises during the financial year 2024-25, while Rs 8.974 million was paid to M/s Maan Enterprises during the financial year 2023-24. Audit scrutiny revealed that these substantial payments were made without inviting open tenders, in clear violation of the applicable provisions of SPPRA Rules. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Year | Cheque # | Date | Head of Account | Vendor Name | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | 5875292 | 6/2/2025 | Others | M/S RTJ Enterprises | 10,771,200 |
| 2023 | 5032101 | 8/17/2023 | Others | M/S Maan Enterprises | 8,973,720 |
| **Total** | | | | | **19,744,920** |

It was further observed that no supporting documentary evidence was produced to audit to substantiate the expenditure. Essential records such as bills, vouchers, delivery challans, inspection or verification reports, and evidence of receipt of goods or services were not made available. Charging such significant expenditures under the vague head "Others," without proper classification or documentation, undermines transparency and weakens financial accountability. This practice creates a high risk of fictitious, inflated, or duplicate payments and exposes the department to the possibility of favoritism in vendor selection and misappropriation of public funds.

The absence of basic supporting records prevented the audit from verifying the authenticity, necessity, and reasonableness of the expenditure. The lapse reflects non-compliance with procurement and financial rules and indicates weak internal controls over expenditure management, thereby exposing public funds to potential financial loss and reputational risk.

Audit is of the view that non-transparent procurement practices and failure to maintain and produce supporting documentation render the expenditure irregular and increase the risk of financial irregularities and loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a thorough inquiry be conducted into the matter and responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault for non-observance of procurement rules and negligence in financial management.

**(PDP-180/AIR-34)**

### 14.5.116 Excess expenditure on account of Local Purchase - Rs 16.919 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 16.919 million was incurred in excess on the procurement of medicines through Local Purchase 15% beyond the limits. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Nature of Para | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Medical Superintendent Taluka Hospital, Khipro | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 11 | Excess procurement of medicines under local purchase | Excess local purchase of medicines beyond the 15% budget limit | 7.108 |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent Taluka Hospital, Nangarparkar | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 9 | Excess procurement of medicines under local purchase | Excess local purchase of medicines beyond the 15% budget limit | 6.324 |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi | 2023-24 | 15 | Excess procurement of medicines under local purchase | Purchase of Medicines Despite Availability in Store | 1.462 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Chachro | 2023-24 | 7 | Excess procurement of medicines under local purchase | Excess local purchase of medicines beyond the 15% budget limit | 1.086 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Nature of Para | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Taluka Hospital Pithoro | 2023-24 | 6 | Excess procurement of medicines under local purchase | excess purchase of LP medicines incurring 18.47% (Rs. 4.998 million) without tender | 0.939 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **16.919** |

Audit is of the view that due to excess expenditure on account of medicines, the government rules were violated.

The matter was reported to the management during February to May, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit required justification besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-73)**

### 14.5.117 Short delivery of medicines by the vendors - Rs 14.462 million

According to Article 84 of Audit Code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment, appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that medicines procured by various hospitals through approved supply orders were not delivered in full by the respective vendors. The short supply of medicines, amounting to Rs 14.462 million, remained unjustified, and no evidence was produced to show that explanations were sought from the suppliers or that recovery, penalties, or remedial actions were initiated. The failure to ensure complete delivery of critical medicines reflects weak oversight over procurement and supply chain management and has resulted in a loss to the public exchequer. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Government Qatar Hospital Orangi, Karachi | 2024-25 | 09 | Medicines worth of Rs 10.505 were not delivered; vendor not held accountable, causing public loss | 10.505 |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent, Sindh Government Hospital, Qasimabad, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 6 | Suppliers failed to deliver medicines worth Rs.3.957M under CRC within the stipulated period | 3.957 |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent, Sindh Government Hospital, Liaquatabad | 2024-25 | 18 | Medicines supplied were far below approved indents, causing shortages of essential drugs | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **14.462** |

Audit is of the view that failure to ensure full delivery of medicines and non-initiation of recovery or penal action against defaulting vendors indicate serious lapses in contract management and internal controls. Such negligence has not only caused financial loss to the government but also adversely affected the availability of essential medicines for patients.

The matter was reported to the management during July to, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification for the short delivery, immediate recovery of the value of undelivered medicines, and fixing of responsibility on the officials who failed to enforce contractual obligations and safeguard public funds.

**(PDP-181)**

### 14.5.118 Non-imposition of penalty on late supplies – Rs 12.732 million

According to the Clause-2, Liquidated Damages of the agreement, the contractor shall pay liquidated damages to the Agency at the rate per day stated in the bidding data for each day that the completion date is later than the intended completion date; the amount of liquidated damage paid by the contractor to the agency shall not exceed 10 per cent of the contract price. The agency may deduct liquidated damages from payments due to the contractor. Payment of liquidated damages does not affect the contractor's liabilities.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that various supplies were not delivered or completed within the stipulated time by the suppliers. However, despite clear contractual provisions, liquidated damages amounting to Rs 12.732 million were not imposed or recovered. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 14 | X-Ray Tube (CSX-500B) procured for Rs42.500M not delivered on time by M/s Medequips. Management did not impose Rs4.250M penalty for late delivery | 4.250 |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 5 | Amount of Rs 44.114 paid to suppliers; items not delivered on time, Rs 4.411 penalty not imposed. | 4.411 |
| 3 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 41 | Non-imposition of penalty on delayed supplies | 2.119 |
| 4 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 6 | Contractor supplied items late, but management did not impose 10% liquidated damages | 1.952 |
| **Total** | | | | | **12.732** |

Audit is of the view that failure to impose liquidated damages on delayed supplies constitutes a clear violation of contractual provisions and reflects weak financial and administrative controls. Such non-enforcement extended undue favor to suppliers at the cost of the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management during August to September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of liquidated damages from the defaulting suppliers as per contract terms and deposit of the recovered amount into the Government treasury under intimation to the audit, besides fixing responsibility on the officials who failed to enforce the contractual provisions.

**(PDP-188)**

### 14.5.119 Mis-procurement due to purchase of irrelevant injections – Rs 5.662 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of National Institute of Child Health Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that the management of the hospital purchased irrelevant injections worth Rs 5.662 million, as the supply order shows that Inj. Colistemethate Sodium was required 1 million units, but management accepted the same injection in the potency of 2 million instead of 1 million, which was not demanded. Hence, management purchased such injections those are not required by the hospital. The details are given as follows;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Cheque No. and Date | Name of supplier | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5195218, 17-01-24 | M/s Imperial Traders | Inj.Colistemethate Sodium 2 million units, Qty 2000 nos @ 2,265/- | 4.530 |
| 2 | 5334906, 16-05-24 | M/s Imperial Traders | | 0.680 |
| 3 | 5110005,11-10-23 | M/s Imperial Traders | | 1.132 |
| | | | **Total** | **5.662** |

Audit is of the view that due to procurement of irrelevant formula injections chances of medicines not suitable to children could not be ruled out and resulting harm to general public. This indicates an extension of undue favor to the favorite vendors.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-118/AIR-10)**

### 14.5.120 Procurement of Medicines and X-Ray Films higher than CRC rate – Rs 5.641 million

According to Government of Sindh, Health Department Notification No. SOP(MandE)/2023-24/HPC(Main)/01 dated 18th July 2024, all Health Institutions in Sindh are required to procure Drugs, Medicines, Surgical/Disposable Items, X-Ray Films, Chemicals and Allied Items strictly under the approved Framework Contract System for the Financial Year 2024-25 in pursuance of Provincial Cabinet decision at Agenda No. 15 dated 03.04.2024. Institutions must ensure procurement of items only against cleared tenders, keeping in view actual demand, consumption, and availability of budget. Any excess purchase beyond the requirement will make the procuring agency liable and responsible.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that medicines and X-ray films were procured at rates significantly higher than those approved under the Central Rate Contract (CRC), resulting in excess expenditure amounting to Rs 5.641 million. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 27 | X-Ray Films were procured at rates significantly higher than those notified under the Central Rate Contract | 2.468 |
| 2 | Sindh Government Lyari General Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 25 | 49,062 Qty of Amoxicillin 250mg procured @ Rs 47.95 instead of approved Rs 9.70, causing Rs 1.876M excess cost | 1.876 |
| 3 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 21 | Medicines worth of Rs 7.496 bought above CRC rates. | 1.297 |
| **Total** | | | | | **5.641** |

Audit is of the view that procurement at rates higher than CRC reflects weak price verification mechanisms, non-compliance with the prescribed Framework Contract System, and disregard for approved procurement benchmarks. Such deviations expose public funds to avoidable financial loss and increase the risk of vendor-driven overpricing.

The matter was reported to the management during August to September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires fixation of responsibility on the person(s) responsible for authorizing procurements above CRC rates and adoption of remedial measures to ensure strict adherence to framework contracts and approved rates in future.

**(PDP-182)**

### 14.5.121 Unjustified addition of SST cost to RA bills of contractor and non-deduction of SST at prescribed rate - Rs 4.954 million

According to Para 11 of General Financial Rules Volume–I, "each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officer."

During the audit of PUMHS Hospital, SBA for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an addition/payment of 5% SST amount on M&R Work Block B first floor in the 4th RA Bill dated 14.11.2024, Rs 1.239 million was made. Furthermore, non-deduction SST on account of M&R work Block B first floor up to 4th RA Bill dated 14.11.2024 @ 15% on up-to-date bill of Rs 24.771 million stands Rs 3.715 million.

The irregularity occurred due to a lack of proper financial scrutiny and non-compliance with the applicable Sindh Sales Tax (SST) laws. The management failed to ensure correct deduction and adjustment of SST at the prescribed rate of 15% on M&R works and allowed incorrect application of SST in the 4th RA Bill, reflecting weak internal controls and inadequate verification of contractor bills.

Audit is of the view that addition/payment of SST @ 5% amounting to Rs 1.239 million and non-deduction of SST @ 15% on cumulative M&R works valuing Rs. 24.771 million up to the 4th RA Bill resulted in short recovery of SST amounting to Rs 3.715 million. This non-compliance with SST provisions led to a loss of government revenue and indicates poor financial management and weak oversight over tax deductions in works contracts.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately reconcile the SST applied on the M&R works, recover the short-deducted SST amount of Rs. 3.715 million from the contractor, and deposit the same into the government treasury. Responsibility for incorrect application and non-deduction of SST should be fixed, and effective verification and monitoring mechanisms should be implemented.

**(PDP-189/AIR-06)**

### 14.5.122 Double Payment through bypassing of Tendering Process and need assessment – Rs 4.366 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that double payment of Rs 2.183 million each (of Rs 4.366 million) was made to a supplier for the same item with the same specifications, quantity, and invoice date. The payments were processed and released separately with two invoices, despite the fact that such procurement could have been consolidated and made through a single invoice. It indicates that while the first procurement may have been based on a genuine requirement. The second appears to have been processed without proper need assessment and seemingly with the intention of withdrawing funds unjustifiably. Furthermore, the tendering process was deliberately bypassed for these procurements, creating a clear risk of loss to the government exchequer through duplicate payment. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Cheque # | Invoice/challan | Name of Vendor | Qty | Rate | GST 18 % | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5670837 dt 19-01-2025 | IQS/2024-25-01/AD/LUH/Gen.Br./6375/79 dated: 06-09-2024 | IQS Enterprises - Hematology Analyzer with ESR MODEL: Celtac Alpha Plus (Mek-1305) Make: Nihon Kohden, Japan | 1 | 1,850,000 | 333,000 | 2,183,000 |
| 2 | 5670837 dt. 19-01-2025 | IQS/2024-25-01/AD/LUH/Gen.Br./6375/79 dated: 06-09-2024 | | 1 | 1,850,000 | 333,000 | 2,183,000 |
| | **Total** | | | | | | **4,366,000** |

The double payment of Rs 4.366 million occurred due to weak internal controls, ineffective scrutiny of procurement and payment processes, and lack of segregation of duties within the concerned sections. The management failed to conduct a need assessment and did not reconcile invoices before processing payments, resulting in two separate payments for the same item with identical specifications, quantity, and invoice date.

Audit is of the view that the double payments without need assessment and competitive tendering resulted in an unjustified financial loss to the government exchequer and indicate weak internal controls over procurement and payments.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery of the duplicate payment of Rs 4.366 million from the supplier, fixation of responsibility on the officials concerned, and strict compliance with prescribed procurement rules to prevent recurrence of such irregularities.

**(PDP-183/AIR-04)**

### 14.5.123 Doubtful purchase of medicine at significant variation in unit price - Rs 2.580 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Institute of Chest Diseases, Kotri, for the Financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the office management procured identical medicine items at varying unit rates, resulting in an expenditure of Rs 2.580 million. Mandatory prescription/consumption records were not available. The procurement was made at lower rates from CPC without any justification or comparative evaluation. Additionally, the purchases lacked essential certifications such as manufacturer details, batch numbers, and registration numbers. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Supplier | CHQ/Inv. No. | Medicine | Rate | Qty | Amount | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/sHuzaifa Enterprises | 5661419 | Syp. Amoxicillin 250ml | 175 | 2,000 | 350,000 | 200,000 |
| M/s Marhaba Corp. | 9060 | | 75 | 2,000 | 150,000 | |
| M/s. Imperial Traders (Inc) | 5587072 | Syp. Ammonium Chloride 120 ml | 60 | 20,000 | 1,200,000 | 320,000 |
| M/s Marhaba Corp. | 9060 | | 44 | 20,000 | 880,000 | |
| | | | | **Total** | **2,580,000** | **520,000** |

The irregular expenditure occurred due to weak procurement planning, absence of proper market rate analysis, and non-compliance with prescribed procurement procedures. The management failed to maintain mandatory prescription and consumption records to justify the actual requirement of medicines. Furthermore, procurements were made without conducting a comparative evaluation of rates and without ensuring essential quality certifications.

Audit is of the view that there is a possibility of financial irregularity and misappropriation of public funds in these types of procurement. This is a gross violation of procurement and quality assurance procedures.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management ensure procurement of medicines strictly on the basis of documented consumption and prescription records, supported by proper need assessment. Comparative rate analysis should be conducted prior to procurement to ensure economy and transparency. Responsibility should be fixed for non-compliance with procurement procedures, and internal controls over medicine procurement and documentation should be strengthened to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-184/AIR-14)**

### 14.5.124 Doubtful procurement of injections - Rs1.437 million

According to Rule 11 of General Financial Rules, volume-I, states that, “each head of department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officers”.

During the audit of Institute of Chest Diseases, Kotri for the Financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the hospital management issued supply orders

amounting to Rs 4.137 million, which were duly entered in the stock register. However, SAP records revealed that payments amounting to only Rs 2.699 million were made to the vendor, while the consumption records showed excess utilization of injections valuing Rs 1.437 million. This indicates a significant discrepancy between supply orders, payment records, and consumption accounts.

The discrepancy occurred due to weak inventory and financial controls, ineffective reconciliation between stock registers, SAP payment records, and consumption accounts, and inadequate supervision by the management. The concerned sections failed to ensure the timely and accurate posting of receipts, issues, and payments in SAP and manual records. Absence of periodic reconciliation and poor coordination between the store, pharmacy, and accounts sections resulted in excess consumption being shown without corresponding payment to the vendor, reflecting serious lapses in record-keeping and control mechanisms.

Audit is of the view that the variation between supply orders, SAP payments, and consumption records amounting to Rs 1.437 million compromises the reliability of financial and inventory data. In the absence of proper reconciliation and supporting documentation, the audit could not verify the actual receipt, utilization, and payment of injections.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management immediately reconcile supply orders, stock registers, consumption records, and SAP payment data to determine the reasons for the discrepancy of Rs. 1.437 million. In case of excess consumption without proper authorization or documentation, responsibility should be fixed and recovery effected from the concerned officials.

**(PDP-185/AIR-07)**

### 14.5.125 Irregular issuance of expired tablet

According to Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, Chapter-2 (4) General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure: (1) In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of

expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of Dr. Ruth K.M. Pfau Civil Hospital Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that Tablet Prophenazone/Caffeine (739,200 Nos.) was issued for further distribution on 02.06.2025. The said tablets were donated by M/s Edhi Foundation with an expiry date of May, 2025, indicating that the medicines had already expired at the time of issuance.

The issuance of expired medicine reflects gross negligence on the part of the store and distribution management, posing serious health risks to patients and indicating ineffective internal controls over the receipt, storage, and issuance of medical supplies. The details are given as under:

| Name of Medicine | Qty Received | Batch No. | Manufacture Date | Expire Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tablet Prophenazone / Caffeine | 739200 | B003 | 06/2023 | 05/2025 |

The issuance of expired medicines occurred due to gross negligence, weak internal controls, and ineffective supervision by the store and distribution management. The management failed to verify expiry dates at the time of receipt and prior to issuance of donated medicines. Absence of proper inspection, stock rotation (FEFO-First Expiry First Out), and expiry monitoring mechanisms reflects serious lapses in inventory management and non-compliance with standard medicine handling procedures.

Audit is of the view that issuing medicines after their expiry date constitutes a serious violation of patient safety standards and medicines management protocols. Such negligence indicates ineffective internal controls over the receipt, storage, and issuance of medical supplies and poses both financial and reputational risks to the government.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility should be fixed on the officials concerned for the issuance of expired medicines, and disciplinary action should be initiated for negligence. The management should strengthen internal controls by

ensuring mandatory verification of expiry dates at receipt and prior to issuance, maintaining proper stock records, implementing (First Expiry, First Out) FEFO practices, and conducting regular physical stock inspections to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-196/AIR-14)**

### 14.5.126 Irregular transfer of funds – Rs 2,768.084 million

According to Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules, Volume-I, no money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is not required for immediate disbursement. Further, it is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand, or to prevent lapses of budget grant. AND According to Para-25 of S.F.R. Vol.1, "Every voucher should also bear or have attached to it, an acknowledgement of the payment signed by the persons to or in whose behalf the claim is put forward. No. payment will be made in the absence of the necessary acknowledgement".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that a total amount of Rs 2,768.084 million was irregularly transferred from official bank accounts and General Provident (GP) Fund accounts. These transfers were made without obtaining the required approvals from competent authorities. In several cases, recipient details, disbursement records, utilization justifications, and bank reconciliation statements were not provided for verification. Moreover, funds reserved for specific statutory purposes like GP Fund, were diverted for salary disbursements without re-appropriation orders, in violation of government financial rules. The details are given at Annex-33 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the unauthorized transfer of funds without requisite approvals, documentation, and reconciliation indicates weak financial management and internal controls. The use of statutory GP Fund accounts for purposes other than intended violates government financial rules.

The matter was reported to the management during February to March,2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends reconciliation of all fund transfers be carried out, and relevant approvals and supporting records be produced for verification, besides fixing responsibility on the persons at fault**.**

**(PDP-09 & 202)**

### 14.5.127 Unauthorized retention of funds in DDO Accounts – Rs 2,326.840 million

According to Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules Volume I, "No money shall be drawn from government treasury until and unless it is required for immediate disbursement or need. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget grant."

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 2,326.840 million was unauthorizedly retained in various DDO bank accounts instead of being surrendered back to the Government Treasury. Such retention constitutes a blockage of public funds and violates fundamental principles of financial discipline. The details are given at Annex-34 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that unauthorized retention of such a colossal amount in DDO accounts constitutes a grave financial irregularity, defeats the purpose of budgetary control, and results in artificial blocking of public funds. This practice deprives other government departments and essential public services of much-needed financial resources and reflects deliberate disregard for treasury rules and fiscal discipline.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate surrender of retained funds to the Government Treasury, strict discontinuation of this practice, and fixation of responsibility on the persons at fault for violation of the prescribed financial rules.

**(PDP-17&198)**

### 14.5.128 Suspicious cash withdrawal from Bank accounts instead of a cross cheque – Rs 0.622 million

According to Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules, Volume-I, no money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. Further, it is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand, or to prevent lapses of the budget grant. **AND** According to Para 25 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume 1, "Every voucher should also bear or have attached to it, an acknowledgement of the payment signed by the persons to or in whose behalf the

claim is put forward. No. payment will be made in the absence of the necessary acknowledgement".

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed while reviewing the DDO Bank statement that cash amounting to Rs 0.622 million was drawn from bank account 'LMCH Hyderabad Patient Welfare Fund – UBL A/C #157210001880' instead of making payment through crossed cheques in favour of the vendor.

The irregular cash withdrawal occurred due to non-compliance with prescribed financial rules and weak internal controls over bank operations. The management failed to ensure that payments from the Patient Welfare Fund were made through crossed cheques in favour of vendors, as required.

Audit is of the view that withdrawal of cash amounting to Rs 0.622 million from the Patient Welfare Fund account, instead of making payments through crossed cheques, undermines financial transparency and accountability.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management ensure all payments from the Patient Welfare Fund are made strictly through crossed cheques or other approved banking channels in favour of vendors, in accordance with financial rules. Responsibility should be fixed for violations of payment procedures, and internal controls over bank operations should be strengthened to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-224/AIR-15)**

### 14.5.129 Non-functional Medical Equipment

According to Article 84 of the Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment, appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the account may be in order.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2019-20 to 2023-24, it was observed that various essential medical equipment

items amounting to Rs 4,341.063 million have been lying non-functional for a considerable period. The details are given at Annex-35 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that despite their importance, no evidence was found on record indicating timely repair, replacement, or reporting of these faulty machines to the relevant authorities. This reflects a lack of proper asset management and maintenance protocols within the hospital administration.

The matter was reported to the management during February to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends taking immediate action to functionalize this medical equipment so that people in far-flung areas may be facilitated.

**(PDP-04)**

### 14.5.130 Wasteful expenditure due to non-utilization of Robotic Surgical System – Rs 299.500 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Sindh Government Qatar Hospital, Orangi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that a Robotic Surgical System was procured from M/s All Med Solution, Karachi, through tender at a cost of Rs 299.500 million and installed at the hospital on 25-05-2011. Audit scrutiny revealed that only 58 surgical procedures were performed on the system up to April, 2015, after which the system remained non-functional for a prolonged period. Despite the huge capital investment, the hospital management failed to ensure continued operational use of the equipment, resulting in complete non-utilization of the asset for several years.

Audit further observed that no evidence was available regarding timely maintenance, availability of trained staff, service contracts, or any concrete efforts made by the management to restore the functionality of the Robotic Surgical System. As a result, the Government sustained a wasteful expenditure of Rs 299.500 million on an advanced medical facility that remained largely idle and unproductive.

Audit is of the view that the prolonged non-functionality of the Robotic Surgical System reflects serious negligence on the part of hospital management and weak administrative oversight. Due to this lapse, hundreds of patients were deprived of access to modern, safe, and advanced surgical procedures, defeating the very purpose for which the costly equipment was procured.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for the long-term non-utilization of the Robotic Surgical System and recommends fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault, besides taking remedial measures to prevent recurrence of such wasteful expenditure in future.

**(PDP-191/AIR-04)**

### 14.5.131 Poor and Unhygienic Conditions of Hospitals

According to Article 84 of the Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment, appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that serious deficiencies in sanitation, hygiene, and hospital waste management prevailed across multiple health facilities. Despite the availability of janitorial staff and recurring expenditure on cleanliness services, wards, corridors, toilets, and patient areas were found unhygienic, while infectious and biomedical waste was scattered near treatment areas. Audit further noted that functional hospital waste management systems were largely absent, including non-constitution of committees, non-existence of waste management plans, absence of segregation records, lack of monitoring mechanisms, and failure to maintain training or disposal documentation. These lapses constitute non-compliance with Hospital Waste Management Rules, 2014, reflect weak internal controls and poor administrative oversight, and pose serious health, safety, and environmental risks to patients, staff, attendants, and the surrounding community etc. The details are given at Annex-36 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that persistent unhygienic conditions, unsafe disposal of infectious waste, and absence of structured waste management systems demonstrate gross administrative failure, ineffective supervision, and disregard for statutory obligations. Such conditions endanger patient safety, expose healthcare workers to infection, and create serious environmental hazards, defeating the fundamental purpose of public healthcare institutions.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management provide justification for non-compliance with Hospital Waste Management Rules, 2014, immediately implement effective sanitation and waste management systems, and fix responsibility on the officials at fault for prolonged neglect of hygiene and public safety standards.

**(PDP-194)**

### 14.5.132 Non-delivery of proper health care facility

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that deficiencies in service delivery, high Leave Against Medical Advice (LAMA) cases, reported deaths, and inadequate hospital facilities reflected serious weaknesses in patient care and administrative oversight. Audit further noted that essential diagnostic services, safety measures, staffing levels, patient management systems, and basic hospital infrastructure were either partially functional or grossly inadequate. These conditions collectively point towards systemic failures that pose serious risks to patient safety and undermine the effectiveness of public healthcare delivery. The details are given at Annex-37 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the above deficiencies demonstrate systemic weaknesses in hospital management, planning, staffing, and oversight, resulting in compromised patient safety, poor quality of care, and ineffective utilization of public health infrastructure. Such conditions not only undermine public confidence but also

defeat the very purpose for which substantial public funds are allocated to the health sector.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide justification for the observed deficiencies, undertake immediate corrective measures to improve patient care and facility management, and fix responsibility on the officials at fault for failure to ensure minimum acceptable standards of healthcare delivery.

**(PDP-193)**

### 14.5.133 Less achievement of the measles target

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During audit of Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas for FY 2024–25, scrutiny of DHIS MR-22 records revealed that monthly measles vaccination targets were consistently not achieved, indicating weak implementation of the immunization program and increased risk to children under 12 months. Against a monthly target of 765 children, an average of only 110 vaccinations were administered, resulting in a shortfall of over 650 children per month. This reflects ineffective planning, weak monitoring, and inadequate outreach for immunization services, undermining public health objectives and increasing vulnerability to measles outbreaks.

The persistent shortfall in achieving measles vaccination targets occurred due to ineffective planning, weak supervision, and inadequate implementation of the immunization program. The concerned management failed to ensure proper micro-planning, deployment of vaccination teams, community outreach, and follow-up mechanisms. Inadequate monitoring of field performance and a lack of corrective actions against repeated underperformance further contributed to the non-achievement of the prescribed monthly targets.

Audit is of the view that consistent failure to achieve measles vaccination targets reflects serious weaknesses in program implementation and oversight. The situation indicates ineffective utilization of resources and lack of accountability in the immunization program.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Health Department strengthen planning, monitoring, and supervision of the measles immunization program to ensure achievement of prescribed targets. Effective micro-planning, enhanced community outreach, regular performance reviews, and accountability of field staff should be enforced. Corrective measures should be taken against persistent underperformance, and a robust monitoring mechanism should be established to safeguard child health and prevent recurrence of vaccination shortfalls.

**(PDP-195/AIR-15)**

### 14.5.134 Irregular purchase of medicines without drug test laboratory report – Rs 5,460.862 million

According to Sindh Drug Act 2012, "Suppliers of Medicines are required to pay the fees at the rate of Rs1,000/- per batch for the drugs to be tested at P.D.L. and pay directly to C.D.L. as per their schedule and are also required to supply an additional quantity of the supplier required for analytical test."

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that medicines costing Rs 5,460.862 million were procured from various suppliers and accepted without obtaining Drug Testing Laboratory Reports. In the absence of these mandatory reports, the quality, safety, and potency of the medicines supplied could not be verified. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 68 | 3,839.834 |
| 2 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 15 | 553.683 |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Hospital Sukkur | 2024-25 | 11 | 473.787 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute Of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 9 | 173.759 |
| 5 | Sindh Government Qatar Hospital Orangi, karachi | 2024-25 | 7 | 131.271 |
| 6 | Sindh Government Hospital, Korangi Karachi | 2024-25 | 5 | 117.459 |
| 7 | Sindh Government Services Hospital Karachi | 2024-25 | 16 | 92.023 |
| 8 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 16 | 18.713 |
| 9 | Medical Superintendent Chandka Medical College Hospital (CMCH), Larkana | 2024-25 | 10 | 0 |
| 10 | Medical Superintendent, PUMHS Hospital SBA | 2024-25 | 23 | 60.333 |
| **Total** | | | | **5,460.862** |

Audit is of the view that acceptance of medicines without Drug Testing Laboratory Reports constitutes a serious violation of the Sindh Drug Act, 2012, undermines quality assurance mechanisms, and exposes patients to potential health risks, besides reflecting weak regulatory oversight and internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management during July to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires a thorough investigation of the matter, production of laboratory test reports where available, recovery in cases of non-compliance, and fixation of responsibility on the officials responsible for accepting medicines without mandatory quality verification.

**(PDP-197)**

### 14.5.135 Blockage of government money

According to Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules Volume-I, “no money shall be drawn from Government Treasury until and unless it is required for immediate disbursement or need.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2019-20 to 2024-25, it was observed that funds amounting to Rs 2,124.53

million were drawn and remained blocked due to non-utilization of procured machinery, equipment, and medicines. The items were neither put to use nor supported by evidence of genuine requirement or operational readiness. Furthermore, the unutilized funds and items were retained up to the close of the financial year, indicating avoidable blockage of public money instead of surrendering the savings to the Government. The details are given at Annex-38 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that non-utilization of procured items and retention of funds till year-end reflects poor planning, weak financial management, and ineffective utilization of public resources. Such blockage of government money deprived other priority sectors and essential services of timely financial support.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for the non-utilization and retention of funds, besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault for causing the blockage of government money.

**(PDP-203)**

### 14.5.136 Non-Maintenance of Consumption Accounts and Unverifiable Utilization of Medicines

According to Rule 148 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I that "All materials received should be examined, counted, measured or weighed as the case may be, when delivery is taken and they should be taken by a responsible government officer who should see that the quantities are correct and their quality is good, and record a certificate that he has actually received the materials and recorded them in the appropriate stock register".

During the audit of Health Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 1,296.108 million was incurred on the purchase of medicines and other consumable articles. However, no proper consumption accounts were maintained, and supporting records evidencing actual utilization were not produced for audit scrutiny. Consequently, the authenticity of utilization, issuance, and safeguarding of the procured items could not be verified. The details are given at Annex-39 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that non-maintenance of consumption accounts and supporting utilization records is a serious violation of Rule 148 of General Financial Rules. In the absence of ward-wise, patient-wise, and item-wise consumption data, the actual utilization of medicines and consumables could not be authenticated. This situation significantly increases the risk of misuse, pilferage, wastage, and misappropriation of public resources, and reflects weak internal controls within the concerned health institutions.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault for non-maintenance of mandatory records, besides directing the management to ensure immediate maintenance of stock and consumption registers, reconciliation of issues with patient treatment records, and strengthening of internal controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-199)**

### 14.5.137 Irregular payment of Grant-in-Aid – Rs 666.437 million

According to Accounting Policies and Procedure Manual (APPM) Section 4, sub-Section-12, Clause 1, sub clause-4; "Before approval of grant, the delegated authority must obtain an audited financial statement from the recipient body, to justify the requirement for the grant and to ensure any previous grant has been spent for the purpose intended. When approving the grant, the delegated authority must indicate that an audited financial statement was received and the criteria for providing the grant were met (or, for any reason, were exempted from providing an audited financial statement). The purpose of the grant, and any conditions attached to it, must clearly be indicated by the delegating authority in any grant agreements as well as to the Accountant General". (b) Section 4, sub-section-12, Clause-1, sub clause-5; "Once approved by the delegated authority, a claim for payment, accompanied by the relevant documentation (e.g. grant agreement, financial clearance), shall be submitted to the DAO/AG/AGPR office for certification, authorization, and payment."

During audit of Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat for FYs 2023–24 and 2024–25, it was observed that Rs 666.437 million was released as Grant-in-Aid without any approved criteria, TORs, or documented justification. Audit scrutiny revealed that payments were processed in the absence of

essential records, including a defined purpose and conditions of the grant, approved departmental SOPs, summaries approved by the competent authority (Chief Minister/Provincial Cabinet), details of institutional contribution, executed MoUs, utilization reports, recipient bank statements, and monitoring or performance evaluation reports. The absence of these controls renders the grant unsupported and unverifiable, indicating weak governance and ineffective financial oversight.

Audit is of the view that the disbursement of such a substantial amount without approved criteria, documented approvals, utilization verification, and monitoring mechanisms reflects serious weaknesses in financial discipline and internal controls, exposes public funds to high risk of misuse, and violates the principles of accountability and transparency.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management provide complete justification along with all mandatory supporting documents, and immediately strengthen internal checks, approval mechanisms, and post-disbursement monitoring systems to prevent recurrence of such irregular releases of Grant-in-Aid.

**(PDP-200/AIR-13)**

### 14.5.138 Irregular clearance/creation of liabilities – Rs 657.354 million

According to Rule 134 of the Sindh Budget Manual, "all charges must be paid and drawn at once and under no circumstances they may be allowed to stand over to be paid from the grants of another year". According to Finance Department, Government of Sindh instructions conveyed by Board of Revenue Sindh, Hyderabad vide Para 5(p) of letter No.2/2312/15-16/Bud III/786 dated 20-08-2015, "liability of previous Financial Years may not be allowed to be cleared unless concurrence is given by Finance Department. However, last Financial Year claims of Reimbursement of Medical Charges and TA are exempted this condition.

During the audit of Health Department for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 657.354 million was irregularly paid for clearance of liabilities relating to previous financial years by utilizing the budget grants of subsequent years without obtaining prior approval or concurrence from the Finance Department. Audit further noted that delays in sanctioning and processing

expenditures resulted in unauthorized creation of liabilities, thereby shifting the financial burden to future years. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 17 | Liabilities without supporting records or approvals, despite having funds of Rs 484 million | 466.875 |
| 2 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 21 | Old liabilities of Rs 129.943 (FY 2016-17) cleared in 2024-25 without reasons, approvals. | 129.943 |
| 3 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 27 | Amount of Rs46.776 paid for X-Ray films in 2024-25 but relates to 2022-23. Payment made without Finance Dept approval. | 46.776 |
| 4 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 30 | Payment of previous year liability. | 13.760 |
| | | | | **Total** | **657.354** |

Audit is of the view that clearance of previous years' liabilities from current year grants without Finance Department approval constitutes a serious violation of the Sindh Budget Manual and Government instructions. The creation and subsequent clearance of unauthorized liabilities reflect weak budgetary discipline, poor financial planning, and inadequate internal controls, and undermine the principle of year-wise financial accountability.

The matter was reported to the management during August and September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for the irregular clearance and creation of liabilities be furnished. Responsibility should be fixed on the person(s) responsible for bypassing budgetary controls, and effective measures be instituted to ensure timely sanctioning of expenditures and strict compliance with financial rules to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-201)**

### 14.5.139 Irregular expenditure without fulfilling codal formalities – Rs 517.200 million

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rules Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that Government funds amounting to Rs 517.200 million were drawn and expended under various heads without fulfillment of mandatory codal formalities. Audit scrutiny revealed that procurements and expenditures were made without inspections, technical verification, approved manuals, installation evidence, authorized sourcing, stock records, agreements on stamped paper, need assessments, procurement plans, asset registers, warranty documentation, or proof of delivery and utilization. The details are given at Annex-40 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that such large-scale expenditure in critical healthcare institutions, without adherence to basic financial and procurement controls, reflects systemic failure of governance, oversight, and accountability. In the health sector—where public funds are intended for patient care, lifesaving equipment, and essential services—these lapses heighten the risk of misappropriation, substandard procurement, inflated pricing, and diversion of resources, thereby directly undermining service delivery and public trust.

The matter was reported to the management during August to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of complete supporting record and justification, fixation of responsibility on officers who authorized expenditure without codal compliance, and initiation of corrective measures to ensure strict observance of financial and procurement rules in future.

**(PDP-69&204)**

### 14.5.140 Unjustified service charges of cyber knife robotic radio surgery unit – Rs 460.911 million

According to Rule 13 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, every controlling officer must satisfy himself not only that adequate provision exists within the departmental organization for systematic internal checks calculated to prevent and detect errors and irregularities in the financial proceedings of its subordinate officers and to guard against waste and loss of public money and stores, but also that the prescribed checks are effectively applied

During the audit of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that payment of Rs 460.911 million was made to M/s Patients Aid Foundation for the service and maintenance of cyber knife robotic radio surgery unit, CT scan MRI machine, and various machines under the agreement of services with parts. Extremely extravagant expenditure was incurred for only service charges, in which neither any spare part has been provided, nor any other major expense has been disclosed, while the services have been obtained from M/s Medeulps SMC and M/s Allmed Solutions with no expertise in this nature of work, as this company is a general medicine providing company that provides medicine in various hospitals. The company did not provide any proof of its expertise in this service and relevant experience with details of available staff. The parts of such an expensive machine were damaged in years. Agreement of service with parts is illogical, which caused loss to the Government. in the shape of heavy running expenses.

Furthermore, the management of Patients Aid Foundation has stated that these machines were purchased from suppliers who is the representatives of the manufacturer in Pakistan, but no evidence has been provided to show that the manufacturer has nominated such a company as its representative. Furthermore, neither any report of the machine's malfunction nor any documentation regarding services and maintenance of the machines was provided. This proves that the Patients Aid Foundation has awarded the contract to a medical supplier without any investigation. This collusive practice should be investigated.

Audit is of the view that the management is responsible to look after of the government's money and preventing it from being wasted, but the hospital management did not establish any check on the Patients Aid Foundation. The agreement should only be of services instead of with parts.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the provision of justification besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-21/AIR-19)**

### 14.5.141 Unauthorized retention of earmarked funds in DDO Account for Robotic Surgical System - Rs 335.792 million

According to Article 84 of the Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment, appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may not be in order. As per General Financial Rules VolumeI, Para 96 and 97, balances of government funds should be drawn only as required for immediate disbursement and should not remain unutilized in accounts.

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 1,029.617 million was drawn for the procurement of the Versius Robotic Surgical System along with accessories. Against this amount, payments totaling Rs 693.826 million were made to the supplier, while a balance of Rs 335.792 million remained available in the DDO account earmarked specifically for this procurement. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Particular | Credit | Debit | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Purchase of Accessories for Robotic Machine | 100.190 | 80.057 | |
| 2 | Purchase of Robotic Machine | 929.427 | 613.768 | **335.792** |
| | **Total** | **1,029.617** | **693.825** | |

Audit scrutiny revealed that out of the total amount, a payment of Rs 613.768 million was made through Sight Letter of Credit for the procurement of the main robotic surgical system against the supplier's invoice amounting to USD 2,171,370. The payment was made from the DDO account balance of Rs 929.427 million. However, despite the settlement of the LC, a substantial balance remained unutilized in the same DDO account. The management did not provide any justification regarding the delivery status of the remaining components of the robotic system, nor was any clarification furnished regarding the utilization or safeguarding of the retained balance, raising serious concerns of possible diversion or misutilization of earmarked

funds. Similarly, it was observed that an amount of Rs 80.057 million was paid through Sight LC for procurement of procedure instruments and disposable items against the supplier's invoice of USD 283,222, out of an allocated amount of Rs 100.190 million. According to the management, the remaining accessories were stated to be lying at the port; however, no documentary evidence regarding shipment status, customs clearance, or expected delivery timelines was produced. Consequently, a balance of Rs 20.133 million continued to remain idle in the DDO account without any clear justification or utilization plan, further reinforcing the risk of misappropriation or misuse of public funds.

Audit is of the view that retention of such a large balance in the DDO account, even after partial settlement of LC obligations, reflects weak financial controls, poor fund management, and violation of financial propriety. The failure to reconcile payments with physical deliveries and the absence of transparency regarding utilization of the retained amount expose public funds to significant risk.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires clarification regarding idle retention of the aforesaid amount in the DDO account and recommends a fact-finding inquiry to ascertain the status of deliveries, utilization of funds, and fixation of responsibility in case of any misappropriation or diversion of earmarked government funds.

**(PDP-142/AIR-05)**

### 14.5.142 Irregular expenditure on civil works – Rs 332.928 million

According to Para-11 of General Financial Rules, Volume I, each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for the observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officers.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that civil and Maintenance & Repair (M&R) works amounting to Rs 332.928 million were executed without adherence to prescribed rules, procedures, and codal formalities. Audit scrutiny revealed serious deficiencies in planning, approval, procurement, and financial oversight, rendering the

expenditure irregular and exposing the public exchequer to significant financial risk. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 16 | Expenditure of Construction and M&R work of Buildings without codal formalties | 303.359 |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 27 | Award of Rs 19.953 for lift at PUMHS Block C, bypassing ADP scheme. Advance paid without Finance concurrence or bank guarantee; Rs 9.953m liability created for next FY. | 19.953 |
| 3 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 10 | Building repairs with missing records, approvals, and evidence; works done via non-standard suppliers | 9.616 |
| **Total** | | | | | **332.928** |

Audit is of the view that execution of high-value civil works without approved schemes, technical sanctions, procurement compliance, and supporting records reflects systemic governance failure within the Health Department. In a sector already facing critical shortages of medical infrastructure, medicines, and patient care facilities, such lapses represent misallocation of scarce public health resources and heighten the risk of misappropriation, substandard construction, and creation of future liabilities.

The matter was reported to the management during August and October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of complete justification with record, fixation of responsibility on officers responsible for bypassing codal requirements, and initiation of remedial action to ensure civil works are undertaken strictly in accordance with approved procedures and financial rules.

**(PDP-206)**

### 14.5.143 Irregular execution of extra items of work – Rs 236.495 million

According to Rule 17 (1) and (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 procurement over three hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language. According to Para-527 of Public Works Department Manual, Volume-I, "No work shall begin unless proper detailed design and estimate have been sanctioned, allotment of funds made and order for its commencement issued by the competent authority". As per Para 711 of P.W.D Manual Volume-II, Appendix-8, the estimate of extra item is required to be sanctioned by the competent authority, who has sanctioned the main estimate of work.

During the audit of Sindh Infectious Diseases Hospital and Research Center, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 236.495 million was incurred on the execution of extra items of work without the invitation of tenders, rates analysis from the standing rate committee, approval of estimates, etc. This has put loss to the government in shape of opportunity cost and indicates an extension of undue favor to the contractor. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Particulars | Category | Extra Items |
|---|---|---|
| M/s United Construction Co. - "Establishment of Sindh Infectious Disease Hospital and Research Center, at NIPA, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi" – 13th and Final Bill | A. Civil work (Block A and B) | 15.192 |
| | B Para Medical Block | 3.015 |
| | C. Administration | 28.283 |
| | D Parking Building | 2.958 |
| | E External Work | 33.785 |
| | Electrical System (Block A and B) | 153.262 |
| **Total** | | **236.495** |

Audit is of the view that the execution of an extra quantity of items, the works were done by misuse of authority, which caused waste of money and indicates poor administrative and financial controls.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends a detailed inquiry into the execution of extra items of work, fixation of responsibility for unauthorized approvals, and recovery of any undue

payments made to the contractor. Management should ensure strict compliance with procurement rules and approval of revised estimates before execution of extra items in future.

**(PDP-36/AIR-18)**

### 14.5.144 Inefficient control over inventory management and absence of a computerized system – Rs 151.411 million

According to Article 84 of the Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 151.411 million was incurred on medicines and store items. However, serious deficiencies were noted in the inventory management framework. The management lacked an effective internal control mechanism and relied entirely on manual registers, with no computerized or software-based inventory management system in place. The absence of automation, standard operating procedures, and system-driven controls significantly increases the risk of pilferage, misreporting, stockouts, expiry losses, and inefficient utilization of public resources, besides compromising patient safety. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Medical Superintendent Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi | 2024-25 | 1 | Amount of Rs 151.411M spent on medicines with weak controls in procurement, distribution, and record-keeping. Manual records, missing receipts, and unverified consumption | 151.411 |
| 2 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 17 | Lack of SOPs, missing reports, and unsafe storage practices. The hospital had no computerized system, no expiry tracking, no fire safety measures, and no periodic stock reconciliation. | 0 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 22 | Poor stock monitoring, and improper storage of medicines above 30°C. No training, record-keeping, item coding, or reporting system was in place | 0 |
| 4 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 76 | Lack of Computerized Medicine Distribution System – Risks of Non-Transparency, Pilferage, and Patient Safety | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **151.411** |

Audit is of the view that continued reliance on weak, manual inventory controls without a computerized system reflects poor governance and ineffective internal controls. The absence of real-time stock visibility, expiry tracking, reconciliation, and standardized procedures significantly heightens the risk of mismanagement, wastage, pilferage, and inaccurate reporting of public assets, thereby undermining financial discipline and service delivery in the health sector.

The matter was reported to the management during August and September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management provide justification for the observed lapses and immediately implement a computerized inventory management system, supported by approved SOPs, periodic stock reconciliation, staff training, and strengthened internal controls, besides fixing responsibility on the officials responsible for prolonged neglect.

**(PDP-207)**

### 14.5.145 Non-realization of discounts and other dues – Rs 126.604 million

According to Para 28 of General Financial Rules, Volume I, "No amount due to Government should be left outstanding without sufficient reason, and where any dues appear to be irrecoverable, the orders of the competent authority for their adjustment must be sought".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that government dues amounting to Rs 126.604 million remained unrecovered. The failure to effect timely recovery resulted in a direct financial loss to the public exchequer. The details are given at Annex-41 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of government dues reflects weak financial controls, lack of enforcement, and poor accountability mechanisms, creating scope for undue benefit to defaulters and undermining financial discipline within the department.

The matter was reported to the management during July to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery of outstanding government dues, fixation of responsibility for the lapse, and establishment of an effective monitoring mechanism to ensure timely recovery in future.

**(PDP-88 & 187)**

### 14.5.146 Irregular expenditure on various repairs – Rs 115.264 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During audit of various offices of the Health Department, Government of Sindh for FYs 2023–24 to 2024–25, it was observed that expenditure of Rs 115.264 million was incurred on repairs in violation of prescribed procedures and essential

formalities. At SAIMS Sehwan, Rs 88.922 million was spent on repair of machinery and equipment through general order suppliers instead of professional workshops, without maintaining asset and repair records, technical verification, or adjustment of proceeds of replaced items. At PAQSJIMS Gambat, Rs 20.491 million was paid for repair/maintenance without obtaining satisfactory work completion certificates.

At Liaquat Medical College Hospital Hyderabad, Rs 5.851 million was incurred on transport repairs by extending undue favour to an ineligible vendor, without assessing vehicle book value or depreciation and without accounting for replaced spare parts. These lapses reflect weak internal controls and render the expenditure weakly supported and unverifiable. The details are given at Annex-42 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that repairs were carried out in violation of prescribed procedures and essential formalities, indicating weak internal controls and non-compliance with rules.

The matter was reported to the management during September and October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-209)**

### 14.5.147 Doubtful expenditure on Repair and up-gradation of CT scan and MRI machine - Rs 89.066 million

According to Sr No. 8 (i) of Second Schedule under Rule 3 (Part-I) "Powers Common to all Departments" of Sindh Delegation of Financial Powers and Financial Control Rules, 2019, "Officer in Category-I" has powers to sanction and incur expenditure upto Rs 0.500 million or 25 percent of the depreciated book value (cost of purchase) whichever is lower in each case on addition to or repair/replacement of parts and overhauling etc of the machinery , tools and plants and motor vehicles subject to restriction that:

i. The repairs are carried in the departmental workshop;
ii. In absence of departments' own workshop procedure as laid down in SPPRA rules shall be observed

iii. The expenditure is economical with reference to the service period of the tools plants and machinery vehicles

During audit of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre (JPMC), Karachi for FY 2023–24, it was observed that Rs 89.066 million was spent on repair of CT scan and MRI machines with multiple irregularities. Contracts were awarded on single bids without rate comparison, and original bids were not produced. Despite service contracts covering parts replacement, an additional Rs 9.761 million was paid for helium gas, resulting in undue benefit to the contractor. Machines were repaired and parts replaced without production of malfunction reports, breakdown analysis, or accountability, while inexperienced non-technical staff were engaged to operate critical equipment. No evidence was provided to justify upgrades based on performance deterioration. Details of replaced parts (brand, warranty) were not furnished, and repairs were not routed through the Electro Medical Workshop Jamshoro, a fully functional departmental facility with adequate budget. Furthermore, dead stock registers and repair history records were not produced, rendering the expenditure weakly supported and unverifiable.

Audit is of the view that repair work should have been carried out through Electro Medical Workshop, Jamshoro. In case there was justification (if any) of getting repair from private contractors' expenditure should have been compared with service period of Machinery and Equipment to be repaired to verify economy of repair expenditure. Audit could not authenticate the expenditure in absence of basic information/record of assets.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the provision of justification and relevant records, besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-47/AIR-15)**

### 14.5.148 Doubtful payment of security deposit to contractors - Rs 74.999 million

According to Para 23 of General Financial Rules, Volume I, Every Government Officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on

the part of any other Government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

During audit of the National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Karachi for FY 2023–24, it was observed that Rs 74.999 million was refunded to various contractors as security deposits without verification of their credit balances. Audit found that security deposit balances were not properly maintained or verifiable in the ERP system, no mechanism existed to confirm available credit before processing refunds, and consequently, refunds were issued without confirmation of eligible balances.

Audit is of the view that refunding security deposits without validating credit balances is a serious control weakness and leaves room for potential fraud or overpayment. The absence of an automated verification mechanism in the ERP system makes such payments doubtful and unauthenticated.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing of the responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-49/AIR-39)**

### 14.5.149 Unjustified payments under the head Other Services Rendered – Rs 66.081 million

According to Notification No. FD (EXP.IX)7(67)/91, dated 10-03-1994, NO. FD/PS/5/64/2011, dated 10-03-2011, and NO. FD/BE-I/Appointment (2/363)/2013-14 dated 25-09-2013, it is informed that the appointment of staff on a contingency basis is banned (except where in accordance with the Honorable Court's Orders). However, in cases of exigency or emergency, where there is an urgent need for staff and the time required for appointment on a regular basis may take some time, services of essential staff may be hired on a contingency basis for a specific work and duration against sanctioned vacant posts under various heads of account. This is subject to the availability of funds against the object element A03919 - Payments for services rendered, with the permission of the Finance Department, as per the Sindh Minimum Wages Act, 2015. This will enable to avoid undue litigation & accrue of liabilities.

During the audit of Health Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 66.081 million was paid to individuals engaged and remunerated from

funds released under the head "Other Services Rendered", without observing the prescribed rules and essential formalities. The payments were made in the absence of Finance Department approval, sanctioned posts, proper contracts, attendance records, wage compliance, and other mandatory documentation, rendering the expenditure irregular. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 11 | Irregularities in vendor selection, wage rates, agreements, and attendance documentation | 27.820 |
| 2 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 28 | Short payment of Rs 20.86 to security and janitorial staff; salaries paid below govt. minimum wage. Management lacked payroll records and some staff remain unpaid for months | 20.868 |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 6 | Underpayment of daily wages employees (Rs 15,000 vs Rs 37,000), misclassified salary payments, and missing records of attendance, contracts, and postings. | 17.393 |
| **Total** | | | | | **66.081** |

Audit is of the view that engagement and payment of personnel under the head "Other Services Rendered" in lieu of regular recruitment against sanctioned vacant posts reflects ad-hocism, weak administrative oversight, and non-compliance with Finance Department instructions. The absence of approvals, contracts, attendance records, and adherence to minimum wage laws undermines transparency and exposes the Government to financial and legal risks.

The matter was reported to the management during August and September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires immediate remedial measures, including discontinuation of irregular engagements, recovery/regularization as per rules, and initiation of the process for regular appointments against sanctioned vacant posts strictly in accordance with applicable recruitment rules and with the concurrence of the Finance Department.

**(PDP-210)**

### 14.5.150 Loss due to non-investment of Government funds – Rs 61.203 million

As per Clause 20 of the SIPMR Act, 2020, the Board may invest its fund in any security of the Federal or Provincial Government or any other security approved by the Government.

During the audit of Sindh Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs. 392.325 million remained idle in various bank accounts instead of being invested as required under the Act. This inaction has resulted in a revenue loss of Rs 61.203 million, which could have been utilized to clear public account liabilities and strengthen the financial position of the institute. The details are given as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name / Account No. | Closing balances 30-06-24 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Zakat Collection account – NBP A/c No. 3173388603 | 4.455 |
| 2 | Group Insurance - NBP A/c No. 3173713206 | 6.777 |
| 3 | Donation collection account - NBP A/c No. 3173398101 | 23.512 |
| 4 | Scholarship account – NBP A/c No. 4245315928 | 1.064 |
| 5 | Pay Roll A/c - NBP A/c No. 4178004570 | 74.646 |
| 6 | Patient Service account – NBP A/c No. 3245515196 | 23.618 |
| 7 | Fees Collection account NBP A/c No. 4171109103 | 169.256 |
| 8 | DDO SIPMR Account NBP A/c No. 4168502943 | 10.119 |
| 9 | GP Fund – NBP A/c No. 3169979027 | 75.793 |
| 10 | Executive Clinic Sindh Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation NBP-A/c No. 3248193190 | 3.085 |
| | **Total** | **392.325** |
| | If the amount were invested, a monthly profit of Rs. 1,300 would be earned on an investment of Rs. 100,000 | 5.100 |
| | **Profit per annum at the rate Rs.1,300** | **61.203** |

Audit is of the view that by failing to invest the available funds, the government was deprived of millions of profits. further, in the absence of investment, the burden of public fund payments falls upon the government's own resources.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends obtaining justification for the non-investment of funds and urges the fixation of responsibility against the officials accountable for the lapse.

**(PDP-51/AIR-01)**

### 14.5.151 Unnecessary upgradation MRI machine of Rs 58.679 million

According to Rule 13 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, every controlling officer must satisfy himself not only that adequate provision exists within the departmental organization for systematic internal checks calculated to prevent and detect errors and irregularities in the financial proceedings of its subordinate officers and to guard against waste and loss of public money and stores but also that the prescribed checks are effectively applied.

During the audit of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that a payment of Rs 58.679 million was made for the upgradation of an MRI machine. Typically, an upgrade is only warranted if a machine shows signs of defect, declining performance, unsatisfactory results, or technological obsolescence. However, in this case, the MRI machine was a new and modern model, and no such issues were reported. There were no records of performance degradation, faults, or diagnostic limitations to justify the expenditure. Therefore, the upgradation appears unnecessary and unjustified, resulting in an avoidable financial burden. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Cheque | Date | Name of Payee | Invoice and Date | Detail | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DA | 31-10-2024 | M/s: Teksmed International Systems | 5S2C/ 04-09-2024 | Set Upgrade of Existing Elan MRI | 58.679 |

Audit is of the view that the expenditure lacked a logical basis, and the relevant record supporting the need for upgradation was not provided, indicating weak financial controls.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalisation of this report.

Audit recommends the provision of justification and relevant records.

**(PDP-52/AIR-20)**

### 14.5.152 Lapses in Revenue Realization and Deposits – Rs 58.547 million

According to Para 26 of the General Financial Rules Volume-I "Subject to any special arrangement that may be authorized by competent authority with respect to any particular class of receipt, it is the duty of the department Controlling officers to see that all the sums due to Government are regularly and promptly assessed, realized and duly credited in the Public Account. They should accordingly arrange to obtain from their subordinates monthly account and return in suitable form claiming credit for so much paid into the treasury or otherwise accounted for and compare them with the statement of treasury credits furnished by the Accountant General, to see that the amount reported as collected have been duly credited in the Public Account. As per Rule 41 (a) of Sindh Financial Rules, "The Department Controlling Officers should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demand and that they are paid into the Treasury." According to Rule 8 of General Financial Rules (General Financial Rules), "Subject to such general or specific instructions as may be issued by Government in this behalf, it is the duty of the Revenue or Administrative Department concerned to see that the dues of Government are correctly and promptly assessed collected and "paid into the treasury".

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2019-20 to 2023-24, it was observed that revenue amounting to Rs 58.547 million was either not collected, inadequately recorded, unreconciled, or not deposited into the government treasury. The details are given at Annex-43 of Chapter-14.

Audit is of the view that the irregularities indicate serious lapses in financial management and internal controls of the department.

The matter was reported to the management during February to May, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate reconciliation of revenue records, recovery of outstanding dues, and prompt deposit of all collected amounts into the treasury, besides fixing of the responsibility on the persons at fault.

**(PDP-53)**

### 14.5.153 Irregular expenditure without observing financial powers – Rs 45.329 million

According to Sindh Financial Rules, Medical Superintendent of DHQ Hospital/DHO is category-II officer and category-II officer has sanctioning power of maximum Rs300,000 at a time for purchase of medicines, Provided that the procurement is made from the list of companies or suppliers selected on competitive basis by the Health Department under the SPPRA Rules, 2010.

During the audit of Taluka Hospital Kot Ghulam Muhammad, Mirpurkhas for the Financial Years 2019-20 to 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 45.329 million was incurred on purchase of various medicines through transgression of financial powers by sanctioning the expenditure of more than Rs 300,000 at a time in single day without obtaining sanction of competent authority in violation of government financial rules.

Audit is of the view that incurring expenditure without proper sanction of the competent authority reflects weak internal controls, disregard for financial discipline, and violation of prescribed rules and procedures.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification of the matter, besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault and taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-57/AIR-02)**

### 14.5.154 Loss of potential revenue due to improper Fund management – Rs 23.78 million

According to Rule 10 (i) and (iv) of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money. Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community".

During the audit of Sindh Institute of Advanced Endoscopy and Gastroenterology (SIAG), Karachi, for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it

was observed that the office maintained three bank accounts with substantial balances. The details are given as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Name of Bank | Account No. | Deposits | Balance as on 30th June, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Bank | 33678267827681001 | 200.977 | 93.347 |
| 2 | Faisal Bank | 3407787000003738 | 13.856 | 13.856 |
| 3 | Faisal Bank | 3407787000003739 | 0.910 | 0.910 |
| **Total** | | | **215.743** | **108.113** |

It was found that these funds were kept in non-interest-bearing current accounts instead of being invested in profit-generating savings accounts. Based on the prevailing KIBOR rate of approximately 22% as of June, 2024, the office potentially lost an estimated minimum of Rs. 23.78 million in annual interest income (calculated on the Rs. 108.113 million balance). This estimate is conservative and does not account for potential compounding returns, which could further enhance the overall loss.

Audit is of the view that the management lost the opportunity to earn profit from the available balance in the bank accounts by failing to invest the funds in interest-bearing accounts or suitable investments.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends corrective action be taken to shift available funds into profit-bearing accounts or appropriate investments be made to maximize returns.

**(PDP-63/AIR-13)**

### 14.5.155 Irregular expenditure on Repair of building - Rs 22.799 million

According to Para 170 of Public Works Department Manual, Volume-I, tenders which should always be sealed, should invariably be invited in the most open and public manner possible, whether by advertisement in the Government gazette or local newspapers or by notice in English and the vernacular posted in public places, and tenderers should have free access to the contract documents. AND According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, every payment, including repayment of money previously lodged with the Government for whatever purpose, must be supported by sub-vouchers setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim. AND

According to Treasury Rule 308, “Except in the case of contingencies requiring countersignature before payment, contingent charges falling under the group may be drawn from the treasury by presentation of abstract bills in Form T. R. 31, subject to the presentation of detailed bills to the controlling officers for countersignature and transmission to the Accountant General in accordance with the procedure hereinafter prescribed”. According to Treasury Rule 310, From the monthly totals of the contingent register the monthly detailed bill shall, in the case of contingent charges countersigned after payment, be prepared in Form T. R. 32 headed ‘Not payable at the treasury’, and showing the monthly total of each column with description of each charge requiring explanation. The numbers assigned to the sub-vouchers shall be entered in detailed against each item; and the number and date of every abstract contingent bill cash at the treasury, and the sub-vouchers included in each shall be shown in the memorandum at foot. The amount shown in the bill must be agreed with the total of the abstract bills cashed during the-month. Differences, if any, between the total of a detailed bill and the register must be adequately explained.

During audit of the National Institute of Child Health (NICH), Karachi for FY 2023–24, it was observed that Rs 22.799 million was incurred on building repair and maintenance; however, detailed bills and supporting records were not produced for audit scrutiny. Funds were transferred to PWD without obtaining a utilization report, and no sanctioned civil engineer post existed at NICH to ensure technical concurrence or oversight. Records of payments to contractors were not available, measurement books, progress reports, administrative approval, technical sanction, inspection reports, and satisfactory completion certificates were also not produced. These deficiencies render the expenditure unsupported and unverifiable and reflect weak financial and supervisory controls.

Audit is of the view that the expenditure incurred without supporting documentation, such as utilization reports, technical sanctions, payment records, and completion certificates, indicates serious lapses in financial and administrative controls.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-65/AIR-23)**

### 14.5.156 Inordinate delay in supply of medicines – Rs 21.315 million

As per Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Taluka Hospital Ghotki, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that a total of Rs 21.315 million was spent on the purchase of medicines. Significant delays were identified in processing payment claims, with long intervals between the issuance of invoices and the corresponding payments. Manual dates were used alongside computer-generated invoice numbers, and delivery challans contained blank references, suggesting an attempt to obscure delays in the delivery of medicines. As a result of this manipulation, the office relied on portraying the expenditure as a previous year's liability.

Audit is of the view that manipulation of invoice dates and incomplete documentation obscured delivery delays and led to misrepresentation as previous year's liability, undermining transparency and financial accountability.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-68/AIR-07)**

### 14.5.157 Irregular expenditure on non-scheduled items – Rs 19.564 million

According to Para 8(4) of Section-Introduction under Schedule of Rates-2012, the schedule of rates may be found inadequate to carry out certain items of work. In such cases, the only competent body to review the position is the Standing Rates Committee. All such cases should, therefore, be referred to the Secretary, Standing Rates Committee for decision of the committee.

During the audit of Medical Superintendent, Sindh Government Lyari General Hospital Karachi, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 19.564 million was incurred on various non-scheduled items paid to M/s One Ten Enterprises without obtaining approval and sanction of the competent authority and rate analysis alongwith quotations. Therefore, the chances of an excess rate of non-scheduled items cannot be ruled out. Items without market rate analysis and referring such cases for concurrence of the competent forum, i.e., the Standing Rates Committee.

Audit is of the view that payment on non-scheduled items without obtaining approval from the competent authority resulted in weak financial and administrative management.

The matter was reported to the management in October 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-72/AIR-18)**

### 14.5.158 Doubtful expenditure on Security services – Rs 15.180 million

According to Section (1) of Sindh Private Security Agencies (Regulation and Control) Ordinance, 2001, "Any person intending to establish an agency and any person intending that any agency already in existence shall be continued as such shall, in the prescribed form and on payment of the prescribed fee. Make an application to the Licensing Authority accompanied by a copy of the constitution of the agency and such other documents and information as may be prescribed". According to Sr No.03 of Policies & Procedures Published by Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad (on its website) on 10-02-2014, "Private Security Companies are required to register themselves with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) under the Companies Ordinance, 1984".

During audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad for FYs 2023–24 and 2024–25, it was observed that Rs 15.180 million was paid to Zulfiqar Security Company (Pvt.) Ltd. for provision of security services. Audit noted that the number of guards was increased from 83 to 350 without any documented justification or assessment of security risk, indicating possible undue favour. Essential records such

as the firm's license, security clearance from the Home Department, staff credentials, contract terms, and complete particulars of deployed personnel (CNIC, address, antecedents) were not produced. The contractor did not provide wage payment vouchers with employees' signatures/thumb impressions, preventing verification of compliance with minimum wage laws. Details of armed staff, weapons, and claims of ex-military/paramilitary personnel were also not furnished. Furthermore, daily attendance was not maintained, payments were made on the basis of lists merely signed by the AMS, and no security deployment/layout plan was available. These deficiencies render the expenditure weakly supported and indicate serious weaknesses in contract oversight and internal controls. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Cheque# | Date | Vendor Name | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5699088 | 2/24/2025 | Zulfiqar Security Company (Pvt) Ltd – Security services | 795,446 |
| 2 | 5875947 | 6/4/2025 | | 845,047 |
| 3 | 5443677 | 8/30/2024 | | 1807,839 |
| 4 | 5517516 | 9/11/2024 | | 1868,100 |
| 5 | 5572566 | 10/29/2024 | | 5230,680 |
| 6 | 5699207 | 2/24/2025 | | 1643,928 |
| 7 | 5724166 | 3/19/2025 | | 2988,960 |
| **Total** | | | | **15,180,000** |

Audit is of the view that the hiring of security services without justification of need, proper documentation, and effective monitoring reflects serious lapses in financial discipline and governance. The unexplained increase in the number of security guards, absence of mandatory licenses and clearances, non-verification of minimum wage payments, lack of attendance records, and non-availability of deployment and weapon details raise concerns of undue favor to the contractor and possible financial irregularities.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management regularize the hiring of security services by justifying the requirement through proper assessment, ensuring compliance with procurement and contractual requirements, maintaining complete supporting records, and strengthening monitoring mechanisms. Responsibility should be fixed for the observed lapses, and corrective action, including recovery of any irregular payments, should be taken to safeguard public funds.

**(PDP-213/AIR-58)**

### 14.5.159 Excessive and Unjustified Expenditure on Repair and Refilling of MRI Cold Head and Liquid Helium Gas – Rs 14.868 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 14.868 million was incurred on the repair and maintenance of the Cold Head along with the refilling of Liquid Helium Gas in the MRI Machine (Vantage 1.5T Elan Zen Canon Toshiba). The expenditure appeared excessive, as the prevailing market rates for helium refilling and cold head services for 1.5T MRI machines are substantially lower under normal maintenance circumstances. Such a large outlay is generally warranted only in the event of a complete quench or major system failure. However, no documentary evidence, such as a quench incident report, technical specifications of the repair work carried out, OEM service engineer's note, comparative market rates, or justification for the full helium refill volume, was found on record. This indicates a high risk of overpayment, lack of transparency, and weak internal controls, potentially resulting in undue financial loss to the government exchequer. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cheque No. | Date | Head of Account | Vendor Name | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5517576 | 9/12/2024 | Machinery and Equipment | Medical Equipment Systems | 14,868,000 |

The irregularity occurred due to weak internal controls, lack of technical oversight, and failure of the management to obtain and maintain proper documentary evidence before incurring high-value expenditure. The management did not seek or retain OEM certification, quench incident reports, comparative market rates, or technical justification for full helium refilling and cold head repairs, indicating inadequate planning, poor contract management, and the absence of effective financial scrutiny.

Audit is of the view that incurring an expenditure of on the repair and maintenance of the MRI machine without technical justification or supporting documentation reflects serious lapses in financial discipline and transparency. In the

absence of evidence of a complete quench, major system failure, or OEM-endorsed requirement, the expenditure appears excessive and unjustified. This exposes the department to a high risk of overpayment and undue benefit to the service provider, and indicates weak internal controls over specialized medical equipment maintenance.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management ensure that all high-value technical repairs of medical equipment are supported by proper documentation, including OEM service engineer reports, quench incident reports (where applicable), detailed scope of work, and comparative market rate analysis. Responsibility for the observed lapse should be fixed, and the expenditure should be reviewed for reasonableness, with recovery initiated in case of overpayment, to safeguard government funds.

**(PDP-214/AIR-24)**

### 14.5.160 Non-adjustment of advances - Rs 14.759 million

According to Section 39 of SPPRA, Rules 2010, **"**Procuring Agency shall, in all procurement of goods, works and services, carried out through open competitive bidding, require security in the form of pay order or demand draft or bank guarantee, an amount sufficient to protect the procuring agency in case of breach of contract.

During the audit of Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Hospital, Sukkur, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 14.759 million was paid in advance to various suppliers on account of the repair and operationalization of the waste incinerator, but the same was not adjusted. Further bank guarantee of M/s Medline Technologies Pvt. Ltd., amounting to Rs 6.325 million, having work order no. M/s/GMCTH/SUK/15751/55 dt. 21.09.24 and Bank Guarantee no. UIC/D/003/0000110974/1124/140 was also obtained, but it had also expired. As per the work order, the complete work was to be completed within 30 days from the date of receipt of payment; neither was the work completed, nor was the bank guarantee revised. Furthermore, no penalty clause was added by the management. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Head | Vendor | Cheque | Date | Issued | Expired | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Machinery and Equipment | Medline Technologies Pvt Ltd | 5750613 | 13.05.2025 | 28-11-24 | 25-02-25 | 6.325 |
| | M/s Vertex Medical (Pvt) ltd Karachi | 5790864 | 11.06.2025 | - | - | 8.434 |
| | **Total** | | | | | **14.759** |

The irregularity occurred due to weak contract management, inadequate financial controls, and failure of the management to enforce contractual safeguards. Advance payments were released without ensuring timely adjustment, monitoring of work progress, or the validity of the bank guarantee. Moreover, the omission of a penalty clause and the lack of follow-up for completion of work within the stipulated timeframe reflect negligence and poor oversight.

Audit is of the view that payment of Rs 14.759 million in advance without adjustment, non-completion of work within the contractual period, and expiry of the bank guarantee of Rs 6.325 million without renewal expose the government to significant financial risk.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management ensure immediate adjustment or recovery of the unadjusted advance payment and enforce completion of the contracted work. Bank guarantees should be renewed or encashed in accordance with contract terms, and penalty clauses should be incorporated and enforced in all future contracts. Responsibility for the observed lapses should be fixed, and effective monitoring mechanisms should be established to safeguard government funds and ensure the timely execution of works.

**(PDP-215/AIR-02)**

### 14.5.161 Irregular Practices due to Non-Compliance with Labour Regulations in Hiring of Security Services – Rs 14.385 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, “Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government

servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of accounts of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that a tender of Rs 14.385 million was awarded to M/s Zulfiqar Security Services Pvt. Ltd. for security services. The Directorate General of Labour, Sindh, through its letter No. ADL-HYD(INSP-I)/Comp.F.Sec Co Zlfqr/2024/999 dated 4th November 2024, reported that the firm, engaged to provide guards at Liaquat University Hospital, violated the Sindh Terms of Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 2015, by not issuing proper appointment letters/contracts, and the Sindh Minimum Wages Act, 2015, by allegedly paying below the notified wage rate. Another letter No. ADL-INSP-1-HD/Comp-f-1/2025/1177 dated 24th April, 2025 required the hospital to produce records relating to contractual staff, third-party workers, daily wagers, temporary employees, and security guards in light of these violations. However, the management neither produced the required record to the Labour Department nor to Audit, and no action was taken against the contractor for non-compliance with statutory requirements, indicating weak contract management and possible collusion. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Year | Cheque # | Date | Head of Account | Vendor Name | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | 5875947 | 6/4/2025 | Security | Zulfiqar Security Company (Pvt) Ltd | 845,047 |
| 2024 | 5443677 | 8/30/2024 | Security | | 1,807,839 |
| 2024 | 5517516 | 9/11/2024 | Security | | 1,868,100 |
| 2024 | 5572566 | 10/29/2024 | Security | | 5,230,680 |
| 2024 | 5699207 | 2/24/2025 | Security | | 1,643,928 |
| 2024 | 5724166 | 3/19/2025 | Security | | 2,988,960 |
| **Total** | | | | | **14,384,554** |

The irregularity occurred due to weak contract management, ineffective oversight, and failure of the management to enforce statutory and contractual obligations. The management did not ensure compliance with labour laws at the time of award and execution of the contract, nor did it monitor the contractor's adherence to minimum wage and employment requirements.

Audit is of the view that award and continuation of the security services contract despite reported violations of labour laws, non-production of records, and absence of corrective or penal action demonstrate serious lapses in governance and internal controls. The management's inaction against the contractor and non-

cooperation with the Labour Department raise concerns of undue favour and possible collusion, exposing the department to legal risk, reputational damage, and potential financial liability.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management promptly obtain and furnish complete employment and wage records of all security personnel and ensure full compliance with the Sindh Terms of Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 2015, and the Sindh Minimum Wages Act, 2015. Appropriate penal and contractual action should be taken against the contractor for statutory violations. The contract should be reviewed to enforce penalty provisions, responsibility for the identified lapses should be determined, and a robust monitoring mechanism should be implemented to ensure ongoing compliance with labour laws and protection of public interest.

**(PDP-153/AIR-56)**

### 14.5.162 Unauthorized payment against expired bank guarantee - Rs 10.354 million

According to Rule 39 of SPPRA Rules 2010. Performance Security (1) Procuring Agency shall, in all procurement of goods, works and services, carried out through open competitive bidding, require security in the form of pay order or demand draft or bank guarantee, an amount sufficient to protect the procuring agency in case of breach of contract by the contractor or supplier or consultant, provided that the amount shall not be more than 10% of contract price. As per Rule 23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

During the audit of Sindh Government Lyari General Hospital, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that the amount of Rs 10.354 million was paid to M/s Popular International (Pvt.) limited, a bank guarantee as performance security provided had expired, but the payment was allowed against an expired bank guarantee. No. IGT00380303623 validity dated: 4-11-2023. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Cheques # | Date | Name of Supplier | Vendor # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5190451 | 12.01.2024 | Popular International (Pvt) Limited | 30673795 | 2.023 |
| 5270786 | 22.03.2024 | Popular International (Pvt) Limited | 30673795 | 2.061 |
| 5338003 | 17.04.2024 | Popular International (Pvt) Limited | 30673795 | 3.840 |
| 5339480 | 09.05.2024 | Popular International (Pvt) Limited | 30673795 | 2.430 |
| **Total** | | | | **10.354** |

Audit is of the view that a lapse on the part of the department indicates improper watch and weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the provision of justification besides fixing the responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-82/AIR-16)**

### 14.5.163 Non-transparent leasing of shops (Food Courts) - Rs 7.926 million

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rules Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence". As per the General Financial Rules and standard procedures for leasing government property, lease agreements should be based on transparent processes, including proper valuation, public auction or tender, and regular review to reflect market conditions.

During the audit of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre (JPMC), Karachi for FY 2023–24, it was observed that three food courts were leased on hospital premises at a total monthly rent of Rs 7.926 million under one-year contracts. The accepted bids were based on rates quoted in bidding documents, which were reportedly below prevailing market rates, without any documented market survey or rental assessment to justify the fixation of rent. The management also did not undertake re-tendering to maximize revenue, contrary to the principle of safeguarding government financial interests, indicating risk of favoritism and weak revenue optimization.

Audit further noted that electricity and water charges were included in the rent without separate metering or adjustment mechanism. In the absence of independent billing, rising utility costs may exceed recoveries, exposing the hospital to avoidable financial loss. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of firms | Shops detail | Description | Contract period | Monthly Rent | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M/s Hanif & Co. | Food Court No.01 | Renewal Contract agreement | 1-8-23 to 31-7-24 | 140,650 | 1.688 |
| 2 | M/s Me Food | Food Court No.02 | New Tender | -- | 203,000 | 2.436 |
| 3 | M/s Food Cater | Food Court No.03 | Renewal Contract agreement | 1-5-24 to 30-4-25 | 316,800 | 3.802 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **7.926** |

Audit is of the view that JPMC, being centrally located with a high volume of patients and visitors, offers significant commercial value to its food courts. Leasing these shops at undervalued rates, including utilities, reflects weak financial oversight and suggests preferential treatment to selected bidders. Proper advertisement and market-based tendering could have secured higher rental income.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends an inquiry into the matter, and responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-90/AIR-25)**

### 14.5.164 Irregular payment of Rent for the residential building - Rs 5.635 million

According to Section 4 of the Sindh Rented Premises Ordinance, 1979, tenancy agreements between landlord and tenant are required to be executed in writing and attested by the Controller, Civil Judge, or First-Class Magistrate, while Sections 8 and 9 of the Ordinance stipulate that fair rent should be determined by the Controller and that rent cannot be increased before a lapse of three years, with subsequent increases restricted to a maximum of 10% annually. Furthermore, under general financial propriety rules, hiring of premises for government use must be based on transparent competition to ensure value for money.

During the audit of Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences, Sehwan, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that a private property comprising 13 flats was hired to accommodate 52 contractually engaged staff, for which the Institute incurred an expenditure of Rs 5.635 million during the year. However, the details and process of hiring the said property, along with approval from the Board of Governors (BoG), were not produced to the audit. Furthermore, it was noted that no rent recovery was made from the contractual staff availing this facility.

The irregularity occurred due to weak administrative and financial controls, the absence of proper approval mechanisms, and non-compliance with prescribed procedures. The management hired private accommodation without obtaining approval from the Board of Governors (BoG) and failed to establish or enforce a policy for rent recovery from contractual staff, reflecting poor oversight and a lack of accountability.

Audit is of the view that hiring of private property for staff accommodation without documented approval and without recovery of rent from contractual employees is irregular and unjustified. The expenditure of Rs 5.635 million, incurred without transparency or authorization, resulted in an undue financial burden on the institute and conferred an unauthorized benefit to contractual staff. These lapses indicate weak governance and ineffective control over administrative expenditures.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately regularize the hiring of accommodation by obtaining requisite approval from the Board of Governors or discontinue the arrangement. Rent recovery from contractual staff should be assessed and recovered in accordance with the approved policy. Responsibility for the lapses should be fixed, and clear guidelines and controls should be established to regulate the hiring of accommodation and prevent recurrence of such irregular expenditure.

**(PDP-219/AIR-06)**

### 14.5.165 Unjustified payment made to contractor – Rs 4.665 million

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his

part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

During the audit of Sindh Institute of Advanced Endoscopy and Gastroenterology (SIAG), Karachi for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that a payment of Rs 4.665 million was made to Arshad Shahid Abdulla (Pvt) Ltd. for Interior Design and Project Management Services, which were not covered under the provisions of the agreement, thereby rendering the payment unjustified. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Cheque No. | Voucher # | Description of Service | Amount Excluding SST | SST 13% | Gross Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43159950 | PY-000181 / 24-11-2023 | Interior Design and Project Management Services Charges | 4.128 | 0.537 | **4.665** |

Audit is of the view that the government sustained a financial loss due to the unjustified payment made without any provision in the MoU or agreement.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the unjustified payment be recovered and that internal controls be strengthened to ensure that future expenditures strictly adhere to contractual provisions.

**(PDP-98/AIR-06)**

### 14.5.166 Excess consumption of steel – Rs 4.637 million

As per Para 528 of Public Works Department Manual, "No material alteration is sanctioned, still less in standard design, may be made by a Divisional Officer in carrying out any work without the approval of the Competent Authority. Should any alteration of importance, involving any additional expenses, be considered necessary, a revised or supplementary estimate should be submitted for sanction."

During the audit of Sindh Infectious Diseases Hospital and Research Center, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 4.637 million was paid to the contractors against an excess quantity of steel without the

provision of a change in design and specification. The excess consumption of steel without justification depicted weak internal and financial control.

Audit is of the view that the excess consumption of steel without disclosure of change in design and specification was irregular.

The matter was reported to the management in November 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-99/AIR-19)**

### 14.5.167 Excess payment made to the contractor – Rs 2.919 million

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

During the audit of Sindh Institute of Advanced Endoscopy and Gastroenterology (SIAG), Karachi for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that a payment of Rs 5.838 million was made to M/s Arshad Shahid Abdullah (Pvt.) Ltd. for "Interior Design Services Charges for the Endoscopy Department at Civil Hospital, Karachi." This payment was made at an excess rate, whereas the rate specified in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) warranted a payment of only Rs 2.919 million. Consequently, an overpayment of Rs 2.919 million was made to the contractor. Furthermore, the expenditure was incurred without adopting a competitive procurement process, in violation of standard procurement procedures. It was also noted that an amount of Rs 0.134 million, representing 1/5th of the applicable Sindh Sales Tax, was not withheld at the time of payment, resulting in a potential revenue loss. In addition, civil work-related procurement was carried out by M/s Arshad Shahid Abdullah (Pvt.) Ltd.; however, the relevant procurement documentation was not obtained or made available for audit examination

Audit is of the view that the government sustained financial loss due to allowing excess payment and non-deduction of government tax.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery may be effected besides strengthening internal controls to curb recurrence of such irregularity.

**(PDP-105/AIR-05)**

### 14.5.168 Irregular payment on account of Consultancy Services - Rs 2.495 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences, Sehwan, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that a payment of Rs 2.495 million was made to M/s Pak Consultant against consultancy services relating to architectural work and design development of the building having a covered area of 210,100 sq. ft, including ground, first, second, and top floors. The scope of services comprised preparation of working drawings for construction purposes, printing and publication at the rate of Rs. 0.42 per sq. ft, presentation drawings and 3-dimensional views, design of electrical drawings, design of water supply and sewerage system including manholes, underground and overhead tanks, and structural work of columns, beams, slabs, ramps, and lift structure. The payment was made through five bills of Rs 499,000 each, totaling Rs 2.495 million during April, 2025. It was noticed that the payment was made without the submission of completion reports by the consultant, which was a mandatory requirement to establish fulfillment of contractual obligations. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Bill No. | Cheque No. | Cheque Date | Task | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 195 | 52646856 | 8/4/2025 | Printing and Publication | 0.499 |
| 2 | 196 | 52646857 | 8/4/2025 | Presentation Drawing and 3-Dimensional view with all floor plans | 0.499 |
| 3 | 197 | 52646858 | 8/4/2025 | Design of Electrical Drawing | 0.499 |
| 4 | 198 | 52646859 | 8/4/2025 | Design of water supply system, sewerage system main holes, UG tanks and OH Tanks | 0.499 |
| 5 | 199 | 52646860 | 8/4/2025 | Structural work of columns, beams, slabs, ramp, lift structure | 0.499 |
| | | | | **Total** | **2.495** |

The irregular payment occurred due to weak contract management and inadequate scrutiny by the management. The concerned officials failed to enforce contractual terms requiring submission of completion reports prior to release of payments. Payments were processed on the basis of bills alone, without obtaining mandatory deliverables or documentary evidence to establish completion and quality of consultancy services.

Audit is of the view that release of consultancy payments amounting to Rs 2.495 million without receipt of completion reports undermines transparency and accountability. In the absence of completion certificates and deliverables, audit could not ascertain whether the architectural and engineering services were actually rendered in accordance with the agreed scope of work. Such practices indicate weak internal controls over consultancy contracts and expose the government to the risk of overpayment, substandard outputs, or payment for services not rendered.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management immediately obtain and verify completion reports and all contractual deliverables from the consultant to establish fulfilment of the scope of work. Responsibility should be fixed on the officials who authorized the payments without ensuring compliance with contractual requirements.

**(PDP-221/AIR-44)**

### 14.5.169 Loss of public money due to improper Storage of Amogfil Injection in Defective Refrigerator - Rs 2.048 million

According to Para 23 of General Financial Rules Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that contribution to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed during the physical verification of the bulk store at LUMHS Jamshoro that the refrigerator designated for storing temperature-sensitive medicines had remained non-functional. Upon inspection, around 800 vials of Amogfil Injection were found stored inside the defective refrigerator, each valued at Rs. 2,560/- (of approximately Rs. 2.048 million). As Amogfil Injection requires a controlled storage temperature of around 5°C to maintain its efficacy, prolonged exposure to unsuitable conditions rendered the entire stock unfit for use. Moreover, the store management did not take timely corrective measures, such as shifting the vials to a functional refrigerator, which reflects gross negligence and lack of oversight. This not only resulted in substantial financial loss to the government exchequer but also deprived patients of essential medicines, directly affecting healthcare service delivery. Such lapses in accountability and store management practices point to systemic weaknesses in internal controls and demand immediate corrective and disciplinary action. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Name of product | Quantity almost | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amogfil Infection 1 vial | 800 | 2,560.00 | 2,048,000 |

The loss occurred due to gross negligence, weak internal controls, and ineffective supervision by the store management. The management failed to ensure functionality of critical storage equipment and did not monitor temperature-sensitive medicines as required under standard storage protocols. Despite the refrigerator remaining non-functional, no timely corrective action was taken to shift the medicines to an alternative functional facility.

Audit is of the view that negligent storage of 800 vials of Amogfil Injection in a non-functional refrigerator rendered stock worth millions of rupees unusable, causing financial loss and depriving patients of vital medicines.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management immediately assess the loss of 800 vials of Amogfil Injection valuing approximately Rs 2.048 million, and recover the cost from the officials responsible for storage, supervision, and equipment maintenance. Responsibility should be fixed through disciplinary action for negligence leading to the wastage of medicines. Immediate measures should be taken to ensure proper maintenance of cold storage facilities to prevent the recurrence of such wastage in future.

**(PDP-222/AIR-19)**

### 14.5.170 Unjustified expenditure on foreign visit – Rs 1.106 million

According to Rule 10 (i) and (iv) of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money. Public moneys should not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community".

During the audit of SIAG, Karachi for FYs 2022–23 and 2023–24, it was observed that Rs 1.106 million was spent on an official's visit to Dubai (Arab Health Exhibition 2024) to observe medical devices. The expenditure was incurred without BoG approval, and no cost–benefit analysis or written justification was available to establish institutional benefit. The visit appeared discretionary and non-essential, with no clear linkage to SIAG's operational or research needs. Moreover, no income tax was deducted from payments made to M/s Jas Travels, indicating non-compliance with tax requirements.

Audit is of the view that expenditure is found to be irregular, as it lacks both prior authorization on sound grounds and post-event accountability**.**

The matter was reported to the management in the month of June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires that management provide justification of the expenditure with supporting evidence.

**(PDP-120/AIR-12)**

### 14.5.171 Incompetent administration leads to outsourcing of hospital management

According to Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, Chapter-2 (4) General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure: (1) In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of Dr. Ruth K.M. Pfau Civil Hospital Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that various essential operational and management functions of the hospital had been outsourced to third-party contractors and NGOs on a yearly basis, against fixed monthly charges and dedicated resource allocations. This reflects administrative incompetence and a lack of internal management capacity within the hospital administration, which has resulted in excessive dependence on external entities for core hospital operations.

Audit scrutiny revealed the following major outsourcing contracts and third-party engagements:

i. Janitorial Services, amounting to Rs 35.894 million, were incurred for cleaning and janitorial services through the engagement of 150 employees from M/s Al-Basit Management.
ii. Security Services – Rs 71.264 million incurred for security arrangements through engagement of 150 employees from M/s Dogma Security Company.
iii. Other Services Rendered – Rs 37.946 million incurred for miscellaneous operational support through engagement of 239 employees from M/s Master Multi-tech.
iv. Provision of Life-Saving Gases – Rs 274.529 million paid to Pakistan Oxygen Ltd. for the supply of medical gases.
v. Maintenance of Large Generators – Rs 34.380 million paid to M/s Badar Engineering Services for yearly maintenance.
vi. Maintenance of Small Generators – Rs 10.179 million paid to M/s S-Rehman Traders.
vii. Maintenance of Water Supply and Electrical Work – Rs 12.898 million paid to M/s Marhaba Enterprises.
viii. Maintenance of Air Conditioners – Rs 10.558 million paid to M/s Glasco Construction.

ix. Operational Outsourcing of Medical Units –
x. M/s Child Life Foundation (NGO) managing Pediatric Emergency.
xi. M/s FOBC (NGO) managing Burns Ward.
xii. M/s Friends of Little Hearts (NGO) managing Pediatric Cardiology.
xiii. M/s Dowite (NGO) managing Operation Theatre Complex.
xiv. M/s Umeed-e-Noor (NGO) managing Peads-I Ward.
xv. Dow Hospital managing Pediatric Oncology Unit.
xvi. M/s Saylani Welfare Trust providing and maintaining drinking water, wheelchairs, and stretchers.
xvii. Various other NGOs managing hospital units without any formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or legal agreement.

The excessive outsourcing of core hospital functions occurred due to weak institutional capacity, inadequate human resource planning, and poor administrative oversight by the hospital management. The management failed to develop in-house operational capabilities and relied heavily on third-party contractors and NGOs for essential services without conducting proper cost-benefit analysis or long-term sustainability planning.

Audit is of the view that large-scale outsourcing of essential operational, clinical, and support services amounting to hundreds of millions of rupees annually demonstrates serious weaknesses in hospital governance and internal management capacity. Dependence on contractors and NGOs for core hospital functions, particularly without formal agreements, undermines accountability, transparency, and continuity of services.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the hospital management undertake a comprehensive review of all outsourced services to assess their necessity, cost-effectiveness, and compliance with rules and regulations. Responsibility should be fixed for engagement of entities without formal agreements, and a robust governance and monitoring framework should be established to ensure effective control over outsourced hospital operations.

**(PDP-225/AIR-15)**

### 14.5.172 Operation of Dialysis and Physiotherapy Centers by NGO without Proper Agreement/Oversight

According to Rule 10 of the General Financial Rules, Vol. I and Rule 6 of the Sindh Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 2017, any partnership, outsourcing, or handing over of public assets or facilities to private entities/NGOs must be approved by the competent authority through a written agreement outlining financial and operational terms. Additionally, service delivery through NGOs must ensure transparency, accountability, and equitable access to patients without commercial exploitation.

During the audit of Government Hospital, Liaquatabad, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the Dialysis Center and Physiotherapy Center of the government hospital were being operated by a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). However, the arrangement was found to lack formal approval from the competent authority and a duly executed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or agreement specifying the terms and conditions, responsibilities, revenue sharing, user fee collection, and accountability mechanism Furthermore, no regular monitoring or performance evaluation reports were available to ensure that services were being provided in accordance with government standards and at prescribed rates.

The irregular arrangement occurred due to weak governance, lack of oversight, and non-compliance with prescribed administrative procedures by the hospital management. Absence of defined terms regarding roles, responsibilities, user charges, revenue sharing, and accountability, along with a lack of monitoring and performance evaluation, reflects ineffective control and poor contract management.

Audit if of the view that due to operation by a non-governmental organization of hospital area, the risk of misuse of hospital facilities and public resources, possible loss of government revenue due to unrecorded user charges, and lack of assurance regarding quality, safety, equity of patient services, and accountability issues in case of medical negligence or financial irregularities cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that to execute a formal MOU/contract with the NGO, clearly defining roles, revenue arrangements, service standards, and reporting obligations, conduct regular monitoring and audit of NGO-operated facilities, and ensure all revenue collected is deposited into the government account as per rules.

**(PDP-226/AIR-01)**

### 14.5.173 Imprudent administration by the management of JPMC

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre (JPMC), Karachi for FY 2024–25, it was observed that the performance of the General/Establishment Branch under the Executive Director, JPMC was ineffective on several critical matters. Audit noted that approximately 20 acres of JPMC land had been encroached, yet no meaningful action was taken by management to report the matter to the relevant authorities (Cantonment Board, Anti-Encroachment Force, or law enforcement) or to initiate recovery proceedings. It was further observed that government accommodation was allotted to employees of other entities (e.g., JSMU and NICH), while no record of deduction of house rent, maintenance charges, or electricity charges was available, as such employees were drawing salaries from their respective organizations and JPMC failed to produce any deduction record.

Audit also observed that several retired employees (including Prof. S. Masroor Ahmed, Prof. Lal Rehman, and Prof. Tariq Mahmood) continued to occupy government accommodation without authorization, and no eviction action had been initiated. In addition, families of deceased employees were also found residing in government accommodation, with no evidence of follow-up or recovery action by management. These lapses indicate weak administrative control, poor asset management, and lack of enforcement of applicable rules.

The lapses occurred due to weak governance, ineffective supervision, and poor performance of the General/Establishment Branch under the management of the Executive Director. The management failed to enforce rules relating to estate management, accommodation allotment, and evacuation of government premises.

Audit is of the view that failure to protect government land, unjustified allotment of accommodation to employees of other entities, and non-evacuation of residences from retired and deceased employees' families indicate gross mismanagement and weak estate governance. Non-availability of deduction records further prevented the audit from verifying recovery of house rent, maintenance, and utility charges, increasing the risk of financial loss to the government.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery of encroached government land, regularization of accommodation allotments as per rules, eviction of unauthorized occupants, fixation of responsibility, and strengthening of internal controls over estate management.

**(PDP-227/AIR-04)**

### 14.5.174 Non-registration of 09 years old government vehicle

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Shah Bhittai Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the following vehicle was still shown as 'Applied for Registration' (AFR) and had not been registered even after a lapse of nine years or more. Furthermore, neither was it insured nor any efforts were made to register it, due to which the department may sustain a loss in case of theft or an accident. The details are given below:

| Name of Vehicle & make / model | Registration | Chassis # / Engine # | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toyota Hiace Dome Ambulance - Toyota LH222RLEMDE - 2014-15 | AFR | JTFSK22P10002220 | On Road |

The lapse occurred due to weak asset management, poor record-keeping, and a lack of effective supervision by the hospital management. The concerned officials failed to ensure timely registration and insurance of the vehicle after procurement and did not follow up with the relevant authorities despite the passage of several years.

Audit is of the view that keeping a government vehicle unregistered and uninsured for more than nine years reflects serious negligence and weak internal controls over asset management. Non-registration also raises concerns regarding the authenticity of ownership and the proper utilization of the vehicle.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management immediately register and insure the vehicle in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. Responsibility should be fixed on the officials who failed to complete registration and insurance within the prescribed time.

**(PDP-228/AIR-14)**

### 14.5.175 Non-Installation of Fire Safety Systems in Hospital Premises

According to Article 84 of the Audit Code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment, appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was noticed that no precautionary measures were taken by the management regarding the installation of fire gongs/alarm systems, smoke detectors, or water sprinklers within the hospital premises. Due to the non-installation of these safety measures, management violated the health and safety policy, and the possibility of loss to the Government could not be ruled out.

The lapse occurred due to weak safety governance, lack of planning, and ineffective oversight by the hospital management. Absence of periodic safety audits and compliance monitoring further contributed to the non-implementation of prescribed health and safety measures.

Audit is of the view that non-installation of fire gongs/alarms, smoke detectors, and water sprinkler systems constitutes a serious violation of health and safety policies. The lapse reflects weak internal controls and inadequate risk-management practices, thereby exposing the Government to potential financial and legal liabilities.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management immediately install fire alarm systems, smoke detectors, and water sprinklers in accordance with applicable health and safety standards. Regular safety inspections and compliance audits should be conducted, and

responsibility should be fixed on officials for non-compliance with safety requirements.

**(PDP-229/AIR-65)**

### 14.5.176 Non-vacating of government accommodation from illegal occupants

According to Para 11 of General Financial Rules Volume–I, "each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officers."

During the audit of Health Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that residential bungalows, flats, and quarters fall under the hospital administration were illegally occupied by the employees of other offices. The management of the hospital had not taken any serious efforts against those illegal occupants of government accommodation since long. The details are given as under;

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para # | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Civil Surgeon / Medical Superintendent, Civil Hospital, Naushahro Feroze | 15 | Illegal occupation of 16 Govt. quarters by staff of DHO, THQ Kandiaro and GIMS. |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent, Government Hospital, Liaquatabad, Karachi | 5 | Govt. flats occupied by outsiders; no rent deduction or action by hospital management. |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Rohri, District Sukkur | 11 | Unauthorized government accommodation was allotted to officers/officials not posted at Taluka Hospital Rohri, rendering the allotments irregular and unjustified |

Audit is of the view that non-removal of encroachments reflects negligence on the part of management in safeguarding government assets.

The matter was reported to the management during January to March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires inquiry against illegal occupants of residential colony and immediately vacant from them, besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-129)**

## Chapter - 15
## Home Department

### 15.1 Introduction

Home Department plays a pivotal role in devising the policy leading towards the maintenance of law and order and internal security of the province.

The departments attached with the Home Department are:

(i). Police
(ii). Civil Defence
(iii). Prisons

Core functions of the department include:

1. All matters relating to eradication, prevention and control of crime,
2. Administration of justice, constitution and organization of courts, except the high courts, civil courts and special tribunals,
3. Procurement of arms, ammunition and military stores,
4. All matters of police establishment and administration,
5. Powers and functions as provided for in the Police Order-2002,
6. Civil Defence and air raid precaution,
7. Compensation for loss of property or life due to civil commotion or while on duty,
8. To collect fines,
9. Civil security schemes,
10. Liaison with civil armed forces, including Pakistan Rangers,
11. Provide evidence and oaths,
12. Extraditing and deportation,
13. Enforcement of provision of Provincial Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965, and the rules there under relating to control of traffic and inspection and checking of motor vehicles for the purpose of traffic control,
14. Liaison with defence authorities,
15. Matters related to public order and internal security,
16. Political intelligence and censorship,
17. Public amusement control over places, performances and exhibitions
18. Preventive detention and administration of press laws except regularity of publication of newspapers, periodicals and magazines,
19. Prosecution in respect of newspapers and other publications,
20. Registration of foreigners,

21. Recovery of missing persons,
22. Smuggling,
23. Daily situations report on crime, political and general situation.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 21 | 14 | 38,292.876 | 6.113 |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

## 15.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 194,541.347 | 481.488 | 49,436.274 | (49,436.274) | (25,355.716) | 169,667.118 | 161,358.618 | (8,308.501) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 8,308.501 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4,250.000 | 4,250.000 | 3,874.571 | (375.429) |

Revenue estimates were remained unchanged in revised estimate. Actual receipt was 91% of revised estimate.

## 15.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 4,742.405 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 90.865 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 108.324 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 6.673 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 76.951 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 719.197 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | 551.881 |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 2,324.104 |
| 5 | Others | 955.275 |

## 15.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directives and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 41.11%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 34 | 12 | 6 | 6 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 23 | 11 | 0 | 11 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 28.6 |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 33.3 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 23 | 16 | 0 | 16 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 24 | 14 | 0 | 14 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 25 | 12 | 0 | 12 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | 2019-20 | 39 | 39 | 20 | 19 | 51.28 |
| 15 | 2020-21 | 116 | 116 | 60 | 56 | 51.72 |
| 16 | 2023-24 | 25 | 25 | 21 | 4 | 84.00 |
| **Total** | | **361** | **270** | **111** | **159** | **41.11** |

## 15.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 15.5.1 Non-production of record - Rs 108.324 million

According to Section 14 (2) and (3) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001 provides that "the officer in charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with reasonable expedition". And "any person or authority hindering the auditoria functions of the Auditor-General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under Efficiency and Discipline Rules".

During the audit of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Traffic Hyderabad, Sindh, for the Financial Years 2016-17 to 2023-24, it was observed that auditable records amounting to Rs 108.324 million, relating to the period since the establishment of the office and before Financial Year 2022–23, were not produced/available for audit. The management furnished a certificate indicating that the records for the Financial Year(s) 2022-23 and 2023-24 were produced, but the records for earlier periods were not available at the office.

Audit is of the view that non-production of records to audit is a serious lapse on the part of management. This non-cooperative attitude results in waste of precious time and later on work load of Audit department is also accumulated.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires production of record besides fixing of responsibility against the persons at fault.

**(PDP-01)**

### 15.5.2 Irregular deployment of police force as security duties without approval of the permanent establishment

According to Police Rules, 1934- Chapter-2; Permanent Establishment: rules are reproduced here as under: Rule No. 2.1. Permanent establishment how fixed: The permanent establishment of a district is fixed on a careful calculation of the actual

number of men required for fixed duties plus the percentage approved by Government as a reserve to provide for casualties and training in the various ranks. The establishment of each district is shown in a distribution statement on Form 2.1, issued by the Inspector-General. & Rule 2.4. Authorized duties**:** In calculating establishments every duty for which proper authority exists shall be included, and authority shall be obtained from the Inspector General for any duty the necessity of which can be established, if it is not already authorized. Police shall on no account be supplied, except as provided in Rule 2.16 or for other emergent and purely temporary occasions, for duties which are not so authorized. READ WITH Rule 2.5. Permanent additions to the ordinary force: All proposals for the revision of establishment shall be submitted officially through (1) the District Magistrate, (2) Deputy Inspector-General of Police, (3) Commissioner and (4) the Inspector-General of Police of the orders of Government. A proposition statement in Civil Account Form No. 5 shall be submitted in cases which relate to a general revision of establishment, or which cannot be set out clearly without it. Proposals for minor changes in establishment are required to be accompanied only by statements showing the increase or reduction in the annual cost.

During the audit of Senior Superintendent of Police Hyderabad for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that 863 police personnel were deployed on security duties on a permanent basis, and an amount of Rs 636.660 million was paid on account of pay and allowances. Audit scrutiny revealed that these personnel were utilized as security guards rather than performing core policing duties, and no approval was obtained from the Inspector General or Government for revision or expansion of the permanent establishment. The prolonged and continuous nature of deployment clearly established that the arrangement was neither emergent nor temporary, rendering it unauthorized and irregular.

Audit is of the view that permanent deployment of police personnel for non-authorized security duties reflects poor establishment planning, violation of Police Rules, diversion of manpower from essential policing functions, and weak managerial oversight, resulting in avoidable financial burden on the Government and undermining public safety responsibilities.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the unauthorized deployment be justified strictly under the applicable rules, responsibility be fixed for deploying personnel outside the

approved establishment, and if security deployment is deemed unavoidable, formal approval for revision of establishment be obtained through prescribed procedure, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-94/AIR-05)**

### 15.5.3 Unjustified payment of inadmissible allowances – Rs 67.443 million

According to the Notification of the Finance Department, Government of Sindh No. FD (SR-IV) (12)/77 dated 13.05.1977 read with Para 7-(a) of Finance Division (Regulation wing) OM No.I (I)imp/2008 dated 30-6-2008. The office cum residence conveyance allowance is an allowance to facilitate Government officers/officials to reach the office and not admissible to those officer/officials who have been provided with government transport facility or residing within work premises.

During the audit of Home Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 67.443 million were made to officers and staff on account of various inadmissible allowances, including Fixed TA/DA, High Risk Allowance, Instruction Allowance, Special Allowance, Technical Allowance, discontinued Ad-hoc Relief Allowances, and excess Daily Allowance. These payments were made despite the absence of documentary evidence establishing admissibility, approval, or entitlement under relevant rules and notifications. The inadmissible payments were noted in the offices of the Inspector General of Police, Sindh; Deputy Inspectors General of Police (South and West Range), Karachi; Senior Superintendents of Police at Shaheed Benazirabad, Dadu, and Sukkur; and the Home Department Secretariat.

Audit scrutiny further revealed that allowances were drawn without producing mandatory supporting documents such as admissibility notifications, sanction orders, justification for entitlement, or proof that the officers concerned were not availing official transport facilities or residential accommodation. In several cases, discontinued or non-notified allowances were paid, while in others, excess daily allowance was drawn without evidence of recovery. Such practices reflect weak financial discipline, non-compliance with government instructions, and lack of effective internal controls over payroll and allowance management. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-15.

Audit is of the view that payment of inadmissible allowances amounting to Rs 67.443 million resulted in undue financial benefit to government employees and

constituted irregular expenditure in violation of applicable financial rules and notifications.

The matter was reported to management in August and September, 2025. Management claimed that certain allowances were admissible under Finance Department notifications and that excess daily allowance had been recovered. However, the replies are not tenable, as no verifiable documentary evidence—such as admissibility notifications, sanction orders, or proof of recovery—was produced. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit requires fixing of responsibility on the person(s) responsible for authorizing and drawing inadmissible allowances, recovery of the amount involved, and implementation of remedial measures to prevent recurrence in future.

**(PDP-96)**

### 15.5.4 Recovery of dual payment of Medical Charges – Rs 4.187 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money."

During the audit of Senior Superintendent of Police Dadu for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that medical reimbursement payments amounting to Rs 4.187 million were made twice to certain employees. Audit scrutiny revealed that original supporting documents, medical bills, verification records, and sanction orders were not produced, and identical amounts were reimbursed in different financial years to the same individuals, rendering the payments unverifiable and indicative of overpayment. The details are as follows:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. No. | Cheque No. | Financial Year | Cost Center | Payee | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5281258 | 2023-24 | DD0014 | Rustam Ali | 919,219 |
| 2 | 5513422 | 2024-25 | DD0014 | Rustam Ali | 919,219 |
| 3 | 5281478 | 2023-24 | DD0014 | Shahnawaz | 889,166 |
| 4 | 5513685 | 2024-25 | DD0014 | Shahnawaz | 889,166 |
| 5 | 5280707 | 2023-24 | DD0014 | Mushtaque Ali | 285,168 |
| 6 | 5139840 | 2023-24 | DD0014 | S/O Hazoor Bux | 285,168 |
| | | | **Total** | | **4,187,106** |

Audit is of the view that dual payment of medical charges without documentary verification constitutes financial mismanagement, weak internal controls, and violation of financial rules, resulting in avoidable loss to the Government and undermining the integrity of reimbursement procedures.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. Management stated during the exit meeting that a departmental inquiry would be initiated into the matter. However, no progress, inquiry report, or recovery evidence was furnished till finalization of this report, and the overpaid amount remained unrecovered. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed for processing and authorizing duplicate medical reimbursements, the overpaid amount of Rs 4.187 million be recovered immediately from the beneficiaries or responsible officials, and reimbursement controls be strengthened to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-112/AIR-01)**

### 15.5.5 Irregular induction of staff and paid salaries without Public Advertisement – Rs 3.577 million

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Home Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that, upon scrutiny of the records of the Citizens Police Liaison Committee, salaries amounting to Rs 3.577 million were paid to 34 newly inducted employees deployed in Complaint, Administration, Call Center, and Jail sections. These individuals were appointed against various designations, including MTO, MTO (Call Center), Citizen Liaison Officer, Sweeper, Manager Administration/PR, Call Center Operator, Junior CLO, and Junior Data Entry Operator. Audit scrutiny revealed that no public advertisement was issued, and essential recruitment records including offer letters, appointment orders, educational qualifications, joining reports, number of applicants, written test results, shortlisting

criteria, interview proceedings, and final merit lists were not produced for audit verification, rendering the recruitment process non-transparent and unverifiable.

Audit is of the view that induction of staff without public advertisement, competitive selection, and complete recruitment documentation reflects serious non-compliance with transparency and merit-based hiring principles, weak internal controls, and disregard for prescribed recruitment procedures, raising concerns regarding fairness, legitimacy, and potential misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. Management stated that a letter seeking a reply was issued to the Chief CPLC and furnished a copy of the letter. The reply is not tenable, as issuance of correspondence does not substitute production of mandatory recruitment records or justify bypassing public advertisement and competitive selection. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed for making appointments without public advertisement and prescribed recruitment process, complete recruitment records be produced for audit scrutiny, and strict compliance with transparent, merit-based recruitment procedures be ensured for all future appointments, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-97/AIR-10)**

### 15.5.6 Non-taking of action and non-conduct of departmental inquiry against POL drawn by Ex-MTO - Rs 3.378 million

According to Rule 12 of GFR, Volume-I, "A controlling officer is responsible to watch that the funds allotted to the spending units, are expended in the public interest upon the object, which the money was provided".

During the audit of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Security), Sindh House, Islamabad, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 3.378 million was drawn on account of POL by the Ex-MTO, Raja Muhammad Ameen. Audit scrutiny revealed that despite the doubtful nature of this expenditure, no action was initiated by the management, nor was any departmental inquiry conducted or shared with the audit to ascertain the legitimacy of the POL drawn.

Audit further noted that the failure of the controlling authority to initiate disciplinary proceedings or conduct a formal inquiry reflects serious administrative negligence. In the absence of any inquiry findings or justification on record, the

propriety and admissibility of the POL expenditure could not be verified, and the possibility of misuse of public funds cannot be ruled out.

Audit is of the view that non-initiation of action and absence of a departmental inquiry against the Ex-MTO for the doubtful POL expenditure indicate weak internal controls and failure to enforce financial discipline.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that immediate remedial measures be taken, including initiation of a departmental inquiry, recovery of inadmissible expenditure, if any, and fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault to prevent recurrence of such lapses.

**(PDP-98/AIR-02)**

### 15.5.7 Irregular appointment of employee – Rs 1.744 million

According to Rule 15 and 16 of Sindh Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules 1974, Government of Sindh, "posts in grades 1 to 2 are to be filled in on local basis and those in grades 3 to 15 offices which serve only a particular region or district should be filled by appointment or persons domiciled in the region or district concerned." It has to be ensured that recruitment to posts in grades 1 to 15 is made from amongst local people belonging to that area district or region only.

During the audit of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sukkur Range for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that pay and allowances amounting to Rs 1.744 million were paid to employees appointed during the period under audit. Audit scrutiny revealed that mandatory recruitment record was not produced, including advertisement in newspapers, eligibility criteria, record of written/physical tests and interviews, shortlisting details, marking criteria and sheets, minutes of the selection board, final merit list, offer and joining orders, verification of academic and experience credentials, character antecedents, medical fitness certificates, and approval from the Finance Department or lifting of recruitment ban. In the absence of these records, the legality, merit, and locality of the appointments could not be established.

Audit is of the view that non-production of complete recruitment record reflects weak internal controls, violation of prescribed recruitment rules, and disregard

for transparency and merit, rendering the appointments unverifiable and the related expenditure irregular.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was furnished. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the appointments be justified through complete production of recruitment record, responsibility be fixed for bypassing prescribed procedures, and corrective and disciplinary action be initiated to ensure future recruitments strictly comply with civil service rules, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-99/AIR-03)**

### 15.5.8 Irregular appointment of 335 police personnel

According to Sindh Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion, and Transfer) Rules, 1974. Specifically:

i. Police Verification: Rule 15 (Character and antecedents) ensures background checks.
ii. Medical Certificate: Rule 17 mandates a fitness certificate from a competent medical authority.
iii. Advertisement and Recruitment Details: As per Rule 3, the process should be based on merit through a transparent recruitment procedure, including advertisement and verification of credentials.

During the audit of Senior Superintendent of Police Khairpur, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the management furnished a consolidated list of 335 newly appointed police personnel for the period 01-07-2023 to 30-06-2025, covering general/regular appointments, Deceased Quota, Shaheed Quota, and appointments through court orders. However, only two general letters, one from the DIG Office and one from the IG Office, were produced. Audit scrutiny revealed that essential recruitment records, including advertisements, written and interview test results, shortlisting criteria, DRC committee proceedings and minutes, court orders, medical fitness certificates, verification of educational and experience credentials, character antecedents, offer letters, and individual appointment orders were not produced for audit verification.

Audit is of the view that non-production of complete recruitment record reflects weak internal controls, lack of transparency, and non-compliance with prescribed recruitment procedures, and in the absence of mandatory documentation,

the authenticity, legality, and merit of 335 appointments could not be established, raising serious concerns regarding misuse of authority and risk of irregular or unauthorized inductions.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. Management replied that appointments were made after completion of all codal formalities and that the complete record was available in the office and would be shown during the next audit. The reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence was furnished in support of the claim, and assurance of future production does not substitute mandatory availability of records at the time of audit. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that complete recruitment record for all 335 appointments be produced for audit scrutiny without delay, responsibility be fixed for bypassing prescribed documentation requirements, and strict compliance with civil service recruitment rules be enforced to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-102/AIR-13)**

### 15.5.9 Unauthorized drawing of salaries by police personnel from cost center other than actual working place

According to Appendix-18-A, Section-I of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-II, "Means should be devised to ensure that every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of Deputy Inspector General of Police South for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that several police personnel, including Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, and Constables, were physically posted and performing duties in District South, while drawing their salaries from cost centres of other districts, as detailed in the attached statement. Audit scrutiny revealed that salarywithdrawal was not aligned with the actual place of posting and sanctioned strength, rendering the expenditure irregular and unverifiable from an establishment and payroll control perspective.

Audit is of the view that withdrawal of salaries from cost centres other than the actual place of working reflects weak establishment management, poor payroll controls, and non-compliance with sanctioned posting procedures, creating risk of misallocation of salary expenditure and distortion of cost-centre based budgeting and accountability.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025; however, no reply was furnished. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that police personnel be posted and paid strictly against the sanctioned strength and cost centres corresponding to their actual place of duty, responsibility be fixed for unauthorized salary withdrawals, and payroll controls be strengthened to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-103/AIR-09)**

### 15.5.10 Doubtful expenditure regarding procurement of Medicines - Rs 257.971 million

According to Rule 4 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules 2010, "Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical".

During the audit of Home Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year(s) 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 257.971 million was incurred on the purchase of drugs and medicines without fulfilling procurement rules. Furthermore, the consumption account and drug testing of medicines were also not conducted from the provincial drug laboratory. Hence authenticity of quality medicines and transparency in the procurement process could not be ensured. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-15.

Audit is of the view that due to a non-transparent procurement process, non-conducting drug testing of medicines and non-maintenance of the consumption account, the stock position of procured items could not be authenticated.

The matter was reported to the management in March and April, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit seeks justification into the matter besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-10)**

### 15.5.11 Overpayment and unjustified price revision in procurement of tear gas shells - Rs 240.231 million

According to Rule 11 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, states that, "each head of department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officers."

During the audit of the office of the Inspector General of Police Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the work order for 72,212 tear gas shells (36,106 long-range and 36,106 short-range) valuing Rs 303.145 million was placed with DESTO, Islamabad. Against this procurement, a payment of Rs 240.231 million was released vide cheque No. 5890939 dated 05-06-2025. Although DESTO acknowledged receipt of the amount, it clarified that after deduction of applicable taxes, the net payable amount stood at Rs 215.191 million, resulting in a surplus payment of Rs 25.039 million, which remained neither adjusted nor refunded.

Audit is of the view that the overpayment occurred due to weak contract management, reliance on pre-receipted invoices without reconciliation, and failure to verify applicable tax deductions, quantities, and financial adjustments before release of payment, in violation of principles of financial discipline and economy.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. Management replied that a letter had been issued to DESTO requesting the deposit of the surplus amount of Rs 25.039 million in favour of the Federal Board of Revenue and submission of the paid challan for record. The reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence or paid challan confirming recovery or adjustment of the surplus amount was furnished to Audit, nor was any reconciliation statement produced. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that immediate reconciliation of payments be carried out, the surplus amount be recovered or adjusted without further delay, responsibility be

fixed on the officers who authorized payment without verification, and controls be strengthened to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-104/AIR-01)**

### 15.5.12 Split-up of expenditure to avoid tender - Rs 169.265million

According to Rule 09 of SPPRA Rules 2010, "A procuring agency shall announce in an appropriate manner all proposed procurements for each Financial Year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements so planned. The annual requirements thus determined would be advertised in advance on the Authority's website as well as on the website of the procuring agency in case the procuring agency has its own website". And Rule 146 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, states that, "purchase orders should not be splitting up instead of inviting open tender."

During the audit of Home Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year(s) 2021-22 to 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure of Rs 169.265 million was incurred on the various heads of accounts through splitting up to avoid open tender. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-15.

Audit is of the view that procurement by splitting the supply orders was to avoid inviting open competition, which not only deprived the government from competitive rates, but the transparency of procurement could not be verified.

The matter was reported to management in March, April, May, July, August, and September, 2025. At Sr. #10 (AIR #05), management stated that procurements were made on different dates and occasions and therefore did not fall under the open tender system. However, the reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence or supporting record was produced to substantiate the claim. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends adherence to procurement rules properly and the matter may be investigated to fix responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-12&107)**

### 15.5.13 Irregular award of work through a single bid – Rs 47.31 million

According to Rule 48 of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 (SPPRA), if a single bidder participates for the bidding process, the rates will be compared with market rates or the last awarded contract.

During the audit of Home Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 47.31 million was incurred on the procurement of machinery and the execution of M&R works through single-bid tenders. Audit scrutiny revealed that no documentary evidence of market rate analysis, comparative quotations, or benchmarking with previous contracts was available on record prior to the award of the contracts. Award of works in single-bid situations without ensuring competition or price reasonableness reflects weak procurement planning and non-compliance with SPPRA requirements. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Formation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inspector General of Police, Sindh Karachi | 2024-25 | 09 | Procurement of Machinery | 28.456 |
| 2 | Project Management Unit Prison Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 14 | M&R works | 18.854 |
| | | | | **Total** | **47.31** |

Audit is of the view that award of contracts on a single-bid basis without adequate market comparison indicates a lack of due diligence, weak procurement controls, violation of transparency principles, and increased risk of overpricing, exposing public funds to potential financial loss and undermining fair competition.

The matter was reported to the management during September and October, 2025. Management replied that prices quoted by the single bidders were compared with market rates and quotations obtained from the open market, and that a certificate to this effect was attached. The reply is not tenable, as mere post-facto certification does not substitute the mandatory requirement of ensuring competitive procurement and inviting tenders in accordance with SPPRA rules, nor was any verifiable market analysis or comparative documentation produced to Audit. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed for award of contracts in violation of SPPRA rules, procurement processes be strictly aligned with competition and transparency requirements, and effective planning and market analysis mechanisms be enforced to ensure value for money, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-105)**

### 15.5.14 Irregular Traffic Fines collection by service providers through Electronic Payment System in violation of Provincial Motor Vehicle Ordinance – Rs 2,324.104 million

According to Section 116-A (3) Ticket System of Provincial Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965, "A person charged with an offence under this section shall, if he does not want to contest the charge, pay, within seven days from the date of delivery of the charge sheet to him under sub-section (2), the penalty specified for the offence mentioned in the charge sheet through cash in any branch of the National Bank of Pakistan under intimation to the concerned police officer or police station specified therein".

During the audit of Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG) Traffic, Karachi for the Financial Years 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that the consortium led by M/S A2Z E-Payment (service provider) was engaged through an agreement dated 01-10-2015 for a 10-year term to collect and deposit traffic fines into the Sindh Government Account No.1, in violation of Provincial Motor Vehicles Ordinance which requires deposit of fine by offender in any branch of National Bank whereas in this arrangement, the offender deposit fines in "Traffic Fine Collection Unit" established by service provider. As a result, the entire arrangement of engaging a service provider for the collection and deposit of traffic fines over the past 8 years is deemed irregular. According to information provided to audit by management, the service provider collected and deposited a total of Rs 1,718.534 million into the government account during the Financial Year(s) 2022-23 and 2023-24. Further, it was also observed during the examination of traffic fines deposited as per information provided by management to audit that there was a significant decrease in the amount of traffic fines deposited by the service provider during the Financial Year 2022-23, compared to both the 2021-22 and 2023-24 Financial Years. The details are as follows:

| Traffic fines during 2021-22 | Traffic fines during 2022-23 | Traffic fines during 2023-24 | Decline in traffic fines during 2022-23 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 705,829,600 | 556,481,800 | 1,162,051,750 | • **21.16%** (Rs149.348 million) decline as compared to 2021-22<br>• **52.11%** (Rs605.570 million) decline as compared to 2023-24 |

Audit is of the view that the engagement of a service provider in violation of the Provincial Motor Vehicles Ordinance has rendered the entire traffic fine collection process irregular and illegitimate. This fundamental flaw, compounded by an unexplained drop in fines and a lack of audits, severely undermines the system's

integrity, transparency, and reliability, exposing the organization to significant legal and financial risks.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for irregular engagement of service provider for traffic fine collection in violation of Provincial Motor Vehicles Ordinance along with fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault besides other remedial measures. Additionally, a review of existing agreements should be conducted to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

**(PDP-29&31/AIR-19&02)**

### 15.5.15 Unauthorized retention of funds into DDO account – Rs 524.13 million

As per APPM at 3.3.12.6, all anticipated savings must be surrendered to the Government immediately as they are foreseen, but no later than 15th May each year. Savings from funds provided after 15th May must be surrendered no later than 30 June. Stringent controls should be exercised in the spending of all potential or actual savings.

During the audit of Home Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year(s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 524.13 million was retained in the DDO account until the close of the financial year. The details are given at Annex-4 of Chapter-15.

Audit is of the view that non-surrender of unutilized funds before the close of the financial year constitutes a serious financial lapse, as it prevents the Government from reallocating resources to areas of genuine need and undermines prudent cash management.

The matter was reported to the management during February to April, 2025, but no reply was received. DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate surrender of the funds retained in the DDO accounts to the Government treasury. Audit further recommends that responsibility be fixed on the person(s) responsible for violation of APPM provisions and that

appropriate disciplinary proceedings be initiated to prevent recurrence of such practices.

**(PDP-36 & 113)**

### 15.5.16 Execution of non-scheduled items without approval - Rs 271.361 million

According to Sr. No. 4 of Schedule of Rates (Composite) for finished items of works, 1996, "the non-schedule item costing up to Rs1,000 should be got sanctioned by the concerned Superintendent Engineer and exceeding Rs1,000 must be got approved and sanctioned by the Chief Engineer."

During the audit of Home Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that non-scheduled items amounting to Rs 271.361 million were executed on repair and maintenance works of office buildings without obtaining mandatory approval from the competent authority. Audit scrutiny further revealed that no market survey was conducted, as no market survey report was available on record to justify the adopted rates. Consequently, execution of works at higher, unverified rates rendered the expenditure irregular, as detailed below.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Formation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Project Management Unit Prison Department Karachi | 2021-22 to 2024-25 | 18 | 270.249 |
| 2 | Deputy Inspector General of Police (West Range), Karachi | 2024-25 | 11 | 1.112 |
| **Total** | | | | **271.361** |

Audit is of the view that execution of non-scheduled items without approval and without market survey reflects absence of financial controls, improper watch, violation of prescribed sanctioning procedures, and weak oversight by management, resulting in exposure of Government funds to risk of overpricing and misuse.

The matter was reported to the management during July to October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the irregular execution be justified immediately, responsibility be fixed on the officers who authorized works without approval and market survey, and remedial and disciplinary action be taken to enforce compliance with prescribed procedures, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-114)**

### 15.5.17 Irregular Release of 100% advance payment to NRTC Prior to Finance Department approval – Rs 189.821 million

As per letter No. B-I/7-1/98-99, dated 13th July 1998 and letter No. FD/B&E-1/4-I/88/ 2006(P), dated 30-10-2016 and 26-04-2007 issued by Finance Department, Govt. of Sindh, no advance would be drawn on abstract bill without prior approval of Finance Department. According to Rule-09 of General Financial Rules, volume-I. "No authority may incur any expenditure or enter into any liability involving expenditure from public fund until the expenditure has been sanctioned by general or special order of the President or by an authority to which power has been delegated"

During the audit of the office of the Inspector General of Police Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that six contract agreements were executed on 24-03-2025 between the Central Police Office and National Radio & Telecommunication Corporation for supply of plant and machinery. Audit scrutiny revealed that an advance payment of Rs 189.821 million, equivalent to 100% of the contract value, was released to the firm prior to approval of pre-receipted bills by the Finance Department, which was accorded later on 26-05-2025. Moreover, the pre-receipted documents available on record bore the date 14-04-2025, indicating serious inconsistency in approval timelines and documentary record. The advance payment was also found to be in violation of the bidding documents, which did not permit release of payment before Finance Department approval.

Audit is of the view that the irregular release of advance payment occurred due to weak contract management, inadequate scrutiny of financial approvals, poor documentation control, and non-compliance with financial and procurement rules, exposing Government funds to undue risk.

The matter was reported to management in September, 2025. Management stated that, following Finance Department approval vide letter No. FD B&F-1/7/(01)04/2024-25/Pre-Receipted dated 26-05-2025, an advance payment of Rs 170.567 million (net of taxes) was released to NRTC through cheque No. 5892767 dated 11-06-2025. However, the reply is not tenable, as management failed to provide details of tax deductions, supporting invoices/bills, delivery challans, and reconciliation of gross and net amounts, and did not explain the processing of pre-receipted documents dated prior to Finance Department approval. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed on the officers who authorized release of advance payment without prior Finance Department approval, complete reconciliation and verification of payments, tax deductions, and supplies be carried out immediately, and strict compliance with financial and procurement rules be ensured in future, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-115/AIR-03)**

### 15.5.18 Excess payment to contractors over the contract cost - Rs 127.798 million

According to Para 11 of General Financial Rules, Volume I, "each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officers."

During the audit of the office of the Project Management Unit, Prison Department Karachi, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25, it was observed that the remaining construction work of Thatta Jail was awarded to M/s Anil & Brothers and M/s Harish & Co. at a total approved contract cost of Rs 429.301 million. Audit scrutiny revealed that payments amounting to Rs 557.099 million were released through running account bills, resulting in an excess payment of Rs 127.798 million over and above the sanctioned contract value. Specifically, against the 5th RA Bill dated 23-06-2025, an excess of Rs 34.231 million was paid to M/s Anil & Brothers, while Rs 93.567 million was paid in excess to M/s Harish & Co., without approval of revised cost, variation orders, or competent authority sanction. The details are as follows:

(Rs.in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Work | Contractor | Contract cost | Bill # & date | Paid Amount | Excess Paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ADP # 1366 construction of Thatta Jail Remaining work | M/s Anil & Brothers | 171.489 | 5th RA Bill # CV-77 dt. 23.6.2025 | 205.720 | 34.231 |
| 2 | | M/s Harish & Co | 257.812 | 3rd RA bill # | 351.379 | 93.567 |
| | | **Total** | 429.301 | | 557.099 | **127.798** |

Audit is of the view that payment beyond the approved contract cost reflects serious negligence in contract management, weak financial controls, and non-enforcement of contractual limits, resulting in undue financial benefit to contractors and potential loss to the Government exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the excess amount paid be recovered from the contractors immediately, responsibility be fixed on the officials who authorized payments beyond the contract cost, and strict controls be enforced to ensure that payments do not exceed sanctioned contract values without lawful approval, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-119/AIR-08)**

### 15.5.19 Unauthentic way to collect revenue & Loss to Govt. on account of Rent of shops/flats of Shopping Plaza - Rs 105.726 million

According to Rule 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "the Departmental Controlling Officer should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into treasury."

During the audit of Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP) Office, Hyderabad, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that rent amounting to Rs 8.615 million from shops and flats in police shopping centers/plazas was collected in cash by designated personnel instead of direct deposition into the bank account by the allottees. Notably, there are 276 flats, 100 offices and 142 Shops in Al-Rahim Shopping Centre, where rent is collected at the minimum rate per month, which is significantly below the market rate. Furthermore, the government sustained an estimated loss of Rs. 97.111 million due to under-recovery of rent from shops, flats, and offices in Al-Rahim Shopping Plaza. The rent collected was significantly lower than prevailing market rates, as detailed below:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Type | Avg Rate | Market rate (Aprx) | Difference | Month | No. of Shops | less recovery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shops | 2,000 | 20,000 | 18,000 | 12 | 142 | 30,672,000 |
| 2 | Offices | 620 | 15,000 | 14,380 | 12 | 100 | 17,256,000 |
| 3 | Flats | 150 | 15,000 | 14,850 | 12 | 276 | 49,183,200 |
| | | | | | | **Total** | **97,111,200** |

Moreover, dues amounting to Rs1.585 million were not recovered till the close of Financial Year.

Audit is of the view that the collection of revenue/rent in cash is unauthentic, increasing the risk of misreporting or concealment of actual receipts.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025; but no reply was received. Despite written requests, the DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the development of a mechanism for the collection of revenue in a transparent way in compliance with prescribed rules, besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault for the negligence.

**(PDP-38/AIR-02)**

### 15.5.20 Loss of Public Money due to Non-installation/utilization of TETRA Wireless Sets Since 2010 - Rs 103.250 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules, volume-I, "every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money…….". According to Para-146 of General Financial Rules, volume-I, "Purchase/work orders should not be split up to avoid the necessity for obtaining the sanction of higher authority required with reference to the total amount of the orders".

During the audit of Assistant Inspector General of Police (AIGP) Telecommunication Karachi for the Financial Year(s) 2019-20 to 2023-24, during the audit, the audit team conducted physical verification of the store and observed that various number of TETRA Wireless Sets, including 2,065 Walkie-Talkies valued at an estimated Rs 103.250 million including the Cultus vehicle, received from the Federal Government, have remained unutilized and uninstalled since 2010. Despite the lapse of years, the management neither utilized the equipment's/vehicle nor handed over to the Federal Government. The prolonged non-utilization of modern devices led to their gradual deterioration, posing a significant financial loss to the government exchequer and hampering critical communication infrastructure, which is essential for effective law enforcement, emergency response, and public safety. It also raises a question if the said equipment was required at all or their procurement had

been made without any need assessment. logically if the procurement was needed, then the equipment should have not been remained unused. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr# | Name of product | Estimated Rate | Quantity lying in Store | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tetra Wireless Sets (Walkie Talkie) | 50,000 | 2065 | 103.250 |
| | | | **Total** | **103.250** |

Audit is of the view that the prolonged neglect of millions of rupees worth of advanced TETRA Wireless Sets/vehicles reflects severe mismanagement, leading to significant financial waste, compromised security, and operational inefficiencies in emergency response. This negligence not only undermines law enforcement effectiveness but also poses a serious threat to public safety and national security.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit seeks justification besides fixing of responsibility against the persons at fault.

**(PDP-39/AIR-01)**

### 15.5.21 Irregular payment on POL against other than listed vehicle – Rs 39.003 million

According to Rule 12 of General Financial Rules, Volume I, "A controlling officer is responsible to watch that the funds allotted to the spending units, are expended in the public interest upon the object, which the money was provided."

During the audit of Home Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year(s) 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure of Rs 39.003 million was incurred against POL of vehicles which were not mentioned in the list provided by management. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Formation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Inspector General of Police (East Range), Karachi, | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 20 | 34.385 |
| 2 | Deputy Inspector General of Police (South), Karachi | 2024-25 | 05 | 3.187 |
| 3 | Deputy Superintendent of Police Security Sindh House Islamabad | 2024-25 | 09 | 1.431 |
| **Total** | | | | **39.003** |

Audit is of the view that payment of POL against vehicles not included in the approved list provided by the management is unjustified, irregular, and in violation of financial rules. Such practice reflects failure of the controlling authorities to ensure proper oversight and accountability in the utilization of government resources.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that immediate remedial measures be taken, all POL payments be reconciled with duly approved vehicle lists, and responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault for allowing irregular and unverifiable expenditure.

**(PDP-123)**

### 15.5.22 Irregular payment from DDO account – Rs 33.641 million

As per Rule 303 of Central Treasury Rules, "Contingent bill for payment to Suppliers etc. which cannot be met from the permanent imprest may be endorsed for payment to the party concerned and the DDOs are suggested that in case of payments to the Suppliers may be issued through crossed cheques in the name of firms concerned. This will avoid un-necessary delays and risk involved in the withdrawal and disbursement of cash."

During the audit of Home Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year(s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs. 33.641 million was withdrawn in cash from the DDO account unauthorizedly instead of being paid through crossed cheques in the name of the actual payees. The mode of payment adopted lacked transparency and could result in misuse of Government funds. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Senior Superintendent of Police Khairpur | 2024-25 | 05 | Payment made through DDO instead of actual payee/vendors | 15.274 |
| 2 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Dadu | 2024-25 | 10 | Payment made through DDO instead of actual payee/vendors | 12.471 |
| | | | 28 | Payment made through DDO instead of actual payee/vendors | 1.000 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sukkur Range, Sukkur | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 06 | Payment was made in cash through DDO account instead of actual payee | 3.696 |
| 4 | Deputy Inspector General of Police (East Range), Karachi, | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 16 | Financial Assistance paid through DDO account instead of actual payee | 1.200 |
| **Total** | | | | | **33.641** |

Audit is of the view that cash payments through DDO accounts constitute non-compliance with treasury rules, weak financial discipline, and misuse of delegated financial authority, increasing the risk of misappropriation and undermining the safeguards established to protect public funds.

The matter was reported to the management during July and August, 2025. Management replied that the expenditure was incurred on POL, feeding, hire of vehicles, and auxiliary force during the General Elections 2023, with permission of the Finance Department, Government of Sindh, and enclosed related correspondence. The reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence or formal approval issued by the Finance Department authorizing cash withdrawal through DDO accounts was furnished, nor was justification provided for deviation from the prescribed mode of payment. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed for unauthorized cash withdrawals from DDO accounts, a formal inquiry be conducted into the violations, and strict compliance with treasury rules be enforced to ensure that all future payments are made directly to actual payees through approved banking channels, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-125)**

### 15.5.23 Irregular execution of works through suspended vendor – Rs 29.726 million

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part

of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Senior Superintendent of Police Khairpur, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 29.726 million was incurred through suspended vendor M/s A.S. Traders for repair and maintenance/services provided, having registration #2952572-4. Upon online verification through the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR), the status of the vendor was suspended since 1st July 2013 in terms of Sales Tax on Services (SST). Engagement of a suspended vendor for the services is a serious violation in terms of participation for government contracts. The expenditure incurred in favor of a suspended vendor casts serious doubts on the transparency, authenticity and legality of the transaction.

The irregularity occurred due to the failure of the department to verify the FBR/SST status of the vendor before awarding and executing works.

Audit is of the view that execution of works through a tax-suspended vendor reflects gross negligence, weak internal controls, and non-compliance with mandatory vendor verification requirements, exposing Government funds to legal, financial, and reputational risk and necessitating fixation of responsibility.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. Management replied that M/s A.S. Traders was a long-standing vendor with satisfactory past performance, that services were duly delivered and verified, and that vendor verification procedures had since been strengthened. The reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence of valid tax status, FBR/SST compliance, or verification prior to issuance of work orders was furnished, and reliance on past dealings does not override mandatory statutory requirements. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed on the officials who engaged a suspended vendor without due verification, recovery of the amount be effected from the vendor where legally permissible, and strict compliance with FBR and taxation verification requirements be enforced before award and execution of any future contracts, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-126/AIR-04)**

### 15.5.24 Loss to Government due to placement of funds in Current Account – Rs 27.751 million

According to Rule 41(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Subject to any special arrangement that may be prescribed for a particular class of receipts, it is the duty of the department concerned to ensure that all sums due to the Government are promptly and correctly assessed, classified, realized and paid into the Government accounts (Bank)……..".

According to the Finance Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi letter No.B&E-II/3-341/2014-15 dated 12-05-2015, the Home Department was informed that the Traffic Fine will be continued to be deposited in Government Treasury (Account-1) of Government of Sindh as per existing Policy). Finance Department would release 30% of Total Traffic Fine Collection to Administrative Department which shall be utilized by Traffic Police after Pre-Audit through AG Sindh as per approved Summary.

During audit of the office of DIGP Traffic, Karachi for FYs 2022–23 to 2023–24, it was observed that retention of large balances in current accounts resulted in a loss of Rs 27.751 million to the Government in the form of foregone interest. Bank balances of Rs 66.372 million (30-06-2022), Rs 72.385 million (30-06-2023), and Rs 50.833 million (30-06-2024) were maintained in five current accounts (four with NBP and one with Sindh Bank) without justification, totaling Rs 189.590 million retained over three years. Audit estimated potential interest earnings of Rs 27.751 million at the applicable rate. Such retention is uneconomical, as the Government simultaneously borrows funds through treasury instruments at significant cost, while banks benefit from the use of idle public funds. The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Closing bank as on 30-06-2022 | Closing bank as on 30-06-2023 | Closing bank as on 30-06-2024 | Total amount retained during last 03 years | Interest loss @ 20% during 2022-23 | Interest loss @ 20% during 2023-24 | Total interest loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66,371,832 | 72,385,423 | 50,832,685 | 189,589,940 | 13,274,366 | 14,477,085 | 27,751,451 |

Audit is of the view that unauthorised retention of government funds in the Current accounts leads to financial inefficiencies, depriving essential public services of necessary resources.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The management stated that a detailed reply will be submitted after verification of the record. Despite

written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately transfer idle balances from current accounts to the Government treasury or approved profit-bearing accounts in accordance with financial rules, and ensure that surplus funds are not retained without authorization. Responsibility should be fixed for unauthorized retention of funds resulting in loss of interest, and effective cash management controls be instituted to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-47/AIR-25)**

### 15.5.25 Unjustified execution of Tender process without availability of funds – Rs 23.327 million

According to Chapter-2(4) General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure - Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 - Volume-I, (1) In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of DIGP / Commandant, Special Protection Unit (CPEC), Sindh Karachi for the Financial Year(s) 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that multiple tenders amounting to Rs 23.327 million were executed for the Procurement of Plant and Machinery despite the absence of allocated funds. Resultantly, no procurement was completed by the end of the Financial Year, making the entire tendering process ineffective.

Audit is of the view that the execution of tenders without necessary funds resulted in the waste of time and administrative resources, as all efforts made in the procurement process ultimately proved to be useless.

The matter was reported to the management in April, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, the DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends initiating an inquiry into the matter for issuing tenders without funds, besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-49/AIR-02)**

### 15.5.26 Unjustified addition of SST without quoting in bid - Rs 11.437 million

According to Rule 12 of GFR, Volume-I, "A controlling officer is responsible to watch that the funds allotted to the spending units, are expended in the public interest upon the object, which the money was provided" According to Rule-9 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I "no authority may incur any expenditure or enter into any liability involving expenditure from public fund until the expenditure has been sanctioned by general or special order of the President or by an authority to which power has been delegated.

During the audit of the office of the Project Management Unit, Prison Department Karachi for the financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25, it was observed that Sindh Sales Tax (SST) amounting to Rs 11.437 million was added in Running Account (RA) bills of works executed by M/s Aneel & Brothers despite the fact that SST was not quoted in the original bid. Audit scrutiny revealed that SST @5% was included in the 4th RA Bill dated 20-05-2025 and the 5th RA Bill dated 23-06-2025 against Scheme No. 1366 – Construction of District Jail Thatta (remaining work). Inclusion of SST at the billing stage, without provision in the bid or explicit approval of the competent authority, resulted in undue financial benefit to the contractor and rendered the payment irregular. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of work | Contractor | Contract cost | Bill # & date | Gross Claim | SST Added @ 5% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | scheme # 1366 construction of district Jail Thatta Remaining work | M/s Aneel & Brothers | 171.150 | 5th RA bill # CV-77 dt. 23.6.2025 | 198.636 | 7.084 |
| 2 | | | | 4th RA bill # CV-60 dt. 20.5.25 | 58.532 | 4.353 |
| **Total** | | | | | **257.168** | **11.437** |

Audit is of the view that the addition of SST without a bid provision reflects negligence in contract administration, weak financial scrutiny, and non-compliance with procurement and financial rules, and exposes the Government to the risk of excess and unauthorized expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the excess SST paid be recovered from the contractor, responsibility be fixed on the officers who allowed addition of SST without bid provision or approval, and strict controls be enforced to ensure that payments are made

strictly in accordance with bid terms and sanctioned contract conditions, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-128/AIR-09)**

### 15.5.27 Settlement of Previous Years' Liabilities from Current Year Budget without Finance Department Concurrence – Rs 7.137 million

According to Para 123 Sindh of Financial Rule, "A treasury officer cannot entertain the claim of pay and allowances of a Government servant if it has not been preferred within six months of their becoming due, without any authority from the Accountant General. Similarly, an Accountant General cannot audit a claim which is more than one year old unless he is authorized by a competent authority to investigate the claim". According to Finance Department, Government of Sindh instructions conveyed by Board of Revenue Sindh, Hyderabad vide Para 5 (p) of letter No.2/2312/15-16/Bud-III/786 dated 20-08-2015, "liability of previous financial years may not be allowed to be cleared unless concurrence is given by Finance Department.

During the audit of Home Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 7.137 million were made to settle previous years' expenditures from the budget of the current financial year, without obtaining mandatory approval from the Finance Department. Audit scrutiny revealed that expenditure pertaining to FY 2023-24 was charged to FY 2024-25 in respect of the Citizens Police Liaison Committee, and arrears of cost of investigation relating to FY 2021-22 and 2022-23 were paid from FY 2024-25 by the office of the Senior Superintendent of Police Khairpur. No concurrence or ex-post facto approval from the Finance Department or competent authority was produced to justify these payments. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary Home Department | 2024-25 | 12 | Expenditure pertains to 2023-24 paid from F.Y 2024-205 (CPLC) | 4.574 |
| 2 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Khairpur | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 16 | Arrears of Cost of Investigation cost to IOs for the year 2021-22 & 2022-23 charged to F.Y 2024-25 | 2.563 |
| | | | | **Total** | **7.137** |

Audit is of the view that clearance of prior-year liabilities from the current year budget without Finance Department concurrence constitutes a violation of financial

rules, weak budgetary discipline, and circumvention of established approval mechanisms, undermining expenditure control and risking unauthorized utilization of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in August and September, 2025. Management, in respect of Sr. No. 01, stated that a letter seeking reply was issued to the Chief CPLC and furnished a copy of the letter. The reply is not tenable, as the matter was not referred to the Finance Department, and issuance of correspondence does not substitute the mandatory requirement of prior concurrence or ex-post facto approval. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed for clearing prior-year liabilities without approval, ex-post facto concurrence from the Finance Department be obtained where legally permissible, and strict controls be enforced to ensure that no previous years' expenditure is charged to current year budgets without mandatory approvals, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-129)**

### 15.5.28 Imprudent Estate management under SSP Hyderabad - Rs 6.113 million

According to Rule 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "the Departmental Controlling Officer should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into treasury." AND According to Clause 8 of GFR Volume-I states that "Subject to such general or specific instruction as may be issued by Government in this behalf it is the duty of the Revenue or Administrative Department concerned to see that the dues of Government are correctly and promptly assessed collected and paid into the treasury" Further. According to Para 5.2.2.2 of APPM states that "Public Account receipts, other than revenue, must be banked in the name of the Government without delay and included in the Public Account of the respective Federal or Provincial Government."

During the audit of Senior Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that rent amounting to Rs 6.113 million (Statement attached) was collected from 638 units i.e. 220 shops, 101 Offices, 29 godowns, 17 Rooms and 271 flats of police shopping centres/ plazas etc. through the designated personnel of the estate management section. However, the following irregularities were observed.

i. **Working without Policy / SOP:** the Management of the entity did not formulate policy / SOP regarding Objectives of this police funds, procedure of tenancy agreement, collection of rent / dues and their reconciliation at the close of each fiscal year; as no documentary evidence was shown which could suggests the same.

ii. **Cash handling**: The rent amounting to Rs.6.113 million was collected from the tenants; in cash instead of cheques/ online bank transfers or direct deposition into the bank account by the allottees.

iii. **Collection of rent below the fair market rates:** The management collecting rent/ generating revenue from the tenants of shops, offices & flats at Rs2000, Rs620 & Rs150 subsequently since its inception of first tenancy agreement which is imprudent decision of the management to continue/ collect the same in today's fair market value.

iv. **Non-Collection/deposition of rent**: The due rent amounting to Rs3.127 million from December 2024 to April, 2025 i.e. 05 (Five) consecutive months were not collected / stopped resultantly the same may have not been deposited till the finalization of this report without any justification which raises question over the performance of Estate management section as no SOP was framed to cater the risk management and highlight the issues in due course of time.

v. **Non-reconciliation of dues over the years:** During scrutiny of current financial year, it was observed that an amount of Rs.1.392 million was short/ less collected by the designated staff without any justification. Further, the local office did not disclose the total dues/ recoverable amount to whom & how much to be collected over the years (since its inception to till date).

Audit is of the view that the functioning of the estate management section without policy or SOP, cash-based collection of Government revenue, non-reconciliation of dues, and failure to enforce timely recovery reflects serious weaknesses in administrative and financial controls, heightens the risk of misreporting, concealment, theft, fraud, and misuse of public money, and may lead to loss of Government revenue.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed for short and non-collection of rent and non-reconciliation of dues, complete recovery and reconciliation of

outstanding amounts be carried out immediately, and a comprehensive, updated Estate Management Policy/SOP be formulated and implemented forthwith to ensure transparent collection, banking, and accounting of Government receipts, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-130/AIR-07)**

### 15.5.29 Non-imposition of penalty to contractors - Rs 4.420 million

According to Clause-2 of the Contract Agreement, "The quantity of the work is to be done within particular time as specified within the proportionate limit of time, such as 1/4th work in 1/4th of time. In the event of contractor failing to comply with this condition, he shall be liable to pay as compensation an amount equal to one percent, or such smallest amount as the Superintending Engineer (whose decision in writing shall be final) may decide of the said estimated cost of the work remains incomplete; provided that the total amount of compensation to be paid under the provisions of this clause shall not exceed 10% of the estimated cost of the work as shown in the tender".

During the audit of the office of the Project Management Unit, Prison Department Karachi for the financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25, it was observed that various works amounting to Rs 44.208 million were awarded to contractors who failed to complete the works within the stipulated time period. Audit scrutiny revealed that despite a delay in the completion of works, no penalty amounting to Rs 4.420 million was imposed against the defaulting contractors, in violation of the contractual provisions.

Audit is of the view that failure to impose a penalty for delayed execution of works reflects weak contract administration, non-enforcement of agreement clauses, and extension of undue favor to contractors, resulting in loss of Government revenue and undermining financial discipline.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 202, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that admissible penalty be imposed and recovered from the defaulting contractors without further delay, responsibility be fixed on the officers who failed to enforce contractual provisions, and contract management controls be strengthened to ensure timely completion and enforcement of penalties in future, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-131/AIR-06)**

### 15.5.30 Doubtful utilization of receipts for salaries from DDO Account – Rs 3.483 million

According to Rule-290 of Central Treasury Rules, Volume-I, no money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is not required for immediate disbursement. Further, it is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand, or to prevent lapses of budget grant.

During the audit of the office of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed from the DDO bank statements that an amount of Rs 3.483 million was credited into the DDO account specifically for payment of salaries outside the regular payroll processed through AG Sindh. Audit scrutiny revealed that monthly salary payments made from the DDO account were inconsistent with the amounts deposited, being either lower or higher, which resulted in accumulation of unutilized balance in the DDO account at year-end. Furthermore, the DDO failed to provide employee-wise distribution details, payment schedules, and reconciliation statements linking monthly receipts with actual salary disbursements.

Audit is of the view that unreconciled handling of salary funds reflects a lack of transparency, weak financial controls, and violation of treasury rules, creating risk of misutilization of earmarked salary funds for unauthorized purposes and unnecessary blocking of Government resources. Such practice indicates financial indiscipline and undermines the integrity of salary disbursement mechanisms.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that disbursement of salaries through the DDO account be discontinued immediately, complete reconciliation of salary receipts and payments be carried out, responsibility be fixed for violations of treasury rules, and strict controls be enforced to ensure zero tolerance for such practices in future, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-132/AIR-09)**

### 15.5.31 Unjustified Utilization of POL on Off-Road Vehicles - Rs 1.968 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be not in order.

During the audit of Assistant Inspector General of Police (AIGP) Telecommunication Karachi for the Financial Year(s) 2019-20 to 2023-24, it was observed that the management fraudulently utilized POL amounting to Rs 1.968 million on vehicles which were off-road, condemned, or out of order. This deliberate misappropriation of funds suggests gross financial misconduct, raising serious concerns about internal controls and accountability within the department.

Audit is of the view that fraudulent utilization off-road and condemned vehicles which indicates serious financial mismanagement, lack of oversight, and possible collusion.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit seeks justification besides conducting a thorough inquiry to identify those responsible for the recovery of the misappropriated funds.

**(PDP-73/AIR-02)**

### 15.5.32 Irregular payments made to non-active vendor - Rs 1.328 million

As per Rule 10(1) and (iv) of General Financial Rules, “Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money. Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of the community.”

During the audit of Home Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 1.328 million were made on account of furniture & fixtures and transport charges to M/s A.K. Baloch Engineering & Marketing. Audit scrutiny revealed that at the time of procurement and payment, the vendor was listed as non-active in the Active Taxpayer List (Sales Tax) of the Federal Board of Revenue. Despite the vendor’s non-active status, the

department proceeded with procurement and availed services, rendering the expenditure irregular and non-compliant with tax and procurement requirements.

Audit is of the view that procurement from a non-active sales tax vendor reflects failure to verify mandatory tax compliance, weak procurement controls, and disregard for Government policies, exposing public funds to tax non-compliance risk and potential loss of admissible input tax benefits.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. Management replied that the expenditure was incurred after fulfilling required formalities. The reply is not tenable, as no evidence was furnished to establish that the vendor was active on the Sales Tax Active Taxpayer List at the time of procurement, and compliance with formalities does not override the mandatory requirement of engaging tax-compliant vendors. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed on the officers who authorized procurement from a non-active vendor, justification and recovery be pursued where applicable, and strict verification of vendors' tax-active status be enforced prior to procurement to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-134/AIR-19)**

### 15.5.33 Misappropriation of government receipts - Rs 1.327 million

According to Treasury Rule 07, Section # (V) Payment of Government Moneys into the Public Account "Except as provided in order 8, all moneys received by Government servants in their capacity, other than moneys withdrawn from the public account under the provisions of Section VIII below, shall without undue delay be paid in full into a treasury or into the Bank and shall be included in the general balances of Government. Departmental receipts shall not be appropriate to meet departmental expenditure except with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

During the audit of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Traffic Licensing & Training Sindh Karachi for the Financial Years 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that the management of the office made unauthorized expenditure of Rs 1.327 million from the government receipts without any provision in the rules. As per detail, the office unauthorizedly maintained an account in Sindh Bank bearing No.PK47SIND0003023415321000 with the title "DIGP/Traffic Driving License Welfare Account". Various government receipts amounting to Rs 3.099 million, such

as rent from canteens, shops, cabins, etc. were deposited in the account. However, instead of depositing these receipts into the government treasury, an amount of Rs 1.327 million was unauthorizedly expended without any provision.

The Audit is of the view that rule clearly states that all government money shall, without any delay, be paid in full into the government treasury. Expenditure from government receipts constitutes gross misconduct, which needs to be recovered.

The matter was reported to the management in April, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matter along with recovery of the government amount.

**(PDP-77/AIR-01)**

### 15.5.34 Irregular expenditure on feeding /diet food through an ineligible vendor – Rs 1.100 million

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Senior Superintendent of Police Khairpur, for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 1.100 million was incurred on account of feeding/diet food charges through M/s Salah Brothers. Scrutiny of records revealed that the vendor (NTN #1538892-1) was registered with the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) only under the business activities of Manufacture of Furniture (Code#310000) and Manufacture of Other Textiles n.e.c. (Code#139900). The NTN classification did not cover diet/feeding services. Thus, the authenticity of the expenditure incurred through an ineligible vendor could not be ruled out. The details are as follows:

(Amount in Rupees)

| F.Y | Cost Center | GL Account | Head | Name of payee | Cheque No. | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023-24 | KX0019 | A03963 | Feeding Diet | M/S. SALAH BROTHERS | 5065827 | 366,750 |
| 2023-24 | KX0019 | A03963 | Feeding Diet | | 5174736 | 366,750 |
| 2023-24 | KX0019 | A03963 | Feeding Diet | | 5293328 | 366,750 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **1,100,250** |

Audit is of the view that engagement of a vendor not authorized for feeding/diet services reflects gross negligence in vendor verification, violation of procurement and taxation requirements, and weak internal controls, raising serious concerns regarding transparency, authenticity of services, and potential misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. Management replied that M/s Salah Brothers was registered as a government contractor for hardware, tools, machinery, accessories, and general order supply. The reply is not tenable, as registration for hardware or general supplies does not authorize the provision of feeding/diet food services, and no evidence was furnished to establish valid FBR registration or licensing for food-related activities at the time of procurement. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed on the officers who awarded feeding/diet work to an ineligible vendor, justification and recovery be pursued where applicable, and strict verification of vendor business scope and tax registration be ensured prior to procurement to prevent recurrence, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-136/AIR-09)**

### 15.5.35 Unauthorized retention of six vehicles by one officer - Rs 1.024 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order."

During the audit of Additional Inspector General of Police (Special Branch) Karachi for the Financial Year(s) 2020-21 to 2023-24, it was observed that six vehicles SPF-806, SPF-239, SPE-391, SPF-042, SPF-041 & SP-1363 are allotted to Additional

Inspector General of Police (Special Branch) during the period 2021-22 along-with POL of Rs 1.024 million. The said vehicles have been retained unauthorizedly.

Audit is of the view that the allotment of six vehicles to a single officer is a misuse of valuable and moveable asset, which indicates the prevalence of weak administrative and financial discipline in the department.

The matter was reported to the management in November 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires taking back of one vehicle under intimation to audit besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-78/AIR-12)**

### 15.5.36 Placement of excess inmates beyond the approved capacity

According to Article-84 of the Audit Code, it is an essential function of the audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order. It is thus not sufficient to see that sundry rules or orders have been observed but it is of equal importance to see that the broad principles of propriety are borne in mind not only by the DDO but by the sanctioning authority.

During the audit of SSP Central Prison, Hyderabad, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that the approved capacity of the Central Prison was 1,527 prisoners. However, the actual number typically ranges between 2,200 and 2,500, resulting in overcrowding. The Sindh Government and Home Department have not taken measures to expand the prison facilities; thus, the management was unable to provide a healthy living environment, which is their fundamental right because of the excessive number of prisoners.

Audit is of the view that overcrowding in the prison creates a highly congested and unhealthy environment, negatively affecting the well-being and rights of the prisoners. The lack of action to expand the facilities further exacerbates the living conditions and jeopardizes inmates' basic human rights.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, the DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends expanding the prison facilities to accommodate the growing number of prisoners and ensure a healthy living environment. Additionally, the relevant authorities should prioritize addressing overcrowding to uphold the prisoners' basic rights and well-being.

**(PDP-84/AIR-26)**

### 15.5.37 Poor Medical Care in Prison Healthcare Facilities

According to Article-84 of the Audit Code, it is an essential function of the audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order. It is thus not sufficient to see that sundry rules or orders have been observed but it is of equal importance to see that the broad principles of propriety are borne in mind not only by the DDO but by the sanctioning authority.

During the audit of SSP Central Prison, Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that cardiac diseases were the main cause of death for 15 out of 18 prison patients during the year 2023-24. However, it was observed that the prison hospital lacked a cardiologist, as well as an ECG and X-ray technicians to provide necessary cardiac care for the prisoners. Additionally, it was reported that the available ECG machine was partially functional, with a weak battery backup, rendering it inoperable during power outages.

Audit is of the view that the absence of specialized medical staff and malfunctioning equipment significantly compromised the ability to provide critical care, contributing to preventable deaths among prison patients.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, the DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends hiring specialized medical staff and ensuring proper functioning of medical equipment, including a reliable ECG machine, to improve patient care and prevent fatalities.

**(PDP-88/AIR-25)**

### 15.5.38 Provision of expired medicines to Prisoners

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of SSP Central Prison, Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed during the examination of the stock register for medicines received from the office of the I.G. Prisons Sindh, Karachi, that 38,000 Multin tablets, received on 25-03-2024, were left unissued at the close of the Financial Year (Page 65 of the stock register). The expiry date of these tablets was December 2024. However, 7,620 tablets were issued after their expiry, and 9,960 tablets were still listed in the balance as of 11-03-2025. This suggests that 7,620 expired tablets were used for prison patients, while the remaining 9,960 tablets were kept for further issuance, potentially putting patients at significant risk. Moreover, due to expiry of medicines, the government sustained a financial loss; however, the same could not be ascertained in exact monetary terms as the stock register lacks details of medicines, including price and name of manufacturer. Additionally, it was observed that large quantities of medicines were being received without requisitions. Many of these medicines either remained unissued or were issued in insufficient quantities. Substantial stock remained at the close of the Financial Year 2023-24. Some of these medicines are unissued till closure of the audit on 11-03-2025.

Audit is of the view that the unissued and expired medicines pose a significant health risk to prison patients, potentially compromising their treatment. Additionally, the excess stock and short shelf life of some medicines highlight inefficiencies in inventory management and procurement processes.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires to that the matter may be thoroughly investigated and responsibility may be fixed on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-90/AIR-23)**

### 15.5.39 Non-functioning of 20 machines out of 24 machines in the loom factory

According to Rule 151 of GFR Volume-I, states that "The head of an office or any other officer entrusted with stores of any kind should take special care for arranging for their safe custody, for keeping them in good and efficient condition and for protecting them from long, damage or deterioration. Suitable accommodation should be provided more particularly for valuable and combustible stores. He should maintain suitable accounts and 67 DAO/FSD inventories and prepare correct returns in respect of the stores in his charge with a view to preventing losses through theft, accident, fraud or otherwise and to making it possible at any time to check the actual balances with the book balances and the payment to suppliers, etc."

During the audit of SSP Central Prison, Hyderabad, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that 20 out of 24 power looms and 7 vehicles were marked as out of order/off-road. However, these machines and vehicles could not be made functional despite spending huge amounts, including Rs. 0.480 million paid to M/s Roshan Ali General Supplier for the repair of power loom machines vide Cheque No. 5307882 dated 08-05-2024.

Audit is of the view that due to non-taking serious steps to make the machines functional Govt. assets were placed at risk of total damage, which could result in wastage of Govt. funds.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends making of machines functional & periodical maintenance of machines be insured, besides fixing responsibility on person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-91/AIR-28)**

## Chapter - 16
## Human Rights Department

### 16.1 Introduction

Directorate of Human Rights was established in September 2008 with two divisional offices at Hyderabad and Sukkur. The aim is to address the issues related to human rights violations with full concentration. Composition of the Pakistani society especially in Sindh province is of heterogeneous nature where crime of different kinds takes place. During this period, the department has recorded about 22,202 registered complaints from overall Sindh which clearly show intensity of human right violations in Sindh. The case varies from the severity of cold blooded murder in the name of honor killing Karo Kari, Vani, Kidnapping, Sexual harassment, rape, children abuse, force marriage, acid thrown, burn cases, minority rights, child rights (child Labor, Domestic Labor, smuggling), human trafficking, property and family dispute, request for legal, financial and medical assistance. The mission of the human rights department, government of Sindh is to endeavor to ensure that the human rights of all people in the province fully realize and protect, in law, in policy and in practice. The department pursues its objectives vigorously and independently. It does its best to ensure that law and practice is in line with the highest international standards, measuring our law and practice against the standards set out in the constitution and in international human rights agreements. Directorate of Human Rights has been performing its duties with zeal, enthusiasm and sense of responsibilities since the beginning to get better result to provide Human Rights to deserving persons. In this regard, all possible efforts have been made at its level best to resolve the matter/cases reports against violation of Human Rights, which have been collected from newspapers, electronic media and persons who personally visited the office for resolving their problems. The Directorate of Human Rights along with two divisional offices in Sindh province at Hyderabad and Sukkur work smoothly and regularly on daily basis and the same reported/collected violation news/cases are forwarded by this office to concerned authorities for necessary action and asked for current position/action taken by them in the same connection.

### Vision & Mission

The mission of the human rights department, government of Sindh is to endeavor to ensure that the human rights of all people in the province fully realize and protect, in law, in policy and in practice. The department pursues its objectives vigorously and independently. It does its best to ensure that law and practice is in line

with the highest international standards, measuring our law and practice against the standards set out in the constitution and in international human rights agreements. Directorate of Human Rights has been performing its duties with zeal, enthusiasm and sense of responsibilities since the beginning to get better result to provide Human Rights to deserving persons. In this regard, all possible efforts have been made at its level best to resolve the matter/cases reports against violation of Human Rights, which have been collected from newspapers, electronic media and persons who personally visited the office for resolving their problems. The Directorate of Human Rights along with two divisional offices in Sindh province at Hyderabad and Sukkur work smoothly and regularly on daily basis and the same reported/collected violation news/cases are forwarded by this office to concerned authorities for necessary action and asked for current position/action taken by them in the same connection.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 01 | 01 | 229.981 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

## 16.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 730.077 | - | 73.378 | (73.378) | (268.397) | 461.680 | 274.868 | (186.812) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 186.812 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 16.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 51.449 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs Nil as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 51.449 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | - |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | - |

## 16.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

This department has been included in Audit Report 2020-21 first time.

## 16.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 16.5.1 Unauthorized implementation of MP Scale Policy – Rs 33.665 million

According to Clause 7(xv) of the Sindh Management Position Scales Policy, 2022 (Notification No. SOII(SGA&CD)6-32/2021 dated 29th December 2022), "The policy shall only be applicable on statutory bodies, including regulatory authorities and boards, in such cases, where recruitment rules or service regulations for such position have not been prescribed under the respective statutes. Statutory authorities and other authorities / organizations shall also be allowed to adopt the instant policy, with approval of the authority competent to do so, while remaining within their statutory mandate".

During the audit of Secretary, Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that appointments and subsequent extensions were granted under the MP Scale in the Treaty Implementation Cell (TIC). The MP Scale framework is not applicable to TIC, as TIC is an attached/subordinate office of the Secretariat and not a statutory body. Therefore, the application of MP Scales and the resultant salary expenditure of Rs 33.665 million stands irregular.

The SGA&CD, through its letter No. SO(GA)HRD/492/2022 dated 11-11-2024, explicitly clarified that TIC is an attached department of the Human Rights Department, that its budget is issued on a regular basis, and therefore implementation of the MP Scale Policy 2022 in TIC is invalid. Despite this clarification, MP appointments and extensions continued, and payments were made from the regular budget, in complete contravention of the prescribed service structure and financial controls. No corrective measures were taken, and MP allowances were not stopped. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Employee Name | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Jameel Hussain | 11,222,511 |
| 2. | Kiran Zubair | 11,222,511 |
| 3. | Lajwanti | 11,220,516 |
| **Total** | | **33,665,538** |

Audit is of the view that the implementation of the Sindh Management Position Scales Policy, 2022 in TIC being a subordinate office of the Secretariat, is unauthorized, rendering all related appointments, extensions, and expenditures irregular.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter may be investigated in detail, irregular appointments reviewed, and responsibility fixed on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-03/AIR-8)**

### 16.5.2 Unjustified payment under the Head 'Payment to Others for Services Rendered' – Rs 17.784 million

According to Government of Sindh, Finance Department letter No. FD/B&E-I/Appointment/2(363)/2013-14 dated 25th September 2013, no appointments may be made against unsanctioned posts or against sanctioned posts on a contingency basis without the specific approval of the Finance Department for each post. In case of exigency, services may be hired only for a specific task and time period against a vacant sanctioned post and subject to availability of funds under the object head "Payment for Services Rendered."

During the audit of Secretary, Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure of Rs 17.784 million was incurred from the head "A03919 – Payment to Others for Services Rendered." The expenditure could not be authenticated as record did not reflect any approval of the Finance Department for hiring contingent or contractual staff. The department also failed to provide evidence to establish whether any competitive hiring process was followed, nor was the total number of hired personnel made known to audit. Further, monthly attendance sheets, duly verified by the concerned supervisory officer, were not attached with the payment claims, leaving the legitimacy of the payments unverifiable.

Audit is of the view that making appointments on a contractual basis instead of filling sanctioned posts through regular recruitment, and without obtaining mandatory approval of the Finance Department, reflects weak administrative and financial controls.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends obtaining mandatory Finance Department approval for all hirings, ensuring recruitment through a transparent and competitive process, producing complete records, and fixing responsibility on those who authorized payments without observing prescribed formalities.

**(PDP-04/AIR-25)**

### 16.5.3 Non-compliance with mandatory provisions of Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010

According to Section 3(1) of Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010 "Every organization shall constitute an Inquiry Committee within thirty days of the enactment of this Act to inquire into complaints under this Act." Section 3(1) (Implied obligation): The organization must nominate a person (usually HR or admin head) to receive and process complaints. Section 11(1): "The Code of Conduct as specified in the Schedule shall be prominently displayed at the workplace." Section 11(2): "The employer shall ensure implementation of this Act and facilitate the Inquiry Committee as required under this Act." (While the Act doesn't explicitly mandate training, this section and Rule 13 of the relevant Rules require the employer to create an enabling environment which logically includes awareness.) Section 12: "Where the employer fails to comply with the provisions of this Act, the Ombudsman may direct the employer to do so and report compliance within a specified time."

During the audit of Secretary, Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the mandatory provisions of the Act were not implemented. The department neither constituted the statutory Inquiry Committee nor designated a focal person to receive and process harassment complaints. The Code of Conduct was not displayed at any location within the premises, nor was any evidence available to suggest that staff had been sensitized through awareness or orientation sessions regarding their rights and obligations under the law.

Audit is of the view that non-compliance with the statutory framework reflects institutional negligence and exposes employees, particularly women, to vulnerability in the absence of a legally required redressal mechanism. The lapse constitutes a violation of the statutory obligations placed upon the employer under the Act.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate constitution of the Inquiry Committee, designation of a focal person, and display of the Code of Conduct with staff training for compliance. Continued non-compliance may be reported to the Provincial Ombudsman under intimation to audit.

**(PDP-05/AIR-5)**

### 16.5.4 Unlawful retention of Official vehicles

According to Para 23 of the GFR Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

During audit of the Secretary, Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh for FY 2024-25, it was observed that two official vehicles Toyota Corolla GLI (1300cc, Model 2018, unregistered) and Suzuki Cultus (Reg. No. GS-248-B) were unlawfully retained by the former Secretary, Ms. Tehseen Fatima, even after cessation of her official duties w.e.f. 20-03-2025.

The unregistered Toyota Corolla GLI (Engine No. Z526753, Chassis No. NZE170R-4152424, procured on 29-08-2017) has remained unregistered with the Excise & Taxation Department to date. Management stated that the original documents were lost during office shifting, which reflects gross administrative negligence.

Audit is of the view that unauthorised retention of Government vehicles after relinquishment of official charge constitutes misuse of public property and reflects weak internal controls and lack of asset management. Non-registration of the vehicle for a prolonged period further exposes the Government to legal, financial, and security risks.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery of the unlawfully retained vehicles, registration of the unregistered vehicle, initiation of departmental inquiry to fix responsibility for loss of documents and delayed registration, and appropriate disciplinary and legal action against the persons at fault.

**(PDP-06/AIR-19)**

## Chapter - 17
## Information Department

### 17.1 Introduction

The department of Information and Archives was created for projection of Sindh Government activities, public relation and relations with press. The department is also responsible for checking/monitoring the regularity of publication of newspapers, periodicals, magazines and building up working relationship with television/broadcasting networks, including PTV, Private TV Channels and Radio Pakistan for publicity of Government activities in different spheres of social uplift.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 01 | 01 | 9,173.035 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 17.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10,021.951 | 968.068 | 332.595 | (332.595) | (524.785) | 10,465.234 | 10,203.407 | (261.828) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 261.828 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,100.000 | 750.000 | 7,819.488 | 7,069.488 |

Revenue estimates were reduced up to 32% in revised estimate. Actual receipts were 1043% of revised estimate.

## 17.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 2,237.061 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs Nil as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 135.617 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 47.534 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 155.221 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 1,888.117 |

## 17.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 33.3%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| **Total** | | **6** | **3** | **1** | **2** | **33.3** |

## 17.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 17.5.1 Non-production of Record - Rs 135.617 million

According to Section 14 (2) and (3) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Termsand Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001 "The officer in-charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with reasonable expedition." And "any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor-General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under Efficiency and Discipline Rules".

During the audit of Information Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Years 2023–24 and 2024-25, it was observed that management did not produce the auditable record despite repeated requisitions. Due to non-production of records, the accounts of Rs 135.617 million remained unaudited. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-17.

Audit is of the view that due to the non-production of the above record, the audit was unable to verify the propriety, legality, and transparency of the utilization of public funds, thereby seriously impairing the audit process and obstructing the constitutional mandate of the Auditor-General of Pakistan.

The matter was reported to the management during April to September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility for non-production of records be fixed, disciplinary action be initiated against the responsible officers under relevant rules, and strict compliance be ensured in future to facilitate effective audit scrutiny.

**(PDP-01&26)**

### 17.5.2 Irregular Appointments of Information Officers without SPSC – Rs 47.534 million

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rules, Vol-I, Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence

on the part of any other government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

During the audit of Director, Admin & Accounts, Information Department, Karachi, for the Financial Years 2019–20 to 2023–24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 47.534 million was incurred on the account of Pay and Allowances of officers who were appointed directly as Information Officers without routing the recruitment process through the Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC), in violation of the prescribed recruitment rules. However, the department failed to adhere to these rules and appointed officers through direct recruitment without approval or justification for bypassing the statutory recruiting agency. This not only rendered the appointments irregular but also compromised the principles of transparency, merit, and fairness in public sector recruitment. The irregular appointments reflect, serious lapses in internal controls and disregard for established recruitment procedures.

Audit is of the view that the appointments were made in violation of prescribed recruitment rules, resulting in irregular expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management in April, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility for making irregular direct appointments without recourse to the SPSC. Measures may be taken to ensure that all future appointments are made through transparent and competitive processes in compliance with applicable recruitment rules.

**(PDP-05/AIR-02)**

### 17.5.3 Splitting up of expenditure to avoid Tender – Rs 155.221 million

As per Rule 12 of SPPRA 2010, the procuring agency shall not split or package a procurement plan with the intention to shorten or facilitate the procurement process and approval mechanism, unless the procuring agency is satisfied that (a) block acquisition of goods, services or works will unnecessarily hold up available resources; (b) technical reasons indicate that splitting or packaging will improve the quality; the impact of weather, geographical spread on certain procurement particularly in case of works contract will affect its execution with regard to quality and delivery schedule.

During the audit of Information Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Year 2023–24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 155.221 million was incurred through splitting up of expenditure in order to avoid open tenders.

Thus, the government was deprived of the most competitive rates. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-17.

Audit is of the view that due to the procurement of various articles by splitting up of the expenditure to avoid open tenders, the authenticity of the expenditure could not be verified.

The matter was reported to the management during March and April, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault, besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-08)**

### 17.5.4 Irregular expenditure without Invitation of Tender – Rs 10.572 million

As per Rule 17 "Methods of Notification and Advertisement" of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 (1) Procurements over three hundred thousand rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. (2) The advertisement in the newspapers shall appear in at least three widely circulated leading dailies of English, Urdu and Sindhi languages".

During the audit of Directorate of Information, Hyderabad for the Financial Year (s) 2019-20 to 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 10.572 million was incurred on the procurement of various items under the Revenue Component of the ADP scheme without calling for an open tender.

Audit is of the view that failure to invite tender undermines the principles of transparency and competition in public spending.

The matter was reported to the management during March and April, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends strict adherence to SPPRA rules, besides inquiry into the matter for fixing responsibility on the person at fault.

**(PDP-17/AIR-03)**

### 17.5.5 Unjustified advertising campaigns – Rs 1,271.046 million

According to Rule-8 Para (iii) (a) of Advertisement Policy 2015 "Any Advertisement (TVC)/Documentary/ Ticker(s) Telefilms/ Moving Slides shall be issued to 12 (twelve) TV Channels/Cables/ Cinemas/ web Sites etc., keeping in view the target area and objective of the client department, after making proper media plan etc. on rotation basis, so that aims objectives of the campaign could be achieved".

During the audit of Secretary, Information Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 1,271.046 million was incurred on advertising campaigns by engaging an excessively large number of media channels, ranging from 44 to 60 per campaign, without documented justification, audience analysis, or assessment of viewership. No evidence was produced to demonstrate that advertising across such a wide and indiscriminate spread of channels resulted in better outreach or improved campaign outcomes. The department also lacked any mechanism to measure the effectiveness, impact, or comparative benefit of engaging a limited number of high-viewership channels versus a large number of less popular ones. Although subsequent advertisement policies allowed flexibility in the number of channels per release order, no rationale, survey, media analysis, or performance evaluation was available to justify the expansion from the prescribed benchmark of twelve channels to as many as sixty. The absence of such analysis raises serious concerns regarding the prudence of expenditure and the efficient use of public funds in a financially constrained province.

Further audit scrutiny revealed serious documentation and compliance gaps. CDs and broadcast records for campaigns such as Work for Sindh, Heatwave Awareness, and Journalists Review were not produced for several channels, including TV Today, LTN Family, PNN/AIK News, and NTN. Where CDs were produced, advertisements were found to be aired without identifiable program context, undermining verification of actual transmission. Additionally, release orders were issued without QR codes, and no advertisement register of media channels was maintained, weakening the audit trail and transparency.

It was also observed that prime transmission time was allocated to low-viewership and unpopular channels, resulting in unjustified payments amounting to Rs 45.858 million, without any recorded justification, comparative analysis, or approval rationale.

Audit is of the view that the dissemination of identical advertising content across an excessive number of channels, without measurable objectives, audience targeting, or performance evaluation, reflects exaggerated and inefficient expenditure, indicates undue favor to selected vendors, and exposes serious weaknesses in internal controls and media planning practices within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department justify the excessive channel selection, rationalize advertisement releases based on verified viewership and impact analysis, strictly enforce documentation and monitoring requirements, and review the advertisement policy to ensure economy, transparency, and value for public money.

**(PDP-31/AIR-07)**

### 17.5.6 Unjustified two times payment of same campaign through different agencies – Rs 301.079 million

According to Rule 10(1) and (iv) of General Financial Rules, "Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money. Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of the community".

During the audit of Secretary, Information Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 301.079 million was incurred on the same advertising campaign through two different advertising agencies. However, no reasons, comparative analysis, or approval rationale were provided to Audit to justify the engagement of multiple agencies for an identical campaign.

Moreover, copies of release orders, campaign execution details, and CDs evidencing the actual broadcast of the campaign through both agencies were not produced for audit scrutiny. In the absence of supporting documentation, verification of campaign execution could not be carried out, and the risk of double payment for a single campaign could not be ruled out. The incurrence of such a substantial expenditure on duplicate advertising activities, without demonstrable value addition or documented necessity, renders the expenditure unjustified and irregular.

Audit is of the view that payment for the same advertising campaign through multiple agencies, without documented justification, transparent approvals, or verifiable execution records, reflects weak financial discipline, poor planning, and ineffective internal controls, exposing public funds to the risk of duplication and misuse.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide complete justification along with release orders, broadcast evidence, and payment records, review the payments to rule out duplication, and strengthen controls to ensure that identical campaigns are not paid for multiple times through different agencies in future.

**(PDP-32/AIR-29)**

### 17.5.7 Unjustified Advertisement on Unregistered Media Channels – Rs 219.209 million

According to Sindh Govt. Advertising policy 2023 and 2024 section 6 & 7. Criteria for release of Advertisement, - The advertisements shall be issued to print and electronic media, digital/social media on the basis of viewership, quality, market assessment, rating/ ranking, surveys. (viii) Membership: Membership shall be from All Pakistan Newspapers Society (APNS), Sindh Newspapers Society (SNS) and/or Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors (CPNE) and/or Pakistan Broadcasters Association (PBA) in case of TV channels. (x) PEMRA: The Registration with PEMRA or any other relevant Federal or Provincial Regulatory Authority shall be mandatory for electronic media.

During the audit of Secretary, Information Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that advertisement payments amounting to Rs 219.209 million were made to media channels that were not registered with the Pakistan Broadcasters Association, in clear violation of the prescribed policy criteria. Analysis of records further revealed that a significant portion of these advertisements was released without formal requisitions from the concerned client departments, indicating weak planning and lack of demand-based advertising. Moreover, preference was given to a large number of unregistered and unpopular channels charging comparatively higher rates, without any documented assessment of viewership, outreach, or cost-effectiveness. The selection of such

channels, in the absence of policy-compliant eligibility and market justification, reflects undue favor and resulted in an unnecessary financial burden on the public exchequer.

Audit is of the view that release of advertisements to unregistered and low-impact media channels, without adherence to mandatory policy requirements, constitutes an irregular expenditure arising from weak administrative oversight and deficient internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide complete justification along with eligibility verification of the selected media channels, fix responsibility for violations of advertisement policy, and ensure that future advertisement releases strictly comply with registration, viewership, and transparency requirements to safeguard public funds.

**(PDP-33/AIR-01)**

### 17.5.8 Unjustified Advertisements through Unpopular Channels – Rs 96.783 million

According to Rule 10(1) and (iv) of General Financial Rules, "Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money. Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of the community."

During the audit of Secretary, Information Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that advertisement campaigns amounting to Rs 96.783 million were placed on television channels having low or nominal viewership. The selection of these channels was made without supporting audience data, viewership surveys, or any documented rationale demonstrating cost-effectiveness or outreach justification. In contrast, widely viewed channels with established audience reach were available, through which the intended public messages could have been conveyed more effectively and economically.

Audit further noted that advertisements were released to more than 40 to 50 channels simultaneously, without any assessment of incremental benefit or communication impact. In at least one case, the CD provided for the campaign titled "Digitalisation of Hydrant Operation" i.e. Generating QR Codes appeared to be self-edited, with visible duplication and screen overlap during playback, raising concerns regarding authenticity and quality control. Such deficiencies reflect poor planning, the absence of research-based media strategy, and ineffective monitoring of campaign execution.

Audit is of the view that the engagement of low-viewership channels without documented justification resulted in inefficient use of public funds and indicates weak financial discipline and internal controls within the department, with no demonstrable effectiveness of the expenditure incurred.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department justify the selection of channels, adopt research-based media planning linked to verified viewership data, strengthen monitoring and documentation mechanisms, and fix responsibility for expenditure incurred without demonstrable public value.

**(PDP-36/AIR-09)**

## Chapter - 18
## Investment Department

### 18.1 Introduction

Investment Department Sindh is has been established with broad-based responsibility of promotion of investment in all sectors of the economy of the province.

Sindh Board of Investment (SBI) was established in March 2009 with a responsibility of promotion of investment in all sectors of economy; facilitation of local and foreign investors for speedy materialization of their projects and to enhance Sindh's international competitiveness and contribute to economic and social development.

SBI assists companies and investors who intend to invest in Sindh as well as facilitates the implementation and operation of their projects. The wide range of services provided by SBI includes providing information on the opportunities for investment and facilitating companies that are looking for joint venture partners. SBI acts as a focal point of contact for prospective investors, both domestic and foreign. It provides all necessary information and assistance in coordinating with other Government departments/agencies.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 01 | 01 | 11,000.837 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | 01 | 01 | 395.166 | |

### 18.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,942.111 | 7,599.600 | 937.999 | (242.780) | (1,095.770) | 13,141.161 | 11,394.596 | (1,746.564) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 1,746.564 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 18.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 3,711.403 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs Nil million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 1,342.629 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 19.500 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | - |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 846.371 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 1,502.903 |

## 18.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

This department has been included in Audit Report 2020-21 for the first time.

## 18.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 18.5.1 Non-production of Record of Development Scheme - Rs 1,342.629 million

According to Section 14 (2) and (3) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001, (2) the officer in charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide records for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with reasonable expedition. (3) "Any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor-General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under Efficiency and Discipline Rules."

During the audit of the Secretary, Investment Department, Karachi, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 1,342.629 million was incurred from Cost Center KQ-6185 in the name of the Secretary, Investment Department. The funds were utilized by the Sindh Economic Zones Management Company (SEZMC) under the development scheme "Laying, Installation and Commissioning of 10 MGD and Backup Pumps for Provision of Water Connection at the Doorstep of Dhabeji Industrial Zone, District Thatta." However, the supporting vouchers and related records of the expenditure were not produced for audit despite repeated written and verbal requests, indicating non-compliance with audit requirements. The details are given below:

(Rs. in Million)

| Financial Year | Object Code | Description | Scheme Name | Budget | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024-25 | A12470-Others | KQ6185 - Secretary (Investment) | "Laying, Installation and Commissioning of 10 MGD and Backup Pumps for Provision of Water Connection at the Doorstep of Dhabeji Industrial Zone, District Thatta" | 1,671.227 | **1,342.629** |

Audit is of the view that non-production of supporting vouchers and relevant records constitutes a serious violation of financial transparency, indicating weak internal controls and raising the risk of irregular or unauthorized expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 31-12-2025, wherein the management replied that the Sindh Economic Zone Management Company is a Section 42 company, whose audit is conducted

annually by the DG Commercial Audit & Evaluation Office. It was further informed that the commercial audit of the ADP Scheme, namely "Laying, Installation and Commissioning of 10 MGD and Backup Pumps," was conducted for the financial year 2024–25 in November, 2025. The DAC directed the management to provide records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-01/AIR-25)**

### 18.5.2 Irregular appointment of Legal Specialist

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rule 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Competitive & Livable City Project of Karachi, Investment Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that Mr. Irfan Ahmed Maitlo was appointed as a Legal Specialist vide offer letter No. CLICK-SID/5(I)/01/ 2020/Vol-II/837-A, dated February 28, 2025. However, documentary evidence regarding the competitive selection process for the said appointment was not available on record. The absence of such documentation raises concerns regarding transparency, fairness, and compliance with prescribed recruitment procedures, which require appointments to be made through a merit-based competitive process.

The irregular appointment occurred due to weak governance and non-compliance with prescribed recruitment procedures by the management. The management failed to initiate and document a transparent, merit-based, competitive selection process, including advertisement of the position, shortlisting, evaluation, and approval by the competent authority.

Audit is of the view that the appointment of the Legal Specialist without evidence of a transparent selection process constitutes an irregularity and reflects weak internal controls in human resource management.

The matter was reported to management in September, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 11-12-2025 wherein the management stated that the post of Legal Specialist at CLICK-SID was initially filled by Ms. Fatima Saleem Butt (07-04-2023

to 06-04-2024). After her departure, the first alternate declined, and Mr. Irfan Ahmed Maitlo joined on 03-03-2025, following a meticulous, World Bank-compliant hiring process to meet urgent legal amendment needs. After deliberation, the DAC directed that the contract of Mr. Irfan Ahmed Maitlo, executed after a gap of about one year following the departure of the previous incumbent, was not in line with the practice in vogue and should be terminated. The DAC further directed that compliance be reported to audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-14/AIR-3/4.1.3)**

### 18.5.3 Doubtful payment regarding the World Economic Forum event at Davos - Rs 19.500 million

According to Rule 23 of the Sindh Financial Rules 2023, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Investment Department, Karachi, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the payment of Rs 19.500 million was made to M/s Al-Jannat Enterprises, a general order supplier, without following a competitive procurement process. The firm had no prior experience in organising international events, rendering the payment questionable. The funds were drawn for participation in the World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland, and the work was awarded directly without competition, in violation of the procurement rules. Furthermore, no official correspondence with the Swiss authorities was available on the record. The supplier's invoice was undated, and essential documentation such as a list of participants, invitation cards, agenda, activity plan, and evidence of the event, including photographs or media coverage, was missing. Moreover, the investment proposals intended for presentation at the event were also not found on record. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Cost Center | Cheque # | Vendor Name | Particulars | Bill No/ date | Sanction# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ2720 | 5706229/ 26.02.25 | Al Jannat Enterprises | World Economic Forum at Davos Switzerland w.e.f 21.01.25 to 24.01.25 | 6011/nil | Nil/ 16.01.25 | **19.500** |

Audit is of the view that weak financial control, lack of transparency, and non-observance of procurement procedures raise doubts regarding the authenticity of the expenditure and the legitimacy of the claimed event participation. The failure to produce verifiable evidence suggests the risk of misuse or diversion of public funds, which adversely affects accountability and governance.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 31-12-2025, wherein the management provided point-wise records in response to audit observations, confirming the invitation, invoice dates, finance approval, Chief Minister's participant approval, event agenda, photographs, and the Investment Department's proposal for the "Pakistan Business Summit, 2025" held in Davos. The DAC directed the Management to provide record for verification to Audit.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-03/AIR-06)**

### 18.5.4 Irregular expenditure on Consultancy services without inviting tender - Rs 13.897 million

According to Rule-12 of the SPPRA Rules 2010, "Procurement over three hundred thousand rupees to two million rupees shall be advertised on authority's website and in print media for open competitive bidding, so that economical rates may be obtained."

During the audit of Investment Department, Karachi, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, while scrutiny of the record of Grant-in-Aid funds released to the Education City Project, it was observed that an amount of Rs 13.897 million was paid to M/s NESPAK for consultancy services without inviting open tenders. As a result, the government was deprived of the benefits of competition and could not ensure the most economical rates. Furthermore, the detailed design in support of the consultancy bill was not available on record, and a payment of Rs 2.799 million was made for the supervision of the master plan of a private university without valid justification. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cheque # | Name of Payee | Name of Work | Particulars | Bill Amount | Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50236446/ 22.01.25 | M/s NESPAK Consulting Pvt | IT Consultancy | 20% design fee Submission of detailed design of IT infrastructure based on smart city & safe city concept with estimation of development | 11,097,300 | 8,715,368 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cheque # | Name of Payee | Name of Work | Particulars | Bill Amount | Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52244199/ 07.05.25 | M/s NESPAK Consulting Pvt | Against Structure & MEP design Supervision | Structure & MEP drawing design and supervision of construction of building master plan of Habib university | 2,799,996 | 2,337,390 |
| | **Total** | | | **13,897,296** | **11,052,758** |

Audit is of the view that the lapse occurred due to weak internal controls and non-compliance with SPPRA Rules, resulting in mis-procurement and lack of transparency in the utilization of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 31-12-2025, wherein the management clarified that NESPAK was hired as an IT sub-consultant for the Education City Project under a Board-approved repeat-order clause, with payments made directly to avoid double taxation. The consultancy for Master Plan evaluation was funded by stakeholders, not public funds, so SPPRA rules were not applicable. The DAC directed the Management to provide record for verification to Audit.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-04/AIR-37)**

### 18.5.5 Irregular Enhancement of Contract Value by 68% without Retendering – Rs 8.434 million

According to Clause 10.1 of the World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers 2023, for contracts subject to prior review, the Borrower shall seek the Bank's no objection before agreeing to: a. an extension of the stipulated time for execution of a contract that has an impact on the planned completion of the project; b. any material modification of the scope of the Works, Goods, Non-consulting services or Consulting Services, or other significant changes to the terms and conditions of the contract; c. any variation order or contract amendment (except in cases of extreme urgency), including due to extension of time, that singly or combined with all previous variation orders or amendments, increases the original contract amount by more than 15% (fifteen percent).

During the audit of Competitive & Livable City of Karachi (CLICK), Investment Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the work Inception Report of Digital Marketing of S-BOSS

was originally awarded to M/s. Connect Marketing Communications (Pvt.) Ltd. for Rs 12.355 million. Subsequently, the same contract was renewed/enhanced to Rs 20.789 million, increasing to Rs 8.434 million (68% of the original contract amount).

The irregular enhancement of the contract occurred due to weak contract management and non-compliance with prescribed procurement rules. The management renewed and enhanced the contract without conducting a fresh competitive bidding process or obtaining proper justification and approval from the competent authority.

Audit is of the view that this significant increase was made without inviting fresh tenders or conducting competitive bidding, which constitutes a material modification under World Bank Procurement.

The matter was reported to management in September, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 11-12-2025. Management stated that the contract with M/s Connect Marketing Communications was enhanced to ensure continuity during the launch of S-BOSS, and claimed that the World Bank was informed and had issued a No-Objection Letter (NOL). However, the reply is not supported by documentary evidence, as no NOL, correspondence with the World Bank, or revised contract/addendum was provided to audit.

The DAC directed management to submit a revised reply with proper justification for enhancement without re-tendering, citing the relevant rule/regulation and including the World Bank's input. However, no such record was produced to audit for verification up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-17/AIR-12/4.3.5)**

### 18.5.6 Irregular retention of Government funds – Rs 1,486.149 million

According to Rule 290 of Treasury Rules Vol – I, "No money shall be drawn from Government Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget."

During the audit of Investment Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, the Grant-in-Aid funds released for the Education City

Project revealed that an amount of Rs 1,486.149 million stood retained in the DDO account at the close of the financial year as of June 30, 2025. The funds were neither disbursed to the intended beneficiaries nor surrendered back to the Government. This reflects non-compliance with treasury rules and shows that funds were drawn without an immediate requirement, contrary to financial discipline. The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Bank Account No | Title of account | Name of Bank | Closing balance as on 30.06.2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0003326246571000 | Education City Project | Sindh Bank limited, Admn Society Branch, Karachi | 1,486,149,889 |

Audit is of the view that the irregular retention occurred due to weak financial oversight and lack of monitoring of grant utilization, resulting in violation of prescribed treasury regulations and leading to blockage of public funds that should have been either utilized for the intended purpose or returned to the Government exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 31-12-2025, wherein the management stated that Rs. 1,390 million was released by the Finance Department under Grant-in-Aid for the Education City Project, with strict financial controls and accountability, and the non-lapsable funds remain available for approved Phase-I payments to consultants, advisors, and contractors. The DAC directed the management to provide record for verification to Audit.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-06/AIR-27)**

### 18.5.7 Excess payment to Contractors – Rs 352.805 million

According to SPPRA Guidelines 5.4 (2) (iii) Rates for enhanced quantities are decided as under:-(a) variations in quantities upto15% of the total contract price are to be executed by the contractor at the original contract rates. (b) when total cost of executed work exceeds 15% of total contract price (stated in letter of acceptance) then rates of those quantities are decided by clauses of the contract agreement as mentioned below:-(I) (Large Works Civil. Costing more than 50.0 million) On the submission of final bill, then valuation of variations (exceeding 15 percent) is done as per Clauses of contact agreement. (II) (Small Works Civil. Costing up to 50.0 million) if the final quantity of the work done differs from the quantity in the Bill of Quantities for the particular item by more than 25 percent, provided the change affects by more than one percent of the Initial Contract Price, the Project Manager/Engineer shall adjust the rate to allow for the change as per Clauses of contact agreement. (It shall, however, be

ensured that the initial contact cost does not exceed by more than 15 percent. (b) if the initial contact cost is exceeded by more than 15 percent, then valuation of variations for quantities and items exceeding 15 percent is done as per the clauses of the contract agreement.

During the audit of Investment Department, Karachi, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, while scrutiny of the record of Grant-in-Aid funds released to the Education City Project, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 295.875 million was incurred on the account of execution of items of works exceeding 30% of the quantities provided in the approved estimate. The excess payments were made to the contractors without justification or approval of the competent authority, resulting in an unjustified increase in the cost of works. This indicates that either the original estimates were not prepared on a factual basis or that undue financial benefit was extended to the contractors through the execution of excess quantities.

Moreover, the payments amounting to Rs 56.930 million were made to the contractor for the execution of extra items of work that were not part of the approved estimate or bid. The execution of these extra items indicated poor planning, defective preparation of estimates, and cost overrun, leading to the execution of works without proper competition and extending undue favor to the contractor. In addition to that, the required rate analysis for these extra items was not approved by the competent authority.

Audit is of the view that irregular payments occurred due to inadequate contract administration, weak internal controls, and failure to adhere to prescribed procurement and contract variation procedures. This resulted in unjustified escalation in project costs, non-transparent expenditure, and extended undue financial benefit to the contractors at the expense of public funds.

The irregularity was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 31-12-2025 wherein the management clarified that all contractor payments were made as Interim Payment Certificates (IPCs) under PEC/FIDIC rules, subject to consultant verification and final adjustment. No extra payments beyond the contract were made, and any variations or scope changes require Board approval and finalization under FIDIC and SPPRA rules. The DAC directed the management to provide record for verification to Audit.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-10/AIR-29&34)**

### 18.5.8 Irregular payment of Mobilisation Advance - Rs 290.261 million

According to Procurement regulations (works) as per Para-9.3 (2) Advance Payments: Financial assistance is given to the contractor to enable him to overcome financial encumbrances and shall be made available (b) Mobilisation Advance: Mobilisation advance is extended to the contractors, up to 10% of contract cost stated in the letter of acceptance, usually for the projects worth Rupees 2.5 million and above to enable them to make initial arrangements for starting work. Mobilisation advance is allowed on the contracts where contract conditions provide for the same, or the authority competent to accepting tender can allow the mobilisation advance on the works.

During the audit of Investment Department, Karachi, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, while scrutiny of the record of Grant-in-Aid funds released to the Education City Project, it was observed that the payment of Rs 290.261 million on account of mobilization advance was made to the contractor against the bank guarantee to be expired on 02-07-2025. However, mobilization advance released to the contractor remains unrecovered to date, evidently indicating that no physical progress has commenced at the site. Additionally, the bank guarantee furnished by the contractor has expired and has not been renewed, thereby resulting in the absence of the mandatory financial security required under the contract. This constitutes a clear violation of contractual terms and exposes the department to undue financial risk. The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Cheque # | Date | Name of Payee | Name of Work | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 50236441 | 13/01/2025 | M/S. JN & Co | Mobilisation Advance | 145,480,718 |
| 2 | 50236455 | 22/01/2025 | M/S. JN &Co | Mobilisation Advance | 145,480,718 |
| **Total** | | | | | **290,961,436** |

Audit is of the view that non-availability of a valid bank guarantee and non-recovery of mobilisation advance reflect weak contract management and internal controls, resulting in undue financial favour to the contractor and risk to public funds.

The irregularity was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 31-12-2025 wherein the management stated that 10% mobilization advance was paid to JN&CO under SPPRA Section 14.2, backed by a verified bank guarantee, and will be recovered in installments from RA bills or the final bill as per SPPRA and PEC rules. The DAC directed the management to provide record for verification to Audit.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-11/AIR-30)**

### 18.5.9 Non-imposition of Liquidated Damages - Rs 180.974 million

According to Para-10.3(c) of SPPRA Procurement Regulations Works "Liquidated damages shall be deducted from the contract amount for every day or part of a day, which will elapse between the dates on which the prescribed time expired and the date the work is completed at the rate specified in the contract agreement. The amount of the liquidated damages for each day of delay in completion of the whole of the works, or if applicable for any section thereof, shall be a sum equal to 05 to 10 % (it is to be mentioned in the agreement) of the estimated cost of the works divided by one fourth of the number of days specified as completion time."

During the audit of Investment Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, scrutiny of the Grant-in-Aid funds released to the Project Director, Education City Project, revealed that costing to Rs 1,809.741 million remained incomplete within the stipulated period. As per Clause 2 of the contract agreement, liquidated damages amounting to Rs 180.974 million were liable to be imposed for delay in execution of works; however, no such penalty was imposed. The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cheque # | Name of Payee | St: date of Start | St: date of Completion | Actual date of completion | Contract cost | Penalty |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52244226/ 11.06.25, 8th IPC bill | Badar Engineering Works - Const: of Administrative Enclave (Office building, Auditorium, Staff building and Ext; Dev-Package-I) | 09.06.2023 | 09.12.2024 | WIP | 1,809,741,153 | 180,974,115 |

Audit is of the view that irregularity arose due to weak monitoring and lack of enforcement of contractual terms, which compromised the financial interest of the Government and discouraged the timely completion of works.

The irregularity was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 31-12-2025 wherein the management stated that the Education City Board approved an extension of the Admin Enclave project timeline in April 2024, following a consultant's request due to design changes and increased work scope. The DAC directed the management to provide record for verification to Audit.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-12/AIR-33)**

### 18.5.10 Excess execution of work over the sanctioned estimate – Rs 16.754 million

According to Para-69 of CPWD, "A revised estimate must be prepared when the sanctioned estimate is likely to be exceeded by more than 5%".

During the audit of Investment Department, Karachi, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, while scrutiny of the record of Grant-in-Aid funds released to the Education City Project, it was observed that an excess payment of Rs 16.754 million was made to the contractor beyond the sanctioned estimates without obtaining a revised approval from the competent authority. This reflects that the work was either not planned accurately at the time of estimate preparation or was allowed to exceed the sanctioned scope without obtaining mandatory approval. The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cheque# | Name of Payee | Name of work | Item of work | Amount paid | BoQ | Excess amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52244226/ 11.06.25 | Badar Engineering Works - 8th IPC | Const: of Administrative Enclave (Office building, Auditorium, Staff building and Ext; Dev-Package-I) | Staff Building | 46,297,497 | 29,543,110 | **16,754,387** |

Audit is of the view that the lapse occurred due to weak financial oversight and non-adherence to prescribed procedural requirements, resulting in irregular expenditure and compromising transparency in financial management.

The irregularity was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 31-12-2025 wherein the management stated that all contractor payments were made as Interim Payment Certificates (IPCs) for measured, engineer-certified work under PEC/FIDIC rules. No extra payments were made beyond the contract, and any variations or scope changes require Board approval and are finalized in the Final Bill as per FIDIC and SPPRA rules. The DAC directed the management to provide record for verification to Audit.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-13/AIR-36)**

## Chapter - 19
## Labour & Human Resources Department

### 19.1 Introduction

The Labour & Human Resources Department consists of following attached departments:

i. Labour Department headed by Secretary Labour,
ii. Labour Appellate Tribunal headed by Chairman,
iii. Minimum Wages Board headed by Chairman,
iv. Manpower & Training Department headed by Director,
v. Sindh Employees Social Security Institutions headed by Commissioner,
vi. Inspectorate of Mines headed by Chief Inspector

The main role of the Department is managing:

1. All matters relating to labour in general, including
   a. Welfare and conditions of labour (including mine labour)
   b. Labour Laws;
   c. Labour Courts
   d. Social Security; and
2. Employment Exchanges (Provincial Liabilities only); and managing
3. Minimum Wages Board; lastly,
4. Rehabilitation and employment of demobilized personnel.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 01 | 01 | 9,589.784 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

## 19.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,894.621 | 0.007 | 443.887 | (443.887) | (591.668) | 1,302.960 | 1,133.763 | (169.196) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 169.196 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20.000 | 25.000 | 8.724 | (16.276) |

Revenue estimates were increased up to 25% in revised estimate. Actual receipts were 35% of revised estimate.

## 19.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 2,176.642 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 112.302 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 79.150 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 87.638 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | - |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 2,009.854 |

## 19.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance with the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 25%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 25 |
| **Total** | | **11** | **4** | **1** | **3** | **25** |

Note: Audit Reports of the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 were not discussed in PAC.

## 19.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 19.5.1 Non-production of record – Rs 79.150 million

According to Section 14(2) & (3) of the Auditor General's (Functions, Powers & Terms & Conditions of the Service) Ordinance, 2001, states that; (3) The officer in charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with request for information in as complete a form as possible and with responsible expedition. (4) Any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor General regarding the inspection of accounts shall be subjected to disciplinary action under efficiency and discipline rules.

During audit of the Workers Welfare Board Sindh, Karachi, Labour & Human Resources Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that a substantial expenditure of Rs 79.150 million was incurred on account of medical charges; however, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/s Liaquat National Hospital and other associated hospitals record was not available on record. Moreover, no comparative cost analysis was carried out to assess whether providing health insurance facilities to employees would have been a more economical option.

Audit is of the view that incurring medical expenditure without proper cost analysis and supporting agreements reflects weak internal controls and ineffective financial management within the organization. Consequently, the possibility of excess or avoidable expenditure cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. In reply, the management stated that copies of the MoUs executed with Liaquat National Hospital (LNH) and other hospitals were enclosed for ready reference. It was further informed that the Board, in its 33rd meeting held on 04-08-2025, approved initiation of the process for providing Health Insurance facilities to the employees of the Workers Welfare Board Sindh, in accordance with the relevant Government of Sindh rules. The reply is not tenable as no record was provided in support of its claim. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification, along with the requisite supporting record, besides taking remedial steps.

**(PDP-1/AIR-31)**

### 19.5.2 Loss due to Ineffective Legal Pursuance and Non-Investment of Court-Deposited Funds

According to Rule 41 & 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, "It is the duty of the controlling officer to see that all sums due to Government are regularly and promptly assessed, realized and credited to public account and the amount collected into the treasury or otherwise accounted for and compare them with the statement of recovery furnished by the Accountant General to see that the amount reported as collected have been duly credited in the public account".

During the audit of Workers Welfare Board Sindh, Karachi, Labour and Human Resources Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the management failed to effectively pursue a large number of cases pending against industrial establishments regarding non-payment of dues since 2016, involving an amount of Rs 25,360.170 million. These amounts remain deposited with the Nazir of the Honorable Courts for several years. Had the matters been properly pursued and timely judicial orders obtained, these funds could have been released and invested in Term Deposit Receipts (TDRs) or other profit-bearing savings instruments, thereby generating substantial income for the Government instead of remaining idle. The prolonged blockage of funds indicates serious negligence and extremely weak follow-up by the legal wing of the department.

Audit is of the view that ineffective legal pursuance and failure to secure timely financial orders not only resulted in blockage of huge government funds but also caused loss of potential revenue due to non-investment, reflecting grave financial mismanagement and lack of accountability.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. In reply, the management stated that the cases were being pursued through the Board's legal counsel and that disposal of such matters usually takes time. It was further stated that efforts were being made to file urgency applications. The reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence regarding case progress, status reports, or copies of urgency applications was provided to audit. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate review of all pending court cases, submission of documentary evidence of follow-up, obtaining of early disposal orders, securing release of funds, and their placement into profit-bearing government investment

instruments. Responsibility should also be fixed on the officers responsible for weak legal monitoring and financial loss to the Government.

**(PDP-2/AIR-05)**

### 19.5.3 Loss to the institution due to non-recovery of Workers Profit Participatory Fund

According to Notification No. SRB-3-4/11/2021, dated 31st May, 2021.--In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 5(4) of the Sindh Companies Profits (Workers' Participation) Act, 2015 (Sindh Act No. XVIII of 2016) read with Section 15 of the Sindh Workers Welfare Fund Act, 2014, (Sindh Act No. XXXIII of 2015) also read with Section 45 of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 (Sindh Act No. XII of 2011), the Government is pleased to exempt the amount of penalty prescribed under Section 5(1) of the Sindh Companies Profits (Workers' Participation) Act, 2015 (Sindh Act No. XVIII of 2016) and interest as per Paragraph 2 of the scheme of the 2015-Act and penalties or default surcharge established under Sections 43 and 44 of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011, read with Section 15 of the 2014-Act provided that the leftover amount of contribution of Sindh Workers' Participation Fund outstanding and the following amounts of the penalties/interest/default surcharge thereon are deposited in the prescribed manner in Sindh Government's head of account "G-06316" during the periods as specified below:--

(a) the leftover amount of contribution of the outstanding Sindh Workers' Participation Fund as on the 31st May, 2021, along with 0% of the amount of penalty/interest/default surcharge thereon if deposited during the period from 1st June, 2021 to 18th June 2021; and

(b) the leftover amount of contribution of outstanding Sindh Workers' Participation Fund as on the 31st May, 2021, along with 5% of the amount of penalty/interest/default surcharge thereon if deposited during the period from 19th June, 2021 to 30th June, 2021.

During the audit of Workers Welfare Board Sindh, Karachi, Labour and Human Resources Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the Workers Profit Participatory Fund @ 5% of the profit of each establishment unit, amounting to Rs 21,904.32 million, was not collected/received by WWB since its establishment. The stance of the audit was accepted by the management during audit.

Audit is of the view that the non-recovery depicts weak internal controls prevail in the formation. Hence, a loss was sustained by the institution.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. In reply, the management stated that the issue had already been taken up by the department and that the process of recovery was underway. It was further informed that correspondence had been initiated with the concerned departments to obtain updated information regarding the collection of Workers Welfare Board funds. The reply is not tenable as no documentary evidence of actual recovery was produced to audit, except a letter addressed to the Finance Department for release of the outstanding SWWF amount of Rs12,582.146 million. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends an inquiry into the matter besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-3/AIR-02)**

### 19.5.4 Lack of action against fraudulent payment of Welfare grant – Rs 1,985.190 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any other loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Workers Welfare Board Sindh, Karachi, Labour and Human Resources Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed during the special audit that a fraud amounting to Rs 1,985.190 million was detected through a departmental inquiry dated 06.04.2023. However, no action was taken against the defaulters. The details are given below:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of District | Nature of Grant | No. of grants | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Karachi | Marriage Grants | 1697 | 169.640 |
| 2 | Hyderabad | | 383 | 38.300 |
| 3 | Larkana | | 2700 | 270.000 |
| 4 | Sukkur | | 2517 | 267.300 |
| 5 | Karachi | Death Grants | 904 | 450.350 |
| 6 | Hyderabad | | 266 | 132.600 |
| 7 | Larkana | | 699 | 348.800 |
| 8 | Sukkur | | 618 | 308.200 |
| **Total** | | | **9784** | **1,985.190** |

Audit is of the view that failure to take action against the defaulters despite prior detection of the fraud and its reporting in earlier audits reflects serious negligence and weak internal control.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. The management stated that the case referred to the Anti-Corruption Establishment was sub judice, as the inquiry report had been suspended by the Hon'ble High Court of Sindh, Karachi. It was further informed that a software-based management system integrated with NADRA, an official website, and revised SOPs were under process for improved scrutiny. The reply is not tenable as no documentary evidence regarding the court proceedings or implementation of proposed reforms was produced. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry for non-taking action against the quarter concerned, along with recovery may be made.

**(PDP-11/AIR-01)**

### 19.5.5 Short recovery of outstanding dues - Rs 87.638 million

According to Rule 41 & 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, "It is the duty of the controlling officer to see that all sums due to Government are regularly and promptly assessed, realized and credited to public account and the amount collected into the treasury or otherwise accounted for and compare them with the statement of recovery furnished by the Accountant General to see that the amount reported as collected have been duly credited in the public account".

During the audit of Workers Welfare Board Sindh, Karachi, Labour and Human Resources Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that outstanding dues amounting to Rs 87.638 million were not recovered from the allottees of houses and flats (as per the information provided by the Recovery Section). The details are given below:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of L/Colony | Total No. of house holds | Rate of flat | Amount due | Recovered | Outstanding Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New Labour Square SITE, Karachi | 352 | 133,000 | 46.816 | 22.863 | 23.953 |
| 2 | Labour Square Landhi | 490 | 162,000 | 79.380 | 15.695 | 63.685 |
| **Total** | | | | **126.196** | **38.558** | **87.638** |

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of such a huge amount over a long period reflects gross negligence, weak internal controls, ineffective monitoring, and failure of management to safeguard government revenue, which resulted in a clear financial loss to the institution.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. In reply, the management stated that before the audit observation, letters had already been issued to the defaulters. It was further informed that the matter had also been reported to the Chief Executive Officer, Workers Welfare Board Sindh, with a request to take strict action against the defaulters. The reply is not tenable, as mere issuance of letters does not absolve the management of its responsibility of recovery. No evidence of actual recovery, coercive action, or orders of the competent authority was provided. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery of outstanding dues, fixing of responsibility for weak recoveries, strengthening of recovery mechanism, and submission of documentary evidence of recovery.

**(PDP-8/AIR-07)**

### 19.5.6 Non-recovery of outstanding fees from the students - Rs 24.664 million

According to Rule 41 & 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, "It is the duty of the controlling officer to see that all sums due to Government are regularly and promptly assessed, realized and credited to public account and the amount collected into the treasury or otherwise accounted for and compare them with the statement of recovery furnished by the Accountant General to see that the amount reported as collected have been duly credited in the public account".

During the audit of Workers Welfare Board Sindh, Karachi, Labour and Human Resources Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that outstanding tuition fees amounting to Rs 24.664 million were due from students. However, the same had not been recovered as per the statement provided by the Education Section.

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of outstanding dues reflects poor financial management, lack of effective follow-up, and weak internal controls within the institution. Consequently, this negligence resulted in a financial loss to the institution.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025. Management claimed that the outstanding amount was revised from Rs 24.664 million to Rs 5.460 million after recalculation and that action had been initiated against the concerned official, with letters issued to schools. However, the reply is not tenable as no verified reconciliation, confirmations from schools, or evidence of recovery were provided. Despite written requests, the DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification and recovery, besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-9/AIR-08)**

### 19.5.7 Non-appointment of the Scrutiny Committee for financial & other matters of the Industrial Establishment

According to Clause 6(2) of WWB Act 2014, Government may appoint one or more committees in the province and, where it appoints more than one committee, shall specify the area or class of industrial establishments in relation to which each such committee shall perform its functions. (5) The committee shall submit its recommendations to the Government, (6) The committee shall have power to ask any industrial establishment to furnish such information, as it may consider necessary for the performance of its functions under subsection (4). (7) If an industrial establishment fails to furnish the required information under sub-section (6), the committee shall make its recommendations under sub-section (4) to the Sindh Revenue Board on the basis of such information as may be available to it.

During the audit of Workers Welfare Board, Sindh, Karachi, Labour and Human Resources Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the Government did not constitute the prescribed committee to ensure proper revenue collection from the industrial establishments. The formation of such a committee is essential for effective coordination among the Board, SRB, and the industrial units, and for ensuring recovery from the defaulters.

Audit is of the view that failure to establish the committee as required under the Act reflects non-compliance and weak oversight, which is critical for safeguarding the department's revenue.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. In response, the management stated that the case would be placed before the Board of Governors for consideration. The reply, however, is not tenable as the required Scrutiny Committee was not constituted in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the formulation of said committee for compliance with the Act with immediate effect to ensure proper collection of revenue.

**(PDP-15/AIR-34)**

## Chapter - 20
## Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Criminal Prosecution Department

### 20.1 Introduction

The Law Department is an advisory department for all the Departments of Government of Sindh. The main functions of the Law Department are to defend Government functionaries of the Province of Sindh in the cases filed for and against them before the Lower as well as Superior Courts.

Ministry of Law is the oldest limb of the Government of Pakistan dating back to 1833 when the Charter Act 1833 enacted by the British Parliament. The said Act vested for the first-time legislative power in a single authority, namely the Governor General in Council. By virtue of this authority and the authority vested under him under Section 22 of the Pakistan Councils Act 1861 the Governor General in Council enacted laws for the country from 1834 to 1920.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 06 | 03 | 2,915.275 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 20.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26,787.530 | 1,027.628 | 6,986.229 | (6,967.601) | (1,830.799) | 26,002.986 | 24,660.024 | (1,342.963) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 1,342.963 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 400.000 | 200.000 | 162.559 | (37.441) |

Revenue estimates were reduced upto 50% in revised estimate. Actual receipt was 81% of revised estimate.

## 20.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 384.807 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs Nil as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | - |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 9.144 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 375.663 |

## 20.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 34.15%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 13 | 07 | 1 | 06 | 14.28 |
| 14 | 2019-20 | 46 | 46 | 23 | 23 | 50.00 |
| 15 | 2020-21 | 20 | 20 | 3 | 17 | 15.00 |
| **Total** | | **94** | **82** | **28** | **54** | **34.15** |

## 20.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 20.5.1 Irregular expenditure by way of splitting – Rs 9.144 million

According to Rule 12 of SPPRA 2010, the procuring agency shall not split or package a procurement plan with the intention to shorten or facilitate the procurement process and approval mechanism, unless the procuring agency is satisfied that (a) block acquisition of goods, services or works will unnecessarily hold up available resources; (b) technical reasons indicate that splitting or packaging will improve the quality; (c) the impact of weather, geographical spread on certain procurement particularly in case of works contract will affect its execution with regard to quality and delivery schedule:

According to Rule 17 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules, 2010, "Procurements over five hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement in the newspapers shall appear in at least three widely circulated leading dailies of English, Urdu and Sindhi languages".

During the audit of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Criminal Prosecution Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Years from 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 9.144 million was incurred without invitation of open tenders. The details are given below:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District and Sessions Court, Hyderabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 03 | Purchase of Computer and other IT Equipment | 6.468 |
| 2 | Advocate General Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 23 | Purchase of stationery items | 2.676 |
| **Total** | | | | | **9.144** |

Audit is of the view that financial propriety and probity against the expenditure was not authenticated. Further, due to non-invitation of tender, the government was deprived of the most competitive rates.

The matter was reported to the management during July to September, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 06-01-2026, wherein the management clarified that Rs. 6.468 million was spent on IT equipment through a procurement committee following SPPRA 2010 rules, and Rs. 2.676 million was released for stationery procurement via

quotations below Rs. 300,000, all in compliance with SPPRA rules. DAC directed the management to provide records to audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-25)**

### 20.5.2 Irregular payment through DDO account – Rs 357.810 million

According to Rule 5(1-C) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023 "Payment to vendors other than the Government servants shall be made by direct credit to their respective bank accounts as far as possible or by vendor cheque issued by the accounts officer. The accounts office shall allocate a 'vendor number' to the suppliers based on the data provided by the Drawing and Disbursing officer.

During the audit of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Criminal Prosecution Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2011-12 to 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 357.810 million was drawn through DDO payments against the various heads of account instead of direct crediting in favor of the actual payee/vendor. The details are at Annex-1 of Chapter-20.

Audit is of the view that making payment through the DDO account may suggest weak internal controls and should be avoided at any cost to ensure transparency.

The matter was reported to the management during March to September, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 06-01-2026, wherein the management explained that DDO account payments were reimbursements for POL charges and daily expenses of judicial officers (2011–2024). The DAC directed discontinuation of this practice and recommended issuing PSO cards via the Finance Department for a permanent solution.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-11&27)**

### 20.5.3 Unauthorized retention of funds in DDO bank account – Rs 17.853 million

According to Rule 290 of Treasury Rules Volume I, "No money shall be drawn from Government Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget". According to APPM at 3.3.12.6, all anticipated savings must be surrendered to the Government immediately as they are foreseen but no later than 15th

May each year. Savings from funds provided after 15th May must be surrendered no later than 30th June. Stringent controls should be exercised in the spending of all potential or actual savings.

During the audit of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Criminal Prosecution Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 17.853 million was kept into DDO bank account. The unauthorized retention was made to avoid a lapse of funds. The details are given below:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Criminal Prosecution Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 03 | 8.746 |
| 2 | District and Sessions Court Hyderabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 06 | 7.837 |
| 3 | Advocate General Sindh, Karachi, | 2024-25 | 24 | 1.270 |
| **Total** | | | | **17.853** |

Audit is of the view that unauthorized retention of funds in an account is a serious financial lapse that deprives other government departments and functionaries which are earnestly in need of funds.

The matter was reported to the management during March to September, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 06-01-2026, wherein the management replied that the justification was amply provided about retaining the granted funds beyond the closure of financial year so as to keep on the official affairs operational in view of late release/receipt of the next grant, yet the audit recommendations/directions have been noted carefully and will be strived to be acted upon in future. DAC directed the management to provide relevant record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-28)**

### 20.5.4 Unjustified delay in Disposal of Court Cases

According to Article 09 of the Constitution of Pakistan, "No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law," the justice system must function in a manner that protects lawful rights and ensures timely, credible prosecution. Moreover, Article 37(d) requires the state to ensure inexpensive and expeditious justice.

During the audit of Law, Parliamentary Affairs & Criminal Prosecution Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, a review of annual statistics relating to cases, acquittals, convictions, and pendency revealed that a significant number of cases remained pending at the district level. Furthermore, the conviction rate among disposed cases was found to be very low. The details are given below:

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Advocate General Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 10 | Delay in disposal of court cases |
| | | 2023-24 | 11 | Delay in disposal of court cases |
| 2 | Prosecutor General Sindh, C.P.S.D, Karachi | 2023-24 | 13 | Non-disposal of pending cases and low percentage of conviction |

The continued pendency of cases exposes the Government to significant legal and financial risks, including the possibility of adverse judgments, ex-parte decisions, accumulation of arrears, and escalation of litigation costs such as repeated appearances, adjournments, travel expenses, and prolonged engagement of legal resources. Delays in disposal also undermine the credibility of Government litigation and adversely affect the rights and interests of the State.

Audit is of the view that delays may result in adverse judgments. Besides, prolonged litigation increases costs for government departments (travel, legal fees, and adjournments).

The matter was reported to the management during March to September, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 06-01-2026, wherein the management explained that case pendency is mainly due to external factors like frequent court adjournments, non-appearance of parties, and heavy court schedules, while follow-up on cases remains a continuous routine process. The DAC directed the department to submit a comprehensive report in this regard.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-07&29)**

### 20.5.5 Low Conviction Rate in Criminal Prosecution

According to Article 9 of the Constitution of Pakistan, “No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law,” the justice system must function in a manner that protects lawful rights and ensures timely, credible

prosecution. Moreover, Article 37(d) requires the state to ensure inexpensive and expeditious justice.

During the audit of Secretary, Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Criminal Prosecution Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, analysis of data compiled from 28 districts of Sindh revealed systemic inefficiencies in the criminal prosecution function. Out of 30,053 new cases reported, 26,273 were decided; however, only 2,826 cases (10.76%) resulted in conviction, whereas 89.24% ended in acquittal. Furthermore, 403,155 cases remained pending at the close of the year, indicating a substantial judicial backlog. District-wise analysis also reflected significant variations in prosecutorial performance. Additional data from every district places the average conviction rate at an even lower 9.56%. The persistently poor conviction rates highlight deep-rooted inefficiencies in the system, resulting not only in wasted resources but also in diminished public trust and a weakened deterrent against crime.

Audit is of the view that the persistently low conviction rate in Sindh reflects systemic weaknesses in prosecution performance, case preparation, and interdepartmental coordination. Both the District Public Prosecutors and the Law Department play pivotal roles in reversing this trend.

The matter was reported to the management during March to September, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 06-01-2026, wherein the management replied that the audit recommendations about strengthening the role and accountability of District Public Prosecutors, etc. have been noted thankfully and all possible efforts will be made for acting upon the suggested measures so as to enhance the conviction rate through improving coordination mechanism between investigation and prosecution. DAC directed the management to submit revised reply and comprehensive report in this regard.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-30/AIR-21)**

## Chapter – 21
## Livestock and Fisheries Department

### 21.1 Introduction

The main role of the Livestock & Fisheries Department is:

1. Collection and compilation of Livestock statistics,
2. Improvement of the livestock including poultry and introduction of new breeds,
3. Livestock farms,
4. Prevention of animal diseases,
5. Prevention of cruelty to animals,
6. Veterinary,
7. Fisheries.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 10 | 07 | 5,000.342 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 21.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15,129.995 | 331.324 | 2,489.344 | (2,489.344) | (2,791.514) | 12,669.806 | 11,698.234 | (971.571) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 971.571 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 77.565 | 67.000 | 63.213 | (3.787) |

Revenue estimates were reduced up to 14% in revised estimate. Actual receipt were 94% of revised estimate.

## 21.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 2,320.110 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 7.012 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 144.678 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 115.189 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | - |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 1,209.549 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 74.468 |
| 5 | Others | 859.963 |

## 21.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 28.21%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 33.3 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 14 | 2020-21 | 48 | 48 | 20 | 28 | 41.67 |
| **Total** | | **125** | **78** | **22** | **56** | **28.21** |

## 21.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 21.5.1 Non-production of record – Rs 144.678 million

According to the Constitution of Pakistan (Article 169 & 170(2)), Supreme Court Judgment (08.07.2013, Para 27(b)), Section 14 of the Auditor-General's Ordinance, 2001, and the Ministry of Law & Justice Clarification (F.No.467/2024-Law-1, dated 04.09.2024) collectively establish that the Auditor-General of Pakistan is authorized and obligated to access, inspect, and audit the accounts, records, books, and documents of the Federal and Provincial Governments and any Authority or Body under their control, regardless of classification. Any obstruction in providing audit access is subject to disciplinary action under applicable Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During the audit of following offices of Livestock and Fisheries Department, for the Financial Years 2020-21 to 2023-24, it was requested to provide Auditable record vide various requisitions. The record was requisitioned for the Financial Years upto 2023-24. However, it was refused to Audit despite reminders as well as meetings with the concerned officers of the department by the Field Audit Team. However, the issue of non-production has remained unresolved. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Sujawal | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 1 | Complete Record pertaining to the Financial Year 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 62.643 |
| 2 | Director General, Livestock Extension & Research, Sindh, Hyderabad | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | 1 | Previously liability was made. Tender file, NIT, bidding documents, Minutes of Meetings and Correspondence for approval to competent authority Secretary & Finance Department etc. not provided. Moreover, the list of employees having govt accommodation, banks statement and other ancillary record not provided. | 82.035 |
| **Total** | | | | | **144.678** |

Audit is of the view that in such circumstances, neither the sanctity of utilization of public money according to relevant financial and other applicable rules could be verified nor the constitutional duty of Auditor-General of Pakistan could be fulfilled.

The matter was reported to management during January to May 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 19-08-2025. Management stated that the delay in producing records occurred due to staff transfers and lack of coordination, and claimed that all required documents had now been compiled and submitted. The DAC expressed displeasure over the non-production of records, which the Focal Person attributed to the Deputy Director Sujawal's failure to inform relevant officers of the audit team's visit. Consequently, the DAC directed issuance of a show-cause notice and initiation of inquiry against the responsible officer, and further directed that the complete record be produced to audit immediately.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-01)**

### 21.5.2 Irregular expenditure on procurement of drugs & medicines and vaccines Rs 603.098 million

According to appendix-18-A, Section-I of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Means should be devised to ensure that every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part."

During audit of the Program Coordinator, Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition in Sindh (Livestock Sector) for FY 2024–25, it was observed that expenditure was incurred on purchase of drugs and medicines with serious procedural and control deficiencies. The invoices did not mention manufacturing date, expiry date, or batch number, making shelf life unverifiable. Deliveries were not acknowledged by the storekeeper, and no consumption records of drugs and medicines were available. Moreover, no drug test laboratory reports were produced, no evidence of distribution was available, and no Annual Procurement Plan had been prepared.

Audit is of the view that the management failed to observe the laid-down procedures. Thus, the above lapses on the part of the department indicate improper oversight and the absence of systematic controls.

The matter was pointed to the management in the month of September, 2025 However, no any reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-78/AIR-03)**

### 21.5.3 Structured and manipulated tender process for establishment of community fish pond Rs 264.506 million

As per Rule 4 (Principles of Procurement), Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 (Revised 2013) stipulates that all procurements shall be conducted in a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory manner, ensuring equal treatment of all bidders and fair competition. Further Rule 21A (Evaluation Criteria) provides that evaluation criteria shall be clear, unambiguous and uniformly applied to all bidders, and failure to apply the same evaluation criteria uniformly shall amount to mis-procurement.

During audit of the Program Coordinator, Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition in Sindh (Fisheries Sector) for FY 2024–25, it was observed that the tendering process for establishment of community fish ponds appeared suspicious and non-transparent.

M/s Faiz & Co. was technically disqualified for fish pond establishment in District Naushahro Feroz but was qualified for the same nature of work in District Sanghar. Similarly, M/s MZ Enterprises was qualified in Naushahro Feroz but disqualified in Sanghar, despite identical scope, specifications, and requirements. Such inconsistent technical evaluations across districts for identical works indicate arbitrary decision-making.

Audit is of the view that these inconsistencies suggest that bidders were intentionally qualified and disqualified to accommodate different firms across districts, reflecting a structured and manipulated tendering process.

The matter was pointed to the management in the month of September, 2025 However, no any reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the inquiry into the matter besides fixing of responsibility on the officials at fault for violation.

**(PDP-108/AIR22 & 24)**

### 21.5.4 Irregular award of tenders against single bid – Rs 89.686 million

As per Rule-48 Sindh Public Procurement Rules2010 states that "Even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to PC-I cost or financial estimates or the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or the market prices".

During the audit of the following offices of Livestock and Fisheries Department for the financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25, it was observed that the tenders costing Rs 89.686 million were awarded to single bid against above rule. This resulted into undue favor to the contractors. The details are given as under;

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Officer-in-Charge, Livestock Experiment Station, Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 03 | Purchase of feed and veterinary drugs/medicines through a tender invited by the Directorate of Livestock & Fisheries, Hyderabad | 38.107 |
| 2 | Deputy Director Animal Husbandry, Badin | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 07 | Expenditure was incurred against the tenders awarded on obtaining single bid. The contract was awarded without comparison of rates with last awarded contracts or the market prices. | 12.001 |
| 3 | Project Director, Vaccine Production Unit Sindh, Tando Jam | 2023-24 | 05 | Tenders were awarded based on a single bid without justification or evidence of proper market analysis | 2.243 |
| 4 | Director Animal Husbandry, Sindh Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 08 | Procurement through a single bid | 29.635 |
| 5 | Directorate of Fisheries Sindh (H&T), Hyderabad. | 2024-25 | 06 | Procurement was made on single bid basis without market rate analysis | 7.700 |
| **Total** | | | | | **89.686** |

Audit is of the view that this deviation raises apprehensions about fair competition and transparency in the procurement process, resulting in the extension of undue favor to the contractors. Such practices necessitate immediate corrective measures to uphold the integrity and efficiency of the tendering procedures.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 12-08-2025 wherein the management replied that all procurement, including cases with single bids, was conducted through a centralized, transparent tendering process in full compliance with SPPRA rules. The entire process was overseen by the Director General's office, and all supporting documentation is available for audit verification. The DAC directed the management to produce the relevant record as indicated to the audit for verification

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-73 & 84)**

### 21.5.5 Irregular expenditure without open tender – Rs 83.034 million

As per Rule 11(1) of SPPRA Rules 2010 "Mandatory Provision of Procurement Plan -All procuring agencies shall devise a mechanism for planning in detail for all proposed procurements, determining the requirement of the procuring agency, within its available resources, and prepare an annual or a longer-term rolling plan, detailing the procurement methods applicable for specific procurements".

As per Rule +17(1) of SPPRA Rules 2010 "Procurements over three hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules".

During the audit of Livestock and Fisheries Department, for the Financial Years 2020-21 to 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 83.034 million was incurred on account of various procurements without inviting open tender in violation of SPPRA rules. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-21.

Audit is of the view that due to non-invitation of tender the competitive and economical rate could not be obtained which indicates prevalence of administrative and financial indiscipline within formations.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 12-08-2025. The DAC directed that the details of paras be collected from Audit office and all the offices will submit required record for verification as the working paper was missing details of expenditure.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-59)**

### 21.5.6 Failure to execute project as per PC-I- Rs 80.000 million

As per Clause 2.37 of Manualfor development project Government of Sindh, "The Planning Commission proforma I (generally called PC-I) is the primary project document, and its preparation is a key step in project preparation and processing. The sponsoring agency is expected to spend adequate time and resources in preparing this document to avoid complications during project implementation resulting in delays in project completion and cost overruns".

During audit of the Directorate of Fisheries Sindh (Hatcheries and Trainings) Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that PC-I for ADP Scheme "Introduction of Saline Fish Seed Production for Aquaculture Development in Sindh" amounting to Rs 80.000 million was prepared during the year 2021-22 for two years 2021-22 & 2022-23. However, the scheme is still ongoing till now. An expenditure of Rs 21.770 million was incurred during current financial year, when asked to produce approval and cost bifurcation of cost of extended years of the scheme, the same was not produced. Furthermore, detail of work completed and remaining, percentage of work completed was not produced. The Sscheme was neither completed in time nor was the justification for extension produced.

Audit is of the view that project has been inordinately delayed with cost overruns, which needs Justification

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends rectification of the PC-I besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-95/AIR-1)**

### 21.5.7 Procurement of fish seeds from open market sources instead of utilizing the Government-owned hatcheries - Rs 38.705 million

According to Rule 28 of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules (SPPR), 2010 (amended) obligates the procuring agency to maintain records and ensure appropriate use of procured goods.

During the audit of Program Coordinator, Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting and Malnutrition in Sindh (Fisheries Sector) for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs. 38.705 million was incurred on the procurement of fish seed. However, audit scrutiny revealed that the procurement was made from open market sources (private contractors) instead of utilizing the Government-owned hatcheries under the administrative control of the Sindh Fisheries Department.

The stated objective of establishing and maintaining government hatcheries is to promote sustainable fish production, ensure quality control, and support departmental self-sufficiency. Procuring from private vendors not only deprived government hatcheries of business opportunities but also resulted in undue financial benefit to private suppliers. This act is contrary to the spirit of promoting public sector institutions and reflects a lack of planning, internal coordination, and adherence to policy goals. The details are given as under;

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Center | Head of Account | Vendor Name | Cheque No. | Items | Pmnt Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ2295 | Others | M/s I-B-M International Business Ma | 5796374 | Catla Fish Seed | 08.05.2025 | 4,749,033 |
| KQ2295 | Others | | 5796373 | | 08.05.2025 | 2,755,964 |
| KQ2295 | Others | | 5776800 | | 16.04.2025 | 2,035,000 |
| KQ2295 | Others | | 5776801 | | 16.04.2025 | 2,960,000 |
| KQ2295 | Others | M/s I-B-M International Business Ma | 5776640 | Carpio (Gulfam) Fish Seed | 15.04.2025 | 3,471,313 |
| KQ2295 | Others | | 5687950 | | 24.02.2025 | 787,500 |
| KQ2295 | Others | | 5687950 | | 24.02.2025 | 945,000 |
| KQ2295 | Others | | 5687950 | | 24.02.2025 | 2,996,300 |
| KQ2295 | Others | M/s Wings Trading Company | 5796377 | fish seed (silver carp) | 08.05.2025 | 5,518,199 |
| KQ2295 | Others | | 5776798 | | 16.04.2025 | 4,717,500 |
| KQ2295 | Others | | 5776798 | | 16.04.2025 | 3,931,250 |
| KQ2295 | Others | | 5776799 | | 16.04.2025 | 3,838,750 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **38,705,809** |

Audit is of the view that Procuring from private vendors not only deprived government hatcheries of business opportunities but also resulted in undue financial benefit to private suppliers.

The matter was pointed to the management in the month of September, 2025 However, no any reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the office should review its procurement strategy to ensure that future purchases align with government policy to strengthen public sector institutions. The matter also determines responsibility for extending undue benefit to private parties at the cost of public sector efficiency.

**(PDP-81/AIR-15)**

### 21.5.8 Excessive procurement beyond tender quantity – Rs 37.689 million

According to Rule 16(1)(e) of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 (SPPRA Rules), Repeat Orders – means procurement of additional quantities of the item(s) from the original contractor or supplier, where, after the items originally envisaged for the project or scheme have been procured through open competitive bidding, and such additional quantities of the same item(s) of goods or works are needed to meet the requirements of the project or scheme; Provided that; (i) the cost of additional quantities of item(s) shall not exceed 15% of the original contract amount;

During the audit of Vaccine Production Unit Sindh, Tando Jam, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 37.689 million was incurred on the procurement of medicines and other stores in excess of the tendered quantity. However, no documentary evidence was available to justify the excess procurement, nor was any approval obtained from the competent authority for exceeding the prescribed procurement limits. The procurement of medicines and other stores in excess of the tendered quantity without proper justification and approval is a violation of SPPRA Rules, reflecting weak procurement planning and oversight. The unauthorized increase in procurement not only raises concerns about transparency and accountability but also creates financial risks, as excessive stock may lead to wastage, expiration, or potential misappropriation. Poor inventory management and weak internal controls undermine the efficiency of the Vaccine Production Unit Sindh, Tando Jam, affecting its ability to operate effectively within allocated resources.

The matter was reported to management in March, 2025 and discussed in the DAC meeting held on 12-08-2025. Management stated that procurement beyond the tendered quantity was made due to urgent operational requirements to meet increased vaccine production targets and to control disease outbreaks, and that the items were procured at pre-approved rates with supporting record available. The reply is not tenable, as urgency does not justify deviation from approved quantities and procurement procedures without prior approval, and no supporting documentary evidence was produced to substantiate the claim. The DAC directed the management to ensure strict compliance with SPPRA Rules and to produce the complete record to audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-52/AIR-04)**

### 21.5.9 Irregular award of work to second lowest bidder – Rs 20.670 million

According to Rule-49 of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules 2010, "the bidder with the lowest evaluated cost, but not necessarily the lowest submitted price, shall be awarded the procurement contract, within the original or extended period of bid validity.

During the audit of Animal Husbandry Sindh, Hyderabad, for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that works/supplies amounting to Rs. 20.670 million under ADP Scheme No. 1769, titled "Strengthening of District and Taluka Animal Hospitals in Sindh," were irregularly awarded to M/s Talha Enterprises, the second lowest bidder, instead of M/s T.K. Medical Instruments, which had quoted the lowest rate of Rs. 680,000 per unit, as against Rs. 795,000 per unit quoted by M/s Talha Enterprises. Moreover, 26 solar-operated cold chain freezers were procured against the approved quantity of 21 units, exceeding both the sanctioned scope and the budgetary allocation of Rs. 17.350 million, while the entire payment was made without execution of a formal agreement, reflecting serious lapses in procurement controls and violation of prescribed financial rules. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cheque # | Cost Center | G/L | Vendor Name | Invoice # | Description | Qty | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5874315 | HB5092 | A09601 | M/S Talha Enterprises Karachi | 43230 | 10 Solar operated cold chain freezers | 10 | 795,000 | 7,950,000 |
| 5874315 | HB5092 | A09601 | M/S Talha Enterprises Karachi | 43225 | 9 Solar operated cold chain freezers | 9 | 795,000 | 7,155,000 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cheque # | Cost Center | G/L | Vendor Name | Invoice # | Description | Qty | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5874315 | HB5092 | A09601 | M/S Talha Enterprises Karachi | 43221 | 7 Solar operated cold chain freezers | 7 | 795,000 | 5,565,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | **20,670,000** |

Audit is of the view that the management extended undue favor to the contractor by deviating from prescribed procurement rules and caused a financial loss to the government exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that an inquiry be conducted to determine the reasons for deviation from the lowest evaluated bid and to fix responsibility on the officials responsible for the irregular award and over-expenditure.

**(PDP-85/AIR-11)**

### 21.5.10 Splitting up of expenditure to avoid open tender – Rs 15.495 million

As per Rule 12 (1) of SPPR 2010, "All proposed procurements for each financial year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan." Further, as per Rule-17(1) of SPPRA 2010 provides that, "Procurements over one hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in the rules".

During the audit of various offices of Livestock and Fisheries Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 15.495 million was incurred under the various heads of accounts by way of splitting expenditure into piecemeals purchases to avoid tendering process. If these items were clubbed and tenders were floated, there would have been better chances of fair and transparent competition. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-21.

Audit is of the view that the management's failure to comply with the SPPRA Rules resulted in the non-achievement of competitive and economical rates, thereby causing a potential loss to the public exchequer. Consequently, the entire expenditure

is considered irregular and unjustified due to non-compliance with prescribed procurement procedures.

The matter was pointed out to the management in August and October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide justification for the irregular expenditure incurred through the splitting of procurements to avoid the tendering process. An inquiry should be initiated to investigate the matter, and responsibility must be fixed on the officer(s) involved in the violation.

**(PDP-86)**

### 21.5.11 Undue favour to single general order supplier – Rs 10.732 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During audit of the following offices of Livestock and Fisheries Department for Financial Years 2021–22 to 2023–24, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 10.732 million was incurred under the various heads of accounts. The entire procurement was made through a single general order supplier across various heads, including medicines, instead of engaging specialized service providers or medical stores. This raises serious doubts about procedural compliance, transparency, and financial propriety. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. #. | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Observations | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Superintendent Livestock Experimental Station, Nabisar Road, Umerkot | 2021–22 to 2023–24 | 5 | Irregular procurement of various items from a single general order supplier across multiple heads instead of relevant dealers/service providers | 7.155 |
| 2 | Superintendent Livestock Experimental Station, Nabisar Road, Umerkot | 2021–22 to 2023–24 | 6 | Suspicious purchase of medicines from general order supplier instead of authorized | 3.577 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. #. | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Observations | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | medical stores; executed annually on single dates without proper inspection/documentation | |
| **Total** | | | | | **10.732** |

Audit is of the view that payment made to single General order supplier for single cost center instead of purchase & repair from concerned service provider vendors was undue favour to supplier.

The matter was reported to management in March, 2025 and discussed in the DAC meeting held on 12-08-2025. Management stated that all expenditures were made in compliance with financial rules through a proper tender process, that procurement of medicines was necessary to ensure uninterrupted supply, and that complete documentation including delivery challans, quality certificates, and stock entries was available. The reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence was produced to audit to substantiate the claims of compliance, verification, or availability of record. The DAC directed the management to produce the relevant record to audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-72)**

### 21.5.12 Irregular award of work to financial incapable bidder – Rs 3.277 million

As per bidding documents mandatory requirement Para 7 financial position ii. The Firm / Company / Sole distributor must have at least 50% amount as a closing balance in the firm's / company's/ sole distributor's bank account corresponding to the offered bid subject to number tenders furnished at date of submission of tender one day before of bid submission.

During audit of the Directorate of Fisheries Sindh (Hatcheries and Trainings) Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a contract worth Rs3.277million was awarded to M/s Rose & Co, who were financially incapable of carrying on such huge business on last day of bid submission. However, corrigendum was issued, and date was extended from 07-03-2025 to 24.03.2025 after which bidder deposited an amount of Rs 2,500,000 in the bank account on last date of submission

of bids on 24.03.2025, to make himself eligible for tendering. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Name of Work | Bidder | Offered Price | Financial Position as on 24.3.2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Procurement of fabricated precast circular tanks (ii) Procurement of fabricated precast holding tanks (iii) repair of main hole (iv) watch tower (v) Guard room (vi) Fresh water reservoir pond | M/s Rose & Co | 3,277,500 | 60,135 |
| **Total** | | **3,277,500** | **60,135** |

Audit is of the view that undue favor was extended to bidder through extension of ~~in~~ last date for submission of bids without any justification, the extension allowed bidder to deposit substantial amount in the bank account to make itself eligible for participation.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends action regarding undue favour to bidder, besides taking remedial measures and fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-77/AIR-05)**

### 21.5.13 Inefficient Project Management resulting in Delay of Scheme Implementation at Sindh Institute of Animal Health

According to PC-I Clause- 12 (a) implementation Schedule, the item-wise/year-wise project activities schedule was as under.

| Task | Year |
|---|---|
| Preparation & approval of PC-I, hiring of design & supervision consultant, hiring of contractor for civil works | 2019-20 to 2023-24 |
| 3.190Civil works | |
| Procurement of Furniture & Fixtures | |
| Equipment, glassware & Consumables | |
| Manufacturing of multivitamins and nutraceuticals | |
| Postgraduate studies and research | |
| Provision of Diagnostic services | |

During the audit of Sindh Institute on Animal Health (SIAH), Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that, as per the PC-I, the scheme commenced in 2019-20 and was scheduled for completion in 2023-24. However, several components of the civil works were still in progress and had not been completed in accordance with the PC-I targets. Moreover, the Powered Drug Unit for Multivitamins and Nutraceuticals remain under construction. In addition, External Development, Allied Works, and HVAC installations are also still in progress.

Audit is of the view that the delay in completion of civil works and other components indicates weak project management and poor monitoring of implementation progress. Non-completion of the scheme within the stipulated time frame not only reflects inefficiency in project execution but may also leads to cost escalation, non-achievement of intended objectives and blockage of public funds.

The matter was pointed out to the management, during October, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should expedite the completion of remaining civil works and other pending component of the scheme to achieve the objectives outlined in the PC-I. A revised implementation schedule should be prepared with clear timelines and responsibilities.

**(PDP-97/AIR-02)**

### 21.5.14 Irregular expenditure during Ban on utilization of funds of Drugs and Medicines – Rs 276.769 million

According to notification vide No.SO(G)/L&F/3(15)/2024-25/1108 dated 24th September, 2024 issued by Livestock and Fisheries Department, with directions of Advisor to Chief Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Sindh that there is complete Ban on utilization of the funds of under object code A03927-Purchase of Drugs & Medicines and A03942-Cost of Other Stores during financial year 2024-25.

During audit of the Animal Husbandry Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 276.769 million was incurred under object code A03927-Purchase of Drugs and Medicines and A03942-Cost of Other Stores during financial year 2024-25 despite complete ban on utilization of funds. The Advisor to Chief Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Sindh imposed ban on utilization of funds and also suspended tendering process for the financial year 2024-25. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Head of Account | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Medicines | 259,256,379 |
| 2 | Cost of Other Store | 17,512,837 |
| **Total** | | **276,769,216** |

Audit is of the view that management incurred irregular expenditure under object code A03927-Purchase of Drugs & Medicines and A03942-Cost of Other Stores during financial year 2024-25 despite complete ban on utilization of funds. This indicates weak internal and financial controls of the management.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed for incurring expenditure in violation of the notified ban on utilization of funds, and the matter be referred to the competent authority for recovery or regularization under intimation to audit.

**(PDP-98/AIR-4)**

### 21.5.15 Irregular purchase of Medicine without Laboratory Test Reports – Rs 259.256 million

According to Clause 18.3 of the contract documents, all store items, including drugs and medicines, must be tested from an approved laboratory to verify quality and compliance with required standards before acceptance.

During audit of the Animal Husbandry Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that medicines amounting Rs 259.256 million were procured from various suppliers without obtaining Clinical Efficacy or Laboratory Test Reports, either prior to delivery or post-supply. The omission of mandatory testing created uncertainty regarding the quality, potency, and effectiveness of the supplied medicines.

Audit is of the view that in absence of such report, quantity, quality and potency of medicine could not be ascertained.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification be provided for the procurement of medicines without mandatory laboratory testing, and responsibility be fixed on the officials responsible for non-compliance with contractual requirements.

**(PDP-99/AIR-5)**

### 21.5.16 Unjustified retention of funds into DDO account – Rs 154.306 million

According to Rule-290 of Treasury Rules, Volume-I, "No money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is not required for immediate disbursement. Further, it is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand or to prevent lapses of budget grant".

During the audit of the following offices of Livestock & Fisheries Department for the Financial Year 2023–24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 154.306 million was retained in the bank accounts operated by the DDO at the end of the financial year instead of being deposited into the government treasury. No justification or approval from the competent authority was provided for the retention of these funds. This unauthorized holding of public money constitutes a clear violation of financial rules governing year-end procedures. It not only undermines the principles of fiscal discipline but also restricts the reallocation of unused funds to priority areas of public service delivery. The detail is given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Account No. | Balance as on 30.06.2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Project Director, Vaccine Production Unit Sindh, Tando Jam | 2023-24 | 8 | Sindh Bank PK48SIND0004466345882000 | 146.267 |
| 2 | Central Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Sindh, Tando Jam | 2023-24 | 11 | NBP PK18NBPA0063004100130534 | 8.039 |
| **Total** | | | | | **154.306** |

Audit is of the view that due to lack of performance; the funds were not used in due course of time. It indicates that weak financial control prevails in the system.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025 and discussed in the DAC meeting held on 19-08-2025. The management stated that the funds retained in the bank account pertained to approved self-financing activities of the Vaccine Production Unit in line with the PC-I/PC-IV and that a committee had been notified to oversee utilization within prescribed limits. It was further stated that the unutilized amounts identified by audit represented bid securities, which are not department-operable funds and are refundable to bidders upon request after completion of the tender process.

The DAC directed the management to provide the notified committee's order and all relevant correspondence to audit for verification, to formally notify a policy for operation of the Revolving Fund Account in consultation with the Finance Department, and to bifurcate and refund outstanding bid securities in accordance with rules, ensuring that all such refunds are subsequently verified by audit.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-10)**

### 21.5.17 Loss due to improper hatching, production, sale, and balance accounting - Rs. 115.189 million

According to Rule-116 of G.F.R Vol-I, it is responsibility of the Drawing & Disbursing Officer to carry out annual physical verification of stock articles at the close of each financial year and result of such verification should be recorded in the stock register and a certificate to that effect should also be sent to the controlling authority in terms of Rule-80 of the manual of Contingent expenditure.

During audit of the Directorate of Fisheries Sindh (Hatcheries and Trainings) Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the management reported progress on fish seed production, sales, and stocking. However, a loss of Rs 115.189 million to the public exchequer was noted due to discrepancies in the balance accounts of hatchlings produced, sold, stocked in public water and recorded. Additionally, no details or records were available to verify the stocking of Rs183.389 million hatchling seeds in public water. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Hatcheries | Annual targets | Produced | Sold | Stock remaining | actual Stocking in Public water | Shortage | Income | Avg Selling Rate/ million | Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thatta (LSFH City) | 110 | 97.47 | 8.34 | 89.13 | 66.9 | 22.23 | 0.407 | 0.048 | 1.084 |
| Sukkur | 90 | 53.627 | 30.626 | 23.001 | 16.65 | 6.351 | 0.717 | 0.023 | 0.148 |
| Badin | 70 | 64.255 | 51.956 | 12.299 | 8.149 | 4.15 | 1.12 | 0.021 | 0.089 |
| Bubak | 40 | 29.063 | 0.024 | 29.039 | 9.4 | 19.639 | 0.03 | 1.25 | 24.548 |
| Dokri | 50 | 56.93 | 13.9 | 43.03 | 18.56 | 24.47 | 0.154 | 0.011 | 0.271 |
| N. Feroz | 70 | 45.8 | 0.013 | 45.787 | 7.2 | 38.587 | 0.03 | 2.307 | 89.046 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | **115.189** |

The table reveals a loss of Rs 115.189 million due to discrepancies in hatchling production, sales, and unverified stocking of 183.389 million in public water. This highlights poor management and a lack of transparency in resource utilization. Furthermore, stock registers of hatcheries were not produced to authenticate the actual position of fish seeds.

Audit is of the view that the lack of proper documentation and mismanagement of fish seed accounts indicate weak internal controls and the potential misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends reconciliation of the seed production, sales, and stocking records. Proper documentation and mechanisms should be implemented to ensure accountability and transparency in future operations.

**(PDP-101/AIR-3)**

### 21.5.18 Loss to the government due to non-registration of Jetties and Fishermen – Rs 65.600 million

According to Rule # 03, Registration of Jetty(1) of Sindh Registration and Regulation of fishing jetties Rules 2022, all jetties operating along the Sindh coast shall be registered, documented and notified by the department. As per Rule 3(3), any jetty operating without registration under the above rule shall be seized by the inspector of Fisheries along with all equipment and fish and para (7) states that the

form of application for registration shall be made available to the applicant online or at designated offices of the department and the same shall be submitted along with the documents and fee of rupees ten thousand.

During the audit of Director Fisheries Sindh (Marine), Karachi for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that 65 number jetties were operating unauthorizedly in various coastal regions without registration with the government in violation of the above rules. Due to non-registration of jetties, there are chances of using illegal and prohibited means of fishing by fishers and boats. The management failed to get these jetties registered resultantly government was deprived of its revenue of Rs 46.475 million annually (65 x Rs 715,000 annual fee per jetty).

An analysis of registration data as of the close of the 2023-24 financial year indicates that approximately 153,000 fishermen remain unregistered indicating loss of Rs 19.125 million (Rs 125 per fisherman). Management's registration efforts till 2023-24 resulted in the registration of a mere 6,004 individuals, indicating limited effectiveness. The details are given as under:

| Particulars | Number | Annual Fee (Rs) | Loss Amount (Million) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unregistered Operating Jetties | 65 | 715,000 | 46.475 |
| Unregistered Fishermen | 153,000 | 125 | 19.125 |
| **Total** | | | **65.600** |

Due to non-registration of jetties, the government was being deprived of its revenue and illegal operators were extended undue favor by not including them in registration net.

Audit is of the view that the above position testifies lack of internal control as well as oblivious attitude of management from their core function of the entity.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 12-08-2025 wherein the management replied that the process to register unauthorized jetties has been initiated under the Sindh Registration and Regulation of Fishing Jetties Rules, 2022. Two applications have been received and are currently under process, pending the completion of land authentication and necessary NOCs. The DAC directed the management to share all the correspondence made with concerned higher authorities for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-35/AIR-14)**

### 21.5.19 Blockage of government funds due to non-utilization of Lab items – Rs 25.111 million

According to Rule-290 of Central Treasury Rules, Volume-I "No money shall be drawn from government Treasury until and unless it is required for immediate disbursement or need. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget grant".

During the audit of various offices of Livestock and Fisheries Department, for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that laboratory items valuing Rs 25.111 million were lying unutilized in stores at the close of the financial year. In addition, a substantial quantity of items procured during the previous financial years had also remained unutilized in the store since 2021. This situation indicates that procurement was made more than actual demand primarily to avoid lapse of funds which resulted in blockage of government resources. Furthermore, there is a risk that some of these items may have expired, reflecting poor planning and weak inventory management practices. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-21.

Audit is of the view that the accumulation of unutilized stock over multiple years and the associated financial implications reflect serious lapses in procurement planning and internal controls. This not only resulted in financial inefficiency but also undermined transparency and accountability in fund utilization.

The matter was reported to management in March, 2025 and discussed in the DAC meeting held on 19-08-2025. Management stated that the year-end stock balances represented strategic buffer reserves, maintained to ensure uninterrupted veterinary and diagnostic services, particularly in view of disease outbreaks and long procurement lead times. It was further stated that all stock was properly recorded, monitored, and intended to be utilized during the current financial year.

The DAC directed the management to ensure availability of adequate buffer stock to avoid shortages, and further instructed the department to substantiate that the stock held at year-end was within the approved buffer limits and not excess, and to provide documentary evidence to audit confirming the necessity and verification of the stock maintained in stores.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-09)**

### 21.5.20 Unjustified payment on excess rate - Rs 32.309 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence". Read with the Rule 16(1)(e) of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 (SPPRA Rules), Repeat Orders – means procurement of additional quantities of the item(s) from the original contractor or supplier, where, after the items originally envisaged for the project or scheme have been procured through open competitive bidding, and such additional quantities of the same item(s) of goods or works are needed to meet the requirements of the project or scheme; Provided that; (i) the cost of additional quantities of item(s) shall not exceed 15% of the original contract amount;

During the audit of various offices of Livestock and Fisheries Department for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs. 32.309 million was incurred on the procurement of medicines and other stores in excess of the tendered quantities. However, no documentary evidence was available to justify the excess procurement, nor was any approval obtained from the competent authority for exceeding the prescribed procurement limits. The details are given at Annex-4 of Chapter-21.

The matter was reported to the management during August and September; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of justification in the matter besides fixing of responsibility against person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-105)**

### 21.5.21 Non-Disclosure of Revenue receipts under the scheme "Revitalization abundant farms of livestock department at Umerkot & Tando Allahyar" – Rs 25.671 million

According to Rule 41(1) of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, "Subject to any special arrangement that may be prescribed for a particular class of receipts, it is the duty of the department concerned to ensure that all the sums due to the Government

are promptly and correctly assessed, classified, realized and paid into the Government accounts (Bank) including fines imposed by the courts. Such receipts may be credited manually (through challans) or electronically, as prescribed for each category of receipt. The controlling officers of the concerned department shall receive from their subordinates the accounts and returns for the amounts credited to Government and compare them with the returns received from the Account Officer".

During the audit of Livestock Extension and Research, Sindh, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2020-21 to 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure worth of Rs 25.671 million was incurred on the account of "Revitalization abundant farms of livestock department at Umerkot & Tando Allahyar-ADP scheme # 1666) under cost centre HB-5201 for various livestock related activities including animal purchase, breeding, veterinary services, and field operations. However, the revenue generated from these activities such as Sale of Animals, Offspring, Veterinary Charges, or Auction Proceeds were not disclosed in the financial statements, nor was it credited to the government treasury. This represents a violation of financial rules and raises concerns over the transparency, accountability, and integrity of the revenue handling mechanism within the scheme. Additionally, the bidding documents, along with the PC-I (Original/Modified), PC-IV, progress reports were also not presented to audit for examination

Audit is of the view the non-credit of revenue generated from livestock activities constitutes serious financial irregularity, reflecting mismanagement and possible misappropriation. It violates core financial rules governing government receipts and undermines transparency. The matter should be investigated, regularized, and recovered as appropriate.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of March, 2025. DAC meeting was held on 19-08-2025. The management replied that the new livestock farms in Umerkot and Tando Allahyar are currently in the establishment phase, with animal procurement underway. As such, they are not yet generating income. DAC directed the management to submit the revised reply along with relevant documents to audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-22/AIR-14)**

### 21.5.22 Non-black listing of defaulting contractor – Rs 21.080 million

According to Clauses of Integrity Pact the Contractor is required to provide Integrity Pact (for contracts worth Rs10.000 million) If the Contractor or any of his Subcontractors, agents or servants is found to have violated or involved in violation of the Integrity Pact signed by the Contractor, then the procuring agency shall be entitled to; (c) recover from the Contractor any loss or damage to the procuring agency as a result of such termination or of any other corrupt business practices of the Contractor or any of his Subcontractors, agents or servants. Further, that in addition to the action taken by the procuring agency against the Contractor under this Clause, the procuring agency may also refer the case of default of the Contractor to Pakistan Engineering Council for punitive action under the Construction and Operation of Engineering Works Bye- Laws 1987, as amended from time to time.

During audit of the Animal Husbandry Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the contract for the supply of Solar Operated Cold Chain Freezers under ADP Scheme No. 1769 was awarded to M/s T.K. Medical Instruments amounting to Rs 21.080 million. However, the supplier failed to deliver the contracted items. Despite the clear default the management did not initiate any action for blacklisting or penal proceedings against the contractor, as required under the prescribed rules and contractual terms. The omission indicates weak contract management and reflects undue favour extended to the contractor, compromising public interest. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Office | ADP Scheme | Vendor | Work Awarded | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Director Animal Husbandry Hyderabad | ADP Scheme No. 1769 | M/s T.K. Medical Instruments | supply of Solar Operated Cold Chain Freezers | 21.080 |

Audit is of the view that the management failed to safeguard government interests by not enforcing contractual and integrity provisions against the defaulting supplier.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends blacklisting of the company and inquiry may be initiated for not conducting market analysis or comparable price of pervious purchase besides fixing of responsibility on person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-100/AIR-10)**

### 21.5.23 Non-cancellation of work order due to late delivery of time-bound work – Rs 14.646 million

As per Clause 06 of contract agreement dated 28-12.2023 "In case of late work Order shall be treated as cancelled at the risk & cost of the contractor and the bid security/ performance security shall be forfeited in the Favor of Government"

During audit of the Directorate of Fisheries Sindh (Hatcheries and Trainings) Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that Rs14.646 million was paid during the financial year 2024-25 on the account of various works. However, the work order was issued on 29-12-2023 with directions to supply items within 90 days after issuance of supply order, but the same was not delivered on time. Furthermore, it is pertinent to mention here that in each invoice same Description "Installation of R.O Plant and 5KV solar system" was mentioned instead of actual work/items completed/delivered which was doubtful. Moreover, tender documents of the same were not produced. Furthermore, no penalty was imposed on the contractor.

Audit is of the view that these irregularities reflect non-compliance with procurement rules, weak internal controls, and a lack of due diligence, potentially leading to financial and operational inefficiencies.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends penalty / action against the contractor besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-83/AIR-2)**

### 21.5.24 Unjustified decrease of Revenue – Rs 8.868 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence". Read with Rule-10 (iv) of General Financial Rules Volume-I, Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community.

During audit of the Red Sindhi Cattle Breeding Farm, Tando Mohammad Khan for the financial years 2017-18 to 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 13.076 million was collected on the account of sale of various crops and sale of animals. However, the revenue was decreased in subsequent years instead of increasing. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2017-18 | Sale of various crops, animals and milk | 3,135,091 | |
| 2 | 2018-19 | -do- | 756,656 | 2,378,435 |
| 3 | 2019-20 | -do- | 963,306 | 2,171,785 |
| 4 | 2020-21 | -do- | 1,276,629 | 1,858,462 |
| 5 | 2021-22 | -do- | 1,925,000 | 1,210,091 |
| 6 | 2022-23 | -do- | 2,996,000 | 139,091 |
| 7 | 2023-24 | -do- | 2,024,304 | 1,110,787 |
| **Total** | | | **13,076,986** | **8,868,651** |

Audi is of the view that due to decrease in revenue figures, the government sustained the loss. The lapse on the part of the department indicates improper watch and weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 12-08-2025 wherein the management replied that the revenue of Rs 13.076 million was collected from transparent animal sales. The variation in subsequent years is attributed to genuine factors like livestock availability, breeding cycles, and market demand, with no loss sustained by the government. DAC directed the management to produce the record along with justification for the year-wise decrease and increase in revenue collection, for audit verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-49/AIR-17)**

### 21.5.25 Non-Recovery of Outstanding Dues on account of Sale of Vaccines – Rs 7.012 million

According to Rule 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "the Departmental Controlling Officer should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into treasury."

During audit on the accounts of Sindh Institute on Animal Health (SIAH), Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 7.012 million was outstanding on the account of sale of vaccines to various companies and institutes up to the financial year 2024-25. However, the management had not taken

effective measures to recover the outstanding dues from the concerned firms/institutions.

Audit is of the view that failure to recover outstanding dues reflects weak financial controls and ineffective monitoring of vaccine sales.

The matter was pointed out to the management, during October, 2025. However, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management take immediate action to recover the outstanding amount from the concerned companies/institutes.

**(PDP-90/AIR-04)**

### 21.5.26 Irregular payment against short supply of medicines – Rs 6.460 million

According to Rule 113,114 of Sindh Financial Rules, volume-I, "All material received should be examined, counted, measured or weight as the case may be when delivery is taken and the material issued from the stock for departmental use should be recorded properly."

During audit of the Director, Animal Husbandry Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that supply orders amounting to Rs. 6.460 million were placed for the purchase of medicines from M/s Aamster Laboratories and M/s Mallard Pharmaceuticals (Pvt.) Ltd. against Cheque Nos. 5723388 and 5723839, respectively, from Cost Centre HB0109. However, verification of delivery challans revealed that medicines and chemicals worth only Rs. 3.958 million were delivered, while full payment of Rs. 6.460 million was made to the suppliers. The payments were processed without ensuring complete supply and proper stock verification, indicating weak internal controls and non-compliance with financial procedures. The details are given at Annex-5 of Chapter-21.

Audit is of the view that payment without receipt of complete supply constitutes financial irregularity and reflects weak internal and procurement controls, exposing government funds to potential loss.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated, responsibility be fixed on the persons at fault, and recovery be effected from the suppliers for the short-supplied medicines.

**(PDP-104/AIR-16)**

### 21.5.27 Non-retrieval of encroached agricultural land

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of the following offices of Livestock Department for the Financial Years 2017–18 to 2023–24, significant irregularities were observed in the management and protection of government-owned agricultural land. A total of 1,164.30 acres was found either encroached upon by unauthorized individuals or occupied by another department without formal agreement. In both cases, no action was taken to regularize usage or recover possession, and critical documentation such as MOUs, land utilization records, and eviction efforts was missing. These issues indicate poor interdepartmental coordination, ineffective asset safeguarding, and deviation from prescribed land management protocols. The details are given as under:

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Observations | Affected Land (Acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Livestock Experiment Station, Nabisar Road, Umerkot | 2021–22 to 2023–24 | 23 | 481 acres occupied for Thar Coal Water Works Project without finalized MOU; no documentation of interdepartmental coordination or asset protection efforts. | 481 |
| 2 | Red Sindhi Cattle Breeding Farm, Tando Mohammad Khan | 2017–18 to 2023–24 | 23 | 683.30 acres under illegal possession by encroachers; no justification or action taken to retrieve land; reflects weak administrative control and non-compliance with land protection policies. | 683.3 |
| **Total Affected Land** | | | | | **1,164.3** |

Audit is of the view that due to non-retrieval of complete encroached land government sustained a loss.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 12-08-2025 wherein the management replied that regarding the

land at Livestock Experiment Station, Umerkot, 481 acres have been allocated to the Thar Coal Project. An MoU between the relevant departments is being finalized at a higher level, and this office is complying with those directives. For other encroached land, legal proceedings have been formally initiated through the Board of Revenue to reclaim the department's property. The DAC directed the management to produce the correspondence made with higher authorities to highlight the matter, for audit verification

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-47)**

### 21.5.28 Non-Registration and authorization of Private veterinary practitioners and veterinary stores

According to Schedule –II for SO No 23 under the Sindh Gazette Dec, 15, 2022. "Livestock & Fisheries Department" and entries thereunder the following shall be substituted: 10, Registration, licensing, issuance of permits and inspection of livestock, poultry and fish farms, Slaughter houses, jetties, landing centers, navigational channels, processing plants, veterinary hospitals, veterinary laboratories, semis production units breeding stock hatcheries, feed mills and related business.16. Registration and authorization of veterinary practitioners and veterinary stores. 17, Registration of fishing vestals.

During the audit of Secretary Livestock and Fisheries Department Government of Sindh Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that department was required to conduct the registration and authorization of veterinary practitioners and veterinary stores across the province; however, the same was not carried out, in violation of the rules. While the exact number of private veterinary hospitals and clinics in Sindh is not specified, the presence of 975 veterinary hospitals, centers, and mobile units in Sindh, according to a 2010 report, indicates a robust network of animal healthcare facilities, as reported by Dawn. Further the office was required to issue guidelines and checklists for the registration and inspection purpose; however, the same were not issued.

Audit is of the view that due to non-registration of veterinary practitioners and veterinary stores reflects weak administrative control.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025. The management replied that the authorization and registration of veterinary Practitioner

is purely mandate of Pakistan Veterinary Medical council (PVMC). However registration authentication of veterinary stores is now added in the function of Livestock and Fisheries Department by Sindh Government through Rules of business 1986 amended 2023 (copy of revised rule of business attached). But no any copy was attached with the replies. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for the non-conduct of inspections and non-registration of veterinary practitioners and veterinary stores, along with the fixation of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-94/AIR-04)**

## Chapter - 22
## Mines & Minerals Development Department

### 22.1 Introduction

The Mines and Minerals Department, Government of the Sindh aims for the development of mineral resources to enhance the exploration, exploitation of mines and mineral resources in a safe and environmentally sound manner in order to support a more productive economy in the province.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 02 | 02 | 230.634 | 1,816.000 |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 22.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 622.057 | 18.991 | 151.804 | (151.804) | (79.299) | 561.749 | 462.300 | (99.448) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 99.448 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8,600.000 | 18,300.000 | 1,390.167 | (16,909.833) |

Revenue estimates were increased upto 113% in revised estimate. Actual receipt were 8% of revised estimate.

## 22.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 94.396 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 39.830 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 1.476 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 20.054 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 72.866 |

## 22.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 25.00%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 2006-07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| 14 | 2019-20 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 28.57 |
| 15 | 2020-21 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | - |
| 16 | 2024-25 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 16.67 |
| **Total** | | **30** | **28** | **7** | **24** | **25.00** |

## 22.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 22.5.1 Non-recovery of inadmissible allowances – Rs 1.476 million

According to Ministry of Housing and Works O.M. No. F-2(3)/2003-Policy dated 31-07-2004, employees availing hired accommodation are not entitled to house rent allowance. Further, as per Finance Department Notification No. FD(SR-IV)1(12)/77 dated 13-05-1977 and S&GAD Notifications dated 27-07-1977 and 20-07-1979, conveyance allowance is inadmissible to officers provided with official transport.

During the audit of Mines and Mineral Development Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that allowances amounting to Rs 1.467 million were irregularly disbursed to employees without due admissibility. These included instances of non-recovery of house rent allowance from the employees availing government-hired accommodation, payment of conveyance allowance despite availability of official vehicles, and irregular payment in contravention of applicable rules and regulations. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Name of office | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary, Mines and Mineral | 4 | Non-recovery of House Rent Allowance from employees availing hiring facility | 1.179 |
| | 10 | Non-recovery of Conveyance Allowance | 0.095 |
| | 15 | Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances | 0.193 |
| **Total** | | | **1.467** |

Audit is of the view that the irregularity occurred due to weak internal control and failure of the Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDO) to ensure compliance with government rules regarding the admissibility of allowances. Unauthorized payment of inadmissible allowances resulted in overpayment of Rs 1.467 million and loss to the government exchequer.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 01-12-2025. Management provided explanations for Paras #04, #10, and #15; however, the DAC directed management to furnish relevant record (including pay slips and recovery statements) for audit verification. No record was produced up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery from the concerned employees and fixing responsibility on officials who authorized inadmissible payments, under intimation to audit.

**(PDP-01)**

### 22.5.2 Irregular purchases through Splitting of Sanction Order - Rs 14.603 million

According to Rule 12 of SPPRA 2010, the procuring agency shall not split or package a procurement plan with the intention to shorten or facilitate the procurement process and approval mechanism, unless the procuring agency is satisfied that (a) block acquisition of goods, services or works will unnecessarily hold up available resources; (b) technical reasons indicate that splitting or packaging will improve the quality; the impact of weather, geographical spread on certain procurement particularly in case of works contract will affect its execution with regard to quality and delivery schedule.

During the audit of the following offices of the Mines and Mineral Development Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 14.603 million was incurred on the procurement of furniture, machinery, uniforms, and miscellaneous items. The sanction orders were deliberately split to avoid calling of open tenders in violation of prescribed rules. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary Mines and Mineral | 2024-25 | 01 | Purchase Of Furniture & Machinery | 3.451 |
| 2 | D.G Mines and Mineral | 2024-25 | 03 | Various heads | 6.006 |
| | | | 05 | Purchase of Uniform & Others Misc. | 5.146 |
| **Total** | | | | | **14.603** |

The irregularity occurred due to non-compliance with the SPPRA Procurement Rules and weak internal financial controls. The sanction orders were deliberately split to circumvent the prescribed open tendering process.

Audit is of the view that the splitting of sanction orders resulted in non-transparent procurement practices and deprived the Government of the benefits of open competition and economical rates, thereby putting public funds at risk of overpayment and misuse.

The matter was reported to management in July and August, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 01-12-2025. Management stated that funds are released quarterly by the Finance Department along with Revised Estimates. The DAC directed the PAO to issue necessary instructions for regular preparation of the Annual Procurement Plan in accordance with SPPRA Rules and to provide relevant record to audit for verification. However, no record was produced up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends investigating the splitting of sanction orders, initiating disciplinary action against those responsible, and ensuring strict compliance with SPPRA Rules to safeguard transparency and value for money in future procurements. **(PDP-02 & 03)**

### 22.5.3 Loss due to Non/Short recovery of Royalty from Cement factories – Rs 38.354 million

According to Rule 104 read with Rule 106 of the Sindh Mines and Minerals Governance Rules, 2023, royalty on minerals extracted and disposed of must be paid by the holder of the mineral title within thirty days after the end of the calendar month. Furthermore, as per the Government of Sindh Gazette Notification No. DMD/S/Misc-(09)/24/686 dated 13.09.2024, the revised rate of royalty on large-scale limestone was fixed at Rs 130 per ton.

During the audit of Director General, Mines and Mineral Development Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that royalty amounting to Rs 38.354 million was either not recovered or short-recovered from various cement factories. Audit scrutiny revealed that royalty was not realized at the revised rate of Rs 130 per ton as notified by the Government of Sindh vide Gazette Notification No. DMD/S/Misc-(09)/24/686 dated 13.09.2024, and in certain cases, such as Dewan Cement Limited, royalty amounting to Rs 12.044 million for June, 2025 remained outstanding. The lapse resulted in a direct loss to the Provincial Exchequer.

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DG, Mines and Mineral | 2024-25 | 19 | Less receipt of royalty from cement factories | 26.310 |
| | | 21 | Non-recovery of royalty | 12.044 |
| **Total** | | | | **38.354** |

The irregularity occurred due to weak enforcement of royalty recovery mechanisms, ineffective monitoring of production data, and failure to implement the revised royalty rates in a timely manner.

Audit is of the view that the non-recovery and short realization of royalty resulted in a loss to the Provincial Government, depriving it of legitimate revenue.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 01-12-2025. Management claimed that the full royalty amount, including differential dues, had been recovered and that challans were available for verification. The DAC directed management to furnish the relevant recovery record to audit; however, no record was produced up to the finalization of this report, therefore, the recoveries remain unverified.

Audit recommends that immediate recovery of the short and outstanding royalty of Rs 38.354 million be made from the concerned cement factories, including Dewan Cement Limited. The department should also review all royalty recoveries post-revision, strengthen internal monitoring controls, and fix responsibility on officers/officials responsible for non-compliance and weak enforcement.

**(PDP-04)**

### 22.5.4 Improper collection of Royalty on surface minerals - Rs 23.131 million

As per Sindh Mines and Minerals Governance Act, 2021, Clause 125. Weighing of Minerals.- The holder of any exploration license, a mineral deposit retention license, a mining lease or a mining permit shall provide in the exploration area, retention area, mining area or, as the case may be, the area subject to the mining permit, a property constructed and correct weight of any mineral won or mined in the exercise of the rights referred to in Rule 20, 31, and 44 or, as the case may be**,** rule 79 and shall provide the weight sample and test any such mineral or group of minerals, in accordance with mining practices; (2) The holder of mineral title or permit or royalty contractor shall install the weighing machines at every check posts and weight the mineral in transit before collection of royalty.

During the audit of Director General, Mines and Mineral Development Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was revealed that royalty amounting to Rs 23.131 million was collected on surface minerals from various districts without any documented evidence of weightage, in violation of the above-stated legal provision. No supporting record of weighing slips, machine logs, or check post data was available

to substantiate the basis of royalty calculation. The absence of proper weighing mechanisms raises serious concerns regarding the authenticity of reported quantities and the correctness of the royalty collected.

Audit is of the view that management has not established & enforced an effective mechanism for Royalty collection. which resulted in a loss to the Provincial Exchequer.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 01-12-2025. Management stated that instructions were issued to collect the required record and that it would be submitted to audit. The DAC directed management to furnish evidence of surface royalty collection for verification; however, no evidence was produced up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate enforcement of mandatory weighing before royalty collection, investigation of past cases lacking weight verification, recovery of any shortfall, and fixing responsibility on the officials concerned.

**(PDP-6/AIR-20)**

### 22.5.5 Irregular expenditure on various repairs – Rs 11.381 million

According to Rule 88 of Sindh Financial Rules, "Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of the following offices of the Mines and Mineral Development Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 11.381 million was incurred on the repair of machinery & equipment, furniture & fixture, and transport as detailed below:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary Mines and Mineral | 2024-25 | 06 | Repair of Transport | 1.739 |
| | | 2024-25 | 16 | Repair of Machinery | 2.285 |
| 2 | D.G Mines and Mineral | 2024-25 | 09 | Repair of Transport | 3.665 |
| | | 2024-25 | 11 | Repair of Transport | 1.566 |
| | | 2024-25 | 13 | Repair of Machinery | 1.200 |
| | | 2024-25 | 15 | Repair of Furniture | 0.926 |
| | **Total** | | | | **11.381** |

Audit scrutiny revealed that repair and maintenance of vehicles, furniture and Machinery were carried out without inviting open tenders or obtaining competitive quotations, and the works were executed through general order suppliers instead of authorized workshops. Indents, requisitions, and satisfactory completion reports were not available, while several invoices lacked essential details such as date, invoice number, and vehicle number, and were printed on plain paper without vendor acknowledgements. Prescribed repair registers, vehicle history sheets, and asset registers were not maintained, and depreciation or book value records were not available to justify the expenditure. Old replaced parts were not accounted for or credited to the Government, and identical repairs were repeatedly shown with the same quantities and rates, raising doubts about the genuineness of the transactions. Furthermore, the repair of unusually large quantities of furniture items such as chairs, tables, and doors also cast serious doubt on the authenticity of the expenditure.

Audit is of the view that due to weak internal controls and non-observance of prescribed financial procedures, public funds amounting to Rs 11.381 million were exposed to risk of misappropriation, overstatement, or fictitious expenditure.

The matter was reported to management in July and August, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 01-12-2025. Management informed that expenditures were made as per budget availability and operational needs, with complete supporting record available. The DAC directed management to provide the full record for audit verification; however, no record was produced up to the finalization of this report, therefore the audit observations remain unverified.

Audit recommends detailed investigation to verify genuineness of repairs, fixing responsibility on concerned officials, and ensuring proper maintenance of asset registers, depreciation records, and repair logs.

**(PDP-07)**

### 22.5.6 Unjustified purchases and repair work from a single supplier – Rs 5.451 million

According to Rule 10 (I) of G.F.R Rule Volume-I, every public officer is expected to exercise the same drawing vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public moneys as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect to the expenditure of his own money.

According to Rule 17 (1) & (1A) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules (SPPR), 2010, “Procurements over three hundred thousand rupees and upto two million rupees

shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. All Procurement opportunities over two million rupees shall be advertised on the Authority's website as well as in the newspapers as prescribed.

During the audit of the office of the Secretary, Mines and Mineral Development Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 5.451 million was incurred on the procurement and repairs of various items under various head of accounts from a single supplier, i-e. S.A.T Enterprises and without tender. The details are as follows:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Vendor Name | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| S.A.T Enterprises | Printing and Publication | 2,338,350 |
| | Furniture and Fixtures | 2,000,000 |
| | Plant and Machinery | 749,996 |
| | Newspaper's periodicals and books | 363,210 |
| **Total** | | **5,451,556** |

The irregularity occurred due to weak procurement planning, inadequate market survey, and non-adherence to principles of transparency and competition in public procurement.

Audit is of the view that awarding multiple procurements and repair works to a single supplier without competitive process indicates lack of transparency, possible favoritism, and potential financial loss to the government due to non-obtaining of competitive rates.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 01-12-2025. Management stated that procurement and repairs were made after obtaining quotations from three vendors and awarding the work to the lowest bidder, and assured improved compliance in future. The DAC directed management to provide the relevant record and ensure fair competition by rejecting fake or maneuvered bidders; however, no record was produced up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated in detail to ascertain the justification for repeated procurement from the same supplier. Responsibility may be fixed on the person(s) at fault, and measures should be taken to ensure fair competition and compliance with procurement rules in future.

**(PDP-08/AIR-02)**

## Chapter – 23
## Minorities Affairs Department

### 23.1 Introduction

The major functions of the department are:

- To safeguard the rights of minorities,
- To promote welfare of minorities,
- To hold meetings of the Provincial/District Minorities Committee,
- Coordination with the Federal Government on matters relating to welfare of minorities,
- All other matter relating to minorities.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 02 | 02 | 45,592.448 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 23.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,602.242 | 11.675 | 1,056.062 | (1,056.062) | (141.184) | 3,472.733 | 3,259.767 | (212.966) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 212.966 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

Revenue estimates were not fixed. However, receipts of Rs 46.045 million was realized.

## 23.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 1,336.509 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs Nil as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 18.541 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | 14.000 |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | - |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 355.715 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 962.253 |

## 23.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2018-19 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - |
| 2 | 2019-20 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 2024-25 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| | **Total** | **12** | **12** | **0** | **12** | **-** |

## 23.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 23.5.1 Irregular expenditure without supporting documents – Rs 18.541 million

According to Rule 302 (2) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "In respect of Grants, the concerned Department shall release the sanctioned amount for the subsequent financial year only after Utilization Certificate in respect of Grants of preceding financial year has been rendered and the annual audited statement relating to Grant-in-aid released in the preceding year are submitted to the Department concerned and Finance Department". According to Rule 09(1) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, Volume-I, "as a general rule, every claim including refund of money deposited with Government, for whatever purpose, shall be supported by a claim voucher form (bill) setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim. As far as possible, a particular form of voucher applicable to the case shall be used."

During the audit of Director, Minorities Affairs Sindh, Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that funds amounting to Rs 12.650 million were disbursed under the head of account "Natural Calamity Assistance" without the provision of essential supporting documents, such as TORs/SOPs/criteria, approvals, beneficiary details, bank statements, utilization reports and monitoring records. Furthermore, an expenditure of Rs 5.891 million was incurred from M&R and ADP funds on the purchase of electrical and machinery items through first and final bills without supporting vouchers, detailed records, or warranty documents. The absence of requisite documentation and verification raises concerns regarding transparency and possible misuse of funds.

The irregularity occurred due to weak financial and administrative controls, non-adherence to prescribed documentation and verification procedures, and negligence of management in ensuring transparency and compliance with financial rules.

Audit is of the view that expenditure incurred without supporting vouchers constitutes a serious lapse in financial management and internal control. In the absence of complete records, the authenticity and lawful utilization of public funds could not be verified.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 15-01-2026 wherein the management stated that Rs. 5.891 million was spent on the purchase of electric items under M&R and ADP heads in

accordance with SPPRA rules, with all supporting documents available. It was further clarified that disbursements under AIR Para-15 were made in compliance with the TORs of the Provincial Sindh Non-Muslims Welfare Committee, duly approved by the competent authority under the Grant-in-Aid policy. The DAC directed the management to provide documents to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-1/AIR-11&15)**

### 23.5.2 Splitting up of expenditure – Rs 6.672 million

According to Rule 12 of SPPRA 2010, the procuring agency shall not split or package a procurement plan with the intention to shorten or facilitate the procurement process and approval mechanism, unless the procuring agency is satisfied that:

a. block acquisition of goods, services or works will unnecessarily hold up available resources;
b. technical reasons indicate that splitting or packaging will improve the quality;
c. the impact of weather, geographical spread on certain procurement particularly in case of works contract will affect its execution with regard to quality and delivery schedule:

During the audit of Minorities Affairs Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 6.672 million was incurred under various heads of accounts for the procurement of miscellaneous items. The expenditure was split into several smaller transactions, each below the prescribed financial threshold, to avoid obtaining sanction from the competent authority and bypass the mandatory requirement of inviting open tenders through the SPPRA portal. This deliberate splitting deprived the Government of the benefits of competition, transparency and economy in rates.

The irregularity occurred due to splitting of expenditure by the management to bypass the mandatory requirement of obtaining approval from the competent authority and avoiding open competitive bidding. This indicates weak financial discipline, non-adherence to procurement rules and ultimately results in the denial of fair competition and possibly higher procurement costs for the government.

Audit is of the view that incurring expenditure through splitting of purchases is a clear violation of SPPRA Rules and indicates non-compliance with procurement procedures and internal control weaknesses.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 15-01-2026 wherein the management explained that budget releases are made quarterly, and the amounts available under certain heads were insufficient to invite tenders, so expenditures were incurred on a need basis after completing all codal formalities and obtaining approvals. It was further clarified that bills mainly pertained to May, 2025 under Revised Estimates 2024-25 and were processed urgently due to year-end constraints. The DAC directed the management to submit revised reply on the issues discussed during meeting alongwith record. The Audit will verify the reply and evidences.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-2/AIR-02)**

### 23.5.3 Irregular withdrawal of funds in favour of DDO instead of actual vendors – Rs 749.995 million

According to Rule 290 of Treasury Rules, Volume I, "No money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is not required for immediate disbursement. Further, it is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand or to prevent lapses of budget grant."

During the audit of Director Minorities Affairs Sindh, Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 749.995 million was incurred on various development works from Grant-in-Aid account. The payments, however, were made through the Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDO) account instead of being issued directly to the actual contractors/vendors through the District Accounts Office (DAO), as required under the prescribed financial procedures.

Audit is of the view that making payments through the DDO account instead of directly to vendors constitutes a serious violation of financial discipline and exposes the Government to the risk of misappropriation and audit objections.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 15-01-2026 wherein the management stated that the office proceeds the bills for payment in the name of vendor (contingent) during financial year 2024-25. Further, this office never asked to issue the cheques in the name of Director instead of vendor. The DAC directed the management to provide record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-06/AIR-04)**

### 23.5.4 Irregular award of work through a single bidder participation – Rs 349.043 million

According to Rule 48 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules, 2010, "Even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or market prices". According to the SPPRA, Rule 47. Conditions for Use of Various Procedures (1) Single Stage One Envelope Bidding Procedure shall be used as the standard bidding procedure for procurement of goods, works and services of simple and routine nature and where no technical complexity or innovation is involved

During the audit of Director, Minorities Affairs Sindh, Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that various works worth Rs 349.043 million were awarded to a single bidder, indicating a lack of competition and potential loss of competitive pricing. Several agreements and integrity pacts were either unsigned or completed later in handwriting, raising doubts about the transparency and authenticity of the procurement process. Moreover, the indenture of secured advances for M/s Meer Chand, Government Contractor, lacked witness signatures, rendering the documents legally weak and unverifiable.

The irregularity occurred due to non-adherence to prescribed procurement procedures, weak internal controls and disregard for codal and legal formalities during the award and execution of contracts. The practice of awarding works to single bidders without ensuring adequate competition violates the fundamental principles of transparency, fairness, and value for money as envisaged in the SPP Rules, 2010. Furthermore, the absence of proper witness signatures and incomplete documentation compromises the legal enforceability of contracts and raises concerns regarding the integrity of the entire procurement process.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 15-01-2026 wherein the management stated that bids totaling Rs. 349.043 million from 21 contractors were accepted as single bidders under SPPRA Rule 48 of 2020, with each bid within the engineering estimate, resulting in government savings of Rs. 77.759 million. Some tender files initially lacked signed integrity pacts due to urgency, but all required documents, including witness signatures for M/s Meer Chand, have now been completed and verified. The DAC directed the management to submit revised reply on the issues discussed during meeting alongwith record. The Audit will verify the reply and evidences.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-07/AIR-08)**

### 23.5.5 Irregular payment of Grant-in-Aid – Rs 105.000 million

According to Rule 302 (2) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "In respect of Grants, the concerned Department shall release the sanctioned amount for the subsequent financial year only after Utilization Certificate in respect of Grants of preceding financial year has been rendered and the annual audited statement relating to Grant-in-aid released in the preceding year are submitted to the Department concerned and Finance Department". According to Section 4, sub-section-12, Clause-1, sub clause-5 of Accounting Policies and Procedure Manual (APPM), "Once approved by the delegated authority, a claim for payment, accompanied by the relevant documentation (e.g. grant agreement, financial clearance) shall be submitted to the DAO/AG/AGPR office for certification, authorization and payment.

During the audit of Minorities Affairs Department Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that grants-in-aid of Rs 105.000 million were released to Shree Ratneshwar Mahadev Welfare Shewa Mandly, Clifton, Karachi, Darbar Baba Srichand Raj Ghat Nagar, Thatta and Lohana Hindu Panchayat, Mirpurkhas. However, the management failed to produce utilization reports, audited financial statements, MoUs/agreements, bank statements, invoices, photographs, vouchers, progress or monitoring reports, audit reports from recognized firms and approved criteria for grant-in-aid. Moreover, M/s Lohana Hindu Panchayat, Mirpurkhas did not disclose reason for non-utilization of amount Rs5.000 million and bank statement showing grantee that the amount is still held for the intended purpose and was not utilised. The details are given below:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr # | Description | Head | Name of vendor | Cheque # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | KQ0725-Minorities Affairs Department Karachi | A05270- To Others | Shree Ratneshwar Mahadev Welfare | 5776587 | 50,000,000 |
| | | | Shree baba Srichand welfare shewa m | 5737446 | 50,000,000 |
| | | | Lohana Hindu Panchayat Mirpurkhas | 5630481 | 5,000,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | **105,000,000** |

The irregularity occurred due to weak financial management and inadequate internal controls, as the department failed to ensure submission, scrutiny, and verification of mandatory supporting documents and audit reports from the grantee organizations both prior to and after the disbursement of funds, as well as to obtain justification for non-utilisation of released grants.

Audit is of the view that absence of essential supporting records coupled with failure to monitor and verify utilization of funds, reflects serious lapses in financial discipline and non-compliance with Grant-in-Aid procedures. Such weaknesses raise concerns regarding transparency, accountability, and effective utilization of public resources.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 15-01-2026, wherein the management replied that only M/s Shree Baba Srichand Welfare Shewa Mandli submitted the utilization report for the Rs 50.00 million Grant-in-Aid for FY 2024-25. Despite repeated verbal and written requests, Shree Ratneshwar Mahadev Welfare Shewam and M/s Lohana Hindu Panchayat Mirpurkhas have not provided their utilization reports. The DAC directed to pend the para till receipt of utilization report and vouched accounts of the Grant-In-Aid.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-08/AIR-21,22&23)**

### 23.5.6 Excess payment over & above Contract Agreement – Rs 55.266 million

According to Para-209 (d) of C.P.W.A Code, all payments for work or supplies are based on the quantities recorded in the measurement book; it is incumbent upon the person taking the measurements to record the quantities clearly and accurately. He will also work out and enter in the measurement book the figures for the "contents or area" column. If the measurements are taken in connection with a running contract account on which work has been previously measured.

During the audit of Director, Minorities Affairs Sindh, Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the approved contract price for various development works was Rs 42.651 million. However, payments amounting to Rs 97.918 million were made to the contractors, resulting in excess execution and overpayment of Rs 55.266 million beyond the approved contract value. This indicates poor financial control and non-compliance with contract provisions. The excess execution of works and corresponding overpayment occurred due to weak contract administration, non-adherence to technical sanctions, and failure to reconcile quantities and financial limits before payment. This reflects inadequate oversight and violation of fundamental financial discipline.

Audit is of the view that payment in excess of the approved contract value indicates either incorrect estimation of work at the planning stage or irregular

favoritism extended to the contractor during execution. Such practices contravene financial propriety and transparency principles.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 15-01-2026, wherein the management explained that the work exceeded the original contract by Rs. 42.651 million due to unforeseen site requirements and essential additional tasks necessary for project completion. Revised technical sanctions for the excess work were obtained from the competent authority, with supporting documents provided for audit verification. The DAC directed the management to provide record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-09/AIR-06)**

### 23.5.7 Irregular award of works by allowing difference of cost – Rs 27.050 million

According to Para # 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any other loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Director Minorities Affairs Department Sindh Hyderabad, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that various development works were awarded to contractors by allowing differential cost of material amounting to Rs 27.050 million for Cement, Bricks, Steel and Wood without providing justification/record to audit and obtaining approval from standing rates committee Sindh.

Audit is of the view that allowing payments for materials at rates higher than approved schedule rates without obtaining concurrence of the Standing Rates Committee constitutes weak financial and administrative management, leading to risk of overpayment and loss to the Government exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 15-01-2026, wherein the management stated that the Government of Sindh allowed adjustments for the cost of materials like bricks, cement, steel, and wood as per the official notification. In the case of M/s Vishal

Kumar Dodani (W.O No. 8497), the non-schedule item D-formed steel absent in CSR-2012, was sanctioned by the Chief Engineer, approved by the DDWP, and endorsed by the Planning & Development Department. The DAC directed the management to provide record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-13/AIR-13)**

### 23.5.8 Irregular expenditure through splitting and form Single General Order Supplier – Rs 16.871 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any other loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Minorities Affairs Department Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 16.871 million was incurred substantially in the month of May and June on account of purchases and repairs of various heads from single general order supplier and without supply order of quarter concerned.

The irregularity occurred due to weak internal controls, absence of competitive procurement, and failure to issue formal supply/work orders, indicating deliberate avoidance of transparency and accountability mechanisms. This practice also reflects poor planning and disregard for procurement procedures, undermining the principle of fair competition.

Audit is of the view that execution of purchases and repairs through a single vendor, without proper documentation, violates prescribed procurement rules and raises serious concerns regarding the authenticity of the transactions and the possibility of irregular utilization of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 15-01-2026, wherein the management clarified that multiple contractors, including M/s Tariq Traders, M/s Maaz Event Management, and M/s Muhammad Ramzan & Co., were engaged to meet departmental needs in FY 2024-25, making the audit objection regarding use of a single General Order Supplier

unjustified. M/s Tariq Enterprises handled most supply orders, and all General Order Suppliers are FBR-registered, with taxes deducted at source by the Accountant General Sindh before payment, ensuring compliance with codal formalities. The DAC directed the management to provide record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-15/AIR-01)**

### 23.5.9 Irregular/unjustified payment of secured advances – Rs 6.486 million

According to Para # 2(a) of guidelines/regulations for procurement of works issued by SPPRA, the contractor shall be entitled to receive Secured Advance from the procuring agency against an Indenture Bond in P.W. Account Form 31 (Fin R. Form No.2) in respect of non-perishable materials brought at site but not yet incorporated in the permanent works and sum payable for such materials on site shall not exceed 75% of the landed cost of imported materials, of ex-factory / ex-warehouse price of locally manufactured or produced materials, or market price of standard materials. The detailed account of advances must be kept in part-II of the running account bill. The Secured Advance may be permitted only against materials/quantities anticipated to be consumed/utilized on the work within a period of 3 months from the date of issue of the secured advance.

During the audit of Director, Minorities Affairs Sindh, Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 6.486 million was paid to a contractor as secured advance for material cost without approval from the Director. The payment was made without obtaining an Indenture of Bond or a request from the contractor. Moreover, supporting documents or invoices were not available on record, rendering the payment irregular and unjustified.

Audit is of the view that the payment of secured advance without approval of the competent authority, execution of an Indenture of Bond, or availability of supporting documents reflects weak internal and financial controls. In the absence of requisite documentation and justification, the authenticity and legitimacy of the payment could not be verified, rendering it irregular and unjustified.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 15-01-2026, wherein the management replied that Secured Advance amounting to Rs.6.486 were paid to three different contractors after obtaining necessary documents like steel supply invoice, indenture bond and written application of contractor requesting for payment in terms of secured advance against

supply of steel. The DAC directed the management to provide record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-17/AIR-23)**

### 23.5.10 Irregular refund of security deposit - Rs 1.585 million

According to Para 399 of the CPWA code, in the accounts for March each year, the following classes of items in the Public Works Deposits account should be credited to the Government as lapsed deposits:

i. Original deposits not exceeding one rupee remaining outstanding for one whole account year.
ii. Balances not exceeding one rupee of items partly cleared during the year, then closing.
iii. Balances unclaimed for more than three complete account years.

During the audit of Director, Minorities Affairs Sindh, Hyderabad for the financial year 2024 -25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 1.585 million was refunded to a contractor as security deposit. As per rule, such deposits may be released only after three months from the date of completion of work, subject to satisfactory performance and verification. However, the refund was made after a lapse of several years instead of forfeiting the amount into the Government account, as required in case of non-claim within the prescribed period. Furthermore, justification for the delayed refund, copy of the contractor's application, related correspondence, and verification of the claim were not produced to audit. This created the risk of irregular or dual refund of the security deposit.

(Amount in Rupees)

| CV # / Date | Name of Work | M/S | W O # / Date | Amount | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33/ 29-8-24 | Renovation & External Development of Sheri Mangel Gir Ashram Thana Bula Khan District Jamshoro | Kohistan Enterprises | 165/ 23-4-18 | 384,823 | 5th & Final bill dated on 10-6-2021 but Security Deposit on 29-8-2024 |
| 24/ 10-2-25 | Contraction of Compound Wall Chrtstion Gravward @ Jacobabad City & District Jacobabad (Compound Wall) | Yar Muhammad Mahar | - | 691,622 | 7th & Final bill dated on 25-10-2023 but Security Deposit on 10-2-25 |
| 9/ 6-9-24 | Repair/Renovation & Reconstruction of various Mandirs in Sukkur Division of Minorties Affairs Department Renovation & Flooring of SSD Dham Reherkil Darbar Ghotki | PK Chawla Enterprise | 3497/ 14-4-22 | 176,720 | 2nd & Final bill dated on 30-5-2022 but Security Deposit on 6-9-24 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| CV # / Date | Name of Work | M/S | W O # / Date | Amount | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14/ 10-10-24 | Contruction of Compound Wall Chrtstion Gravward @ Jacobabad City & District Jacobabad (Shed & Dome Johns) | Al Hassan Junejo | 3209/ 6-3-22 | 273,373 | 5th & Final bill dated on 13-6-2023 but Security Deposit on 10-10-24 |
| 15/ 10-10-24 | Repair/Renovation Panchaiyat Hall & Mandir Radhan District Dadu | M.B & Co Govt Contractor | 3499/ 14-4-22 | 58,917 | 2nd & Final bill dated on 30-5-2022 but Security Deposit on 10-10-24 |
| **Total** | | | | **1,585,455** | |

The irregular refund and delay in settlement occurred due to weak internal controls, non-compliance with prescribed financial procedures, and failure to maintain proper record of security deposits and their adjustment.

Audit is of the view that refund of security deposits after inordinate delay without requisite documentation and verification reflects serious procedural irregularities, weak financial management, and lack of transparency and accountability in handling of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 15-01-2026, wherein the management stated that the Executive Engineer, authorized under agreement clause #5, issued extensions of time based on valid contractor requests recommended by the Assistant Engineer. The security deposit was released to the contractor after the minimum three-month period, following a delayed application, with all formalities duly completed. The DAC directed the management to provide record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-18/AIR-25)**

## Chapter - 24
## Organs of State

### 24.1 Introduction

This is a consortium of Governor House Secretariat, Provincial Assembly and Provincial Ombudsman Department. Each one among these is separate public entity performing its own functions as defined in Sindh Rules of Business, 1986. Typically, organs of state include following departments/wings (Excluding Law Department);

1. Governor House/Secretariat including Military Secretary Wing.
2. Provincial Assembly of Sindh.
3. Provincial Ombudsman.

Each department as mentioned above is allocated with separate budget and most of the activities of the departments are related to general administration and monitoring on the part of the government.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 03 | 03 | 3,991.207 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 24.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,489.303 | 644.740 | 232.493 | (232.493) | (1,824.662) | 5,309.381 | 5,159.245 | (150.136) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 150.136 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 24.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 857.285 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 41.220 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | - |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 41.220 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 227.589 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 588.476 |

## 24.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 25%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 2007-08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 33.33 |
| **Total** | | **4** | **4** | **1** | **4** | **25.00** |

## 24.5 AUDIT PARAS

### Military Secretary to Governor

### 24.5.1 Irregular expenditure on Repair of Building – Rs 10.499 million

According to Sr # 8(iii) (ii) of Second Schedule under Rule-3 (Part-I) "Powers Common to all Departments" of Sindh Delegation of Financial Powers and Financial Control Rules, 2019, "Officers in Category-I are empowered to execute minor repairs & maintenance works including petty construction of residential & nonresidential building executed departmentally and charges to current budget of the department concerned up to Rs 0.200 million in each case on the recommendation of the committee consisting of Officer in Category-I concerned, Additional Secretary (Technical) Works & Services Department, a representative of Finance Department and a representative of Planning and Development Department.

**Note** :(a) Any work relating to petty construction or repair and maintenance and not costing more than Rs 1,000,000/- (Rupees one million), may be treated as 'Minor Work 'for the purpose of these rules.

**Note** :(b) Minor Repair and maintenance work shall not be more than five percent of the approved rates of per square construction notified by Works and Services Department.

**Note** :(c) Minor repair and maintenance works under Serial No. 8 (iii) will not require administrative approval and technical sanction. However, SPPRA Rules, 2010 shall be applicable

During the audit of Military Secretary to Governor Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs. 10.499 million was incurred on civil works and building repairs. The works were not executed through the Works & Services Department, nor was any NOC obtained. Funds were drawn repeatedly for similar jobs without proper need assessment, and no dead stock register was maintained. Estimates were neither prepared nor approved, government schedule of rates was not followed, and vendors engaged were general order suppliers instead of specialized contractors, indicating possibility of substandard execution. The quotations showed identical patterns, suggesting absence of genuine competition, while essential records such as contractor's ledger, repair register, and monthly accounts were not maintained. Moreover, works were awarded without renewal of PEC certificates, performance security at 5% was not obtained, and entries were not recorded in the measurement book.

Audit is of the view that the management deliberately avoided the services of Works & Services Department for the repair & maintenance of buildings. The repair work was given to general contractors without having required experience and permission from the government to complete this work.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 08-12-2025. Management stated that funds of Rs. 10.499 million were allocated under "Repair & Maintenance of Building" and that a Building Structure Cell (BSC) had been established to carry out minor works. However, the reply is not tenable as no NOC was obtained from the Works Department. DAC directed management to produce the relevant record for audit verification, no record was furnished up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-2/AIR-14)**

### 24.5.2 Non-invitation of Tender – Rs 2.421 million

According to Rule 17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 states that procurement over three hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language.

During the audit of Military Secretary to Governor of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 2.421 million was incurred on purchase of tyres for vehicle without invitation of tenders. Thus, the government was deprived of obtaining the most economic and competitive market rates. Moreover, the dead stock register was not maintained to record the replaced tyres and details. The quotations also appeared self-generated having similar handwriting.

Audit is of the view that due to non-tendering for procurement, the government has sustained opportunity cost and non-observance of SPPRA Rules by the management.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 08-12-2025. Management stated that tyres were replaced due to

emergency requirements arising from continuous VVIP movement and that procurement was made through the quotation process within permissible limits. However, the reply is not tenable as no supporting documents were provided to substantiate compliance with SPPRA procedures. The DAC directed adoption of an Annual Running Rate Contract to avoid recurrence.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-1/AIR-02)**

**Provincial Assembly of Sindh**

### 24.5.3 Non-recovery of inadmissible allowances – Rs 41.220 million

According to the notification issued by the Finance Department vide No. FD(SR-III)-5-145-2012 dated 2nd March, 2012, in supersession of this department circulars vide Nos. FD(SR-III)5/1-2008 dated 04-01-2008 and No. FD(SR-III)-5-139/2011 dated 12-02-2011, sanction of the Government of Sindh is hereby accorded for the grant of utility allowance to the regular employees of Sindh Civil Secretariat and the Provincial Assembly Sindh. According to Finance Department Govt. of Sindh office memorandum, No.F.No.FD(SR-III)5-105/2012, Karachi dated the 7th August, 2012 (iv) orderly allowance for BPS-20 to BPS-22, from existing rate @ Rs.3000/- to revised rate @ Rs.7,000 & Rs. 14,000 (current Rate @ Rs.25,000/-) "Subject to furnishing a certificate that the officer is not using the services of any official employee at his residence". According to the Provincial Assembly of Sindh Act under Section 3(a) - sumptuary allowance, "a parliamentary secretary shall be entitled to receive sumptuary allowance at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per month.

During audit of the Provincial Assembly Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 41.220 million was paid on the account of inadmissible allowances. The beneficiaries were not entitled to those allowances as per the rules. The details are given below:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Particulars | AIR Para # | Financial year | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Utility allowance – paid to Non-regular employees | 01 | 2024-25 | 23.760 |
| 02 | Sumptuary Allowance - paid to members of the assembly, officials and contractual employees | 04 | | 15.960 |
| 03 | Orderly Allowance - without furnishing affidavit | 02 | | 1.500 |
| **Total** | | | | **41.220** |

Audit is of the view that the inadmissible payments occurred due to weak internal controls, non-observance of financial rules, and lack of effective scrutiny by the drawing and disbursing authority. Resultantly, undue financial benefit was extended to ineligible persons, causing a direct loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends expeditious recovery, besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-01)**

### 24.5.4 Mis-procurement of various articles – Rs 225.168 million

According to Rule 4 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules 2010, "Principles of Procurements – While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical".

During audit of the Provincial Assembly Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 225.168 million was incurred on the procurement of various items and execution of repair and maintenance works. The management failed to obtain bid security and earnest money @ 5% from the suppliers. Neither a Complaint Redressal Committee was constituted nor contract agreements were executed with the suppliers, resulting in non-recovery of applicable Stamp duty. Moreover, the procurements were carried out without the issuance of purchase/work orders, delivery challans, or work completion certificates. Essential procurement documents, such as comparative statements, quotations, and indents from the concerned sections, were also not found on record. The Annual Procurement Plan was not prepared, and the integrity pact, as well as professional tax certificates, were not obtained from suppliers. In certain instances, the expenditure was split to circumvent tender formalities, whereas repeated repairs and procurements of IT equipment were carried out without holding assembly sessions or assessing actual requirements, reflecting weak internal controls and serious noncompliance with prescribed procurement procedures.

Audit is of the view that the irregularities indicate weak internal controls, non-compliance with SPPRA Rules, and possible risk of misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing of responsibility on the persons at fault.

**(PDP-02/AIR-07, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21 & 27)**

### 24.5.5 Irregular expenditure on Repair of office building – Rs 523.039 million

According to by-law # 04 of the Construction and operation of Engineering Works By Laws of Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) 1987, (1) All constructor's and operator's licences shall be issued by the Council on the form prescribed in Appendix C on the basis of professional engineering content of the constructors' or operators' organizations in accordance with the procedure laid down in these bye-laws. (2) The license issued to the constructor or operator shall specifically mention the type of work that the constructor or operator can undertake according to disciplines shown in the application form prescribed in Appendix A. (3) The constructor or operator enlisted in a particular field or discipline shall be allowed to undertake work of other disciplines up to twenty-five per cent of the amount of limit of category in which he is entitled. (4) A licence granted by the Council shall entitle a licensee to perform an engineering work for client or employer. However, the client or employer may prescribe his own requirements over and above the requirements for license prescribed by the Council, particularly in respect of financial soundness, plant and equipment capability, previous experience, business management capabilities and specific expertise which in the opinion of a client or employer, is essential for the execution of the work. A licensee shall be eligible to apply for prequalification even if he is not enlisted or registered with the client or employer. The grant of licence by the Council shall not absolve the licensee from application of any building control laws and other codes that are applicable to the engineering works.

During audit of the Provincial Assembly Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 523.039 million was incurred on the maintenance and repair works of the Office Buildings. The contractor's basic eligibility was not established, as no valid Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) registration for the specific category of work was available on record. Moreover, essential legal and financial documents such as National Tax Number (NTN), Sales Tax Registration, and Income Tax Certificates were not obtained. The absence of the proprietor's CNIC and complete address further suggests that the firm's authenticity and qualification were not properly verified. In addition, the management failed to deduct the mandatory Performance Security and did not execute the required Integrity Pact, thereby violating the prescribed procurement and transparency requirements. This negligence exposed the entity to potential financial risks and undermined the principles of accountability and good governance.

Audit is of the view that works were awarded without fulfillment of codal formalities and eligibility requirements, which reflects weak administrative, financial, and internal controls within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification besides fixing the responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-04/AIR-25, 29 & 30)**

### 24.5.6 Irregular expenditure on Repair work – Rs 54.938 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rule 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During audit of the Provincial Assembly Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 54.938 million was incurred under the head 'Repair of Transport, Machinery, etc'. The management failed to issue work orders and obtain indents or requisitions from the concerned sections before initiating the repairs or procurements. Quotations and comparative statements were not available, indicating that competitive bidding requirements under SPPRA Rules were not observed. Moreover, the Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) published in the Sindhi newspaper was not produced for audit. Essential documents such as the Integrity Pact, Professional Tax Certificates, and SRB registrations of the vendors were also missing. Furthermore, contract agreements specifying maintenance terms were not executed, and satisfactory work completion certificates, along with acknowledgement receipts of payments, were not available on record.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Particulars | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Repair of Transport | 11 | 4.050 |
| 2 | Repair of Machinery & Equipment | 12 | 45.010 |
| 3 | Repair of Furniture | 13 | 3.764 |
| 4 | Repair of Hardware | 14 | 2.114 |
| **Total** | | | **54.938** |

Audit is of the view that the expenditure incurred without adherence to the prescribed procurement procedures is irregular and reflects weak financial discipline and ineffective internal controls on the part of management.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification besides fixing the responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-05/AIR-11, 12, 13 & 14)**

## Chapter - 25
## Planning and Development Department

### 25.1 Introduction

The Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh is the principal planning organization at the provincial level. It coordinates and monitors development programs and activities of various departments of the provincial government.

The mandate of the planning & development department includes provision of technical support and coordination to various Government departments in their planning activities. The Planning & Development Department is also the main government agency working with foreign donors in the province.

The main objectives of the Planning and Development Department are:

- Assessment of the material and human resources of the province,
- Formulation of long and short-term plans,
- Recommendations concerning prevailing economic conditions, economic policies or measures,
- Examination of such economic problems as may be referred to it for advice,
- Coordination of all economic activities in the provincial government.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 04 | 02 | 1,205.030 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | | | | |

## 25.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure, and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 188,436.959 | 893.792 | 22,826.311 | (5,490.515) | (93,894.112) | 112,772.435 | 57,966.099 | (54,806.336) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 54,806.336 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5.000 | 4.565 | 10,245.054 | 10,240.489 |

Revenue estimates were reduced up to 9% in revised estimate. Actual receipt was 224426% of revised estimate.

## 25.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 386,176.263 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 21.730 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 8.739 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 8.878 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 104.937 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 381,157.808 |
| 5 | Others | 4,895.901 |

## 25.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 15%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 41.67 |
| 14 | 2024-25 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - |
| **Total** | | **64** | **40** | **6** | **34** | **15.00** |

## 25.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 25.5.1 Non-production of record - Rs 8.739 million

According to the Constitution of Pakistan (Article 169 & 170(2)), Supreme Court Judgment (08.07.2013, Para 27(b)), Section 14 of the Auditor-General's Ordinance, 2001, and the Ministry of Law & Justice Clarification (F.No.467/2024-Law-1, dated 04.09.2024) collectively establish that the Auditor-General of Pakistan is authorized and obligated to access, inspect, and audit the accounts, records, books, and documents of the Federal and Provincial Governments and any Authority or Body under their control, regardless of classification. Any obstruction in providing audit access is subject to disciplinary action under applicable Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During the audit of Program Coordinator, Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting & Malnutrition, Planning & Development Department, Karachi, for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 8.739 million was incurred under the head of A/c Rent of Building but records/bills were not produced.

Audit is of the view that in such circumstances, neither the sanctity of utilization of public money according to relevant financial and other applicable rules could be verified nor the constitutional duty of the Auditor-General of Pakistan could be fulfilled.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of October, 2025, followed by a reminder dated 09-10-2025 for the production of the record, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility for non-production of record should be fixed and action be taken against the responsible besides ensuring production of records in upcoming audits.

**(PDP-37/AIR-01)**

### 25.5.2 Doubtful expenditure on coordination meeting – Rs 5.567 million

As per Rule 23 of General Financial Rules Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for

any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence"

During the audit of Secretary, Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 5.567 million was incurred on an event titled *"*Coordination Meeting with International Development Partners jointly hosted by Government of Sindh and the United Nations on 5th December 2024 at Crystal Ball Room*,* Marriott Hotel, Karachi." The expenditure was processed without obtaining quotations, in violation of procurement rules. Further scrutiny revealed that payments of Rs 1.015 million and Rs 4.552 million were made to two different general-order suppliers for the same event, despite the fact that the venue was Marriott Hotel, a facility that requires direct billing for event-related arrangements. The invoices submitted by both vendors were issued on computer-generated letterheads that lacked verifiable details, such as specific expenditure heads, reference numbers, or supporting documentation. This pattern raises serious doubts about the authenticity of the invoices, creating a strong susceptibility that these payments may have been processed against fake or fabricated claims.

The use of third-party vendors instead of direct settlement with the hotel further intensifies concerns regarding the legitimacy and transparency of the expenditure. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Cheque # | Paid to | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5686955_ 10-02-2025 | M/s Allah Bux Kalwar | Seminar/Workshop at Crystal Ball Room, Marriot Hotel, Karachi (GoS in collaboration with the UN is jointly hosting coordination meeting with the International) | 1,015,000 |
| 2 | 5795866_ 05-05-2025 | M/s. Muhammad Saad & Company | | 4,552,100 |
| **Total** | | | | **5,567,100** |

Audit is of the view that the expenditure was incurred in violation of procurement rules, without a competitive process, on invoices lacking authenticity, and through vendors not responsible for the event venue. This exposes the department to the risk of financial fraud, double billing, and misappropriation of public funds.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for engaging unrelated vendors and processing unverifiable invoices be obtained. Where irregularities or fraudulent intent are established, responsibility should be fixed against the officials involved. The department must strengthen procurement controls, ensure direct settlement with actual service providers, and enforce verification mechanisms to prevent recurrence of such irregularities, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-43/AIR-20)**

### 25.5.3 Appointment of officers and employees without advertisement and eligibility – Rs 8.878 million

According to Advertisement dated 16.06.2012 following illegibility criteria was required for recruitment of "Deputy Director (Municipal Finance & Governance)" and "Assistant Director / Planning Officer" :-

| **Deputy Director (Municipal Finance & Governance)** | |
|---|---|
| Minimum Qualification | Post Graduate Degree in Economics / Development Economics, Public Finance, Project Finance |
| Experience | Minimum Five years' experience including three years' experience in Municipal Financial Planning, Budgeting & Casting |
| Age Limit | Maximum 40 years |
| **Assistant Director / Planning Officer** | |
| Minimum Qualification | Master's degree in social science / I.T / MIS / GIS |
| Experience | Two years' working experience in relevant field |
| Age Limit | Maximum 40 years |

As per revised contract agreement clause-5.1 (a) (ii) "The SRSO shall adopt Standard Procedures for recruitment of advertising the posts, selection of suitable candidates through appropriately notified selection/recruitment committee(s), (selection shall be based on merit, with relevant qualification and experience required for the post) in the program and (ii) in case of change in Human Resources recruitment which includes increase or decrease in number of posts, change of nomenclature, change of qualification or experience, which may arise during implementation of the program, the same must be communicated to the client for its consent approval. Such amendments at any level must not exceed the total cost of contract".

During the audit of Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that payment amounting to Rs 3.838 million was made on account of salaries of officers

and employees who were appointed without advertisement, relevant qualification and experience, bypassing standard recruitment procedures

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Particulars | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Urban and Regional Policy and Strategic Planning, Karachi | Appointment of Deputy Director and Assistant Director without relevant experience | 2023-24 | 27 | 3.838 |
| 2 | Peoples Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP), Karachi, implemented through SRSO | Hiring of employees without Advertisement | 2023-24 | 09 | 0 |
| 3 | Program Coordinator, Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) for Reduction of Stunting & Malnutrition, Planning & Development Department, Karachi | Appointment of officers without sanctioned posts and approval of competent authority | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 04 | 5.040 |
| **Total** | | | | | **8.878** |

Audit is of the view that the appointment of officers without having required experience was violation of government rules and regulations, which also indicates that undue favour has been extended to the above-mentioned officers. The lapse indicates improper watch and absence of internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of March, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit seeks justification besides fixing the responsibility on the person(s).

**(PDP-09,10&38)**

### 25.5.4 Unjustified pre-qualification without documents - Rs 42.743 million

According to Rule 61 of SPPRA Rules 2010, SELECTION OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES. – The selection shall be guided by the following considerations – (1) Best quality of services available; (2) Need for economy and efficiency; (3) Need to give all qualified consultants an equal opportunity to compete; (4) Encouragement of local consultants without any unfair competitive advantage; (5) Transparency in the selection process.

During the audit of Urban Regional Policy and Strategic Planning (URP&SP), Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that consultancy services for GIS and Urban Planning Specialty were procured using the Least-Cost method. The contracts were awarded to various consultants following a questionable qualification process for complex services, despite SPPRA rules clearly stating the Quality-Based Selection Method and Quality and Cost-Based Selection Method for large and complex works or services. The required technical qualifications such as past performance personal capacity, equipment, financial standing, registration with SRB/PEC were missing.

Audit is of the view that the change from a method that considers factors beyond price (like technical qualifications or qualifications-based selection) resulted in violation of SPPRA rules, thus quality of consultants cannot be ensured.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of March, 2025 but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification for the use of the Least-Cost method, fixation of responsibility for approving an inappropriate procurement approach, and strict compliance with prescribed SPPRA consultancy selection methods in future to ensure transparency.

**(PDP-24/AIR-04)**

### 25.5.5 Undue favor extended to the Consultant after altering QCBS method to Least cost selection method - Rs 33.730 million

According to Rule # 61 of SPPRA rules 2010, SELECTION OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES. – The selection shall be guided by the following considerations – (1) Best quality of services available; (2) Need for economy and efficiency; (3) Need to give all qualified consultants an equal opportunity to compete; (4) Encouragement of local consultants without any unfair competitive advantage; (5) Transparency in the selection process.

During the audit of Urban Regional Policy and Strategic Planning (URP&SP), Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that a contract worth Rs 33.730 million was awarded to M/s ESSI-AAR Planning Engineering and Services Consultant through undue favor after a change in consultant selection method for the project "Supervision Consulting Firm for Rural Growth Center, Chuhar Jamali, Sujawal District." Initially, the department issued an RFP based on the Quality and

Cost Based Selection (QCBS) method. However, the method was later replaced with the Least Cost Selection method. M/s RCC Consultant, despite being technically qualified and having an average annual turnover, was disqualified after scoring 68 marks. Under the altered Least Cost Selection Method, the contract was awarded to M/s ESSI-AAR. Notably, in the re-tendering process, M/s RCC Consultant, previously disqualified for scoring 68 marks, secured 72.5 marks with the same credentials. This indicates deliberate manipulation of the procurement process clearly establishing bid rigging to favor M/s ESSI-AAR.

Audit is of the view that changing a procurement method to 'least cost selection', when RFP was issued on a quality and cost-based selection implies that undue favor was extended to the contractor.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of March, 2025 but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry of the matter in detail besides fixing responsibility on the person at fault, besides adoption of transparency in procurement process, including verification of qualification, proper check over validation and payments.

**(PDP-23/AIR-02)**

### 25.5.6 Concentration of procurement among three vendors indicating undue favor – Rs 30.720 million

As per Rule-23 of General Financial Rules Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence"

During the audit of the office of the Secretary, Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that procurement amounting to Rs 30.720 million under various heads of accounts was awarded predominantly to three suppliers, suggesting undue favor and a lack of competitive process. The following irregularities further reinforced this concern:

i. M/s Allah Bux Kalwar, M/s Evershine Traders, and M/s Sunshine Engineering Works all operated from District East, Karachi, without any PTCL/landline

contact details, reflecting the absence of basic verifiable communication infrastructure.

ii. Invoices lacked the period of supply, reference to supply/work orders, and proper storekeeper acknowledgment. Food-related supply orders did not mention delivery dates or event timelines, casting doubt on the genuineness of transactions.

iii. Bill numbers and date sequences for M/s Evershine Traders and M/s Sunshine Engineering Works were inconsistent. Supply/work orders were not attached to contingent bills, and both firms shared the same owner and address.

iv. Sanction orders attached to contingent bills were found without outward numbers.

v. Invoices of M/s Allah Bux Kalwar lacked reference to supply/work orders, and no material acknowledgment was available.

vi. M/s Allah Bux Kalwar used two different invoice formats in the same month, raising authenticity concerns.

These conditions collectively demonstrate weak internal controls and potential manipulation of procurement processes. The details are as follows:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Name of Vendors | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | M/s Evershine Traders | 9,336,960 |
| 02 | M/s Sunshine Engineering Works | 11,379,242 |
| 03 | M/s. Allah Bux Kalwar | 10,006,221 |
| **Total** | | **30,722,423** |

Audit is of the view that the procurement process lacked transparency, competitiveness, and proper authentication, exposing the department to the risk of financial loss and favoritism. This pattern undermines procurement integrity and compromises value for money in public expenditure.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for awarding the majority of procurements to three suppliers be obtained, and where procedural lapses or favoritism are established, responsibility be fixed against the officials involved. Internal controls and documentation procedures should be strengthened to ensure transparency, fairness, and proper substantiation of expenditures, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-39/AIR-07)**

### 25.5.7 Mis-procurement on hiring third-party consultancy services - Rs 16.554 million

As per Annex-D of the Contract Agreement of "Services & facilitation to be provided by the client": The procuring agency may provide the following inputs and facilities to the consultant: 1. Shall provide necessary liaison and access to the relevant record. Data available with GOS, P&D Department (MEC) for the completion of the assignment. AND read with special conditions of the contract 2.3 is reproduced here as under:

"For completion of services, the time after commencement of service shall be 03 months."

READ WITH conditions of the contract 2.5 "force majeure" is reproduced here:

"The failure on the part of the parties to perform their obligation under the contract will not be considered a default if such failure is a result of natural calamities, disaster, and circumstances beyond the control of the parties." Furthermore, clause 2.5.2 Extension of time, "Any period within which a party shall, pursuant to this contract completes any action or task, shall be extended for a period equal to the time during which such party was unable to perform such action as a result of force majeure."

During the audit of Monitoring and Evaluation Cell (P&D Department), Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 16.554 million was incurred against hiring of consultancy services for third-party monitoring. The contract was extended three times in violation of SPPRA rules & standard bidding procedures, based on a misapplied "force majeure" clause. The delay was due to the procuring agency's failure to provide data.

Audit is of the view that considering above given circumstances, unfair extension was granted which further leads to mis-procurement of consultancy services in a way that the standard bidding documents were not prepared accordingly without considering the factual grounds.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of April, 2025 but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit seeks justification for the repeated extensions, fixing responsibility on the officials who misapplied the force majeure clause and approved extensions without valid grounds, and ensuring that future consultancy contracts strictly adhere to SPPRA rules, realistic timelines, and proper contract management to prevent mis-procurement.

**(PDP-20/AIR-15)**

### 25.5.8 Procurement without inviting open Tenders - Rs 10.252 million

According to Rule 12 of SPPR 2010 (Ammended-2019), Limitation on Splitting or Regrouping of Proposed Procurement: The procuring agency shall not split or package a procurement plan with the intention to shorten or facilitate the procurement process and approval mechanism, unless the procuring agency is satisfied that- (a) block acquisition of goods, services or works will unnecessarily hold up available resources; (b) technical reasons indicate that splitting or packaging will improve the quality; (c) the impact of weather, geographical spread on certain procurement particularly in case of works contract will affect its execution with regard to quality and delivery schedule: Provided that any splitting or packaging shall be made part of the revised procurement plan and uploaded on the Authority's website as well as on the website of the procuring agency, if functional.

During the audit of Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that expenditure of Rs 10.252 million was incurred without inviting open tenders through splitting up of expenditure. Due to the non-invitation of open tenders, the Government could not achieve the most economical rates. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director General Bureau of statistics Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 17 | IT Equipment & Furniture | 3.753 |
| 2 | Director General, Monitoring & Evaluation Cell (P&D Department), Karachi | 2023-24 | 8 | Repair of transport | 4.288 |
| 3 | Program Coordinator, Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting & Malnutrition, Karachi | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 06 | Conference / Seminar | 1.366 |
| | | | | Hire of vehicles | 0.845 |
| **Total** | | | | | **10.252** |

Audit is of the view that there was a failure of the management to follow SPPRA Rules, which resulted in non-achievement of competitive rates and thus brought about a loss to the government exchequer. The whole expenditure stands irregular due to the violation of the SPPRA rules.

The matter was reported to the management during February and April, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault

**(PDP-13 & 45)**

### 25.5.9 Irregular Procurement from a Single Supplier Indicating Potential Collusive Practice - Rs 1.658 million

According to Rule 4 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules 2010, "Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical". According to sub clause (ii) of clause (q) of sub rule (1) of Rule 2 of SPP Rules 2010, "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain".

During the audit of the office of the Program Coordinator, Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting & Malnutrition, Planning & Development Department, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that 100% of the procurement made under the heads Other Miscellaneous and Stationery was awarded to a single vendor—M/s Al-Fatima. All payments during the year under both heads were made exclusively to this supplier, amounting to Rs 1.658 million.

The complete absence of vendor diversity, coupled with repeated procurement awarded to one entity, raises serious concerns about non-competitive procurement, possible vendor favoritism, and potential collusive behavior. Such concentration of procurement undermines transparency, restricts competitive pricing, and compromises the integrity of public procurement processes.

Audit is of the view that procurement made exclusively through a single supplier without open competition reflects weak controls, lack of transparency, and exposes the department to risks of collusive practices and inflated pricing.

The matter was reported to management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for awarding 100% of procurement to a single supplier be obtained. Where undue favor, collusive intent, or procedural lapses are established, responsibility should be fixed against the officers involved. The department must ensure strict compliance with SPPRA procurement rules, promote competitive bidding, and strengthen controls to prevent recurrence of such irregularities, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-46/AIR-17)**

### 25.5.10 Retention of huge unutilized closing balances in bank accounts – Rs 2,221.978 million

According to Government of Sindh, Finance Department letter No.FD/SO(RES-VI)5(204)/2020-21 dated 13th October 2020 with Controller General of Accounts, Islamabad letter No.916/CGA/A.A/RP-2018(L.C) dated 16.10.2018, (1(iv) "Assignment Accounts will be part of Consolidated Fund. Amounts remaining unspent at the close of the financial year will appear as savings under the respective budget grant unless surrendered in time. Unspent ceiling / balance in assignment account will not be carried forward in the next financial year".

During the audit of People's Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP), Karachi, implemented through SRSO for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 2,221.978 million remained unutilized and was retained in various bank accounts at the close of the financial year. This substantial idle balance reflects weak financial planning and delayed implementation of program activities, undermining the timely achievement of development objectives under the project.

Audit is of the view that the retention of a large amount of unutilized funds highlights inefficiencies in fund allocation, utilization, and execution of planned interventions. This situation affects the program's effectiveness and questions the financial discipline of the executing agency.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of June, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends preparation and implementation of a time-bound utilization plan, surrender of unspent balances in accordance with financial rules, fixation of responsibility for weak financial planning, and strengthening of monitoring mechanisms to ensure timely utilization of funds in future.

**(PDP-28/AIR-07)**

### 25.5.11 Doubtful maintenance of four (4) bank accounts for CIF recovery

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of People's Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP), Karachi, implemented through SRSO for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that four separate bank accounts were being maintained for the Community Investment Fund (CIF) under PPRP-I in District Khairpur, across different commercial banks. Operating multiple accounts for the same fund without a unified structure raises serious concerns about the transparency, traceability, and internal control of CIF recoveries. This fragmented approach increases the likelihood of misreporting, unauthorized use, or even potential misappropriation of funds.

Audit is of the view that maintaining multiple CIF accounts compromises financial discipline and weakens oversight over fund utilization and recovery. This arrangement falls short of sound financial management practices and creates unnecessary complexity in monitoring and reconciliation.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of June, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that all CIF-related transactions be centralized through a single, properly documented bank account to ensure effective oversight and control.

Additionally, complete reconciliation statements and utilization reports for each existing account should be prepared and submitted for verification.

**(PDP-29/AIR-10)**

### 25.5.12 Irregular inclusion of unapproved and incomplete Development Schemes in Volume-V - Rs 381,157.808 million

As per Paragraph 9.3 of the Planning Manual – Ongoing Schemes: vi, "Schemes, which were approved four years before and are still appearing in ADP, Administrative Departments to either complete those schemes within allocated funds or rationalize the scope and total cost in revised PC-Is".

During the audit of the office of the Secretary, Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that 393 development schemes, involving an estimated cost of Rs 381,157.808 million, remained unapproved and showed zero expenditure during FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 (up to 30-06-2024). Despite these conditions, the schemes were still included in Volume-V of the Budget Book, in clear violation of the Planning Manual. Further, 469 development schemes, approved between 2001 and 2018, remained incomplete. Despite the prolonged delays, ranging from 6 to 23 years, these schemes continued to be irregularly carried forward in Volume-V of the Budget Books without obtaining mandatory justifications from the respective administrative departments.

Audit is of the view that the continued allocation of funds to such long-delayed and stagnant schemes reflects weak project oversight and increases the risk of inefficient utilization of public resources, including potential cost escalation due to extended time overruns and outdated cost estimates.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated, reasons for prolonged non-completion be examined, responsibilities be fixed, and robust corrective mechanisms be instituted to prevent recurrence of such irregularities, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-48 & 49/AIR-01 & 02)**

### 25.5.13 Unjustified account payables in financial statements - Rs 2,198.905 million

According to Rule 4 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules 2010, "Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical". According to Rule 2(1)(jj) of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules 2010, "Value for Money" means best returns for each rupee spent in terms of quality, timeliness, reliability, after sales service, up-grade ability, price, source, and the combination of whole-life cost and quality to meet the procuring agency's requirements".

During the audit of People's Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP), Karachi, implemented through SRSO for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the financial statements reflected current liabilities of Rs 2,198.905 million under Note 11 (PPRP-I) and Note 10 (PPRP-II). However, no detailed analysis or supporting documentation was provided to explain the nature, classification and timeline of these liabilities. This lack of clarity created uncertainty regarding whether these amounts were payable in the short term and undermined the transparency and reliability of the financial reporting.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Program | Section | Note # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | PPRP-I | Current Liabilities | 11. Accrued and Other Payables | 1,797.384 |
| 2 | PPRP-II | Current Liabilities | 10. Accrued and Other Payables | 401.521 |
| **Total** | | | | **2,198.905** |

Audit is of the view that the absence of a breakdown and aging analysis of significant liabilities compromises the reliability of financial statements and impedes proper assessment of the financial health of the program. Such ambiguities hinder effective financial planning and accountability.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of June, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends preparing and maintaining a detailed schedule of current liabilities, including their nature, classification, due dates, and supporting documentation. This will enhance the accuracy of financial disclosures and support timely settlement and proper monitoring of outstanding obligations.

**(PDP-36/AIR-08)**

### 25.5.14 Non-reporting of bank profit earned on PPRP-I funds - Rs 300.915 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of People's Poverty Reduction Program (PPRP), Karachi, implemented through SRSO for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that SRSO earned a total of Rs 300.915 million as bank profit on funds maintained under PPRP-I in various bank accounts. However, this substantial income was neither disclosed in the approved budget nor reflected in the financial statements or utilization reports. The omission of such a significant amount of earned income not only affects financial transparency but also raises questions about the fair presentation of accounts and the appropriate use of public funds.

Audit is of the view that non-disclosure of Rs 300.915 million in bank profit undermines the credibility of the financial reporting process and reflects poor financial management practices on the part of the implementing agency.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of June, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the bank profit earned may be fully disclosed in future budgets, financial statements, and utilization reports. A proper accounting treatment may be applied to reflect this income, and necessary adjustments must be made to ensure transparency and compliance with financial reporting standards.

**(PDP-30/AIR-11)**

### 25.5.15 Irregular payment to beneficiaries below the Poverty Scorecard band - Rs 83.329 million

According to 4$^{th}$ Revised PC-I People's Poverty Reduction Programme in 06 districts "An Enterprise Development Fund (EDF) is created of amounting to Rs.1.00 billion to start different small-scale business for sustainable livelihood and job creation for uplifting of the rural community and families to reduce the poverty for the beneficiaries under PSC band 23 and above."

According to Clause-1.14 of Contract Agreement under the 4th Revision of PC-I that "The SRSO shall provide support to the communities through Enterprise Development Fund (EDF). This fund shall be operated as a revolving Interest Free Loan for promoting the business activities. It will be revolved among the beneficiaries surveyed in Poverty Scorecard from band 23 and above".

During the audit of People's Poverty Reduction Program, Karachi (SRSO) for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs. 83.329 million was disbursed by SRSO Sukkur under PPRP-I to the ineligible beneficiaries below the prescribed limit of Poverty Scorecard (PSC) Band 23 as approved in 4th Revised PC-I. This resulted in a violation PC-I.

Audit is of the view that the disbursement of millions to ineligible beneficiaries undermines the intended objectives of the Peoples Poverty Reduction Program but also indicates weaknesses in beneficiary selection and compliance mechanisms.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of June, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting a detailed inquiry into the matter and the disbursed amount may be recovered from ineligible beneficiaries or adjusted appropriately, and necessary controls must be enforced to ensure strict adherence to PSC-based eligibility in future disbursements.

**(PDP-32/AIR-01)**

### 25.5.16 Unjustified payment to employees under the "Feeding Charges" – Rs 25.625 million

As per Rule-23 of the General Financial Rules (GFR) Volume-I, every Government officer is personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, or arising from the negligence of another officer if his own actions contributed to such loss. Likewise, Para 10(v) of GFR Volume-I stipulates that allowances must be regulated to ensure they do not become a source of profit for the recipients. Under the Chart of Accounts, A03963 – Feeding/Diet Food Charges is admissible only for hospitals, detention facilities, rehabilitation/welfare institutions, and certain government-run hostels where the Government is responsible for providing meals to residents or detainees. This head of

account is not admissible for payments to employees, staff refreshments, office consumption, or any allowance-type disbursement.

During the audit of Secretary, Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 25.625 million was paid to various employees from the head "A03963 – Feeding/Diet Food Charges" without any supporting rule, admissibility criteria, or documented justification. The expenditure was processed as though employees were eligible beneficiaries under this head, although the classification is strictly restricted to institutional feeding in hospitals, prisons, welfare homes, and similar establishments. This misuse of a restricted expenditure head indicates that public funds were diverted from their intended purpose, leading to unauthorized financial benefit to staff and compromising the integrity of expenditure classification.

Audit is of the view that funds allocated under the primary unit of appropriation were collectively misutilized, reflecting weak financial discipline and improper authorization controls within the department.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for making payments to employees under a non-admissible expenditure head be obtained, and where irregularity or misuse is established, responsibility be fixed against the officials involved. The department should strengthen internal controls and ensure strict adherence to admissibility criteria for expenditure heads to prevent recurrence of such irregularities, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-41/AIR-17)**

### 25.5.17 Excess payment to beneficiaries on account of Low-Cost Housing – Rs 21.730 million

According to the ToRs of contract agreement between the Planning & Development Department, Govt. of Sindh, and Sindh Rural Support Organization for Expansion of People's Poverty Reduction Programme, PPRP-I&II. Procedure for the disbursement of the installment of the housing scheme amount. Scheme approval. District Manager EUCBPRP is entitled to approve a housing scheme, which will be shared with PIU:

Mode of Payment to the beneficiary:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Installment | Cheque amount Rs.50,000/- |
| 2nd Installment | Cheque amount Rs.50,000/- |
| 3rd Installment | Cheque amount Rs.30,000/- |
| 4th Installment | Cheque amount Rs.20,000/- |
| 5th Installment | Cheque amount Rs.15,000/- |

During the audit of Peoples Poverty Reduction Program, Karachi (SRSO) for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that extra installments amounting to Rs 21.730 million were paid to various beneficiaries on account of the construction of house. As per the contract agreement, the payment was to be made to the beneficiaries in five (05) installments by SRSO. However, the installments exceeded the prescribed limit.

Audit is of the view that the above lapse indicates weak financial and internal controls of the SRSO management.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of June, 2025, but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the amount of extra installments may be recovered besides fixing responsibility upon the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-34/AIR-04)**

### 25.5.18 Irregular expenditure under the various heads of account – Rs 6.052 million

According to Para 148 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I "All materials received should be examined, counted, measured, or weighed as the case may be, when delivery is taken, and they should be taken in charge by a responsible Government officer who should see that the quantities are correct and their quality good, and record a certificate to the effect. The officer receiving the store should also be required to give a certificate that he has actually received the material and recorded them in the appropriate stock register". As per Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, "Every payment including repayment of money previously lodged with government for whatever purpose, must be supported by a voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim".

During the audit of Secretary, Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 6.052 million was incurred on various purchases in violation of mandatory financial procedures. Requisition documents from the concerned sections were missing from the record. Items relating to software and IT equipment were procured from general order suppliers rather than authorized or specialized vendors. Expenditure was also incurred through misclassification, where funds allocated under one head of account were diverted towards purchases belonging to other heads, constituting unauthorized utilization of budget allocations. Invoices submitted with the expenditure were issued on computer-generated letterheads without any verifiable identifiers, raising concerns regarding authenticity and creating suspicion of fabricated billing. No certificates of receipt by responsible officers, no acknowledgments showing issuance or distribution of the procured items, and no corresponding stock register entries were found on record, indicating that the department failed to establish whether the items were ever delivered. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary, Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 09 | 1.466 |
| | | 2024-25 | 10 | 3.661 |
| 2 | Program Coordinator Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting & Malnutrition, Planning & Development Department, Karachi | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 11 | 0.925 |
| **Total** | | | | **6.052** |

Audit is of the view that the expenditure was incurred without adherence to procurement rules, proper documentation, or mandatory store-receipt procedures. Such non-compliance increases the risk of non-genuine purchases, misappropriation, and unverifiable delivery of goods, compromising financial propriety and internal accountability.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for incurring expenditure without supporting documentation and in violation of classification and receipt procedures be obtained from the department. Where lapses or irregularities are confirmed, responsibility be fixed against the officials concerned. The department should ensure strict adherence to procurement rules, meticulous maintenance of subsidiary records,

and strengthening of internal controls to prevent recurrence, under the intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-40)**

### 25.5.19 Unjustified expenditure on participation in Job Fair and Education Expo – Rs 1.080 million

As per Rule-23 of General Financial Rules Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence"

During the audit of Secretary, Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 1.080 million was incurred on booking a Diamond Stall for participation in the Pakistan Hindu Council (PHC) Job Fair and Education Expo 2024 held at the Karachi Expo Centre on 27 May 2024. The payment was made to M/s Dr. Prem Kumar Sital Das Memorial Trust, whereas the event itself was organized by the Pakistan Hindu Council. As per the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) registration, the Trust's principal line of activity falls under "643000 – Financial & Insurance Activities / Trusts, Funds and Similar Financial Activities," which has no operational nexus with event management or expo services. No approval of the Competent Authority authorizing the department's participation in the event was available on record. Further, participation in a job fair and education expo does not fall within the functional mandate of the P&D Department, and therefore does not constitute an admissible charge against public funds. This reflects diversion of departmental resources toward activities outside its lawful mandate, undermining financial propriety and raising concerns of unauthorized expenditure. The details are as follows:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cheque # | Paid to | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| _5708566_ 28-02-2025 | Dr. Prem Kumar (Sital Das Memorial Trust) | Amount for booking Diamond Stall for P&DD in PHC Job Fair and Education Expo 2.0 at Expo Centre Karachi on 27th May 2024 | 1,080,000 |

Audit is of the view that the expenditure was unjustified, unauthorized, and incurred in disregard of prescribed financial discipline, resulting in avoidable financial burden on the Government.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, but no reply was received till the finalization of the report. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for incurring expenditure outside the functional domain of the department be obtained, and where procedural violations or misuse of authority are established, responsibility be fixed against the officials concerned. The department should strengthen internal controls and ensure strict adherence to financial propriety to prevent recurrence of such irregularities, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-42/AIR-19)**

### 25.5.20 Non-Compliance with Mandatory 80:20 Allocation Ratio for Ongoing and New Development Schemes

As per Paragraph 9.3 of the Planning Manual – New Schemes: iii, "All Administrative Departments/Executing Agencies to ensure that the ratio of allocation for on-going and new unapproved schemes be maintained at 80:20 in Provincial and Districts ADPs".

During the audit of Secretary, Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a total budget allocation of Rs 493,092.007 million was made for development schemes. Out of this, Rs 303,221.453 million (61%) were allocated to on-going schemes, and Rs 189,870.554 million (39%) were allocated to new schemes, contrary to the prescribed 80:20 ratio. This deviation distorted development prioritization and undermined the principle of completing existing commitments before initiating new schemes, resulting in inefficient resource allocation.

Audit is of the view that the budget was finalized without adherence to the mandatory ratio, reflecting weak compliance with the Planning Manual and ineffective internal controls within the department.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for deviation from the prescribed ratio be obtained, and where lapses are established, responsibility be fixed against the officials concerned. The department should also ensure strict observance of the Planning Manual and adopt corrective measures to prevent recurrence of such irregularities, under intimation to Audit.

**(PDP-50/AIR-03)**

### 25.5.21 Non-achievement of Targets by Task Force under Accelerated Action Plan (AAP)

According to the Sindh Accelerated Action Plan (10 years plan), "the main target of Sindh's Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) is to reduce stunting in children under five from a high of 48% to 30% by 2021 and further to 15% by 2026". The plan also aims to address malnutrition through multi-sectoral interventions that cover health, sanitation, agriculture, and education. Key initiatives include community-based nutrition programs, providing therapeutic food and micronutrients, and a pilot Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program to incentivize health and nutrition services during the critical first 1,000 days of a child's life.

During the audit of the office of the Program Coordinator, Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting & Malnutrition, Planning & Development Department, Karachi for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that the intended program targets for the Livestock and Fisheries sectors for FY 2024-25 were not achieved, despite substantial resource allocation under the AAP. The continuing high prevalence of malnutrition and stunting in Sindh indicates that the program's core objectives were not effectively realized. This non-achievement highlights weaknesses in strategic planning, inter-sectoral coordination, field-level monitoring, and implementation capacity, particularly at the district level. The failure to convert financial input into measurable nutrition outcomes undermines the effectiveness of the AAP framework and represents potential wastage of public resources.

Audit is of the view that the non-achievement of sectoral targets despite considerable expenditure reflects inefficiency, weak administrative oversight, and ineffective internal controls, compromising the program's intended impact.

The matter was reported to management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification for non-achievement of targets be obtained, and where poor performance or negligence is established, responsibility be fixed against the concerned officers of the Task Force. Remedial measures should be taken to strengthen coordination, monitoring, and sectoral implementation to prevent recurrence, under the intimation to the Audit.

**(PDP-53/AIR-03)**

## Chapter - 26
## Population Welfare Department

### 26.1 Introduction

This department is basically meant for the socio-economic development by emphasizing on:

- Small family norms
- Reducing population growth rate
- Reducing infant mortality
- Maternal mortality and;
- Fertility level

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 16 | 14 | 4,317.577 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 26.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9,109.006 | - | 1,620.156 | (1,620.156) | (1,200.495) | 7,908.511 | 7,463.338 | (445.173) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 445.173 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 26.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 215.350 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 1.723 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 1.344 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 8.195 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 140.719 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 65.092 |

## 26.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 88.79%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 2008-09 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 14 | 2019-20 | 159 | 159 | 153 | 6 | 96.23 |
| 15 | 2020-21 | 40 | 40 | 33 | 7 | 82.50 |
| **Total** | | **246** | **214** | **190** | **27** | **88.79** |

## 26.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 26.5.1 Non-production of auditable record – Rs 1.344 million

According to Section 14 (2) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001, states that the officer in-charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with reasonable expedition. Further, any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under Efficiency & Discipline Rules.

During the audit of the following offices of Population Welfare Department for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 1.344 million was incurred but record for scrutiny was not provided to audit. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | District Population Welfare Officer, including RAHS-A Center, Mithi | 14 | 2023-24 | Expenditure of various head of accounts was incurred but supporting vouchers / sub-vouchers and bill were not produced to audit. | 0.839 |
| 02 | District Population Welfare Officer, including RHS-A Center, Umerkot | 16 | 2023-24 | During verify SAP FI data that, payments of Rs 0.695 million were made against heads of accounts "Others & POL charges", however, supporting vouchers/record was not produced. | 0.505 |
| **Total** | | | | | **1.344** |

Audit is of the view that in the absence of aforementioned record, it was unable to ascertain transparency in the relevant transactions.

The matter was reported to the management during February and March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 26-09-2025. The management contended that the requisite auditable record is available. Accordingly, the DAC directed the management to provide the said record to Audit for verification. During verification, the management did not produce a complete record which were considered insufficient for audit verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives besides fixing of responsibility for non-production of record against person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-01)**

### 26.5.2 Unjustified payment of various inadmissible allowances – Rs 1.723 million

According to Rule 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules, Vol-I, the Departmental Controlling Officer should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into treasury.

During audit of the various offices Population Welfare Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that various inadmissible allowances amounting to Rs 1.723 million were paid to the various officers/officials. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-26.

The irregular payment of inadmissible allowances occurred due to weak internal controls, lack of proper scrutiny of payrolls, and failure to adhere to approved government rules and policies governing admissible allowances.

Audit is of the view that payment of inadmissible allowances amounting to Rs 1.723 million reflects poor financial management and non-compliance with applicable rules. Such unauthorized payments result in unwarranted financial burden on the government and indicate negligence in verifying entitlement before processing salaries and allowances.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, September and October, 2025. The management at Sr# 06 replied for AIR# 11 that the Hard work and Rural Compensatory allowances paid to Medical Officers because they already were treating patients of notified infectious diseases such as TB, Swine Flu etc in FHM/FHD in field as per scheduled issued by competent authority vide notification No.FD(SR-III)5-40/2002(A)/part-file) dated 3rd October 2016. The reply is not tenable as management did not provide documentary evidence of justification or legal entitlement of the officers for payment of Hard Work and Rural Compensatory Allowance. Mere reference to treating infectious diseases and a general finance notification does not substitute specific orders, such as rustication/field posting notifications or sanction orders from the competent authority. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility may be fixed on the officials responsible for authorizing and processing these irregular payments. Strengthening internal controls and vetting mechanisms for payroll verification is essential to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-22)**

### 26.5.3 Irregular promotion of Stenographers to the post of Assistant Director / Deputy District Population Welfare Officer / Population Welfare Officer (BPS-17)

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During audit of the District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Dadu for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that vide Notification No.PD/DS/SO(G)/Promotion/ BS-17/2012-1366 dated 25th April, 2012, eight Stenographers (BPS-15) were promoted on acting charge basis to the posts of Assistant Director / Deputy District Population Welfare Officer / Population Welfare Officer (BPS-17). The list includes:

Mr. Muhammad Anwar
Mr. Asghar Ali
Mr. Umer Hayat
Mr. Hubdar Hussain
Mr. Dhani Bux
Mr. Muhammad Arif
Mr. Munawar Ali Dayo
Mr. Waryam Mirjat

The irregular promotions occurred due to non-adherence to prescribed service rules, lack of observance of proper promotion criteria, and failure of the management to provide supporting documentation such as rule positions, justification, and promotion policy. Weak oversight and insufficient scrutiny of personnel actions further contributed to the issue.

Audit is of the view that promoting eight Stenographers (BPS-15) to BPS-17 positions on an acting-charge basis without producing any rule-based justification reflects serious lapses in compliance with service regulations. The absence of

documented merit criteria, eligibility verification, or formal approval processes indicates weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department provide complete rule positions, promotion criteria, and approval records to justify the acting-charge promotions. In the absence of such evidence, the matter may be referred to the competent authority for review and rectification.

**(PDP-24/AIR-23)**

### 26.5.4 Unjustified purchase of contraceptives on previous tender -Rs 83.977 million

According to Rule-4 of SPPRA 2010, Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical.

During audit of the Secretary, Population Welfare Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that contraceptive of Rs 83.977 million was from purchased from M/s Pfizer Pakistan vide cheque # 5800523 dated 07.05.2025 (invoice # 1088 dated 17.8.2022 & delivery date 03.06.2024 on old tender instead of current financial year.

The irregular procurement occurred due to weak contract management, failure to initiate a fresh tendering process for the current financial year, and reliance on an expired/old tender.

Audit is of the view that procurement of contraceptives on an old tender, reflects serious violations of SPPRA Rules. Making purchases without issuing or utilizing a valid tender for the current financial year compromises transparency, competitiveness, and value for money. Such practices increase the risk of inflated prices, favoritism, and weak procurement governance.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. Management stated that the goods purchased were of different nature, procured from various suppliers on different dates, and that a single cheque was issued against multiple bills; therefore, the allegation of splitting to avoid tendering was denied. Management requested that the matter be verified in light of this explanation. The reply is not tenable, as the audit observation specifically relates to the purchase of contraceptives from M/s Pfizer Pakistan under an outdated tender (invoice dated 17-08-2022 with delivery on 03-06-2024), instead of following the procurement process applicable to the current financial year. The explanation regarding bill splitting and reference to AG Sindh is vague and unsupported, and no documentary evidence was provided to justify the use of an expired tender. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification of the use of the outdated tender through complete documentation and, in the absence of valid justification, fixing responsibility on officials involved for violation of procurement rules.

**(PDP-25/AIR-12)**

### 26.5.5 Doubtful withdrawal of TA/DA and Medical Reimburse claims - Rs 4.272 million

As per Manual of travelling Allowance Rules, Duties of Controlling Officer 11.10 A controlling officer is required, before signing or countersigning a bill:- Clarification.- It is clarified that in respect of the purpose of journey vague expressions such as official business‖, official duty, official tour etc. are not enough. It has to be specific, where the purpose of journey is of secret nature, it may be indicated in a separate letter signed by the Controlling Officer and sent in sealed cover to the Accounts Officer: (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) to scrutinize the necessity, frequency and duration of journeys and halts for which travelling allowance is claimed and disallow whole or part of the travelling allowance, if he is satisfied that the journey was not necessary or the halt was excessive.

During audit of the following offices of Population Welfare Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 4.272 million was claimed as TA/DA by various officers/officials despite the fact that they were present at their respective places of posting during the claimed period. Evidence further revealed that, during the same dates, these employees obtained medical treatment from local hospitals and purchased medicines from nearby medical stores. This indicates

that the TA/DA claims were unjustified and not supported by actual travel. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Khairpur | 01 | 2024-25 | TA/DA was claimed despite employees were present at their respective places of posting during the claimed period. And, during the same period/dates they received medical treatment at hospitals and purchased medicines from medical stores in Khairpur | 3.716 |
| 2 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Sukkur | 07 | 2024-25 | An expenditure of TA/DA was claimed, whereas officials who were present in office as evidence of attendance register. | 0.556 |
| **Total** | | | | | **4.272** |

The irregular TA/DA claims occurred due to weak internal controls, lack of verification of travel claims, and failure of the management to cross-check supporting evidence such as attendance records, medical treatment receipts, and local presence of employees.

Audit is of the view that claiming TA/DA while remaining present at the place of posting reflects deliberate misreporting and misuse of public funds. The fact that employees received medical treatment and purchased medicines locally on the same dates further confirms that no official travel was undertaken. This indicates weak financial discipline and ineffective oversight.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the department to conduct a detailed inquiry into the irregular TA/DA claims and recover the unjustified amounts from the concerned officers/officials. Responsibility should be fixed against those who submitted false claims as well as those who approved them without proper scrutiny.

**(PDP-28)**

### 26.5.6 Non-recovery of BISP payment drawn by the employees or spouses – Rs 2.200 million

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rule Volume-1, "Every Government Officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud and negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During audit of the District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Shaheed Benazirabad for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 2.200 million was disbursed through BISP to seventeen (17) government employees who were wrongly declared as BISP beneficiaries, or whose spouses were beneficiaries. However, the management neither initiated any action nor recovered the amount from the concerned employees, which is a violation of the instructions referred to in the above-mentioned letter.

The irregularity occurred due to weak internal controls and lack of verification of beneficiaries' eligibility, which resulted in government employees or their spouses being incorrectly retained as BISP recipients. No timely corrective action or recovery of the disbursed amount was initiated.

Audit is of the view that failure to take action and recover BISP payments from the concerned government employees or their spouses within the stipulated period of ten days resulted in loss to the Government exchequer. This also reflects weak financial discipline and deficient internal controls within the department.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025. Management stated that recovery of BISP payments from employees or their spouses had been initiated through salary deductions via the District Accounts Office, Shaheed Benazirabad, and that a reconciled statement was provided. However, the reply is not tenable, as no verifiable evidence such as pay slips or salary deduction records was produced to confirm that actual recoveries correspond to the amounts paid. Mere submission of a reconciliation statement is insufficient for audit verification. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the full amount be recovered and further payments be stopped, under intimation to Audit. Responsibility should also be fixed on the persons at fault for allowing the irregularity and failing to ensure timely recovery.

**(PDP-29/AIR-01)**

### 26.5.7 Blockage of funds due to non-distribution of contraceptives – Rs 30.621 million

According to Rule-290 of Treasury Rules, Volume-I, "No money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is not required for immediate disbursement. Further, it is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand or to prevent lapses of budget grant".

During audit of the Secretary, Population Welfare Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that 2,674,311 condoms valued at Rs 30.621 million (at the rate of Rs 11.45 per unit) were lying unutilized at District Korangi (Field) without any justification, whereas the average annual utilization in the district was only 60,000 to 70,000 condoms. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Open Balance (field) | Received from District | Issued to clients | Closing Balance 30.6.2025 | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,684,718 | 59,020 | 69,099 | 2,674,311 | 11.45 | **30.621** |

The accumulation of an excessively high stock of condoms occurred due to poor demand forecasting, lack of coordination between field offices and supply chain units, and failure to align procurement and distribution with actual consumption trends. Weak inventory management and absence of periodic stock reviews also contributed to the unutilized stock.

Audit is of the view that maintaining a stock of 2,674,311 condoms against an average annual utilization of only 60,000–70,000 units indicates serious deficiencies in planning, supply chain management, and internal controls. Such overstocking not only results in wastage of public resources but also raises concerns about potential expiry, mismanagement, or diversion of stock. The unjustified accumulation reflects ineffective monitoring and lack of evidence-based decision-making.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. Management stated that contraceptives are supplied to districts based on CLR-6 demands, average monthly consumption, and buffer stock policy, and further referred to disciplinary action taken against a storekeeper under an inquiry conducted in 2019. However, the reply is not tenable, as the cited inquiry is unrelated to the audit period (FY 2024–25) and does not address the audit observation. Moreover, the explanation of average consumption and buffer stock does not justify the abnormally high closing balance of 2,674,311 condoms against an average annual utilization of only 60,000–70,000, indicating

blockage of funds and risk of loss. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department immediately conduct a detailed stock verification and assess the remaining shelf life of the unutilized condoms. Further, responsibility should be fixed for over-procurement and poor stock management. Strengthening inventory controls, improving data-based planning, and implementing periodic monitoring mechanisms will help prevent recurrence of such irregularities.

**(PDP-33/AIR-04)**

### 26.5.8 Irregular expenditure through single general order supplier – Rs 26.286 million

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rule Volume-1, "Every Government Officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud and negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During audit of the various offices of Population Welfare Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 26.286 million was incurred on account of purchases and repairs of various heads from single general order supplier and without supply order instead of quarter concerned. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-26.

The irregular expenditure occurred due to weak procurement controls, non-adherence to prescribed procedures, and failure to issue proper supply orders through the concerned quarters.

Audit is of the view that incurring expenditure of Rs 26.286 million on purchases and repairs from a single general order supplier, without issuing supply orders through the competent quarter, reflects serious lapses in internal controls and violations of procurement rules. Such practices undermine transparency, reduce competitiveness, and increase the risk of overpricing, favouritism and misappropriation.

The matter was reported to management in August, September, and October, 2025. Management at Sr. #03 (AIR #04) stated that M/s Yaseen General Store is a registered general supplier and that maximum purchases were made from the said vendor due to reasonable rates and satisfactory quality. However, the reply is not

tenable, as mere registration does not justify repeated procurement from a single source. Management failed to provide market rate comparisons, quotations from other suppliers, or any evidence of competitive procurement to rule out undue favour. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department provide all relevant supply orders and procurement documents to substantiate the expenditure. A detailed inquiry may be conducted to identify the reasons for procuring from a single supplier and bypassing the competent procuring authority. Responsibility should be fixed on officials who authorized and processed these irregular purchases.

**(PDP-35)**

### 26.5.9 Unjustified acceptance of rates of two suppliers of same owner – Rs 25.622 million

According to Rule-4 of SPPRA 2010, Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical. AND, As Per SPPRA Rule No 48" Acceptance of Bids - Even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or the market prices."

During audit of the Secretary, Population Welfare Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that various items amounting to Rs 25.622 million were purchased from two suppliers, M/s Mir Corporation and M/s Hammad Enterprise, both owned by the same proprietor. These two firms were the only bidders for the items and should have been treated as a single bid. Furthermore, the contract was awarded without preparing a market analysis report, in violation of Rule 48 of the SPPRA Rules. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr # | Name of Supplier | Description of item | Approved Qty | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M/s Mir Corporation | Syp. Ibuprofen 400 mg (Medicine item # 23) | 7,050 | 815 | 5.745 |
| 2 | | Liquid Bleach 4 litre (Other item # 11) | 14,250 | 1135 | 16.153 |
| 3 | | Hand Sanitizer (Other item # 09) | 980 | 3800 | 3.724 |
| **Total** | | | | | **25.622** |

Audit is of the view that non-obtaining of market rates and non-compliance with Rule 48 of SPPRA reflect weak internal controls within the formation. Acceptance of bids from two companies owned by the same person increases the risk of purchases being made at exorbitant rates, which cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. Management stated that the two companies operate separately and that the award under Rule 48 of SPPRA was based on a market survey and review of previous rates. However, the reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence was provided to substantiate the claimed market survey, prior rate comparisons, or evaluation process. In the absence of such record, the award of contracts to suppliers under the same ownership remains unjustified and unverifiable. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that appropriate action be taken against such practices and responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault. Further, the management should provide proper justification and supporting evidence for the procurement decisions made.

**(PDP-36/AIR- 09)**

### 26.5.10 Unjustified acceptance of Single bid of Medicine – Rs 22.164 million

According to SPPRA Rule-48" Acceptance of Bids - Even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or the market prices."

During audit of the Secretary, Population Welfare Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 22.164 million was incurred for the purchase of medicines. However, the rates were quoted by only one vendor, and no market rate analysis was carried out or produced. As a result, the rates were accepted without following the due process outlined in the relevant rules.

Audit is of the view that non-preparation of a market analysis report reflects weak internal controls within the formation. Due to the absence of market rate verification, the possibility of purchasing items at higher rates cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to management in July, 2025. Management claimed that market rates were obtained, a comparative statement was prepared, and the order

was awarded on the basis of lowest rates and quality. However, the reply is not tenable, as no verifiable evidence of market rate analysis or comparative statements was provided. In the absence of supporting documentation, the award of the single bid remains unsubstantiated and unverifiable. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department conduct a detailed inquiry into the matter and fix responsibility on the officials who processed the procurement without carrying out the mandatory market rate analysis. The management should provide verifiable evidence of market surveys, comparative statements, and other supporting documents to justify the procurement decisions.

**(PDP-37/AIR- 13)**

### 26.5.11 Expenditure by way of splitting to avoid invitation of tenders – Rs 8.956 million

According to Rule-12, "Limitation on Splitting or Regrouping of Proposed Procurement" of Sindh Public Procurement Rules 2010, states that, "(1) Save as otherwise provided and subject to the regulations made by the Authority, a procuring agency shall prepare, in accordance with Rule 11 above, all proposed procurements for each financial year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan." AND Rule 146 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, states that, "purchase orders should not be splitting up instead of inviting open tender"

During audit of the following offices of Population Welfare Department for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 8.956 million was incurred under purchase of various items from various heads of accounts through splitting up of expenditure in order to avoid obtaining sanction of competent authority and invitation of open tenders. Thus, the Government was deprived of competitive rates. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. No. | Name of Office | Para No. | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Population Welfare Officer (Including RHS-A Centers), Jacobabad | 06 | 2023-24 | Purchases of various items from various heads of accounts through splitting up of expenditure in order to avoid obtaining sanction of competent authority and invitation of open tenders. | 7.500 |

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. No. | Name of Office | Para No. | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | District Population Welfare Officer, Shaheed Benazirabad | 06 | 2023-24 | Expenditure incurred on purchase of various items under the head of "Others". by way of split up to avoid from invitation of tenders | 1.456 |
| **Total** | | | | | **8.956** |

Audit is of the view that management incurred expenditure through splitting to avoid competitive process.

The matter was reported to management in March, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 26-09-2025. Management stated that there was no splitting of expenditure as the budget is released on a quarterly basis. The DAC directed the PAO to issue necessary instructions and policy guidelines to all subordinate offices for regular preparation of the Annual Procurement Plan in accordance with SPPRA Rules. The DAC further directed management to produce the relevant documents and record to audit for verification. During verification, the management failed to justify the splitting of expenditure. Only few vouchers were produced from which the verification could not be concluded.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-08)**

### 26.5.12 Unjustified expenditure on Transportation of Goods – Rs 8.185 million

As per Rule-23 of General Financial Rules Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During audit of the Director General, Population Welfare Department, Sindh for FY 2024–25, it was observed that expenditure was incurred on transportation of goods with serious procedural deficiencies. The supplier invoices did not specify the details of goods transported, and although consignments were reportedly delivered to various districts, no receipts or acknowledgments from the receiving offices were available on record.

Furthermore, no formal agreement was executed with the vendor, rendering the engagement irregular. The tendering process was also defective, as the tender was issued by the Secretary's office, whereas the Director General, being the competent authority, should have initiated the procurement process.

The irregularities occurred due to weak internal controls and non-adherence to prescribed procurement and documentation procedures.

Audit is of the view that incurring transportation expenditure of Rs 8.185 million without essential documentation such as detailed invoices, receiving acknowledgments, and a valid agreement renders the expenditure unverifiable and raises concerns regarding the authenticity of services rendered. These lapses indicate serious weaknesses in internal controls and procurement governance.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department obtain complete supporting documentation, including detailed invoices, district receiving reports, and a properly executed agreement with the vendor, to substantiate the expenditure. Responsibility should be fixed on the officials at fault.

**(PDP-38/AIR-16)**

### 26.5.13 Inconsistencies in cLMIS Records, Staffing Data, and Functional FWCs

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rule Volume-1, "Every Government Officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud and negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During audit of the following offices of Population Welfare Department for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that significant discrepancies existed between system-generated information and the data provided by management. The number of functional Family Welfare Centers (FWCs) differed, as management reported 41 centers, whereas cLMIS reflected 46 active FWCs. Likewise, SAP data showed 66 male mobilizers in position, while the management provided a list of only

52, resulting in a variance of 14 mobilizers. Furthermore, comparison of contraceptive stock records revealed a substantial mismatch: cLMIS reported a total stock of 64,908 units, whereas the store register showed an opening balance of only 26,599 units, indicating a variation of 38,309 units. These inconsistencies indicate weak data reconciliation and inadequate record-keeping mechanisms. The details are given as under:

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Sukkur | 03 | 2024-25 | The management provided list of 41 FWC Centers and cLMIS displayed toal number 46 active FWCs resulted variation in reported centers |
| | | 09 | | SAP data displayed picture of 66 Male mobilizers working whereas the management provided list of 52 resulting in variation of 14 Mobilizers |
| 2 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Naushro Feroze | 12 | 2024-25 | The comparison between contraceptive stock and cLMIS revealed that total stock as per cLMIS was 64,908 units, whereas the opening balance recorded in the store register was 26,599 units resulting in a variation of 38,309 units. |

Audit is of the view that the non-reconciliation of data between SAP, cLMIS, and manual records reflects weak internal controls and inadequate oversight by the management. These inconsistencies compromise the reliability and integrity of departmental information and increase the risk of inaccurate reporting, mismanagement of human resources, and potential misuse or misstatement of contraceptive stock.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August and October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends establishing a documented reconciliation mechanism between SAP, cLMIS, and manual records, assigning clear responsibility for record maintenance, and introducing standardized verification procedures. Management

should also ensure staff training to improve data accuracy and strengthen internal controls.

**(PDP-43)**

### 26.5.14 Irregular Confirmation of Social Mobilizers on the basis of old Contract Agreement

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I stated that, "Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in spending his own money".

During audit of the District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Dadu for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that initially these appointments were made on a contract basis and the management conveyed that such appointments have been confirmed through Hon'ble court orders. However, the management could not produce any court order mentioning hereby the confirmation of all appointments to that effect. However, audit noticed serious irregularities in the supporting record regarding confirmation of these contract appointments.

In several cases, the contracts presented to the audit team appeared to have been issued retrospectively only to justify the continuation/confirmation of services. Specifically, it was noted that contracts were shown to be issued in following years but back-dated to June 2009 for the financial year 2008-09, which raises doubts about their authenticity and transparency.

This practice indicates that the opportunity of confirmation was extended to certain individuals through the production of irregular contracts, rather than through a transparent and rule-based process. Such irregularities not only violate recruitment procedures but also reflect weak internal controls and lack of verification mechanisms.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends initiating a detailed inquiry to verify the authenticity of contracts, fixing responsibility on officials involved in preparing or accepting fake/retrospective contracts, and referring the matter to the competent authority for appropriate disciplinary/legal action.

**(PDP-45/AIR-25)**

### 26.5.15 Failure in conducting disciplinary action against employees

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rule Volume-1, "Every Government Officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud and negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Jacobabad for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that management had issued multiple explanation and warning letters in November, 2023, March, 2024 and June, 2024 regarding the prolonged absence and non-performance of several employees. However, no action was taken by the management. The details are given as under:

| Sr. # | Letter No. | Name of employees | Designation | BPS | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | No.DPWOJ/Estt:/2023/276 dated 16-11-2023 (Absent from duties) | Ms. Nusrat Begum | FWC | 11 | Multiple explanation and warning letters regarding the prolonged absence and non-performance of the mentioned employees. |
| 2 | | Ms. Irshad Khatoon | FWC | 11 | |
| 3 | | Mr. Tufail Ahmed | FWA (M) | 07 | |
| 4 | | Mr. Shahid Sarwar | | 05 | |
| 5 | | Mr. Ali Raza | | | |
| 6 | No.DPWO/JCD/Estt:/2024/32 dated 07-03-2024 (Absent from duties and Nil Performance) | Mr. Tufail Ahmed | FWA (M) | 07 | |
| 7 | | Mr. Ali Raza | | 05 | |
| 8 | | Mr. Shahid Sarwar | | 05 | |
| 9 | | Ms. Naseem Sarki | FWC | 11 | |
| 10 | | Shahida Parveen | FWW | 08 | |
| 11 | No.DPWOJ/Estt:/Exp:/2024/85 dated 24-06-2024 (Displeasure by Secretary, PWD for Nil Performance) | Statistical Assistant | | 11 | |
| 12 | | Incharge, FWC, Thull | | 11 | |

Audit is of the view that the continuous absence and nil performance of employees indicate weak administrative controls and mismanagement of resources. The reasons for prolonged inaction by the management should also be investigated.

The matter was reported to the management during March, 2025. DAC meeting was held on 26-09-2025. The management stated that all relevant records were available and produced the same along with supporting documents. The DAC

directed that a two-member committee, consisting of senior officers of Population Department, be constituted to examine the matter, submit findings for further necessary action, and have the same verified by Audit. The outcomes of the findings shall also be shared with Audit. During verification, the findings and outcomes of the committee were not provided to the audit.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-19/AIR-17)**

## Chapter - 27
## School Education and Literacy Department

### 27.1 Introduction

The School Education Department was established on October 6, 2016, following the bifurcation of the Education & Literacy Department into two separate entities: the College Education Department and the School Education Department. The primary purpose of forming the School Education Department was to effectively manage the various aspects of school education in Sindh. The main functions of the School Education Department are as under:

- Monitoring and Evaluation of Teachers and Schools.
- Training and professional development of schoolteachers.
- Review and Preparation of Curriculum.
- Production and Distribution of Scientific material.
- Textbook Development and Distribution.
- Literacy and Non-Formal Education.
- Engineering works pertaining to construction and maintenance of Schools, miscellaneous education.
- Regulating Private Schools.
- Public Private Partnership for Schools management.
- Construction of Schools under donor / Loaner programs.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 05 | 2 | 2,875.243 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | 02 | 02 | 12,014.534 | |

### 27.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 426,110.022 | 2,195.259 | 142,631.551 | (146,537.984) | (99,087.127) | 325,311.720 | 314,345.038 | (10,966.683) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 10,966.683 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000.000 | 600.000 | 7,786.438 | 7,186.438 |

Revenue estimates were reduced upto 40% in revised estimate. Actual receipt was 1298% of revised estimate.

## 27.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 14,750.582 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 351.097 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 854.284 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 15.361 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 216.629 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 548.318 |
| 5 | Others | 13,029.502 |

## 27.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directives and subsequent

compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 23.47%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 27 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 81.8 |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 7 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02* | 11 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 33.3 |
| 5 | 2004-05* | 10 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 33.3 |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 19 | 12 | 0 | 12 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 18 | 13 | 0 | 13 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 24 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 33.33 |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 17 | 5.55 |
| **Total** | | **181** | **98** | **23** | **76** | **23.47** |

## 27.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 27.5.1 Non-production of record - Rs 854.284 million

According to the Constitution of Pakistan (Article 169 & 170(2)), Supreme Court Judgment (08.07.2013, Para 27(b)), Section 14 of the Auditor-General's Ordinance, 2001, and the Ministry of Law & Justice Clarification (F.No.467/2024-Law-1, dated 04.09.2024) collectively establish that the Auditor-General of Pakistan is authorized and obligated to access, inspect, and audit the accounts, records, books, and documents of the Federal and Provincial Governments and any Authority or Body under their control, regardless of classification. Any obstruction in providing audit access is subject to disciplinary action under applicable Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During the audit of School Education and Literacy Department Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was requested to provide auditable record vide various requisitions. The record was requisitioned for the FY 2023-24 & 2023-24. However, it was refused to audit despite reminders as well as meetings with the concerned officers of the department by the Field Audit Team. However, the issue of non-production remained unresolved. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-27.

Audit is of the view that in such circumstances, neither the sanctity of utilization of public money according to relevant financial and other applicable rules could be verified nor the constitutional duty of Auditor-General of Pakistan could be fulfilled.

The matter was reported to the management from January to November, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025 wherein the management stated that the audit observations relate to the non-production of financial records by former DDOs across multiple education offices in Karachi, involving significant amounts. The current management has made efforts to retrieve available records, requested audits to be conducted, and asked that concerned ex-DDOs be called to DAC meetings to produce missing records. The DAC directed to issue formal explanation for non-provision of record. Despite written requests, DAC meeting regarding the management at Sr.#7 was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives besides producing records and fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-01 & 155)**

### 27.5.2 Irregular expenditure by splitting up to avoid tender - Rs 41.833 million

As per Rule 12(1) of SPPR, 2010, all proposed procurements for each financial year shall be planed and procuring agencies shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan.

During the audit of School Education and Literacy Department, Govt. of Sindh, for the financial years 2023-24 & 202-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 41.833 million was incurred through splitting of the sanction orders to avoid open tenders in violation of above-mentioned rule. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-27.

Audit is of the view that management has procured various goods and services from various head of accounts by the way of splitting up with an intention to bypass open tenders/ competitive rates.

The matter was reported to the management during January to October, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025 wherein the management stated that all entities stated that expenditures were need-based, within prescribed limits, properly approved, documented, and not deliberately split to avoid tendering. The DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification. Despite written requests, DAC meeting regarding Sr.#10 was not convened and no verifications was made till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives besides DAC may be convened for the remaining formation.

**(PDP-03 & 156)**

### 27.5.3 Non-functional schools due to ineffective administration

As per Rule 88 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During the audit of Director Schools Education (Primary), Shaheed Benazirabad for the financial years 2019-20 to 2023-24, it was observed that 5,160 primary school were closed out of 5,378 Schools. However, the management did not

take serious efforts to functionalize said 5,160 closed schools for which the government sustained financial as well as educational loss in the division Shaheed Benazirabad. The details are given below:

| S.# | District | Total No. Schools | Total No. of Functional Schools | Total No. of closed Schools |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shaheed Benazirabad | 1,197 | 50 | 1,147 |
| 2 | Nausheroferoze | 1,864 | 51 | 1,813 |
| 3 | Sanghar | 2,317 | 117 | 2,200 |
| Total | | **5,378** | **218** | **5,160** |

Audit is of the view that the lapse on part of management indicates the prevalence of weak internal controls in the department.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the management stated that the number of 5,160 closed schools is a misleading figure, whereas the actual number of closed schools is 218. However, a large number of viable closed schools have been reopened and made functional by posting of teachers under a new recruitment process, whereas the remaining small number shall be reopened through the implementation of a rationalization process of teachers. The DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-08/AIR-26)**

### 27.5.4 Irregular payment of salaries to absconding teachers / non-teaching staff - Rs 4.061 million

According to Rule-4, Sindh Civil Servant (E&D) Rules 1973 “misconduct” means conduct prejudicial to good order of service discipline or contrary to West Pakistan Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1966 or unbecoming of an officer and a gentleman and includes any act on the part of a civil servant to bring or attempt to bring political or other outside influence directly or indirectly to bear on the Government or any Government officer in respect of any matter relating to the appointment, promotion, transfer, punishment, retirement or other conditions of service of a civil servant; and (b) Major Penalties: (i) reduction 1 [for a specific period] to a lower post or time-scale, or to a lower stage in a time-scale; (ii) compulsory retirement; (iii) removal from service; and (iv) dismissal from service.

During the audit of School Education and Literacy Department, Govt. of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that as per record provided by management a huge number of employees of different district of various cadres were found absconders since long without any justification. However, the management neither take efforts to published the final show cause to absconders in leading newspaper nor taking remedial measures for Removal from Services and stoppage of pay & allowances and recovery. The details are given below:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Education Officer, (Elementary, Secondary & Higher Secondary) District West Karachi | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | 03 | 02 nos. of absconder employees | 4.061 |
| | | | 04 | 22 nos. of teaching/non-teaching staff were absent from duties since long | - |
| 2 | Director Schools Education (Primary), Shaheed Benazirabad | 2019-20 | 02 | 1019 nos. of teachers and staff members found absconders since long | - |
| 3 | District Education Officer (Elementary, Secondary & Higher Secondary) East Karachi | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | 12 | 133 of various cadres remained absconders, while 109 employees were found absent for a prolonged period | - |
| 4 | District Education Officer (Primary) District Korangi, Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 03 | 55 nos. of Teaching & Non-teaching employees found absconders | - |
| 5 | District Education Office (Primary), District Central, Karachi | 2015-16 to 2023-24 | 09 | 41 nos. of Teaching & non-teaching employees found absconders | - |
| | **Total** | | | | **4.061** |

Audit is of the view that not taking disciplinary actions against the absconders is serious violation that indicates prevalence of weak financial control within the department.

The matter was reported to the management during January to June, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the management stated that the concerned education authorities have taken or initiated disciplinary action against absentee and absconding teaching and non-teaching staff, including issuance of show-cause notices, stoppage of salaries, and proceedings under Sindh Civil Servant (E&D) Rules, 1973. Other offices confirmed that complete auditable records are available for verification. The DAC directed the management to provide details of the disciplinary action taken against absconding teachers/staff.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-09)**

### 27.5.5 Irregular expenditure without invitation of open tender - Rs 77.839 million

According to Rule 17(1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 as amended in March 2019, procurement over three hundred thousand rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language. And Rule 12(1) of SPPR 2010 provides that all proposed procurements for each financial year shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan.

During the audit of School Education and Literacy Department, Govt. of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs.77.839 million was incurred without calling open tender in violation of above-mentioned rule. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-27.

Audit is of the view that there was failure of the management to follow SPPRA rules which deprived the Government of competitive rates. This indicates prevalence of weak financial & administrative controls.

The matter was reported to the management from January, 2025 to October, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the NJV management stated that procurements were made under its MoU with the GoS and Akhuwat's approved procurement policy, which does not require adherence to SPP Rules. Separately, the Director of Education (ES&HS) Karachi admitted procedural violations due to late budget release and time constraints, requested regularization of expenditure, and assured future compliance. The DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification. Despite written requests, DAC meeting regarding Sr.#4 was not convened and verification was not conducted till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives besides convening of DAC meeting for remaining formation.

**(PDP 48 & 158)**

### 27.5.6 Unjustified staff posting in non-functional schools

According to Sindh Financial Rules, 2023-Volume-I, Chapter-2(4) General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure: (1) In incurring and sanctioning

expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of the office of Taluka Education Officer (Female), Primary Education, Taluka City, Hyderabad for the financial years 2017-18 to 2023-24, it was observed that 23 employees (teaching and non-teaching) were posted in non-functional schools, as noted during an inspection by Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officials. The TEO concerned submitted a statement to the audit, claiming that all staff from non-functional schools had been shifted to functional ones. However, the latest M&E data contradicts this claim, indicating that the staff remains posted in non-functional schools. Details are given as under:

| Sr. # | Name of School | SEMIS Code | Date of M&E Visit | Enrolment | Teachers | Non-Teachers | Total | Remarks by TEO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | GGPS Fatima Jinnah | 403020075 | 11.03.25 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 9 | Staff shifted to another school due to zero enrolment |
| 2 | GGPS Zafar Ali Farooq | 403020090 | 11.03.25 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 | |
| 3 | GGPS Muslim # 03, 2nd Shift | 403020172 | 11.03.25 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 7 | |
| **Total** | | | | **0** | **16** | **7** | **23** | |

Audit is of the view that the presence of staff in non-operational schools raises serious concerns about inefficient resource allocation and unjustified salary payments.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the management stated that this office is not the competent authority for transferring PSTs to another school or for maintaining the STR. However, a request has already been sent to the higher authorities, and the matter will be resolved in the 3rd phase of STR. The DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification**.**

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-67/AIR-04)**

### 27.5.7 Inefficient posting of excess staff with minimal enrolments

According to Sindh Financial Rules, 2023-Volume-I, Chapter-2(4) General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure: (1) In incurring and sanctioning

expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of the office of Taluka Education Officer (Female), Primary Education, Taluka City, Hyderabad for the financial years 2017-18 to 2023-24, it was observed that 93 employees (teaching and non-teaching) were posted in various schools with low student enrollments, where the Student-Teacher Ratio (STR) ranged between 1:1 and 1:10. In certain cases, it was found that some schools had a teacher assigned for every 3 to 5 students, which is an inefficient utilization of human resources and contradicts standard STR policies.

| Sr. # | Name of School | SEMIS Code | Enrolment | Teachers | Non-Teachers | STR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | GGPS Irshad | 403020088 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | GGPS Raees Paka Qila 2nd Shift | 403020173 | 60 | 13 | 6 | 4 |
| 3 | GGPS Muslim # 03 First Shift | 403020113 | 66 | 13 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | GGPS Amna Station Road | 403020103 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| 5 | GGPS Faiz Muhammad Slawat | 403020115 | 121 | 14 | 4 | 8 |
| 6 | GGPS Ghulam M Bhurgari | 403020052 | 65 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| 7 | GGPS Pathan Goth | 403020179 | 140 | 13 | 4 | 10 |
| | | **Total** | **480** | **65** | **28** | |

Audit is of the view that the presence of excess staff in schools with minimal student strength results in an unjustified financial burden on the government. Such mismanagement undermines the overall effectiveness of the education system.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the management stated that this office is not the competent authority for transferring PSTs to another school or for maintaining the STR. However, a request has already been sent to the higher authorities, and the matter will be resolved in the 3rd phase of STR. The DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification**.**

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-68/AIR-05)**

### 27.5.8 Loss due to investment in various banks at rates below KIBOR - Rs 1.857 million

As per Para 10 of SEF (Finance, Audit and Accounts) Rules 2017, in incurring or authorizing expenditure from the accounts, the following canons of financial propriety shall be observed:

i. The same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure as a person of ordinary prudence shall exercise in respect of his or her own money.
ii. The expenditure shall not be more than what the occasion demand.

During the audit of Sindh Education Foundation for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the management invested a total of Rs. 420.177 million in various banks at interest rates lower than the prevailing Karachi Interbank Offered Rate (KIBOR). It is important to note that under normal market practices, banks offer investment returns at KIBOR plus a margin, especially for institutional and bulk investments. However, the investments made by SEF were at below KIBOR rates. As a result of these below-market-rate investments, the Foundation incurred a financial loss of Rs. 1.857 million, representing the opportunity cost that could have been avoided had the funds been invested at or above prevailing market benchmarks. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Bank Name | Date of Investment | Tenure of investment | Amount Invested | Return on Investment (ROI) % | KIBOR Rate | Difference in rate | Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bank of Punjab | 04.07.2023 | 1 Year | 152,250,019 | 22.32% | 22.80% | 0.4500% | 685,125 |
| 2 | Pak Libya | 04.07.2023 | 1 Year | 142,927,408 | 22.30% | 22.80% | 0.4700% | 671,759 |
| 3 | Bank of Punjab | 17.04.2024 | 1 Year | 125,000,000 | 20.50% | 20.90% | 0.4000% | 500,000 |
| **Total** | | | | **420,177,427** | | | | **1,856,884** |

Audit is of the view that SEF has sustained loss due to investment on rates lower than KIBOR rates.

The matter was reported to the management during May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that its endowment funds were invested in TDRs strictly in line with State Bank of Pakistan

monetary policy and decisions of the Endowment Fund Committee, after obtaining best available rates from scheduled banks. Although some returns were below KIBOR, the investments followed approved procedures, bank quotations, and formally recorded committee approvals. The DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-74/AIR-02)**

### 27.5.9 Unjustified subsidy to the partners having government jobs - Rs 297.160 million

As per Sindh Education Foundation Notification No. SEF/PSDU/075/2022 dated 16th June 2022 Para#07(iii)(b) "In case of non-disclosure of a government job by the partner, the foundation would reserve the right to impose penalty (financial and /or legal) in the following manner (any or all) (i) by terminating contract and or (ii) by imposing deduction/adjusting (in Part or whole) of subsidy of the non-disclosure period, (from date of joining of the government job to date of decision by the foundation in particular case (iii) by way of claiming damage and or (iv) Block listing the partner for future partnership.

During the audit of Sindh Education Foundation Karachi for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that instead of imposing penalties on the partners previously identified by the audit as holding government jobs, the foundation failed to act against them and disbursed Rs 297.160 million to 64 schools on account of subsidy. The details are given at Annex-4 of Chapter-27.

Audit is of the view that undue favor was extended to the partners by paying subsidy instead of imposing penalties.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that partners found to be serving government employees were penalized, replaced under the Partnership Succession Policy, and compliance actions were taken where employment was disclosed later or commenced after contracting. The DAC directed SEF management to present the relevant records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-75/AIR-05)**

### 27.5.10 Doubtful payment of subsidy to new partners without considering replacement policy of the foundation - Rs 155.551 million

As per Sindh Education Foundation Notification No. SEF/PSDU/075/2022 dated 16th June 2022 Para#07(iii)(b) "In case of non-disclosure of a government job by the partner, the foundation would reserve the right to impose penalty (financial and /or legal) in the following manner (any or all) (i) by terminating contract and or (ii) by imposing deduction/adjusting (in Part or whole) of subsidy of the non-disclosure period, (from date of joining of the government job to date of decision by the foundation in particular case (iii) by way of claiming damage and or (iv) Blocklisting the partner for future partnership.

During the audit of Managing Director, Sindh Education Foundation Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was revealed that 44 Foundation Assisted Schools (FAS), previously identified as being operated by the government employees, continued to function without adhering to the required successor or replacement policy. Despite prior identification, no due process was followed to transfer ownership, ensuring compliance with the policies of the foundation. Meanwhile, subsidy payments amounting to Rs 155.551 million were disbursed to new partners without any due process. Further, no action was taken against the ex-partners for non-disclosure of their government jobs. The details are given at Annex-5 of Chapter-27.

Audit is of the view that established policies of the foundation were violated by transferring the ownership of FAS schools to the new partner compromising the transparency and due process.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that partners found to be serving government employees were penalized or replaced in accordance with contractual clauses and the Partnership Succession Policy, ensuring continuity of school operations. The DAC directed SEF management to produce relevant records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-76/AIR-06)**

### 27.5.11 Irregular payments of subsidy to unregistered schools – Rs 403.245 million

As per Para 11 of General Financial Rules Volume–I, "each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by sub-ordinate disbursing officer."

During the audit of the office of Managing Director, Sindh Education Foundation, Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that 140 schools operated under FAS partnership program were not registered with the relevant authorities. However, the foundation continued to pay quarter subsidy and other payments to the partner of the schools and Rs 403.245 million were disbursed to such schools. Details are given as under:

| Region | Registered | In Process | Not Registered | Record Not Available | School Staff Having No Info |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hyderabad | 259 | 106 | 88 | 116 | 88 |
| Karachi | 134 | 40 | 13 | 35 | 12 |
| Larkana | 259 | 6 | 3 | 70 | 39 |
| Mirpurkhas | 153 | 63 | 20 | 55 | 19 |
| Shaheed Benazirabad | 359 | 4 | 6 | 24 | 7 |
| Sukkur | 438 | 6 | 10 | 58 | 10 |
| **Total** | **1,602** | **225** | **140** | **358** | **175** |

The lapse on the part of management indicates improper watch, weak administrative and financial indiscipline in the department.

Audit is of the view that why SEF giving subsidy to that schools which not maintaining the students related record, question arises how SEF assessed that school while binding agreement with that partner.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that almost all assisted schools are registered with DIRPIS, with registration records already shared with audit, while a few schools are under renewal or initial registration due to procedural delays. The DAC directed SEF management to present complete records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-77/AIR-07)**

### 27.5.12 Irregular award of work of development of EMIS through hiring of individual consultant – Rs 5.400 million

According to Rule 8(a) of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules 2010 (Amended 2019), "This method shall be adopted only if all or any of the following conditions exist:

(i) The scope of work is such that teams of personnel are not required;
(ii) No additional professional support is required;
(iii) The experience and qualifications of the individual are the paramount requirement.

(b) Individual consultants may not be required to submit proposals, and may be selection the basis of the evaluation of their curriculum vitae. Interview may be set up for selection under this method."

During the audit of Managing Director, Sindh Education Foundation (SEF), Karachi for the financial year 2023–24, it was observed that a contract costing Rs 5.400 million for revamping and redesigning the EMIS application, to be deployed at the SEF Data Centre, was awarded to an individual contractor. The contractor failed to complete the project within the stipulated time and subsequently abandoned the assignment citing cost escalation, resulting in non-achievement of the intended outcomes. Audit further observed that no feasibility study or market survey was conducted to justify the project cost, and the initial estimate of Rs 4.000 million was prepared without any supporting documentation such as quotations, market comparisons, or cost analysis. Alternative cost-effective options, including off-the-shelf or existing web-based solutions, were not explored. The scope of work required engagement of professional software developers; however, the contract was awarded to an individual who reportedly outsourced development abroad and made foreign currency payments, rendering the procurement approach questionable. Moreover, awarding such a critical project to an individual based merely on experience certificates, along with relaxation of mandatory SRB registration requirements, indicates undue favor and weak procurement controls.

Audit is of the view that the absence of a competitive procurement approach and proper cost validation through documented evidence may have resulted in an inflated expenditure. This is inconsistent with financial prudence and violates procurement best practices.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that the EMIS project

was awarded to an individual consultant in compliance with SPPRA rules after feasibility analysis showed the need for a customized system, with an estimated cost of Rs. 4 million and phased implementation. The reply is not acceptable as the consultant has failed to achieve desired results. The DAC directed SEF management to produce all relevant records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-78/AIR-08)**

### 27.5.13 Inadequate infrastructure resulting in multigrading of classrooms

According to the Clause 7.1 of "The Partner shall ensure availability, maintenance and upgradation of adequate basic infrastructure and all relevant classroom facilities and other amenities in school(s)…" read with Clause 7.1.3 "Multigrading is prohibited in school(s)".

During the audit of Managing Director Sindh Education Foundation Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the foundation did not comply with the partnership contract and could not prohibit the partners from multigrading in schools. The partners could not provide adequate infrastructure and staff to maintain separate classrooms for the students of various grades bases due to lower enrolments, shortage of classrooms and teaching staff which indicates poor academic performance and failure to comply with the partnership contract. Details are given as under:

| FAS Regular Monitoring Activity | Total FAS monitored during the monitoring activity | Total FAS schools with multigrading |
|---|---|---|
| Oct 2019 | 1732 | 559 |
| Oct 2021 | 1739 | 539 |
| Mar 2023 | 1430 | 459 |
| Oct 2023 | 2579 | 921 |

Audit is of the view that despite billions of rupees granted on account of subsidy, establishment and rehabilitation costs, the foundation could not ensure availability, maintenance and upgradation of adequate basic infrastructure as envisaged in the partnership contract.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that instances of multi-grading in its schools were temporary and caused by teacher absence, classroom construction, school relocation, or low enrollment, despite being contractually

prohibited. The DAC directed SEF management to provide all related records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-79/AIR-09)**

### 27.5.14 Loss to the Government due to out of court settlement with AWARE – Rs 11.968 million

As per Para 10 of SEF (Finance, Audit and Accounts) Rules 2017, in incurring or authorizing expenditure from the accounts, the following canons of financial propriety shall be observed:-

i. The same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure as a person of ordinary prudence shall exercise in respect of his or her own money.
ii. The expenditure shall not be more than what the occasion demand.

During the audit of Sindh Education Foundation (SEF), Karachi for the financial year 2023–24, it was observed that under the Partnership Replacement Policy, the management transferred ownership of 30 Foundation Assisted Schools (FAS). Subsequently, aggrieved partners filed a Constitutional Petition against SEF, which resulted in an out-of-court settlement whereby SEF agreed to pay arrears of subsidy amounting to Rs 11.968 million that had earlier been withheld due to performance issues. Consequently, the Government sustained a loss through payment of withheld subsidy in respect of 43 schools, including those that were permanently closed and no longer viable for operation.

Audit further observed that existing partners were retained instead of advertising the schools for adoption or replacement through an open and transparent process. Viability assessments conducted by the Monitoring & Evaluation Unit had declared several schools as non-viable; however, these findings were not effectively acted upon. Moreover, although the partnership replacements were justified on the grounds of improving the performance of AWARE schools, the monitoring reports did not indicate any meaningful improvement in school performance after replacement. Audit is of the view that out-of-court settlement indicates a lack of robust legal defense, potentially setting a precedent for future claims against SEF. Further, the settlement may encourage similar petitions, increasing legal risks for SEF.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that the out-of-court

settlement with AWARE was legally guided, limited to valid contractual dues, and ensured smooth handover of 30 schools, maintaining educational continuity. The management reply is not tenable as the same is not covered under the prescribed policy. The DAC directed SEF to provide all records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-81/AIR-11)**

### 27.5.15 Absence of a reliable subsidy management system

As per Para 10 of SEF (Finance, Audit and Accounts) Rules 2017, in incurring or authorizing expenditure from the accounts, the following canons of financial propriety shall be observed:

i. The same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure as a person of ordinary prudence shall exercise in respect of his or her own money.
ii. The expenditure shall not be more than what the occasion demand.

During the audit of Sindh Education Foundation Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the foundation had been operating various programs on per child/student subsidy model. Total subsidy for schools was prepared on the basis of head count observed during the regular monitoring activities of M&E Cell of the foundation in such a way that subsidy payments of the schools having less than 80% attendance or those violating the contract, are withheld. However, the calculations were made manually on excel spreadsheets and subsidy payments in huge amounts to large number of schools listed on partnership with foundation. Further, manually handling payments on spreadsheets presents several risks, especially when enrolment figures vary.

Audit is of the view that the continued reliance on manual spreadsheets for subsidy management poses a high risk of errors, overpayments, fraud, and misappropriation due to the lack of automated controls, validation mechanisms, and secure audit trails.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that the Foundation is in the process of developing a more efficient and reliable subsidy management system, which would be automated, access-controlled, process flow managed, adaptive, and modular, and integrated with existing systems of SEF as has been recommended by

the audit. The DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-82/AIR-12)**

### 27.5.16 Non-Deduction of 5% Subsidy for Poorly Performing Partner Schools – Rs 44.047 million

As per Clause 5.1.7 of agreement with school partners, The school shall be considered as poorly performed, provided if any or all of the following conditions is/are applicable:

1. If overall students in the assessed school score on average 40% marks or lower across the assessments.
2. If at least 60% of the students in the assessed school do not score 40% marks or higher across the assessments.
3. If 10% or more of the students in the assessed school score 20% marks or less across the assessments.

**5.1.7** Based on Assessment Results, the SEF, for the purpose of accountability, shall make the deduction from subsidies as under:

i. In the advent of first poor performance in assessment, 5% of the subsidy of the subsequent two quarters of an academic year shall be deducted. This shall be counted as first year for poor performance.

ii. On second consecutive time of poor performance, in assessment, 10% of the subsidy of the subsequent two quarters of an academic year shall be deducted. This shall be counted as second year for poor performance.

iii. On third consecutive time of poor performance, in assessment, 15% of the subsidy of the subsequent two quarters of an academic year shall be deducted. This shall be counted as third year for poor performance.

iv. On fourth consecutive time of poor performance, in assessment, 20% of the subsidy of the subsequent two quarters of an academic year shall be deducted. This shall be counted as fourth year for poor performance.

v. On fifth consecutive time of poor performance, in assessment, 30% of the subsidy of the subsequent two quarters of an academic year shall be deducted. This shall be counted as fifth year for poor performance. Hence, on consecutive poor performance of school in assessment, the Foundation shall decide on the future course of action including the right to terminate the Contract."

During the audit of Managing Director, Sindh Education Foundation Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that numerous partner schools exhibited poor academic performance in their annual assessments. The assessment data revealed that a significant number of these schools had an average student score of 40% or below across assessments. Furthermore, in many cases, 60% or more of the students failed to achieve scores of 40% or higher, and in several schools, 10% or more of the students scored 20% or less. However, 5% of the subsidy, amounting to Rs. 44.047 million, for poorly performing school partners for the subsequent two quarters was not deducted as per the contract.

Audit is of the view that the management of the local office did not consider the criteria of agreement and extended undue favour, which showed a lack of internal control.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated full-scale student assessments were disrupted due to COVID-19 and 2022 floods, leading to the piloting of alternative assessment models since 2022, with no deductions applied. The DAC directed SEF management to provide all related records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-84/AIR-14)**

### 27.5.17 Irregular Investment practices of Government funds

According to Para 3(b) of notification No.F.4(1)/2002-BR.II Islamabad, the 2nd July, 2003 issued by Government of Pakistan Finance Division (Budget Wing), "The process of selection of bank/(s) should be transparent. Therefore, prior to placing deposits with a bank under this new policy, and in case the total working balances exceed Rs.10 million, the selection of the bank/(s) as well as the terms of 2 deposits will be approved by the concerned Board of Directors/Governing Body on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks".

During the audit of Sindh Education Foundation for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that SEF invested funds amounting to Rs 3,708.469 million in the different banks during the period under audit. The investment was found to be irregular on the following grounds:

i. The investments were made without following a competitive bidding process, as only selected bank branches were approached rather than inviting open quotations or proposals.
ii. The head offices of scheduled banks were not contacted, which could have enabled broader dissemination of the investment request across multiple branches. This may have increased competition among banks and potentially resulted in more favorable profit rates.
iii. Sindh Bank and Pak Libya offered identical profit rates, investments were placed with Sindh Bank, despite its lower credit rating compared to Pak Libya, which had a higher credit rating.
iv. There was instance where SEF did not invest in banks offering the highest profit rates, opting instead for those offering slightly lower rates, reportedly to mitigate risk. However, no documented risk assessment or justification was available to support this decision.
v. On 17.04.2024, two investments were made simultaneously at significantly different profit rates one at 20.50% and the other at 21.10% raising questions about the rationale behind such decisions.

Audit is of the view that the investment without a transparent, competitive process and in deviation from prescribed rules reflects weak internal controls and poor investment decision-making.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that its Endowment Fund investments followed the approved Investment & Utilization Policy, using competitive bidding, diversification across multiple banks, and exceptions for government-owned banks, with all decisions recorded in committee minutes. The reply is not tenable as no transparent bidding process was conducted. The DAC directed SEF management to provide all related records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-87/AIR-17)**

### 27.5.18 Outstanding loan balance under long-term liabilities - Rs 8.649 million

As per Para 10 of SEF (Finance, Audit and Accounts) Rules 2017, in incurring or authorizing expenditure from the accounts, the following canons of financial propriety shall be observed:

i. The same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure as a person of ordinary prudence shall exercise in respect of his or her own money.
ii. The expenditure shall not be more than what the occasion demand.

During the audit of Sindh Education Foundation for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs. 8.649 million was reflected under long-term liabilities in Note 16 of the financial statements. This liability represents a secured long-term borrowing obtained from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the Government of Sindh, under a financing agreement dated November 7, 1996. However, the following observations were noticed:

i. No documentary evidence was available to confirm regular repayments made against the outstanding balance.
ii. There was no correspondence or communication on record with the Finance Department, Government of Sindh, regarding the current status, terms, or reconciliation of the liability.
iii. The loan amount appears to have been carried forward in the books for several years without formal confirmation, reconciliation, or an updated liability schedule from the lender.

Audit is of the view that the department lacked financial oversight and proper financial management, which shows weak controls prevailing within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that the Rs. 8.649 million shown as long-term liability in the FY 2023–24 draft financial statements represent ADB loan recoverable from NGOs (Haji Moula Bux and Alam Educational Societies) before repayment to the Finance Department, GoS. Past recoveries, repayments, service charges, and litigation status were detailed. The reply is unsatisfactory until the recovery of the loan. The DAC directed SEF to provide full records to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-94/AIR-26)**

### 27.5.19 Non-deduction of subsidy due to below-threshold attendance of students - Rs 9.857 million

As per Clause 5.1.2 of the agreement with partner schools **5.1.2)** The Partner shall ensure the presence of all the enrolled students in the school as per given schedule of assessment. Failure to ensure 80% attendance on the assessment day shall result in deduction of subsidy amount of the absentees (not present in school on day of assessment) for the two (02) quarters. If any student is found to be enrolled in a lesser or higher grade (retained or promoted) on the day of assessment, then such student(s) shall be allowed to attempt the assessment as per the personalized assessment booklet provided by the Foundation on assessment day.

During the audit of Sindh Education Foundation for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that several partner schools fell below the required 80% attendance rate of enrolled students on the assessment day during the annual assessment, failing to meet the required attendance threshold stipulated in the agreement terms. Despite this contractual obligation, the 5% deduction of subsidy amounts amounting to Rs. 9.857 corresponding to the absentees who were not present in school on the day of assessment for the subsequent two quarters was not made.

Audit is of the view that due to non-consideration of threshold subsidy shows weak internal control within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that due to post-COVID-19 disruptions and 2022 floods, full-scale student assessments could not be conducted. Alternative assessment models were piloted since 2022, with the latest in 2023–24, and no deductions were applied during the pilot phase. SEF will finalize the assessment model and implement a formal deduction mechanism. The reply is untenable as it is in contravention with the prescribed policy. The DAC directed the management to produce records for the audit.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-97/AIR-30)**

### 27.5.20 High Dropout Rates under AALTP Program - Rs 274.065 million

As per Para 10 of SEF (Finance, Audit and Accounts) Rules 2017, in incurring or authorizing expenditure from the accounts, the following canons of financial propriety shall be observed: The same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of

expenditure as a person of ordinary prudence shall exercise in respect of his or her own money. (i) The expenditure shall not be more than what the occasion demand.

During the audit of Sindh Education Foundation for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs. 274.065 million was disbursed as subsidy to AALTP centers. However, a total of 1,290 learner dropouts were recorded across 50 centers under the AALTP program. Karachi district accounted for the highest number of dropouts with 435 learners (34%), followed by Hyderabad with 191 (15%) and Mirpurkhas with 140 (11%).

Audit is of the view that this high number of dropout rates reflects inconsistency in the implementation of educational programs and may undermine overall program effectiveness. If not addressed, high dropout rates can lead to waste of resources, reduced literacy outcomes, and failure to meet program goals.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the SEF management stated that they reported 1,290 dropouts (9.6% of total learners) from 50 centers, mainly due to factors beyond control, such as socioeconomic pressures, work, domestic responsibilities, early marriages, and commuting. The AALTP targets out-of-school children (9–17 years) and illiterate adults (18–36 years) to provide a second chance at education. The reply is not tenable as the risk of dropouts was not properly mitigated. The DAC directed SEF to provide records for audit verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-99/AIR-33)**

### 27.5.21 Non-recovery of Royalty from publishers on printing of books – Rs 9.890 million

According to Rule-23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, every Government officer should realized fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

During the audit of Sindh Textbook Board Jamshoro, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, while reviewing the record it was noticed that various books were allocated to the publishers for sale in local market. The amount of royalty Rs 24.129

million was due out of which Rs 14.239 million was recovered, thus, an amount of Rs 9.890 million is still outstanding against the publishers. However, efforts had not been taken by the management to recover the amount in question till close of audit. Moreover, no action was taken against the dealing officers by the advisory council of Board. The details are given at Annex-6 of Chapter-27.

Audit is of the view that the lapse occurred due to weak internal control and favoritism was extended to favorable publishers resulted loss provided to STBB in shape of royalty for Rs 9.890 million

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the management stated that the audit observation pertained to a period ending 30th June 2024, while royalty collection follows the calendar year. The reported outstanding Rs. 9.890 million has since been fully recovered, and no publisher with dues is allocated new releases. Temporary outstanding balances are normal in the rolling release system and do not indicate negligence or favoritism. The observation overlooks standard timelines, and full compliance has been ensured. The DAC directed management to produce records for audit verification.

Audit recommends effecting recovery from the publishers besides fixing responsibility upon the person(s) at fault

**(PDP-109/AIR-04)**

### 27.5.22 Irregular Investment of Public Funds Without Compliance to Prescribed Procedure- Rs 2,330.477 million

According to the office memorandum issued vide No.F.4(1)2002-BR.II Islamabad. The 2nd July.2003, issued by Finance Division states the instructions for investing surplus working balances:

(a) For the sake of the safety and security of deposits, the bank/financial institutions taking a deposit should have a minimum “A” rating (long-term) as appearing on the web-site of the State Bank of Pakistan. This “A” rating refers to the rating scale used by Pakistan Credit Rating Agency and JCR-VIS Credit Rating Company for banks incorporated in Pakistan and Moody’s, Fitch’s and Standard & Poor’s rating

(b) The process of selection of bank/(s) should be transparent. Therefore, prior to placing deposits with a bank under this new policy, and in case the total working balances exceed Rs.10 million, the selection of the bank/(s) as well as the terms

of deposits will be approved by the concerned Board of Directors/Governing Body on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks;

(c) For Investment in Non-Government securities check that the investment of surplus funds in the non-Government securities/TFCs/Shares does not exceed 20% of the total funds under management.

(d) The working balance limit of each organization should be determined with the approval of the administrative ministry in consultation with Finance Division.

(e) that investments are made according to the terms and conditions of the agreement and under the approval of investment committee or board of Directors where applicable.

During the audit of Sindh Textbook Board, Jamshoro, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that investments amounting to Rs 2,330.477 million were placed in various banks and securities; however, multiple serious deficiencies were noted in the investment process. The ranking of the banks and financial institutions where funds were deposited was not provided, and Board approval was not obtained in cases where investments exceeded Rs 10 million. Competitive bids from at least three independent banks were not sought to ensure the most favorable rates, and working balances were not properly assessed to determine the availability of surplus funds or the appropriate investment tenure. The investment register was poorly maintained and lacked authentication by a responsible officer. No formal written agreements were executed with banks, and no reliable records were available to verify the actual markup rates or profits earned on investments. The process for selecting banks and approving term deposits was not approved by the Board. Furthermore, the organization had not established any in-house treasury management function, nor was an Investment Committee formally notified with Board approval. No qualified staff with relevant experience were engaged to support investment decisions, and the services of professional fund managers approved by SECP were not utilized. Interest rates were neither obtained from National Savings Pakistan nor compared with scheduled banks, and investments were made without obtaining competitive quotations.

Audit is of the view that lapse occurred due to weak internal control.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the management stated that the Sindh Textbook Board (STBB) invested Rs. 2,330.477 million in reputable banks to earn returns on surplus funds, with credit ratings of “A” or higher. Investments were made based on internal assessments, competitive rate quotations from multiple banks, and in

compliance with financial rules, though prior Board approval was not formally obtained. TDR certificates serve as legally binding documents, and the Investment Register accurately records all transactions. Moving forward, STBB will obtain Board approval for investments over Rs. 10 million, ensure proper documentation of competitive bids, and maintain authenticated registers. The reply is not satisfactory as the stated position was not substantiated to audit through supporting documents. The DAC directed management to produce records for audit verification.

Audit seeks justification besides fixing responsibility upon the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-110/AIR-06)**

### 27.5.23 Loss to board due to non-investment of surplus funds - Rs 23.880 million

As per generally accepted principles, the available funds need to be utilized / invested with prudence. Moreover, according to the office memorandum issued vide No.F.4(1)/2002-BR.II Islamabad, the 2nd July, 2003, issued by Finance Division states the instructions for investing surplus working balances:

i. That the bank/financial institution where money is deposited is holding a minimum Ranking of "A" according to the rating awarded by the standard rating agencies on the panel of State Bank of Pakistan (Pakistan Credit Rating Agency, JCR-VIS credit rating Company, Moody's Fitch's and standard and Poor's rating).
ii. That Prior to placing deposits with bank and in case of working balance exceeding 10 million, check that the bank selection has been made on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks.
iii. That the working balance limit of each organization has been determined with the approval of the administrative ministry in consultation with finance division.
iv. For Investment in Non-Government securities, check that the investment of surplus funds in the non-Government securities/TFCs/Shares does not exceed 20% of the total funds under management. The above condition is not applicable on public sector enterprises/autonomous bodies that have statutory restrictions on their investing in non-Government securities.
v. That investments are made according to the terms and conditions of the agreement and under the approval of investment committee or board of directors where applicable.

During the audit of Sindh Textbook Board Jamshoro, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 63.195 million was kept in current account of banks since long by the management. The amount was not invested or expended. The board sustained loss of Rs 23.880 million due to non-investment of funds at prevailing market rates. The same amount was shown to be invested in the year 2024 in TDRs. Chances of extension of undue favour to banks by way of collusive practice cannot be ruled out.

Audit is of the view that huge funds were retained useless in current for several year shows weak administrative and financial indiscipline.

The matter was reported to the management in May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the management stated that the STBB maintained project accounts at UBL for SEF/Non-Formal Education Books and Paper Procurement. Pending utilization, funds were temporarily held in current accounts but were later shifted to interest-bearing savings accounts/TDRs in August 2022 to preserve and earn returns. Proper financial management has been ensured. The DAC directed management to produce records for audit verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-131/AIR-35)**

### 27.5.24 Unverifiable Expenditure on Census Activity – Rs 17.985 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money. READ WITH AIR-11 of General Financial Rules Volume-I, each head of department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by sub-ordinate disbursing officer.

During the audit of Reform Support Unit, Karachi for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 17.986 million was incurred under the head of account "Others (A03970) – RS5 Census for Private Schools, Madaris, KMC Schools etc." for the stated purpose of identifying out-of-school children and contributing towards SDG-4 indicators. However, the audit could not verify the authenticity of the expenditure due to the non-availability of essential supporting records.

No documented methodology, implementation framework, work plan, or mechanism explaining how the census was designed and executed was provided. Similarly, records showing the roles and responsibilities of officers, involvement of stakeholders, field deployment details, progress reports, outputs, or results of the exercise were not produced. In the absence of such fundamental documentation, the audit could not ascertain whether any meaningful census activity was actually conducted or whether the expenditure achieved the intended objectives.

Audit is of the view that expenditure incurred without verifiable evidence of execution, outputs, or outcomes reflects weak financial discipline and poor internal controls. Consequently, the expenditure remains unverifiable.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the management stated that the "Talba Shumari" census surveyed 12,809 private schools, madrasas, and KMC schools, covering both registered and some unregistered institutions, with 3,941,938 students and 225,158 teachers recorded. Data collection, cleaning, and reporting were coordinated by RSU. The reply is not tenable as no record was produced to audit. The DAC directed the management to produce record for audit verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-140/AIR-11)**

### 27.5.25 Unjustified Expenditure on RS4 Activities for Out-of-School Children – Rs 13.431 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money. Read with Para-11 of General Financial Rules Volume-I, each head of department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officer.

During the audit of Reform Support Unit Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that, an expenditure of Rs.13,431,945/- was incurred under the head of account "Others (A03970)- RS4-Activities for out of school Children" for the procurement of refreshments for various meetings (Hi-tea), shields, honorary gifts, Stationery articles, pamphlets & banners etc. However, details of approved activities

as to where such activities were performed & their progress reports were not available with the record which could suggest the same.

Audit is of the view that in absence of the vital internal controls authenticity of the incurred expenditure could not be established.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the management stated that the Reform Support Unit conducts programs to support out-of-school children across Sindh, including awareness campaigns and provision of materials, with all records available for audit verification. The DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-141/AIR-12)**

### 27.5.26 Unjustified retention of government money in DDO account - Rs.230.637 million

As per Rule-290 of Central Treasury Rules Volume-I, "No money shall be drawn from government treasury until and unless it is required for immediate disbursement or need. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget grant".

During the audit of School Education and Literacy Department, Govt. of Sindh, for the financial years 2023-24 & 2024ssss-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 229.079 million was shown as balance in DDO account since long. The same was neither disbursed to actual payees nor surrendered as savings. Details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Detail | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Secretary School Education & literacy Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 04 | Endowment Fund for Scholarship (School Side) | 229.079 |
| 2 | Reform Support Unit Sindh, Karachi | 2023-24 | 18 | Misc. funds | 1.558 |
| | **Total** | | | | **230.637** |

Audit is of the view that the management was not authorized to retain funds in the DDO account beyond the close of the financial year; however, the amount was not

deposited into the public exchequer, indicating weak financial and administrative controls within the entity.

The matter was reported to the management during January to November, 2025. The DAC meeting regarding Sr.# 2 was held on 01-10-2025, wherein the management stated that there was the retention of Security Deposit Fee of the contractor in the DDO account. The same will be deposited in the Sindh accounts No.1 in due course of time. The DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification. Despite written request, DAC meeting of the remaining formation was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance of the DAC directives besides stopping such practice and fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault for violating the prescribed rules.

**(PDP-142 & 170)**

### 27.5.27 Irregular utilization of component funds to facilitate payment to contractor - Rs 125.000 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, states that "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Sindh Early Learning Enhancement Through Classroom Transformation Project, Karachi (SELECT) for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a payment of Rs. 125.000 million was made to M/s Yawar Builders vide cheque No. 439409 from the GoS Component Fund instead of the relevant component, i.e., IDA, resulting in irregularity. Furthermore, no documentary evidence was available on record to verify that approval from the competent authority had been obtained for making the payment to the contractor.

Audit is of the view that 04 components have been sanctioned to SELECT management for appropriation of funds in a transparent manner but funds were utilized through misappropriation of accounts which stands irregular.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-159/AIR-04)**

### 27.5.28 Non-obtaining of performance security in Civil Works

According to Rule-39 of SPPRA2010. Performance Security (1) Procuring Agency shall, in all procurement of goods, works and services, carried out through open competitive bidding, require security in the form of pay order or demand draft or bank guarantee, an amount sufficient to protect the procuring agency in case of breach of contract by the contractor or supplier or consultant, provided that the amount shall not be more than 10% of contract price.

During the audit of Sindh Early Learning Enhancement Through Classroom Transformation Project, Karachi (SELECT) for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that security deposits amounting to Rs 1,724,735,552/- were not obtained from contractors at the prescribed rate of 10% of the contract amount. Details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Name of Contractor | Districts | Contract Amount | 8% Performance Security | 2 %E&S Amount | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M/s Yawar Builders | Mirpurkhas | 4,245,969,029 | 339,677,522 | 84,919,380 | 424,596,902 |
| 2 | M/s Yawar Builders | Thatta | 4,381,197,489 | 350,495,800 | 87,623,950 | 438,119,750 |
| 3 | M/s Fazal Brothers | Matiari | 2,863,188,990 | 229,055,120 | 57,263,780 | 286,318,900 |
| 4 | M/s Nazir Construction | Qamber Shahdatkot | 2,929,951,169 | 184,400,000 | 58,600,000 | 243,000,000 |
| 5 | M/s HBAS Co. | Shikarpur | 1,660,191,979 | 133,000,000 | 33,300,000 | 166,300,000 |
| 6 | M/s HBAS Co. | Kashmore | 1,663,286,414 | 133,100,000 | 33,300,000 | 166,400,000 |
| **Total** | | | **17,743,785,070** | **1,369,728,442** | **355,007,110** | **1,724,735,552** |

Audit is of the view that due to less deduction of security deposit government exchequer sustained financial loss.

The matter was reported to the management in Nov, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires recovery of remaining amount besides fixing responsibility on the persons at fault.

**(PDP-161/AIR-10)**

### 27.5.29 Non-acceptance of Lowest Responsive Bid Resulting in Financial Loss – Rs 160.574 million

As per Para-5.61 of The World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers "The Borrower shall not reject all Bids/Proposals and invite new Bids/Proposals using the same request for bids/request for proposals document solely to obtain lower prices".

During the audit of Sindh Early Learning Enhancement Through Classroom Transformation Project, Karachi (SELECT) for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that M/s IRTIFA submitted the lowest bid of Rs. 160.574 million, however, the bidder was disqualified without specifying reasons. No documentary evidence was available to verify that negotiations were conducted with M/s IRTIFA during the tender process. Furthermore, despite a significant difference in bid prices amounting to Rs. 12,225,600/-, the work order was awarded to M/s TK Medical. The details are given as under:-

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Name of Bidder / Proposer | Amount of Bid |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | M/s IRTIFA | 160,574,400 |
| 2 | M/s TK Medical | 172,800,000 |
| 3 | PMCL Jazz | 176,000,000 |
| 4 | RIZ Technology | 183,891,200 |
| 5 | A.Nets Cyber Solution | 250,121,600 |

Audit is of the view that the award of work to the second lowest bidder, by ignoring the lowest bidder without conducting negotiations, resulted in a loss of million of rupees and indicates the prevalence of weak internal controls within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in Nov, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires inquiry into the matter besides fixing responsibility on the persons at fault.

**(PDP-162/AIR-11)**

### 27.5.30 Unjustified award of work in excess of PC-I cost - Rs 8,531.083 million

According to PC-I (IV) Project Impact, Outcome and Outputs (15) The Project is aligned with the following impact: Inclusive and equitable quality education for all ensured (sustainable development goat 4). The Project will have the following outcome: Inclusiveness of secondary education system in Sindh increased. The project has the three outputs: (1) New secondary school blocks constructed and operated under EMO program. The Project will finance the construction of about 160 new secondary school blocks within existing SELD school compounds, largely in 10 Districts in southern Sindh. School blocks will incorporate gender-responsive features and will be outfitted with solar power. Private partners will operate secondary school blocks under the SELD's EMO program. EMO operators are responsible for all aspects of school management and are paid based on performance.

During the audit of Sindh Secondary Education Improvement Project (SSEIP), Karachi (Loan No. 3845-PAK) for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that the PC-I approved a construction cost of Rs. 6,408.824 million for 160 schools. However, contrary to the approved scope and cost, contracts were awarded for only 117 schools at a total cost of Rs. 14,939.907 million, resulting in an excess of Rs. 8,531.083 million over the approved PC-I provision. This reflects a serious deviation from the approved administrative and financial framework.

Audit further noted that the cost estimates in the PC-I were based on non-schedule items. Although rate analyses were attached, no documentary evidence such as market rate quotations was available to substantiate the reasonableness of the approved rates. The details are given at Annex-7 of Chapter-27.

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of work | Amount of awarded cost | PC-I Cost | Excess amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction of 117 new secondary level school blocks i/c solar panels vide Package-01,02,03 and Lot-01&02 in various 10 districts | 14,939.907 | 6,408.824 | 8,531.083 |

Audit is of the view that the management failed to ensure proper planning, cost control, and adherence to the approved PC-I, resulting in excessive award of works beyond sanctioned limits.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide justification for the excess expenditure and take appropriate corrective measures to ensure compliance with approved project scope and cost in future.

**(PDP-164/AIR-03)**

### 27.5.31 Non-recovery of Mobilization Advances Resulting in Undue Benefit to Contractor

According to GCC 58.1, The Advance Payments shall be 15% of the Accepted Contract Amount and shall be paid to the Contractor no later than 21 days after signing of the Contract Agreement and GCC 58.3 Repayment of the Advance Payments shall be: 15% from each payment certificate.

During the audit of Sindh Secondary Education Improvement Project (SSEIP), Karachi Loan No. 3845-PAK for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that mobilization advances amounting to Rs. 1,178.677 million were paid to a contractor against the award of various works. However, only Rs. 175.515 million was recovered, while the remaining amount of Rs. 1,003.161 million remained outstanding despite the lapse of more than one year, indicating that undue favor was extended to the contractor by allowing a substantial amount of advances. Details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Cheque No | Name of Payee (Direct Payment) | Detail of payment | Advance Amount Paid | Amount Recovered | Outstanding dues |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 53072872/ 24.03.25 IPC-01, IPC-02 12-6.25 | M/s Matracon | 15% mobilization Advance CW-02, Lot-2 | 369,417,789 | 89,117,162 | 280,300,627 |
| 2 | IPC-02 12-6.25 | M/s Matracon | 15% mobilization Advance CW-03, Lot-1 | 445,912,567 | 46,468,546 | 399,444,021 |
| 3 | IPC-02 12-6.25 | M/s Matracon | 15% mobilization Advance CW-03, Lot-2 | 363,347,405 | 39,930,071 | 323,417,334 |
| **Total** | | | | **1,178,677,761** | **175,515,779** | **1,003,161,982** |

This non-recovery is in violation of the contractual provisions, which require recovery of advance through proportionate deductions from each interim payment certificate. The prolonged outstanding balance reflects weak financial controls and non-compliance with contract terms, resulting in undue financial benefit to the contractor.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for the non-recovery of advances and fixing of responsibility for the lapse.

**(PDP-165/AIR-08)**

### 27.5.32 Non-utilization of huge funds in due time owing to defective estimation

As per Para-12 of G.F.R Volume-I, "A controlling officer must see not only that the total expenditure is kept within the limits of the authorized appropriation but also that the funds allotted to spending units are expended in the public interest and upon objects for which the money was provided In order to maintain a proper control he should arrange to be kept informed not only of what has actually been spent from an appropriation but also what commitments and liabilities have been and will be incurred against it. He must be in a position to assume before Government and the Public Accounts Committee if necessary complete responsibility for departmental expenditures and to explain or justify any instance of excess or financial irregularity that may be brought to notice as a result of audit security or otherwise." ***AND*** AIR-95 of General Financial Rules Volume-I, the DDO is personally responsible for surrendering the saving to the Government before the close of the financial years.

During the audit of Secretary, School Education & Literacy Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs. 4,886.507 million (66% of the total revised budget) was not utilized for the intended purposes. Despite a reduction in utilization targets through revised estimates, the local office failed to utilize a substantial portion of the allocated funds. Non-utilization of these funds may have adversely affected the overall performance of the department, resulting in non-achievement of intended objectives and reflecting poor management.

Details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Particulars | Original Budget | Revised Budget | Expenditure | Non-utilized Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Operating Expenses | 9,461.942 | 7,375.037 | 2,488.529 | 4,886.507 |

Audit is of the view that non-utilization of funds was due to weak financial management and resulted in irregular retention of public money.

The matter was reported to the management in Nov, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for non-utilization of funds besides taking remedial measures to avoid such lapse in future.

**(PDP-168/AIR-01)**

### 27.5.33 Managerial inertia despite availability of funds - Rs 247.500 million

As per Para-12 of G.F.R Volume-I, "A controlling officer must see not only that the total expenditure is kept within the limits of the authorized appropriation but also that the funds allotted to spending units are expended in the public interest and upon objects for which the money was provided In order to maintain a proper control he should arrange to be kept informed not only of what has actually been spent from an appropriation but also what commitments and liabilities have been and will be incurred against it. He must be in a position to assume before Government and the Public Accounts Committee if necessary complete responsibility for departmental expenditures and to explain or justify any instance of excess or financial irregularity that may be brought to notice as a result of audit security or otherwise." ***AND*** Para-95 of General Financial Rules Volume-I, the DDO is personally responsible for surrendering the saving to the Government before the close of the financial years.

During the audit of Secretary, School Education & Literacy Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 247.500 million was appropriated to cost center BI0619, and a supplementary grant of Rs. 175.449 million was also provided. However, despite the release of funds, no amount was utilized by the concerned office. This reflects inefficiency on the part of management and defective planning and estimation, as the concerned DDO failed to utilize a substantial amount of allocated funds.

(Rs. in Million)

| Fund Center | Cost Center | Detail Object | Detail Object Description | Original Budget | Reapp (+) | Supplementary Budget | Revised Budget | Releases |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BI0619 | Sup: Engineer Education Works | A09701 | Furniture and Fixtures | 0 | 72.051 | 175.449 | 247.500 | 247.500 |

Audit is of the view that non-utilization of allocated funds may have negatively impacted overall performance of the department, resulting in non-achievement of intended goals, which reflects poor management.

The matter was reported to the management in Nov, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for re-appropriation of funds besides taking remedial measure to avoid such recurrence in future.

**(PDP-169/AIR-03)**

### 27.5.34 Irregular salary disbursement to consultants & other staff – Rs 11.300 million

As per "Rule 61; Selection of Consultancy Services", the selection of consultants shall be guided by the following considerations:

1. Best quality of services available;
2. Need for economy and efficiency;
3. Need to give all qualified consultants an equal opportunity to compete;
4. Encouragement of local consultants without any unfair competitive advantage; and Transparency in the selection process.

During the audit of Chief Program Manager, Reform Support Unit, Development through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP), Karachi for the financial years 2022–23 and 2023–24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 11.300 million was incurred on account of payments made to consultants and other staff appointed on a contractual basis. The expenditure was found irregular as no record regarding advertisement of posts, eligibility criteria, interview evaluation reports, need assessment, or Search Committee recommendations was produced to audit to verify that recruitment was conducted through a competitive and transparent process. Furthermore, contract agreements, performance reports, and monthly attendance

sheets duly verified by the concerned in-charge were not provided. The management also failed to justify the non-appointment of regular staff against these positions, and renewal orders for contractual appointments, which were reportedly issued every three months, were not available on record. The details are given at Annex-8 of Chapter-27.

Audit is of the view that weak internal control system prevailing in the department which needs to be justified to audit.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2024; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing of the responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-175/AIR-01)**

### 27.5.35 Doubtful conducting of Pre and Post-test Reports – Rs 10.456 million

According to Para 40-B Rule 23 (1) of SFR volume-I "Means should be advised to ensure that every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence."

During the audit of Chief Program Manager, Reform Support Unit, Development through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP), Karachi for the financial years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 10.455 million was incurred on Certificates and Quality Tests. However, scrutiny of the pre and post-test data revealed serious deficiencies. The pre and post-test reports were not signed by any officer or committee member, and the names and roll numbers/IDs of students appearing in the tests were not mentioned on the reports. There was no procedure in place to authenticate MCQ sheets, and attendance linking students with their respective answer sheets was not maintained, which increased the risk of manipulation. Furthermore, the absence of invigilator signatures raised doubts about the conduct of the tests, and it was also observed that the scrutiny committee failed to examine or verify the test papers. Consequently, the authenticity and reliability of the expenditure incurred on quality tests could not be established. The details are given at Annex-9 of Chapter-27.

Audit is of the view that the whole expenditure on quality test and certificates was irregular because various prescribed codal formalities were not fulfilled. As a result, public money was misused. This indicates that administrative & financial control is very weak in the department.

The matter was reported to the management in Nov 2024; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry in to the matter besides fixing responsibility on a person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-176/AIR-16)**

### 27.5.36 Failure of Management to Control Substantial Student Dropout, Ensure Gender Equality at School Level, and Provide Basic Facilities/Amenities

As per Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4(a), the Government is required to build and upgrade education facilities that are child-, disability- and gender-sensitive and to provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all. Moreover, under Article-84 of the Audit Code, it is an essential function of Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but also matters which, in its judgment, involve improper expenditure or wastage of public money or resources, even where accounts appear to be in order.

During the audit of Chief Program Manager, Reform Support Unit, Development through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP), Karachi for the financial year(s) 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that management failed to address critical issues relating to provision of basic school facilities, control of student dropout, and promotion of gender equality in education. Management also did not take adequate or timely measures to mitigate these issues. The details are summarized below:

| Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Observation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chief Program Manager, RSU, DEEP, Karachi | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 02 | Failure of management to provide basic facilities/amenities to students, as the SAP-based dashboard maintained by RSU (DEEP) revealed that out of 38,034 schools, 26,006 (63%) were without drinking water, 13,013 (32%) without electricity, 30,753 (75%) without toilet facilities, and 20,913 (51%) without boundary walls. |
| | | 03 | Failure of management to control substantial student dropout, as enrolment at the primary level |

| Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Observation |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | remained 35,953 and 36,225 students in two consecutive years, whereas progression to middle, elementary, secondary, and higher secondary levels declined sharply to 1,640, 838, 1,581, and 1,027 students respectively. |
| | | 05 | Failure of management to ensure gender equality at school level, as a significantly lower number of schools for girls were established compared to boys' schools. Management did not take adequate steps to expand girls' schools or address gender-based disparities in enrolment and retention. |

Audit is of the view that management failed to effectively control gender disparity in the establishment of schools and student enrollment, particularly at higher education levels, and to curb the substantial dropout of students, reflecting weak planning and oversight. Moreover, the widespread non-availability of basic school facilities indicates inadequate management controls and is not aligned with SDG Target 4(a), which emphasizes the provision of safe, inclusive and adequately equipped learning environments.

The matter was reported to the management in November 2024; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management may immediately analyze and address the causes of gender disparity and substantial student dropout through targeted, time-bound measures, and ensure provision of basic facilities including drinking water, electricity, toilets and boundary walls in schools in accordance with SDG Target 4(a), supported by effective monitoring mechanisms.

**(PDP-177, 178 & 180)**

### 27.5.37 Running of Schools without shelter

As per SDG 4 (a) whereby the government has to build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment for all & According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper

expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Chief Program Manager, Reform Support Unit, Development through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP), Karachi for the financial year(s) 2022-23 & 2023-24, while reviewing dash board of SAP system maintained by RSU (Deep), it was observed that out of 38,034 total schools, 5,159(12.59%) schools were running without shelter.

| Sr.# | Financial Year | Shelter less Schools | Shelter less Schools in % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2022-23 | 4,590 | 11.34 |
| 2 | 2023-24 | 5,159 | 12.59 |

Audit is of the view that the management failed to provide basic facilities to students, which may have a negative impact on student behaviour. This deficiency may also lead to increased distractions and noise levels, thereby hindering students' ability to concentrate on their studies.

The matter was reported to the management in Nov 2024; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management may immediately take remedial measures to ensure provision of adequate shelter to all shelter-less schools, in conformity with SDG Goals through a prioritized and time-bound plan, besides furnishing a detailed justification along with a compliance report to Audit.

**(PDP-179/AIR-04)**

### 27.5.38 Unjustified acceptance of a single bid - Rs. 8.822 million

As per SPPRA Rule No 48 "Acceptance of Bids - Even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or the market prices."

During the audit of Chief Program Manager, Reform Support Unit, Development through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP), Karachi for the financial year(s) 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs.8.822 million was incurred on account of purchase of hygiene kits but rates of those kits were quoted

by only one vendor and rates were neither comparable with last awarded contracts nor any market rate analysis was carried out. Hence, rates were accepted without following the due process underlined by above rule. The details are given as under:

(Rs.in Million)

| Payee Name | Cheque no. | Date | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/s. Akash Traders | 374276 | 22/5/2023 | Purchasing of Hygiene Kit | 8.822 |

Audit is of view that due to not comparing the prices of single bids with previous awarded contract and by not conducting market analysis of prices supplier have been given undue favor.

The matter was reported to the management in November 2024; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management may provide a valid justification for acceptance of the single bid without price comparability and market rate analysis, as required under SPPRA Rule-48, besides fixing responsibility on the officers/officials responsible for non-compliance and ensuring that future procurements are carried out strictly in accordance with the prescribed procurement rules.

**(PDP-181/AIR-06)**

### 27.5.39 Irregular payment made to the supplier - Rs.31.373 million

As per Para 668 of Central Treasury Rules, “advances granted under special orders of competent authority to government officers for departmental or allied purposes may be drawn on the responsibility and receipt of the officers for whom they are sanctioned subject to adjustment by submission of detailed accounts supported by vouchers or by refund, as may be necessary”.

During the audit of Chief Program Manager, Reform Support Unit, Development through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP), Karachi for the financial year(s) 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs.31.373 million was paid to the vendor M/S A Net Cyber Solution prior to the goods received from the supplier, which depicts undue favor in the form of advance payment without any provision in the contract agreement or approval from the Finance Department.

The details are as under:

(Rs.in Million)

| Payee name | Cheque no. | Cheque date | Delivery date | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/s. A Net Cyber Solution | 408702 | 10.06.2024 | 23.07.2024 | Purchase & Delivery of Dual Desk District Jamshoro and District Jamshoro | 31.373 |
| | | | | **Total Rs** | **31.373** |

Audit is of the view that undue favor was extended to the contractor and the Govt. interest was not safeguarded which indicates prevalence of weak internal controls within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in November 2024; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends initiating an inquiry into the matter besides fixing of the responsibility on person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-186/AIR-13)**

### 27.5.40 Irregular expenditure on account of purchase of hygiene kits – Rs 8.822 million

According to Para 40-B Rule 23 (1**)** of SFR volume-I "Means should be advised to ensure that every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence.".

During the audit of Chief Program Manager, Reform Support Unit, Development through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP), Karachi for the financial year(s) 2022-23 & 2023-24It was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs. 8.822 million was incurred on the purchase of hygiene kits without observance of codal formalities. Specifically, performance security at the prescribed rate of 10% was not obtained, selection criteria for districts were not documented, delivery reports duly authenticated by the principals of the concerned schools were not available, and consumption accounts were not maintained. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Payee name | Cheque no. | Date | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/s. Akash Traders | 374276 | 22/5/2023 | Purchasing of Hygiene Kit | 8.822 |

Audit is of the view that weak internal controls prevail in the system due to which payment was made without completion of codal formalities and efficient and effective utilization of funds could not be ascertained.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2024; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of record and initiate inquiry into the matter to fix the responsibilities on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-187/AIR-14)**

### 27.5.41 Irregular payment on account of student attendance monitoring system and reporting dashboard - Rs.27.918 million

According to Para 40-B Rule 23 (1**)** of SFR volume-I "Means should be advised to ensure that every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence."

During the audit of Chief Program Manager, Reform Support Unit, Development through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP), Karachi for the financial year(s) 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that expenditure of Rs27.918 million was incurred on account of student attendance monitoring system and reporting dashboard. The following observations were noticed;

1. Contract agreement was not provided to audit to ascertain the terms and condition of the contract.
2. Performance Security was not obtained.
3. Selection criteria of various districts of Sindh were also not provided to audit.

4. Work completion period of the contract was on 31st May, 2023. However, digitalization of student attendance monitoring system and reporting dashboard has not been established.

(Rs.in Million)

| Payee Name | Cheque No. | Date | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/s. Analytical Solutions Pvt Limited | 372388 | 17/04/2023 | Purchase of Goods, Services & I.T. Material for Students' Attendance Monitoring System of SE&LD | 27.918 |

Audit is of the view that the expenditure was incurred without adherence to codal formalities of procurement rules & others. This indicates prevalence of weak administrative & financial controls.

The matter was reported to the management in Nov 2024; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends appropriate action against the person(s) found at fault for negligence and not adopting a due diligence.

**(PDP-189/AIR-18)**

### 27.5.42 Non-execution of work through Education Works Division - Rs.592.618 million

According to Sr # 8(iii) (ii) of Second Schedule under Rule-3 (Part-I) "Powers Common to all Departments" of Sindh Delegation of Financial Powers and Financial Control Rules, 2019, "Officers in Category-I are empowered to execute minor repairs & maintenance works including petty construction of residential & nonresidential building executed departmentally and charges to current budget of the department concerned upto Rs 0.200 million in each case on the recommendation of the committee consisting of Officer in Category-I concerned, Additional Secretary (Technical) Works & Services Department, a representative of Finance Department and a representative of Planning and Development Department.

(a) Any work relating to petty construction or repair and maintenance and not costing more than Rs 1,000,000/- (Rupees one million), may be treated as 'Minor Work 'for the purpose of these rules.

(b) Minor Repair and maintenance work shall not be more than five percent of the approved rates of per square construction notified by Works and Services Department.

(c) Minor repair and maintenance work under Serial No. 8 (iii) will not require administrative approval and technical sanction. However, SPPRA Rules, 2010 shall be applicable

During the audit of Chief Program Manager, Reform Support Unit, Development through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP), Karachi for the financial year(s) 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs.592.618 million was incurred on execution of civil work (construction of rooms) through private construction company. However, the work was neither executed through Education Works Department nor NOC was obtained in this regard. The detail is as under;

(Rs.in million)

| Payee name | Cheque No. | Date | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/s. Kashmir Pre- Engineered Construction Pvt. Ltd. | 394826 | 16-02-2024 | Construction of Two Rooms / 06 Rooms (112 Units) | 36.177 |
| | 394827 | 16-02-2024 | Construction of Two Rooms / 06 Rooms (112 Units) | 175.448 |
| | 406101 | 10/5/2024 | IPC-03 & 04, Construction of Two Rooms / 06 Rooms Primary | 380.991 |
| **Total** | | | | **592.618** |

Audit is of the view that the lapse on the part of the management shows weak and ineffective administration.

The matter was reported to the management in November 2024; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that justification be provided for incurring expenditure beyond the operational jurisdiction.

**(PDP-190/AIR-19)**

### 27.5.43 Non-completion of work within stipulated time period

As per Para-12 (Implementation of the project) of the PC-I which states that the project started during 2022-23 and will be completed by June-2024.

During the audit of Chief Program Manager, Reform Support Unit, Development through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP), Karachi for the financial year(s) 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that the Project namely "Rehabilitation of Damaged Schools Flood Restoration Program Sindh" developed through Enhanced Education Programme (DEEP) of 112 units in 2022-23 was not completed within

stipulated time period. As per the reported physical progress, only 45% to 49% of the work was completed, whereas 100% completion was required as per the PC-I. Furthermore, neither an extension of time was obtained from the competent authority nor were penalties imposed on the contractors for delayed execution of works. Consequently, a penalty amounting to Rs. 301.100 million, calculated at 10% of the contract value, was not imposed by the management.

Audit is of the view that management extended undue financial benefit to the contractors by not imposing the prescribed penalties for late completion of works. Furthermore, management failed to observe the applicable rules and procedures, indicating the existence of weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2024; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification into the matter besides fixing of the responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-192/AIR-21)**

## Chapter - 28
## Science and Information Technology Department

### 28.1 Introduction

The Science and Information Technology Department, Government of Sindh, is working with a vision "The rapid development of a Knowledge-based Society is vital to the success and progress of the province." and with the mission for:

- Optimal attainment of e-Governance culture in the Government Departments for attaining required integrated efficiency and effectiveness by promoting paperless environment,
- Promoting the number of users impliedly increasing demand of e-Governance,
- Implementation of e-Projects.
- Capacity enhancement of government agencies for public service delivery benefiting common citizens,
- Information Sharing,
- e-Democracy i.e. Promotion of e-election system, and
- Sustainability – Enabling government departments to initiate and sustain the I.T projects in Education, Health, Police, Security, Judiciary, Land Records, and Agriculture.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 01 | 01 | 1,557.044 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 28.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,532.960 | 128.500 | 415.369 | (415.369) | (69.201) | 1,592.259 | 1,441.640 | (150.619) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 150.619 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 28.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 515.255 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs Nil as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 11.580 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | - |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 503.675 |

## 28.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion on Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 64.71%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2015-16 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 66.67 |
| 14 | 2016-17 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 100 |
| 15 | 2017-18 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 100 |
| 16 | 2018-19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| 17 | 2019-20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| **Total** | | **17** | **17** | **11** | **4** | **64.71** |

## 28.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 28.5.1 Irregular expenditure on account of Payment to Other Services Rendered – Rs 8.266 million

According to Government of Sindh, Finance Department, Karachi letter No:FD/B&E-I/Appointment/2(363)/2013-14 dated 25th September 2013. Appointment of staff on contingency basis (3) No appointment are made against unsanctioned post and against sanctioned posts on contingency basis, without specific approval of Finance Department for each post. Further, as per Rule-10 of GFR Vol-I, every public officer must exercise the same vigilance over public expenditure as a prudent person would over their own. Under Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011, Section 8, Sales Tax @15% is required to be deducted at the time of payment for taxable services. Additionally, Section 14(3) of the Auditor General's Ordinance, 2001 mandates production of complete record to audit without delay

During the audit of Science and Information Technology Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Year 2024–25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 8.266 million were made to employees and contractors under the head "Payment to Other Services Rendered" with multiple irregularities. The record relating to 89-day appointments such as advertisements, selection committee minutes, final recommendations, verification of qualifications, character and antecedents, and medical fitness certificates was not produced. Prior approval from the Finance Department for hiring contingent paid staff was not obtained, and no justification was provided for engaging contingent staff instead of filling regular sanctioned posts. Attendance sheets duly verified by the competent authority were not attached with the bills, and copies of CNICs were also missing from record. Furthermore, SST amounting to Rs 1.173 million was not deducted on payments of Rs 7.819 million, in violation of applicable tax laws.

Audit is of the view that payment made without observance of above codal formalities due to that expenditure is irregular.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 31 December, 2025. Management stated that the staff were engaged on a contingent basis, which, according to them, does not require advertisement or the formal documentation highlighted by audit. It was clarified that no HR company was engaged and that individuals were hired directly and have been working with the department for several years. Management further claimed that prior

approval from the Finance Department exists for hiring contingent staff; however, when requested by the Director of Audit, no copy of such approval was produced. The Director of Audit also sought justification for the appointments and attendance records, which were likewise not provided.

The Secretary S&ITD added that the staff are hired under minimum wage rules; therefore, SST is not applicable. The DAC decided to refer the para to the Finance Department for clarification in light of instructions issued from time to time. Audit reiterated that the observations are valid and that prescribed procedures must be complied with. The DAC directed the management to ensure that all codal and procedural formalities are fulfilled while incurring expenditure under the said head of account.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-09/AIR-05)**

### 28.5.2 Irregular payment of Honorarium to MP Scale officers - Rs 3.314 million

According to Para-6 read with Para-1 of Sindh Management Position Scales Policy, 2022 notified by the Services, General Administration & Co-ordination Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi vide Notification No. SOII(SGA&CD)6-32/2021 dated 29-10-2022, Pre-requisite/facilities admissible to officers appointed on MP Scale include only the TA/DA on official tour (Domestic & Abroad), Medical Facilities and Leave in addition to pay package determined by the Finance Department, Government of Sindh from time to time with the approval of Chief Minister.

According to the Government of Sindh Finance Department (Regulation Wing) Office Memorandum No. FD(SR-VII) 20/37/95 dated 15-05-1995, the following decisions regarding grant of honorarium to Government servants have been taken by the Government:

(i) Not more than one honorarium shall be granted to any official and shall not exceed one month's pay.
(ii) Recommendations by the Ministers/Departments etc. shall be examined strictly in accordance with the rules by the Finance Department and approval will be given in cases which fulfil all conditions laid down for grant of honoraria. This condition shall also apply to the personal staff of Ministers/Advisors/Special Assistants and Secretaries.

(iii) Honorarium shall be admissible up to the level of Section Officers and equivalent.

During the audit of Science & Information Technology Department, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 3.314 million was paid to the officers appointed on Management Pay Scale (MP Scale) on account of honorarium. According to the relevant rules and regulations governing MP Scale appointments, officers in MP Scales are not entitled to receive honorarium, as their remuneration package is consolidated and already includes compensation for additional responsibilities and extended working hours. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Name of officer | Designation | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dr. Shahzeb Ali Malik | Member-I | 1,354,160 |
| 2 | Mr. Ayaz Ahmed Uqaili | Member-I | 1,354,160 |
| 3 | Dr. Rana Shahazad Qaiser | Member -II (DG-II) | 605,320 |
| **Total** | | | **3,313,640** |

Audit is of the view that the payment of honorarium to MP Scale officers, despite a clear bar in the governing policy, is irregular and resulted in loss to the Government.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025 and DAC meeting was held on 31 December, 2025. The management in its reply stated that under the MP scale system, officers are entrusted with strategic responsibilities critical to the department's mission. This includes directly coordinating with the Secretary, S&IT, to lead the province-wide digital transformation, and undertaking special assignments that demand exceptional effort and expertise to advance the Government of Sindh's digital initiatives. Furthermore, officers appointed at the MP-I and MP-II scales have made significant and direct contributions at both the Provincial and Federal levels, demonstrating leadership and delivering high-impact results that are essential to the organization's success. The DAC decided to forward the matter to Finance Department for obtaining the necessary clarification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-01/AIR-04)**

### 28.5.3 Unjustified Expansion/Upgradation of Existing Wi Fi

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, “Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through

fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Science & Information Technology Department, Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure of Rs 67.909 million was incurred on the account of Expansion/Upgradation of Electronic Communication to provide the WiFi facility through M/s NTC to all the offices located in Sindh Secretariat. However, expenditure under the same head was also incurred by the other Departments through NTC and private vendors of Rs.351.766 million.

Audit is of the view that incurring substantial expenditure on parallel and overlapping WiFi/Internet facilities one via NTC (official provider) and one through private vendors reflects weak internal control, poor planning and financial mismanagement, leading to unjustified fiscal burden and potential misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 31 December, 2025. Management stated that the S&IT Department has the mandate to provide centralized IT infrastructure, including WiFi and Intranet services, to all Government of Sindh departments within the Secretariat. Accordingly, a centralized WiFi/Intranet system with a capacity of 220 Mbps has been established across Secretariat Buildings 1, 2, 3, 6, and adjacent barracks at a cost of Rs. 67.909 million.

Management pointed out that the Draft Para reflected an amount of Rs. 351.766 million, whereas their actual expenditure was Rs. 67.909 million. Audit clarified that the higher amount represents parallel internet-related expenditure incurred by other departments through NTC and private vendors.

The Audit advised that the matter be taken up with the Finance Department regarding the continued allocation of separate internet budgets to departments despite the availability of centralized services. The DAC accordingly directed the management to formally raise the issue with the Finance Department for rationalization of such budgetary provisions.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-05/AIR-27)**

### 28.5.4 Doubtful expenditure through General Order Supplier - Rs 3.675 million

According to Rule 23 of the Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 (Vol-I), every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by the Government through fraud or negligence on their part and shall also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that they contributed to the loss by their own action or negligence.

During the audit of Science & Information Technology Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 3.675 million was incurred and payment was made to M/s S.A.T Enterprises, a General Order Supplier, under various heads of account for purchases and repair works instead of procuring goods and services from the concerned authorized agencies. The payments related to items such as furniture, hardware, machinery and equipment, printing and publication, stationery, transport, and other miscellaneous heads. The engagement of a General Order Supplier for such diversified procurements and repairs, without routing through specialized or authorized agencies, rendered the expenditure doubtful.

Audit is of the view that making payments through a General Order Supplier in place of the concerned specialized agencies increases the risk of irregular utilization of Government funds, weakens control over quality and rates, and undermines transparency in procurement.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025 and DAC meeting was held on 31 December, 2025. The management in its reply stated that engagement of M/s S.A.T Enterprises as a General Order Supplier (GOS) was fully compliant with the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, as this is a standard mechanism for low-value, urgent, and recurring operational needs. All expenditures, totaling Rs. 3.675 million, were strictly for consumables, minor accessories, and urgent repair services which fall within the firm’s registered scope and did not include any major capital assets, thereby aligning precisely with the GOS framework's purpose of ensuring efficient operational continuity without procedural delays. The DAC directed the concerned to provide the record for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-10/AIR-09)**

### 28.5.5 Irregular expenditure incurred on PITP- Rs 500.00 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Science & Information Technology Department, Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 500.00 million was paid to three (03) Universities to train 13,428 (4,476 in each university) youth with Intermediate qualification during Monday to Friday in 2 months period on different courses under Peoples' Information Technology Program (PITP), through Pro-Poor Initiative. The utilization report of the distributed funds as per rules of Grant-in-Aid and Assignment Account was not obtained. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Institution | Funds Transferred | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | NED University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi | Assignment Account | 166.666 |
| 2 | Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro | Grant In Aid | 166.667 |
| 3 | Sukkur IBA University, Sukkur | Grant In Aid | 166.667 |
| **Total** | | | **500.000** |

Audit is of the view that release of a huge amount of public funds without obtaining proper utilization reports, output verification, and compliance with prescribed financial controls constitutes a serious lapse on the part of the management and renders the entire expenditure doubtful.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of July, 2025 and DAC meeting was held on 31 December, 2025. The management in its reply stated that the required utilization reports for the Rs. 500 million Grant-in-Aid/Assignment Account under the PITP program have been submitted by all three universities (NED University Karachi, Mehran University Jamshoro, and Sukkur IBA University) and placed before the DAC for consideration. The DAC directed the authorities to submit all record for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-06/AIR-19)**

## Chapter - 29
## Services General Administration & Coordination Department

### 29.1 Introduction

**Services Wing**

Services Wing of SGA & CD deals with the establishment matters of the officials of the Government of Sindh including the federal government officials who are on deputation with the Government of Sindh.

The service areas taken up by the Services Wing include transfer and posting of the government officials, promotion cases of the officials, matters relating to retirement, pension GP Fund, Ex-Pakistan leave, absorption of the employees of the surplus pool, study leave, capacity building of the officers, etc. The cases of the recruitment on son quota are scrutinized in the Services Wing of the SGA&CD. Hiring consultants for various technical assignments and framing their terms of hiring is the clear jurisdiction of the Services Wing. This wing ascertains the vacancy position against which the recruitment has to be made by sending requisition to the Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC).

**General Administration & Coordination Wing**

General Administration and Coordination (GA&C) Wing of the Government of Sindh is responsible for the general administration and coordinating with the administrative departments of the Government of Sindh. As a regulatory wing, it deals with the framing of rules, regulation and offering opinion in various service matters of critical nature. Financial management of Government Employees Benevolent Fund is the eminent function of the GA&C Wing. Coordination function of Government of Sindh deals with the execution of directives relating to the office of the President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister and Secretaries Committees meeting, etc.

Development schemes of SGA&CD including housing, foundations and authorities are taken up in the general administration wing of the Government of Sindh. Estate Office is pivotal in matters of Government accommodations to the government employees. Issues like self-hiring, allotment and vacation of Government accommodations, recovery of rent, dues and utility liabilities and court matters are the domain of the estate office.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 37 | 26 | 25,106.882 | 39.535 |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

## 29.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 186,921.058 | 17,890.586 | 23,302.171 | (7,321.935) | (14,018.755) | 206,773.125 | 165,950.125 | (40,823.000) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 40,823.000 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 350.000 | 220.000 | 1,214.810 | 994.810 |

Revenue estimates were reduced up to 37% in revised estimate. Actual receipt was 552% of revised estimate.

## 29.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 5,864.510 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 293.564 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 140.988 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 5.704 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 483.414 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 1,419.599 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | 1,986.295 |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 8.536 |
| 5 | Others | 1,819.974 |

## 29.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was Nil.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| **Total** | | **47** | **12** | **0** | **12** | **-** |

## 29.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 29.5.1 Non-production of auditable record – Rs 140.988 million

According to the Constitution of Pakistan (Article 169 & 170(2)), Supreme Court Judgment (08.07.2013, Para 27(b)), Section 14 of the Auditor-General's Ordinance, 2001, and the Ministry of Law & Justice Clarification (F.No.467/2024-Law-1, dated 04.09.2024) collectively establish that the Auditor-General of Pakistan is authorized and obligated to access, inspect, and audit the accounts, records, books, and documents of the Federal and Provincial Governments and any Authority or Body under their control, regardless of classification. Any obstruction in providing audit access is subject to disciplinary action under applicable Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During the audit of Deputy Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad including Assistant Commissioners for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was requested to provide Auditable record of revenue receipts of Rs 140.100 million vide various requisitions. However, it was refused to Audit despite reminders as well as meetings with the concerned officers of the department by the Field Audit Team. However, the issue of non-production has remained unresolved. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Center | G/L | G/L Descp | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| - | B01176 | Tax on Agricultural Income in the SINDH | 51,001,753 |
| SB0001 | C03431 | Direct receipts on account of water rates | 40,878,633 |
| | B01178 | Advance Agriculture Income Tax | 10,798,525 |
| | B03025 | Development Cess on sugar can | 9,949,992 |
| SB0001<br>SB0012 | B01311 | Fees for registering documents | 9,673,862 |
| SB0001 | C03835 | Arms License Fees | 4,964,600 |
| SB0001<br>SB0012 | B01417 | Mutation fee | 4,468,290 |
| SB0001 | C0380J | Certificate Fee: Heirship, Solvency, Certified Copies | 3,700,040 |
| SB0001 | B03076 | Cess All types | 3,284,988 |
| SB0001<br>SB0012 | B02802 | Fee for Miscellaneous receipts | 1,960,369 |
| SB0001 | C03887 | Fines on Hoarding and High Price Sale | 307,000 |
| **Total** | | | **140,988,052** |

The auditable record was not produced due to non-cooperation by the concerned officers of the department, weak internal controls over record management, and failure to ensure compliance with audit requisitions despite repeated reminders.

Audit is of the view that, under such circumstances, neither the sanctity of the utilization of public money in accordance with the relevant financial and other applicable rules could be verified, nor could the constitutional duty of the Auditor-General of Pakistan be fulfilled.

The matter was reported to the management during September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility for non-production of record should be fixed and action be taken against the responsible besides ensuring production of record in upcoming audits.

**(PDP-66/AIR-01)**

### 29.5.2 Irregular payment without supporting vouchers

According to Rule 9(1) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, as a general rule, every claim including refund of money deposited with Government, for whatever purpose, shall be supported by a claim voucher form (bill) setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim. As far as possible, a particular form of voucher applicable to the case shall be used.

During the audit of various offices of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure aggregating Rs 1,139.488 million was incurred and payments were made without production of supporting vouchers, sanction orders, utilization details, acknowledgments, or other mandatory documentary evidence. Despite repeated audit requisitions, the concerned offices failed to provide basic records such as award notifications, valuation reports, approved programs, bills, quotations, attendance details, utilization statements, and proof of receipt. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-29.

Audit is of the view that payments without supporting vouchers constitute a grave violation of financial rules, reflecting gross negligence, ineffective supervision, and a breakdown of internal controls. In the absence of documentary evidence, the authenticity, legitimacy, and purpose of expenditure cannot be verified, rendering the entire amount unaudited and exposed to risk of misappropriation, fictitious claims, and misuse of public funds. Such practices defeat transparency and compromise public financial accountability.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 to November, 2025. The DAC meeting of offices at serial# 1 to 14 was held on 18-08-2025. The DAC deliberated thoroughly and directed the management to produce the record to audit for verification; however, no record was produced.

No reply was received for offices at serial no.15 to 22 till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate production of complete supporting record for all payments, fixation of responsibility through inquiry for unauthorized disbursements, and strengthening of voucher control and verification mechanisms to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-25 & 92)**

### 29.5.3 Unauthorized payment of inadmissible Allowances – Rs 243.856 million

As per order by Finance Department, Government of Sindh vide # FD(SR-III)5-145-2012 dated 02-03-2012, Government of Sindh approved grant of utility allowance to the regular employees of Sindh Civil Secretariat and Provincial Assembly Sindh. Government of Sindh, Finance Department vide No.FD(SR-I)2(3)/2013 dated 1st February 2017. As per Government of Sindh S & GAD Notification No. PA-DS (G)/41133/76 dated: 27-07-77 and No. SO (INSP) S& GAD VI (3) /79 dated: 20-07-1979, "the conveyance allowance is an allowance paid to employees to enable them to reach the office. The conveyance allowance is not required to be paid to those officers, who have been provided with government transport facilities.

During the audit of various offices of the Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that inadmissible allowances amounting to Rs 243.856 million were paid to officers and officials in clear violation of the prescribed rules and eligibility criteria. These included payment of Secretariat Allowance, Utility Allowance, Conveyance Allowance despite provision of official transport, House Rent Allowance to occupants of government accommodation, abnormal excess pay against sanctioned grades, double annual increments, personal pay, overtime without justification, incorrect application of annual increments on gross pay instead of basic pay, and non-deduction or short deduction of house rent maintenance charges. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-29.

Audit is of the view that such large-scale and systematic payment of inadmissible allowances reflects gross failure of internal controls, lack of financial discipline, and deliberate negligence by the Drawing and Disbursing Officers. The continuation of these payments over the year indicates institutionalized disregard of financial rules, resulting in substantial and avoidable loss to the public exchequer and extension of undue financial benefits to ineligible staff.

The matter was reported to the management in March to November, 2025. The DAC meeting of offices at serial numbers 1 to 18 was held on 18-08-2025. The management stated that most allowances were duly authorized and admissible. In cases where inadmissible payments were identified, recoveries have been initiated or completed from the salaries of the concerned officers. The DAC settled the audit para on the condition that the department initiates the recovery of all inadmissible allowances and provides the corresponding records to audit for verification. However, no reply was received from offices at serial no.19 to 27, further reinforcing the audit concern regarding accountability and governance failure.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-09 & 71)**

### 29.5.4 Irregular continuation of service of employees after 60 years of age – Rs 190.475 million

According to Section 14(1) of the Sindh Civil Servants Act, 1973, a civil servant shall retire on attaining the prescribed age and shall not ordinarily be re-employed under Government unless such re-employment is justified in public interest and made with prior approval of the competent authority next above the appointing authority. Where the appointing authority is the Government, such re-employment requires explicit approval of the Government. Furthermore, the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan has repeatedly directed that continuation or re-employment of retired or over-age government employees without lawful authority is impermissible and void ab initio.

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 190.475 million was incurred on account of salaries paid to officers and officials who had already attained the age of superannuation. The officers/officials continued in service in various sections, including the Chief Pilot Officer VIP Flight, General Administration, and Chief

Minister's Helicopter Flight, without production of any approval from the competent authority or evidence of public-interest re-employment as required under law. The details are given as under.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Section | Particulars | OM# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chief Pilot Officer VIP Flight | officers/officials were found over aged and their appointment stands irregular in presence of orders of Supreme Court of Pakistan | - | 69.016 |
| 2 | General Administration | | 33 | 8.091 |
| 3 | Chief Minister's Helicopter Flight | | 58 | 90.824 |
| 4 | | Chief Engineer, E.M Engineer and Technician found over aged and their appointment stands irregular in presence of orders of Supreme Court of Pakistan | 66 | 22.544 |
| **Total** | | | | **190.475** |

Audit is of the view that continuation of service and payment of salaries to over-age employees without lawful re-employment approval constitutes a clear violation of the Sindh Civil Servants Act, 1973, and is contrary to the binding directions of the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan. The lapse reflects weak internal controls, improper human resource management, and disregard of statutory retirement rules, resulting in an avoidable financial burden on the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for the continuation of service of over-age employees, recovery of inadmissible salary payments, and fixation of responsibility on the person(s) responsible for authorizing such irregular retention.

**(PDP-72AIR-03)**

### 29.5.5 Continuation of services at the key post of Chief Engineer at the age of seventy-five (75) Years - Rs 15.240 million

According to Section 14(1) of the Sindh Civil Servants Act, 1973, provides that a retired Civil Servant shall not ordinarily be re-employed under Government unless such re-employment is necessary in the public interest and is made with the prior approval of the authority next above the appointing authority. Provided that, where the appointing authority is Government, such re-employment may be ordered with the approval of Government.

During the audit of Secretary, Services General Administration & Coordination Department (Chief Minister's Helicopter Flight, KQ-2378), Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, scrutiny of HR data and the personal file revealed that Lt. Col. (Retd.) Mushtaq Ahmed has been serving as Chief Engineer on a contractual basis since 18-01-2006. During 2024-25, an amount of Rs 15.240 million was paid to him as pay and allowances. The record shows that he was initially appointed at the age of 55 years against a post equivalent to BPS-19 and his contract has been extended repeatedly over the years. At present, he is more than 75 years old, which is far beyond the prescribed age limits applicable to civil servants under the Sindh Civil Servants Act, 1973. No record was produced to establish public-interest justification, exceptional necessity, or specific approval of the competent authority for continuation of service at such an advanced age. The details are given as under: -

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Center | Pers.no. | Name of Employee | Job Title | Birth date | Wage Type Description | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ2378 | 10260788 | Mushtaq Ahmed | Chief Engineer | 10.12.1950 | Pay & allowances | 15,240,048 |

Audit is of the view that continuation of service and payment of salaries to the Chief Engineer beyond the prescribed age limits, without documented public-interest justification and requisite approvals, is irregular and reflects weak compliance with statutory provisions.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for continuation of service beyond the prescribed age, production of competent authority approvals (if any), and appropriate corrective action in accordance with applicable rules.

**(PDP-76/AIR-77)**

### 29.5.6 Unauthenticated payment to Sindh Secretariat Employees – Rs 6.000 million

According to Rule 4(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following

fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money; (ii) Money borrowed on the security of allocated revenues shall be expended on those objects only for which money is borrowed; (iii) No authority shall exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage.

During the audit of Secretary, Services General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that a grant of Rs 6.000 million was released to the Sindh Secretariat Employees (Non-Gazetted) Welfare Association (SENWA) vide cheque No. 5479499 for celebration of events such as Independence Day and Jashan-e-Latif Day. However, the payment was made in advance of the scheduled events. Further scrutiny revealed that the invoices and vouchers submitted in support of the expenditure pertained to arrangements allegedly made during May and June of the preceding period, whereas the main event (Independence Day) was scheduled to be held on 14 August 2024. This inconsistency renders the expenditure irregular and unauthenticated. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Cost Center | G/L | G/L Descp | Vendor Name | Pmnt Date | Vendor No | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ0010 | A06470 | Others | Sindh Secretariat Employees | 23.08.2024 | 30787992 | 6.000 |

Audit is of the view that advance payment for event-related expenditure, without correlation between event dates and supporting vouchers, violates financial propriety and weakens internal controls. In the absence of proper justification and authentic documentation, the expenditure of Rs 6.000 million could not be verified.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of complete justification and supporting record, recovery in case of unverified expenditure, and fixation of responsibility on the person(s) responsible for the lapse.

**(PDP-113/AIR-52)**

### 29.5.7 Irregular award of works without technical evaluation of bids – Rs 926.037 million

According to SPPRA Rule-47, Conditions for Use of Various Procedures (1), "Single Stage One Envelope Bidding Procedure shall be used as the standard bidding procedure for procurement of goods, works and services of simple and routine nature and where no technical complexity or innovation is involved; (2) Single Stage Two Envelope Bidding Procedure shall be used where the bids are to be evaluated on technical and financial grounds and price is taken into account after technical evaluation."

During the audit of Project Director, Directorate of Commissioner, Karachi Division for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that works amounting to Rs 926.037 million were awarded to various contractors on single stage single envelope basis without technical evaluation of the works despite the fact that civil works require technical evaluation by adopting at least single stage-two envelope procedure.

Audit is of the opinion that the works were awarded without technical evaluation of bids, which reflects undue favor was extended to the contractors.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2025. In reply, management stated that tenders were invited through Single Stage One Envelope procedure in accordance with SPPRA Rules; that technical parameters were included in the eligibility criteria; and that bids were evaluated both technically and financially before award to the lowest evaluated bidders. Copies of NITs, bidding documents, technical evaluation sheets, and BERs were provided. The reply is not tenable. The Single Stage One Envelope procedure is generally applicable to simple and routine procurements and is not appropriate for technically complex construction works. Moreover, while management provided Bid Evaluation Reports, minutes of meetings, and bidder qualification reports, the supporting documents referenced in these reports were not available on record. In the absence of verifiable documentary evidence, management's claims could not be substantiated. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for not conducting the technical evaluation of the bids, besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-80/AIR-06)**

### 29.5.8 Irregular expenditure by splitting up to avoid Open Tenders – Rs 230.723 million

According to Rule 12 of SPPRA 2010, the procuring agency shall not split or package a procurement plan with the intention to shorten or facilitate the procurement process and approval mechanism, unless the procuring agency is satisfied that:

d. block acquisition of goods, services or works will unnecessarily hold up available resources;
e. technical reasons indicate that splitting or packaging will improve the quality;
f. the impact of weather, geographical spread on certain procurement particularly in case of works contract will affect its execution with regard to quality and delivery schedule:

Provided that any splitting or packaging shall be made part of the revised procurement plan and uploaded on the Authority's website as well as on the website of the procuring agency, if functional.

During the audit of various offices of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 230.723 million was incurred through piecemeal sanction orders, deliberately structured below tendering thresholds to avoid invitation of open tenders. The expenditure pattern clearly reflects fragmentation of procurements that should have been consolidated and processed through competitive bidding. No revised procurement plan, technical justification, or evidence of approval for such splitting was produced to audit. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-29.

Audit is of the view that systematic splitting of expenditure to circumvent open tendering constitutes a willful violation of SPPRA Rules, undermines transparency, defeats competition, and deprives the government of the benefit of competitive rates. Such practices expose public funds to inflated pricing, favoritism, and misuse, and clearly indicate weak financial discipline and compromised procurement governance.

The matter was reported to the management during March to November, 2025. A DAC meeting was held on 18-08-2025, wherein management defended the expenditures as urgent and unavoidable, and denied any deliberate splitting of procurements to evade tendering. They maintained that procurements were made on a need basis due to emergencies, operational requirements, and phased release of funds, and that all transactions were within delegated financial powers. The DAC directed

all 18 offices to submit complete procurement and expenditure records to the Directorate General Audit for verification prior to settlement of the paras.

The office at Sr. #21 (Commissioner, Hyderabad) stated that expenditure of Rs 11.328 million on "Others and Uniform" items was within permissible limits and did not require tendering. The reply is not tenable, as procurement thresholds apply to the aggregate annual procurement of similar items rather than fragmented transactions. The absence of open tendering for such substantial cumulative expenditure defeats the objective of transparent procurement. No replies were received from the remaining offices; therefore, the audit contention stands.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-15 & 85)**

### 29.5.9 Mis-procurement due to non-observance of SPPRA rules – Rs 209.815 million

According to Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 Rule 2(x) "Mis-procurement" means public procurement in contravention of any provision of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, any rule, regulation, order or instruction made there under or any other law in respect thereof, or relating to public procurement. According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Deputy Commissioner, Kemari Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 209.815 million was incurred on the procurement of various articles without observing SPPRA rules and procedures. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Office | Financial year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioner, Keamari, Karachi | 2023-24 | 23 | BER and contract agreement not hoisted on SPPRA website | 153.309 |
| | | 24 | Bid security was not verified from Bank | 4.999 |
| | | 25 | Payment without check measurement | 46.508 |
| | | 26 | Security deposit register not maintained | 4.999 |
| **Total** | | | | **209.815** |

Audit is of the view that the management failed to follow SPPRA rules which shows non-transparency in procurement process. This indicates weak internal controls within the management.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18-08-2025. The DAC directed the management to produce record to audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-13)**

### 29.5.10 Irregular expenditure on procurement of aircraft spare parts – Rs 162.801 million

According to Rule 4(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money; (ii) Money borrowed on the security of allocated revenues shall be expended on those objects only for which money is borrowed; (iii) No authority shall exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage.

During the audit of Secretary Services General Administration & Coordination Department (Chief Pilot Officer VIP Flight KQ-2377) Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs162.801 million was incurred on account of procurement of spare parts for Helicopter/Air Transport to replace and repair. However, following irregularities were noticed:

i) Expenditure was incurred on various repairs without calculating Book Value of assets / without maintaining their Depreciation Account of Asset so that it can be found whether the expenditure so incurred was justified.
ii) In absence of Depreciation A/c, book value / residual value of assets could not be calculated and the expenditure so incurred for repairing may be incurred on scrapped assets or condemned assets, could not be justified by the department.

iii) The replaced old aircraft spare parts and accessories were not taken into account of the government for ultimate disposal and credited into government account.
iv) Satisfactory Work Completion Certificate, after the repairs were not obtained.
v) Repair register /Asset register was not maintained to see the total assets available from which how many items were repaired and replaced
vi) Requisitions from various sections/branches was not available/provided
vii) Acknowledgement from beneficiaries/sections was not available to verify the actual work of repair

Audit is of the view that the expenditure on procurement of spare parts for air craft was irregular as the essential documentary record to certify its genuineness was not available in the concerned file. Moreover, huge amount was expensed on repair and maintenance which is unjustified and irregular, that depicts weak financial and internal controls of the management.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides taking remedial measures under intimation to audit.

**(PDP-83/AIR-09)**

### 29.5.11 Expenditure on Various Heads through Engagement of a Single Vendor – Rs 117.189 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "Every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 117.889 million was incurred on multiple and unrelated heads of account through a single vendor. The procurement covered stationery, printing and publication, uniforms and protective clothing, and feeding/diet charges, executed through repeated bills without evidence of competitive procurement

or market comparison. The concentration of procurement across diverse heads with one supplier indicates deliberate routing of expenditure to extend undue financial favor and restrict competition. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 1 | 65.823 |
| 2 | Deputy Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | 2023-24 | 1 | 17.788 |
| 3 | Deputy Commissioner, Tharparkar @ Mithi | 2023-24 | 12 | 15.789 |
| 4 | Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 5 | 7.809 |
| 5 | Chairman Enquires & Anti-Corruption Establishment Karachi | 2023-24 | 5 | 5.014 |
| 6 | Deputy Commissioner, Badin | 2023-24 | 3 | 2.486 |
| 7 | Deputy Commissioner, District East, Karachi | 2024-25 | 05 | 3.180 |
| **Total** | | | | **117.889** |

Audit is of the view that repeated procurement of heterogeneous items from a single vendor, without demonstrating open competition, rate reasonableness, or procurement planning, reflects weak financial oversight and compromises transparency. Such practices negate the principles of fairness, economy, and value for money, and create a high risk of favoritism and inflated pricing.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 to July, 2025; The DAC meeting for the office upto serial#06 was held on 18-08-2025. DAC settled the para subject to verification of record. However, no record was produced for verification.

No reply was received from office at serial no.07 (DC East Karachi), till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification for repeated engagement of a single vendor across multiple heads, verification of rate competitiveness, fixation of responsibility where rules are violated, and enforcement of competitive procurement mechanisms for future purchases.

**(PDP-17&116)**

### 29.5.12 Unjustified expenditure on Repair of Building - Rs 46.263 million

According to Rule 12 (1) of SPPR 2010, all proposed procurements for each Financial Year shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the

procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan. Rule 17 (1) ibid provides that procurements over three hundred thousand rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in the rules.

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2023 & 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 46.263 million was incurred on Repair and Maintenance of building without inviting tenders. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 17 | 3.938 |
| 2 | Commissioner, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 6 | 3.149 |
| 3 | Commissioner, Larkana | 2023-24 | 5 | 2.934 |
| 4 | Deputy Commissioner, Korangi Karachi | 2023-24 | 14 | 2.338 |
| 5 | Deputy Commissioner, Umerkot | 2023-24 | 4 | 1.576 |
| 6 | Deputy Commissioner, Sujawal | 2023-24 | 9 | 1.575 |
| 7 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Muhammad Khan | 2023-24 | 13 | 1.572 |
| 8 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 31 | 1.072 |
| 9 | Deputy Commissioner, Central Karachi | 2024-25 | 11 | 11.202 |
| | | 2024-25 | 7 | 7.461 |
| 10 | Deputy Commissioner, South Karachi | 2024-25 | 08 | 9.446 |
| **Total** | | | | **46.263** |

Further scrutiny revealed serious procedural and technical lapses, including absence of evidence of open competition, deliberate splitting of works to avoid tendering and competent sanction, non-obtaining of NOC from Works & Services Department, and non-availability of approved estimates, technical sanctions, measurement books, and satisfactory completion certificates. Additionally, for the office at serial No. 10, measurements were irregularly recorded by the Superintending Engineer (TMC Saddar) instead of the designated Assistant Executive Engineer/Sub-Engineer, rendering the measurements procedurally invalid.

Audit is of the view that execution of repair works without tendering, technical sanction, and authenticated measurements reflects gross violation of procurement rules, weak internal controls, and deliberate circumvention of financial discipline, making the expenditure irregular and unauthenticated.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2024 to August, 2025; The DAC meeting of offices at serial#1 to 08 was held on 18-08-2025. DAC

deliberated thoroughly and directed the management to produce record to audit for verification. Moreover, it was directed that no irregularities shall be repeated in future and codal formalities shall be followed in letter in spirit.

No reply was received for offices at serial no.09 & 10, till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of complete tendering, sanction, and measurement record; failing which, recovery of Rs 28.109 million may be affected from responsible officers, with fixation of responsibility and strict enforcement of SPPRA rules to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-38 & 107)**

### 29.5.13 Irregular award of work through Collusive Practices – Rs 25.427 million

As per SPPRA Rules 2010, the "Corrupt and Fraudulent Practices" means either one or any combination of the practices given below;

(i) "Coercive Practice" means any impairing or harming, or threatening to impair or harm, directly or indirectly, any party or the property of the party to influence the actions of a party to achieve a wrongful gain or to cause a wrongful loss to another party;

(ii) "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain;

(iii) "Corrupt Practice" means the offering, giving, receiving or soliciting, directly or indirectly, of anything of value to influence the acts of another party for wrongful gain;

(iv) "Fraudulent Practice" means any act or omission, including a misrepresentation, that knowingly or recklessly misleads, or attempts to mislead, a party to obtain a financial or other benefit or to avoid an obligation;

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the work orders amounting to Rs 25.427 million were awarded to contractors for hiring of vehicles during General Election-2024. However, the work orders were awarded to the contractors by way of collusive practices instead of transparent and competitive bidding process. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Commissioner, Malir, Karachi | 2023-24 | 2 | The rates of supplier were not quoted in comparative statement duly signed by authority. Thus, the work order was awarded through collusive practices | 16.720 |
| 2 | Deputy Commissioner, Kashmore | 2023-24 | 4 | All quotations were computer generated and exhibited a pattern of uniformity, besides this, proper address, NTN/STRN/SRB numbers were not mentioned on the quotations and work was awarded to M/S Mehran Traders as an undue favor through collusive practices. | 8.707 |
| **Total** | | | | | **25.427** |

Audit is of the view that the procurement process adopted was not transparent and an undue favour was extended which creates doubt of collusive practice.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18-08-2025. The department defended the expenditure, stating it followed all rules and justified using a single supplier by explaining that Kashmore is a remote district with limited vendor availability. The management also clarified that the missing serial and tax numbers on the quotations are standard for initial quotes and were included on the final bills. The DAC directed the management to produce the relevant record to the audit team for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-19)**

### 29.5.14 Deviation between approved work order and actual expenditure – Rs 24.120 million

According to Rule 4(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money; (ii) Money borrowed on the security of allocated revenues shall be expended on those objects only for which money is borrowed; (iii) No authority shall exercise its powers of

sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage.

During the audit of Commissioner, Hyderabad Division for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that repair works were initially approved through Work Order No. 1053 dated 08-05-2025 for an amount of Rs 30.000 million. However, expenditure amounting to Rs 24.120 million was actually incurred and booked against the said work order. The record provided to the audit did not include any approved revised work order, revised estimates, or the competent authority's sanction explaining the variation between the approved amount and actual expenditure. The details are given as under: -

| Cost Center | Chq# | Date | Vendor Name | San#/Date | Description | Amount (Rs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HB0003 | 5875564 | 6/4/2025 | M/S AL-WAHEED & BROTHERS | 1496/27.05.25 | Office Buildings | 15,924,697 |
| HB0003 | 5911495 | 6/16/2025 | | 1571/12.06.25 | | 8,195,546 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **24,120,243** |

Audit is of the view that incurring expenditure against a work order without producing duly approved revisions, revised technical sanctions, or authenticated estimates compromises financial propriety and renders the expenditure irregular and weakly controlled.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. Management stated that the original work order was revised on the requisition of the Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Hyderabad, and a revised technical sanction of Rs 24.135 million was approved by the Superintending Engineer, Works & Services Department, Hyderabad on 16-04-2025. However, the supporting record such as the revised work order, comparative estimates, measurement justification, and linkage of payments with the revised sanction was not produced to audit, therefore the revision and its financial implications could not be independently verified. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of complete revised sanction documents and estimates, regularization of expenditure through competent authority approval, and fixation of responsibility for incurring expenditure without placing complete record on file.

**(PDP-104/AIR-14)**

### 29.5.15 Suspicious withdrawal of Funds through Conglomerate of Inter-related Vendors – Rs 14.234 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rule 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Enquiries & Anti-Corruption Establishment, Headquarters Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 14.234 million was incurred under various heads through multiple vendors. Scrutiny of vendor profiles available on FBR records revealed that these vendors were inter-linked, as several firms were registered in the names of the same individuals, while others shared identical registered business addresses. Furthermore, quotations obtained for procurement were repeatedly confined to this same cluster of related vendors, indicating a deliberate pattern rather than coincidence. This arrangement raises serious concerns of collusive practices, artificial competition, and deliberate circumvention of transparent procurement principles.

Audit is of the view that engagement of a conglomerate of inter-related vendors reflects ineffective oversight, compromised procurement integrity, and serious weaknesses in internal controls, creating a high risk of misuse of public funds and cartel-like behavior.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends a detailed inquiry to ascertain collusion, fixation of responsibility on officials involved, and immediate strengthening of vendor due-diligence and procurement controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-68/AIR-05)**

### 29.5.16 Irregular award of work by incorporating contingency's provision to the contractor - Rs 7.663 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Commissioner, Hyderabad Division for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a contingency provision amounting to Rs 7.663 million was incorporated directly into the work award cost and allowed to the contractor. Contingency provision is meant to address unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances during execution and is required to be utilized only with proper justification, approval, and adjustment against actual contingencies encountered. Incorporation of this provision into the contract cost at the time of award effectively transferred discretionary control of contingency funds to the contractor.

Audit is of the view that inclusion of contingency provision in the awarded cost is irregular, as it defeats the very purpose of contingency funds and creates room for overstatement of quantities and inflated claims, thereby compromising financial discipline and transparency.

The matter was reported to the management during September, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification for inclusion of contingency provision in the contract cost, recovery of unjustified amount where applicable, and fixation of responsibility for deviation from prescribed financial controls.

**(PDP-111/AIR-37)**

### 29.5.17 Irregular expenditure on procurement of various items under the head "Others" - Rs 7.232 million

According to Rule 4(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary

prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money; (ii) Money borrowed on the security of allocated revenues shall be expended on those objects only for which money is borrowed; (iii) No authority shall exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage.

During the audit of Deputy Commissioner, Mirpurkhas for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 7.232 million were made to various vendors (including M/s Komal Traders, M/s Ya Hafeez Enterprises and M/s NS General Order Supplier) for the procurement of miscellaneous items booked under the head "Others". Scrutiny of the record revealed that procurements were split into multiple orders to avoid open tendering, similar items were procured repeatedly without proper need assessment, and no stock register was maintained to verify requirements, receipt, or consumption. Further, requisitions, delivery challans, and proof of delivery were not available on record. Event-related expenditures such as vehicle hiring, catering and decoration were unsupported by movement orders, deployment sheets, attendance records, photographs or utilization certificates. It was also observed that items like stationery, furniture and vehicle hire charges were misclassified and booked under the head "Others" instead of their relevant budget heads.

Audit is of the view that splitting of procurements, misclassification of expenditure, and non-production of essential records have rendered the expenditure unauthenticated and raised serious doubts about transparency, financial discipline, and compliance with prescribed rules.

The matter was reported to the management during September, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of complete justification with supporting record, conducting an inquiry to fix responsibility for splitting and misclassification of expenditure, and ensuring future procurements are made under correct heads in accordance with rules and competitive procedures.

**(PDP-112/AIR-29)**

### 29.5.18 Unjustified expenditure on non-Schedule items – Rs 7.156 million

According to Sr. # 8(3) of the Schedule of Rate (Composite) for finished items of works, 2024, Sanction of Non- Schedule items:- The none-schedule items will not cease to crop up even after the introduction of the Schedule of Rates for Finished Items of works, or any other Schedule of Rates to come thereafter, with the modern trend of adoption of more scientific methods of construction. Non-Schedule items in all the Engineering Fields are unavoidable. Hence the Superintendent Engineer and the Chief Engineers of the Department may sanction the Rate Analysis for non-schedule items up to Rs1000/ per standard unit and the rate exceeding this amount shall be sanctioned by the Chief Engineer/Officers exercising power of Chief Engineer.

During the audit of Deputy Commissioner, Khairpur for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 7.156 million were made against non-schedule items on the basis of rate analysis sanctioned by the Managing Director, who was not the competent authority under the applicable rules. The expenditure was incurred without obtaining specifications duly approved by the Rates Committee. Moreover, no independent specifications were framed for the specific works, nor were rates determined through competitive bidding or market quotations. The absence of approved rate analysis, market comparison, and competent sanction reflects deviation from prescribed procedures and lack of transparency in fixation of rates.

Audit is of the view that, in the absence of approved specifications and market-based rate analysis sanctioned by the competent authority, the expenditure incurred on non-schedule items could not be authenticated. Consequently, the possibility of excess payments and misutilization of public funds due to adoption of inflated rates cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management during September, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixation of responsibility on the person(s) responsible for unauthorized sanction of rates, regularization of the expenditure through competent authority where permissible, and strict adherence to prescribed procedures for approval of non-schedule items in future.

**(PDP-87/AIR-22)**

### 29.5.19 Expenditure incurred through blank sanctioned orders – Rs 4.341 million

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 4.341 million was incurred on various items of diet food and decoration materials on account of Others at holding point of illegal foreigners. However, the approval for the expenditure was given through blank sanction orders, which were pre-signed. This practice indicates that the sanction orders were merely a documentary formality rather than a genuine approval process. The use of pre-signed blank sanction orders raises serious concerns regarding financial mismanagement, lack of transparency, and weak internal controls.

Audit is of the view that the approval through blank sanction orders, which were pre-signed indicates a serious lapse on the part of the management.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18-08-2025. The management replied that the expenditure was properly categorized, and the pre-signed document was merely a draft. Final approval was only granted after all verifications were complete, and the audit objection is based on a misunderstanding of this procedure. DAC directed the management to produce record to the audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-02/AIR-10)**

### 29.5.20 Suspicious/Doubtful expenditure of POL for Generator - Rs 3.158 million

As per Rule-23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every Government officer should realized fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence

on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Deputy Commissioner, District West Karachi for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 3.158 million was incurred on the purchase of fuel for generators, despite absence of any verified generator, its specifications, or load capacity. No log book or history sheet of the generator was available, nor was any detail provided regarding fuel consumption.

Furthermore, it was observed that the entire quantity of POL was purchased from "HIGHWAY SERVICE STATION," which, according to records, has no physical existence as a fuel station. The payment was drawn by an office assistant in the name of the said service station, despite the individual not owning a fuel pump. This indicates potential misappropriation of public funds. In addition, there was no registration number of any generator, nor documentation of the location from which the fuel was obtained. It was informed that "HIGHWAY SERVICE STATION" is owned by Mr. M. Younis, an office assistant of the office, the authenticity of this expenditure is highly questionable and could not be verified.

Audit is view that due to above circumstances the authenticity of expenditure incurred could not be authenticated.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends an inquiry into the subject matter for fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-69/AIR-07)**

### 29.5.21 Irregular award of work against a Single Bid – Rs 2.868 million

As per SPPRA Rule No 48" Acceptance of Bids - Even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or the market prices."

During the audit of the Office of the Commissioner, Larkana Division, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that maintenance and repair work of the Commissioner's Office, costing Rs 2.868 million, was awarded to M/s Saeed Jatoi &

Co. on a single-bid basis, with execution carried out through XEN Education Works Division, Larkana. Although only one bid was sold and received, no market rate analysis, comparative statement, or benchmarking with previously awarded contracts was placed on record to establish reasonableness of the quoted rates. Consequently, acceptance of the single bid was made without compliance with the mandatory conditions prescribed under Rule 48 of SPPRA.

Audit is of the view that acceptance of a single bid without conducting market rate analysis or price benchmarking undermines transparency, compromises fair competition, and indicates extension of undue favor to the contractor, thereby weakening procurement discipline.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of market rate justification for acceptance of the single bid, fixation of responsibility for non-compliance with SPPRA rules, and strict adherence to competitive procurement requirements in future procurements.

**(PDP-88/AIR-01)**

### 29.5.22 Doubtful expenditure on repair and maintenance of Air Transport – Rs 255.701 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department (Chief Pilot Officer, VIP Flight KQ-2377), Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 255.701 million was paid on account of repair and maintenance of air transport to M/s Honeywell Engines Program. Scrutiny of record revealed that the service arrangement was entered into without inviting international tenders or adopting any competitive procurement process. No formal contract agreement specifying terms and conditions of repair and

maintenance was produced. The amount of the service arrangement appeared to have been finalized at the discretion of the firm, as no criteria, cost benchmarking, or market rate analysis was made available. Payments were routed through the DDO account instead of being made directly to the beneficiary. Moreover, no detailed statement of repairs, maintenance activities, or parts replaced was produced, and no satisfactory repair or certification report authenticated by a competent authority was available. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No | Section | OM# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Chief Pilot Officer | 127 | 109.205 |
| 02 | VIP Flight KQ-2377 | 140 | 146.496 |
| **Total** | | | **255.701** |

Audit is of the view that incurring such substantial expenditure without competitive procurement, contractual safeguards, technical verification, and proper certification renders the payment irregular and unverifiable, reflecting weak internal controls and serious lapses in financial discipline.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of complete justification with supporting record, verification of repairs and payments, and fixation of responsibility on the person(s) responsible for authorizing and processing the expenditure.

**(PDP-94/AIR-20)**

### 29.5.23 Huge expenditure on repair of Helicopter/ Air Transport in a single month of June –Rs 170.672 million

According to Rule-96 of General Financial Rule Volume-I states “It is contrary to the interest of the State that money should be spent hastily or in an ill-considered manner merely because it is available or that the lapse of a grant could be avoided. In the public interest, grants that cannot be profitably utilized should be surrendered. The existence of likely savings should not be seized as an opportunity for introducing fresh items expenditure, which might wait till next year. A rush of expenditure particularly in the closing months of the financial year will ordinarily be regarded as a breach of financial regularity.”

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that a total expenditure of Rs 170.672 million was incurred on repair and maintenance of Helicopter / Air Transport during the year. Out of this, an exceptionally high amount of Rs 112.486 million was expended in the single month of June, 2025, while Rs 58.186 million was incurred in May, 2025, indicating a clear rush of expenditure towards the close of the financial year. Such concentration of expenditure within a short period, without any phased planning or justification, raises serious concerns regarding financial propriety and compliance with budgetary discipline. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No | Section | Particular | OM# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Chief Pilot Officer VIP Flight | Huge expenditure on repair of Helicopter/ Air Transport in single month of June | 133 | 112.486 |
| 02 | Chief Minister's Helicopter Flight | Huge expenditure on repair of Helicopter/ Air Transport in single month of May | 94 | 58.186 |
| **Total** | | | | **170.672** |

Audit is of the view that the concentration of major expenditure in the closing months of the financial year appears to have been made to avoid lapse of budgetary grant. In the absence of documentary evidence demonstrating execution, verification, and completion of repair works, the possibility of advance payments or ill-considered spending cannot be ruled out, reflecting weak financial controls and disregard for principles of financial propriety.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of complete justification with supporting documentary evidence, verification of actual execution of repair works, and fixation of responsibility on the person(s) responsible for authorizing and processing the expenditure.

**(PDP-95/AIR-25)**

### 29.5.24 Irregular expenditure on account of repair of transport/machinery – Rs 49.585 million

According to Sr. # 8 (i) of Second Schedule under Rule-3 (Part-I) "Powers Common to all Departments" of Sindh Delegation of Financial Powers and Financial Control Rules, 2019,"Officer in Category-III" has powers to sanction and incur

expenditure up to Rs 0.200 million or 20 percent of the depreciated book value (cost of purchase) whichever is lower in each case on addition to or repair/replacement of parts and overhauling etc. of the machinery, tools and plants and motor vehicles subject to restriction that:

i. The repairs are carried in the departmental workshop.
ii. In absence of departments' own workshop procedure as laid down in SPPRA rules shall be observed.
iii. The expenditure is economical with reference to service period of tools plants and machinery vehicles.

During the audit of the various offices of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 49.585 million was incurred under the head "Repair of Transport and Repair of Machinery." The repair works were executed through a general order supplier instead of a designated workshop, vehicle registration numbers were not mentioned on invoices, and the same types of repairs were repeatedly charged, raising serious doubts about necessity and genuineness. Moreover, essential records such as indents, vehicle history sheets, job cards, work completion certificates, and satisfactory performance reports were not produced for audit scrutiny. The details are given at Annex-4 of Chapter-29.

Audit is of the view that incurrence of expenditure far in excess of delegated financial powers, without asset identification and mandatory supporting records, renders the entire expenditure irregular, unauthenticated, and indicative of weak financial and asset management controls.

The matter was reported to the management during November 2024 to November, 2025; The DAC meeting for offices upto serial#21 was held on 18-08-2025. DAC deliberated thoroughly and directed the management to produce record to audit for verification. No reply was received from office at serial no.22, till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of complete vehicle-wise repair records, recovery of inadmissible expenditure, fixation of responsibility for violation of delegated powers, and enforcement of prescribed repair and procurement procedures.

**(PDP-30&118)**

### 29.5.25 Doubtful expenditure on maintenance of Learjet - 45 Rs 31.773 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department (Chief Pilot Officer, VIP Flight KQ-2377), Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 31.773 million was paid on account of scheduled and non-scheduled maintenance of Learjet-45, despite the fact that the department had already executed a comprehensive air transport maintenance contract with Honeywell Engines Program, against which Rs 109.205 million had been paid. In the presence of an existing maintenance arrangement covering engine and allied services, the incurrence of additional expenditure for scheduled and non-scheduled maintenance through the DDO, without evidence of exclusion from the contract scope or approval of competent authority, renders the payment doubtful and raises questions regarding duplication of expenditure. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Year | Cost Center | G/L Descp | Vendor Name | Cheque No. | Pmnt Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | KQ2377 | Helicopter/ Air Transport | Chief Pilot Office C.M. Sectt | 5685410 | 31.01.2025 | 28,140,615 |
| 2024 | KQ2377 | | | 5685410 | 31.01.2025 | 2,070,492 |
| 2024 | KQ2377 | | | 5685410 | 31.01.2025 | 1,562,046 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **31,773,153** |

Audit is of the view that making payments through the DDO for scheduled and non-scheduled maintenance, notwithstanding an already operative maintenance contract with another vendor, reflects weak internal controls and exposes the department to the risk of duplicate and unjustified expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends provision of justification with documentary evidence clarifying contract coverage, reconciliation of payments to avoid duplication, and

fixation of responsibility on the person(s) responsible for authorizing and processing the expenditure.

**(PDP-103/AIR-21)**

### 29.5.26 Unauthorized retention of government funds in DDO account Beyond Close of Financial Year – Rs 1,699.844 million

According to Rule 290 of Treasury Rules Vol – I, "No money shall be drawn from Government Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget".

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 1699.844 million remained parked in various DDO accounts as closing balance as on 30 June 2024 & 2025. The retained amount was neither disbursed to actual payees nor surrendered to the Government treasury as savings, in clear violation of the Treasury Rules. The details are given at Annex-5 of Chapter-29.

Audit is of the view that retention of public funds in DDO accounts beyond the close of the financial year is unauthorized, irregular, and indicative of deliberate budgetary mismanagement. Such practice defeats fiscal discipline, obscures true financial position, and creates serious risk of misuse or misappropriation of public money, reflecting weak financial oversight and poor internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in March to September, 2025. The DAC meeting of offices at serial No. 1 to15 was held on 18-08-2025. The department justified the retained amounts, stating they are used for specific, approved purposes such as distributing Benevolent Funds, funding development schemes, complying with High Court orders for a SAFE House, and conducting census work, all in the public interest. The DAC settled the para on condition that all unauthorized funds in the DDO's account are immediately returned to the government treasury, with a compliance certificate provided. Future retention of funds would require prior approval from the Finance Department. However, no reply was received for remaining offices from serial number 16 to 26 till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate deposit of the retained amount into the Government treasury, production of complete reconciliation and bank statements, and fixation of responsibility on the concerned DDOs for violation of Treasury Rules.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-21 & 90)**

### 29.5.27 Irregular payment of Grant-in-Aid Endowment fund – Rs 350.144 million

According to Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules Volume-I, no money shall be drawn from Government Treasury until and unless it is required for immediate disbursement or need. Further according to Para 28 of General Financial Rules Volume-I, no amount due to Government should be left outstanding without sufficient reason and where any dues appear to be irrecoverable, the orders of the competent authority for their adjustment must be sought.

During the audit of Secretary, Services General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 350.144 million was released to the Sindh Government Officers Club as Endowment Fund for investment purposes. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Cost Center | G/L | G/L Descp | Vendor | Cheque No | Pmnt Date | Vendor No | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ0010 | A05206 | To Non-Financial Institutions | Sindh Government Officer's Club | 5707567 | 28.02.2025 | 30775343 | 175.000 |
| KQ0010 | A05206 | | | 5832918 | 20.05.2025 | 30775343 | 175.000 |
| KQ0013 | A03970 | Others | | 5706056 | 25.02.2025 | 30775343 | 0.144 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | **350.144** |

Audit scrutiny revealed that competitive financial proposals from other banks were not placed on record, and final approval of the Fund Management House / Finance Department for investment was not provided. It was further noted that higher return offers (up to 19.65%) were available but were not considered, while investment was made at a lower rate of 19.25%, resulting in financial loss to the Government. Moreover, audited financial statements of the Club for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25 were not produced, and records relating to expenditure, liabilities, and assets for FY 2024-25 were also not made available for audit.

Audit is of the view that release of substantial public funds for investment purposes without competitive evaluation, requisite approvals, and availability of

audited financial records is unjustified and reflects weak financial governance and internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends obtaining proper justification and approvals for the investment, recovery of loss arising from lower returns, and fixation of responsibility on the officials responsible for the lapse.

**(PDP-93/AIR-56)**

### 29.5.28 Unauthorized cash withdrawal from DDO account – Rs 244.174 million

As per Rule-303 of Central Treasury Rules, "Contingent bill for payment to Suppliers etc. which cannot be met from the permanent imprest may be endorsed for payment to the party concerned and the DDOs are suggested that in case of payments to the Suppliers may be issued through crossed cheques in the name of firms concerned. This will avoid un-necessary delays and risk involved in the withdrawal and disbursement of cash."

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that cash amounting to Rs 244.174 million was drawn from DDO bank account instead of payments through cross cheques to the concerned payees. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 9 | 73.871 |
| 2 | Deputy Commissioner, Central, Karachi | 2023-24 | 28 | 67.643 |
| 3 | Deputy Commissioner, Korangi, Karachi | 2023-24 | 7 | 48.128 |
| 4 | Deputy Commissioner, Ghotki | 2023-24 | 1 | 20.689 |
| 5 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Muhammad Khan | 2023-24 | 1 | 15.309 |
| 6 | Deputy Commissioner, Jamshoro | 2023-24 | 10 | 14.252 |
| 7 | Chairman Enquires & Anti-Corruption Establishment Karachi | 2023-24 | 19 | 4.283 |
| **Total** | | | | **244.175** |

Audit is of the view that the management failed to make transparent disbursement of Govt. funds. Moreover, payment in cash mode is a serious violation, and hence, this reflects maladministration on the part of the management.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18-08-2025. The departments justified the cash withdrawals, stating they were used to pay polling staff during the General Election, 2024 as per specific instructions from the Election Commission of Pakistan. They argued that signed acquittance rolls were available for verification and no rules were violated. The DAC directed the management to produce the payment records for audit verification. It further instructed the Administrative Department to issue a general order that all future payments from DDO accounts must be made via cross-cheques, and not cash.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-22)**

### 29.5.29 Unjustified retention of Receipts – Rs 140.085 million

According to Rule 290 of Treasury Rules Vol – I, "No money shall be drawn from Government Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget". And according to Section-9(1) of SPPRA Act-2009, There shall be established a Fund to be known as the Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Fund which shall vest in the Authority and shall be utilized by the Authority to meet the charges in connection with its functions under this Act. (2) To the credit of the Sindh Public Procurement Regularity Authority, a fund shall be placed comprising; a) such sums as Government may, from time to time, allocate to it in the annual budget; b) grants; c) income from investment by the Authority; And as per Section-12, The Authority may invest its surplus funds in accordance with the instructions of Government.

During the audit of Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 140.085 million was realized by the department on account of various receipts. However, were retained in the bank account and laying unutilized due to which the government sustained loss which could have been avoided, if invested timely. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Title of account | Name of Bank | A/c No. | Balance as on 30-06-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | SPPRA Training fees | Sindh Bank Ltd. | 0003031051056100 | 6.258 |
| 2 | SPPRA Receipt A/c | National Bank | 0055004050216592 | 133.827 |
| **Total** | | | | **140.085** |

Audit is of the view that due to the delay in investing of capital amount, the government sustained loss.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The audit recommends that responsibility should be fixed person(s) at fault, besides implementing a proper system of financial management and proper investigation.

**(PDP-96/AIR-20)**

### 29.5.30 Doubtful clearing/transfer of funds Rs 134.846 million

According to Rule-290 of Central Treasury Rules, Volume-I, no money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is not required for immediate disbursement. Further, it is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand, or to prevent lapses of budget grant.

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the management transferred/debited the funds amounting to Rs 134.846 million from bank accounts operated by the Deputy Commissioner's office without providing supporting record against bank transfers. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Commissioner, Karachi, Central | 2023-24 | 22 | 56.892 |
| 2 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 33 | 50.968 |
| 3 | Deputy Commissioner, Matiari | 2023-24 | 7 | 16.427 |
| 4 | Deputy Commissioner, Naushehroferoze | 2023-24 | 4 | 10.559 |
| **Total** | | | | **134.846** |

The following irregularities were noted:

i. The purpose of the transfer, the recipient details, and further utilization of the funds were not disclosed to the audit team
ii. No payment vouchers, invoices, or justifications for these transactions were provided for verification
iii. Approval from the Finance Department or the competent authority for the fund transfers was not furnished.

The audit is of the view that the transfer of substantial funds without approved criteria, proper authorizations, or supporting documentation reflects weak internal controls within the department. Furthermore, in the absence of utilization records, the risk of misappropriation cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18-08-2025. The department justified the retained bank accounts, stating that all expenditures from them were made after observing the required formalities and that the supporting record was available in the office. The DAC settled the para subject to verification of record.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-26)**

### 29.5.31 Failure to utilize the funds released under various heads of accounts – Rs76.912 million

As per Para – 11 of G.F.R. Volume – I each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by sub-ordinate disbursing officers.

During the audit of Enquiries & Anti-Corruption Establishment, Headquarters Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, scrutiny of the SAP Expenditure Statement revealed that funds amounting to Rs 76.912 million released under different heads of account remained unutilized till the close of the financial year. The entire allocation under Investigation Cost (Rs 4.853 million) was left untouched, while 50% of the allocation under "To Others" (Rs 72.059 million) also remained unspent. The failure to utilize funds for their intended purposes reflects poor budget execution, ineffective financial planning, and blockage of public funds that could have been reallocated to priority needs.

Audit is of the view that non-utilization of duly released budget signifies financial indiscipline and weak managerial oversight, resulting in inefficient use of scarce public resources and avoidable lapse of funds.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification for non-utilization of funds, fixation of responsibility for poor budget management, and strengthening of financial planning and monitoring to ensure timely and purposeful utilization of released allocations.

**(PDP-97/AIR-03)**

### 29.5.32 Concentration of major payments among limited vendors - Rs 47.210 million

According to sub clause (ii) of clause (q) of sub rule (1) of Rule 2 of SPP Rules 2010, "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain".

During the audit of Deputy Commissioner, Mirpurkhas for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 47.210 million were concentrated among a limited number of vendors, namely M/s Komal Traders (Rs 21.174 million), M/s Ya Hafeez Enterprises (Rs 11.902 million), M/s NS General Order Supplier (Rs 8.065 million) and M/s MC Gold International (Rs 6.070 million). These payments constituted more than 60% of the total expenditure of the entity. The engagement of the same vendors for substantial transactions without open tendering or documented competitive selection raises serious concerns regarding favoritism, lack of competition, and the possibility of collusive practices. Such concentration of procurement undermines transparency, restricts fair competition, and increases the risk of overpricing and reduced value for money. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Name of the Vendor | Total |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | M/S Komal Traders | 21,173,543 |
| 02 | Ya Hafeez Enterprises | 11,901,737 |
| 03 | M/S NS General Order Supplier | 8,064,532 |
| 04 | M/S MC Gold International | 6,070,000 |
| **Total** | | **47,209,812** |

Audit is of the view that repeated and disproportionate reliance on a few selected vendors, without competitive procurement, reflects weak procurement planning and controls, creating an environment conducive to collusion and financial mismanagement.

The matter was reported to the management during September, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends a detailed inquiry to ascertain the presence of collusive practices, fixation of responsibility where violations are established, and strict enforcement of SPP Rules to ensure transparent, competitive, and diversified procurement in future.

**(PDP-100/AIR-27)**

### 29.5.33 Irregular expenditure on account of unforeseen expenditure for Disaster Preparedness & Relief – Rs 41.252 million

According to Rule 4(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money; (ii) Money borrowed on the security of allocated revenues shall be expended on those objects only for which money is borrowed; (iii) No authority shall exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage.

During the audit of the various offices of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 41.252 million was incurred under the head of "Unforeseen Expenditure" for procurement of various items. However, the expenditure was incurred without establishing the existence of any clearly defined unforeseen or emergency situation and without maintaining the basic documentary trail required to authenticate such claims and no official notification/order declaring any disaster or relief emergency was found on record, rendering expenditure unjustified. The details are given at Annex-6 of Chapter-29.

The following irregularities were noted: pictorial evidence of activities or utilization of procured items was not provided; details of events or circumstances qualifying the expenditure as "unforeseen" were neither disclosed nor linked with the bills; comparative statements and work/supply orders were not available; similar expenditures were also incurred under relevant heads of account, raising the risk of

duplication; no documented contingency or relief plan was prepared; progress reports of activities were not furnished; general order suppliers were engaged instead of appropriate vendors; and delivery challans or proof of receipt of items were not produced. Moreover, money allocated for disasters was spent on cleaning nallahs and garbage removal-tasks that fall under the municipal government's responsibility

Audit is of the view that expenditure booked under "unforeseen expenditure" without evidence of an actual emergency, supported procurement process, delivery confirmation, or activity documentation defeats the principles of financial propriety and renders the expenditure unauthenticated and irregular.

The matter was reported to the management during November 2024 to September, 2025; The DAC meeting for offices at serial# 1 to13 was held on 18-08-2025. DAC directed to submit revise reply(s), as the reply(s) submitted by offices do not serve the purpose.

The office at serial no.14 (Commissioner Hyderabad), stated that all relevant record was available, no duplication of expenditure had occurred, and procurement was made from FBR-registered vendors under rules applicable to emergency or unforeseen situations. However, the management did not produce any documentary evidence such as pictorial proof, event details, work or supply orders, delivery challans, or progress reports to substantiate its claims; therefore, the explanation could not be verified and remains unsupported.

Audit recommends production of complete supporting record to justify the expenditure, regularization through competent authority where applicable, and fixation of responsibility for incurring and passing unauthenticated expenditure under an emergency head.

**(PDP-31&119)**

### 29.5.34 Doubtful expenditure on repatriation of Illegal Foreigners – Rs 38.955 million

According to Rule 9(1) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, as a general rule, every claim including refund of money deposited with Government, for whatever purpose, shall be supported by a claim voucher form (bill) setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim. As far as possible, a particular form of voucher applicable to the case shall be used.

During the audit of Deputy Commissioner, District Keamari, Karachi for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 38.955 million was incurred on the repatriation of illegal Afghan foreigners under various heads including hiring of vehicles, purchase of consumables, establishment and maintenance of Repatriation of Illegal Foreigners (RIF) camps, and supply of dietary items. The detail are given as under: -

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. No. | Category | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hiring of Vehicles for Repatriation | 18,134,378 |
| 2 | Purchase of Consumables | 3,314,164 |
| 3 | Establishment / Maintenance of RIF Camps | 2,736,275 |
| 4 | Supply of Dietary Items to RIF Camps | 14,770,175 |
| | **Total** | **38,954,992** |

Audit scrutiny revealed serious deficiencies and irregularities, including non-availability of administrative sanction orders, supply/work orders, approval files, demand notes, and payment justifications. Physical deployment reports, duty rosters, event-wise acknowledgements, utilization records, and photographic evidence to substantiate the claimed services were not produced. Quantities of items billed—such as tents, chairs, fans, water dispensers, and consumables—were abnormally high and unsupported by camp population data or consumption logs. High-value procurements were executed without evidence of open competitive bidding or market rate comparison, with most supplies sourced repeatedly from only two to three vendors. Selection of M/s AK Movers lacked documented justification, while GST-compliant invoices, tax deduction certificates, and vendor verification through FBR or Sindh Revenue Board records were also not available.

Audit is of the view that the expenditure was incurred in the absence of basic financial controls, procurement discipline, and verification mechanisms. Non-production of essential record renders the expenditure unverifiable and raises serious concerns regarding overbilling, duplication, collusive procurement, and possible misuse of public funds under the guise of emergency operations.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of a complete supporting record and approvals, verification of vendor legitimacy and quantities consumed, recovery of

unsubstantiated payments, and fixation of responsibility for incurring irregular and doubtful expenditure.

**(PDP-67/AIR-14)**

### 29.5.35 Irregular award of supplies work to an employee of the office - Rs 32.736 million

As per Rule-23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of Deputy Commissioner, District West Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed, after verification of the qualifications and experience of vendors/suppliers that the management awarded different supply works for the purchase of POL for Generator and other miscellaneous without any petroleum and distribution agency. These purchases, claimed to be worth Rs 17.799 million, were made to M/s Highway Service Station in 2024-25. Notably, the as per FBR, the business is owned by Mr. Muhammad Younus Soomro who was an active government employee working in the office as per SAP record (Personnel No.10050865). This situation raises serious concerns, as it involves procurement from a government employee. It is not only objectionable but also indicates potential misappropriation.

Furthermore, it appears that the supplier was given undue favor for many years as he was continuously engaged with the supplies in 2023-24, and was paid Rs14,937,318 in 2023-24 where Rs 2,462,717.00 was paid for purchase of other items without tender. Various supply orders were awarded on dubious signatures of the vendor Mr. Muhammad Younus Soomro.

Whereas, Mr. Muhammad Younus Soomro, an Office Assistant of this office is associated with three businesses i.e. M/S Highway Service Station, M/S M. Raees Motors, and M/S Royal Crown Enterprises. He used multiple identities to submit quotations with inflated rates, seemingly to fulfill formal procurement requirements while ensuring purchase at predetermined high rates. In particular, M/S Royal Crown Enterprises submitted a quotation for hiring containers and lifters for the Muharram-ul-Haram event through M/S Work Perfect Services, quoting an artificially high rate to justify the selection. Notably, Mr. Soomro is neither an importer or authorized

dealer, nor a registered business owner as per tax returns. This strengthens the doubts that the procurement might be a paper transaction.

Audit is of the view that the procurement process carried out by the office raises significant red flags. The purchase and supplies worth Rs 32.736 million in FY 2023 to 2025 from a government employee's enterprise is highly irregular and suggests potential misappropriation in government funds.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommended a recommends inquiry into subject matter to fix responsibility on person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-102/AIR-01)**

### 29.5.36 Irregular payments through DDO account – Rs 28.043 million

As per Rule 303 of Central Treasury Rules, "Contingent bill for payment to Suppliers etc, which cannot be met from the permanent imprest may be endorsed for payment to the party concerned and the DDOS are suggested that in case of payments to the Suppliers may be issued through crossed cheques in the name of firms concerned. This will avoid un-necessary delays and risk involved in the withdrawal and disbursement of cash."

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 28.043 million was incurred through DDO account instead of direct payment to relevant payee. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 11 & 19 | 65.894 |
| 2 | Deputy Commissioner, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 3 | 20.863 |
| 3 | Deputy Commissioner, South, Karachi | 2023-24 | 7 | 20.162 |
| 4 | Deputy Commissioner, Central, Karachi | 2023-24 | 8 | 19.819 |
| 5 | Deputy Commissioner, Sujawal | 2023-24 | 1 | 9.832 |
| 6 | Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 6 | 9.258 |
| 7 | Deputy Commissioner, Matiari | 2023-24 | 8 | 8.302 |
| 8 | Deputy Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | 2023-24 | 3 | 6.045 |
| 9 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Muhammad Khan | 2023-24 | 6 | 3.384 |
| **Total** | | | | **163.559** |

Audit is of the view that making payment through DDO account is a violation of rules and regulations that should be avoided at any cost because this practice results in misappropriation of funds and misuse of authority.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18-08-2025. The department argued that the funds were drawn for General Election, 2024 expenses on an urgency basis. The unspent balance of Rs 5.575 million was duly returned to the treasury, and all payments to vendors were made after satisfactory completion of work. They maintained that no irregularities occurred. The DAC directed the management to produce the relevant expenditure records for audit verification. The DAC also reiterated its instruction for the Administrative Department to issue a general order mandating that all future payments from DDO accounts must be made via cross-cheques.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-23)**

### 29.5.37 Doubtful payment from DDO account – Rs 22.522 million

According to Rule-96 of General Financial Rule Volume-I states "It is contrary to the interest of the State that money should be spent hastily or in an ill-considered manner merely because it is available or that the lapse of a grant could be avoided. In the public interest, grants that cannot be profitably utilized should be surrendered. The existence of likely savings should not be seized as an opportunity for introducing fresh items expenditure, which might wait till next year. A rush of expenditure particularly in the closing months of the financial year will ordinarily be regarded as a breach of financial regularity."

During the audit of Deputy Commissioner, Keamari, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 22.522 million was transferred from the DDO account to the bank accounts of various Assistant Commissioners for payment of Census Enumerators relating to the 2nd phase of census activities. However, the census operations were concluded during 2022-23, whereas the payments were made during 2024-25, indicating abnormal delay and raising serious questions regarding the legitimacy and timing of the disbursement.

The payments could not be authenticated due to non-production of essential supporting records, including the approved lists of enumerators and supervisors, acquaintance rolls submitted to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, and justification for

retention and delayed release of census funds. In absence of these mandatory documents, the transfers remain unverifiable and create strong apprehensions of unauthorized retention and possible misappropriation of public funds. The details are given as under: -

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Particulars | Cheque No. | Debt Transaction |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Assistant Commissioner Baldia | 35976365/29.07.2024 | 10,585,627 |
| 2 | Assistant Commissioner SITE | 35976364/29.07.2024 | 5,180,201 |
| 3 | Assistant Commissioner Keamari | 37976363/29.07.2024 | 3,941,457 |
| 4 | Assistant Commissioner Maripur | 37686166/30.06.2025 | 2,815,326 |
| **Total** | | | **22,522,611** |

Audit is of the view that disbursement of a substantial amount without basic documentation, long after completion of the related activity, reflects weak financial controls, lack of transparency, and violation of financial discipline.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends production of complete supporting record, justification of delayed disbursement, and recovery of unverified amounts, besides fixing responsibility on the officials involved.

**(PDP-91/AIR-02)**

### 29.5.38 Unjustified payment to vendors under 'Payment to Other Services Rendered' - Rs 15.808 million

As per Government of Sindh, Finance Department, Karachi letter No:FD/B&E-I/Appointment/2(363)/2013-14 dated 25th September 2013. Appointment of staff on contingency basis (3) No appointment are made against unsanctioned post and against sanctioned posts on contingency basis, without specific approval of Finance Department for each post.

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 15.808 million was incurred on the head of account 'payment of other services rendered' through vendors payment instead of hiring of staff on contingent basis. The details are given as under: -

(Rs in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 13&18 | Labour services through vendor for cleaning, maintenance and beautification of town/ garden etc. SBA division | 3.025 |
| 2 | Deputy Commissioner, Umerkot | 2023-24 | 2 | cleaning of DC office, garden/park through labour | 2.716 |
| 3 | Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 16 | Repair of generators, AC, furniture, computers, refrigerators etc. | 2.577 |
| 4 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Muhammad Khan | 2023-24 | 10 | cleaning of DC house and cleaning of rest house | 2.281 |
| 5 | Deputy Commissioner, Sujawal | 2023-24 | 7 | electric work, grass cutting, gardening, catering services etc. | 2.117 |
| 6 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 10 | Payment to vendors for providing attendant for camp house etc. | 1.712 |
| 7 | Deputy Commissioner, South, Karachi | 2023-24 | 14 | Hiring of Generator | 1.38 |
| **Total** | | | | | **15.808** |

The following observations were also noticed:

i. Payment was made by way of misclassification to vendors on various services instead of hiring of staff
ii. The payment for various office works i.e. electric, grass cutting, office record, gardening, catering services etc. was made to vendor which was unjustified
iii. The monitoring and evaluation committee for above works was not constituted.

The lapse on the part of the management indicates prevalence of weak internal controls within the department.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18-08-2025. The departments defended the expenditures as necessary for day-to-day operations, arguing expenditures were incurred on essential services like maintenance, cleaning, and generator hire. They stated all payments were within prescribed financial limits, followed procurement rules for petty purchases, and were supported by proper documentation. The DAC directed the management to produce the relevant expenditure records to the audit team for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-40)**

### 29.5.39 Irregular expenditure on clearance of previous years' liabilities – Rs 98.376 million

According to Rule-9 of GFR Volume-I, as a general rule no authority may incur any expenditure or enter into any liability involving expenditure from public funds until the expenditure has been sanctioned by general or by an authority to which power has been duly delegated in this behalf and the expenditure has been provided for in the authorized grants and appropriations for the year.

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 98.376 million was incurred on clearance of previous years' liabilities without obtaining prior approval of the Finance Department, in violation of the above rules. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Commissioner, Central, Karachi | 2023-24 | 7 | 35.099 |
| 2 | Deputy Commissioner, East, Karachi | 2023-24 | 8 | 30.687 |
| 3 | Deputy Commissioner, South, Karachi | 2023-24 | 8 | 10.161 |
| 4 | Deputy Commissioner, Keamari, Karachi | 2023-24 | 8 | 9.021 |
| 5 | Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 8 | 0.804 |
| 6 | Deputy Commissioner, Malir, Karachi | 2023-24 | 6 | 0.642 |
| 7 | Deputy Commissioner Keamari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 13 | 10.943 |
| 8 | Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 15 | 1.019 |
| **Total** | | | | **98.376** |

Further scrutiny of records relating to Deputy Commissioner Keamari (Serial No. 7) revealed the following serious irregularities:

i. Multiple bills, particularly of M/s AK Movers, were processed without physical deployment reports, duty rosters, or verification of actual services rendered.
ii. Identical quantities of tents, chairs, tables, and water tanks were hired for consecutive months, indicating possible inflated or recycled billing.
iii. Diesel expenditure amounting to Rs 2.4 million over four months was incurred without generator logbooks, fuel registers, or load-shedding schedules, rendering fuel consumption unverifiable.
iv. No stock registers, consumption logs, or acknowledgements were maintained for items such as 19-liter mineral water bottles and Sehri/Iftar meals, raising doubts about actual distribution.

v. A 20 KVA generator was hired for 90 days at Rs 3,000 per day (Rs 270,000) without deployment photographs, installation certificates, energy meter readings, or operational evidence.

Audit is of the view that clearance of prior-year liabilities without Finance Department approval, coupled with weak documentation and unverifiable service delivery, reflects serious financial mismanagement, poor internal controls, and potential misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management during November, 2024 to November, 2025; The DAC meeting for offices upto serial#06 was held on 18-08-2025. DAC deliberated thoroughly and directed the management to produce record to audit for verification. Despite written requests, no reply was received for offices serial no.07 and 08, till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends obtaining ex-post-facto approval of the Finance Department where permissible, investigation and recovery of irregular payments, and fixation of responsibility on officers who authorized payments in violation of GFRs and Delegation of Powers Rules, 2019.

**(PDP-28&109)**

### 29.5.40 Unjustified outsourcing of core government function, issuance of domicile/PRCs and collection of service charges - Rs 8.536 million

According to Rule 4(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money; (ii) Money borrowed on the security of allocated revenues shall be expended on those objects only for which money is borrowed; (iii) No authority shall exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage;(iv) Government revenues shall not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 8.536 million was collected as service charges for issuance of

domiciles fees by the private firm. However, the core and sovereign function of issuance of Domicile and Permanent Residence Certificates (PRCs), which is a statutory responsibility of the district administration, was outsourced to a private firm, Optech IT Solutions Pvt. Ltd., through an agreement dated 13-07-2022 for a period of five years, subject to annual review. Under the agreement, the private firm was authorized to establish facilitation centers within government premises, deploy its own staff, manage data entry and processing, operate hardware and software systems, and collect service charges from citizens in addition to prescribed government fees. Furthermore, SST amounting to Rs 0.844 million was not deducted for office at serial no.01. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 25 | Issuance of 14422 domiciles @ 450 service charges | 6.490 |
| 2 | Deputy Commissioner, Central, Karachi | 2023-24 | 24 | Issuance of 4548 domiciles @ 450 service charges | 2.046 |
| 3 | Deputy Commissioner, Keamari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 24 | Issuance of domiciles by outsourcing | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **8.536** |

The firm was allowed to charge Rs 600 per application, with provision for annual escalation, along with NADRA verification charges where applicable. However, no evidence was produced During the audit to establish that the outsourcing arrangement was approved by the competent policy-making authorities, namely the Home Department, Board of Revenue, or Services, General Administration & Coordination Department (SGA&CD). The absence of such approval indicates that a fundamental policy decision affecting a sovereign government function was taken at the district level without lawful authority.

Audit observed that outsourcing the issuance of domicile and PRCs to a private entity compromises data confidentiality, weakens government control over sensitive citizen information, and creates risks of overcharging, manipulation, and misuse of personal data. The deployment of privately recruited staff within government offices, without documented security clearance or character verification, further aggravates the risk and undermines the principles of official secrecy, accountability, and public trust.

Audit is of the view that issuance of domicile and PRCs is an inherently sovereign function that must be performed exclusively by duly authorized government servants. Delegating such authority to a private company is irregular, non-transparent,

and contrary to financial propriety, data protection norms, and principles of good governance.

The matter was reported to the management in March and August, 2025. The DAC meeting for offices at serial#01 & 02 was held on 18-08-2025. The DAC deemed the issue of a private firm issuing domicile certificates as serious and decided to refer the matter to higher authorities to establish a standardized provincial policy for domicile issuance. However, no reply was received from office at serial#03 (Deputy Commissioner, Keamari), till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate review and legal scrutiny of the outsourcing agreement, restoration of domicile and PRC issuance under direct government control, and fixation of responsibility for entering into an unauthorized arrangement compromising data security and state authority.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-48 & 124)**

### 29.5.41 Doubtful Replacement of Vehicle Tyres Multiple Times in a Year – Rs 1.325 million

As per Rule-23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of the office of the Commissioner, Larkana Division for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 1.325 million was incurred on repair and maintenance of government vehicles through M/s Pak Autos, Larkana. Scrutiny of repair bills revealed that tyres of the same vehicles were replaced repeatedly three to four times within a single year without any supporting justification, technical inspection reports, mileage records, condemnation certificates, or evidence of abnormal wear and tear. No vehicle logbooks, movement registers, or fitness assessments were produced to substantiate the frequent replacements.

Audit notes that such abnormal frequency of tyre replacement is neither operationally justified nor technically plausible under normal usage conditions and strongly indicates inflated billing, poor asset management, or possible misuse of public funds. The absence of controls, verification mechanisms, and supervisory checks reflects weak internal controls and renders the expenditure doubtful.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate inquiry into the matter, recovery of unjustified expenditure, and fixation of responsibility on the officials involved, besides strengthening vehicle maintenance controls to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-70/AIR-03)**

### 29.5.42 Doubtful expenditure on repair of unknown vehicles - Rs 1.221 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "Every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of Deputy Commissioner, Mirpurkhas for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 1.221 million was incurred on repair of vehicles; however, vehicle registration numbers were not recorded on any of the payment vouchers. In addition, no logbooks, vehicle history sheets, repair registers, job cards, or inspection reports were produced to establish that the expenditure related to official government vehicles. In the absence of basic identification and supporting records, the expenditure appears to have been incurred on unverified or unidentified vehicles, rendering the payments doubtful and irregular. Such omissions seriously compromise transparency, weaken internal controls, and prevent audit from establishing the legitimacy and necessity of the repairs.

Audit is of the view that incurrence of repair expenditure without identification of vehicles and without mandatory supporting records reflects gross financial mismanagement and creates a clear risk of misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management during September, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting a detailed inquiry to ascertain the genuineness of the expenditure, recovery of amounts found irregular, and fixation of responsibility on the officials responsible for authorizing and processing such payments.

**(PDP-121/AIR-15)**

### 29.5.43 Loss to Government due to repetition of work - Rs 1.181 million

According to Appendix-18-A, Section-I of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-II, "Means should be devised to ensure that every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 1.181 million was paid to the suppliers on account of office buildings. On reviewing the vouchers, it was noticed that the management purchased washroom accessories (i.e., commodes/WCs) 48 times, which is excessive in terms of both quantity and financial burden on the Government exchequer and, therefore, requires justification. Furthermore, following irregularities were also noticed:

i. Invoices without having Reference Number
ii. No stamp of suppliers was found on invoices
iii. Sales tax invoices were also not found available on record
iv. Stock register of the same was neither produced nor available on record.

Audit is of the view that suspicious payment was made from Govt funds through duplicate payment that shows absence of internal controls within the management.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18-08-2025. The DAC directed the department to submit a revised response with proper justification, along with the relevant records, for audit verification.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-60/AIR-16)**

### 29.5.44 Loss to government due to missing vehicles

According to Appendix-18-A, Section-I of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-II, "Means should be devised to ensure that every Government servant realizes fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of the office of Chairman Enquires & Anti-Corruption Establishment, Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that as per vehicle list provided by the management two vehicles were missing/untraceable. The details are as under:

| Sr.# | Sr. # as per given statement | Vehicle # |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | 72 | GSE-168 Suzuki cultus |
| 02 | 81 | GSF-188 Toyota Hilux |

Audit is of the view that the management has not taken any documentary efforts for retrieving the government vehicles, which indicates prevalence of weak administrative and financial discipline in the department.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 18-08-2025. The management replied that two vehicles (GSE-168, GSF-188) previously reported as missing were clarified to be in official use by the Minister, E&ACE. Only one vehicle (GSA-279) was confirmed stolen, with an FIR lodged in 2014. The DAC directed for submission of a revised reply with proper justification for verification of record by the audit.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-64/AIR-37)**

### 29.5.45 Non-recovery of outstanding Government Dues – Rs 21.865 million

According to Rule 41 & 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules 2023, "It is the duty of the controlling officer to see that all sums due to Government are regularly and promptly assessed, realized and credited to public account and the amount collected into the treasury or otherwise accounted for and compare them with the statement of recovery furnished by the Accountant General to see that the amount reported as collected have been duly credited in the public account".

During the audit of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 21.865 million was outstanding against various departments/agencies on account of NIT dues and renewal of license fee since July, 2024. The management did not make any serious efforts to recover the same resulting in loss of revenue to the government. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Public Procurement Authority, Karachi | 2024-25 | 12 | Outstanding amount of NIT dues | 17.315 |
| 2 | Deputy Commissioner, Jamshoro | 2024-25 | 02 | Renewal of Weapon licenses fee | 4.550 |
| **Total** | | | | | **21.865** |

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of outstanding government dues was due to lack of interest towards performance of duties and weak administrative practices.

Non-recovery of outstanding government dues resulted in financial loss to the government exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management during August and September, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends expeditious recovery of outstanding government dues from concerned agencies, besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-105)**

## Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC) Hyderabad

### 29.5.46 Irregular payment of various inadmissible allowances – Rs 27.843 million

According to Para 10(v) of the GFR Volume-I "The amount of allowance should be so regulated that it is not, on the whole, a source of profit to the recipients. According to Rule 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules, Vol-I, the Departmental Controlling Officer should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into treasury.

During the audit of Sindh Public Service Commission, Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that inadmissible allowances amounting to Rs 27.843 million were disbursed to officials who were not eligible for such payments, as the management failed to provide any justification, notification, or relevant documentation to support the allowance granted to the employees. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Particulars | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Unjustifiable Utility Allowances | 18 | 9,478,065 |
| 2 | Recovery of Conveyance Allowance | 19 | 528,710 |
| 3 | Utility allowance without entitlement | 23 | 17,836,597 |
| **Total** | | | **27,843,372** |

Audit is of the view that the Government sustained a direct financial loss due to unauthorized and inadmissible payments, which reflects gross negligence, weak internal controls, and failure of the management to exercise effective financial discipline and regulatory oversight.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of September, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 14-01-2026. The management replied that the Utility Allowance has been paid as per SG&CAD notification dated 16th March 2023, the conveyance is provided on a self-maintenance basis; however, the conveyance allowance has been stopped from May 2025. The reply isn't tenable as dual Utility Allowance is unjustified under applicable rules. The DAC deliberated thoroughly and directed the management to furnish the record for verification to audit.

Audit seeks justification into the matter besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault. The management may take up the issue of inadmissible allowances

with AG Sindh to permanently discontinue these allowances to the ineligible employees.

**(PDP- 11)**

### 29.5.47 Suspected Collusive Practice through Engagement of a Single Vendor – Rs 20.066 million

According to sub clause (ii) of clause (q) of sub rule (1) of Rule 2 of SPP Rules 2010, "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain".

During the audit of Sindh Public Service Commission, Hyderabad, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a single vendor, M/s Sindh Enterprises, bearing vendor number 30848263, received payments totaling Rs 20.066 million. The concentration of such a significant portion of the budget in the hands of a single vendor raises serious concerns regarding potential collusion. This situation effectively stifles competition by excluding other potential vendors from the procurement process, thereby limiting the competitive landscape. Such practices not only violate the principles of fairness but also compromise the transparency essential to robust procurement processes. The lack of diverse vendor participation undermines confidence in the integrity of the procurement system and raises questions about the equitable allocation of public funds.

Audit is of the view that procurement made through engagement of a single vendor on such a large scale without a demonstrated competitive process raises strong suspicions of collusive practice, and due to lack of competition, transparency, competitiveness, and value for money could not be ensured, thereby exposing Government funds to the risk of financial loss and misuse.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of September, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 14-01-2026. The management replied that the procurements under the same heads were also made from the other six vendors too. However, M/s Sindh Enterprises quoted the lowest rates; therefore, the majority of the works were awarded to the firm in accordance with SPPRA rules. The reply is unjustified without supporting documents. The DAC deliberated thoroughly and directed the management to furnish the record for verification to audit.

Audit recommends initiating a formal inquiry into the suspected collusive procurement, fixing responsibility on concerned officials, and ensuring all future procurements are conducted through open competitive bidding in strict compliance with SPPRA Rules.

**(PDP- 12/AIR- 08)**

### 29.5.48 Non-invitation of tenders – Rs 4.663 million

According to Rule 17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, procurement over three hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language

During the audit of Sindh Public Service Commission, Hyderabad for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 4.663 million was incurred on the purchase of Plant & Machinery (OMR System and Scanner) without the invitation of tenders to obtain the most economical and competitive rates.

Audit is of the view that due to non-tendering, the government sustained opportunity cost due to the deprivation of the benefit of competitive rates.

The matter was reported to management in March, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 28-08-2025. Management stated that the procurement of Rs. 4.663 million was made from M/s MAS Technologies, Rawalpindi, being the sole authorized distributor of the specified OMR system and scanner in Pakistan, and provided a proprietary certificate in support. It was further stated that, under Rule 2(q) read with Rule 17(4) of the SPP Rules, 2010, single-source procurement is permissible for proprietary items, and the procedure was duly followed. The reply is not tenable as only a proprietary certificate was provided. No evidence of market assessment, rate reasonableness, independent verification of exclusivity, or specific approval for single-source procurement was produced. After deliberation, the DAC directed management to submit a revised reply.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-02/AIR-10)**

## Chapter - 30
## Sindh Higher Education Commission

### 30.1 Introduction

In order to promote and improve higher education, research and development in Sindh, the Sindh Higher Education Commission was established through an Act called Sindh Higher Education Commission Act, 2013. Some of the functions of the Commission are as under:

i. To formulate policies, guidelines and priorities for higher education institutions for promotion of socio-economics development of Sindh.
ii. To assist build capacity of existing council or similar bodies
iii. To advise government on proposal for granting a charter to award degree in both public and private sector institutions.
iv. To advise institutions in raising funds from the sources other than government.
v. To advise the institutions in ensuring a proper balance between teaching and research
vi. To develop guidelines and facilitate the implementation of a system of evaluation of performance of faculty members and institutions.
vii. To take measure including the allocation of funds for establishment of fellowship, scholarship, visiting professorship etc.
viii. To prepare in consultation with the institutions, plan for the development of higher education system
ix. To provide guidelines to ensure maintenance of higher standard of higher education in Sindh
x. To submit to the government the recurring and development budget for the public sector institutions and allocate funds to the public sector institutions from the block allocation made by the Sindh Government.
xi. To provide guidelines as regards minimum criteria and qualifications for appointment, promotion, salary structure and in consultation with the Finance Department, and other terms and conditions of service of faculty for adoption by individual institutions and review its implementation.
xii. To facilitate the introduction of educational programmes that meets the needs of the employment market and promote the study of basic and applied sciences in every field of national and international importance in the institutions.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 13 | 09 | 55,198.940 | 9,959.110 |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

## 30.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38,686.066 | 540.565 | 36.682 | (36.682) | (2,088.159) | 37,138.472 | 36,871.956 | (266.517) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 266.517 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 30.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 31,078.646 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 4,542.965 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 7,497.058 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 31.387 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 2,996.350 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 6,427.558 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | 1,049.736 |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | 5,521.118 |
| 5 | Others | 7,144.794 |

## 30.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 27.92%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 37 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 72.72 |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02* | 12 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05* | 33 | 27 | 0 | 27 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 23 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 16 | 14 | 0 | 14 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 19 | 14 | 0 | 14 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 2010-11 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 15 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 33.33 |
| 14 | 2017-18 | 29 | 29 | 21 | 8 | 72.41 |
| 15 | 2018-19 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 25.00 |
| 16 | 2019-20 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 6 | 72.73 |
| 17 | 2020-21 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 20.00 |
| 18 | 2023-24 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | - |
| 19 | 2024-25 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | - |
| **Total** | | **342** | **197** | **55** | **145** | **27.92** |

## 30.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 30.5.1 Non-production of record – Rs 7,497.058 million

According to Section 14 (2) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001, states that the officer in-charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with reasonable expedition. Further, any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under Efficiency & Discipline Rules.

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the management did not produce the auditable record despite repeated requisitions. Due to non-production of record, the accounts amounting to Rs 7,497.058 million remained unaudited. Details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para# | Financial Year | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi | 26 | 2023-24 | Various auditable record | 7,497.058 |
| 2 | University of Karachi, Karachi | 01 | 2023-24 | Various auditable record | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **7,497.058** |

Audit is of the view that non-production of record is a serious lapse on the part of the management, which shows weak internal control prevalent in the university.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025. The DAC meeting regarding Sr.#1 was held on 16-10-2025, wherein the management informed that house ceiling payments were released after completion of codal formalities and Registrar's office orders, and details of reappointed retired employees, meetings held, appointments, tenders, investments, and bank revenues were provided to the audit. The DAC directed the University to produce the relevant records for verification.

The DAC meeting regarding Sr.# 2 was held on 08-09-2025, wherein the management stated that student fee records are maintained digitally through Oracle-based software, with all financial, utility, asset, and HR records properly maintained

and available for audit verification. The DAC directed the University to produce the relevant records for audit verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-150)**

### 30.5.2 Doubtful Expenditure without supporting documents - Rs 4.785 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, "Every payment, including repayment of money previously lodged with the government for whatever purpose, must be supported by a voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim".

During the audit of Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology (QUEST), Shaheed Banazirabad, for the financial years 2022-23 and 2024-25, it was observed that a payment amounting to Rs 4.785 million was made without supporting vouchers to audit for scrutiny.

The irregular payment was made due to weak financial controls, non-observance of prescribed documentation requirements, and inadequate scrutiny of bills before payment. Failure to ensure availability of supporting vouchers to unsupported expenditure.

Audit is of the view that expenditure without requisite supporting documents and verification evidences indicate serious lapses in the financial management and internal controls. In the absence of proper records, the authenticity, transparency and lawful utilization of public funds could not be verified.

The matter was reported to the management during the months of February and November, 2025. The management replied that the observation pertains to a temporary financial arrangement made due to delays in HEC funding. To maintain smooth operations, a short-term loan was drawn from the Institute's self-generated income, approved by the Executive Board and the Chairman of the BoG. The process followed all internal protocols, and the loan was fully reimbursed once funds were received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately obtain and produce complete supporting vouchers and warranty documents for audit scrutiny. Future procurements should ensure that payments are made only after verification of

complete documentation, strengthening internal controls and fixing responsibility to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-315)**

### 30.5.3 Unauthorized dual-employment and salary withdrawal – Rs 1,908.519 million

As per the Sindh Civil Servants (Conduct) Rules, 2008, a government servant is prohibited from engaging in any other employment, trade, or work apart from their official duties unless explicitly permitted by the competent authority. Furthermore, the Sindh Civil Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 1973, prescribe disciplinary action, including dismissal from service, for violations of these rules. Additionally, established government financial regulations do not allow an individual to receive salaries from two government-funded positions simultaneously without proper authorization.

During the audit of following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that various employees were appointed in the university having dual employment. The employees were drawing regular salaries from both offices/ institutions, amounting to Rs 1,908.519 million and they have also drawn salaries from the Government of Sindh account as per SAP report. which indicates non-compliance with financial regulations and service conduct rules. The simultaneous withdrawal of salaries suggests unauthorized payment and possible financial mismanagement. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para# | Financial Year | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU), Karachi | 22 | 2023-24 | 5.577 |
| 2 | NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi | 08 | 2023-24 | 3.079 |
| 3 | Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences (LUMHS), Jamshoro | 14 | 2023-24 | 1,714.697 |
| 4 | Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi | 12 | 2023-24 | 160.050 |
| | | 36 | | 8.684 |
| 5 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 01 | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 16.432 |
| **Total** | | | | **1,908.519** |

Audit is of the view that receiving dual salaries for overlapping roles without explicit approval is a violation of service rules and could lead to undue financial burden on the exchequer. This practice raises concerns about lack of internal controls

in payroll management, potential misuse of public funds, and weak administrative oversight at both institutions.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of May, June and August, 2025. The DAC was held on 08.09.2025. The management replied vide Sr # 4 of AIR Para # 12 that after receiving the list from the Accountant General Sindh regarding employees engaged in dual employment, DUHS management promptly initiated corrective measures. All employees were directed to submit affidavits/declarations confirming their employment status, while newly appointed staff are now required to provide the same at the time of joining, with HR ensuring verification. Explanation letters were issued to employees identified in the report as holding dual jobs, requiring them to clarify their position. Detailed information of each employee concerned/PG is enclosed for reference. The status is summarized as follows: Contract: 33 (9 active, 24 inactive); PG: 45 (23 active, 22 inactive); Regular: 6 (3 active, 3 inactive); Total: 84 (35 active, 49 inactive)**.** DAC directed the University to verify the dual job status of all employees through SAP (PIFRA) and stern action against the dual job holders (if any) and produce the verified record to Audit for confirmation.

Further, the management replied vide Sr # 04 of AIR Para # 36 that the management indicated that the apparent dual payments arose from a clerical error in employee ID assignment, as two different outsourcing vendors generated separate ID series for the same individuals. In practice, however, only one invoice per employee was ever processed, and all disbursements reconcile fully with vendor invoices—no duplicate payments were made. Further, all outsourced staff payments undergo comprehensive pre-audit verification before release, ensuring that only legitimate and duly verified amounts are disbursed. The DAC directed that to provide the record for verification.

Audit recommends conducting a thorough inquiry into the matter and recovery of any excess payments made in contravention of service rules, besides fixing the responsibility upon the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-155 & 216)**

### 30.5.4 Irregular and Unauthorized Payment of House Rent Ceiling – Rs 179.544 million

According to Higher Education Commission's clarification issued vide its letter No.F.P.2-1/HEC/2021-22 dated 24th May, 2022 it is the directives of Public

Accounts Committee (PAC) that House Rent Ceiling/Requisition was declared as inadmissible to the employees of provincial chartered universities as per Government of Pakistan, Housing & Working "Accommodation allocation rules 2002", according to which it is only admissible to the employees serving in Basic Pay Scales in Federal Government. Therefore, its payment may be stopped immediately.

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 179.544 million was disbursed to university employees under the head of "House Rent Ceiling" as part of their monthly salaries, which was inadmissible. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | University of Sindh, Jamshoro | 2023-24 | 22 | 2.400 |
| 2 | Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University Lyari, Karachi | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 01 | 117.960 |
| 3 | International Center for Chemistry and Biological Sciences (ICCBS), Karachi | 2023-24 | 59 | 59.184 |
| **Total** | | | | **179.544** |

Audit is of the view that the entity sustained an undue financial burden due to the payment of an inadmissible allowance.

The matter was reported to the management during February to June, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 22.09.2025. The management vide Sr # 02 stated that the allowance was paid strictly as per entitlement, in line with government rules, and duly approved by the Syndicate in its 10th meeting held on 24.12.2016. The DAC meeting regarding Sr.#3 was held on 16-10-2025, wherein the management stated that the House Ceiling Scheme, implemented at ICCBS following the University of Karachi policy since 2005, was modified due to financial constraints. Instead of making six-monthly payments to landlords, the ceiling amount was incorporated into employees' salaries with the approval of competent authorities. The reply is not tenable under the specific directions by PAC and HEC vide notification No.F.P.2-1/HEC/2021-22 dated 24-05-2022. The DAC directed the department to take remedial measures and discontinue the practice of including rental ceiling in the employees' running salaries as its clear violation of rules. However, no reply was received from Sr.#1. Despite written request, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends effecting recovery besides corrective measure be taken to curb the recurrence of such irregularity in future.

**(PDP-173)**

### 30.5.5 Irregular appointments of faculty and non-faculty employees – Rs 451.158 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "as a general rule every payment including repayment of money previously logged with the Government for whatever purpose must be supported by the voucher setting forth full and clear particular of claim."

During the audit of the various offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that payment of Rs 451.158 million was made to various teaching & non-teaching staff who were appointed on regular, contract basis and on service rendered basis without a competitive process. Further, a consultant was appointed on excessive compensation. Moreover, a few instances were observed whereby individuals were appointed to regular posts without an open competitive process and favored through out of turn promotions without completing the required length of service. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-30.

Audit is of the view that the appointment of teaching and non-teaching staff on regular, contract, and service-rendered bases without adopting an open and competitive process, along with engagement of consultants on excessive compensation, reflects serious violations of recruitment rules and principles of transparency and merit. Furthermore, out-of-turn promotions and regular appointments without fulfilment of prescribed service requirements indicate weak governance and ineffective internal controls, resulting in undue financial benefit to individuals and potential loss to the Government.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires, inquiry into the matter, to immediately review all such appointments and promotions, regularize only those found in compliance with rules, and recover excess payments wherever applicable.

**(PDP- 212)**

### 30.5.6 Unauthorized payment of inadmissible allowances - Rs 336.838 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that allowances amounting to Rs 336.838 million were paid to government employees in violation of rules and regulations. The undue favor was extended to the government employees due to payment of inadmissible allowances. The details are given under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 13 | Unauthorized payment of discontinued allowances | 25.673 |
| 2 | Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi, | 2024-25 | 22 | Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances | 277.503 |
| 3 | Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences (LUMHS), Jamshoro | 2024-25 | 07 | Unauthorized payment of inadmissible allowances | 5.782 |
| 4 | Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 02 | Unjustified payment of Utility Allowance | 22.704 |
| | | | 08 | Irregular payment of self-created allowances | 4.964 |
| 5 | Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU), Karachi, | 2024-25 | 05 | Irregular withdrawal of inadmissible allowances | 0.212 |
| **Total** | | | | | **336.838** |

Audit is of the view that the payment of allowances amounting to Rs 336.838 million to government employees, in violation of applicable rules and regulations, reflects weak internal controls and non-compliance with prescribed financial discipline. The withdrawal of inadmissible allowances resulted in undue financial benefit to the employees and indicates ineffective scrutiny, authorization, and oversight by the management. Such irregular payments expose the department to financial loss and undermine transparency and accountability in public expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management during the months of August & September, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the management to immediately review all allowance payments, identify inadmissible allowances paid in violation of rules, and recover the irregular amount from the concerned employees under intimation to the competent authority. Responsibility should be fixed on the officials who authorized and processed such payments, with appropriate disciplinary action taken under applicable rules.

**(PDP- 213)**

### 30.5.7 Double disbursement of salaries through dual employee identities – Rs 22.283 million

According to Rule 10 of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, it is mandatory that all procurement and contract management, including services obtained through outsourcing, are carried out with full transparency and proper verification. Furthermore, Rule 28 emphasizes that payment should only be made after satisfactory completion of services and verification of credentials.

During the audit of Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, for the Financial Year 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that double salary payments amounting to Rs 22.283 million were made to various employees. Scrutiny of payroll records revealed that multiple employees were drawing dual salaries by being allotted more than one employee ID against the same CNIC number. The examination further disclosed that:

i. Several outsourced employees were issued duplicate employee IDs with identical CNIC numbers, enabling them to receive double payments.
ii. In certain cases, the same employee appeared on payroll under different departments and designations despite having the same CNIC number.

Audit is of the view that the double disbursement of salaries through dual identities indicates serious weaknesses in payroll controls and identity verification. This has led to unjustified financial loss and reflects poor oversight by the University's management.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management may immediately verify all employee records, recover the excess payments, and take disciplinary action against those responsible. Strong payroll controls, including automated CNIC checks, must be implemented to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-215/AIR-03)**

### 30.5.8 Lack of transparency in award of Promotion

According to Minutes of 10th and 11th minutes of Promotion of Sindh Madrestaul Islam University 01 employee is promoted as Deputy Director Finance for Time Scale Promotion was awarded to 23 employees.

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that various officers/officials were promoted by granting undue favor by the management without rules and regulations. The details are given as under:

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Irregularity | Financial Year | AIR Para # |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi, | Seniority list of both cadres is not prepared. | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 19 |
| 0 | Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi | Appointment without advertisement and no minimum years of service in BPS-19 | 2024-25 | 36 |

The irregular promotions occurred due to weak adherence to recruitment and promotion rules, absence of a transparent merit-based evaluation process, and discretionary decision-making by management without proper oversight.

Audit is of the view that promoting officers/officials without following prescribed rules and regulations reflects serious governance lapses and favouritism. Such practices undermine merit, create inequality among employees, and weaken institutional integrity and administrative controls.

The matter was reported to the management in the months of August and September, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Management should review all irregular promotions and realign them strictly in accordance with applicable service rules. Responsibility for unauthorized promotions should be fixed, and the system strengthened to prevent future violations.

**(PDP-222/AIR-19)**

### 30.5.9 Irregular expenditure without inviting Tender – Rs 3,260.450 million

As per Rule 17(1) of SPPRA Rules 2010 "Procurements over one five hundred thousand rupees and up to three million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules".

According to Rule 159 (a) of S.F.R. Vol-I, in the case of work or supply costing not less than Rs.100/- a contract should be made on written agreement, duly stamped and registered, so on that it can be maintained in the Court of Law in the event of dispute. Read with Section-2 of Stamp Act, "it is the duty of the Competent Authority to recover the Stamp Duty and affix the same, while execution of agreement @ 0.35 paisa per hundred rupees of the value of the agreement or against tender cost."

During the audit of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2022-23 and 2024-25, it was observed that payment of Rs 3,260.450 million was made without tender. The tenders were not invited to obtain more economic and competitive rates from local market. This deprived government of opportunity cost which could be availed if the tenders were invited. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-30.

Audit is of the view that incurring expenditure without inviting open tenders reflects non-observance of prescribed procurement rules and principles of transparency and competition. Such practices indicate weak internal controls, undermine value for money, and create serious risks of favoritism and misuse of public funds.

The matter was pointed out to the management during the months of February to June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 22-09-2025. In response to AIR Para No. 20 (Sr. #02), the management acknowledged the audit observation regarding expenditure on hiring transport services and stated that external transport was engaged to ensure safe and timely pick-and-drop of students due to the non-availability of sufficient departmental vehicles. It was further stated that the hiring was approved by

the competent authority, competitive rates were obtained, proper documentation was maintained, and an agreement/MoU for the year 2024-25 had been executed. Regarding AIR Para No. 22 (Sr. #02), the management stated that the expenditure was incurred under urgent circumstances where open tendering was not feasible. It was claimed that competitive quotations were obtained, approvals from the competent authority were secured, and relevant documentation was available. The management also assured that all future procurements would strictly follow SPPRA tendering procedures. However, audit maintained that procurement should have been made through open tendering under SPPRA Rules and reported non-compliance accordingly; therefore, the DAC directed that the para be kept alive and strict compliance or rules in future.

Audit recommends management to ensure that all procurements and service contracts are executed strictly through open and competitive bidding in accordance with applicable procurement rules. Furthermore, responsibility should be fixed for bypassing codal formalities, and effective procurement planning, oversight, and documentation mechanisms should be strengthened to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP- 204 & 223)**

### 30.5.10 Mis-Procurement of Lab automation system

As per Rule 4 of SPPRA 2010, Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical.

During the audit of Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that laboratory items were procured from multiple suppliers instead of through a consolidated procurement process. Review of contracts amounting to Rs 1,434.517 million revealed serious non-compliance with mandatory procurement requirements. None of the selected firms provided valid Sindh Revenue Board registration, raising tax compliance concerns. Mandatory documents including proof of average annual turnover, audited financial statements, and evidence of relevant experience were not available on record. The firms also failed to provide mandatory evidence regarding availability of technical facilities, service workshops, storage capacity, and minimum stock levels. In the absence of compliance with mandatory criteria, the transparency, credibility, and legality of the procurement process could not be established. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. No. | Name of firm | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hoora Pharma (Pvt.) Limited | 1,274,067,862.92 |
| 2 | Hospicare Systems | 138,218,976.54 |
| 3 | S.Ejazuddin & Company | 22,230,935.00 |
| **Total** | | **1,434,517,774.46** |

Audit is of the view that awarding of procurement contracts for critical lab testing kits to firms lacking essential technical, financial, and regulatory compliance indicates serious lapses in the procurement process. These deviations reflect undue favoritism and non-transparent practices, undermining the principles of competitive bidding, value for money, and procurement integrity.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that all audit observations are not aligned with record, stating that required registrations, financial documents, certifications, experience records, and stock documentation were duly submitted by the firms as part of their bids. They maintain that the procurement complied with SPPRA Rules. Submission of documents may not suffice unless independently verified for authenticity, completeness, and compliance with the evaluation criteria and applicable regulatory requirements. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit seeks justification into the matter besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-261/AIR-14)**

### 30.5.11 Unjustified award of remaining work at higher rates with excess payments - Rs 847.706 million

According to the SPP Rules, 2010 (Amended up to 2019)**:** (Rule 2.17) Verification of Contractor Capacity. The procuring agency must, at any stage, require evidence of a contractor's capacity financial, technical, and past performance especially if there are credible reasons to doubt it. (Rule 35) Blacklisting of Underperforming Contractors. The agency is empowered to debar or blacklist a contractor involved in corrupt practices or persistent underperformance, disqualifying them from future contracts. Cost Variation and Revised Technical Sanction (Financial Review Clause) Any variation (excess) in cost beyond 5% of the technical sanction or

original estimate must be approved through a formal Revised Technical Sanction from the competent authority.

During the audit of Sindh Madarsatul Islam University, Karachi, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the original contract awarded to M/s Sherjan Mosakhail & Sons at Rs 520.102 million was terminated after execution of 20% work amounting to Rs 105.058 million. The balance work of Rs 415.044 million was subsequently re-awarded to M/s Noor Muhammad & Sons at an inflated cost of Rs 778.371 million, reflecting an 87% increase despite exclusion of Lot # 05.

It was further noted that payments under the new contract have already reached Rs 847.706 million exceeding the awarded cost by Rs 69.335 million and escalation of Rs 65.308 million has also been allowed on a still running project. Such practices indicate serious lapses in cost estimation, contract administration and financial discipline. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Particulars | Old Contract (2019) | New Contract (2022) |
|---|---|---|
| Awarded Cost | 520.102 | 778.371 |
| Work Executed (Paid) | 105.058 (20%) | – |
| Balance Work (Original Estimate) | 415.044 | – |
| Effective Increase for Balance Work | – | **87% Higher** |
| Payments Released | 105.058 | 847.706 (29th RA) |
| Excess over Contract Price | – | 69.335 |
| Escalation Allowed | – | 65.308 |

Audit is of the view that termination of the original contract followed by re-award at a substantially higher cost, coupled with excess payments and escalation on an incomplete project, reflects serious weaknesses in cost estimation, contract administration, and financial discipline. Such practices expose the University to avoidable financial burden and undermine the integrity of the development process.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be reviewed at the appropriate level to ascertain reasons for cost escalation and excess payments. Stronger controls over

contract re-awards, variations, and escalation should be enforced, and management must ensure that future projects are executed within approved cost and scope.

**(PDP-266/AIR-08)**

### 30.5.12 Non-execution of Sindh Govt. funded ADP Scheme - Rs 791.146 million

As per Article 84 of Audit Code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of the Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU), Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that Scheme costing to Rs 791.146 million namely "Strengthening & Upgradation of Jinnah Sindh Medical University, Karachi" ADP No.1727 of the year 2015-16 remained unexecuted since its inception i.e. 2015-16 without stating reasons/justification. Furthermore, salaries were also drawn by employees without their role in execution.

Audit is of the view that due to weak financial and administrative controls, ADP scheme was not executed.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that the delay was due to valid reasons, including the sudden death of the Project Director in 2016-17, COVID-19 disruptions, and the temporary absence of a full-time Vice Chancellor. The reply is untenable as the scheme had been inordinately delayed. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification regarding non-execution of ADP scheme and recovery of the salaries drawn besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-267/AIR-14)**

### 30.5.13 Irregular outsourcing of services under various heads of accounts without inviting fresh Tender – Rs 566.718 million

As per Rule 16 (1) of SPPRA 2010, "Alternate Methods of Procurements" - A procuring agency may utilize following alternative methods of procurement of goods, services and works, namely…

(e) Repeat Orders – means procurement of additional quantities of the item(s) from the original contractor or supplier, where, after the items originally envisaged for the project or scheme have been procured through open competitive bidding, and such additional quantities of the same item(s) of goods or works are needed to meet the requirements of the project or scheme; Provided that; i). the cost of additional quantities of item(s) shall not exceed 15% of the original contract amount; and ii). the original supplier and contractor are willing to supply goods or carry out additional work on the same prices as agreed in the original contract iii).in case of goods, it shall be permissible only within the same financial year, and in case of works, during the currency of the project(s) or scheme(s).

During the audit of accounts of Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 566.718 million was incurred on outsourcing of services in following head of accounts without inviting fresh tender. It was observed from the record that the previous year's tenders were continued which were in the contrary to the above rule. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Head of Account | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | Outsourcing Janitorial Services | 373.429 |
| 02 | Outsourcing Transport Services | 193.289 |
| | **Total** | **566.718** |

The continuation of previous year's outsourcing contracts without inviting fresh tenders occurred due to weak procurement planning and non-adherence to mandatory competitive bidding requirements under SPP Rules.

Audit is of the view that outsourcing services worth Rs 708.693 million without fresh tendering constitutes a serious violation of procurement rules, undermines transparency, and restricts fair competition. This practice increases the risk of overpricing, favoritism, and inefficient use of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that the cited rule applies to Goods/Works and not Services, and that the contract extension was made in accordance with the extension clause of the original tender at the same rates without escalation. They further stated that a fresh tender (except transport services) was conducted in FY 2024–25 and that the extended rates were lower than the new tender rates, resulting in savings rather than any financial loss. Applicability of the cited rule covers procurement of services besides

justification without supporting documents is untenable. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The management should immediately initiate a fresh tendering process in compliance with SPP Rules to ensure openness and value for money. Responsibility for bypassing competitive procurement should be fixed, and controls must be strengthened to prevent recurrence of such irregularities in future outsourcing contracts.

**(PDP-225/AIR-13)**

### 30.5.14 Irregular award of work – Rs 453.190 million

According to Rule 48 of the SPPRA Rules 2010, "even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or the market prices." Further, Rule 27(1)(c) of the SPPRA Rules 2010 states that "in case of expensive and technically complex equipment and works with a view to ensuring that invitations to bid are extended only to those who have adequate capabilities, competence and resources".

During the audit of University of Sindh for the financial year 2022-23 & 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 453.190 million was incurred on execution of various works in violation of various provisions of SPPRA rules / regulations including contractor was a defaulter having no past experience and neither work completion report was available in the file. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of office | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| University of Sindh, Jamshoro | 12 | 21.900 |
| | 25 | 329.722 |
| | 29 | 23.313 |
| | 32 | 4.428 |
| | 38 | 5.635 |
| | 41 | 2.371 |
| | 58 | 10.824 |
| | 31 | 5.731 |
| | 39 | 38.766 |
| | 40 | 10.500 |
| **Total** | | **453.190** |

Audit is of the view that management has extended undue favor by awarding the contracts in violation of Public Procurement Rules.

The matter was reported to the management during March, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matter for fixing of responsibility against person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-177)**

### 30.5.15 Irregular award of contract due to defective tendering process - Rs 383.400 million

According to PPRA Rule 31: "A procuring agency shall formulate an appropriate evaluation criterion listing all the relevant information against which a bid is to be evaluated and such evaluation criteria shall form an integral part of the bidding documents." Rule 33: "No bidder shall be allowed to alter or modify his bid after the closing time for the submission of the bids." Rule 38: "The bidder with the lowest evaluated bid, if not in conflict with any other law, rules, regulations or policy of the Government, shall be awarded the procurement contract…" Rule 39: "Where needed and clearly expressed in the bidding documents, the procuring agency shall require the successful bidder to furnish a performance guarantee which shall not exceed ten percent of the contract amount."

During the audit of the offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that contracts amounting to Rs 383.400 million were awarded for installation of a 1.5 MW solar power system and procurement of health insurance services. Review of record revealed serious procedural irregularities. The award was based only on technical evaluation without obtaining financial proposals at the same tender stage, undermining transparency of the process. The technical evaluation was revised three times without issuance of any corrigendum, which raises concerns regarding fairness and consistency. Although M/s NRTC secured 82 marks and qualified while M/s Tricom Power obtained only 76 marks and appeared disqualified, the contract was still awarded to M/s Tricom Power. Moreover, M/s Tricom Power proposed solarization at only six locations compared to sixteen locations proposed by M/s NRTC, indicating weaker technical coverage. Despite lapse of the stipulated completion period, the project remains incomplete and

no penalty has been imposed on the contractor, reflecting weak contract management and oversight. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, | 11 | Award of contract due to defective tendering Process | 383.400 |
| 2 | Sindh Madarsatul Islam University, Karachi, | 03 | Lapses in Procurement Process of Health Insurance Contract | - |
| | | 04 | Compromised competition due to prior collection of quotations | - |
| **Total** | | | | **383.400** |

The irregularities occurred due to weak procurement planning, non-observance of prescribed tendering procedures, and lack of effective oversight by the evaluation and procurement committees. Absence of transparency in evaluation and poor contract management resulted in inconsistent decision-making and non-enforcement of contractual obligations.

Audit is of the view that award of the contract without proper financial evaluation, repeated revision of technical evaluation without corrigendum, selection of a lower-scoring bidder, acceptance of fewer proposed locations, and failure to impose penalties for delayed completion constitute serious violations of procurement rules.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing of responsibility person(s) at fault, enforce penalties, and ensure transparent tendering with financial and technical compliance in future procurements.

**(PDP-268)**

### 30.5.16 Irregular award of work on the single bid – Rs 378.784 million

As per Rule 48 of SPPRA Rules 2010, if single bidder participates for the bidding process, the rates will be compared with market rates or last awarded contract. 1(x) “Mis-procurement” means public procurement in contravention of any provision

of Sindh Public Procurement Act, 2010, any rule, regulation, order or instruction made there under or any other law in respect thereof, or relating to, public procurement;

During the audit of the various offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2022-23 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 378.784 million was incurred on account of purchase various articles and award of various work on single bid basis without market analysis. The condition as laid down in the SPPRA rules was not observed. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-30.

Audit is of view that undue favor was extended to selective vendor without competitive process and chances of over and above market rate cannot be ruled out.

The matter was pointed out to the management during the month of Feb to June, 2025. The DAC meeting held on 22.09.2025. The management replied vide Sr # 03 that the management clarified and maintained that rules of tendering process was observed and explained that the lowest submitted bid was not technically qualified and, in this regard, the bidder had provided a letter for release of CDR. In light of the clarifications, DAC directed to settle the Para subject to verification of all record. Other office did not furnish reply nor DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report Despite written requests.

Audit recommends that the management should review and justify the award and execution of the contract with proper documentation and approval of the competent authority. Responsibility for the lapses should be fixed to prevent recurrence.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP- 205, 233 & 282)**

### 30.5.17 Non-imposition of penalty on contractors – Rs 321.973 million

According to Para 10 of work order that "If the work is not completed within stipulated time, a penalty of 0.1% of contract cost per day or part of the day up to maximum of 10% of the contract amount for whole work will be charged".

As per Clause of the Purchase order the contractor was bound to supply within specified period i.e. 90 days, late delivery charges @ 0.5% per delayed week would be charged.

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that works/supply orders were awarded to various contractors/suppliers, but the same were not completed within the stipulated period. Thus, penalty of Rs 321.973 million was required to be imposed upon the contractors. The details are given as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 25 | 11.229 |
| 2 | Sukkur IBA University, Sukkur | | 05 | 47.195 |
| 3 | University of Sindh, Jamshoro | | 13 | 2.100 |
| | | | 19 | 115.064 |
| 4 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirab | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 05 | 5.437 |
| | | | 26 | 1.200 |
| 5 | Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 23 | 4.333 |
| 6 | Sindh Agriculture University, TandoJam | 2024-25 | 21 | 135.415 |
| **Total** | | | | **321.973** |

Audit is of the view that non-imposition of penalty resulted in direct financial loss to the Government exchequer, compromised value for public money, and set an adverse precedent of non-accountability, encouraging contractors to delay execution without fear of financial repercussions. Such practices not only undermine the credibility and authority of the management but also weaken internal controls, create room for favoritism, and impair timely completion of development works, thereby depriving beneficiaries of intended project outcomes.

The matter was reported to the management during the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management strictly enforce contractual provisions relating to timelines and penalties and immediately review all delayed works to impose and recover the applicable penalty from the contractors. Further, Responsibility should be fixed on the concerned officers for negligence, with appropriate disciplinary action under relevant rules.

**(PDP-154 & 244)**

### 30.5.18 Irregular Award of Contract to Poorly Performing Contractor – Rs 236.144 million

According to the SPP Rules, 2010 (Amended up to 2019)**:** Rule 29 (Evaluation Criteria) "The procuring agency shall formulate an appropriate evaluation criterion listing all the relevant information against which a bid is to be evaluated. Past performance, capacity, and relevant experience of bidders must be taken into account before award of contract." Rule 30 (Qualification of Bidders) "The procuring agency shall determine whether the bidder has the capability and resources to effectively perform the contract, including past record of performance, financial soundness, and technical capacity."

During the audit of Sindh Madressatul Islam University (SMIU), Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that contracts were awarded for various works amounting to Rs 236.144 million, but the works have not been completed despite the stipulated period. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Variation Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindh Madarsatul Islam University, Karachi | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 07 | Irregular Award of Contract to Poorly Performing Contractor | 154.779 |
| | | 29 | Poor Performance of Contractor and Weak Management Supervision | 81.365 |
| **Total** | | | | **236.144** |

The delay in completion of works occurred due to weak contract management, inadequate monitoring by the engineering and administrative wings, and failure to enforce contractual timelines and penalties on defaulting contractors.

Audit is of the view that non-completion of works within the stipulated period reflects poor oversight and ineffective project management. This not only delays the intended benefits of the projects but also exposes the institution to financial risks and the possibility of cost escalation or abandonment of works.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Management should ensure immediate review of all delayed works and enforce contractual provisions, including imposition of penalties on non-performing

contractors. A robust monitoring mechanism should be established to track progress and ensure timely completion. Responsibility for weak oversight should be fixed, and future contracts must include strict compliance and reporting requirements.

**(PDP-272)**

### 30.5.19 Suspicious award of contract of Transportation to a specific Firm – Rs 193.289 million

According to Rule 17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 procurement over one hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language.

During the audit of Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, serious irregularities were observed in the award and renewal of the transportation contract to M/s Deen Muhammad & Sons. The tender was advertised directly by DUHS instead of routing through the Directorate of Information and was published in low-circulation newspapers, limiting competition. Despite expiry of the contract in March, 2024, no fresh tender was invited and the contract was renewed without competitive bidding. Although two firms participated, only one bidder was evaluated, with no record or justification for exclusion of the other. Outsourcing continued despite availability of university-owned buses, resulting in avoidable expenditure. Mandatory documents regarding the contractor's credentials were not available, and payments were made without deduction of SST.

Audit is of the view that the process lacked transparency and competitiveness, reflected weak internal controls, and indicates possible undue favor to the contractor.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that the transport contract was extended strictly under the original tender's extension clause at the same rates and terms, with no escalation, resulting in savings and no financial loss to the Government. Contract extension without bidding process is not justified under SPPRA rules. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends investigating non-transparent procurement and fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-227/AIR-11)**

### 30.5.20 Irregular award of work from Own Resources – Rs 147.366 million

As per Manual for Development Projects, Chapter-4, with a view to avoiding cost over-runs and repeated revisions of the scheme, it is extremely important that information against the various columns of the PC-I is carefully provided. If a project is prepared with due care and based on surveys, investigations and feasibility studies, the time taken in its examination (and also execution) will be greatly reduced. According to Manual for Development Projects, captioned "Cost Estimates", Paragraph 4.14, the cost estimates of a project have to be prepared with a lot of care so that these are not revised again and again and implementation is not delayed due to non-availability of provision of funds and revised sanction of the competent authority.

During the audit of People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that various works amounting to Rs 147.366 million were executed from own resources without approved P.C.I from competent forum i.e. UDWP, FPC, Syndicate and Senate. The details are given as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of contract | Name of Contractor | Contract Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Construction of Boundary Wall of Main Campus | M/s Jatoi & Co. | 40.706 |
| 2 | Supply & Installation of HT/LT lines, Flood lights etc. and allied works for stadium & bus parking | M/s Baloch Const. Co. | 74.16 |
| 3 | Repair & Replacement of Latif Hall / Auditorium and VC Sectt. | M/s AB Kalyar & Sons | 32.5 |
| **Total** | | | **147.366** |

The works were executed without obtaining the required PC-I approval due to weak administrative oversight, non-compliance with statutory approval processes, and failure to follow mandatory development planning procedures.

Audit is of the view that undertaking works amounting to Rs 147.366 million without the approval of competent forums UDWP, FPC, Syndicate, and Senate constitutes a serious violation of financial and development regulations. This reflects weak internal controls, bypassing of mandatory scrutiny, and potential misallocation of institutional funds, thereby undermining transparency and accountability.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The management should ensure that no development work is initiated without prior approval of the detailed PC-I from all competent forums. All such irregularly executed works should be regularized through retrospective approval, responsibility should be fixed for bypassing procedures, and strict adherence to development planning and financial governance must be enforced to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP- 273/AIR- 29)**

### 30.5.21 Non-execution of work – Rs 137.277 million

As per Rule 4 of SPPRA 2010, Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical.

As per SPPRA (Works) 11.3.2 Excess Expenditure over released Grants/Allotments. Permissible ceiling limits of excess and savings over the released grant for each primary unit of appropriation / item of work done are as under:

(i) Expenditure should be restricted to released amount.

(ii) Saving to the extent of 5% of released grant.

During the audit of the offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that funds were released for the scheme "Strengthening of Infrastructure Phase-I (Replacement of Water & Sewerage Network) at University of Karachi," approved in 2017; however, despite repeated releases of funds, the project remains un-awarded and unexecuted.

It was further observed that although work orders dated 04-06-2025 were issued for the construction of a paver block road at QUEST Nawabshah and for the supply and installation of a 200 KW solar power system at QUEST Nawabshah, physical verification confirmed that no work had been executed on site despite completion of all procedural formalities. Consequently, funds amounting to Rs. 137.277 million remained unutilized and the intended objectives of the schemes were not achieved. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | University of Karachi, Karachi | 37 | 2023-24 | Abnormal delay in execution of schemes and non-utilization of funds | 98.478 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology (QUEST) Shaheed Banazirabad | 04 | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | Non-execution of work | 38.799 |
| **Total** | | | | | **137.277** |

Audit is of the view that the failure to utilize released funds and non-execution of the schemes despite issuance of work orders indicates significant management negligence and poor performance, potentially leading to cost overruns in terms of escalation materials' prices.

The matter was reported to the management during the month April and November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately review the status of the concerned works and take corrective action, including enforcement of contract terms, imposition of penalties, or cancellation of contracts, as applicable. The management should strengthen contract monitoring mechanisms, fix responsibility for the lapse, and ensure timely execution of works to avoid recurrence.

**(PDP-18 & 287)**

### 30.5.22 Unjustified payment of Escalation to contractors - Rs 106.775 million

As per SPPRA Rule 35 (Contract Administration): Procuring agencies shall administer contracts strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed upon; unauthorized variations or payments are irregular. Planning Commission Circular (2006) – Escalation/price adjustment is admissible only if contractually provided and supported by verified claims, normally after completion of work. PEC Standard Procedure for Price Adjustment (2022) – Escalation can only be allowed under specific contract clauses, based on verified indices, and delays attributable to contractors freeze escalation entitlement.

During the audit of Sindh Madarsatul Islam University, Karachi, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the development works executed under "Sindh Madresatul Islam University (SMIU) Campus at Education City, Malir, Karachi" revealed that escalation payments were irregularly admitted and

paid during the execution stage of projects, instead of after completion and verification of claims. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Work | Contractor | Contract Cost | Paid up to IPC (Progressive) | Escalation Paid | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lot # 02: Admin Block & Common Facilities and Lot # 03: Hostels (Remaining Work) | M/s Noor Muhammad & Sons | 778.371 | 847.706 | 59.142 | Paid beyond contract cost; escalation allowed during execution |
| Lot # 01: Faculty Blocks (2 Nos) | M/s Canny Engineers & Developers | 397.006 (Revised: 594.402) | 343.961 | 47.633 | Escalation paid despite incomplete work |
| **Total** | | | | **106.775** | Unauthorized escalation |

The irregular escalation payments occurred due to improper contract management, non-adherence to approved escalation procedures, and weak oversight by the project and finance wings. The management failed to ensure that escalation claims were processed only after completion, verification, and fulfilment of mandatory documentation, leading to premature and unjustified payments.

Audit is of the view that allowing escalation payments during execution of works, instead of after completion and proper verification, reflects weak financial controls and non-compliance with contract provisions. This resulted in unauthorized payments of Rs. 106.775 million, thereby increasing project costs without justification.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025 but reply was not furnished. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that escalation payments be reviewed in light of contract conditions, excess amounts recovered where found inadmissible, and stronger controls instituted to ensure that future escalation claims are processed strictly after completion and due verification.

**(PDP-276/AIR- 09)**

### 30.5.23 Unjustified award of non-Scheduled items without Rate analysis – Rs 85.026 million

As per composite schedule of rates 2012, Introduction to the schedule of rates for finished items of work, sub-clause (3) of Clause 8, states that non-schedule items in all the Engineering Fields are un-avoidable. Hence the Superintending Engineers and the Chief Engineers of the departments may sanction the Rate Analysis for non-schedule items up to Rs. 1000/ per standard Unit and the rates exceeding this amount shall be sanctioned by the Chief Engineer / Officer exercising power Chief Engineer.

During the audit of following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that non-scheduled items amounting to Rs 85.026 million were awarded to different contractors without rate analysis from the Standard Rate Committee and the bid was accepted on single bid basis in violation of Rule 48 of SPP Rules. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 28 | Unjustified award of non-Scheduled items without Rate analysis | 68.958 |
| 2 | Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology (QUEST) Shaheed Banazirabad | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 10 | Irregular Payment of Non-Schedule Items | 16.068 |
| **Total** | | | | | **85.026** |

The deviation occurred due to weak financial controls, non-compliance with SPP Rules, and failure to obtain mandatory rate analysis from the Standard Rate Committee prior to awarding non-scheduled items.

Audit is of the view that awarding non-scheduled items amounting to Rs 85.026 million on a single-bid basis without rate analysis constitutes a serious violation of Rule 48 of SPP Rules. This practice undermines transparency, increases the risk of inflated rates, and indicates possible favoritism, leading to financial exposure for the institution.

The matter was reported to the management in the months of August and November, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Management should immediately obtain the required rate analysis from the Standard Rate Committee and reassess the awarded rates. Responsibility must be fixed for bypassing procurement rules, and future procurements should strictly adhere to SPP Rules to ensure competitiveness, transparency, and financial prudence.

**(PDP- 278)**

### 30.5.24 Split-up of expenditure to avoid Tender – Rs. 80.611 million

As per Rule 12 (1) of SPPR 2010, "All proposed procurements for each financial year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan." Further, as per Rule-17(1) of SPPRA 2010 provides that, "Procurements over three hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in the rules".

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 80.611 million was incurred on account of the purchase of various articles by splitting up the sanction orders to avoid the invitation of tenders. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | University of Sindh, Jamshoro | 42 | 2023-24 | 0.972 |
| 2 | Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam | 13 | 2023-24 | 10.558 |
| 3 | University of Karachi, Karachi | 45 | 2023-24 | 62.764 |
| 4 | Sindh Madressat-ul- Islam University (SMIU) | 23 | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 6.317 |
| **Total** | | | | **80.611** |

Audit is of the view that due to splitting up of expenditure, most competitive rates were not obtained, hence the chances of undue financial favor extended to supplier could not be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, June, September & October, 2025 but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance with SPPRA rules in letter & spirit besides fixing responsibility on person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-234&156)**

### 30.5.25 Unauthorized procurement from 2nd / 3rd lowest bidders – Rs 62.054 million

According to Rule 48 of Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (SPPRA) Rules 2010 titled Acceptance of Bids - Even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or the market prices. According to Rule 4 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules 2010, "Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical".

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 62.054 million was paid to various contractor for procurement of various material. However, it was revealed that procurement was made from second / third lowest bidder instead of first lowest bidder. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi | 2023-24 | 04 | 9.307 |
| 2 | University of Sindh, Jamshoro | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 35 | 10.208 |
| 3 | IBA University, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 04 | 1.021 |
| 4 | Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam | 2023-24 | 18 | 1.223 |
| 5 | Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi, | 2024-25 | 42 | 40.295 |
| **Total** | | | | **62.054** |

Audit is of the view that entity sustained financial loss by making excess payment on higher rate due non-accepting the rate of first lowest bidder.

The matter was reported to the management during February to June, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 08-09-2025. Management stated that bids were

evaluated strictly in accordance with the prescribed criteria under SPP Rules, and that the bids of two firms were rejected due to non-compliance with mandatory requirements. They further stated that the Bid Evaluation Report was published as required and that the successful bid of Rs. 9.307 million was lower than the PC-I approved cost. The DAC directed the management to provide the complete record for verification.

Audit recommends that the management review the bidding process and justify the rejection of the lowest bidder with proper documentation, technical evaluation, and approval from the competent authority. In the absence of valid justification, the case should be referred to the competent authority for appropriate action, including regularization or recovery, as per rules.

**(PDP-174&230)**

### 30.5.26 Excess payment against Scheduled Rates – Rs 54.884 million

As per Rule 88 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 54.884 million was paid to contractors in excess from schedule rate, payment in excess was undue favor to the contractor due to which government sustained a loss. The details are as given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | University of Sindh, Jamshoro | 23 | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | Excess payment from schedule rate | 0.845 |
| 2 | Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Medical University Larkana | 13 | 2023-24 | Excess payment on execution of work over & above | 0.405 |
| 3 | Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam | 55 | 2023-24 | Excess payment due to allowing market rate instead of schedule rate | 13.927 |
| 4 | Shaheed Allah Bakhsh Soomro, University of Art Design & Heritages, Jamshoro | 01 | 2023-24 | Excess payment over the sanction rate | 4.084 |
| | | 19 | | Excess approved rate over the schedule rate | 35.623 |
| **Total** | | | | | **54.884** |

Audit is of the view that due to poor financial controls, excess payment on schedule rates were allowed to contractor which resulted undue financial favor was extended to contractor and loss to the university.

The matter was pointed out to the management during the month of Feb to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends effecting recovery of excess payment from the contractor besides fixing responsibility on person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-209)**

### 30.5.27 Non-compliance with Regulatory requirements in Solar System Installation contract – Rs 53.525 million

According to Section 3 (a) & (b)(ii) of Sindh Electricity Control Act, 1952, "the Provincial Government so far as it appears to it to be necessary or expedient for maintain supplies and services essential to the life of the community may by order provide for regulating or prohibiting the production, distribution, use or consumption of electrical energy……. grant or issue of a license, permit, certificate or other documents and the charging of a fee therefor". According to information provided by Energy Department on its website, Electric Inspector is also Secretary Licensing Board of his Region. The Secretary Licensing Board conducts the meeting of the Board to issue new Licenses for Electrical Contractors, exemptions of Supervisor examination.

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year 2017-18 to 2023-24, it was observed that contracts for installation of on-grid solar system, amounting to Rs 53.525 million were awarded to contractors M/s Tricom PWR (SMC-Pvt Ltd.) and M/s Aakash Traders Hyderabad despite the vendor not being registered with the Electric Inspector Hyderabad and the university not having obtained a license for electricity production. Furthermore, the university did not include the requirement for contractor registration with the Electric Inspector in the bidding conditions, and neither of the other bidders were registered with the Electric Inspector. The details are as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shaheed Allah Bakhsh Soomro, University of Art Design & Heritages, Jamshoro | 11 | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | 19.300 |
| 2 | Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam | 11 | 2023-24 | 34.225 |
| **Total** | | | | **53.525** |

Audit is of the view that lack of proper registration and licensing for the solar installation project raises concerns about compliance with regulatory requirements, potentially leading to legal and financial risks. This oversight could also undermine the transparency and fairness of the procurement process.

The matter was pointed out to the management during the month of Feb to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends ensuring strict adherence to regulatory requirements, including contractor registration and obtaining necessary licenses before awarding contracts. Responsibility may be fixed for non-compliance, and future projects should include mandatory compliance checks in procurement procedures.

**(PDP-192)**

### 30.5.28 Unjustified procurement of Lab Kits on higher rates causing financial loss to the University – Rs 48.525 million

As per Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every officer should realize /fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of accounts of Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 151.642 million was incurred on the procurement of Lab Testing Kits from M/s Hoora Pharma. Audit scrutiny revealed that the said supplier, M/s Hoora Pharma, had supplied the same Lab Testing Kits to laboratories other than DUHS at significantly lower rates during the same period. A comparative analysis indicated that

the rates charged to DUHS were 32% higher than those charged to other labs by the same supplier.

This discrepancy resulted in an excess payment of Rs 48.525 million, leading to potential loss to the public exchequer and indicating non-compliance with the principles of financial propriety, economy, and transparency in public procurement. The details are given at Annex-4 of Chapter-30.

Audit is of the view that procurement of Lab Testing Kits at rates higher than those charged by the same supplier to other laboratories during the same period reflects weak procurement planning and non-compliance with the principles of economy, efficiency, and transparency.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that procurement of Lab Kits was conducted through open competitive bidding under SPPRA Rules and awarded on the lowest evaluated cost without discretion. They asserted that DUHS obtained rates lower than comparable institutions, received a 10% special discount, benefited from GST exemption under the Sales Tax Act, and that audit comparisons were based on non-comparable charitable hospital prices; therefore, no overpricing occurred. Claims of lowest cost, discounts, and tax exemptions required supporting evidence to audit. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management thoroughly review the procurement process and justify the rates charged by the supplier with proper market analysis and supporting documentation. In the absence of adequate justification, excess payments should be recovered in accordance with applicable rules. Further, responsibility for the lapse should be fixed, and measures should be taken to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-229/AIR-07)**

### 30.5.29 Unjustified extension of over 7 Years for incomplete work leading to cost overrun – Rs 43.469 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, “Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence”.

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the "Construction of Main Entrance Gate" work, awarded to M/s Rafiq & Company via Work Order No. 57 dated 10-02-2017 for Rs 5.097 million, was granted an extension of over seven years. Despite the work starting on 16-04-2017, it was not completed within the stipulated four-month period ending on 15-08-2017, with total expenditure reaching Rs 7.611 million. The available records showed only four extensions of three months each, from 16-05-2023 to 15-05-2024, but no extensions before 16-05-2023 or after 16-05-2024. The contractor repeatedly cited personal reasons for requesting extensions, and the management deemed these reasons sufficient to grant the extensions. The work remains incomplete despite an excess expenditure of Rs2.513 million (49%). Additionally, an extra item worth Rs5.000 million was executed without measurements and was not included in the original BOQ. There is a high likelihood of further cost overruns due to the BOQ being based on 2017 rates while the work is still ongoing.

Similarly, the work construction of the Compound Wall (Grill Type) along the Hyderabad-Mirpurkhas dual carriageway was awarded to M/s Meesam Construction Company, Hyderabad, as per Work Order No. PD/SAU/167 dated 14-04-2017 and required to be completed on 24-08-2017 @ the cost of Rs29.997 million, however, despite spending 35.857 million upto 6th RA bill the work is still incomplete and extensions have been granted upto 24-08-2024 on the basis of excuse of site clearance submitted by the contractor.

The audit is of the view that the delays, excess expenditure, and unauthorized additional items in the work pose significant financial risks, undermining budget control and transparency. The ongoing cost overruns could further strain resources and compromise project accountability.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The audit recommends enforcing strict adherence to work timelines and proper documentation for any extensions, along with ensuring that all additional items are approved and measured as per the BOQ. A thorough review of expenditures should be conducted to prevent further cost overruns and ensure compliance with budgetary constraints.

**(PDP-66/AIR-34)**

### 30.5.30 Mis-procurement on account of award of M&R work - Rs 32.56 million

As per Rule 4 of SPPRA 2010, Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical.

During the audit of People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS), Shaheed Benazirabad, for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that M&R work titled "R/R Auditorium & VC Secretariat" amounting to Rs 32.56 million was awarded to M/s AB Kalyar & Sons. Audit scrutiny revealed several irregularities in the procurement process. An outside member was nominated by name in the PC & CRC instead of requesting the concerned Head of Department to nominate a representative, which raises concerns about possible mala fide intent. Although annual turnover was a stated requirement, neither annual tax returns nor audited financial statements were included in the evaluation criteria. The bidding documents required experience certificates but did not specify the size or cost of similar assignments, resulting in vague eligibility criteria. Furthermore, no documentary evidence such as work orders or satisfactory completion certificates of similar works was available in the contractor's profile to substantiate relevant experience. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Contractor | Contract Description | Contract cost |
|---|---|---|
| M/s AB Kalyar & sons | M&R work Auditorium & VC Sectt. | 32.56 |

These irregularities occurred due to weak procurement planning, ambiguous drafting of bidding documents, and non-compliance with SPPRA Rules. Additionally, inadequate oversight of evaluation committees resulted in acceptance of incomplete and non-verifiable documentation.

Audit is of the view that the deficiencies and procedural lapses reflect poor governance and lack of transparency in the procurement process. Ambiguous criteria and absence of mandatory documentation increased the risk of favoritism, mis procurement, and selection of unqualified contractors, undermining the principles of fairness and competitiveness.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that the M&R procurement was conducted in accordance with applicable rules, with a bid preparation meeting held on 26-07-2024 and all PC and CRC members duly certified in procurement. They provided CVs of required human

resources for the firms, and awarded technical scores of 50 and 45 marks to M/s G.M Enterprises and M/s Buraq Engineering Works, respectively, based on their general experience, supported by attached work orders and documentation. Scoring and award decisions require independent verification to ensure proper evaluation, transparency, and avoidance of mis-procurement, regardless of procedural adherence. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends ensuring strict compliance with SPPRA Rules by conducting proper bid preparation meetings, defining clear evaluation criteria, and verifying all mandatory documents such as tax returns, financial statements, and experience certificates. The nomination of committee members should follow prescribed procedures, and responsibility for these irregularities should be fixed to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-231/AIR- 32)**

### 30.5.31 Irregular expenditure on Repair of building – Rs 28.758 million

According to Para-209(d) of CPWD Code, "all payments for work or supplies are based on the quantities recorded in the measurement book, it is incumbent upon the person taking the measurements to record the quantities clearly and accurately". According to Para-72 of CPWA Code "As a general rule, every payment including repayment of money previously lodged with government for whatever purpose must be supported by a voucher setting forth full particulars of the claim and all information necessary for its classification and identification in the accounts and be signed by the contractor and authorized officer."

During the audit of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 28.758 million was incurred on repair and maintenance of buildings, quarters, and bungalows without observance of basic procedural and documentary requirements. At the University of Sindh, Jamshoro, payments were made without technically approved estimates, invoices, completion certificates, inspection reports, or measurement records. At the University of Karachi, serious deficiencies were noted including use of general order suppliers, absence of site surveys, non-availability of technical estimates and measurements, lack of comparative rates, missing contractor credentials, and unsupported reimbursement payments. At QUEST, Shaheed Benazirabad, expenditures were made through advances and without work orders, valid invoices, approved estimates. The details are given at Annex-5 of Chapter-30.

Audit is of the view that due to weak financial & administrative controls, repair work of quarters was carried out in un-transparent way, which could result in financial indiscipline & undue financial favor to contractor.

The matter was pointed out to the management during the months of Feb, June and November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends maintaining proper record of repair work besides fixing responsibility on person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-202&312)**

### 30.5.32 Award of work on fake PEC license by manipulating the bidding process - Rs 24.515 million

According to the Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) dated 20.03.2023 for the work "Supply, Installation and Laying of 11 KVA Sub-station and HT/LP Cables for Boys Hostel at MUET", the bidder was required to possess an electrical licence of the Hyderabad Region for execution of the said work.

During the audit of Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, for the Financial Year 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the work was awarded to M/s Afnan Associates, Hyderabad. Examination of the bidding documents revealed that the firm had submitted a Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) electrical license purportedly issued for the Hyderabad Region; however, the license was found to be fake/false as per the PEC website. Despite this, the work was awarded to the firm, and an amount of Rs 24.515 million was paid to the contractor up to FY 2024–25.

The irregular award of work occurred due to inadequate scrutiny and verification of the contractor's credentials at the bid evaluation stage. Failure to authenticate the PEC license through the official website and weak oversight by the procurement committee led to acceptance of false documentation.

Audit is of the view that award of work and subsequent payment to a contractor on the basis of a fake/false PEC electrical license constitutes a serious violation of procurement rules and regulatory requirements. Such lapses reflect weak internal controls and negligence in due diligence, resulting in undue financial benefit to an

ineligible contractor and exposing the institution to financial, legal, and reputational risks.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately review the case and initiate recovery of payments made to the contractor, as per rules.

**(PDP-294/AIR-17)**

### 30.5.33 Doubtful Electric and Other items Work Carried out on Hostels – Rs 20.403 million

According to Para # 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any other loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology, Shaheed Benazirabad for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that electric and allied works amounting to Rs. 20.403 million were executed at hostels through M/s Buraq Engineering Works. However, the execution and payments could not be verified due to serious documentary and procedural deficiencies. Payments were made through Form-24 (First & Final) without mention of work order number, date of commencement, or completion period. No requisition from hostel management, recommendation of site engineer, or technical justification was available. Quoted rates were not attached with bills, and the bills were neither pre-audited nor supported with completion reports. Moreover, supporting vouchers for electrical items and warranty documents were also not obtained. The details are given as under:

Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Name of Work | M/S | W O #/ Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Electrical Work of Repair & Renovation of Boys Hostal Block-C @ QUEST Nawabshah | Buraq Engineering Works | 13/ 20-5-24 | 2,822,872 |

Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Name of Work | M/S | W O #/ Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Construction of Walkways with Fiber Shade from Section-A Boys Hostel at QUEST Nawabshah | Buraq Engineering Works | 14-A/ 20-5-24 | 17,580,308 |
| **Total** | | | | **20,403,180** |

The irregularities occurred due to weak internal controls, poor documentation practices, and failure of the engineering and accounts sections to follow the prescribed procurement and payment procedures. Lack of oversight and verification enabled processing of bills without proper evidence and approvals.

Audit is of the view that the payment of Rs. 20.403 million without work order references, technical verification, supporting documents, and mandatory pre-audit scrutiny reflects serious lapses in financial discipline and contract management. The doubtful nature of the work indicates the possibility of overpayment, incomplete execution, or misappropriation of government funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a detailed technical assessment and physical verification of the executed work be conducted immediately. All missing documents—including work orders, quotations, completion reports, and warranty vouchers should be produced. Responsibility should be fixed for processing payments without due procedure, and recovery may be made if any overpayment or non-execution is established.

**(PDP-299/AIR-32)**

### 30.5.34 Non-Transparent Award of Consultancy Contract-Rs 9.518 million

According to Para # 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 “Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any other loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence”.

During the audit of Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science & Technology (QUEST), Shaheed Benazirabad, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the management published a Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) on 10-07-2023 in three leading newspapers under SPPRA Rule 73 "Request for Proposal (RFP)" for "Hiring of Consultancy Firm for Detailed Construction Supervision of Two (02) New Departments (Software Engineering and Environmental Engineering) at QUEST, Nawabshah," with the last date for submission and opening of bids as 03-08-2023. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Tender No. | Name of Work | NIT Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| T0008 | Hiring of Consulting Firm for detailed Construction Supervision of Two (02) New Departments (Software Engineering and Environmental engineering) At QUEST, Nawabshah | 10-07-2023 | 9.518 |

However, the following serious procedural deviations were noted:

1. Two committee members did not participate in the technical bid opening, thereby compromising transparency of the process.
2. The composition of the bid opening committee was altered at the time of opening of financial bids, which is contrary to prescribed procurement practices.
3. The financial bid was opened on 12-12-2023 instead of the scheduled 03-08-2023, without any documented justification or evidence of bid validity extension from the participating firms.
4. Although four firms participated in the bidding process, the Bid Evaluation Report (BER) declared all firms technically non-responsive. Despite this, the management issued a Letter of Acceptance (LoA) to M/s Zaheeruddin Consultant on 17-01-2024 and awarded the contract on 19-02-2024, in clear violation of the BER findings and SPPRA Rules.

The irregularities occurred due to weak internal controls, non-compliance with SPPRA Rules and undue favour extended to a particular firm without observing transparent procurement procedures.

Audit is of the view that the procurement process suffered from serious procedural lapses and non-compliance with SPPRA Rules. The absence of committee members during bid opening, alteration of the committee composition, failure to adhere to the scheduled bid opening date, and awarding of the contract despite all

firms being declared technically non-responsive reflect weak internal controls, lack of transparency, and possible manipulation of the tendering process.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends responsibility may be fixed on officials involved in the irregular award of contract in violation of SPPRA Rules and the case be referred to the competent authority for inquiry. Moreover, future procurements should strictly adhere to prescribed procedures to ensure transparency and fairness.

**(PDP-311/AIR-14)**

### 30.5.35 Excess payment to contractors over awarded cost Rs 8.115 million

As per Para–11 of General Financial Rules Volume–I, "each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations, both by his own office and by sub-ordinate disbursing officer.

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 8.115 million was paid to contractors in excess over awarded cost. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 33 | Excess payment to contractor over awarded cost | 4.034 |
| 2 | Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology (QUEST) Shaheed Banazirabad | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 01 | Excess payment over the steel rate | 4.081 |
| **Total** | | | | | **8.115** |

Audit is of the view that payment of Rs 8.115 million to contractors in excess of the awarded cost indicates weak financial controls and lack of effective contract management by the management. Making payments beyond the approved contract value without proper authorization and justification is a violation of prescribed rules and procedures. Such irregular payments resulted in undue financial benefit to the

contractors and exposed the institution to financial loss, reflecting negligence in safeguarding public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August and November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management immediately investigate the excess payment and recover the amount of Rs 8.115 million from the concerned contractors under intimation to the competent authority. Payments should strictly be regulated in accordance with the approved contract cost and terms.

**(PDP-247)**

### 30.5.36 Excess payment to Consultant – Rs 3.230 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that M/s Zaheeruddin consultants (Pvt) Ltd was paid excess consultancy fees amounting to Rs3.230 million for Designing, Drawing and Supervision of the Project "Establishment of Khairpur College of Agriculture & Management Sciences, Khairpur Mir's (Constituent College of SAU Tandojam)". Moreover, he was paid consultancy fees amounting to Rs13.635 million till closure of financial year 2023-24, however, he did not prepare following reports:

1. Design & Drawing Phase (as per Clause 6-A-i)
2. Tender documents & Bid Evaluation (as per Clause 6-A-ii)
3. Detailed Supervision (as per Clause 6-A-iii)

Audit is of the view that the excess payment of Rs 3.230 million and non-submission of required reports indicate potential mismanagement of funds and failure to comply with contract terms, undermining the project's financial oversight and accountability. This raises concerns regarding the effective utilization of consultancy services.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a detailed review of the consultancy contract be conducted, and appropriate action be taken to recover the excess payments and ensure compliance with all contractual obligations.

**(PDP- 62/AIR-27)**

### 30.5.37 Excess execution of items of work - Rs 2.432 million

According to Clause 38 of the standard Contract Agreement, the quantities shown in the tender are approximate and no claim shall be entertained for quantities of work executed being 30% more or less than those entered in the tender or estimate.

During the audit of People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that various items of work amounting to Rs 2.432 million were executed over the prescribed limit of 30% over the engineering estimates without justification. The details are given at Annex-6 of Chapter-30.

The excess execution of work beyond the prescribed 30% limit occurred due to weak oversight, lack of adherence to SPPRA/codal procedures, and failure to obtain prior approval from the competent authority. Inadequate project monitoring also contributed to the deviation from approved estimates.

Audit is of the view that executing work items beyond the permissible limit without justification reflects poor financial discipline and non-compliance with procurement and engineering guidelines. This irregularity increases the risk of inflated costs, unauthorized expenditures, and potential favoritism towards contractors.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that the excess execution occurred due to site-required variations in quantities. The total variation of 12.39% remains within the permissible limit of 15% of the tendered cost under SPPRA Rules. The stated position was unsubstantiated with supporting documents. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The management should provide detailed justification and obtain approval from the competent authority for the excess quantities executed. Responsibility for unauthorized excess execution should be fixed to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP- 318/AIR- 22)**

### 30.5.38 Irregular escalation of Project Cost and Issuance of Revised Administrative Approval without CDWP Approval – Rs 1,277 million

According to Planning Commission Manual (PC-I Guidelines, Chapter on Approval of Projects): (1) Projects costing above Rs. 400 million and up to Rs. 12,000 million require approval of the Central Development Working Party (CDWP). (2) Any revision in scope or cost of a project must be submitted through a Revised PC-I for approval by the competent forum before issuance of revised Administrative Approval (AA).

During the audit of Sindh Madarsatul Islam University, Karachi, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the original cost of Rs 1,575.238 million was revised to Rs. 2,852.504 million in 2024, reflecting a substantial increase of Rs 1.277 billion (81%) under the ADP Scheme titled "Development of Sindh Madarsatul Islam (SMIU) Campus at Education City, Malir Karachi (Phase-I). Audit observed that:

- The cost of civil works alone increased by Rs 1.163 billion, nearly double the original allocation
- A new head of escalation charges (Rs. 173.704 million) was introduced, which was not included in the original PC-I, indicating poor planning and unrealistic estimates
- Allocations for core academic components (laboratory equipment, teaching equipment, ICT, and books) were reduced, while expenditure on the Project Management Unit was nearly tripled increase, reflecting poor prioritization
- Most importantly, the Revised Administrative Approval was issued without obtaining mandatory approval of the CDWP / competent forum i.e. Syndicate / Senate.

In the absence of CDWP approval and proper justification, the revision of cost and issuance of Revised AA appear irregular and unjustified**,** reflecting weak project planning and violation of prescribed procedures.

Audit is of the view that substantial upward revision of project cost without obtaining CDWP approval and without adequate justification reflects weak project planning, unrealistic cost estimation, and non-compliance with prescribed approval procedures. This has resulted in irregular escalation of cost, poor prioritization of resources, and diversion of funds away from core academic needs.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025 but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be referred to the Planning Commission/CDWP for post facto approval and regularization, and future project planning should be based on realistic cost estimates with due approvals from the relevant forums. The University should also ensure that academic priorities are not compromised in favor of administrative overheads.

**(PDP-322/AIR-06)**

### 30.5.39 Doubtful and Collusive Payment after four years of Supply of laboratory Equipment-Rs 1.021 million

According to Para # 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any other loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology (QUEST) Shaheed Banazirabad for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the management issued Supply Order No. QUEST/NH/DW/493, dated 09-08-2019, after completion of the tendering process for the Supply of Laboratory Equipment for the Telecommunication Engineering Department at QUEST, Nawabshah. The record revealed that the laboratory equipment was delivered/supplied on 6 November 2019 (financial year 2019–20), whereas payment was made vide Cheque No. 371732–34 on 16 November 2023, after an unjustified delay of four years. No record was available to explain such an extraordinary delay, nor were any documents such as liability statements, acknowledgment of supply, verification reports, or correspondence showing reasons for withholding payment—produced for audit examination.

The abnormal delay in payment occurred due to weak financial management, poor record-keeping, and lack of monitoring of outstanding liabilities. Failure to maintain verification reports and liability records resulted in non-timely settlement of dues.

Audit is of the view that making payment after an unjustified delay of several years without supporting records reflects serious lapses in internal controls and financial discipline. Such delays undermine transparency, expose the institution to legal and financial risks, and violate prescribed procedures.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should ensure timely settlement of verified liabilities and maintain complete records of supplies, verifications, and outstanding payments. A liability monitoring mechanism should be established, responsibility for delays fixed, and internal controls strengthened to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-235/AIR-19)**

### 30.5.40 Irregular expenditure on various repairs – Rs 290.025 million

As per appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every officer should realize \/fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 290.025 million was made on repair of machinery equipment, vehicles, furniture & fixture and hardware & software. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi, | 2024-25 | 37 | Irregular expenditure on various repairs | 280.366 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Jinnah Sindh Medical University, Karachi | 2024-25 | 06 | Irregular expenditure incurred on repair and overhauling of buses | 9.659 |
| **Total** | | | | | **290.025** |

The following observations were noticed:

i. Expenditure was made without inviting the open tender
ii. Advance payment of Rs3.750 million was made to contractor M/S Frontier Motors
iii. estimate for repair & overhauling work was not prepared
iv. Depreciation account and Books value of the item was not maintained.
v. Repair register was not maintained for the repair work. Further the Fixed assets register was also not maintained. Hence the existence of the assts repairs remains doubtful
vi. Requisition from the concerned branches for repair of each item was not available on record and purchase requisition based on the Requisition from the concerned branches was also not available

Audit is of the view that repair expenditures were incurred in violation of prescribed rules due to non-invitation of tenders, absence of estimates and requisitions, and poor record-keeping. Non-maintenance of asset, depreciation, and repair registers rendered the expenditure unverifiable and raised doubts about the existence and actual repair of assets, reflecting weak internal controls and risk of misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025 but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should regularize and justify repair expenditures with proper documentation, approvals, and recovery of unsupported payments. Further, the management should maintain complete asset, depreciation, and repair records, strengthen internal controls, and fix responsibility to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-270)**

### 30.5.41 Unjustified payments to legal consultant – Rs 31.861 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 31.861 million was paid to legal consultant as legal professional fees. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para# | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam | 35 | 2023-24 | Un-justified payment to external advocates | 17.000 |
| 2 | University of Karachi, Karachi | 65 | 2023-24 | Irregular engagement of private legal adviser | 2.599 |
| 3 | Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro | 06 | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | Unjustified payment of legal Professional Fees - | 12.262 |
| **Total** | | | | | **31.861** |

Audit is of the view that the procedure adopted by the management shows a lack of transparency and ineffective administration.

The matter was pointed out to the management during the month of Feb to June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends producing record and justification and fixing the responsibility on the persons at fault.

**(PDP-193 & 304)**

### 30.5.42 Non-vacating of encroachment from University Land

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the university authorities failed to remove the encroachment from the university land by land grabbers. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | University of Sindh, Jamshoro | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 16 | 75,885.00 |
| 02 | Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam | 2024-25 | 16 | - |
| **Total** | | | | **75,885.00** |

Audit is of the view that loss was sustained by university due to encroachment of university land which depicted prevalence of weak internal controls and involvement of university officials could not be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management during the months of February and November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends remedial measures may be taken besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-04&335)**

### 30.5.43 Irregular investment of funds

According to Para 3(b) of notification No.F.4(1)/2002-BR.II Islamabad, the 2nd July, 2003 issued by Government of Pakistan Finance Division (Budget Wing), "The process of selection of bank/(s) should be transparent. Therefore, prior to placing deposits with a bank under this new policy, and in case the total working balances exceed Rs.10 million, the selection of the bank/(s) as well as the terms of 2 deposits will be approved by the concerned Board of Directors/Governing Body on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks".

According to Para (6) of notification No.F.4(1)/2002-BR.II Islamabad, the 2nd July, 2003 issued by Government of Pakistan Finance Division (Budget Wing), Before making any investment under this policy, it would be necessary for public sector entities to set up in-house professional treasury management functions. Specifically, they would need to have an Investment Committee (IC) with defined investment approval authority. Transactions above the approval authority of the IC will be subject to approval of the Board of Directors or an equivalent forum. The IC should be assisted by an Investment Management Unit employing qualified staff with at least 3-5 years of experience of managing investment in debt/equity instruments. However, it will be necessary for public sector enterprises to use the services of professional fund managers approved by SECP.

During the audit of various offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that university management invested funds amounting to Rs 27,867.471 million in different banks without observing the prescribed rules in letter and spirit. The investments were made without approval of the Finance & Planning Committee (FPC), Syndicate, or other competent forums, and the Investment Committee was constituted with a by-name nomination, raising concerns regarding transparency. No approved criteria for selection of banks was available prior to making investments, and outside members did not attend committee meetings. Proposals were not invited from all eligible banks having the prescribed credit rating, and sealed competitive bids including from National Savings were not obtained. Although negotiations were claimed, no minutes of such negotiations were available. Similarly, minutes of meetings reflecting recommendations of the Investment Committee were not produced. Furthermore, instead of approaching head offices of scheduled banks to secure the best available rates, management contacted only selective branches, which limited competition and may have affected the potential return on investments. The details are given at Annex-sss7 of Chapter-30.

Audit is of the view that the investment process suffered from serious procedural and governance lapses, including absence of approvals from competent forums, arbitrary committee composition, and non-existence of approved criteria for bank selection. Mandatory requirements such as competitive bidding, solicitation of proposals from all eligible banks, and proper documentation of negotiations and minutes were not observed. Selective engagement with a few bank branches instead of approaching head offices curtailed competition and limited the possibility of achieving optimum returns. These deficiencies reflect weak internal controls, lack of transparency, and a high risk of favoritism and financial inefficiency.

The matter was reported to the management during February to June, 2025. The DAC meeting held on 08.09.2025. The management stated vide Sr # 03 of AIR Para # 15 that the funds were invested across three commercial banks strictly to secure the most competitive returns and were duly approved by the Treasury Committee. Following the clarifications, DAC directed to provide record for verification. Further, the management stated vide Sr # 03 of AIR Para # 16 that funds were invested three commercial banks enabling them to secure the most competitive returns and the same were duly approved by the Treasury committee followed by a approved competitive process. The DAC directed to provide the record for verification.

Audit recommends management to ensure that all investments are made with prior approval of the competent forums, through a properly constituted committee, and on the basis of approved criteria and competitive bidding. Proper documentation of negotiations and minutes should be maintained, and all eligible banks should be approached to ensure transparency, maximize returns, and avoid favoritism. Further, responsibility should be fixed on person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-183 & 236)**

### 30.5.44 Unjustified variations in opening/closing balance of final accounts & trial balance

As per APPM Section 2.3.2.3 regarding Completeness of information in the account's states, "the information in the accounts and the supporting subsidiary records shall be a complete representation of all past transactions that have occurred during the reporting period"

As per Generally-accepted Management Practices, the Management is required to produce the financial statements of the accounts with management assertions that the financial statements are valid, complete in all material respects, comply consistently with the principles and policies of the government and the same are not over- or under-stated and present proper and fair picture in all respects of presentation.

During the audit of People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that variations of Rs 7,198.026 million were found in opening and closing balances in final accounts versus actuals and also in trial balance which needs to be justified. The details are given as under;

(Rs in Million)

| Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Variation Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 15 | Unjustified variation in Opening / Closing balance of final accounts | 5,066.634 |
| | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 39 | Unjustified variation in trial balances | 2,131.392 |
| **Total** | | | | **7,198.026** |

Audit is of the view that the unexplained variations of Rs. 7,198.026 million between opening and closing balances in the final accounts, actual records, and the trial balance indicate serious weaknesses in financial reporting and reconciliation processes. Such discrepancies reflect negligence by management in maintaining accurate books of accounts and undermine the reliability of financial statements.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that the discrepancy between the Final Accounts and actual bank balances arose because Final Accounts only included non-restricted University funds. Restricted funds such as Security Deposits, Scholarships, Employee-related funds, and Endowment Funds were excluded, causing the reported bank balances to differ from actual bank book balances. The stated position remained unsubstantiated without supporting documents. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management immediately reconcile the opening and closing balances with actual records and the trial balance, identify the reasons for the variation of Rs 7,198.026 million, and rectify the accounts accordingly. Responsibility should be fixed for the lapse, and effective internal controls and periodic reconciliations should be ensured to prevent recurrence and safeguard the accuracy of financial reporting.

**(PDP-256)**

### 30.5.45 Non-creation of Endowment Fund by the Universities

According to Guidelines prescribed by the Sindh Higher Education Commission "10% of the allocated grant needs to be diverted towards Endowment Fund of the university in case, university don't have endowment fund, then this fund needs to be created and rules for operation and management of the endowment fund must be got approved from the governing body {Syndicate/Senate, BOG}

During the audit of Sindh Higher Education Commission (SHEC), Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a grant-in-aid of Rs 33,395.000 million was released to various public sector universities. However, no steps were taken by these institutions (only main campuses) to create or contribute to an endowment fund as per prescribed policy which comes to Rs.3,339.500 million. Despite clear directives, no compliance or progress report was provided to audit, nor were any rules or governance frameworks presented for verification. The details are given as under:

(Rs. In Million)

| Financial Year | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 2024-25 | Grant-in-Aid to Public Sector Universities | 33,395.000 |
| | 10% (Endowment fund) | 3,339.500 |

The non-creation of endowment funds occurred due to lack of enforcement of the prescribed policy, weak oversight by the funding authority, and absence of accountability mechanisms.

Audit is of the view that release of grant-in-aid to public sector universities without ensuring creation or contribution to endowment funds, as required under the prescribed policy, reflects weak governance and ineffective financial oversight. It also indicates a lack of oversight on the part of SHEC and poor internal controls within universities.

The matter was pointed out to the management in the month of Oct, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately enforce compliance with the endowment fund policy and require all concerned universities to create and contribute the prescribed share to endowment funds. Further, responsibility for non-compliance should be fixed, and monitoring mechanisms should be strengthened to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP- 257/AIR-18)**

### 30.5.46 Doubtful maintenance of the receipt account without adequate record

According to Rule-23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud

or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence."

During the audit of NED University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi, for the financial year 2023–24, it was observed that the University management maintained an inadequate receipts account amounting to Rs 2,861.436 million without proper documentation or records sufficient to verify the accuracy of the figures reflected therein. The supporting evidence necessary to reconcile these figures with corresponding bank accounts was also not available.

The department reported income from canteen rentals; however, no details were available regarding the number of operational canteens, tendering processes, or relevant award documentation. Similarly, the department reported profits from bank accounts, but failed to provide investment details, approval documents, applicable market rates, investment rates offered by the different banks in accordance with bank ratings. Income from entry test fees was noted, but records pertaining to tests conducted through third-party testing services were also missing. Furthermore, no break-up of university laboratories or the income generated from them was provided.

The University reportedly operates 54 bank accounts, the majority of which are savings accounts. However, no record was available to determine applicable investment rates, or the amount of profit earned from these accounts. In view of the above, the completeness, accuracy, and transparency of the University's income records could not be verified.

Audit is of the view that in the absence of adequate documentation, adherence to prescribed rules, and application of proper accounting policies, the University's income account was not fairly maintained and requires detailed verification.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 16-10-2025, wherein the management stated that all entry test receipts and related incomes were properly recorded in the annual accounts and consolidated balance sheet, supported by deposit slips and reconciled with bank statements. A commercial audit by a chartered firm duly verified and certified all receipts, investments, and expenditures, which were approved by the Syndicate and Senate. The reported amount falls under "Other Income" in the accounts. No supporting documents were provided to substantiate the stated position. DAC directed the management to produce record for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives

**(PDP-91/AIR-09)**

### 30.5.47 Non-diversified investment contrary to prudent financial management principles

As per point 04 of the office memorandum issued vide No.F.4(1)/2002-BR.II Islamabad, the 2nd July, 2003, issued by Finance Division states the instructions for investing surplus working balances 'For Investment in Non-Government securities, check that the investment of surplus funds in the non-Government securities/TFCs/Shares does not exceed 20% of the total funds under management. The above condition is not applicable on public sector enterprises/autonomous bodies that have statutory restrictions on their investing in non-Government securities'

During the audit on the accounts of Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences (LUMHS), Jamshoro for the Financial Year 2024–25, it was observed that an amount of Rs. 2,500.00 million was invested in a term deposit with Allied Bank. The investment decision was made despite the fact that Bank Islami and Allied Bank both offered identical profit rates of 10.5% for a six (06) month term deposit. To mitigate the risk associated with investing large amounts in a single financial institution, a prudent approach would have been to diversify the investment by allocating funds to both banks offering the same rate. Instead, 100% of the surplus funds were placed with a single bank (Allied Bank), thereby, increasing the exposure and potential financial risk in case of default or adverse financial developments affecting that particular bank. This action contradicts the principles of risk diversification in the financial management.

Audit is of the view that this increased risk exposure due to lack of diversification and loss of public trust in handling of funds in case of any adverse development involving the invested institution.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the inquiry in the matter and to adopt a policy of risk diversification in its investment strategies. In future, investments may be distributed among eligible banks to minimize institutional risk and align with the spirit of Finance Division guidelines.

**(PDP-260/AIR-04)**

### 30.5.48 Non-investment of funds - Rs 1,965.894 million

According to 3 (b) of OM No. F.4(1)/2002-BR-II dated 2-7-2003 of Finance Division, Govt. of Pakistan that the process of selection of bank/(s) should be transparent. In case the total working balances exceed Rs.10 million, the selection of the bank/(s) as well as the terms of deposits will be approved by the concerned Board of Directors/Governing Body on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks. Also read with Para 06 stating that public sector entities would need to have an Investment Committees (IC) with defined investment approval authority. Transactions above the approval authority of the IC will be subject to approval of the Board of Directors or equivalent forum."

During the audit of People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad for the financial year 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that funds amounting to Rs 1,965.894 million were not invested by the universities.

Audit is of the view that non-investment of funds amounting to Rs 2,058.013 million by the universities reflects inefficient financial management and non-utilization of available resources in an economical and prudent manner. By keeping substantial funds idle instead of investing them in permissible financial instruments, the universities failed to generate potential income and returns.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025. The management stated that to ensure liquidity and stable returns, funds were kept in PLS accounts, earning Rs. 361.886 million profit at an approximate 18.5% annualized return, which management argues was prudent and financially beneficial. No documentary evidence were provided for audit verification. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the universities may immediately formulate and implement a prudent investment strategy in accordance with applicable rules, regulations, and government instructions. Further, responsibility for non-investment should be fixed, and measures should be taken to prevent recurrence in future.

**(PDP-237/AIR-09)**

### 30.5.49 Unauthorized/doubtful Cash withdrawal – Rs 1,015.639 million

According to the safety measures of Sindh Government vide Letter No. S.S.FD/85/7058 dated 13-13 January 1986 Para#(1) "No Cash transaction will be

made except from petty cash imprest, as per rules and all transactions i.e income/expenditure, should be made through crossed cheques" (ii)The cheque book will remain in the custody of the accounts officer. Cheques should invariably be "crossed" before issued. (iii)All receipts i.e. Cheque/Pay order/Cash etc. received up-to 12.00 should immediately be deposited with the banks.

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 1,015.639 million was drawn from the bank account through cash withdrawal, instead of cross cheque in violation of above rule. Details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam | 2023-24 | 19 | 76.141 |
| 2 | NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi | 2023-24 | 06 | 816.592 |
| 3 | University of Karachi | 2023-24 | 29 | 14.220 |
| 4 | Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology (QUEST) Shaheed Banazirabad | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 17 | 104.723 |
| 5 | Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 12 | 3.963 |
| **Total** | | | | **1,015.639** |

Audit is of the view that the withdrawal of such funds/amount from above accounts was violation of financial rules and is a serious weakness of internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management during February, June and November, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matter besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP-180&240)**

### 30.5.50 Non-achievement of PC-I targets for Federal Funded PSDP Scheme – Rs 992.045 million

As per the re-revised PC-I of the PSDP project, "Strengthening and Development of Jinnah Sindh University, Karachi", component-wise yearly targets were fixed, including the duration of thirty-six months as completion of schemes.

During the audit of the office of the Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU), Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the PSDP project "Strengthening & Development of Jinnah Sindh Medical University, Karachi" amounting to Rs 992.045 million as approved in HEC P&D vide dated. 22nd July 2020 & the duration of completion of scheme was 36 months. As per PC-I the component-wise yearly targets were fixed, but as per the Progress Report for the financial year 2024-25, the same targets were not/less achieved (details given in table below), which needs to be justified. Furthermore, year-wise component-wise Physical & financial progress percentage was not recorded. The details are given at Annex-8 of Chapter-30.

The shortfall in achieving component-wise targets occurred due to weak project planning, inadequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and ineffective coordination between the executing agency and oversight authorities.

Audit is of the view that failure to achieve the component-wise yearly targets of the PSDP project, as fixed in the PC-I, along with non-recording of year-wise physical and financial progress, reflects weak project management and ineffective monitoring. Non-achievement of targets without proper justification undermines project objectives, causes delays, and results in inefficient utilization of public funds, thereby violating prescribed planning and reporting requirements.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately justify the shortfall in achievement of component-wise targets and update complete year-wise physical and financial progress records in accordance with PC-I provisions.

**(PDP-263/AIR-23)**

### 30.5.51 Irregular expenditure without codal formalities - Rs 509.033 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of the various offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 509.033 million was incurred on account of procurement of assets and various works. However, entire expenditure was irregular / un-justified on the basis of various violations. The details are given at Annex-9 of Chapter-30.

Audit is of the view that expenditure incurred on the procurement of assets and various works was irregular and unjustified due to multiple violations of applicable rules, procedures, and contractual requirements. The non-observance of codal formalities, lack of transparency and competition, and inadequate documentation reflect weak procurement planning and ineffective internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management during the months of February and August, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately review all procurements and payments to determine their legality, justification, and compliance with applicable rules. Irregular expenditures should be referred to the competent authority for regularization or recovery, as warranted under the rules. Furthermore, responsibility for the identified violations should be fixed, and appropriate disciplinary action should be taken to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-37&226)**

### 30.5.52 Unjustified decrease in receipt in subsequent financial years - Rs 373.321 million

According to Rule 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, the Departmental Controlling Officer should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into treasury.

During the audit of People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, while conducting critical analysis of the final accounts, it was observed that a substantial decrease about 70% of Rs 373.321 million in various fees in subsequent financial years was made instead of to be increased. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Description of fees | Financial year 2023-24 | Financial year 2024-25 | Decrease Amount | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Admission fees undergraduate | 48.182 | 14.816 | 33.366 | 69.25 |
| 2 | Tuition fees self-support scheme (UDP) | 443.519 | 124.64 | 318.879 | 71.9 |
| 3 | Tuition fees self-finance (UAEP) | 83.661 | 62.585 | 21.076 | 25.19 |
| **Total** | | **575.362** | **202.041** | **373.321** | |

The significant decline of about 70% in fees revenue appears to be due to weak financial planning, ineffective monitoring of revenue streams, and absence of a structured mechanism to analyze year-wise fee trends.

Audit is of the view that the sharp reduction in fee revenue without any documented justification indicates serious deficiencies in financial controls and revenue management. Such a decline not only affects the financial sustainability of the institution but also reflects inadequate oversight by the management over fee assessment, collection, and reconciliation processes.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that the fee receipts cited in the audit para do not fully match the Final Accounts of the respective financial years. The same are available for audit verification. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that University should conduct a detailed analysis to identify the exact reasons for the sharp drop in fee revenue and take corrective measures accordingly. Management should also establish a robust monitoring system to ensure accurate forecasting, timely collection, and proper documentation of all fee-related transactions.

**(PDP- 269/AIR- 19)**

### 30.5.53 Loss to University by operating enterprises in deficits - Rs 252.97 million

According to Rule 4(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money; (ii) Money borrowed on the security of allocated revenues shall be expended on those objects only for which money is borrowed; (iii) No authority shall exercise its powers of

sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage.

During the audit of Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that, as per the Budget Book of 2024-25, the following enterprises have been running at a significant deficit amounting to 252.97 million and substantial deficit raises concerns about the financial sustainability of these enterprises and their ability to cover operational costs without further financial support. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Enterprise | Total Income | Total Operating Cost | Deficits/Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DOW RIVA Water | 78.170 | 185.150 | 106.980 |
| 2 | DOW Institute of Advanced Biological & Animal Research | 0.520 | 146.520 | 145.990 |
| **Total** | | **78.690** | **331.670** | **252.970** |

Audit is of the view that these enterprises have been incurring large expenditures since their inception. Despite this, the management has not yet formulated a policy for generating maximum revenue to support the University, and the enterprises continue to operate at a loss. The huge expenditure on operating expenses remains unjustified without clear plans for cost control or profitability.

The irregularity was already pointed out during the previous years; however, the university management did not take adequate measures to recover the losses and to formulate strategies for sale of water in order to get revenue generated from the enterprise.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that current financial losses are transitional due to limited external sales and that operations are expected to stabilize and improve once legal formalities are completed. Future projections and pending registrations do not mitigate existing financial losses, which require documented sustainability planning and financial oversight. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management may conduct a comprehensive financial analysis to assess the viability of these enterprises and formulate strategies to reduce operational deficits.

**(PDP-271/AIR-01)**

### 30.5.54 Persistent deficits and Operational sustainability - Rs 220.151 million

According to Rule 88 of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that, Dow Riva water and Dow Institute of advanced Biological & Animal Research (DIBAR) enterprises of Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi have been running at a significant deficit. Besides, diagnostic laboratory of Sindh Medical University (JSMU), Karachi has also been operating at significant deficit amounting to Rs220.151 million. This substantial deficit raises concerns about the financial sustainability of these enterprises and diagnostic laboratory and their ability to cover operational costs without further financial support. Furthermore, reports related to the financial performance, market positioning, and future projections of these enterprises were not furnished to the audit. The details are given as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi | 33 | 2023-24 | 198.139 |
| 2 | Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU), Karachi | 13 | 2023-24 | 22.012 |
| **Total** | | | | **220.151** |

Audit is of the view that above enterprises and laboratory are operating at due to absence of clear strategy and ineffective cost management.

The matter was reported to the management during February to June, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 08.09.2025, wherein management stated that Dow Riva and the Dow Institute for Advanced Biological & Animal Research (DIABAR) operate under the Dow Institute of Life Sciences Foundation (registered under Section 42) and are in the process of obtaining GST registration. It was explained that external sales were temporarily restricted due to non-availability of GST registration, which contributed to reported losses; however, with GST compliance, sales are expected to improve. The DAC directed management to provide the record for verification.

Subsequently, in the DAC meeting held on 22.09.2025, management clarified that JSMU Diagnostic Lab recorded total sales of Rs. 90.590 million on an accrual basis, whereas the audit figure of Rs. 79.830 million reflected only cash-based sales. It was further stated that the lab provides subsidized services and that staff salaries are

funded by the University rather than lab income. Management acknowledged the deficit but claimed operational sustainability, citing a surplus of Rs. 20.850 million in FY 2024-25. Accordingly, the DAC directed that the para be settled subject to verification of record.

Audit recommends compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-198)**

### 30.5.55 Wasteful expenditure on establishment of SIREN program – Rs 100.697 million

As per Rule '1' Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "Every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence."

During the audit of International Center for Chemistry and Biological Sciences (ICCBS), Karachi, for the financial year (s) 2022-23 and 2023-24, while reviewing the expenditure of Project: SIREN (Sindh Innovation, Research and Education Network), it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 100.697 million incurred on SIREN Project so far. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Scheme | Financial Years | Allocation | Release | Utilization |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIREN | 2018 to 2024 | 191.900 | 102.990 | 100.697 |

Following observations were noticed:

i. The project, approved in November 2018 with a three-year timeline, was supposed to be completed by 2021, but only 52% of funds have been utilized till yet.
ii. Excess expenditure of 118.99% was incurred on video conferencing equipment without revising PC-I.
iii. No third-party monitoring was conducted despite significant fund utilization.
iv. Only 104 workshops, lectures, webinars, and courses were conducted since 2022.
v. Vendor testing reports indicate that most installed IT equipment was not functioning properly, suggesting a lack of interest from universities or pre-existing similar facilities.

Audit is of the view that the scheme has not delivered the desired objectives after lapse of considerable time. This has not only wasted government resources but also deprived the public of development. Management has grossly failed in this project, while spending a mammoth of an amount with no productive output.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 16-10-2025 wherein the management replied that the project, approved on October 5, 2018, faced major delays due to late fund releases only Rs 102.990 million received so far against the amount needed, which hindered timely completion of key activities. The approved PC-I allocated Rs. 81 million for video conferencing facilities, of which Rs 80.698 million has been utilized, staying within the approved budget. A revised PC-I was processed and approved in the pre-PDWP meeting on August 9, 2023.

No TPM funds were received from the Sindh Finance Department, despite administrative approval. Audit remarks on conducting only 104 lectures are incorrect; over 3,500 lectures, seminars, and workshops have been held since project inception, with over 1,000 during 2022–2024. Despite financial constraints, the SIREN team has maintained operations and finalized the 2025 academic calendar.

All partner universities are equipped with video conferencing systems, managed by resident engineers, with regular technical checks and growing engagement from remote sites. Minor issues due to internet/electricity are being managed effectively. The DAC directed to get revised PC-I.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-108/AIR-28)**

### 30.5.56 Non-compliance with allocated budget for Larkana Campus - Rs 100.000 million

According to Sindh Higher Education Commission (SHEC) letter No. AD(Finance)SHEC/B.A/2-20/2023-24/259 dated 08-08-2023, Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science & Technology (QUEST), Shaheed Benazirabad, was allocated a total Grant-in-Aid of Rs 1,026.000 million for the financial year 2023-24, which includes Rs 100.000 million earmarked for the Larkana Campus.

During the audit of Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science & Technology (QUEST), Shaheed Benazirabad, for the financial years 2023-24 and

2024-25, it was observed that the Sindh Higher Education Commission (SHEC), vide letter No. AD(Finance)SHEC/B.A/2-20/2023-24/259 dated 08-08-2023, allocated a total Grant-in-Aid of Rs 1,026.000 million to QUEST, out of which Rs 100.000 million was earmarked specifically for the Larkana Campus.

The irregularity occurred due to weak financial controls, non-segregation of campus-wise accounts, and failure of the finance wing to maintain and produce relevant documentation to substantiate the utilization of funds allocated for the Larkana Campus.

Audit is of the view that management's failure to maintain and produce records or acknowledgment for Rs 100.000 million allocated for the Larkana Campus reflects gross negligence and non-compliance with Sindh HEC funding guidelines.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management should immediately produce utilization statements/report of Larkana Campus besides taking remedial measures.

**(PDP- 310/AIR- 09)**

### 30.5.57 Financial Loss to University – Rs 80.532 million

According to Para 40-B Appendix 18-A (1) of SFR volume-I "Means should be advised to ensure that every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will be also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence."

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the university sustained a loss amounting to Rs 80.532 million. The details are given at Annex-10 of Chapter-30.

Audit is of the view that these losses led to an undue financial burden on the university

The matter was pointed out to the management in the month of February, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-162)**

### 30.5.58 Unjustified realization of Examination and Certificate Fees without supporting details - Rs 69.734 million

As per Rule 41 (a) of Sindh Financial Rules, "The Department Controlling Officers should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demand and that they are paid into the Treasury."

During the audit of Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science & Technology (QUEST), Shaheed Benazirabad, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the Examination Branch produced only a consolidated summary showing realization of fees on account of examinations and issuance of related certificates amounting to Rs 69.734 million. However, detailed records such as individual challans, student-wise fee registers, and verification statements were not produced for audit scrutiny. In the absence of supporting documents, the accuracy, completeness, and authenticity of the reported amount could not be independently verified.

The non-production of detailed records occurred due to weak record-keeping practices, absence of a proper reconciliation mechanism, and inadequate oversight by the Examination Branch.

Audit is of the view that production of only a consolidated summary without supporting documents such as individual challans, student-wise fee registers, and verification statements reflects weak internal controls. In the absence of detailed records, the reported realization of examination and certificate fees remains unverifiable, raising concerns regarding accuracy, completeness, and transparency of revenue reporting.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Examination Branch may immediately produce the requisite supporting documents for audit scrutiny, strengthen record-keeping systems, and fix responsibility for the lapse to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-280/AIR-23)**

### 30.5.59 Non-Deposit of Pension Contribution into Government Treasury by the University Rs 60.150 million

According to the Establishment Code of Pakistan, Volume-I, under Section 6 of Chapter X (Pension and Gratuity), it is clearly stipulated that all contributions towards pension must be credited to the government account in a timely manner. Further, the Public Finance Management Act 2019 and the Treasury Rules of the Government of Pakistan mandate that all receipts, including recoveries and contributions, shall be deposited promptly into the designated government accounts.

During the audit on the accounts of Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences (LUMHS), Jamshoro for the Financial Year 2024–25, it was observed that pension contributions of Sindh Government employees working in university, amounting to Rs. 60.150 million were not deposited into the Government Treasury as required under the relevant rules and regulations.

The non-deposit of pension contributions occurred due to weak financial management, lack of monitoring of statutory deductions, and non-compliance with applicable rules governing pension contributions of Sindh Government employees.

Audit is of the view that failure to deposit pension contributions of Sindh Government employees into the Government Treasury constitutes a serious violation of relevant rules and regulations. Such non-deposit reflects weak internal controls and exposes the institution to financial, legal, and accountability risks, besides causing loss to the Government exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management may immediately deposit the outstanding pension contributions into the Government Treasury along with any applicable surcharges. A reconciliation of pension deductions should be carried out, statutory compliance strengthened, and responsibility fixed for the lapse to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP- 281/AIR-08)**

### 30.5.60 Non-adjustment of Advances payment - Rs 53.306 million

According to Para–668 of Federal Treasury Rules, advances granted under special orders of the competent authority to officers/officials for Departmental or allied purposes may be drawn on the responsibility and receipt of the officers for whom they are sanctioned subject to adjustment by submission of detailed account supported by vouchers or by refund as may be necessary.

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission, for the financial year (s) 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that advances amounting to Rs 53.306 million were paid to employees for incurring expenditure instead of being paid directly to vendors, and no adjustment of these advances was made. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jinnah Sindh Medical University, Karachi | 2024-25 | 04 | 4.376 |
| | | | 25 | 16.279 |
| 2 | Sindh Agriculture University, TandoJam, | 2024-25 | 15 | 0.718 |
| 3 | Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology (QUEST) Shaheed Banazirabad | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 11 | 31.933 |
| **Total** | | | | **53.306** |

Advances were paid due to weak financial controls, non-observance of prescribed payment procedures, and lack of monitoring for timely adjustment of advances.

Audit is of the view that payment of advances to employees instead of vendors, without subsequent adjustment, reflects weak internal controls and violates financial rules, resulting in risk of misappropriation and loss of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management may immediately adjust or recover outstanding advances, ensure payments are made directly to vendors as per rules, strengthen monitoring of advances, and fix responsibility to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP- 283)**

### 30.5.61 Unauthorized grant of multiple loans at a time to employees – Rs 33.436 million

As per Appendix-II of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I and appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other Government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of University of Sindh, Jamshoro for the financial year (s) 2022-23 and 2023-24, while reviewing list of staff who drew loans, it was noticed that 3 to 4 loans amounting to Rs33.436 million were allowed to employees on same times without mentioning criteria/rules and recovery procedure & approval form competent authority, hence allowing 3 to 4 loans at a time to employees resulted undue burden over university funds.

Audit is of the view that due to poor financial controls, 4 to 6 loans were allowed to employees simultaneously without set rules/procedures which resulted in an undue financial burden over university.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit seeks justification in the matter.

**(PDP-07/AIR-33)**

### 30.5.62 Non-Operationalization of Shopping Center –Rs 32.350 million

According to Rule 4(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money; (ii) Money borrowed on the security of allocated revenues shall be expended on those objects only for which money is borrowed; (iii) No authority shall exercise its powers of

sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage.

During the audit of the Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science & Technology (QUEST), Shaheed Benazirabad, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that a building for shopping centre was recently constructed within the university premises with the objective of generating revenue through allotment of shops and commercial utilization. However, a written statement revealed that the Shopping centre has not been handed over to any occupant as of the period under audit. Moreover, upon physical verification, the structure was found unmaintained, surrounded by overgrown wild vegetation and showing early signs of deterioration due to lack of upkeep and utilization.

The non-occupation of the facility indicates ineffective planning and delayed operationalization of a potentially revenue-generating asset. Further, completion certificate or PC-IV of the work was not prepared and allotment policy was not formulated. The irregularity occurred due to weak administrative oversight, absence of a post-completion utilization plan and lack of coordination between the Works & Services Section and the Estate Management Wing of the University.

The failure to operationalize and maintain the newly constructed Shopping Center building reflects inefficient asset management and wasteful expenditure of public funds. The neglect of upkeep has not only deprived the University of Potential Revenue but also risks the structural deterioration of a newly completed facility, thereby undermining the intended financial and institutional benefits.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommended that the management prepare and implement a transparent utilization plan for the Shopping Center, ensure its maintenance and security, produce completion and approval documents for audit verification and fix responsibility for delays in its handover and use.

**(PDP-290/AIR-13)**

### 30.5.63 Doubtful purchases, Repairs and Auction of Fixed Assets – Rs 30.366 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that unapproved annual accounts provided to audit shows that a total of Rs. 30.366 million was spent/obtained on the purchase, repair, and auction of fixed assets. However, despite a requisition for records issued on 24-01-2025, followed by Reminder No. 1 on 11-02-2025 and a letter from DG Audit Sindh dated 12-02-2025, the necessary documentation, including dead stock registers, fixed asset tagging, and the fixed asset register prepared by M/s Dawood Saif & Co. for Rs. 1.800 million during the financial year 2022-23, as well as vehicle tagging by M/s Asktech Pvt Ltd for Rs. 0.180 million during the current financial year 2024-25, were not provided. As a result, the purchases of new assets, repairs of existing assets, and disposal of old assets could not be verified due to the absence of these crucial records.

The audit is of the view that in absence of essential records hinders the verification of asset transactions, leading to a lack of assurance regarding the accuracy and legitimacy of the reported purchases, repairs, and disposals. This compromises the integrity of financial reporting and internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The audit recommends that responsibility be fixed for the failure to produce the required records, and that responsible individuals or departments ensure the prompt preparation and submission of all relevant documentation. Strict measures may be implemented to ensure compliance with record-keeping requirements and to hold accountable those responsible for non-compliance.

**(PDP-49/AIR -02)**

### 30.5.64 Loss due to imprudent investment – Rs 15.952 million

According to Finance Division's Office Memorandum No.F.4(1)/2002-BR.II dated 2nd July 2003, surplus working balances of public organizations are required to be invested in accordance with prescribed instructions, which include: (i) deposits must be placed only in banks/financial institutions holding a minimum credit rating of "A" by authorized rating agencies, (ii) in case of working balances exceeding Rs 10 million, competitive bids must be obtained from at least three independent banks, (iii) working balance limits must be approved by the administrative ministry in consultation with Finance Division, and (iv) investments must be made on the date of maturity to avoid idle funds and financial loss.

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the Financial Year 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that funds amounting to Rs 15.953 million were not re-invested promptly in the same bank after maturity and were instead invested after a lapse of several days. This delay resulted in a loss of potential earnings. Furthermore, investments were also made in TDRs with the National Bank of Pakistan at profit rates lower than KIBOR without proper justification. The details are given as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 38 | Loss due to imprudent investment | 5.414 |
| 2 | Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi, | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 10 | Loss due to non-observance of KIBOR Benchmark in University Investments | 10.538 |
| **Total** | | | | | **15.952** |

Audit is of the view that delayed re-investment of matured funds and placement of deposits at profit rates lower than the prevailing benchmark (KIBOR) reflect inefficient treasury management and weak financial planning. Failure to ensure timely reinvestment and competitive profit rates deprived the institution of potential income and indicates non-compliance with the principles of economy and prudence in financial management.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should also formulate and enforce a clear investment policy, strengthen monitoring of maturity schedules, and fix responsibility for lapses to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-241)**

### 30.5.65 Undue favor to contractors due to letting-out shops / canteens without competitive process – Rs 12.229 million

As per Rule 4 of SPPRA 2010, Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical.

During the audit of University of Karachi, Karachi for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that Rs 12.229 million were received in favor of shops/canteen which were let out to different persons on very small monthly rent without adopting competitive process.

Audit is of the view that due to non-adoption of a competitive process for letting out shops/canteen, the university sustained loss.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of April, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 08-09-2025, wherein the management informed the DAC that repeated attempts to revise shop and canteen rents, including tendering, were obstructed by protests and political pressure, and that subsidized services require nominal rents to keep food affordable for students. Rent rates were revised in 2017 but later reduced due to tenant protests, with a new revision in 2023. The reply is not tenable as no competitive process was adopted for renting out, nor was evidence provided in support of the claim. The DAC directed management to produce records for audit verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-23/AIR-48)**

### 30.5.66 Loss to government due to late roll-over of capital amount of endowment fund - Rs 11.626 million

As per Rule 41 (a) of Sindh Financial Rules, “The Department Controlling Officers should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demand and that they are paid into the Treasury.”

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, TandoJam, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the Endowment Fund amounting to Rs 11.626 million, maintained by the Sindh Agriculture University, was not rolled over or reinvested in a timely manner upon maturity. The amount remained idle in the bank account for a considerable period, resulting in loss of potential profit/markup to the government.

The loss of potential profit occurred due to weak treasury management, absence of an effective investment policy, and lack of monitoring of maturity schedules for endowment funds.

Audit is of the view that failure to timely roll over or reinvest the endowment fund reflects inefficient financial management and non-observance of prudent investment practices. Keeping funds idle deprived the government of potential profit/markup and indicates weak internal controls over fund management.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should ensure timely rollover or reinvestment of endowment funds upon maturity in approved instruments to maximize returns. An effective investment policy and monitoring mechanism should be established, maturity schedules strictly followed, and responsibility fixed for the lapse to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-305/AIR-04)**

### 30.5.67 Variation in Utilization Report and Bank Statement of Development Scheme - Rs 11.508 million

As per APPM Section 2.3.2.3 regarding Completeness of information in the account's states, "the information in the accounts and the supporting subsidiary records shall be a complete representation of all past transactions that have occurred during the reporting period"

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, TandoJam, for the financial year 2024-25, it was revealed during scrutiny of the record of the development scheme "Establishment of Kamyab Jawan Judo Academy," that the figures of expenditure/utilization reported by the department in the Utilization Report did not

reconcile with the corresponding transactions reflected in the Bank Statement of the project account, therefore variation of Rs 11.508 million was reflected.

The variation indicates that either the expenditure was overstated/understated in the utilization report or certain transactions were not properly recorded in the books of accounts. This discrepancy raises concerns about the accuracy and reliability of financial reporting related to the scheme. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of scheme | Total expenditure as per utilization report | Total debit as per bank statement during the period under audit | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment of Kamyab Jawan Judo Academy | 13.575 | 25.083 | 11.508 |
| **Total** | | | **11.508** |

Audit is of the view that due to non-reconciliation of bank account with books of accounts and improper maintenance of project financial records, the chances of misappropriation cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department should conduct immediate reconciliation between the utilization report and bank statement, any differences must be investigated and rectified in the accounts besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) on fault.

**(PDP-306/AIR-07)**

### 30.5.68 Non-Utilization / Sale of Balance Stock of Agriculture Crop – Rs 11.506 million

As per Rule 41 (a) of Sindh Financial Rules, "The Department Controlling Officers should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demand and that they are paid into the Treasury."

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, TandoJam, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a considerable quantity of agricultural crop produced by the Seed Production and Development Center of the University remained unsold and unutilized at the close of the season/year. The management neither utilized

the stock for institutional purposes nor initiated the sale process through open competition. As a result, crop stock amounting to Rs 11.506 million was lying idle and deteriorating in quality. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of crop | Balance Quantity | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wheat Seed bags | 978 | 8,000 | 7.824 |
| 2 | wheat remains | 328.75 mds | 3,000 | 0.986 |
| 3 | Mustard bags | 1296 | 1,000 | 1.296 |
| 4 | Mustrad remains | 26 mds | 4,000 | 1.400 |
| **Total** | | | | **11.506** |

The idle and deteriorating crop stock resulted from weak planning, absence of a timely disposal strategy, and lack of monitoring by the management. Failure to assess utilization needs and initiate sale through open competition led to accumulation of unsold stock.

Audit is of the view that non-utilization and non-disposal of agricultural produce reflects inefficient resource management and weak internal controls. Allowing crop stock to remain idle and deteriorate in quality caused avoidable financial loss to the institution and indicates non-prudent handling of public assets.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately assess the condition of the existing crop stock and dispose of it through a transparent and competitive process. A clear policy for timely utilization or sale of agricultural produce should be formulated, regular monitoring introduced, and responsibility fixed for the lapse to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-307/AIR-03)**

### 30.5.69 Loss to the university due to payment of interest on unjustified creation of liability – Rs 10.294 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the

extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

As per Rule 134 of Sindh Budget Manual, "all charges must be paid and drawn at once and under no circumstances they may be allowed to stand over to be paid from the grants of another year".

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the university created an unjustified liability by obtaining an overdraft from HBL and paying interest of Rs10.294 million, despite having receivables amounting to Rs243.754 million, including Rs239.996 million from ZABAC, which is now affiliated with the University of Larkano. The overdraft could have been avoided by recovering these receivables.

Additionally, the university has accumulated liabilities exceeding Rs 800.00 million since 2016-17. These liabilities could have been avoided by better management of university assets, such as land, business outlets (shops, canteens, etc.), recovering outstanding charges, transferring funds from current to savings accounts, and controlling unnecessary expenses, including inadmissible allowances. The liability includes Rs 8.362 million payable for Group Insurance, which represents employees' contributions that should have been forwarded to the State Life Insurance Corporation. Besides, previous years liabilities amounting to Rs31.726 million (non-salary expenditure) and Rs 8.509 million (Salary & pension) were cleared from the budget of financial year 2023-24 in violation of Rule 134 of Budget Manual.

Audit is of the view that the university's failure to manage receivables and liabilities effectively led to unnecessary interest expenses and the accumulation of over Rs800 million in liabilities. This mismanagement impacts on the financial health and operational efficiency of the institution.

The matter was reported to the management in the month February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends ensuring accountability in managing receivables and liabilities, discontinuing bank overdraft, adhering to financial compliance to avoid unnecessary expenditures and penalties. Strong internal controls may be implemented to safeguard against mismanagement and non-compliance.

**(PDP-60/AIR-21)**

### 30.5.70 Unjustified huge expenditure on transport during vacation period – Rs 10.205 million

As per Appendix-II of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I and appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other Government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence."

During the audit of Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, for the Financial Year 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 10.205 million was incurred on transport facilities, including POL for university buses and hiring of vehicles, during the months of June and July, which constitute the summer vacation period when academic activities remain suspended. Incurring such expenditure during vacation period appears unjustified and indicates weak expenditure controls. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Cheque# | Date | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 00053990 | 8/4/23 | Payment for the Service Charges and Fuel of Private Bus for Students and Staff pick and Drop Facility w.e.f of Month of July-2023 PV:00324 | 6,095,324 |
| 2 | 00053991 | 8/4/23 | 10% SRB Tax on 3200000+64000=3264000/= Payment for the Service Charges and Fuel of Private Bus for Students and Staff pick and Drop Facility of July-2023 PV:00324 | 326,400 |
| 3 | 00053992 | 8/4/23 | 4% Income Tax 130560/= on 3200000+64000=3264000/ Payment for the Service Charges and Fuel Reimbursement of Private Bus Piled for Students and Staff pick and Drop Facility w.e.f of Month of July-2023 PV:00324 | 130,560 |
| 4 | 10000221 | 8/12/24 | Payment for FUEL and Service Charges against Private bus for students and staff pick and drop facility for July 2024 | 3,652,895 |
| | **Total** | | | **10,205,179** |

Audit is of the view that incurring expenditure on transport facilities, including POL for university buses and hiring of vehicles, during the summer vacation period when academic activities remained suspended reflects weak expenditure planning and ineffective internal controls. Such expenditure, in the absence of academic

requirements or documented justification, appears unjustified and indicates non-prudent use of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should review and justify transport-related expenditure incurred during the vacation period with supporting documentation and approvals. Unjustified expenditure should be recovered from the concerned officials or service providers, where applicable.

**(PDP-309/AIR-07)**

### 30.5.71 Non-returning of officials from foreign scholarships within approved period – Rs 9.382 million

According to the Statement of PhD scholarships provided by the management wherein stipulated date of return for each scholar were mentioned.

During the audit of IBA University, Sukkur for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that amounting to Rs 9.382 million was paid for foreign scholarship but the information regarding completion of degree program of the individuals was not available. Details are as given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of the official | Date of Departure | Period allowed | Plan for arrival | Current Status | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. Junaid Ahmed Bhatti | 20.8.16 | 36 m | 20.8.19 | Not returned | 1.726 |
| 2 | Mr. Hyder Ali Khuwaja | 1.10.16 | -do- | 1.10.19 | -do- | 4.388 |
| 3 | Mr. Faheem Akhtar | 29.8.16 | -do- | 29.8.19 | -do- | 3.268 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **9.382** |

Audit is of the view that non-returning of scholars within stipulated time depicts weak internal controls prevails in the formation. Hence due to non-return of scholars, chances of wasteful expenditure and non-achievement of intended purpose could not be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management during February, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 20-01-2026 wherein the management stated that all three scholars have duly returned upon completion of their respective degree programs and are presently performing their official duties. Copies of their duty resumption office

orders and acquired degrees are available for review. DAC directed the management to submit record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-40/AIR-20)**

### 30.5.72 Irregular Disbursement of Scholarship - Rs 7.301 million

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "as a general rule every payment including repayment of money previously logged with Government for whatever purpose must be supported by the voucher setting forth full and clear particular of claim."

During the audit of Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science & Technology (QUEST), Shaheed Benazirabad, for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the management provided consolidated list of scholarships received from various sources and disbursed amounting to Rs 7.301 million. However, details regarding the allocated student slots, selection criteria and process, mode of payment to students, and acknowledgments or receipts of scholarship disbursement were not produced for audit scrutiny. Furthermore, although Rs 4.680 million pertaining to Ushur and Zakat scholarships was stated to have been transferred through Bank Account No. 4114775011000, the bank statement of the said account was not provided.

The deficiencies occurred due to weak record-keeping, lack of defined scholarship management procedures, and inadequate monitoring of disbursement and bank reconciliation.

Audit is of the view that non-production of scholarship allocation details, selection criteria, payment acknowledgments, and bank statements renders the disbursement unverifiable. These lapses indicate weak internal controls and raise concerns regarding transparency and proper utilization of scholarship funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that proper reconciliation should be carried out, unsupported disbursements reviewed, and internal controls strengthened to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-313/AIR-24)**

### 30.5.73 Unauthorized Tree Cutting and Environmental Compliance Violations – Rs 6.858 million

In the face of climate challenges, the province of Sindh, Pakistan, seeks to restore and protect its vital ecosystems through comprehensive afforestation efforts. This initiative aims to combat desertification, enhance biodiversity, and secure a sustainable future for local communities.

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that more than 400 valuable trees of various species valuing Rs. 6.858 million were sold without proper justification. Additionally, trees valuing Rs. 5.347 million were sold during FY 2022-23. The unauthorized cutting has caused environmental harm and reflects serious administrative lapses.

No justification was provided for the removal of trees, nor was any afforestation or replacement plan prepared. Mandatory approvals including from the committee headed by the Sessions Judge in compliance with Supreme Court directives, as well as approvals from Sindh Environmental Protection Agency and Sindh Forest Department (as referred by Sindh High Court Order dated 30-09-2024 in CP No. D-3287 of 2022) were not obtained prior to cutting.

Essential records were not maintained, making it impossible to verify legality, valuation, or sustainability of the process. There was no documented record of tree identification (species, location, age), condition (height, diameter, health), historical valuation or harvest data, environmental impact, or sustainability practices. Moreover, record of auction proceeds amounting to Rs. 826,325 was not produced, and the number of trees disposed of could not be verified.

Audit is of the view that unauthorized deforestation and lack of proper documentation hindered the ability to assess regulatory compliance, environmental impact, and sustainability, undermining accountability. This not only violates legal requirements but also exacerbates the environmental consequences of tree removal.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends implementing strict accountability measures for the unauthorized tree cutting, with a thorough review of all transactions and processes. Immediate action may be taken to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and proper documentation for future tree management activities.

**(PDP-67/AIR-41)**

### 30.5.74 Provision of rent and utility-free Commercial Outlets to Tenants without oversight or benefit to students – Rs 6.290 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that 23 canteens, messes, and shops were allotted to various tenants in the Hostel and main campus without the recovery of any rent, electricity, or gas charges. Due to the absence of separate meters for these outlets, the cost of electricity used by the tenants could not be accurately segregated. However, gas charges bill amounting to Rs 6.290 million was paid against bulk supply Gas Meter installed for 12 hostels by the University for gas charges. Upon inquiry, it was verbally stated that the entire gas consumption was attributed to the canteens and messes. Furthermore, there were no fixed rates for food items set by the University, nor was there a mechanism in place to inspect these canteens to ensure the quality and quantity of food being provided to students at affordable prices.

The audit is of the view that tenants are receiving undue financial benefits through rent and utility charge-free commercial outlets, which not only result in a loss to the University's finances but also fail to provide any tangible benefit to the students.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The audit recommends effecting recovery of rent and utility charges and a mechanism may be established to regulate the prices and quality of food. Additionally, other remedial measures should be implemented to ensure fairness and accountability.

**(PDP-74/AIR-57)**

### 30.5.75 Non-inclusion of physical assets in the books of accounts - Rs 5.115 million

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit on the accounts of Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences (LUMHS), Jamshoro for the Financial Year 2024–25, it was observed that various physical assets amounting to Rs 5.115 million were procured but the same were not recorded in the books of accounts. Due to non-recording of assets in the books of accounts there is an increase in the risk of assets theft/stolen. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences (LUMHS), Jamshoro | 2024-25 | 41 | 5.115 |
| | | 14 | - |
| **Total** | | | **5.115** |

Following irregularities were also observed:

1. In absence of these, there is an inaccurate financial reporting and asset valuation
2. Difficulty in tracking and monitoring asset utilization and maintenance
3. Inappropriate asset mismanagement

Audit is of the view that the management's failure to record procured physical assets in the books of accounts is a serious lapse in financial management and asset tracking. This lapse affects the accuracy of financial reporting, accountability process, and increases the risk of asset mismanagement.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025 but reply was not received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends implementing the effective asset recording and tracking system to ensure all physical assets are properly accounted for in the books of accounts and compliance with applicable financial regulations and standards for asset accounting and reporting.

**(PDP-314)**

### 30.5.76 Unjustified payments for Repair & Maintenance of hostel to Officers despite completion by the Project Engineer – Rs 2.200 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that a payment of Rs 2.200 million was made to the Provost Hostel and the Director of Student Affairs for the repair and maintenance of Latif Hostel, with Rs 0.275 million paid four times between 18-10-2023 and 28-12-2023, totaling Rs 1.100 million to each officer, rather than to the vendors, by splitting the expenditure. This payment was made even though the repair work for the Latif hostel had already been completed by the Project Engineer through M/s Rockwell Enterprises, for which Rs 3.944 million was paid vide Cheque No. 00000781 on 28-12-2023.

The audit is of the view that the payment made to the Provost Hostel and the Director of Student Affairs for Latif Hostel's repair, instead of directly to the vendors and by splitting the expenditure, despite prior completion by M/s Rockwell Enterprises, indicates a potential duplication of expenses and compromises transparency. This unnecessary financial outlay is concerning, especially given the university's deficit and reliance on OD funds. Additionally, it highlights weaknesses in the monitoring and approval processes, which could result in mismanagement, financial inefficiency, and risks to the institution's accountability and transparency.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The audit recommends reviewing and strengthening of expenditure approval and monitoring processes to prevent duplicate payments. A thorough verification of work completion and payment records, as outlined in this section, may be conducted to eliminate the risk of duplicate payments and ensure transparency, which has already been compromised by making payments to officers instead of vendors through the splitting of expenditures.

**(PDP-59/AIR-17)**

### 30.5.77 Excess payment to Teaching Assistants (TAs) from fixed approved rates - Rs 1.740 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science & Technology (QUEST), Shaheed Benazirabad, for the financial years to 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that excess payment of Rs1.740 million was paid to Teaching Assistants (TAs) over the prescribed limit of maximum ceiling of Rs 25,000 per month without justification.

The excess payment occurred due to non-compliance with prescribed ceilings, lack of effective payroll controls, and inadequate scrutiny of remuneration payments to Teaching Assistants. Absence of proper approval and monitoring mechanisms led to payments beyond the admissible limit.

Audit is of the view that payment to Teaching Assistants in excess of the prescribed maximum ceiling without justification constitutes a violation of applicable rules and reflects weak financial and payroll controls. Such irregular payments resulted in undue financial benefit to the beneficiaries and caused avoidable loss to the institution.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately review all payments made to Teaching Assistants, recover the excess amount paid beyond the admissible ceiling, and ensure future payments strictly comply with prescribed limits.

**(PDP-253/AIR-45)**

### 30.5.78 Loss to the University due to non-taking action against illegal occupants

As per Clause 9(2) of Sindh Rented Premises Ordinance 1979 states that the increase in rent shall not, in any case, exceed 10% per annum on the existing rent.

During the audit of University of Karachi, Karachi for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that University Syndicate Resolution No. 07 dated April 3, 2023, which was notified by the Registrar's Office on July 06, 2023, addressed the issue of retired employees illegally occupying campus houses. The resolution mandated action under the encroachment act against these individuals (including retired, in-service and outsiders) and also specified that three times the rent would be recovered from their pensions according to their grade. However, the university administration failed to take any action as per the encroachment act outlined in the resolution. This failure indicates undue favouritism towards the illegal occupants and reflects weak internal controls within the institution.

Audit is of the opinion that the illegal occupation of university residences is a matter of serious concern which shows prevalence of weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of April, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 08-09-2025 wherein the management stated that eviction notices were issued under Syndicate resolutions and triple rent is being charged from illegal occupants, resulting in many vacating the premises, though some in-service and retired personnel remain. The DAC directed the University to take all possible actions, issue final notices, and approach law-enforcement agencies if necessary to vacate the remaining illegal occupants.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-30/AIR-61)**

### 30.5.79 Unauthorized excess occupation of land than leased area for petrol pump

According to Clause 23 (2)(a) of the University Act that the Syndicate shall have to hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University;

During the audit of University of Karachi, Karachi for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the land leased for the petrol pump appeared to exceed the leased area, as no survey report from the Director Survey Settlement Department was available and the land was handed over on an assumption basis. Moreover, a significant variation of 4,533 sq. yds was found in the plot leased: according to contract agreement Page # 2, 6,666 sq. yds were leased, whereas Page # 4 recorded the area as 2,133 sq. yds, which seemed unjustified. Furthermore, no physical verification to ascertain the actual area of Petrol Pump letting out was neither carried out by the department through P&D nor get it verified from any Government department.

Audit is of the view that in the absence of a survey report by the Government, the occupation of excess land by the petrol pump owner could not be ruled out.

The matter was pointed out to the management in the month of April, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 08-09-2025, wherein the management explained that the original 1966 petrol pump allotment is no longer valid and a revised 2009 agreement lawfully leased 2,133 sq. yd. at approved rent with periodic increases, with renewals every ten years. As the matter is sub judice, the DAC directed the University to vigorously pursue the case in court and share the outcome with the audit for further action.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-149/AIR-54)**

### 30.5.80 Concealment of record of rented canteens and shops

According to Section 14 (2) and (3) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001, "The officer in-charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with reasonable expedition." And "any person or authority hindering the auditorial

functions of the Auditor-General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under Efficiency and Discipline Rules".

During the audit of Dow University of Health Sciences for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the management of the University failed to produce records of commercial units, including canteens, shops, and other units. Moreover, the internal audit report was not produced despite various verbal and written reminders. The concealment of records, despite repeated verbal and written requests, raises doubts about the award of shops and canteens to vendors without inviting tenders, thereby extending undue favour. The details are given as under:

| Name of Office | Financial year | AIR Para# | Particular |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi | 2024-25 | 30 | Concealment of Internal Audit Report |
| | | 44 | Concealment of record of rented canteens and shops |

Audit is of the view that failure of the University management to produce records of commercial units, including canteens and shops, along with non-production of internal audit reports despite repeated reminders, reflects weak governance and ineffective internal controls. The concealment of records raises serious concerns regarding transparency in the award of commercial units and creates doubt that shops and canteens may have been allotted to vendors without inviting tenders, thereby extending undue favor and violating prescribed rules and procedures.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that internal audit reports were not intentionally withheld but were under process at the time of the Government audit, and are now finalized, verified, and available for review, with corrective actions already initiated. Regarding rented canteens and shops, the University denies any concealment, stating that all allotments were made through open competitive bidding under SPPRA Rules to the highest bidders, and that complete tender, agreement, and rent records are available for verification. Non-production of records at the time of audit and subsequent submission requires verification to ensure full compliance, transparency, and completeness of documentation. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately produce complete records of all commercial units and internal audit reports for audit scrutiny.

All allotments of shops and canteens should be reviewed and regularized strictly in accordance with applicable rules and procurement procedures.

**(PDP-330)**

### 30.5.81 Illicit occupancy of University Accommodation to outsiders

According to Statute 3(i) of Accommodation Allocation Statutes, 2012 of LUMHS, Jamshoro, "All married University Regular Employees except those maintaining their own pool of accommodation or funds for hiring of houses, shall be eligible for accommodation provided by Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences". According to Statute 2(h), "LUMHS employees means a person who is appointed in the Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences or its constituent College(s) Teaching Hospital (whenever establish) against a regular post and certified as such by the University excluding incumbents of posts filled on daily wages, contract basis, work charged basis or hired from contingencies, and ad hoc basis".

During the audit on the accounts of Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences (LUMHS), Jamshoro for the Financial Year 2024–25, it was observed that several units of university accommodation, intended exclusively for use by university staff and faculty, are currently being occupied by shopkeepers/individuals who are not associated with the University in any official capacity. These occupants neither hold any academic nor administrative positions. The details are given as under:

| Sr. # | Department | Total |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hospital Employees | 36 |
| 2 | Nimra Employees | 6 |
| 3 | PWD Employees | 4 |
| 4 | Education Employees | 2 |
| 5 | Shop Keepers | 21 |
| 6 | Others Dept: Employees. | 2 |
| **Total** | | **71** |

The unauthorized occupation occurred due to weak estate management, non-enforcement of allotment rules, and lack of periodic monitoring of university accommodation.

Audit is of the view that occupation of university accommodation by unauthorized individuals who are not employees constitutes a violation of allotment policies and reflects weak internal controls. Such unauthorized use deprives eligible

staff and faculty of accommodation, results in potential loss of revenue, and exposes the University to legal and administrative risks.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately identify and evict unauthorized occupants from university accommodation and regularize allotments strictly in accordance with prescribed rules. Proper records of allotment should be maintained, rent or market charges recovered where applicable, and a robust monitoring mechanism established to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-340/AIR-12)**

### 30.5.82 Unjustified initiating of Master's Program without registration with relevant Body

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "as a general rule every payment including repayment of money previously logged with Government for whatever purpose must be supported by the voucher setting forth full and clear particular of claim."

During the audit of People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that various Master Program were initiated and various of admissions were made but it was not registered with the relevant Accreditation Body.

The issue arose due to weak academic governance, lack of coordination with accreditation bodies, and failure of management to ensure mandatory approval before launching new Master Programs. Insufficient oversight and non-compliance with regulatory requirements further contributed to the lapse.

Audit is of the view that initiating Master Programs without obtaining registration or accreditation from the relevant accreditation bodies is a serious violation of statutory and regulatory standards. This not only undermines the credibility and recognition of the programs but also risks the academic future of enrolled students, exposing the institution to reputational and legal consequences.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that the degree program at PUMHSW is formally accredited and listed on the HEC Pakistan Qualification Register (PQR) Portal. The stated position remains unsubstantiated without supporting documents. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The University should immediately initiate the accreditation process for all unregistered Master Programs and suspend further admissions until approval is obtained. Management should also fix responsibility for non-compliance and take corrective measures to safeguard academic standards and protect student interests.

**(PDP-346/AIR-36)**

### 30.5.83 Non-functional Model School Building due to the negligence of management

According to Para # 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any other loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology (QUEST) Shaheed Banazirabad for the financial years 2023-24 & 2024-25, it was observed that model school was constructed in the premises of the university by spending millions of rupees. The building is non-functional since several years and become repairable without use. Management did not take any steps to start the model school which would facilitate the Children's of University and surroundings. Government funds were spent but the objective was not achieved due to negligence of management.

The non-functional status of the model school resulted from poor planning, lack of follow-up, and failure of management to operationalize the facility after construction. Absence of a strategic utilization plan and weak administrative oversight led to prolonged neglect of the building.

Audit is of the view that the failure to operationalize the model school despite substantial investment reflects serious negligence and weak governance. The

prolonged non-utilization of the facility has resulted in deterioration of public assets, wastage of government resources, and non-achievement of the intended educational objectives.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management should immediately assess the building's condition, restore the facility where require, and take prompt action to make the school functional. A clear operational plan should be developed, including staffing, budgeting, and administrative arrangements. Responsibility for the delay should be fixed, and measures should be adopted to ensure that future development projects are aligned with proper utilization and sustainability frameworks.

**(PDP-349/AIR-25)**

### 30.5.84 Unresolved Jurisdictional Conflict between Sindh Madressatul Islam University and Sindh Muslim Science College

According to the Sindh Madressatul Islam University Act, 2012, the funds of the University consist of income from endowments, grants, donations, fees, and proceeds from properties vested in the University. The Act vests the authority of management and control of University property and funds in its Senate and Syndicate. However, prior to nationalization of the institution in 1972, a Managing Board constituted by Government of Sindh administered Sindh Madressatul Islam and allowed construction of shops on government-owned plots, with the condition that the income generated would be used exclusively for the benefit of the …

"Under these circumstances, it is the domain of the Province of Sindh to decide this controversy between two departments, hence Chief Secretary Sindh shall notify a committee comprising of (1) Secretary, Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh (2) Secretary, College Education Department, Government of Sindh (3) Vice Chancellor, Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi (4) Principal, Sindh Muslim Science College, Karachi. They shall personally visit the site, and the controversy shall be resolved under the supervision of the Chief Secretary Sindh. This exercise shall be completed within six weeks."

During the audit of Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that despite the clear directives of the Honorable Court, the dispute between Sindh Muslim Science College (affiliated with the University of Karachi and under the administrative control of the College Education Department) and Sindh Madressatul Islam University remains unresolved.

The College continues to operate within the premises of SMIU, occupying the building contrary to Section 6(2) of the SMIU Act 2011 which stipulates that no other educational institution affiliated with any other university can work within the premises of SMIU. The dual control has resulted in overlapping claims on land, infrastructure, creating serious administrative complications. Further, it was noted that the Hight Court clearly directed that "Chief Secretary shall notify a committee comprising of (1) Secretary, Universities & Boards Department, (2) Secretary, College Education Department, (3) Vice Chancellor, SMIU, (4) Principal Sindh Muslim Science College, Karachi. The Committee was constituted on 18th October, 2024. But no further progress was available on record.

Audit is of the view that the prolonged coexistence of two institutions with different affiliations and authorities in the same premises has weakened institutional autonomy, created financial ambiguities, and adversely affected the smooth academic and administrative functioning of SMIU.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of September, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Government of Sindh should ensure compliance with the Honorable High Court's order by immediately convening the notified committee and finalizing a clear policy decision.

**(PDP-350/AIR-14)**

### 30.5.85 Non-recovery of outstanding dues – Rs 3,708.140 million

According to Rule 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, the Departmental Controlling Officer should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into treasury.

During the audit of the various offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 3,708.140 million on account of various government dues was not recovered. As a result, institutions were deprived by its due revenue. The details are given at Annex-11 of Chapter-30.

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of government dues reflects weak financial management and ineffective internal control mechanisms on the part of the management. Failure to take timely and effective action for recovery not only resulted in deprivation of institutional revenue but also indicates non-compliance with relevant

financial rules and regulations. Such lapses create the risk of revenue leakage, accumulation of arrears, and possible loss to the public exchequer, while also encouraging a culture of non-accountability among defaulters.

The matter was reported to the management during February to June, 2025. The DAC was held on 22.09.2025. The management at Sr. No.01 replied of AIR Para # 12 that the outstanding fee primarily relates to students from economically weaker sections, delayed scholarship disbursements, or cases of discontinued studies, while some records remain under reconciliation due to migration, re-admission, or administrative errors as whole the dues recovery in process. The DAC directed to recover the amount and record be produced to audit for verification. Further, the management replied at Sr. No. 01 of AIR Para # 13 that the after verification, it has been noted that the shortfall in fee realization occurred due to clerical errors in fee entry, application of incorrect fee structures, and unintentional mistakes while processing concessions or waivers. To address this, the University has initiated a comprehensive review of records, issued corrective billing for recovery, and instructed staff to ensure strict verification of fee structures. Additionally, implementation of an automated fee management system has been proposed to minimize manual errors. The University is committed to rectifying discrepancies and strengthening internal controls to prevent recurrence. The DAC directed to produce record for verification.

Moreover, the Management stated vide Sr # 05 that the over 53% of the outstanding fees amount to Rs. 44.094 million for F.Y 2023-24 have been successfully recovered, totaling Rs. 23.752 million. The remaining balance of Rs. 20.341 million is not overdue, as it pertains to students who were formally permitted to pay in installments due to financial hardship. This balance remains secure and is being managed under approved payment schedules, with recoveries to be made as installments fall due. In view of the above facts, DAC directed to verify the amount recovered i.e. 23.752 million from audit and the chair stressed to recover remaining amount as per university's approved policy.

Audit recommends that the management may immediately reconcile, assess, and recover the outstanding government dues from the concerned parties in accordance with applicable rules. A comprehensive recovery plan with clear timelines, responsibility assignment, and periodic monitoring should be developed and implemented.

**(PDP-169 & 243)**

### 30.5.86 Short realization of profit on Investments – Rs 866.384 million

According to 3 (b) of OM No. F.4(1)/2002-BR-II dated 2-7-2003 of Finance Division, Govt. of Pakistan that the process of selection of bank/(s) should be transparent. In case the total working balances exceed Rs.10 million, the selection of the bank/(s) as well as the terms of deposits will be approved by the concerned Board of Directors/Governing Body on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks. Also read with Para 06 stating that public sector entities would need to have an Investment Committees (IC) with defined investment approval authority. Transactions above the approval authority of the IC will be subject to approval of the Board of Directors or equivalent forum."

During the audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that investment amounting to Rs 866.384 million was made at lower rate instead of maximum offered rate by the banks which resulted in short realization of profits. The details are given as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 06 | Short realization of profit due to investments at lower rates | 3.128 |
| | | | 08 | Short realization of profit on investments | 849.512 |
| 2 | Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 11 | Loss to University due to unauthorized acceptance of less profit on Fixed Rate TDR | 13.744 |
| **Total** | | | | | **866.384** |

Audit is of the view that the investment at rates lower than the maximum offered by the banks reflects inefficient financial management and weak decision-making controls, resulting in short realization of profits and loss of potential income to the public exchequer. The failure to select the most advantageous rates indicates non-observance of the principles of economy and value for money, and raises concerns regarding transparency and competitiveness in the investment process.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Management should ensure that all future investments are placed at the maximum available profit rates through transparent and competitive processes, supported by proper market comparison and documented approval. A strengthened

investment evaluation and monitoring mechanism should be introduced to safeguard public funds and prevent recurrence of such revenue losses. Also, Audit recommends inquiry into the matter besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-238)**

### 30.5.87 Non-recovery of outstanding dues from corporate organisations on Panels - Rs 17.367 million

As per Rule 13 of General Financial Rules, volume-I, "Every controlling officer must satisfy himself not only that adequate provision exists within the Departmental organization for systematic internal checks calculated to prevent and detect errors and irregularities in the financial proceedings of its subordinate officers and to guard against waste and loss of public money and stores but also that the prescribed checks are effectively applied. According to Article 84 of Audit Code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appear to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU), Karachi, for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 17.367 million was outstanding from the panels till the 30th June 2024. Additionally, the balances held by the panels are insecure due to the absence of security deposits against their liabilities. This is a critical lapse as it leaves the university with non-secured financial transactions with the panels, leading to financial risk. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| No of Panels | Outstanding Balance as on 1st July 23 | Billing Amount 2023-24 | Received Amount 2023-24 | Less Recovery from billing during 2023-24 | Total Outstanding Balance 30 June 24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 11,924,071 | 28,719,464 | 23,276,488 | 5,442,976 | **17,367,047** |

Audit is of the view that the management has not taken the necessary steps to secure the outstanding dues and establish proper financial policies and procedures for dealing with the panels. This situation poses a significant financial risk to the university.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025. The DAC was held on 22.09.2025. The management stated that as of June 30, 2024, outstanding dues from panel clients stood at Rs. 17.370 million, of which Rs. 9.870 million has already recovered in the current year. The amount of Rs. 5.500 million from Eman Medical Center, Quetta, is under legal proceedings, with an FIR lodged

and the matter being pursued by the Legal Committee (documents attached). Recovery of the remaining balance is expected by December, 2025, subject to settlement of proceedings. University policies are reviewed every three years, and any recommended changes will be placed before the Syndicate for approval to safeguard partnerships vital for growth and service delivery. DAC directed to constitute fact finding committee to review the case under discussion and submit the report to Sindh HEC.

Audit recommended compliance with DAC directives.

**(PDP-98/AIR-14)**

### 30.5.88 Non-recovery of EOBI & SESSI Contributions from Third Party Contract-Rs 16.504 million

As per contract Clause with different contractors to deduct EOBI & SESSI contributions as required under the Employees Old-Age Benefits Act, 1976 and Sindh Employees' Social Security Act, 2016 along with other applicable rules. According to Rule 41(a) of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, the Departmental Controlling Officer should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into treasury.

During the audit of accounts of Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the department made payments to third-party contractors amounting to Rs.213.302 million to M/s Rondon Enterprise under third party contact for provision of skilled/non-skilled staff during the financial year 2024-25 including EOBI and SESSI Contribution. As per contract, the same is required to be deducted from payment but department failed to ensure deduction and deposit (EOBI amounting to Rs. 7.699 million & SESSI amounting to Rs. 8.905 million) contributions totaling of Rs. 16.504 million as required under the Employees Old-Age Benefits Act, 1976 and Sindh Employees' Social Security Act, 2016 along with other applicable rules. On query, department verbal replied that contractor has paid EOBI and SESSI contributions to Institutions but not provided/ produced the paid challan/cheques for the same for verification.

The irregularity occurred due to weak contract management and ineffective oversight by the department, which failed to enforce mandatory deductions of EOBI and SESSI contributions from contractor payments.

Audit is of the view failure to recover and deposit the mandatory contributions not only constitutes a violation of statutory provisions but also resulted in a loss to the government and deprived the eligible employees of their social security benefits. This reflects weak internal controls and non-compliance with government instructions.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The management stated that under Clause 3.3 of the Service Agreement with M/s Ron Don Enterprises, the Service Provider is solely responsible for statutory labor compliances, including EOBI, Social Security, and gratuity, while DUHS has fulfilled its contractual obligations by making payments as per the approved terms. The reply is not tenable as DUHS may get transactions verified from audit. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends investigation for fixing responsibility and immediate recovery of the outstanding SESSI and EOBI contributions from the concerned contractors along with deposited challan into the appropriate account as per actual bills for verification to Audit.

**(PDP-245/AIR- 33)**

### 30.5.89 Non-deposit of government revenue realized from Agriculture Income – Rs 3.234 million

As per Rule-26 of General Financial Rule Volume-I, ‘’It is duly controlling to see that all sums due to Government are regularly and promptly assessed, realized and credit in public account.’’

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University, TandoJam, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that revenue amounting to Rs 3.234 million realized from the sale of agricultural produce/crops by (Seed Production and Development Center of the university) was not deposited into the government treasury or designated bank account. The amount retained by the concerned officials/department. The details are given as under;

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. No. | Particulars | Quantity | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sale of Wheat Straw | 2,504 mds | 1,252,000 |
| 2 | Harvesting charges | 91.50 | 366,000 |
| 3 | Wheat seed for Latif Farm | 127.50 | 816,000 |
| 4 | Wheat seed for SPDC | 115 | 736,000 |
| 5 | Department of Agronomy | 10 | 64,000 |
| **Total** | | | **3,234,000** |

The non-deposit of revenue occurred due to weak financial controls, absence of effective supervision over revenue collection, and non-compliance with prescribed procedures for depositing government receipts.

Audit is of the view that retention of revenue realized from the sale of agricultural produce instead of depositing it into the government treasury or designated bank account constitutes a serious violation of financial rules. Such practice reflects weak governance and lack of accountability, and increases the risk of misappropriation and loss of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately deposit the retained revenue into the government treasury/designated bank account.

**(PDP-250/AIR-02)**

### 30.5.90 Loss to University due to non-recovery of Transport charges from employees - Rs 1.884 million

As per Rule 41 (a) of Sindh Financial Rules, "The Department Controlling Officers should see that all sums due to Government are regularly received and checked against demand and that they are paid into the Treasury."

During the audit of Jinnah Sindh Medical University, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that 157 employees were provided transportation facilities without deduction of the prescribed minimum monthly charges at the rate of Rs 1,000 per employee. As a result, transportation charges amounting to Rs 1.884 million were not recovered from the employees. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Total employees | Per month transport charges to be deducted | Per month transport charges 157 employees | Total Twelve-month transport charges all 157 employees |
|---|---|---|---|
| 157 | 1,000 | 157,000 | 1,884,000 |
| **Total** | | | **1,884,000** |

The non-recovery of transportation charges occurred due to weak administrative controls, absence of a clear mechanism for deduction of transport

charges from salaries, and lack of monitoring by the management. Failure to enforce approved transport policies resulted in omission of recoveries from the beneficiaries.

Audit is of the view that provision of transportation facilities to employees without recovery of prescribed charges constitutes a violation of applicable rules and reflects weak internal controls. Non-deduction of transport charges resulted in undue financial benefit to the employees and loss of institutional revenue.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. The management submitted that employee transport charges were being deducted earlier but were stopped effective 31.07.2024 following the directive of the competent authority/Syndicate in its 29th meeting on 29 June 2024 (Resolution No. Syn/28/04/2024). The decision was made in good faith and in the best interest of employees, with relevant approval attached for audit verification. Considering the financial constraints, allowing free transport services is not a rational decision. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should immediately recover the outstanding transportation charges amounting to Rs 1.884 million from the concerned employees. The management should ensure that prescribed transport charges are deducted regularly through the payroll system.

**(PDP- 320/AIR-03)**

### 30.5.91 Financial losses due to shortage of wheat seed stocks and non-recovery of stamp duty – Rs 1.482 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

According to Article 15(b) of Schedule of the Stamp Act, 1899, stamp duty @ 25 paisa for every hundred rupees or part thereof of the amount of the purchase order is to be recovered.

During the audit of Sindh Agriculture University (SAU), Tandojam, for the financial year 2023-24, it was found that the university suffered a financial loss of Rs 1.456 million due to a shortage of wheat seed. Additionally, the government

incurred a loss of Rs 26,640 due to non-recovery of stamp duty. The details are as follows:

i. Mr. Irshad Ali of Agriculture Farmhouse Sultanabad was engaged for wheat multiplication and was supplied with 103 kg of pre-basic seed in 5 varieties, priced at Rs 9,000 per 50 kg bag for sowing on 74 acres.
ii. The cost of the pre-basic seed was recovered through a payment of Rs 12.300 million for the delivery of 3,000 bags of basic wheat seed (40 kg each) at Rs 4,100 per bag.
iii. No delivery challan or acknowledgment from the Seed Production & Development Center (SPDC) was found attached to the bill. Additionally, the SPDC did not maintain wheat and bardana stock registers to verify the receipt, sale, or disposal of the 3,000 wheat seed bags, nor the income credited to the university's account.
iv. The SPDC provided a statement showing the receipt of 2,826.25 Monds of wheat seed, indicating a shortfall of 173.75 Monds. This resulted in a financial loss of Rs 1.181 million, as the sale price of basic wheat seed was fixed at Rs 6,800 per Mond (Rs 8,500 per 50 kg bag).
v. The agreement did not specify production targets. However, based on SPDC data, the farmer cultivated 73 acres instead of the intended 74. The wheat yield varied between 28.10 Monds per acre (NIA Saarang) and 51.26 Monds per acre (Sindhu), with an overall average yield of 41.10 Monds per acre. The lack of defined production targets, based on SPDC's historical performance data, created the risk of significant financial losses. Notably, the NIA Saarang variety yielded considerably less than the Sindhu variety, with all other varieties also producing approximately 25% less than Sindhu.
vi. Due to the cultivation of 1 acre less, the university incurred a loss of Rs 274,108, resulting from the reduced receipt of 41.31 kg of the Benazir Variety.
vii. An agreement was executed between Mr. Irshad Ali Khowaja (Farmer) and Dr. Tanveer Fatima Miano (Director ORIC SAU) on Rs 100 Stamp Paper bearing S.No.1994 dated 15-11-2023. However, the stamp duty of Rs 0.25 per Rs 100, totalling Rs 26,640, was not recovered as required.
viii. The total loss amounted to Rs 1.482 million due to the short receipt of wheat from the farmer, the reduced cultivation of 1 acre, and the non-recovery of stamp duty

The audit is of the view that the university and the government sustained significant financial losses due to inadequate documentation, reduced crop yield, and failure to recover stamp duty. These deficiencies highlight weaknesses in oversight and financial controls, leading to potential financial and legal risk.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The audit recommends recovery of financial losses besides initiating inquiry into the matter.

**(PDP- 64/AIR-30)**

### 30.5.92 Loss to institution due to placement of funds into Current Account – Rs 34.097 million

According to 3 (b) of OM No. F.4(1)/2002-BR-II dated 2-7-2003 of Finance Division, Govt. of Pakistan that the process of selection of bank/(s) should be transparent. In case the total working balances exceed Rs.10 million, the selection of the bank/(s) as well as the terms of deposits will be approved by the concerned Board of Directors/Governing Body on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks. Also read with Para 06 stating that public sector entities would need to have an Investment Committees (IC) with defined investment approval authority. Transactions above the approval authority of the IC will be subject to approval of the Board of Directors or equivalent forum."

During audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2022-23 to 2024-25, it was observed that funds amounting to Rs 34.097 million were placed into banks operating current account instead of saving account and / or investing funds into TDRs or other securities. This inefficient financial management resulted in financial loss to the institutions. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 07 | Loss to institution due to placement of funds into current account instead of investments | 20.800 |
| 2 | Sindh Agriculture University, TandoJam | 2024-25 | 13 | Loss to university due to maintenance of current account instead of saving account | 13.297 |
| **Total** | | | | | **34.097** |

Audit is of the view that placement of funds in non-remunerative current accounts instead of saving accounts or interest-bearing instruments reflects inefficient financial management and weak treasury controls. The failure to optimize idle funds resulted in loss of potential income, indicating non-observance of the principles of economy and prudence in utilization of public resources.

The matter was reported to the management in the months of August & November, 2025 but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matter besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault. Further, management should ensure that surplus funds are parked in interest-bearing accounts or invested in approved securities/TDRs after obtaining approval from the competent authority.

**(PDP- 289)**

### 30.5.93 Loss to Government due to Delay in Reinvestment of Matured Funds – Rs 14.667 million

According to 3 (b) of OM No. F.4(1)/2002-BR-II dated 2-7-2003 of Finance Division, Govt. of Pakistan that The process of selection of bank/(s) should be transparent. In case the total working balances exceed Rs.10 million, the selection of the bank/(s) as well as the terms of deposits will be approved by the concerned Board of Directors/Governing Body on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks. Also read with Para 06 stating that public sector entities would need to have an Investment Committees (IC) with defined investment approval authority. Transactions above the approval authority of the IC will be subject to approval of the Board of Directors or equivalent forum."

During the audit on the accounts of Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences (LUMHS), Jamshoro for the Financial Year 2024–25, it was observed that an investment amounting to Rs 2,540.00 million matured on 16-10-2024 at a profit rate of 23.47%. However, instead of immediate reinvestment, only Rs 2,500.00 million was reinvested after a delay of 08 days, on 24-10-2024, at a significantly lower profit rate of 14%. Subsequently, the reinvested amount of Rs 2,500.00 million matured on 02-01-2025 but was again reinvested after an avoidable delay of eight days, on 10-01-2025, at a further reduced profit rate of 12.5%. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Amount | Date of maturity | Days un-invested | Rate of return | Loss |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,500.00 | 16-10-2024 | 08 | 14% | 7.777 |
| | 02-01-2025 | 08 | 12.5% | 6.890 |
| **Total** | | | | **14.667** |

The delay in reinvestment occurred due to weak monitoring of maturity dates, absence of a proper SOP for handling large investments, and poor coordination among finance officials. Negligence in assessing available profit rates further contributed to reinvesting funds at lower returns, reflecting overall weak financial oversight.

Audit is of the view that the delays in reinvestment of substantial public funds reflect weak financial management and resulted in loss of potential income to the Government. The exact quantum of financial loss due to idle periods and reduced profit rates should be assessed, and responsibility must be fixed.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

It is recommended that the management establish strict SOPs to ensure timely reinvestment of matured funds and develop a monitoring mechanism to track all investment timelines. Furthermore, future investments should be made only after conducting a proper market comparison to secure the most competitive profit rates.

**(PDP- 242/AIR-01)**

### 30.5.94 Award of work without market survey - Rs 21.122 million

According to Rule 48 of the SPPRA Rules 2010 states that "even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or the market prices." Further, Rule 27(1)(c) of the SPPRA Rules 2010 states that "in case of expensive and technically complex equipment and works with a view to ensuring that invitations to bid are extended only to those who have adequate capabilities, competence and resources".

During audit of the following offices of Sindh Higher Education Commission for the financial year (s) 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 21.122 million was incurred on the procurement of various articles

by accepting a single bid without conducting any market survey. The absence of such analysis violates procurement rules and raises concerns regarding price reasonability, transparency, and financial prudence. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology (QUEST) Shaheed Banazirabad | 2023-24 and 2024-25 | 37 | Awarding of contract without market survey | 2.300 |
| 2 | Liaqaut University of Medical health Sciences (LUMHS) | 2024-25 | 50 | Award of work without market analysis | 18.822 |
| **Total** | | | | | **21.122** |

Audit is of the view that procurement of various articles through acceptance of a single bid without conducting a market survey constitutes non-compliance with prescribed procurement rules. The absence of price analysis undermines transparency and competitiveness, and raises serious concerns about value for money.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August and November, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management should review the procurements made on a single-bid basis and justify the rates with proper market analysis and documentary evidence.

**(PDP- 298)**

## Chapter - 31
## Sindh Revenue Board

### 31.1 Introduction

Consequent upon the 18th Constitutional Amendment (specifically in relation to item No. 49 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule thereof) and pursuant to Articles 8 and 9(2) of the 7th NFC Award, notified in 2010, the Government of Sindh (GOS) enacted the Sindh Revenue Board Act, 2010 (Sindh Act No.XI of 2010), to regulate the matters relating to the fiscal and related economic policies; administration, management; imposition, levy and collection of taxes, duties, cess and other levies, by creating an organization (SRB) capable of enforcing the tax system through application of modern techniques of information and developing automated system of collection and assessment of tax and the matters ancillary thereto in the Province of Sindh.

GoS enacted the Sindh Sales Tax on Service Act, 2011 (Sindh Act No.XII of 2011), for the levy and collection of Sindh Sales Tax (SST) on the services provided or rendered. This Act became effective from July 01, 2011, and SRB was made responsible for the administration, collection and enforcement levied of SST under the said Act. SRB is also responsible for the overall tax policy, taxpayers' education, taxpayers' facilitation and tax administration. SRB is headed by Chairman who is assisted by 4 Members, one each for Taxation (previously known as 'Operations'), Tax Policy, Audit and Support Services

The Board meeting of SRB is held every month which is attended by the Chairman and the Members. The Secretary, SRB, acts as the Secretary of the Board. SRB is also assisted by a strong IT team and a state-of-the-art Data Centre, capable enough to absorb, assimilate and store the data of all the provincial taxes in Sindh, is also operational in SRB. All registration, enrolment, tax payment and return-filing are on-line and done electronically. The database is used for assessment, audit, tax monitoring, tax coordination, and verifications.

SRB is envisaged to be the primary source and resource for provision of assistance and monitoring of all the tax revenue functions in Sindh.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 01 | 00 | | |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

## 31.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1805.000 | 200.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2005.000 | 1999.967 | (5.033) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 5.033 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 350,000.000 | 320,000.000 | 296,000.000 | (24,000.000) |

Revenue estimates were reduced up to 9% in revised estimate. Actual receipt was 93% of revised estimate.

## 31.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 203.557 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs Nil as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 193.200 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | - |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 10.357 |

## 31.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The SRB came into existence through SRB Act, 2010. Therefore, it was not included in Audit reports (1992-93 to 2010-11) discussed by the PAC. However, the department has been included in Audit Report 2016-17. The overall compliance by the department was 84.62%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 2019-20 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 66.67 |
| 17 | 2020-21 | 83 | 76 | 62 | 21 | 74.70 |
| **Total** | | **89** | **78** | **66** | **23** | **84.62** |

## 31.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 31.5.1 Unjustified payments made to SRB employees on account of Bonus – Rs 180.950 million

According to Terms of reference (TORs) of SRB office order No. SRB/Committee /2023-24/109178 dated; 15th May 2024,

(i) The committee shall devise a set of parameters for the disbursement of Bi-annual performance bonuses to the employees for the fiscal year 2023-24.
(ii) The committee shall evaluate the discipline, punctuality and regularity of each employee on pro-rata basis i.e. number of months worked in SRB and propose reward bonus to each employee in light of above set of parameters.
(iii) While finalizing its recommendations, the committee shall consider the financial/ budgetary limits and constraints; and
(iv) The committee shall submit its recommendations for awarding the number of Bonus to the chairman, SRB not later than June 10, 2024 positively.

During the audit of Sindh Revenue Board (SRB), Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs 180.950 million was disbursed to SRB employees as "Bi-annual, performance bonus". However, as referred in rule above, the committee's role in respect of devising mechanism, evaluation of employees and recommendations was not reflected or available with the payment vouchers, as essential correspondence of committee which rendered the payments unjustified.

Audit is of the view that making payment of bonus in absence of essential correspondence payments made could not be authenticated.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 02-09-2025, wherein the management stated that the relevant record was duly produced at the time of audit. However, the audit contended that the complete record was not presented during the audit proceedings. DAC directed the management to produce the requisite record / available record for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-01/AIR-13)**

### 31.5.2 Unauthorized reimbursements made to various officers - Rs12.250 million

According to Assignment Account Procedure (local Currency) 2020 under Clause-01 General Instructions (xiii) The PAOs may allow one Imprest Money up to Rs l 00,000 (One hundred thousand) or less based on the needs. The Finance Division shall be consulted for approval for requirement of any higher amount of Imprest Money.

AND as per treasury rules, Chapter V- Contingent Charges SECTION-I: Rule 298) A register of contingent expenditure shall be kept in each office and the initials of the head of the office, or of a gazette officer to whom this duty has been delegated by him, shall be entered against the date of payment of each item.

During the audit of Sindh Revenue Board (SRB), Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs12.250 million irregularly disbursed to the officers/ officials on account of reimbursement made against expenditure incurred by them such as on purchases of various items, repair works, payment of telephone & electricity bills etc. instead of allowing imprest payment in violation of above rules.

Audit is of the view that weak internal and supervisory controls led to unauthorized expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 02-09-2025, wherein the management stated that corrective measures have already been taken and an SOP has been approved by the competent authority for discontinuation of the reimbursement-based practice, with a view to enhancing and strengthening internal controls. The DAC directed that the copy of SOP be furnished to the audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-03/AIR-17)**

### 31.5.3 Doubtful Regularization/extension of contract to contractual employees

As per Appendix-II of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I and appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, “Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for

any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other Government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Sindh Revenue Board (SRB), Karachi for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that the management of the entity regularized a total 14 Nos. of contractual employees, consisting of 10 Nos. as Customer relation Officer (SRB Scale-14) and 04 Nos. as Junior Clerk (SRB Scale-11) under audit review period. However, the detailed correspondence record containing working papers for promotions, recommendation of selection committee and approval of the board of directors / competent authority, meeting minutes and regularization policy of SRB were not available. Further, audit could not authenticate whether there was any requirement of regularization / extension of the contract. Moreover, the audit could not ascertain as to whether the contract was given for one year or multiple years which renders regularization and extension of the contract as doubtful.

Audit is of the view that in absence of detailed record the authenticity of regularization/extension of contract to contractual employees could not be ascertained.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 02-09-2025, wherein the management stated that the available record was produced at the time of audit and the missing record is available for verification. DAC directed that the complete record will be furnished to the audit team for verification.

Audit recommends justification and provision of detail record for verification and conduct an inquiry for fixing the responsibility on the person(s) at fault under intimation to audit.

**(PDP-02/AIR-29)**

### 31.5.4 Irregular payment of Legal / Professional fee – Rs10.357 million

According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of Chairman, Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs10.357 million was

paid to various legal advisors on account of legal/professional fee. However, the management did not furnish the MOUs / consultancy services agreement as per SPPRA Rule-61 with legal advisors, detail of total number of legal cases and their compliance. As a result, entire payment was rendered injudicious.

Audit is of the view that paying legal/professional fees without available essential documentation regarding legal matters of SRB could not be authenticated which shows lack of internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of May, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 02-09-2025, wherein the management briefed that advocates are hired on need basis and on case to case basis. It was decided that SRB will provide requisite record of cases and their status along with fee paid to advocates during the year for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-10/AIR-21)**

## Chapter - 32
## Social Protection Department

### 32.1 Introduction

The main role of the Social Protection Department is:

1. To steer the Health and Nutrition CCT (H&N CCT) program
2. To bolster the operational capabilities of The Sindh Social Protection Authority (SSPA)
3. To provide essential administrative support.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 02 | 02 | 117.741 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | | 01 | 5,086.00 | |

### 32.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26,440.349 | - | 20.458 | (5,768.823) | (12,243.394) | 8,448.590 | 5,204.172 | (3,244.419) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 3,244.419 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 32.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 577.284 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 12.705 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 12.705 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 173.840 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | 386.605 |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 4.134 |

## 32.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

This department has been included in Audit Report 2023-24 first time.

## 32.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 32.5.1 Non-recovery of salary from employees holding dual employment – Rs 12.705 million

According to Sindh Civil Servants (Conduct) Rules, 2008, a government servant is prohibited from engaging in any other employment, trade, or work apart from their official duties unless explicitly permitted by the competent authority. Furthermore, the Sindh Civil Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 1973, prescribe disciplinary action, including dismissal from service, for violations of these rules. Additionally, established government financial regulations do not allow an individual to receive salaries from two government-funded positions simultaneously without proper authorization.

During the audit of Strengthening Social Protection Delivery in Sindh Project, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that various employees were holding dual appointments and drawing salaries from both positions concurrently. The total amount of salary drawn in duplication during the financial year was Rs 12.705 million. In addition, the following irregularities were observed:

i. Pay was drawn without obtaining Last Pay Certificates (LPCs)
ii. No Objection Certificates (NOCs) were not available
iii. Leave Without Pay approvals were not obtained
iv. Deputation/Detailment Orders from the concerned parent departments prior to their appointment were not on the record

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Name of Employee & Designation | Cost Center | Designation | Per month salary | Salary for the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ID 11039704, Ghulam Muhammad, (PST), CNIC 4510263480009 | GO0262 | Field Officer PPS 06/07 | 157,500 | 1,890,000 |
| 2 | ID 10941973 Mansoor Ali (PST), CNIC 4320208726993 | QS0150 | District Coordinator PPS-07/08 | 218,750 | 2,625,000 |
| 3 | ID 11107895 Karim Dino Soomro (PST), CNIC 4530203774057 | HB0377 | Field Officer PPS - 06/07 | 157,500 | 1,890,000 |
| 4 | ID 11111850 Sami Abbas (Asstt: Financial Analyst) 4220196162213 | KQ0042 | Payment Officer/PPS-07/08 | 218,750 | 2,625,000 |
| 5 | ID 50375714, Khalil Ur Rehman Sheikh (Technical Officer), CNIC 4320357544127 | KA3293 | System Admin/ PPS-08/09 | 306,250 | 3,675,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | **12,705,000** |

Audit is of the view that drawing dual salaries for overlapping government-funded positions without proper approval constitutes a violation of Service and

Financial regulations, resulting in unauthorized payment and loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of August, 2025. The DAC was convened by the management on 24-12-2025. The management stated that explanation letters were issued in (07) cases, and responses of 07 staff members received. Accordingly, an inquiry is being conducted and an inquiry committee is also constituted. In the case of 10 remaining staff members, there is no dual payment/employment involved as staff resigned and their salary was stopped from their last working day at PMIU SSPDSS. All the relevant letters/responses and notification of the inquiry committee are available for audit verification and the inquiry is also underway. The DAC directed to conclude inquiries under intimation to audit; however, no progress was provided for verification till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends that management conduct a detailed inquiry, recover the overpaid amount from the concerned individuals, and fix responsibility against those responsible for allowing dual employment in violation of rules.

**(PDP-06/AIR-02&03)**

### 32.5.2 Irregular procurement of goods and services without advertisement – Rs 148.840 million

According to Rule-17(1) of SPPRA Rules, 2010, "Procurements over one hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notifications on the Authority's website and may in print media in the manner and format prescribed in the rules."

During the audit of Strengthening Social Protection Delivery in Sindh Project, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that procurement of goods and services worth Rs 148.840 million was made without advertising the tenders in newspapers, as required under the SPPRA Rules. The procurement process was executed without ensuring transparency, open competition, or equal opportunity to all the potential bidders, resulting in violation of prescribed procurement procedures. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Tender Title | NIT No./ Reference | Estimate in USD | Contract Value in PKR |
|---|---|---|---|
| Procurement for hiring the firm for conducting formative research for the mother and child support program in selected districts of Sindh | PK-SPA-441611-CS-CQS | 50,000 | 15,884,923 |
| Hiring of the Testing Agency Services (third party) for remaining posts of PISP | PK-SPA-424352-NC-RFQ | 25,000 | 6,800,000 |
| Procurement for the hiring services of media campaign through FM radio stations and local cable networks across 15 intervention districts | PK-SPA-455205-NC-RFQ | 30,000 | 78,189,988 |
| Procurement of Tablets for THQs & DHQs hospitals | PK-SPA-458388-GO-RFQ | 95,000 | 25,148,250 |
| Hiring of Procurement Analyst | PK-SPA-465271-CS-CDS | 14,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Procurement of CNIC Card Scanning Solution for SSPDS | PK-SPA-461303-NC-RFQ | 90,000 | 18,200,000 |
| Procurement of Windows Server License | PK-SPA-485924-GO-RFQ | 12,500 | 2,817,500 |
| **Total** | | | **148,840,661** |

Audit is of the view that non-compliance with the provisions of SPPRA Rules indicates weak internal controls, lack of transparency, and possible favoritism in the award of contracts.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 24-12-2025. Management stated that procurement of Rs 148.840 million was conducted through the Limited Market Approach under the World Bank Procurement Regulations (Fourth Edition, November 2020), which does not require public advertisement, and justified the method due to time constraints. Audit contended that open competition is the principal procurement method and that limited contracting was not adequately justified under the guidelines. The DAC directed the PD to submit a revised reply with a comprehensive justification; however, no progress or supporting record was provided up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that management ensure strict compliance with the SPPRA Rules and advertise all procurements through proper channels in future, besides fixing responsibility upon the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-04/AIR-01)**

### 32.5.3 Irregular award of works to a single bidder – Rs 25.000 million

According to Rule-48 of SPP Rules, 2010 according to which "even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to PC-I cost or financial estimates or the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or the market prices."

During the audit of Strengthening Social Protection Delivery in Sindh Project, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that works amounting to Rs 25.000 million were awarded to single bidders without ensuring the mandatory price fairness checks as required under the rules. No comparison was made with the PC-I cost, financial estimates, last awarded contract rates, or prevailing market prices to establish the competitiveness of the bids. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Tender Title | NIT No./Reference | NIT date | Name of bidder | Estimate Value in USD | Contract Award in PKR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hiring of the Testing Agency Services (third party) for remaining posts of PISP | PK-SPA-424352 -NC-RFQ | 04.09.2024 | National Testing Agency Pakistan | 25,000 | 6,800,000 |
| Procurement of CNIC Card Scanning Solution for SSPDS | PK-SPA-461303 -NC-RFQ | 06.12.2024 | Micro blink | 90,000 | 18,200,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | **25,000,000** |

Audit is of the view that the award of work to single bidders without proper price comparison was irregular and deprived the government of the opportunity to obtain the most economical and competitive rates, thereby indicating weak procurement controls.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 24-12-2025. Management stated that procurements were conducted under the World Bank Procurement Regulations (November 2020), that RFQs were published on the SSPA website, and that technical evaluation justified selection of vendors, including cases where only a single quotation was received. Management further justified limited competition on the grounds of time constraints. However, audit contended that open competition is the principal procurement method and that the use of limited competition was not adequately justified under the applicable guidelines. The DAC directed the PD to submit a revised reply with

comprehensive justification; however, no revised reply or valid justification was provided up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated, responsibility be fixed upon the person(s) at fault, and corrective measures be taken to ensure compliance with procurement rules in future.

**(PDP-08/AIR-07)**

### 32.5.4 Irregular expenditure on hiring of MIS related services - Rs 4.134 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Social Protection Strategy Unit, Sindh Social Protection Authority, Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 4.134 million was incurred on the account of a contract on "Upgradation, Support and Maintenance of MIS & Grievance Redressal Mechanism for SPSU". This was the last payment made against the said contract. Further, the work order, tender documents, deliveries of items, copy of addendum, challan of stamp duty recovered and revised performance security were not provided. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Document # | Vendor Name | Cheque # | Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5100317324 | Convolair Private limited – 1. Handover of Administrative control of all MIS modules, design, training of staff and technical documentation, source code, 2. Conclusion report / signing of report | 5920101 | 27.06.2025 | 2,067,000 |
| 5100317325 | | 5920100 | 27.06.2025 | 2,067,000 |
| **Total** | | | | **4,134,000** |

The audit could not authenticate the expenditure due to non-availability of following document such as work order, documents pertaining to liquidated damages, tender documents evidence of recovery of stamp duty, performance security was not provided.

Audit is of the view that there was failure of the management to follow SPPRA Rules which resulted in non-achievement of competitive rates and thus bringing about loss to government exchequer

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 24-12-2025. Management stated that Rs. 4.134 million was paid to M/s Convolair (Pvt.) Ltd. as the final installment after successful completion of the assigned scope of work, and that all relevant documents were available for verification. The DAC directed the CEO to have the record verified by audit; however, no record was produced up to the finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing of responsibilities on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-05/AIR-07)**

### 32.5.5 Unjustified deposit of funds into Mobilink Microfinance Bank – Rs 386.605 million

According to Addendum No.06 to the agreement for contract, Article-1, The parties have agreed to renew the terms of agreement for a period of three (03) months, commencing retrospectively from 1st October, 2024 till 31st December, 2024.

During the audit of Strengthening Social Protection Delivery in Sindh Project, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 386.605 million was deposited into Mobilink Microfinance Bank through Cheque No. 53490101 dated 03.01.2025, after the expiry of the contractual agreement. The agreement between the administrative department and Mobilink Microfinance Bank was meant for the disbursement of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) funds among female beneficiaries. However, after the completion of the contract period, another agreement had already been executed with Bank Al-Falah Limited.

Audit is of the view that an undue favour was extended to the Mobilink Microfinance Bank due to deposit of funds after expiry of the agreement. This indicates weak internal and financial controls of the management.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025, and the DAC meeting was held on 24-12-2025. Management stated that the contract with Mobilink Microfinance Bank Ltd. expired on 31-12-2024 and that approximately PKR 386 million disbursed in December, 2024 remained uncollected on beneficiaries' CNICs,

not with the bank. It was further claimed that no additional charges were paid and that the delay occurred due to transition issues and pending beneficiary compliance. The DAC directed management to have the stated position verified; however, no record was produced for audit verification up to the finalization of this report.

Audit requires clarification of the matter and fixation of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-07/AIR-05)**

## Chapter - 33
## Social Welfare Department

### 33.1 Introduction

The Social Welfare Department was established to organize voluntary Social Welfare Service through participation, organize rehabilitation programme for the destitute and under privileged women. The department also establishes service for the rehabilitation of handicapped and disabled children/adults, register, guide and supervise voluntary social welfare agencies to organize training programmes.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 08 | 08 | 1,691.548 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 33.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,027.639 | 20.640 | 813.114 | (813.114) | (778.474) | 3,269.805 | 2,764.555 | (505.250) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 505.250 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

### 33.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 2,583.939 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 34.671 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 1.428 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 36.715 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 466.986 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 2,078.810 |

## 33.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 9.76%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2014-15 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 |
| 12 | 2016-17 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2018-19 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - |
| 14 | 2019-20 | 74 | 74 | 7 | 67 | 9.46 |
| **Total** | | **97** | **82** | **8** | **74** | **9.76** |

## 33.5 AUDIT PARA

### 33.5.1 Unjustified withdrawal of inadmissible Pay and Allowances – Rs 34.671 million

According to Paras 4.2.7.1 - 4 of APPM, every claim voucher (bill) must be certified by an officer in the relevant District Account Office/Accountant General Office and who shall be deemed to be the certifying officer. The certification (pre-audit) process comprises two functions: namely, a verification function and an audit function.

i. the certifying officer ensuring that the claim voucher has been duly approved by a delegated approving officer in the entity,
ii. the certifying officer verifying the validity of the claim voucher, in accordance with procedures set out in Section 4.5.5, and ensure it correctly identifies the account head to which payment will be charged,
iii. The certifying officer initially checking that the funds are available to make the relevant payment.

During the audit of Sindh Child Protection Authority, Karachi, it was observed that pay and allowances amounting to Rs. 34.671 million were drawn and paid to officers and officials, though such allowances including: Executive Allowance and Mobile and Internet Allowance, were not admissible under the applicable financial rules. These unauthorized payments resulted in loss to the public exchequer. The details are given as under:

(Rs in Million)

| AIR Para # | Financial Year | Name of Office | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | 2021-22 to 2024-25 | Sindh Child Protection Authority, Karachi | 34.671 |
| **Total** | | | **34.671** |

Audit holds that the withdrawal and payment of inadmissible allowances constituted an unauthorized and irregular expenditure, resulting in financial loss to the Government.

The matter was reported to the management during August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends stoppage of inadmissible allowances forthwith and recovery of previous payments besides fixing responsibility at persons on fault.

**(PDP-02)**

### 33.5.2 Irregular Appointment Prior to Attaining Prescribed Age – Rs 2.044 million

According to Article-84 of the Audit Code, it is an essential function of the audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order. It is thus not sufficient to see that sundry rules or orders have been observed but it is of equal importance to see that the broad principles of propriety are borne in mind not only by the DDO but by the sanctioning authority.

During the audit of Directorate of Social Welfare, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, scrutiny of the SAP HR module revealed that an employee was appointed and allowed to join government service before attaining the legally required age for issuance of CNIC, i.e., 18 years. The appointment of an individual prior to meeting the minimum age criteria constitutes an undue favour and is irregular. Consequently, salary amounting to Rs 2.044 million drawn by the individual stand irregular. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Center | Name & Designation of Officer | Birth Date | Joining Date | Annual Salary |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ-1938 | Muhammad Akram, Superintendent BS-17, Personnel # 10050514 | 10-10-1970 | 14-02-1987 | 2,044,431 |

This lapse indicates weak internal controls, insufficient verification of personal credentials at the time of appointment, and lack of due diligence by the appointing authority.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. The department contended that the appointment was made on “son quota” and that medical certificate and old CNIC copies were provided at that time. The reply is not acceptable, as no documentary evidence proving attainment of legal age at the time of appointment was produced. Therefore, the audit contention stands. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department justify the appointment, recover the irregular salary paid, and fix responsibility upon the officer(s) who authorized the appointment in violation of statutory age requirements, besides taking corrective measures to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-03/AIR-14)**

### 33.5.3 Splitting to Avoid Open Tendering – Rs 223.674 million

According to Rule 12 (1) of SPPR 2010, which provides that all proposed procurements for each financial year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan. Furthermore, Rule 17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 states that procurement over three hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules.

During the audit of the following Offices of Social Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 223.674 million was incurred on the procurement of various items under various heads of accounts by way of splitting to avoid invitation of open tender. The details are as given under:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr.# | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Name of Office | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 07 | 2021-22 to 2024-25 | Sindh Child Protection Authority, Karachi | 113.016 |
| 2 | 24 | 2024-25 | Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Karachi | 89.862 |
| 3 | 26 | | | 17.224 |
| 4 | 28 | | | 1.980 |
| 5 | 19 | | | 1.000 |
| 6 | 20 | | | 0.592 |
| **Total** | | | | **223.674** |

Audit holds that the procurement carried out through splitting and without calling tenders is irregular, non-transparent, and in violation of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010. As a result, the Government was deprived of the benefits of fair competition and economical rates.

The matter was reported to management during July and August, 2025. The department's responses to AIR Nos. 07, 24, 26, 28, 19, and 20 failed to justify the procurement procedures adopted. No evidence of consolidated procurement planning, competitive tendering, or verification of assets procured was provided. The department also admitted that several purchases were made below tender thresholds,

confirming deliberate transaction splitting. Moreover, no reply was furnished for AIR #07. Therefore, the audit contention stands. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated to determine responsibility for violation of procurement rules, and disciplinary and financial accountability be fixed on the person(s) at fault, along with corrective measures to ensure compliance in future.

**(PDP-04)**

### 33.5.4 Non-Transparent Procurement through Collusion – Rs 136.016 million

According to Rule 4 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules 2010, "Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical".

During the audit of Sindh Child Protection Authority, Karachi, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25, it was observed that procurement amounting to Rs. 136.016 million was carried out under various heads of accounts. Examination of procurement files revealed identical formatting, layout, tabular structure, writing styles, recurring typographical errors, and manually filled invoices across multiple vendors. The uniformity in quotations, work orders, delivery challans, indicates that these documents were not independently prepared, but rather appear to have been generated in a coordinated manner, implying possible collusion among vendors and internal staff involvement. Such patterns raise serious concerns regarding the authenticity of procurement proceedings and violation of transparency requirements mandated under the SPP Rules, 2010. The details are given as under:

(Rs.in Million)

| Financial Year | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-22 to 2024-25 | Sindh Child Protection Authority, Karachi | 10 | 37.647 |
| | | 06 | 31.535 |
| | | 08 | 28.634 |
| | | 28 | 23.265 |
| | | 04 | 14.935 |
| **Total** | | | **136.016** |

Audit holds that the procurement process was non-transparent and in violation of the principles of fairness and competition, thereby heightening the risk of collusion and misappropriation of public funds. Accordingly, the audit contention stands.

The matter was reported in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated at an appropriate level, and responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault for violation of procurement rules and failure to ensure transparency, along with initiation of corrective measures to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-05)**

### 33.5.5 Suspicious Procurement through collusive practice – Rs 69.181 million

According to sub clause (ii) of clause (q) of sub rule (1) of Rule 2 of SPPRA 2010, "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain".

During the audit of Social Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, it was observed that the expenditure amounting to Rs 69.181 million was incurred on various heads of accounts to vendors which was treated as collusive and irregular. It was observed that procurement activities reflected patterns indicative of collusive and irregular practices. Audit noted that a single vendor was repeatedly preferred in event-related procurements, resulting in concentration of business and raising concerns about fairness and transparency. It was further observed that the same suppliers were engaged for procurement of unrelated items as well as for repair and maintenance services, indicating weak planning and inadequate due diligence in vendor selection. Audit also identified instances where multiple firms, operated by the same party, repeatedly submitted separate quotations for the same procurements, with one firm consistently awarded the contract while the others quoted higher rates. This recurring pattern created a false impression of competition and undermines the credibility of the procurement process. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-33.

Audit holds that the procurement process lacked transparency and fairness, resulting in potential manipulation of bid competition and increased risk of misappropriation of funds.

The management at Sr. No. 2 claimed that procurements were conducted fairly and in accordance with procedures, with awards made to the lowest bidders. However, the reply is not tenable as it was not supported by documentary evidence and failed to address the audit observation regarding the repeated success of one vendor while affiliated firms submitted higher quotations, indicating manipulated competition. The department also did not conduct due diligence to verify vendor independence. No reply was received from the management at Sr. No. 1. Despite written requests, the DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated in depth, ownership and affiliations of the involved firms be verified through regulatory and tax records, and responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault, along with corrective measures to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-06)**

### 33.5.6 Irregular Bidding Resulting in Mis-Procurement – Rs 38.115 million

According to Rule 4 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules 2010, "Principles of Procurements - While procuring goods, works or services, procuring agencies shall ensure that procurements are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical".

During the audit of Sindh Child Protection Authority, Karachi, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25, it was observed that procurement amounting to Rs. 38.115 million was made from two vendors, namely M/s Momy Traders and M/s Ayesh Enterprises, for the supply of various goods and services. Verification from the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) online database revealed that both firms are registered under the same individual Mr. Yasir Jamil (NTN: 4130493506799) with business addresses at Malir, Karachi and Hyderabad. Procurement from two firms under the same ownership represents collusive bidding, which is a direct violation of Rule 4 and Rule 20 of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, as it defeats fair competition and creates an artificial appearance of separate vendor participation.

This procurement mechanism was structured in a manner benefiting a single party under multiple business names, demonstrating manipulated competition and lack of transparency, which undermines the principles of economy and fairness prescribed under procurement laws.

Audit holds that the procurement was non-transparent, collusive in nature, and constituted mis-procurement.

The matter was reported in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the department justify the procurement, conduct a formal inquiry to verify vendor affiliations, and fix responsibility on the person(s) at fault, besides ensuring that future procurements are conducted through genuine competitive bidding.

**(PDP-07/AIR-05)**

### 33.5.7 Doubtful payment to M/S AN Traders – Rs 1.428 million

According to Rule 23 of General Financial Rules, Volume-I, states that "Every Government Officer should realize fully and clearly that he would be held responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Sindh Child Protection Authority, Karachi, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25, it was observed that payment amounting to Rs 1.428 million was made to M/s AN Traders under circumstances that raise significant doubts about the legitimacy of the expenditure. An amount of Rs 0.952 million was recorded against work order and delivery certificates issued in January, 2025 in connection with World Children's Day, despite the event having taken place in November 2024, indicating that the documentation may have been processed retrospectively to justify expenditure. Further, an amount of Rs 0.476 million was also shown as paid to M/s AN Traders; however, the work order, invoices, and completion certificates on record belonged to M/s Aqsa Enterprises, and no documentary or physical evidence was available to support that M/s AN Traders performed the work.

Audit is of the view that the payments appear doubtful and unsupported, reflecting weak financial controls and possible misappropriation of public funds. Therefore, the audit contention stands.

The matter was reported in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was furnished. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-16/AIR-37)**

### 33.5.8 Irregular release and utilization of Grant-in-aid - Rs 1,894.950 million

According to Accounting Policies and Procedure Manual (APPM), Section 4, sub-section-12, Clause-1, sub clause-4; "Before approval of grant the delegated authority must obtain an audited financial statement from the recipient body, to justify the requirement for the grant and to ensure any previous grant have been spent for the purpose intended. When approving the grant, the delegated authority must indicate that in audited financial statement was received and the criteria for providing the grant were met (or, for any reason, were exempted from providing an audited financial statement). The purpose of the grant, and any conditions attached to it, must clearly be indicated by the delegating authority in any grant agreements as well as to the Accountant General". (b) Section 4, sub-section-12, Clause-1, sub clause-5; "Once approved by the delegated authority, a claim for payment, accompanied by the relevant documentation, (e.g. grant agreement, financial clearance) shall be submitted to the DAO/AG/AGPR office for certification, authorization and payment."

During the audit of Social Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that management of the entity disbursed amounting to Rs 1,894.950 million grant in aid to various non-government organisations. However, the instructions and rules were not followed in letter and spirit. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-33.

Audit is of the view that the department did not ensure compliance with the rules of Grant-in Aid which indicate poor internal controls within the department.

The matter was reported in the month of July, 2025. In response to the audit observations, the replies of the management have been found unsatisfactory on the

ground of lacking supporting documentation. The department's justifications is attached as Flag-A. Hence, the para stands valid. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed on officials concerned for negligence for non-compliance.

**(PDP-09)**

### 33.5.9 Irregular payment without following codal formalities – Rs 132.398 million

According to Rule 12 of GFR, Volume-I, "A controlling officer is responsible to watch that the funds allotted to the spending units, are expended in the public interest upon the object, which the money was provided". As per Rule 88 of Sindh Financial Rules, "Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During the audit of various offices of the Social Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 132.398 million was incurred under various heads of accounts without observing mandatory codal formalities. Supporting documentation to justify stock receipts, consumption, delivery of services, and verification of procurement transactions was either incomplete or altogether missing. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-33.

Audit holds that the expenditure incurred without observance of codal formalities is irregular and unauthorized, and indicates poor administrative and financial oversight within the department.

The matter was reported during the month of July, August & September, 2025. The department's responses to audit observations on the procurement and expenditure were unsatisfactory. Key issues included lack of supporting documentation for stock items, unjustified procurement of visiting cards, and excessive purchases of miscellaneous items without event-wise justifications. The department failed to provide necessary documentation, such as stock registers containing all detail, inspection reports, and competent authority approvals, highlighting weak internal controls and poor financial management. Therefore, the para stands valid. Furthermore, with regard to AIRs of Sindh Child Protection Authority, no reply was

received. Therefore, the audit contention stands. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends remedial measures, besides fixing responsibility upon the person(s) at fault for their negligence.

**(PDP-11)**

### 33.5.10 Unjustified expenditure on Repair works - Rs 41.986 million

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "Every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence."

During the audit of various offices of the Social Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 41.986 million was incurred on repair works of vehicles, machinery, and furniture. However, the expenditure was processed without essential supporting documentation such as requisitions, work orders, completion reports, inspection notes, depreciation records, and verification of replaced parts. Repair works were carried out through general order suppliers instead of authorized or specialized workshops, and the Fixed Assets Register and inventory records were not maintained or produced. It was further noted that similar repairs were repeatedly claimed, raising the concern of duplicate billing. Physical inspection revealed that many items and vehicles appeared unrepaired, in their original condition, or were not traceable, indicating that repairs may have been either partially conducted or not executed at all. Additionally, the existence and authenticity of a key vendor (M/s Ahmed Autos) remained doubtful, as invoices lacked essential details such as vehicle registration numbers, description of repair work, GST/NTN particulars, and business address verification, further undermining the transparency and legitimacy of the expenditure. The details are given at Annex-4 of Chapter-33**.**

Audit is of the view that in the absence of asset records, repair documentation, and verifiable evidence of work performed, the authenticity of the expenditure cannot be established.

The matter was reported in July and August, 2025. Replies against AIR Nos. 17, 16, 18, and 22 regarding repair expenditures were unsatisfactory, as the department

failed to provide essential supporting documents such as work orders, inspection reports, and Fixed Assets Registers for vehicles and furniture. Physical verification revealed discrepancies, including missing or unrepaired items and repeated billing for similar services, raising serious doubts about the genuineness of the expenditures. The existence of one vendor could also not be credibly established due to lack of verifiable evidence. The weak record management and internal controls further undermined the reliability of the claims. No reply was received for AIR No. 13 at Sr. No. 01. Despite written requests, the DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

The audit recommends justification along with the provision of relevant record, besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-13)**

### 33.5.11 Unjustified expenditure on Repair and Maintenance of Office building – Rs 9.476 million

According to Rule 12 (1) of SPPR 2010 provides that all proposed procurements for each financial year shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan.

During the audit of Sindh Child Protection Authority, Karachi, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 9.476 million was incurred on repair and maintenance of the office building. However, the expenditure was processed without fulfilling mandatory technical and financial codal formalities. No estimates were prepared prior to execution of works, bills were processed without pre-audit by the Divisional Accountant, and monthly bills were neither compiled nor submitted to the Accountant General Sindh. Measurements of work done were not recorded in Measurement Books, and repair works were executed through general order suppliers instead of engaging authorized civil works contractors. Further, no formal agreement was executed with the contractor, resulting in a loss of Rs 0.033 million on account of stamp duty. The absence of engineering staff to validate the execution and certification of the works further compromised the reliability of the expenditure.

Audit is of the view that the procurement and execution of repair works were carried out in violation of procurement rules, lacked transparency, and increased the risk of favoritism, overstatement of quantities, and misappropriation of funds.

The matter was reported in the month of August, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends justification besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-15/AIR- 30)**

## Chapter - 34
## Sports & Youth Affairs Department

### 34.1 Introduction

The major functions of the department are:

- To deal with Physical Culture
- To deal with Youth Affairs including Scouts
- To maintain/protect buildings under Heritage Act

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 03 | 03 | 6,506.853 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

### 34.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,881.551 | 524.321 | 432.869 | (432.869) | (194.310) | 7,211.562 | 6,757.785 | (453.778) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 453.778 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 34.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 837.971 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs Nil as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 82.623 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 198.400 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 554.945 |

## 34.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 33.33%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 2008-09 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 10 | 8 | 05 | 03 | 62.5 |
| **Total** | | **17** | **15** | **5** | **10** | **33.33** |

## 34.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 34.5.1 Irregular payment of salaries to staff of Sindh Sports Board - Rs 48.559 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but also every matter, which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Sports and Youth Affairs Department Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that Rs 48.559 million was disbursed by the Sindh Sports Board on the account of salaries paid to employees. The disbursement was made without sanctioned and working strength of the employees. The records did not reflect any details regarding the work performance of the staff. Furthermore, attendance sheets or employee attendance records were also missing, and the place of posting for the concerned employees was also not available on record.

Audit is of the view that due to weak internal controls specifically the absence of employee attendance records and failure to obtain performance documentation the possibility of undue favour being extended to absentee, defaulter, or absconder employees cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 21-01-2026 wherein the management stated that as per Section 7 of the Sindh Sports Board Rules & Regulations, various employees were hired from time to time on a need basis to ensure smooth functioning and continuity of training and administrative operations. DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification but no reply was received.

The audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-06/AIR-24)**

### 34.5.2 Irregular payment of salary to overaged employees – Rs 23.890 million

As per Finance Department, letter No.FD/B&E-I/Appointment/2(363)/2014-25 dated 3rd December 2024 Para#03“ However, in case of exigency or emergency where there is an urgent need for staff and the time required for appointment on regular basis may take some time services of essential staff may be hired on a contingency

basis for a specific work and duration against sanctioned vacant post under various head of account. This is subject to the availability of funds against the object element A03919- Payment for services rendered, with the permission of the Finance Department, as per the Sindh Minimum Wages Act, 2015. This will enable to avoid undue litigation and occur of liability".

During the audit of Sports and Youth Affairs Department Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that the department engaged various employees on contract and daily wage basis who had already attained the age of 60 years, which is the prescribed age of superannuation. Instead of recruiting fresh candidates, the department continued to pay salaries to overage individuals, contrary to the standard retirement protocols and recruitment norms.

Audit is of the view that payment made to employees achieving age of beyond 60 years is violation of rules and also reduced efficiency and succession plannings of the department.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 21-01-2026 wherein the management explained that the Sindh Sports Board, as an autonomous body, hires employees on a contingent basis under Section 7 of its Rules & Regulations, with salaries paid from quarterly Grants-in-Aid provided by the Finance Department. Employees listed at Sr. No. 10 to 20 are serving as training coaches in various sports disciplines, where specialized expertise and experience are essential, and age is not considered a restricting factor.

In contrast, employees at Sr. No. 1 to 10 are working in administrative and support positions. Although their overage status has been noted, any decision regarding their de-hiring is pending, as the matter of their regularization is currently sub judice before the Honorable High Court of Sindh, Circuit Court Hyderabad. DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-07/AIR-07)**

### 34.5.3 Irregular payment on account of 'Payment to others for services rendered – Rs 10.174 million

As per Government of Sindh, Finance Department, Karachi letter No:FD/B&E-I/Appointment/2(363)/2013-14 dated September 25, 2013, appointment

of staff on contingency basis (3) No appointment are made against unsanctioned post and against sanctioned posts on contingency basis, without specific approval of Finance Department for each post.

During the audit of Director Sports, Karachi, Sports and Youth Affairs Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that the payment of Rs 10.174 million was made to 93 individuals hired on the contingent basis. The expenditure was incurred without the approval from the competent authority and without detailed record pertaining to hiring process. Furthermore, essential supporting documents such as attendance reports and satisfactory work completion certificates or progress reports were not available on the record. The lack of transparency and procedural adherence raises serious concerns about the legitimacy of these engagements and the proper utilization of public funds.

Audit is of the view that undue favor was extended to the concerned which has resulted in extra financial burden on government exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management during October, 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till the finalisation of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matter to fix the responsibilities on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-02/AIR-10)**

### 34.5.4 Award of contract without open competition – Rs 150.450 million

According to Rule 48 of Sindh Public Procurement (SPP) Rules, 2010, "Even when only one bid is submitted, the bidding process may be considered valid, if the bid was advertised in accordance with rules, and prices are comparable to the prices or rates of the last awarded contract or market prices".

During the audit of Sports and Youth Affairs Department Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that tenders for purchases of various sports schemes amounting to Rs 150.450 million was floated. The work was awarded to a single bidder without rate analysis (comparison of previous rates awarded or market survey).

Audit is of the view that lapse on the part of management indicates prevalence of weak financial discipline.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 21-01-2026, wherein the management stated that the procurement was conducted in accordance with SPPRA Rules after proper advertisement in newspapers and on the SPPRA website, ensuring competitive bidding. Multiple firms participated, and the quoted rates were below the estimated cost. DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification.

The audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-08/AIR-04)**

### 34.5.5 Undue favour in award of tender without following Rules – Rs 47.950 million

As per Rule-17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, Procurement over one hundred thousand rupees and up to one million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement shall appear in at least three widely circulated and leading daily newspapers of English, Urdu and Sindhi language.

During the audit of Sports and Youth Affairs Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that a tender amounting to Rs 47.95 million was floated and awarded to various contractors without following SPPRA guideline/rules to publish in three leading newspapers. As the department only published in two newspapers, which was a violation of SPPRA Rules. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of scheme | Name of contractor | Particulars | Cost of scheme |
|---|---|---|---|
| Digital Skill Training for Youth Program Sindh Scheme No 3783 | M/s. Sindh Rural Partners Organization | The advertisement was published in only two newspapers, except in English newspaper | 28.950 |
| Youth citizen journalism programme (Karachi Hyderabad), (ADP no.3778). | M/s. Sindh Rural Partners Organization (SRPO) | The advertisement was published in only two newspapers except in Urdu newspaper | 19.000 |
| **Total** | | | **47.950** |

Audit is of the view due to non-following of SPPRA rules by inviting tender in three leading newspaper chances of mis-procurement cannot be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 21-01-2026, wherein the management stated that the procurement process was carried out in accordance with the prescribed procedures and rules. Specifically, as per Rule-17(2) of SPPR-2010, the requirement for wide publicity of tender notices was duly complied with. The tender notice of following schemes were published in three leading daily newspapers one each in English, Urdu, and Sindhi languages to ensure transparency and provide equal opportunity to all potential bidders. DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification.

The audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-09/AIR-22)**

### 34.5.6 Irregular expenditure through splitting to avoid tender - Rs 2.003 million

Rule 12 on limitation on Splitting or Regrouping of Proposed Procurement of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2009, states that, "(1) Save as otherwise provided and subject to the regulations made by the Authority, a procuring agency shall prepare, in accordance with Rule 11, all proposed procurements for each Financial Year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan".

During the audit of Sports and Youth Affairs Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure of Rs 2.003 million was incurred under Printing and Stationery heads of accounts without Tender and through the deliberate splitting of purchase orders. This practice appeared to be aimed at avoiding competitive bidding requirements following the invitation of tenders.

Audit is of the view that due to splitting of similar expenditure, government has to pay excess rates in the absence of availability of competitive rates. Government was deprived from the affordable market rates.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 21-01-2026, wherein the management stated that funds are released in quarterly instalments, making it impractical to initiate tendering for minor procurements each time. Additionally, the Revised Estimates issued on 12th May,

2025 left insufficient time to complete the formal tendering process for essential items. DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification.

Audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-10/AIR-08 & 09)**

### 34.5.7 Irregular payment to Sindh Olympic Association – Rs 529.000 million

As per Audit Code chapter-03 Audit of Expenditure Para 44, (2) "that the expenditure incurred should conform to the relevant provisions of the Act or the Orders made thereunder and should also be in accordance with the financial rules and regulations framed by the competent authority".

During the audit of Sports and Youth Affairs Department Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 529.000 million was paid to M/s Sindh Olympic Association for organizing the 35th National Games. However, important documents and credentials were not available on record to substantiate the legitimacy and eligibility of the association. The association's profile was missing from the official records. Furthermore, no registration certificates were available for confirming its affiliation with the Pakistan Olympic Association, the Directorate of Industries (Joint Stock Companies), the Sports Department of the Government of Sindh, or the Sindh Charities Registration and Regulation Commission. Additionally, the audit report of the previous financial years, prepared by any reputable chartered accountant firm was also not available for review. These deficiencies raising concerns about transparency, accountability, and compliance with public sector funding protocols. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Center | Description | G/L | G/L Descp | Vendor Name | Cheque No. | Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ0701 | National Games | A05270 | To Others | Sindh Olympic Association | 5778387 | 09.04.2025 | 50,000,000 |
| KQ0701 | | | | | 5779137 | 11.04.2025 | 479,000,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | **529,000,000** |

Audit is of the view that due to poor financial & administrative controls, the aforementioned irregularity was occurred.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 21-01-2026, wherein the management stated that the requirements observed during the audit are available for verification. DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification.

The audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-13/AIR-11)**

### 34.5.8 Irregular expenditure on Trainings – Rs 25.945 million

As per Audit Code chapter-03 Audit of Expenditure Para#44, (2) "that the expenditure incurred should conform to the relevant provisions of the Act or the Orders made thereunder and should also be in accordance with the financial rules and regulations framed by the competent authority".

During the audit of Sports and Youth Affairs Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure of Rs. 25.945 million was incurred on trainings across various categories and trades under Cost Centre KQ-5062. Upon scrutiny of the record, it was observed that as per the PC-I, there was an equal provision of training for both male and female participants 25 each, totalling 50 students. However, only 13 females were trained, this is indicating a shortfall in female participation. Additionally, there was no provision for female trainees in the driving learning program, which reflects a lack of inclusivity and suggests that females were discouraged from participating in this particular trade. Furthermore, a list of trainees who completed the trainings was provided to audit and it did not include NIC numbers, nor were these details available on record. This is raising concerns about the authenticity and traceability of the beneficiaries. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Centre | G/L Descp | Vendor Name | Cheque. # | Payment Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ5062 | Service Charges | Sindh Rural Partners Organization | 5479456 | 23.08.2024 | 3,135,024 |
| | | | 5479455 | 23.08.2024 | 4,181,500 |
| | | | 5483083 | 12.09.2024 | 3,838,800 |
| | | | 5483084 | 12.09.2024 | 1,911,600 |
| | | | 5483085 | 12.09.2024 | 686,400 |
| | | | 5483085 | 12.09.2024 | 639,582 |
| | | | 5483085 | 12.09.2024 | 674,750 |
| | | | 5547868 | 01.11.2024 | 1,492,358 |
| | | | 5547868 | 01.11.2024 | 674,750 |
| | | | 5547868 | 01.11.2024 | 1,647,360 |
| | | | 5547868 | 01.11.2024 | 1,911,600 |
| | | | 5547868 | 01.11.2024 | 1,349,500 |
| | | | 5547868 | 01.11.2024 | 229,392 |
| | | | 5547868 | 01.11.2024 | 2,131,940 |
| | | | 5547868 | 01.11.2024 | 1,441,440 |
| **Total** | | | | | **25,945,996** |

Audit is of the view that due to non-achievement of target of trainings, resulted increase in cost over-run of scheme, & delay in accomplishment of targeted objectives.

The matter was reported to the management during July, 2025. The DAC meeting was held on 21-01-2026, wherein the management stated that the DDWP-approved training programs included provisions for female participation and were widely advertised. Only 13 females enrolled for 25 IT Office Automation seats due to limited response, and they were successfully trained. The underutilization of female seats in driving training was noted, and steps will be taken to enhance female participation in future programs. Complete trainee records, including CNICs, are available for verification. DAC directed the management to produce record to Audit for verification.

The audit recommends compliance with the DAC directives.

**(PDP-14/AIR-29)**

## Chapter – 35
## Transport and Mass Transit Department

### 35.1 Introduction

The Transport and Mass Transit Department is responsible for the overall discipline of the transport and mass transit services of the province. Preparation of annual provincial budget, formulation of plans and maintenance of an effective and efficient transport system are the major assignments of this Department.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 01 | 01 | 134.158 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | 04 | 04 | 12,550.633 | |

### 35.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88,615.114 | 5,514.958 | 4,466.612 | (37,030.483) | (7,253.213) | 54,312.988 | 32,521.613 | (21,791.374) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 21,791.374 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

(Rs. in Million)

| Revenue Estimates | Revised Revenue Estimates | Actual Receipt | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 410.000 | 200.000 | 5,670.613 | 5,470.613 |

Revenue estimates were reduced 51% in revised estimate. Actual receipt was 2835% of revised estimate.

## 35.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 39,281.519 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 37.417 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | - |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | - |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 15.511 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 2,271.389 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | - |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 36,994.619 |

## 35.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 50%.

| Sr. No | 4Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2024-25 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 50.00 |
| **Total** | | **4** | **4** | **2** | **2** | **50.00** |

## 35.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 35.5.1 Recovery of excess payment of salary to the employees - Rs 10.389 million

According to Planning Division's O.M.No.F.4(9)R-14/ 2008 dated 19-07-2017 on the above subject and to convey the approval of Executive Committee of the National Economic Council's in Case No.ECNEC-5/02/2022 dated 16-03-2022 to the revision of Project Pay Scales, after in principle approval by the Prime Minister, meant for officers/staff directly recruited from open market on contract basis for the execution of Development Projects funded from PSDP. The revised Project Pay Scales are, as follows: -

(Amount in Rupees)

| Project Pay Scale (PPS) | Regular BPS | Minimum (Rs.) | Increment @ 5% of the Minimum | Maximum (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PPS-l | BPS-1-4 | 28,000 | 1400 | 44,800 |
| PPS-2 | BPS-5-8 | 35,000 | 1750 | 57,750 |
| PPS-3 | BPS-9-10 | 43,750 | 2190 | 70,030 |
| PPS-4 | BPS 11-13 | 52,500 | 2625 | 84,000 |
| PPS-5 | BPS 14-15 | 70,000 | 3500 | 112,000 |
| PPS-6 | BPS 16 | 105,000 | 5250 | 168,000 |
| PPS-7 | BPS 17 | 157,500 | 7875 | 252,000 |
| PPS-8 | BPS 18 | 218,750 | 10940 | 350,030 |
| PPS-9 | BPS 19 | 306,250 | 15315 | 490,030 |
| PPS-l0 | BPS 20 | 437,500 | 21875 | **700,000** |
| PPS-11 | BPS 21 | 612,500 | 30625 | 980,000 |
| PPS-12 | BPS 22 | 875,000 | 43750 | **1400,000** |

According to Section-133 of Sindh Budget Manual, states that, “no government servant should, however, without previously obtaining an extra appropriation, incur expenditure in excess of the amounts provided under the heads concerned. When a government servant exceeds the annual appropriation, he runs the risk of being held responsible for the excess”.

During the audit of Karachi Mobility Project (Yellow Line BRT Corridor) for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that salary payments amounting to Rs 10.389 million were made in excess of the amounts stipulated in the contractual agreements executed with project employees. Audit scrutiny further revealed that the management did not adhere to the Finance Division-notified Project Pay Scales, nor were the enhanced salaries incorporated in the approved PC-I or supported by any formal relaxation, special dispensation, or concurrence of the Finance Department. As

a result, salary disbursements were made in violation of prescribed financial guidelines and contractual terms.

Audit is of the view that the standardized Project Pay Scales were mandatory and should have been embedded in the PC-I and employment contracts at the approval stage. Failure to do so resulted in unauthorized excess payments, imprudent use of public funds, and extension of undue financial benefit to project staff, reflecting weak financial discipline and governance.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. Management replied that recovery of Rs 10.389 million was unjustified, stating that salaries were paid under project policy and World Bank guidelines, and that premium salaries for Key Management Personnel were approved by the Competent Authority, superseding ECNEC-notified pay scales. The reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence was provided to show that the approved PC-I, employment contracts, or Finance Department concurrence allowed salaries beyond contractual limits or notified project pay scales. Internal approvals by the Project Director or management cannot override ECNEC-approved structures or contractual ceilings. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires recovery of excess amount, fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault and taking other remedial measures.

**(PDP-39/AIR-13)**

### 35.5.2 Irregular promotion and regularization of Directors – Rs 2.805 million

According to the Clause (3) recruitment rules of Sindh Mass Transit Authority "They shall apply to all employees of the Authority wherever they may be, but shall not apply to casual or work-charged staff and persons employed on contract or on deputation with the Sindh Mass Transit Authority, who will be governed by the terms and conditions of their contract or deputation as the case may be". The said rules disclosed the following requirements for the post of Director, Administration and Finance (18/19) (Governance Cadre); (i) By promotion from amongst the Deputy Director (Same Cadre) on the basis of seniority cum fitness, having at least twelve (12) years length of service in BPS-17 and above and subject to completion of mandatory training as approved by Administrative Department.(ii) In case no suitable office is available for promotion, then through appointment by transfer from amongst the Civil Servants working of Government of equivalent grade.

During audit of the Sindh Mass Transit Authority, Karachi for FY 2023-24, it was observed that Rs 2.805 million was paid to Mr. Bashir Hussain, Director (Admin & Finance), despite irregularities in his promotion and regularization. He was transferred to SMTA on temporary basis as Assistant Director (Legal) in September 2021, later given acting charge as Deputy Director in May 2023, and additional charge of Director in February 2024, with regularization in August 2024.

As a government employee on temporary transfer, his promotion and regularization should have been governed by the rules of his parent department, not SMTA rules. His elevation was therefore contrary to SMTA regulations and the Sindh Civil Servants Rules, 1974. Moreover, he did not possess the required experience for the Director post, indicating violation of appointment rules and financial propriety.

Audit is of the view that the promotion and regularization of the Director was made in violation of the government recruitment rules.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, the DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends an inquiry into the matter besides fixing of the responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-4/AIR-3)**

### 35.5.3 Inadmissible payment of various Allowances – Rs 2.317 million

According to the Transport & Mass Transit Department's Notification No.SO(G)PPP NodeTMTD2021(Appt. Contract) dated 08.10.2021 the services of Mr. Naveed Ahmed were hired as "Assistant Director (Financial)" in PPP Node being established in Transport & Mass Transit Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the period of one year purely on contract basis with lump sum remuneration of Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lac per month) w.e.f. 04.10.2021. AND According to Finance Division, Government of Pakistan's Office Memorandum F. No.1(2)Imp/2022-283 dated 01.07.2022. Read With**,** Adhoc Relief Allowance-2022 @ 15% of the running basic pay of BPS-17 was allowed to the civil employees of the Federal Government as well as civilians paid out of Defense estimates including contingent paid staff and contract employees employed against civil posts in Basic Pay Scales and shall be frozen at the same level till further orders. AND According to Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I "Every public officer is expected to

exercise the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During annual audit of the Secretary, Transport & Mass Transit Department Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, while reviewing H.R. data for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that allowances amounting to Rs2.317 million were irregularly disbursed to employees without due admissibility. These included granting Assistant Director (BPS-17) extra benefits i.e. "Honoraria" Rs.300,000/- and Medical Charges Rs.24,401, excess payment of Rs.79,836/- per month on account of Adhoc Relief Allowance, 2022, enhancement of Rs.50,000/- in the year 2022 instead of 15% (i.e. 15,000) increase made by the government. The details are given as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary, Transport & Mass Transit Department | 01 | 2024-25 | Unjustified payment of Honoraria & Medical charges to contractual employee | 0.324 |
| 2 | | 03 | | Un-justified payment of Adhoc Relief Allowance 2022 at excessive rate to Superintendent | 0.718 |
| 3 | | 04 | | Irregular Enhancement in salary of contractual employee | 1.155 |
| 4 | | 05 | | Non-recovery of "Conveyance Allowance" from various officers in addition to availability of Government Vehicles facility | 0.120 |
| **Total** | | | | | **2.317** |

Audit is of the view that the payment of inadmissible allowances, irregular enhancement of contractual remuneration, and non-recovery of conveyance allowance constituted undue financial benefit to the concerned officers and reflected weak administrative and financial controls within the department. The absence of proper approvals and supporting documentation further impaired the authenticity and transparency of the expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The management stated that all allowances are being paid under applicable rules whereas, conveyance allowance has been taken up with AG Sindh for the stoppage. The inadmissible allowances may be recovered under intimation to the audit. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that complete justification along with relevant approvals and supporting record be provided, inadmissible payments be recovered, and responsibility be fixed on the officers/officials who authorized or facilitated the irregular disbursement of allowances, besides taking corrective measures to prevent recurrence in future.

**(PDP-24)**

### 35.5.4 Irregular award of civil works without approved technical sanctions – Rs 32,140.04 million

According to Para-527 of Public Works Departmental Manual, Volume-I, States, "no work shall begin unless proper detailed design and estimate have been sanctioned; allotment of funds made and order for its commencement issued by the competent authority." AND According to Para 56 of the CPWD code, a properly detailed estimate must be prepared for the sanction of competent authority; this sanction is known as the technical sanction to the estimate and must be obtained before the construction of the work is commenced.

During audit of the Karachi Mobility Project (Yellow Line BRT Corridor) for FY 2024–25, it was observed that civil works amounting to Rs 32,140.040 million were awarded and executed without preparation and prior approval of detailed estimates and technical sanctions, in violation of the PWD Manual and CPWD Code.

Despite repeated requests, the Project Office failed to produce any approved estimates or technical sanctions. Engineering staff disclosed that estimates were not prepared and that Bills of Quantities were drawn directly from drawings without sanction. This practice violates financial and engineering protocols, undermines cost legitimacy, and indicates deliberate withholding of critical records, warranting serious attention under service and disciplinary rules.

The details of works awarded without approved technical sanctions is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | SMK Construction Co. & Mirak Engineering (JV) – Depot-1 [Lot-1] – | 2,644.624 |
| 2 | China Civil Engineering Construction Co. (CCECC) – Depot-2 [Lot-2] – | 16,963.792 |
| 3 | Zahir Khan & Brothers – Jam Sadiq Bridge (Package-4) – | 12,531.623 |
| **Total** | | 32,140.039 |

Audit is of the view that non-observance of mandatory technical and financial requirements has resulted in the irregular and unauthorized award of civil works contracts amounting to Rs 32.140 billion. This lapse severely compromises project

governance, weakens cost control mechanisms, and exposes the project to significant financial, legal, and reputational risks.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. Management replied that the revised PC-I had been approved by the competent forum. However, the reply is not tenable, as approval of PC-I does not substitute the statutory requirement of preparation and approval of detailed estimates and technical sanctions prior to execution of works. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the award and execution of works without approved technical sanctions be justified with documentary evidence, failing which responsibility should be fixed on the officials responsible for violating codal procedures and for withholding mandatory records from audit.

**(PDP-35/AIR-04)**

### 35.5.5 Irregular award of work through collusive practices – Rs 2,120.342 million

As per SPPRA Rules 2010, the "Corrupt and Fraudulent Practices" means either one or any combination of the practices given below;

(v) "Coercive Practice" means any impairing or harming, or threatening to impair or harm, directly or indirectly, any party or the property of the party to influence the actions of a party to achieve a wrongful gain or to cause a wrongful loss to another party;

(vi) "Collusive Practice" means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain;

(vii) "Corrupt Practice" means the offering, giving, receiving or soliciting, directly or indirectly, of anything of value to influence the acts of another party for wrongful gain;

(viii) "Fraudulent Practice" means any act or omission, including a misrepresentation, that knowingly or recklessly misleads, or attempts to mislead, a party to obtain a financial or other benefit or to avoid an obligation;

During the audit of the various offices of Transport & Mass Transit Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 2,120.342 million was incurred on

procurement of works through collusive practices. The contracts were awarded on lump-sum basis without adherence to mandatory procurement and engineering codal formalities. Specifically, no drawings, designs, or surveys were conducted, no detailed measurements or Bills of Quantities (BoQs) were prepared, and no rate analysis was carried out by the consultant prior to award of works. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-35.

Audit is of the view that the award of works without competitive bidding benchmarks, technical justification, and rate analysis strongly indicates non-competitive and collusive procurement, in violation of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010. Due to non-observance of prescribed procedures and absence of essential technical documentation, the entire expenditure is irregular and doubtful, reflecting weak internal controls and serious governance lapses.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2025. The management stated that the work was awarded as per the compliance with the ADB procurement regulations and internationally accepted public procurement practices. The reply is not tenable as no designs, surveys and rate analysis were carried out. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends strict compliance with the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, initiation of a formal inquiry to ascertain collusive practices, and fixing of responsibility on the persons involved. Appropriate remedial and disciplinary action may also be taken to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-42)**

### 35.5.6 Non-achievement of competitive rates for purchase of various items under the head "To non-financial Institute" - Rs 113.984 million

As per Rule 12 of SPPRA "Limitation on Splitting or Regrouping of Proposed Procurement" of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, "(1) Save as otherwise provided and subject to the regulations made by the Authority, a procuring agency shall prepare, in accordance with Rule 11, all proposed procurements for each Financial Year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan".

During the audit of the following offices of Transport & Mass Transit Department, Karachi for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 113.984 million was incurred under the various heads of accounts for the purchase of various items. Audit scrutiny revealed that instead of

consolidating the procurement and adopting an open tendering process, the expenditure was incurred through multiple split sanction orders. This practice was apparently adopted to avoid competitive bidding, in clear violation of the procurement rules. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Sindh Mass Transit Authority, Karachi | 2023-24 | 15 | Supply of various items | 92.836 |
| 02 | Secretary, Transport & Mass Transit Department | 2024-25 | 09 | Various items for the stablishment of MVI offices | 21.148 |
| **Total** | | | | | **113.984** |

As a result of splitting the procurement, competitive rates could not be achieved, depriving the government of the benefit of market competition. In the absence of open tendering, the risk of higher prices, compromised quality, and undue favor cannot be ruled out. Such practices reflect weak financial planning, poor administrative oversight, and non-compliance with established procurement regulations.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2024 and July, 2025. The management stated that the expenditure was not more than Rs 500,000/-, which is necessary for calling a tender. The reply is not tenable as competitive rates were not obtained as a result of splitting. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends strict adherence to procurement rules through proper annual procurement planning, consolidation of similar procurements, and adoption of open and competitive tendering processes to ensure transparency, value for money, and prevention of avoidable financial loss in the future.

**(PDP-07 & 26)**

### 35.5.7 Irregular Expenditure Incurred under Various Heads of Accounts through Collusive Practices - Rs 37.063 million

According to sub clause (ii) of clause (q) of sub rule (1) of Rule 2 of SPP Rules 2010, “Collusive Practice” means any arrangement between two or more parties to the procurement process or contract execution, designed to achieve with or without the knowledge of the procuring agency to establish prices at artificial, noncompetitive levels for any wrongful gain”.

During the audit of Secretary, Transport & Mass Transit Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that procurement expenditure amounting to Rs 37.063 million was incurred almost entirely in favour of a single vendor, M/s S.A.T Enterprises (Vendor No. 30826098). Out of the total expenditure of Rs 37.063 million, payments amounting to Rs 34.417 million constituting approximately 94% of the total annual procurement were made to the same vendor across multiple heads of account. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-35.

Audit further revealed that across most expenditure heads including stationery, newspapers, uniforms, miscellaneous items, payments to non-financial institutions, hardware, machinery, furniture, and transport100% of annual payments were made to the same vendor. Even where some variation existed (e.g., machinery, furniture, printing), payments to the same vendor still ranged between 59% and 98%. Such extreme concentration of procurement with a single vendor across diverse and unrelated items is highly abnormal and raises serious concerns about transparency, competition, and fairness in the procurement process.

Audit is of the view that routing almost the entire procurement budget through a single vendor without evidence of open competition, comparative evaluation, or diversification of suppliers strongly indicates the likelihood of collusive procurement practices. This pattern undermines the principles of transparency, fair competition, and value for money, and casts doubt on the integrity of the procurement process as well as the equitable utilization of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The management stated that the expenditure was not more than Rs 300,000/-, which is necessary for calling a tender. The reply is not tenable as competitive rates were not obtained as a result of splitting. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide complete justification along with documentary evidence, including tendering records, comparative statements, bid evaluation reports, and approvals, to establish transparency and compliance with procurement rules. In the absence of satisfactory justification, responsibility should be fixed on the officers/officials involved, and appropriate corrective and disciplinary action be initiated to prevent recurrence of such practices.

**(PDP-25/AIR-06)**

### 35.5.8 Irregular expenditure incurred on the Scheme of Automation for RTA/PTA-Rs 36.595 million

According to Rule 1 Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rule Volume-I, "Every Government servant realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of Secretary, Transport & Mass Transit Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 36.595 million was incurred under the ADP Scheme titled "Automation of RTA/PTA". Audit scrutiny revealed that the expenditure was incurred in violation of prescribed codal and procedural requirements. Notably, the scheme was executed without an approved PC-I, and no satisfactory completion or commissioning report regarding the installation of the software was produced. Furthermore, details of training reportedly provided by the vendor were not furnished to audit. It was further observed that mandatory statutory deductions, including Income Tax, SRB, and GST, were neither deducted nor deposited into the Government accounts. In addition, procurement was carried out through a re-tendering process without providing any justification, raising concerns regarding transparency and compliance with procurement regulations.

Audit is of the view that expenditure incurred without fulfillment of mandatory planning, procurement, documentation, and tax deduction requirements renders the expenditure doubtful. Due to these serious lapses, the authenticity, validity, and effectiveness of the expenditure could not be verified, reflecting weak financial management and internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The management stated that the expenditure was incurred after fulfilment of all mandatory planning, procurement, documentation and tax deductions. The reply is not satisfactory as no substantial completion or PC-IV was provided to audit. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide proper justification supported with complete documentary evidence in accordance with prescribed rules, ensure

compliance with tax and procurement laws, and take appropriate remedial measures under intimation to audit.

**(PDP-27/AIR-11)**

### 35.5.9 Irregular expenditure incurred on account of the operation of lifts and Maintenance of Elevators installed at BRTs Green Line - Rs 13.212 million

According to Rule 1 Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rule Volume-I, "Every Government servant realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or culpable negligence".

During the audit of the Office of the Secretary, Transport & Mass Transit Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 13.212 million were made to M/s Greaves Pvt. Ltd. for the operation of lifts and maintenance of elevators installed at the BRT Green Line. However, the expenditure was incurred without adherence to essential administrative and financial controls, as detailed below:

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for lift operation and elevator maintenance were neither defined, nor implemented; undermining the basis for service delivery and monitoring. A deduction of Rs 13,212,355 was reportedly made from the vendor's bills on account of deficiencies; however, no documentary evidence, deficiency reports, or justification was provided to substantiate the deduction. Attendance verification of lift operators was not conducted by the Sindh Mass Transit Authority (SMTA), despite a formal request from the vendor, casting doubt on the actual deployment of personnel. No elevator maintenance checklist was produced for audit scrutiny, and no satisfactory completion report or certificate was furnished by the concerned lift in-charge to confirm that services were rendered as claimed. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cost Center | G/L Descp | Vendor Name | Particular | Cheque No | Date | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KQ0556 | Others | Greaves Pvt Ltd | Provision of trained operators @ Rs.59800/- for complete operation of lifts installed at BRTS Green line Karachi Rs.3,827,200/- | 442803 | 10-06-25 | 8,810,938 |
| | | | Provision of maintenance & Service of elevators / month 59 @ 32,200/- Rs.1,899,800/- | | | |
| KQ0556 | Others | Greaves Pvt Ltd | Provision of trained operators @ Rs.59800/- for complete operation of lifts installed at BRTS Green line Karachi Rs.3,013,148 | 442816 | 10-06-25 | 4,401,417 |
| | | | Provision of maintenance & Service of elevators / month 59 @ 32,200/- Rs.1,771,000 | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | **13,212,355** |

Audit is of the view that the expenditure was incurred without fulfillment of mandatory codal formalities, verification mechanisms, and service completion certification. The absence of SOPs, attendance verification, maintenance records, and completion reports renders the expenditure doubtful and raises serious concerns regarding its authenticity and validity, reflecting weak internal financial and operational controls.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The management stated that the expenditure incurred was carried out strictly under the approved contractual arrangement and in line with the SOP. However, no evidence was provided to audit for verification. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires provision of detailed justification, production of complete supporting records, and fixing of responsibility on the officers/officials responsible for authorizing and processing payments without ensuring compliance with prescribed rules and safeguards.

**(PDP-30/AIR-16)**

### 35.5.10 Non-completion of electrical works in spite of full payment – Rs 2.700 million

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, states that "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of following offices of the Transport & Mass Transit Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 2.700 million was paid in full to K-Electric for provision of electricity connections under different BRT Red Line financing components. However, despite full payment, the required electrical works were neither commenced nor completed, and no evidence of execution, progress, or commissioning was produced to Audit. The details are given as under;

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Karachi Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Red Line Project ADB Loan | 2024-25 | 16 | Non-completion of electrical works in spite of full payment to K-Electric | 1.500 |
| 2 | Karachi Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Red Line Project AFD Loan | 2024-25 | 5 | Non-completion of electrical works in spite of full payment to K-Electric | 0.630 |
| 3 | Karachi Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Red Line Project AIIB Loan | 2024-25 | 5 | Non-completion of electrical works in spite of full payment to K-Electric | 0.570 |
| **Total** | | | | | **2.700** |

Audit is of the view that release of full payment without commencement or completion of the contracted electrical works is irregular, reflects poor contract management, and indicates weak internal controls. The absence of execution evidence, work completion certificates, or justification for advance/full payment exposes the Government to financial risk and potential loss.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2025. Management stated that the construction site is still under process and the amount will be reconciled when it is complete. The reply is not tenable as there is no reason to pay 100% amount

when the work is still in progress. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be justified with documentary evidence, appropriate remedial measures be taken including recovery where applicable, and responsibility be fixed on the person(s) at fault to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-43)**

### 35.5.11 Non-utilization of released funds- Rs 4,717.571 million

According to Rule-23 of General Financial Rules, Vol-I, "every government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Karachi Mobility Project (Yellow Line BRT Corridor) for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that the funds released by the World Bank and Sindh Government were substantially underutilized. World Bank grants of Rs 14,050.481 million (including revalidated and released amounts) had an expenditure of only Rs 9,481.745 million, leaving an unspent balance of Rs 4,568.736 million. Similarly, the Sindh Government released Rs 173.75 million for the project, out of which only Rs 24.915 million was spent, resulting in an unutilized balance of Rs 148.835 million as of June 30, 2025.

Audit is of the view that non-utilization of funds amounting to Rs 4,717.571 million reflects weak financial management and absence of effective internal control mechanisms within the project management structure.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. The management replied that the amount of Rs 4,717.571 million reflected as closing balance as on 30 June, 2025 does not represent un-utilized or idle funds. These funds were earmarked for committed liabilities under ongoing civil works, system packages, and consultancy contracts of the Karachi Mobility Project (Yellow Line BRT Corridor). The apparent non-utilization occurred due to contractual timelines, milestone-based payments, and verification procedures that extend beyond the closing date of the financial year. Subsequently, significant payments from this balance have been made during the first quarter of financial year 2025–26, as detailed in the attached

list of subsequent disbursements to contractors and consultants. The project 's financial management system ensures that all released funds are properly accounted for, reconciled with the Treasury and World Bank Client Connection system, and utilized strictly in accordance with the approved work plan and financing agreement. However, the reply of management is not tenable as the documentary evidences of commitments and payments made from the un-utilized funds was not produced by the management.

Audit recommends that detailed justification for the underutilization of the released funds should be provided by the Project Director and relevant management officials. Responsibility should be fixed on the officers and officials whose negligence or inefficiency contributed to the lapse, and appropriate disciplinary measures must be initiated as per applicable rules.

**(PDP-36/AIR-05)**

### 35.5.12 Time overrun due to non-completion of the project

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of various offices of the Transport & Mass Transit Department, Government of Sindh, for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 2,682.874 million was incurred on development projects which were required to be completed within their stipulated timeframes but remained incomplete, resulting in time overruns and consequent cost escalation. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-35.

Audit is of the view that failure to complete projects within approved timelines reflects weak project planning, inadequate risk management, and lack of effective monitoring, which ultimately led to avoidable time overruns and escalation of project costs, causing undue financial burden on the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management during September and November, 2025. In reply to Serial No. 04, management attributed delays to factors beyond its control, including capacity constraints, COVID-19, late hiring of Dar Al Handasah–NESPAK JV, and time taken for designs, clearances, and World Bank approvals. It

further stated that procurement of remaining packages is underway and a revised PC-I is being prepared.

The reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence such as approvals, correspondence, revised schedules, or extension justifications was provided to substantiate these claims. Moreover, no replies were furnished for Serial Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of Annex despite repeated requests. In the absence of record, the delays cannot be treated as justified. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that complete justification with documentary evidence be provided for the time overruns, responsibility be fixed for failure to complete projects within approved timelines, and effective project planning and monitoring mechanisms be strengthened to avoid recurrence of such lapses.

**(PDP-40)**

### 35.5.13 Violation of contract by not adhering Occupational Health Safety (OHS) measures – Rs 44.93 million

According to Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, states that "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Transport & Mass Transit Department, Government of Sindh, for FY 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure of Rs 44.930 million was incurred under the Karachi BRT Red Line Project. Review of the Monthly Progress Report (June, 2025) revealed that the contractor failed to comply with Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) requirements prescribed in the approved PC-I and contract. Despite persistent safety violations, works continued and payments were released.

At LOT-1, serious deficiencies were noted, including unsafe scaffolding, violations of electrical safety (ungrounded equipment, exposed cables), absence of MSDS, inadequate safety signage, poor PPE compliance, non-compliance with working-at-height procedures, use of damaged tools, poor housekeeping, and substandard welfare facilities. Operators were also found working without valid driving licenses.

At LOT-2, similar lapses were observed, including poor housekeeping, inadequate welfare facilities, weak PPE compliance, electrical safety violations, and continued use of damaged or modified tools.

Audit is of the view that continued execution of works and release of payments despite persistent OHS violations constitutes a breach of contract conditions and reflects weak monitoring, enforcement, and internal controls. The failure to enforce safety provisions exposes workers to serious risk and may result in financial liabilities, penalties, or project disruptions, thereby posing potential loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2025. The management stated that occupational health safety measures include mandatory PPE and strict monitoring of electrical safety standards. No supporting documents were provided to substantiate the claim. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter be justified with documentary evidence, strict corrective and preventive measures be enforced against the contractor in accordance with contract provisions, and responsibility be fixed on the officials concerned for failure to ensure compliance with mandatory OHS requirements.

**(PDP-47)**

### 35.5.14 Unjustified payment to Displaced Persons – Rs 8.688 million

As per Rule 09 of Sindh Financial Rules, "Every payment including repayment of money previously lodged with the government for whatever purpose, must be supported by a voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim".

During the audit of Karachi BRT Red Line Project for FY 2024–25, it was observed that payments of Rs 8.688 million were made to displaced persons without a transparent or verifiable mechanism. No formal survey was conducted, no eligibility criteria were defined, and no documentary evidence of ownership, legal occupancy, or quantified loss was obtained. Compensation was paid in lump sum in violation of the approved Resettlement Plan (RP) safeguards and without verification of lawful land use.

Audit further noted that this practice risks encouraging encroachment by enabling beneficiaries to reinvest public funds into informal activities, undermining planning objectives and ADB environmental and social safeguard standards. No

verification reports confirming vacation of land after payment were available, details of structure removal were not produced, and bank account particulars were not obtained prior to issuance of cross cheques. In the absence of these controls, the authenticity of beneficiaries and legitimacy of payments could not be verified.

Audit is of the view that the absence of ownership verification, loss assessment, and post-payment validation significantly weakens financial discipline and internal controls. The possibility of payments having been made to untitled, ineligible, or unauthorized persons cannot be ruled out, exposing the project to financial irregularities and potential misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in November, 2025. The management stated that the payments have been made to ensure full compliance with the GoS commitments to ADB. The documents relating to the resettlement were not provided to audit for verification. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends adoption of a documented compensation mechanism with proper surveys, eligibility checks, ownership verification, and post-payment confirmation. Unverified payments should be stopped and recovered, anti-re-encroachment safeguards enforced, and approval of ADP and Finance Department obtained for any revised measures. Responsibility may be fixed on officials who approved payments without required safeguards.

**(PDP-31/AIR-07 & 08)**

### 35.5.15 Irregular expenditure on compensation to Project Affected Persons – Rs 3.163 million

As per PC-I (i) Compensation and Livelihood Rehabilitation Plan (C&LRP) The BRT system will be developed within the existing ROW without the need of land acquisition. However, the project will impact 120 Project Affected People (PAP), including informal vendors, skilled laborers, and plant nursery owners and employees. The affected vendors run their businesses on public land (ROW) without any legal permission or license. The survey identified 19 vulnerable households, which include 3 disabled and 16 below the poverty line.

The C&LRP assistance is expected to restore the living standards of PAPs. It is planned that a transitional business loss allowance for a period of 12 months will be provided to PAPs. Such transitional support/allowance will be based on their net

monthly income to offset the business losses during construction phase. In addition to compensation, opportunities for project-based job or training will be provided to PAPs.

The rehabilitation assistance is PKR 29.8 million (USD 0.21 million) is required for the income losses for the transition period of informal vendors/ employees and vulnerability allowance to vulnerable AHs of PKR 0.91 million will be spent as provided in tables 12 and 13.

Table 12: Rehabilitation Assistance for Loss of Business

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. #. | Type of Business | No. of PAPs | Total Compensation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mobile Cart | 27 | 8,100,000 |
| 2 | Temporary Kiosks | 23 | 7,632,000 |
| 3 | Business on Footpath | 13 | 3,288,000 |
| 4 | Shops Display Material within the ROW | 11 | 3,912,000 |
| 5 | Tuck Shops under overhead bridge | 4 | 1,020,000 |
| 6 | Plant Nurseries | 4 | 3,120,000 |
| **Sub-total** | | **82** | **27,072,000** |
| 7 | Employees | 38 | 1,824,000 |
| **Total** | | | **28,896,000** |

As per Clause -84 Project Appraisal Documents (PAD) The Project will have limited impacts on involuntary resettlement. The BRT system will be developed within the existing Right of Way (ROW) and will not involve new land acquisition, and the Project area has not been affected by the anti-encroachment drive. However, the Project will affect 120 persons who are currently doing businesses within the ROW. Project Affected Persons (PAPs) include informal vendors, skilled labors and plant nurseries owners and employees. To mitigate such adverse impacts, a CLRP has been prepared by following the World Bank's OP4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and relevant laws and regulations in Pakistan. The CLRP includes the detailed census of the affected people, an inventory of affected assets, and socioeconomic surveys and extensive consultations with the PAPs. The CLRP provides details on procedures, requirements (and the associated budget) to be followed during Project implementation, including compensation, mitigation measures to restore incomes, institutional and monitoring arrangements. GoS will finance the CLRP and will be responsible for its implementation, monitoring and evaluation satisfactory to the Bank. GoS will ensure that the compensation and restoration of livelihood of affected persons will be done prior to the start of any contract, as noted in paragraph 11.

During the audit of Karachi Mobility Project (Yellow Line BRT Corridor) for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 13.163 million was paid to 18 PAPs at New Jam Sadiq Bridge. Audit scrutiny revealed several material irregularities. Civil works under Package-04 commenced prior to payment of compensation, in violation of PAD requirements. Compensation amounting to Rs 7.705 million was paid to ten plant nursery PAPs, whereas PC-I provided Rs 3.120 million for four PAPs under this category, indicating overpayment. No Resettlement Plan or Resettlement Policy Framework was produced, no census or verified inventory of PAPs was available, and no approved criteria or cutoff date for compensation eligibility was established. These omissions made it impossible to verify entitlement, accuracy, and legitimacy of the payments.

Audit is of the view that the expenditure was incurred without compliance with approved PC-I provisions, PAD requirements, and safeguard standards under OP 4.12, reflecting weak internal controls, inadequate documentation, and irregular compensation practices.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. Management stated that payments were based on an updated C&LRP prepared in 2023 and approved by the World Bank in 2024. However, no documentary evidence such as the approved updated C&LRP, census data, cutoff date notification, entitlement matrix, or World Bank concurrence was produced to substantiate the claim. Accordingly, the reply was not found tenable. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that compensation to PAPs be reassessed strictly in accordance with the approved PC-I, PAD, and World Bank safeguard requirements, supported by verifiable census data, approved eligibility criteria, and cutoff dates. Any excess or irregular payments should be recovered, and responsibility fixed on the officials responsible for non-compliance**.**

**(PDP-34/AIR-01)**

### 35.5.16 Irregular retention of Government funds in DDO Account – Rs 3.009 million

According to Rule-290 of Treasury Rules, Volume-I, “No money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is not required for immediate disbursement. Further, it is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demand or to prevent lapses of budget grant”. Rule-96 of General Financial Rule Volume-I states

"It is contrary to the interest of the State that money should be spent hastily or in an ill-considered manner merely because it is available or that the lapse of a grant could be avoided. In the public interest, grants that cannot be profitably utilized should be surrendered."

During the audit of Sindh Mass Transit Authority, Karachi, Transport and Mass Transit Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial year 2023-24, it was observed that an amount of Rs. 3.009 million remained unspent in the bank statement until the close of the financial year. These funds, which were statutorily required to be surrendered to the Finance Department Government of Sindh were irregularly retained by the entity.

Audit is of view that the non-surrendering of the retained amount deprived the government of the opportunity to reallocate these funds for other beneficial public purposes.

The matter was reported to the management in the month of November, 2024, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-13/AIR-17)**

### 35.5.17 Negligence due to non-audited Financial Statement by Chartered Accounting Firm

According to Project Appraisal Documents (PAD) As per Clause-66, the accounts are prepared in accordance with the government accounting policies and procedures and the financial statements are to be audited by the Chartered Accounting firm acceptable to the bank.

During the audit of Karachi Mobility Project (Yellow Line BRT Corridor) for the financial year 2024-25, it was noticed that the financial statement for the financial year ending 30 June, 2025 was not audited by a Chartered Accounting firm as mandated by the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and the World Bank guidelines for projects funded under International Development Association (IDA) financing. The absence of an independent audit from a qualified Chartered Accounting firm

compromises the reliability and transparency of the financial reporting related to the project.

Audit is of the view that failure to obtain the required audit from a Chartered Accounting firm represents a significant non-compliance with the Project Appraisal Documents (PAD) requirements. This lapse diminishes the assurance about the propriety, accuracy, and completeness of the project's financial records. It also reflects weak internal controls and inadequate oversight by project management, increasing risks related to mismanagement or misuse of funds.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. The management replied that the financial statements for the year ending 30 June, 2025 have been duly prepared and finalized in accordance with Government accounting procedures and World Bank/IDA financial management requirements. The appointment of a Chartered Accounting firm acceptable to the World Bank is currently in process, with approval and procurement formalities nearing completion. The delay was procedural and not due to negligence. Meanwhile, all project expenditures have been recorded, reconciled, and verified. The statutory audit will be initiated immediately upon completion of the engagement process. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate engagement of a reputed Chartered Accounting firm to conduct a comprehensive audit of the financial statement for the year 2024-25 in compliance with Project Appraisal Documents (PAD).

**(PDP-37/AIR-06)**

### 35.5.18 Non-recovery /non-deposit of different penalties imposed on service providers -Rs 24.711 million

As per General Financial Rules Vol-I, of Rule 28 "no amount due to Government should be left outstanding without sufficient reason and where any dues appear to be irrecoverable, the orders of the competent authority for their adjustment must be sought." READ WITH Para-41 (a) of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I states that, "the departmental controlling office should see that all sums due to government are regularly received and checked against demands and that they are paid into the treasury."

During the audit of Secretary, Transport & Mass Transit Department, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that penalties amounting to Rs 24.711

million were imposed on various service providers under the People's Bus Service Project due to deficiencies identified through route and vehicle inspections. However, despite imposition of these penalties, the management neither recovered the amounts from the contractors nor deposited them into the relevant government head of account. The details are given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. #. | Type of Penalty | Penalty for the month of Feb-2025 | Penalty for the month of May-2025 | Penalty for remaining 10 months on average basis | Total Penalties for the Year 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Route Inspection Penalties | 377,000 | 490,000 | 4,335,000 | 5,202,000 |
| 2 | Vehicle Inspection Penalties | 1,127,500 | 2,126,500 | 16,255,000 | 19,509,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | **24,711,000** |

Audit is of the view that failure to recover and deposit the imposed penalties constitutes a serious lapse in financial discipline and contract enforcement. This omission indicates weak internal controls and may amount to undue financial favor extended to contractors, resulting in avoidable loss to the public exchequer and undermining accountability mechanisms built into the service contracts.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2025. The management stated that the penalties amounting to Rs 4.571 million for the month of July & August 2025 have been recovered from the operators. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery of the imposed penalties from the respective service providers, prompt deposit of the recovered amounts into the appropriate government head of account, and provision of complete documentary evidence to audit. Responsibility should also be fixed on the officers/officials responsible for failure to enforce recovery and safeguard government revenue.

**(PDP-29/AIR-15)**

## Chapter - 36
## Universities & Boards Department

### 36.1 Introduction

The Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh possesses the administrative control of more than 27 public sector universities and administrative and financial control of the 8 boards and 2 attached departments. The functions of the department are as under:

- Education from Matric to Postgraduate Level.
- Coordination in International Educational Programs.
- Grant of Scholarships and Aid.
- Scientific Research Facilitation.
- Handling of Public Libraries and Libraries in Schools.
- Maintaining of Historical Records and Archives.
- Promotion of Extracurricular Activities.
- All Educational Service Matters with Cooperation of the Government Entities.
- Budget Approvals and Audits.
- Improvement of Infrastructure and Structural/Academic Development.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr No. | Description | Total Nos | Audited | Expenditure audited FY 2024-25 | Revenue / Receipt audited FY 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Formations | 05 | 03 | 6,210.875 | - |
| 2 | Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP) | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Authorities/Autonomous Bodies etc under the PAO | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Foreign Aided Projects (FAP) | - | - | - | - |

## 36.2 Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance analysis)

The accounts for the Financial Year 2024-25 were audited on test check basis. Following is the position of budget, expenditure and receipt of the department:

(Rs. in Million)

| Original Budget/ Grant | Suppl. Grant | Re-appro: (+) | Re-appro: (-) | Surrender | Final Grant | Departmental Expenditure | Variation Excess/ (Savings) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11,327.061 | 402.634 | 3,304.367 | (3,304.367) | (2,602.408) | 9,127.287 | 8,758.724 | (368.563) |

The department was unable to spend the allocated budget in time. As a result, savings of an amount of Rs 368.563 million were observed which were not surrendered in time.

## 36.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 11,336.899 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverables of Rs 184.519 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. No. | Classification | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-production of record | 172.872 |
| 2 | Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation | 132.492 |
| 3 | Irregularities | |
| *A* | *HR/Employees related irregularities* | 68.100 |
| *B* | *Procurement related irregularities* | 424.485 |
| *C* | *Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks* | 1,490.800 |
| 4 | Value for money and service delivery issues | - |
| 5 | Others | 9,048.150 |

## 36.4 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

The following Audit Reports have been discussed by PAC. The status of discussion of audit reports by the PAC with respect to Audit Paras requiring compliance of the PAC directive and subsequent compliance by the department is tabulated as follows. The overall compliance by the department was 15.03%.

| Sr. No | Audit Report | Total Paras discussed | No. of Paras requiring Compliance | Compliance of PAC directives made | Compliance of PAC directives not made | Percentage of Compliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1992-93 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 10 | - |
| 2 | 1998-99 | 37 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 72.72 |
| 3 | 1999-2000 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 4 | 2001-02* | 12 | 5 | 0 | 5 | - |
| 5 | 2004-05* | 33 | 27 | 0 | 27 | - |
| 6 | 2005-06 | 23 | 6 | 0 | 6 | - |
| 7 | 2006-07 | 16 | 14 | 0 | 14 | - |
| 8 | 2007-08 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 8 | - |
| 9 | 2008-09 | 19 | 14 | 0 | 14 | - |
| 10 | 2009-10 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 2 | - |
| 11 | 2010-11 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 15 | - |
| 12 | 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 13 | 2016-17 | 09 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 33.33 |
| 14 | 2024-25 | 35 | 35 | 12 | 23 | 34.29 |
| **Total** | | **298** | **153** | **23** | **133** | **15.03** |

## 36.5 AUDIT PARAS

### 36.5.1 Non-production of record – Rs 13.424 million

According to Section 14 (2) and (3) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001, states that the officer incharge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with reasonable expedition. Further, any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under the Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During audit of the various offices of Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, the following record amounting to Rs 13.424 million was not produced to audit despite the issuance of requisitions by the Audit Team. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-36.

Audit is of the view that non-production of records is a violation of the Auditor-General's Ordinance, 2001, and undermines the principles of accountability and transparency in public financial management.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the relevant record be immediately produced. Responsibility for non-compliance be fixed, and disciplinary action may be initiated under applicable rules to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-01 & 149)**

### 36.5.2 Non-disclosure of information – Rs 159.448 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During audit of the following offices of Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that the information and supporting vouchers amounting to Rs 159.448 million was not disclosed during the audit. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 02 | Inquiry initiated by the Anti-Corruption, FIA, NAB or any other government agency | 0 |
| | | | 64 | Details and supporting vouchers for 21 bank accounts | 0 |
| 2 | Sindh Board of Technical Education, Karachi | 2023-24 | 01 | Investment figures were not incorporated in annual accounts of the Board | 159.448 |
| **Total** | | | | | **159.448** |

Audit is of the view that these actions indicate deliberate non-compliance with financial rules, undermining audit integrity and exposing the Board to possible legal and disciplinary consequences.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends initiating disciplinary proceedings to ensure immediate submission of withheld records, and conduct a thorough review of examination-related operations.

**(PDP-02)**

### 36.5.3 Unauthorised payment of board allowance by changing nomenclature of project allowance – Rs 79.340 million

According to the Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board Act 2013 dated 28th March 2013 – Assets and Liabilities and transfer of staff – 15 (1) All properties and assets, right and interest of whatever kind, used, enjoyed, possessed, owned or vested in, or held in trust by the Development Program, Provincial Coordination Unit, District Monitoring Unit and Program Management Unit set up under the Development Program and all liabilities legally subsisting against them shall stand transferred to the Board. (2) All persons serving in

the Development Program, Provincial Coordination Unit, District Monitoring Unit and Program Management Unit, in any capacity immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, if they opt to serve the Board, notwithstanding in any law or terms and conditions for their service, stand transferred for service to the Board on the terms and conditions as may be prescribed: Provided that such terms and conditions shall not be less favorable than the terms and conditions admissible to them immediately before their transfer.

During audit of Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board, Karachi for FY 2024–25, it was observed that Rs 79.340 million was paid to employees as Board Allowance by treating the June, 2025 payment as an average for 12 months, without any legal provision or approval. Payments were made to 55 employees at Headquarters (Rs 19.080 million), 68 employees at DMU (Rs 31.740 million), and 31 employees at GoS (Rs 28.520 million). Audit further observed that the Board Allowance was neither approved by the Board nor notified by any competent authority, and that management deliberately changed the nomenclature from Project Allowance to Board Allowance since Project Allowance is not admissible in the Board. Management claimed that Project Allowance was admissible on continuation of the project into the Board; however, no legal provision, notification, or approval was produced to substantiate this claim. The details are as follows:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Allowance | Office | Number of Employees | Monthly Payment | Yearly Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Board Allowance | Head Quarter | 55 | 1,590,000 | 19,080,000 |
| 2 | | DMU | 68 | 2,645,000 | 31,740,000 |
| 3 | | GoS | 31 | 2,376,667 | 28,520,004 |
| **Total** | | | | | **79,340,004** |

Audit is of the view that undue favor was extended to the employees without provision.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. The management replied that the employees serving in the Board were paid a project allowance in the BBSYDP. After the promulgation of BBSHRRDB Act 2013, the said project allowance was admissible, therefore continued for payment and is covered under Section 15(2) of the Act 2013.

Audit contends that the local office is no longer a “Development Project”; rather, the entity has been established under an Act of the Legislature of Sindh and is therefore required to operate within the legal framework of the Government of Sindh.

Under this framework, no government office is allowed to draw Project Allowance except for a specified "Development Project." In addition, no notification regarding the admissibility of Board Allowance issued by the competent authority, such as the Finance Department, Government of Sindh, was produced in support of the reply. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate stoppage of this practice, recovery of the undue amounts, and taking appropriate remedial measures.

**(PDP-150/AIR-15)**

### 36.5.4 Irregular & unjustified assigning of additional charge to various officers – Rs 1.310 million

According to Revised vide F.D.O.M No. 2(2)-R.3/92, dated: 23rd April, 1992; It has been decided with the approval of the competent authority, that in case of additional charge arrangement, special allowance shall be admissible at a uniform rate of 20% of basic pay not exceeding [Rs.1,100/-) p.m (currently rate is Rs.12,000/-p.m) with immediate effect subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions:- The work of the vacant post as far as possible, be distributed among more than one Government servant of the same status and designation available in the Ministries/Divisions/ Departments. Where the distribution of the work among more than one Government servant is not feasible, the charge of the vacant post may be entrusted, in its entirety, to another Government servant. This arrangement should not be made for a period less than one month and should not exceed three months and it should be allowed with specified approval of the Secretaries/Additional Secretaries/Heads of Attached Departments/Heads of Department not below BPS-21. However, it may be extended by another three months with the approval of next higher authority. Immediately on the expiry of six months of the full additional charge of the particular vacant post, the post shall be treated as having been abolished and its duties automatically becoming part of the normal duties of the other existing posts of the same category in the Divisions/Departments concerned. The post so treated as abolished shall not be revived without the concurrence of the Financial Advisor concerned.

During the audit of Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board, Karachi, for the financial year 2024–25, scrutiny of HR records revealed that various officers and officials belonging to different cadres had been assigned additional charge of other posts in addition to their own duties for extended periods, far exceeding the maximum permissible duration of six months. Despite this

clear violation of standing instructions, additional charge allowances amounting to Rs 1.310 million were paid.

Audit observed that no evidence was produced to show approval by the competent authority for extension beyond the prescribed period, nor was any concurrence of the Financial Advisor available for revival of posts deemed abolished under the rules. Consequently, the legality and admissibility of additional charge assignments and related payments beyond the allowable period could not be authenticated.

Audit is of the view that the continued assignment of additional charges beyond the permissible limit, without lawful approval and in disregard of prescribed conditions, constitutes an irregular and unauthorized arrangement. Assigning extra responsibilities to officers already performing their own substantive duties, in violation of rules, reflects weak internal controls, poor human resource planning, and lack of effective administrative oversight.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. The management replied that the additional charge allowance had been discontinued. However, no individual discontinuation orders, dates of cessation, or recovery details were furnished to substantiate the claim, rendering the reply incomplete and unverifiable. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends strict compliance with Government standing orders governing additional charge arrangements. The management should regularize the matter by producing proper approvals where applicable, discontinue all irregular additional charges formally through written orders, effect recovery of inadmissible payments, and fix responsibility on the officers who authorized or continued these arrangements in violation of rules.

**(PDP-153/AIR-34)**

### 36.5.5 Irregular engagement of retired Director (Works & Services) as consultant

According to Rule 66 (1 & 2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, "Depending on the selection method adopted, the procuring agency shall prepare ToRs and cost estimate or budget of the assignment". According to Rule 72 (8)(a)(i) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, "Selection Process of Individual Consultants shall

be adopted only if all or any of the following condition exist: (i) The scope of work is such that team of personnel are not required. According Rule 73 of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, "Request for Expression of Interest or Request for Proposal shall be advertised or announced in accordance with the provisions of Rule 17 and 18".

During audit of STEVTA Karachi for FY 2024–25, it was observed that Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Joyo, retired Director (Works & Services), was re-appointed as Consultant on 05 April 2024 under SPPRA Rules instead of applicable STEVTA APT Rules. Audit had previously reported irregularities in his placement (AIR Para #07, FY 2021–22); however, despite this, he was re-engaged after superannuation. The appointment is irregular as SPPRA Rules govern procurement, not recruitment. No Terms of Reference or cost estimate was prepared, and the engagement letter did not define a specific assignment, indicating an employment arrangement rather than consultancy. The offer included fixed remuneration of Rs 150,000 with medical, TA/DA, leave, joining formalities, and resignation option, which reflects recruitment conditions. No performance security or formal contract was executed as required under SPPRA. The engagement was further unjustified as no mega project was underway and sufficient sanctioned staff already existed in the Works, Services & Planning Department.

Audit is of the view that the engagement of Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Joyo as a consultant under the guise of SPPRA Rules represents a procedurally flawed, non-transparent, and irregular hiring arrangement, reflecting weak governance, circumvention of recruitment rules, and disregard of prior audit observations.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Authority conduct a comprehensive review of the engagement of Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Joyo, discontinue irregular arrangements, determine financial implications, and fix responsibility on the officers who authorized and processed the engagement in violation of applicable rules, besides taking remedial measures to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-154/AIR-8)**

### 36.5.6 Non-compliance with government directives for verification of qualification degrees

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA), Karachi, for the financial year 2024–25, scrutiny of personal files revealed that several employees were promoted to higher grades without verification of their academic qualifications. No documentary evidence was available on record to confirm that the educational degrees and testimonials of the concerned employees had been verified from their respective awarding institutions or from the Higher Education Commission (HEC), as required under government directives.

The absence of degree verification before promotion constitutes a serious violation of government instructions and exposes the department to significant risk of irregular appointments, fraudulent promotions, and financial loss. Failure to authenticate academic credentials undermines merit, compromises institutional integrity, and reflects weak internal controls and ineffective human resource governance.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for non-compliance with the government directives and immediate verification of educational qualifications of all promoted employees, duly verified from the awarding institutions and HEC, under intimation to Audit. Responsibility should also be fixed on officers who processed promotions without ensuring mandatory verification.

**(PDP-156/AIR-26)**

### 36.5.7 Non-hiring of important posts in the Boards

According to Rule-4(1)(i) of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, Chapter-2 General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure: (1) In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of Secretary, Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, scrutiny of records revealed that several critical statutory posts in the Educational Boards had remained vacant for a prolonged period and were not filled or formally posted to date. The position is detailed below:

| Sr. # | Name of Post | Sanctioned/requirement | Working | Vacant |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary (BPS-19) | 08 | 0 | 08 |
| 2 | Controller of Examination (BS-19) | 08 | 0 | 08 |
| 3 | Audit Officer (BS-18) | 08 | 02 | 06 |
| **Total** | | **24** | **02** | **22** |

Instead of regular appointments, these key positions were managed through stop-gap arrangements, without evidence that the officials assigned additional charge possessed the mandatory qualifications, experience, or specialization prescribed under the relevant rules. Audit could not find any record of adherence to the prescribed selection procedure, approval of the competent authority, or verification that eligibility criteria were fulfilled prior to assigning these responsibilities.

The prolonged absence of duly appointed Secretaries and Controllers of Examination has serious administrative and systemic implications. These posts are central to governance, examination management, financial oversight, and policy implementation within the Boards. Their non-availability weakens institutional control, increases the risk of corruption, facilitates examination-related irregularities such as fake mark sheets, delays result compilation, disrupts academic calendars, and adversely affects students' academic progression. Similarly, the shortage of qualified Audit Officers compromises internal oversight, increasing exposure to financial mismanagement and irregular expenditure.

Audit is of the view that the continued non-filling of these essential posts, coupled with the assignment of charge without compliance with prescribed rules, reflects serious administrative negligence, weak human resource planning, and ineffective internal controls, resulting in inefficiency and avoidable risk to public interest.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. Management replied that the posts of Secretary, Controller of Examination, and Audit Officer had been advertised and the recruitment process was underway. However, no documentary evidence in support of the claim was produced, nor had any appointments been made against the vacant posts. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires that immediate and concrete steps be taken to fill all vacant statutory posts strictly in accordance with prescribed rules and procedures. Documentary evidence of advertisement, selection, and appointment should be furnished to Audit to ensure restoration of effective governance, accountability, and service delivery within the Educational Boards.

**(PDP-157/AIR-6)**

### 36.5.8 Non-transparent investment of public funds without competitive bidding or board approval – Rs 828.000 million

According to Para 3(b) of notification No.F.4(1)/2002-BR.II Islamabad, the 2nd July, 2003 issued by Government of Pakistan Finance Division (Budget Wing), "The process of selection of bank/(s) should be transparent. Therefore, prior to placing deposits with a bank under this new policy, and in case the total working balances exceed Rs.10 million, the selection of the bank/(s) as well as the terms of 2 deposits will be approved by the concerned Board of Directors/ Governing Body on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks"

During the audit of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that funds amounting to Rs 828.000 million were invested in various banks by the Board's management without obtaining prior approval from the Board of Governors (BoG). The investments were made in instruments such as saving certificates and Term Deposit Receipts (TDRs), following traditional practices rather than a competitive and transparent selection process.

Audit is of the view that investment without Board approval and soliciting competitive bids from multiple banks reflects a serious breach of financial governance. It indicates inadequate internal controls and a lack of transparency in public fund management, which increases the likelihood of financial mismanagement.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting a thorough internal review of all past investments made without BoG approval and initiate corrective action, including proper documentation and retrospective regularization where possible.

**(PDP-11/AIR-12)**

### 36.5.9 Irregular award of works without technical evaluation of bids – Rs 410.173 million

As per SPPRA Rule-47. Conditions for Use of Various Procedures (1), "Single Stage One Envelope Bidding Procedure shall be used as the standard bidding procedure for procurement of goods, works and services of simple and routine nature and where no technical complexity or innovation is involved; (2) Single Stage Two Envelope Bidding Procedure shall be used where the bids are to be evaluated on technical and financial grounds and price is taken into account after technical evaluation".

During the audit of Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA), Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that civil works amounting to Rs 410.173 million were awarded to various contractors through the Single Stage–One Envelope procedure without conducting any technical evaluation. This was despite the fact that civil works are inherently technical in nature and require assessment of bidders' technical capacity, experience, methodology, and compliance with specifications necessitating adoption of at least the Single Stage Two Envelope procedure.

The failure to carry out technical evaluation deprived the procuring agency of an objective assessment of contractors' technical competence and increased the risk of substandard execution, cost overruns, and project failure. The adoption of an inappropriate procurement method for technically complex works also undermined transparency, restricted fair competition, and compromised value for public money.

Audit is of the view that awarding civil works without technical evaluation reflects serious non-compliance with SPPRA Rules, weak procurement planning, and ineffective internal controls. The lapse also raises concerns of undue favour to contractors by bypassing mandatory technical scrutiny.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires justification for non-adoption of the prescribed technical evaluation procedure and fixing of responsibility on the officials who approved the procurement process in violation of SPPRA Rules.

**(PDP-158/AIR-6)**

### 36.5.10 Irregular hiring of contractor for sensitive printing activities – Rs 11.191 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During audit of the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for FYs 2022–23 and 2023–24, expenditure of Rs 11.191 million was incurred on outsourcing printing and packing of SSC and HSC examination papers (2022–2024). Audit observed that sensitive printing tasks were outsourced despite availability of sufficient internal staff, while contractors merely provided manpower and the Board supplied machines, paper, and ink. No justification or evidence was provided to establish insufficiency of regular staff. Contracts for 2023 and 2024 were awarded to M/s Farrukh based on deployment of manpower for fixed days rather than actual workload. Bills were unsupported by essential documents such as quotations, contracts, and lists of workers with qualifications. The 2024 bill lacked the successful bidder's quotation, the 2023 bill had no contract agreement attached, and invoices did not contain NTN or invoice numbers, in violation of tax and audit requirements.

Audit is of the view that the outsourcing of essential examination duties without proper justification or adherence to procurement protocols constitutes a

serious violation of financial and procurement rules. It reflects increased risk of leakage or compromise of sensitive examination data, administrative negligence and potential misuse of public resources.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting a formal inquiry to fix responsibility, and any unauthorized payments may be recovered.

**(PDP-23/AIR-25)**

### 36.5.11 Splitting of expenditure to avoid invitation of tenders – Rs 7.170 million

According to Rule 12 of SPP Rules, 2010 "Limitation on Splitting or Regrouping of Proposed Procurement" of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, "(1) Save as otherwise provided and subject to the regulations made by the Authority, a procuring agency shall prepare, in accordance with Rule 11, all proposed procurements for each financial year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated and scheduled in the Procurement Plan".

During audit of the following offices of Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that goods and services amounting to Rs 7.17 million were procured by splitting the expenditure to avoid invitation of tender or publishing procurement opportunities in print media or on the SPPRA website, in clear violation of the applicable advertisement thresholds. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of entity | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 34 | 2.076 |
| 2 | Sindh Board of Technical Education, Karachi | 2023-24 | 29 | 0.650 |
| 3 | Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Shaheed Benzairabad | 2023-24 | 02 | 1.213 |
| 4 | Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority, Karachi | 2023-24 | 02 | 3.231 |
| | | | **Total** | **7.170** |

Audit is of the view that the procurement activity was conducted in violation of the SPP Rules and policy guidance on financial threshold aggregation. This reflects a significant compliance lapse, undermining the principles of open competition, transparency, and value for money.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends initiating inquiry into the matter to identify officials responsible for bypassing open tendering requirements in violation of SPPR 2010. Appropriate disciplinary action may be taken to uphold accountability and deter future non-compliance.

**(PDP-31&162)**

### 36.5.12 Loss to government due to cancellation of contract – Rs 6.205 million

According to Rule-4(1)(i) of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, Chapter-2 General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure: (1) In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of the Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that consultancy services for "Hiring services for Evaluation and Baseline Assessment of Institutes across Sindh Applied for Phase-XVI Training Programme (PSTW)" valuing Rs 6.205 million were awarded to M/s Convivial Management Consultancy (Pvt.) Ltd. An amount of Rs 2.327 million was paid to the consultant; however, the consultancy assignment was not completed and the contract was subsequently cancelled after payment of 37.50% against only a partially completed inception stage.

Despite payment, the evaluation and baseline assessment remained incomplete, and no alternative arrangement was made to complete the assignment. The cancellation was effected without a comprehensive risk-and-cost analysis, recovery of paid amounts, or immediate engagement of an alternate consultant, resulting in loss of public funds and failure to achieve the intended project objectives.

Audit is of the view that premature cancellation of the consultancy contract after substantial payment, without securing deliverables or enforcing contractual safeguards, reflects poor project oversight, weak contract management, and ineffective financial controls. The absence of timely remedial action resulted in wasted public expenditure and abandonment of a critical development activity, thereby causing financial loss to the government.

The matter was reported to management in September, 2025. Management stated that the consultant submitted an inception report on 21.01.2025 and that Rs 1,659,163 was paid on 16.04.2025, while the draft baseline report due on 18.03.2025 was not delivered. A 120-day extension up to 31.05.2025 was granted vide addendum dated 26.03.2025; however, the consultant again failed to perform. Notices dated 16.05.2025 and 16.06.2025 were issued, and the contract was terminated under Clause 2.9.1(a) of the General Conditions and Para-1(b) of the Contract Agreement. An inquiry committee was reportedly constituted for blacklisting under SPPRA Rules, 2010.

However, no documentary evidence was provided regarding forfeiture of performance/security deposit, recovery of payments made, or actual initiation of blacklisting proceedings with SPPRA. In the absence of these actions, the financial risk continues to persist, and the loss to the government remains unaddressed. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires that action be taken against the contractor under risk-and-cost provisions, recovery of the paid amount be ensured, performance/security deposit be forfeited as per contract terms, and the contractor be processed for blacklisting under SPPRA Rules, 2010. Responsibility should also be fixed on the officials who failed to enforce contractual safeguards in a timely manner.

**(PDP-159/AIR-1)**

### 36.5.13 Unauthorized payment of secured advance before supply of material – Rs 3.791 million

According to Para 9.3 (2) (a) of the Procurement Regulations (Works), 2011 "Secured Advance on the written request of the contractor whose contract is for finished work is allowed to a contractor on the basis of non-perishable/noncombustible materials brought and properly stocked/stored to site of work. Secured advance as a good practice is avoided/discouraged. However, wherever allowed, it should be strictly inconformity with the rules and procedure in addition to the condition: - (iii)

secured advance shall be paid to the contractor on the quantities brought and properly stored at site of work. Full quantities of materials for entire work / contract should not be advanced; (vi) advance amount is calculated on the basis of 75% of the market value of that material".

During the audit of Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA), Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that a secured advance amounting to Rs 3.791 million was paid to M/s Mustafa Associates on account of steel before its supply. Audit scrutiny revealed that the steel was neither delivered to the site nor verified physically, and no quantities were recorded in the Measurement Book. There was no evidence of site requirement or work stage justifying the release of the advance.

Furthermore, the secured advance was released without execution of the mandatory indenture bond, without laboratory test reports, and without certification by the site engineer confirming receipt, quality, storage, or intended consumption of the material. No consumption account, adjustment register, or recovery mechanism was maintained, rendering the advance unsupported and unverifiable. These omissions indicate a complete bypass of prescribed safeguards meant to protect public funds.

Audit is of the view that payment of secured advance without verification of material delivery, quantity, storage, or site requirement constitutes a serious violation of Procurement Regulations (Works), 2011. The advance was released in anticipation of supply, which is expressly prohibited, reflecting weak financial discipline, ineffective site supervision, and failure of internal controls, and exposing the government to risk of loss or misappropriation.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the management provide justification for allowing secured advance prior to supply of material, ensure immediate verification and adjustment/recovery of the amount paid, and fix responsibility on the officers/officials who authorised and processed the advance in violation of rules. Disciplinary action should be initiated where warranted to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-160/AIR-3)**

### 36.5.14 Non-invitation of open tender on security services - Rs 3.351 million

As per Rule 17 (1) & (2) of Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, "Procurement over five hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules. The advertisement in the newspaper shall appear in at least three widely circulated leading dailies of English, Urdu and Sindhi languages".

During the audit of Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure amounting to Rs 3.351 million was incurred under the head of account "Security Services." However, the procurement of these services was carried out without inviting open tenders, in clear violation of the mandatory requirements of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010.

Audit is of the view that non-invitation of open tenders deprived the organization and the Government of Sindh of the opportunity to obtain competitive market rates. The absence of competition not only undermined transparency but also exposed the procurement process to the risk of inefficiency and potential financial loss. Consequently, the entire expenditure incurred on security services is considered irregular due to non-compliance with SPPRA rules.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that this practice be stopped forthwith. An internal inquiry should be conducted to ascertain the reasons for bypassing the prescribed procurement procedure, responsibility should be fixed on the officials concerned, and appropriate remedial and corrective measures should be taken to ensure strict compliance with procurement rules in future.

**(PDP-161/AIR-7)**

### 36.5.15 Unauthorized retention of funds in DDO account – Rs 563.937 million

According to Rule 290 of Treasury Rules Vol – I, "No money shall be drawn from Government Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not

permissible to draw money from treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget".

During audit of the following offices of Universities & Boards Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi for the Financial Year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 563.937 million was shown as balance on June 30, 2025. The amount was neither disbursed to actual payees nor surrendered as savings.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Description | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA) Karachi | Amount of Rs 56.077 million was shown as balance in (National Bank of Pakistan Assignment Account Number 1171750814) on June 30, 2025. | 2024-25 | 04 | 56.077 |
| | | Amount of Rs 351.450 million was lying in bank account on 30-06-2025 title of account is Liability account; no any details of transactions were provided to the audit. | 2024-25 | 14 | 351.450 |
| 2 | Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board, Karachi | An amount of Rs107.129 million was unauthorized retained in DDO account i.e Sindh Bank of Pakistan A/c No. 0003724327111000 till close of the financial year June 2024-25. | 2024-25 | 02 | 107.129 |
| | | Amount of Rs49.281 million was unauthorizedly retained in Bank account of PMUs till close of the financial year 2024-25. | 2024-25 | 05 | 49.281 |
| **Total** | | | | | **563.937** |

Audit is of the view that retention of such a substantial amount at the close of the financial year reflects weak financial discipline, poor cash management, and ineffective administrative controls, in clear violation of Treasury Rules.

The matter was reported to management in October, 2025. For AIR Para-02, management of Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board stated that the DDO account mainly holds performance securities and statutory deductions due to non-framing of Board rules and absence of a dedicated Board Fund under Section-16 of the BBSHRRDB Act, 2013. However, the reply is not tenable, as no approved policy, TORs, or SOPs exist for retention and management of such funds,

rendering the practice irregular. For AIR Para-05, management claimed that Rs 49.281 million was allocated for ongoing training under Phase-XIV; however, the reply is not tenable due to non-production of documentary evidence, departmental orders, training schedules, or expenditure details. Audit concludes that retention of funds without lawful authorization, approved procedures, or verifiable records constitutes a serious lapse in financial management and exposes public funds to misuse. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate deposit of funds, and production of required record, besides fixing responsibility on a person(s) at fault for the negligence.

(**PDP-163)**

### 36.5.16 Unjustified transfer of fund from assignment account – Rs 46.969 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be not in order. **AND** According to Rule 290 of Treasury Rules Volume I, "No money shall be drawn from Government Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget".

During the audit of Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that funds amounting to Rs 46.969 million were transferred to Project Management Units in June, 2025, the last month of the financial year. The release comprised Rs 21.874 million to PMU-BBSYDP (Fisheries Wing) and Rs 25.096 million to PMU-BBSYDP (Livestock Wing), described as first tranche payments for Phase-XIV. The timing of these transfers indicates forced utilisation of funds at year-end rather than disbursement based on immediate operational requirements, raising concerns of weak financial planning and non-compliance with treasury rules.

Audit is of the view that transferring substantial funds at the close of the financial year reflects poor financial management and inadequate internal controls. Such practices distort expenditure reporting, undermine fiscal discipline, and increase the risk of idle or mis-utilized public funds.

The matter was reported to management in September, 2025. Management stated that Phase-XIV was approved in May, 2025, an MoU was signed on 12 June, 2025, and a 20% initial tranche was released in June, 2025 in line with the project plan. However, the reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence was produced to establish commencement of training, utilisation of funds, or incurrence of expenditure warranting immediate release. In the absence of such evidence, the transfer remains irregular. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility for unsupported year-end transfers to strengthen financial discipline and prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-164/AIR-19)**

### 36.5.17 Negligence in non-completion of ADP schemes – Rs 4,167.702 million

According to Rule-4(1)(i) of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, Chapter-2 General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure: (1) In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of Secretary, Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that expenditure amounting to Rs 4,167.702 million was incurred on various ADP schemes that remained incomplete or inordinately delayed, since 2011 and 2012. These prolonged delays resulted in significant cost escalation due to inflation, sharp increases in construction material prices, and extended implementation periods. In several cases, the risk of deterioration or disappearance of previously executed works cannot be ruled out. Despite repeated audit requisitions, no updated records, progress reports, or completion timelines of these schemes were produced. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-36.

Audit is of the view that although the schemes were duly approved with defined objectives, abnormal delays extending beyond thirteen years have rendered them ineffective and financially inefficient. The failure to initiate or complete the schemes within a reasonable timeframe reflects serious administrative negligence,

weak project monitoring, and ineffective utilization of public funds, resulting in erosion of value for money and non-achievement of development objectives.

The matter was reported to management in August, 2025. Management stated that the Universities and Boards Department was established in 2016, inherited ADP schemes, and that schemes approved under CSR 2012 required revision under CSR 2024. However, the reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence, revised PC-I approvals, implementation status, or timelines were produced to substantiate the claim.
Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that a comprehensive inquiry be initiated to determine the causes of abnormal delays, assess financial loss due to cost escalation and stalled execution, finalize or rationalize long-pending schemes through revised PC-I approvals, and fix responsibility on officers responsible for prolonged inaction to ensure accountability and prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-165/AIR-17)**

### 36.5.18 Non-Clearance of outstanding dues of Boards – Rs 2,942.450 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which, in its judgment, appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may not be in order.

During the audit of Secretary Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 2,942.450 million remained outstanding against exempted Registration, Enrolment, and Examination fees for students of SSC and HSC level under various boards. This persistent shortfall in receipts has adversely impacted the Board's financial planning and operational liquidity. The details are as follows:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Boards | Period | Outstanding amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | BISE, Mirpur Khas | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | 758,543,008 |
| 2 | BISE, Sukkur | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | 458,042,454 |
| 3 | BIE, Karachi | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | 1,725,864,854 |
| **Total** | | **Total** | **2,942,450,316** |

Audit is of the view that continued non-payment of exempted fees has seriously undermined the Boards' ability to meet routine expenditures, conduct examinations efficiently, and discharge their academic and administrative responsibilities in a timely manner.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2025. In reply, it was stated that requests for funds had been forwarded to the Finance Department and the Chief Minister, Sindh, and that sufficient funds had been earmarked during the financial year 2025-26 for BIE Karachi and BISE Mirpurkhas. However, no documentary evidence, budget releases, or departmental orders were produced in support of the reply, nor had any funds been released to clear the outstanding liabilities at the time of audit. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Universities and Boards Department pursue immediate release of funds from the Finance Department to clear the accumulated outstanding dues, ensure proper reconciliation of claims, and establish a structured mechanism for the timely settlement of exempted fees to avoid recurrence.

**(PDP-169/AIR-4)**

### 36.5.19 Loss to BISE funds due to temporary transfer of funds from saving accounts to current account – Rs 1,464.105 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that a cumulative amount of Rs 1,464.105 million was temporarily transferred from various savings accounts to different current accounts. The involved savings accounts include Account Nos. 41310001049, 41310045247, 41310090469, 41310048444, 41310037109, 41310081588, 303936662, 41310066800, among others. These transfers led to a significant loss of interest income due to the funds remaining in non-interest-bearing current accounts.

Audit is of the view that the transfer of funds compromised the growth and integrity of earmarked funds meant for specific long-term purposes such as employee benefits and institutional development.

The matter was reported to the management in June 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediately conducting a detailed inquiry of all such fund transfers and quantifying the exact interest loss for each case.

**(PDP-37/AIR-40)**

### 36.5.20 Poor financial management resulting in creation of future liability and risk of insolvency

According 11 (2) (xviii) of the Sindh Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education Ordinance, 1972, " a Board shall have the power to appoint the staff and define their duties and conditions of service in accordance with the Government rules". **AND** According to Section 17(1)(d) of the Sindh Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education Ordinance, 1972, "a Board shall have the power to make Regulations consistent with this Ordinance on constitution of pension or Provident Fund or both for the benefit of the officers and other employees of the Board". Section 17(2) states that "the Regulation approved by the Board shall be submitted to Government and shall not take effect until they are approved by Government. Government may approve or disallow or remit them to the Board with its recommendations for further consideration".

During audit of the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for FYs 2022–23 and 2023–24, it was observed that 146 employees are due to retire over the next 10 years, with a projected gratuity liability of Rs 1,357.683 million, against available funds of only Rs 57.678 million, exposing the Board to serious insolvency risk. The Board approved Employees Gratuity Rules, 1975 despite the Ordinance providing only for pension or provident fund under government-approved regulations. Although gratuity was initially aligned with the government formula (45 days per year), the Board progressively enhanced the rate and ultimately increased it from 100 days to 125 days vide BoG meeting dated 30-12-2021, based on an unrealistic estimated financial impact of Rs 5.166 million. Audit recalculation shows that this enhancement alone will impose an additional liability of approximately Rs 271.537 million over the next 10 years. Overall, the Board requires Rs 1,357.683

million to meet future gratuity obligations at the current rate, while holding only Rs 57.678 million, indicating unsustainable financial exposure.

The Board's unauthorized decisions of enhancing Gratuity rates on the basis of wrong calculation of financial impact has pushed the Board towards insolvency in future as the Board failed to implement a sustainable financial planning mechanism to regularly fund and grow the gratuity reserve in proportion to future liabilities. Investment of gratuity funds was also not ring-fenced, and the dedicated fund was not maintained separately with full transparency.

Audit is of the view that the current shortfall of Rs 1,300.005 million in the gratuity fund creates a substantial future liability. If left unaddressed, this could lead the Board toward financial insolvency within the next decade, compromising its ability to honor legal obligations and affecting the financial security of retiring employees.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediately aligning the Gratuity Scheme with Government Rules. On the basis of Government Rules, the Board may recalculate the liability and establish a comprehensive Gratuity Fund Management Policy.

**(PDP-38/AIR-41)**

### 36.5.21 Non-recovery of outstanding amount – Rs 184.519 million

According to Rule 46(1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "in all other cases where a bungalow, hut or other building or land belonging to Government is let to a person not in the service of Government, the following rules shall apply.
The full rent shall be recovered in advance…..

(i) The question of taking a deposit and of fixing the amount thereof shall be left to the discretion of the Executive Engineer or the Collector as the case may be….

(ii) The tenant shall be required to execute a tenancy agreement or lese with the Government/ Governor of Sindh in the form prescribed Appendix-3. It shall be expressly provided in this instrument that arrears of rent due to Government be recoverable from the lessee as an arrear of land revenue without prejudice to any other remedies which may be open to Government.

During audit of the following offices of Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that an outstanding amount of Rs 184.519 million was not recovered. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of entity | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 73 | Shops and Bank | 3.562 |
| 2 | Board of Secondary Education, Karachi | 2023-24 | 45 | Registration Fee | 173.211 |
| | | 2023-24 | 48 | Bank | 0.500 |
| 3 | Sindh Board of Technical Education, Karachi | 2022-24 | 15 | Electricity Charges | 4.762 |
| | | 2023-24 | 20 | Registration Fee | 2.484 |
| **Total** | | | | | **184.519** |

Audit is of the view that the outstanding amount reflects a serious lapse in financial management and weak internal controls over asset utilization and revenue recovery. The non-enforcement of terms of tenancy agreements undermines the Board's revenue generation potential.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends a detailed reconciliation of records with lease agreements and recovery ledgers be conducted. Immediate recovery proceedings be initiated against the defaulters.

**(PDP-69)**

### 36.5.22 Absence of investment strategy resulted in income loss – Rs 147.122 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that the Board retained substantial funds in non-investment-bearing accounts such as current and low-profit savings accounts, including the UBL Institutional Savings Account. These accounts yielded only nominal semi-annual returns despite the continuous availability of significant idle funds. As of 01-07-2022, the total balance across all accounts stood at Rs 395.756 million, decreasing to Rs 221.634 million in 2022–23 and rising again to Rs 471.034 million by 30-06-2024. The average idle balance across the 02 years was Rs. 346.334 million. Despite this consistent surplus, there was no evidence that the Board had explored or implemented any investment avenues such as government securities, term deposits, or mutual funds.

Due to the Board's failure to utilize available funds efficiently, an estimated Rs. 147.122 million in potential income was lost. Had the average idle balance been invested at the prevailing 1-year KIBOR rates during each financial year, the Board could have earned above amount. This missed earning opportunity highlights inefficient fund utilization and poor financial planning.

- FY 2022–23: Rs. 346.334 million × 21.24% = Rs. 73.561 million
- FY 2023–24: Rs. 346.334 million × 21.24% = Rs. 73.561 million

Audit is of the view that the persistent accumulation of idle funds without any proactive investment strategy undermines the financial efficiency of the Board. The opportunity cost incurred over the years points to a systemic governance gap in managing public funds, which could have otherwise contributed to the Board's operational and developmental goals.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the Board should urgently formulate and implement a comprehensive investment management policy, ensuring that surplus funds are regularly assessed and invested in secure, income-generating instruments.

**(PDP-12/AIR-13)**

### 36.5.23 Concealment of profit earned from PLS accounts and investment in income ledger – Rs 132.492 million

According to Section 2.3.2.2 of APPM regarding accuracy of information in the accounts states, "The information in the accounts and the supporting subsidiary records shall be accurate, representing the actual substance of past events, without undue errors or omission. This shall include correct and consistent classification of transactions and the recognition of revenues and expenditures in the correct time period."

During the audit of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that profit earned from various Profit and Loss Sharing (PLS) bank accounts amounting to Rs 131.492 million was concealed from governing body (BoG/Government) as profit was not disclosed in the Income ledger (primary document prepared for annual accounts). Upon scrutiny of bank account statements, it was found that substantial profit amounts earned from various PLS accounts such as Reserve Fund, Gratuity, Depreciation Fund, Pension Fund, Leave Encashment, and Capital/ Development Fund were not disclosed in the income ledger. Similarly, income from investment was also partially disclosed during the year 2023-24. Resultantly, income amounting to Rs 132.492 million was concealed from the governing body as income ledger does not show the amount. The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Financial Year | Total Profit Earned | Profit Disclosed in Income Ledger | Undisclosed Profit |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2022–23 | 55,766,415 | Not disclosed | 55,766,415 |
| 2023–24 | 39,640,711 | Not disclosed | 39,640,711 |
| 2023–24 (Investment) | 266,110,943 | 229,026,559 | 37,084,384 |
| **Total** | **361,518,069** | **229,026,559** | **132,491,510** |

Audit is of the view that the concealment in profit earnings constitutes lapse in financial reporting. It reflects concealment of income on the part of the Finance and Accounts Section.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends reconciliation of all income from PLS accounts and investment and record the same in the income ledger under appropriate heads.

**(PDP-45/AIR-48)**

### 36.5.24 Non-adjustment of long outstanding advances – Rs 37.237 million

As per Rule 96 of the Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, all advances paid from public funds must be properly accounted for and adjusted within the prescribed time period. Additionally, as per good governance standards and the Board's own financial procedures, no new advance should be granted to any employee unless the previous advance has been fully adjusted and accounted for. Delays in adjustment not only reflect weak financial controls but also create fiscal strain on operational resources.

During audit of the following offices of Universities and Boards Department, Government of Sindh for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that advances amounting to Rs 37.237 million, issued to various employees, remained unadjusted against various employees. The practice of issuing advances without ensuring timely recovery reflects a systemic failure in financial oversight. No mechanism exists to track or enforce adjustments, and in many cases, new advances were granted despite previous ones remaining unpaid. The details are as under:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of entity | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 66 | Long-term Advances | 34.987 |
| 2 | Sindh Board of Technical Education, Karachi | 2022-24 | 22 | Hajj Advance | 2.250 |
| | | | | **Total** | **37.237** |

Audit is of the view that the prolonged non-adjustment of advances, issuance of fresh advances without settlement of previous ones, and absence of any recovery mechanism reflect serious weaknesses in financial management and internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that immediate recovery proceedings be initiated against employees with unadjusted advances, besides initiating disciplinary proceedings against the person(s) at fault.

**(PDP-62)**

### 36.5.25 Short realization of fee from private candidates – Rs 34.428 million

As per Rule 41 (1) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "it is the duty of the department concerned to ensure that all sums due to Government are promptly and correctly assessed, classified, realized, and paid into the Government accounts (Bank) including fines imposed by the courts. Such receipts may be credited manually (through challans) or electronically, as prescribed for each category of receipt. The controlling officers of the concerned department shall receive from their subordinates the accounts and returns for the amounts credited to Government and compare them with the returns received from the Accounts Officer". Note-1: Receipts of revenue shall be recognized after the credit of money or clearance of Cheque by the bank.

During the audit of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad, for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that the examination fees from private candidates amounting to Rs 24.003 million were not recorded in the income ledger. This discrepancy was revealed by comparing the actual number of private candidates who appeared in examinations with the approved fee structure. The details are given as follows:

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 67 | Examination fees from private candidates | 24.003 |
| | | | 70 | Enrolment fee data for private candidates | 10.425 |
| **Total** | | | | | **34.428** |

Audit is of the view that the department did not comply with rules, indicating serious lapses in assessment and realization of government dues.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting a thorough investigation, and taking disciplinary action where warranted.

**(PDP-63)**

### 36.5.26 Loss to Government due to non-investment of GP Fund deducted from salaries – Rs 29.553 million

According to Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research and Development Board Act 2013. Sec 16(1) There shall be established a Fund to be known as the Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Development Board Fund which shall vest in the Board with powers to manage and operate it. (5) The Board may invest its funds in investment schemes including Government securities for raising funds. **AND** As per Para 4 of Sindh GP Investment Fund Ordinance 2008, (1) The Fund or any portion thereof, not for the time being invested under sub-section (6) of Section 3, shall be kept in a schedule Bank determined by the Board in consultation with Government, which offers maximum profits, subject to security of the funds. (2) The Fund shall be utilized for clearance of G.P Fund liabilities of the employees of Government, in the manner as may be approved by the Board.

During the audit of Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board, Karachi for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that an amount of Rs 29.553 million deducted from employees' salaries on account of GP Fund, Group Insurance, and Benevolent Fund was deposited into the DDO account and remained uninvested up to 30 June, 2025. The retained amount pertained to deductions made during FY 2024–25 and onward and was neither invested in approved financial instruments nor placed in profit-bearing accounts, resulting in loss of potential income to the Government and the Board.

Audit is of the view that the non-investment of employees' welfare funds reflects serious financial mismanagement and inefficiency. The prolonged retention of such funds in a non-interest-bearing account led to blockage of public money and deprived the Government and employees of legitimate financial returns, contrary to the intent of the governing laws and financial prudence.

The matter was reported to the management in September, 2025. Management replied that service rules of the Board have not yet been framed and, therefore, deductions are temporarily parked in the DDO account. Audit contends that the absence of service rules does not absolve the Board from complying with statutory provisions governing investment of GP Fund balances, which are already prescribed under existing laws. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediate investment of retained GP Fund and related deductions in accordance with applicable laws, recovery of loss due to non-investment where quantifiable, formulation of clear SOPs for fund management, and fixing of responsibility on officials responsible for financial negligence to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-172/AIR-14)**

### 36.5.27 Unauthorized printing of sensitive documents at private press – Rs 26.224 million

According to Sr. No. 4(b) (viii) of Second Schedule under Rule-3 (Part-I) "Powers Common to all Departments" of Sindh Delegation of Financial Powers and Financial Control Rules, 2019, "Officer in Category-I is empowered to sanction Charges for printing at Private Press other than Government Press upto Rs0.300 million in each case. Note:

1. Administrative Department shall be empowered to have printing done at private presses up to the value of Rs.500,000 / (Rupees five hundred thousand) and Officers in up Category-l, Il, Ill and IV shall have powers to get printing done at private presses to the extent indicated above respectively without obtaining No Objection Certificate from the Government Printing Press. However, the printing material of sensitive and classified nature shall be got printed at Sindh Government Printing Press and designated authorities shall determine the nature of such printing material.
2. Administrative Department and designated officers may exercise full powers to sanction expenditure on printing done at Government Printing Press.

During the audit of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that sensitive printing material i.e., Marks Certificate, Pass Certificates and Pacca Certificates amounting to Rs 26.224 million were printed through private presses instead of Sindh Government Printing Press.

Audit is of the view that the action of outsourcing the printing of sensitive documents to private presses, without proper authorization and in contravention of existing rules, represents a serious lapse in internal controls and a breach of government financial and security protocols.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed for the unauthorized printing of sensitive documents at private presses, and appropriate disciplinary action be initiated against the officers involved.

**(PDP-17/AIR-19)**

### 36.5.28 Loss due to shortfall in profit realization on maturity of long-term investments – Rs 18.511 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that 02 banks credited profit amounts on matured long-term investments that were lower than the expected returns agreed at the time of investment. Specifically, the expected profit based on agreed rates amounted to Rs 188.566 million, while only Rs 170.054 million was actually credited. This resulted in a financial loss of Rs 18.511 million.

Audit is of the view that the observed shortfall in credited profit points to significant lapses in financial management, particularly in investment tracking and post-maturity reconciliation.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends conducting a comprehensive reconciliation of all matured investments, engage with NBP and HBL to recover the shortfall and seek a formal explanation for the discrepancy.

**(PDP-65/AIR-69)**

### 36.5.29 Misuse of profits from designated funds – Rs 10.063 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that a total profit of Rs 10.063 million, earned from various designated funds, was transferred to the Board's regular operational account and utilized for routine expenses without having prescribed rules. Besides, no formal approval or justification for this diversion was provided by the management.

Audit is of the view that the diversion and utilization of the profit from designated funds without authorization constitutes a serious financial irregularity. It reflects systemic weaknesses in governance and internal controls and compromises the Board's fiduciary responsibilities.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the full amount may be refunded to the respective fund accounts, and responsible personnel be held accountable. Effective controls and transparent fund management systems be implemented to prevent recurrence.

**(PDP-52/AIR-56)**

### 36.5.30 Loss of profit due to delayed investment booking and inactive account status – Rs 8.184 million

According to Rule 23 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023 Volume-I, "Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he shall also be held personally responsible for any loss, arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the audit of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that an investment of Rs 200.00 million was initiated through UBL vide Cheque No. 18246448 dated 27.06.2023. The amount was cleared and available in the bank's treasury on 04.07.2023. However, the bank account remained inactive due to procedural delays in updating authorized signatories. The account was activated only on 21.08.2023, and the investment was formally booked on 06.09.2023 at a profit rate of 23.35% per annum. No profit was credited by the bank for the intervening 64-day period (from 04.07.2023 to 06.09.2023), despite the funds being in their custody.

The loss occurred due to procedural delays in updating authorized signatories, which rendered the investment account inactive for an extended period. As a result, although Rs 200.00 million was cleared and available in the bank's treasury from 04.07.2023, the investment was not formally booked until 06.09.2023. Additionally, no interim arrangement was made with the bank to credit profit on the idle funds during this time.

As a result of the delayed investment and lack of profit crediting for 64 days, BISE Hyderabad suffered an estimated financial loss of Rs 8.184 million (detailed as under). This amount represents forgone income that could have been earned had the funds been invested promptly or a short-term return arrangement been secured with the bank.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit =** | 200,000,000 x 23.35% (Profit rate) x 64 days / 365 | Rs 8,184,383 |

Audit is of the view that the incident highlights a critical lapse in financial management and internal controls at BISE Hyderabad. Delayed procedural action and poor coordination with the bank led to public funds remaining idle without yield, undermining principles of efficiency and fiscal responsibility in public sector fund management

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends streamlining procedures for updating bank signatories and activating investment accounts without delay. Immediate engagement with UBL is also recommended to seek lost profit due to delayed investment booking. Additionally,

a clear SOP may be developed for handling idle funds, including provisions for temporary investment or profit arrangements during administrative delays.

**(PDP-67/AIR-71)**

### 36.5.31 Non-achievement of project objectives

As per the PC-I, the Project was initially planned for completion in 2015-16. After multiple extensions the project is now extended to 30th June, 2025. Further as per PC-I, schemes were required to be completed in 2015-16 but still works in progress.

During the audit of Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA), Karachi, for the financial year 2024–25, it was observed that development schemes titled "Rehabilitation/Renovation/Re-construction of Technical Education and Vocational Training Institutes (TEVT)", involving an expenditure of Rs 540.811 million, were initiated during 2013–14 and were required to be completed within three years. The prolonged delay resulted in failure to achieve the project objectives outlined in the PC-I, which aimed at improving institutional infrastructure, learning environments, and access to quality technical and vocational education for male and female students in the targeted areas.

Audit is of the view that the abnormal delay in completion of the project led to non-achievement of intended objectives and deprived the population of eleven cities/towns of the expected educational and socio-economic benefits. The ineffective execution reflects weak project planning, inadequate monitoring, and poor implementation oversight, resulting in inefficient utilization of public funds.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed for the prolonged delay, a realistic completion timeline be enforced, and future development schemes be executed strictly in accordance with approved PC-I objectives and timelines to ensure timely delivery of public benefits.

**(PDP-167/AIR-1)**

### 36.5.32 Unauthorized expenditure incurred without approved budget by the Board

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of the Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the audit of Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board, Karachi for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs. 1,244.650 million was incurred by the Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board (BBSHRRDB) without obtaining approval from the Board.

Audit is of the view that incurring expenditure without Board approval reflects serious weaknesses in financial discipline, decision-making oversight, and adherence to statutory governance mechanisms. Such practices undermine accountability and expose public funds to the risk of misuse.

The matter was reported to management in September, 2025. Management stated that the posts of Chairperson and three non-official Board Members remained vacant since 2023, preventing Board meetings and post-facto approval of the FY 2024–25 budget, and that the Chairperson has now been appointed with a Board meeting to be convened shortly. However, no documentary evidence of approval or a scheduled meeting was produced. Accordingly, the observation remains unresolved pending provision of ex-post-facto approval from the competent Board forum. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that formal approval of the budget and related expenditure be obtained from the Board at the earliest and that effective controls be enforced to ensure no expenditure is incurred in future without prior Board authorization.

**(PDP-170/AIR-17)**

### 36.5.33 Unauthorized retention of vehicles by officers of University & Boards Department Secretariat

According to Rule-23 of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, “Every Government servant shall be responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part, and that he will also be held personally

responsible for any loss, arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government servant to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence".

During the audit of Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA), Karachi for the Financial Year 2024–25, it was observed that six (06) government vehicles were retained by officers of the Universities & Boards Department without any documented authorization, justification, or formal allotment orders. Despite the absence of entitlement or approval, these vehicles continued to be used and fuel (POL) expenses were charged to government accounts, resulting in avoidable financial loss to the public exchequer. The details of unauthorized vehicle retention are as under:

| Sr.# | Vehicle | Allotted to | Office/ Department |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | GS-8088 | Additional Secretary U&B | University Board |
| 2 | GSC-190 | Additional Secretary U&B | |
| 3 | GSB-989 | Mr. Nawaz Tunio SO STEVTA U&B | |
| 4 | GS-9233 | SO STEVTA U&B | |
| 5 | GS-9287 | SO STEVTA U&B | |
| 6 | GS-6903 | SO STEVTA U&B | |

Audit is of the view that the unauthorized retention and continued use of government vehicles reflects poor administrative oversight and weak financial controls. The failure to regularize vehicle allotments, restrict unauthorized usage, and prevent consumption of POL without entitlement constitutes misuse of public assets and negligence on the part of the responsible officers.

The matter was reported to the management in October, 2025; however, no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit requires the management to justify the unauthorized retention and use of government vehicles, ensure immediate recovery of vehicles not supported by valid entitlement, recover inadmissible POL expenditure, and fix responsibility on the officers involved for misuse of government resources.

**(PDP-173/AIR-18)**

### 36.5.34 Unauthorized allotment of more than one Official Vehicle to employees

According to Rule-4(1)(i) of Sindh Financial Rule, 2023 Volume-I, Chapter-2 General Principles and Restrictions Relating to Expenditure: (1) In incurring and sanctioning expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund, the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and sanctioning authorities shall be guided by the following fundamental canons of financial propriety: (i) Same vigilance shall be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

During the audit of Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research & Development Board, Karachi, for the financial year 2024-25, it was observed that certain officers were holding and using more than one official vehicle simultaneously, which is beyond their entitlement and contrary to the principles of financial propriety. The details are as follows:

| Sr.# | Name of Officer | Designation | Vehicles | Reg No |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Eng.Taimoor Ali Shah | RC Hyd Khi | Corolla Xli | GS500B |
| 2 | Eng.Taimoor Ali Shah | RC Hyd Khi | Alto Vxr | GS9117 |
| 3 | Muhammad Suleman | RC Sukkur | City Aspire | GS77C |
| 4 | Muhammad Suleman | RC Sukkur | Suzuki Mehran | GS9686 |

Audit is of the view that allowing officers to retain more than one official vehicle resulted in inefficient utilization of government assets and unnecessary financial burden on the public exchequer, particularly in terms of maintenance and POL consumption.

The matter was reported to management in September, 2025. Management stated that additional vehicles were temporarily provided while allotted vehicles were under repair and that the vehicles were returned to the pool once repairs were completed. However, the reply is not tenable, as no documentary evidence—such as repair records, temporary allotment orders, or dates of return—was produced to substantiate the claim. Despite written requests, the PAO did not convene a DAC meeting till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that internal controls over vehicle allotment be strengthened, temporary arrangements be properly documented and approved, and strict compliance with entitlement rules be ensured to prevent recurrence of such irregularities in future.

**(PDP-174/AIR-25)**

### 36.5.35 Deficient Financial Accounting and Reporting System resulting in Misstatement of Financial Position

According to Section 20(1) of Sindh Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education Ordinance, 1972, “the accounts of a Board shall be maintained in such a manner as may be prescribed by Rules”. According to Rule 4 of BISE Hyderabad (Financial Rules, 1972), “the forms in which the accounts will be maintained shall be prescribed by the Finance Committee from time to time”.

During the audit of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that the Board's accounting practices failed to present a true and fair view of its financial position. The Board did not prepare a Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet), nor did it maintain a complete ledger of assets, liabilities, fund balances, or reconciled income streams. As such, both internal stakeholders and external oversight bodies, including the Board of Governors (BoG), are deprived of a comprehensive understanding of the Board’s financial health, assets under management, and long-term liabilities.

This failure to disclose a complete financial picture contradicts the principles of financial transparency, accountability, and accurate reporting. Furthermore, Item No.15 of BOG Meeting No. 213 dated 29-06-2021 approved the removal of opening balances (OB) from the annual income budget, claiming that OB gives a misleading picture of income. However, no consolidated financial report or asset disclosure statement was subsequently prepared, contrary to the meeting’s own directive for a reconciled working of OB and investment details. Thus, a major segment of institutional resources including investments, bank balances, and contributory funds remains undisclosed, un-reconciled, or misclassified in official records.

The primary cause of these shortcomings is the Board's continued reliance on outdated and manual accounting processes, absence of a standardized accounting framework, and failure to maintain an institutional chart of accounts that reflects income, liabilities, investments, and reserves. Management has neither adopted any accounting standards nor enforced regular reconciliation and financial reporting practices. Additionally, critical governance decisions such as the removal of opening balances from income reporting were made without establishing alternative mechanisms for comprehensive financial disclosure.

As a result of these systemic issues, the Board's accounts do not accurately reflect its actual financial position, available assets, or potential liabilities. This misrepresentation creates significant risks for financial planning, investment performance monitoring, and decision-making by the BoG. Stakeholders are left unaware of the Board's real liquidity position, investment returns, or future financial obligations, such as employee gratuity or infrastructure commitments jeopardizing both operational sustainability and fiduciary responsibility.

Audit is of the view that the Board's financial reporting and accounting systems are grossly inadequate and do not provide a true and fair view of the institution's financial position. The absence of a Statement of Financial Position, un-reconciled cash balances, misstatements in ledgers, and suppression of investment income have eroded transparency, accountability, and the ability to safeguard public funds. The deliberate exclusion of opening balances from annual reports, without providing an alternative consolidated financial summary, further undermines financial integrity.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends immediately initiating the preparation of a complete Statement of Financial Position reflecting all assets, liabilities, investments, and fund balances. The management must undertake a comprehensive reconciliation of cash, bank, and investment accounts, and disclose the financial position through consolidated annual statements. A computerized accounting system should be implemented to standardize accounting practices and eliminate manual errors.

**(PDP-57/AIR-61)**

### 36.5.36 Governance deficiencies in the functioning of Board of Governors (BoG)

According to Section 4(1) of the Sindh Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education Ordinance, 1972, "A Board shall consist of the following 18 members:

i. The Chairman;
ii. Vice Chancellor of the Sindh University or University Professor nominated by him;
iii. Directors of School Education Department and College Education Department;
iv. One expert on technical education to be nominated by the Controlling Authority;
v. One representative of the Syndicate of the University;
vi. The Principal to be nominated by Controlling Authority;

vii. One representative of Heads of School elected by and from amongst such heads;
viii. Two persons nominated by the Controlling Authority; and
ix. Chairman of all other Boards.

During the audit of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad for the Financial Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, it was observed that the functioning of the Board of Governors (BoG) did not fully align with the governance framework prescribed under the Sindh Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education Ordinance, 1972. Over a span of three years, only four BoG meetings were convened against the expected minimum of twelve. Additionally, the complete composition of 18 members, as required by the Ordinance, was not reflected in any single meeting, and some key members, including nominees of the Controlling Authority, were either not invited or unable to attend. This is particularly evident in the approval of sensitive policy decisions, such as fee revisions and the enhancement of employee benefits. Once a single board adopts such changes, others often follow suit, suggesting a pattern of mutual influence rather than independent deliberation. These practices, though possibly well-intended, may have limited broader oversight and consultation, which are key components of sound governance. A summary of such decisions.

Audit is of the view that the current governance approach, while administratively functional, lacks sufficient checks and stakeholder representation, impacting accountability and informed decision-making.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2025, but no reply was received. Despite written requests, DAC meeting was not convened by the PAO till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends ensuring full BoG composition in meetings besides involving Finance and Controlling Authority representatives, and mandating financial impact assessments for all major policy decisions.

**(PDP-76/AIR-82)**

## Chapter – 37

## Thematic Audit

## Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, Particularly in Water-Scarce Regions of Sindh

### 37.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of Pakistan's economy, contributing 23.54% [2]to the GDP and employing 37% of the labor force. With over 62% of the population relying on agriculture, the sector remains a key driver of food security, rural development, and economic stability. However, Pakistan faces severe water scarcity, with per capita water availability dropping to 1000[3] cubic meters, significantly below the international threshold of 1,800 cubic meters. Sindh, the second-largest province in terms of population and agricultural output, heavily depends on the Indus River irrigation system, which suffers from seepage losses, uneven water distribution, and declining productivity. Addressing these challenges requires modernized irrigation techniques and water conservation measures to sustain agricultural growth and ensure equitable water access.

To tackle these issues, the project of "Additional Lining of Watercourses in Sindh" was initiated, having a financial cost of Rs 5,664.404 million to reduce water losses, improve irrigation efficiency, and enhance agricultural sustainability. The project focuses on lining key distributaries, and watercourses to minimize seepage, optimize water delivery, and support equitable access to irrigation water by lining the remaining portions of already lined watercourses and extending lining to non-command areas. The project is, thus, a critical intervention in preserving water resources, securing food production, and strengthening rural livelihoods.

#### 37.1.1 Background

According to a UNDP report, Pakistan may become "absolutely water scarce" by 2025, with per capita water availability expected to fall below 500 $m^3$.[4] The situation is projected to be even more alarming for tail-end regions, where large

[2] Pakistan Economic Survey 2024-25 (Chapter-2)
[3] Pakistan Economic Survey 2024-25 Page No 37
[4] https://www.undp.org/pakistan/blog/water-lifeblood-tomorrow

segments of the population already lack reliable access to water. Given that Pakistan is primarily an agricultural economy, a significant portion of its water resources is consumed by the agriculture sector. The province of Sindh is no exception, with approximately 90% of its total water resources utilized for agricultural purposes.[5] This heavy dependence on irrigation, coupled with growing water scarcity and the added challenges of erratic and extreme weather conditions, underscores the severity of the crisis and highlights the urgent need for the government to adopt timely, effective, and sustainable measures to ensure efficient water management and equitable distribution.

In response to this pressing issue, the World Bank, in collaboration with the Government of Sindh (GoS), launched the Sindh Irrigation Agriculture Productivity Enhancement Project (SIAPEP) in 2015. The project aimed at improving irrigation efficiency and enhancing agricultural productivity through a range of interventions, including watercourse lining, laser land leveling, and the promotion of high-efficiency irrigation systems. Building upon the achievements of SIAPEP, particularly in reducing conveyance losses and promoting water-use efficiency, the Government of Sindh initiated the "Additional Lining of Watercourses Project". The objective was to further advance water conservation efforts, especially in water-scarce regions of the province. Under this project, the remaining unlined portions of 2,145 already improved watercourses were targeted for lining, covering up to 30% of their remaining length, thereby enhancing equitable water distribution and optimizing irrigation practices.

[5] https://www.agrieconomist.com/improving-irrigation-management-in-sindh

### 37.1.2 Establishing the Audit Theme

#### 37.1.2.1 Reasons for selection of theme

The selection of the audit theme "Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in Water-Scarce Regions of Sindh" aligns strategically with key criteria. The primary reason for selection was looming water crisis in Pakistan, particulary, in Sindh, which is among the most water-stressed provinces. Watercourse lining is crucial for improving conveyance efficiency, reducing seepage losses, and enhancing agricultural productivity, particularly for tail-end farmers in drought-prone areas.

Secondly, it addresses a priority area of the Government of Sindh, aiming to improve agricultural productivity through additional lining of watercourses. Moreover, it falls within the functional jurisdiction of the Directorate General Audit, ensuring compliance with its designated mandate.

This thematic audit will evaluate the effectiveness of additional lining interventions in achieving these outcomes. By enhancing accountability and identifying areas for improvement, the audit also contributes to Goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which focuses on ensuring sustainable water management and access for all.

**Audit Theme of the Directorate General for the Audit Year 2025-26**

Based on the extensive research of subject matters and criteria employed, the following one (01) Audit Theme is planned to be covered during Audit Year 2025-26 for inclusion in the main Audit Report 2025-26 of the Directorate General:

**Profiling of Themes against Criteria:**

| **Theme:** Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, Particularly in Water-Scarce Regions of Sindh. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicators** | | | | | | |
| **Functional Jurisdiction** | | **Related to SDGs** | **Govt. Priorities** | **Public Importance** | **Currency** | **Audit Impact** |
| **Full** | **Partial** | | | | | |
| ✓ | | Goal 6 | Mid-Term Prioritized National Goal | High | Yes | Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural productivity in Sindh. |

### 37.1.2.2 Purpose/Objectives:

The purpose/objectives of thematic audit are as follows:

1. To evaluate whether the project has effectively reduced water losses through additional lining of watercourses and ensured optimal irrigation water utilization.
2. To assess compliance with approved project guidelines, financial regulations, and procurement procedures, including adherence to Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (SPPRA) rules.
3. To determine the efficiency of fund utilization by verifying whether financial resources were allocated and spent as per approved plans without significant delays or cost overruns.
4. To examine the effectiveness of project implementation in terms of timely execution, quality of lining work, and achievement of targeted milestones across identified districts.
5. To analyze the impact of the project on agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh.
6. To verify the transparency and accountability mechanisms adopted by the executing agencies to monitor progress, mitigate risks, and ensure equitable distribution of project benefits.
7. To identify gaps or inefficiencies in the project's execution and recommend corrective measures for improved governance and sustainability in future water conservation initiatives.
8. Any other objective identified during the course of the audit or field execution.

### 37.1.2.3 Scope of thematic audit:

While the thematic audit encompassed all 24 districts where the project of 'Additional Lining of Watercourses' was implemented, particular focus was placed on 3 districts namely Khairpur, Badin, and Tharparkar. The audit assessed progress against PC-I targets, the efficiency of fund allocation and utilization, and compliance with project guidelines, financial rules, and SPPRA procedures. It also examined the project's impact on water savings, irrigation efficiency, and crop productivity, along with the adequacy of institutional arrangements, and monitoring systems put in place by the executing department.

## 37.2 Legal Framework governing the theme

Legal framework governing the theme are as follows:

i. Articles 169 and 170 of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, read with Sections 8 and 12 of Auditor-General (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001;
ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
iii. PC-I of the project & Modified PC-I
iv. Sindh Water Management Ordinance, 2002
v. The Water Apportionment Accord of 1991
vi. Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual

## 37.3 Stakeholders and governmental organizations identified as directly / indirectly involved:

Key stakeholders and organizations involved include:

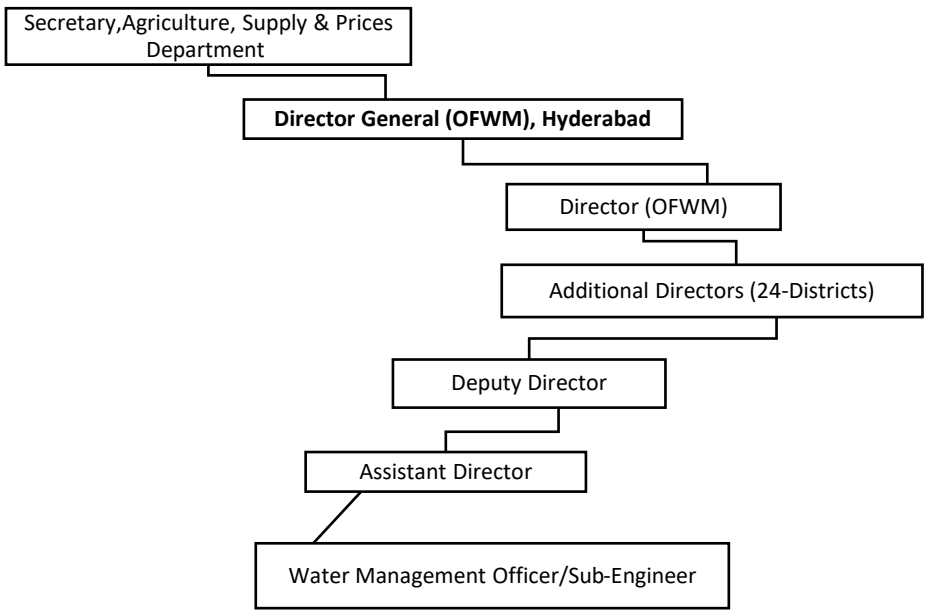
i. Farmers directly using the water
ii. Water Course Associations / Farmer Associations
iii. Sindh Agriculture Department
iv. Sindh Irrigation Department
v. Donor Agencies and NGOs involved in Agriculture Sector
vi. Civil society and general public.

## 37.4 Role of Important Organizations:

The Additional Lining of Watercourses Project was supervised by the Secretary, Agriculture, Supply & Prices Department, Government of Sindh, who, as the Principal Accounting Officer, oversaw policy formulation, execution, and compliance with PC-I provisions, procurement rules, and beneficiary selection criteria. The Director General On-Farm Water Management (OFWM), Hyderabad provided technical guidance, monitored field performance, and ensured quality standards to enhance water conservation and agricultural productivity. The Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA) supported the project by sharing hydrological data and seepage studies to prioritize critical areas. At the field level, Additional Directors OFWM through its deputy Directors and other staff implemented the project by verifying beneficiaries, selecting sites, ensuring quality execution, and submitting completion reports for payment processing. Collectively, all these

organizations played a vital role in ensuring the successful implementation and completion of the project.

**Organogram**




**Organization's Financials:**

The total estimated cost of the development scheme was approximately Rs 5,664.404 million, comprising the Government of Sindh's (GoS) share of Rs 4,659.847 million and the farmers' share of Rs 1,004.530 million. Against this approved cost, the project incurred an actual cumulative expenditure of Rs 4,565.584 million during the period 2021–22 to 2024–25. Out of this amount, Rs 4,128.301 million was spent on civil works, indicating that a major portion of the project funds was utilized on infrastructure development. Overall, the figures reflect that approximately 90 percent of the actual expenditure was incurred on civil works, demonstrating the project's primary focus on physical infrastructure execution in line with its approved objectives. The year-wise breakdown of the expenditure incurred under the project is presented as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

| Year | Total Expenditure | No. of Water Courses Completed | No. of Water Courses Planned as per PC-I | Expenditure on Civil Works |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-22 | 1,050,999,115 | 630 | 566 | 974,135,125 |
| 2022-23 | 1,079,404,797 | 533 | 784 | 949,410,069 |
| 2023-24 | 1,963,979,776 | 973 | 795 | 1,768,373,973 |
| 2024-25 | 471,200,464 | 237 | 00 | 436,381,464 |
| **Total** | **4,565,584,152** | **2373** | **2145** | **4,128,300,631** |

*Table: Year-wise breakdown of the expenditure*

## 37.5 Filed Audit Activity:

### 37.5.1 Methodology:

The methodology of the thematic audit consists of both qualitative and quantitative approaches, including:

i. Understanding the audit entity
ii. Conducting risk assessments
iii. Defining detailed audit objectives
iv. Developing an audit program
v. Performing analytical procedures
vi. Testing internal controls
vii. Conducting substantive tests
viii. Evaluating results
ix. Reporting
x. Follow-up.

### 37.5.2 Audit Analysis

#### 37.5.2.1 Review of Internal Controls

The thematic audit conducted assessed the three categories of internal controls-detective, preventive, and corrective. The evaluation revealed profound systemic deficiencies that undermined the project's intended objectives of water conservation and equitable agricultural development in water-scarce regions. Detective controls were notably ineffective, allowing discrepancies and irregularities to remain undetected. The absence of rigorous monitoring mechanisms and inadequate quality inspections of procured materials led to financial misutilization and procedural lapses. This deficiency in the detective framework emerged as the cornerstone weakness of the control environment. Furthermore, non-compliance with Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (SPPRA) rules rendered preventive and corrective controls largely dysfunctional. Preventive controls failed to prevent irregularities or filter out ineligible contractors, while corrective controls were equally deficient which was quite evident by the absence of formal inquiries, remedial measures, or revisions to address excesses beyond approved targets. These weaknesses resulted in an uneven implementation, compromised accountability, and unaddressed irregularities. The situation underscores the urgent need for comprehensive reforms aimed at reinstating financial propriety, ensuring fairness in beneficiary selection, and realigning the project's execution with the core principles of prudent public fund utilization**.**

### 37.5.2.2 Critical Review

The thematic audit revealed that the project's contribution to water conservation and irrigation efficiency remains questionable. Although some districts, such as Khairpur, recorded considerable gains, water-scarce regions like Badin and Tharparkar remained largely underserved as also discussed in the subsequent observations. This uneven distribution of benefits suggested a misalignment between project objectives and actual field outcomes, limiting the potential for equitable reduction of water losses and optimal utilization of irrigation water.

Furthermore, a major area of concern was non-compliance with project guidelines and procurement regulations. Material was procured from ineligible contractors, responsive bids were disqualified without valid justification, and contracts were frequently awarded on the basis of single bids without conducting necessary market analysis. In some cases, tenders were not invited at all, resulting in irregular expenditure of approximately Rs 1009.406 million. Moreover, deviations from the approved PC-I were observed, including unjustified changes in the mode of watercourse lining from brick to pre-cast parabolic without technical sanction and execution of additional lining without PC-I provision. Irregular payments to third-party monitoring agencies without due verification further underscored weak adherence to financial and procurement discipline as discussed in the subsequent paras.

In terms of financial efficiency, the utilization of funds was also undermined by both under- and over-execution of targets. Districts such as Badin and Tharparkar reported achievement well below the planned figures, whereas in districts like Khairpur, works were executed far beyond the PC-I limits, resulting in excess expenditure amounting to Rs 3200.505 million. Moreover, although the lining limit as per PC-I was set at 30%, non-adherence to this provision further suggested possible favoritism in beneficiary selection. Additionally, the cost-benefit ratios included in the PC-I documents were found to be misrepresented, raising doubts about the economic justification of the project and the reliability of planning figures.

Similarly, the effectiveness of implementation was marred by misrepresentation, weak monitoring, and poor-quality control. Instances of overstated lined lengths and repeated claims for the same works highlighted deficiencies in progress reporting as also pointed out in the paras. Payments were made without verifying the genuineness of farmer eligibility, while materials worth Rs 4128.300 million were accepted without quality inspection. In addition, recoveries amounting

to Rs 19.697 million against overpayments due to short supply at site remained outstanding. These lapses not only undermined the credibility of reported progress but also cast serious doubt on the authenticity of project achievements, thereby weakening trust in the overall effectiveness of implementation.

The intended impact on agriculture and rural livelihoods was also diluted due to inequitable distribution and favoritism. *While Khairpur received disproportionate benefits, water-scarce districts such as Badin and Tharparkar were deprived of their fair share.* Moreover, undue favor was extended to a single Watercourse Farmers Association, while expenditures were incurred without ensuring the eligibility or genuineness of farmers. Such imbalances hindered the project's potential to deliver inclusive agricultural productivity gains and improve rural livelihoods on a sustainable basis.

Also, weaknesses in transparency and accountability further aggravated the situation. Doubtful payments were made to suppliers without Final Completion Reports, and in some cases, FCRs were issued even before actual completion of works. Execution was also carried out without third-party validation, and payments worth Rs 100.028 million were processed through unverified sources. Unauthorized disbursements for watercourses without FCRs, further illustrated deficiencies in control and oversight. These gaps not only compromised transparency but also elevated risks of misappropriation, fraudulent reporting, and loss to the exchequer.

Hence, these findings reveal systemic inefficiencies and governance weaknesses across procurement, fund utilization, implementation, and monitoring. Gaps included misrepresentation of achievements, non-compliance with procurement rules, inequitable distribution of benefits, poor quality control, and weak financial accountability. Unless these weaknesses are addressed through strict enforcement of SPPRA rules, robust third-party validation, transparent beneficiary selection, and strict adherence to PC-I provisions, the project may not achieve its fundamental objective of sustainable water conservation and equitable irrigation development in Sindh's water-scarce regions.

## 37.6 Significant Audit Observations:

### 37.6.1 Irregular expenditure on Previously Lined Watercourses - Rs 614.808 million

According to Rule-4(i) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "Every public officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in spending his own money". The Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', conducted in the office of the Director General, On-Farm Water Management, Sindh, Hyderabad, an analysis of watercourse lining records over multiple years revealed several discrepancies in the 'Already Lined' measurements of various watercourses. These inconsistencies indicate a potential trend of overstated reporting of previously completed works, which could result in duplication of efforts and possible misuse of public funds. The details are given at Annex-1 of Chapter-37**.** The following issues were observed across multiple watercourses:

- The 'Already Lined' length in subsequent years was greater than what could be reasonably expected based on previous lining and sanctioned work, with no supporting evidence of interim progress
- In certain cases, the total length of the watercourse itself changed without technical justification
- This trend may indicate manipulation in project reporting and potential misutilization of funds.

Audit is of the view that weak internal controls, inadequate technical verification, and poor record management led to inconsistent and unverified reporting of "Already Lined" watercourse lengths over multiple years.

This resulted in a risk of overstated completion, possible duplication of works, misuse of public funds, and reduced transparency, undermining the effectiveness of water conservation efforts and agricultural productivity.

Audit recommends that a comprehensive technical verification of all such watercourses be carried out, including field visits, to confirm actual lined lengths. The

department should also ensure strict tracking, documentation, and audit trail for each phase of the lining projects to prevent such discrepancies in future.

### 37.6.2 Doubtful expenditure on repeated claims for watercourse lining – Rs 145.318 million

According to Article 84 of Audit code, it is an essential function of Audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order. Furthermore, As per PC-I of Additional Lining of watercourse in Sindh, the following was defined Selection Criteria "Applicant should assure that the watercourse have been already lined in any program/scheme and he/she is agreed to line their watercourse for up-to 30% of the remaining length.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', it was observed that an amount of Rs 143.318 million was expended on watercourses which had already been reported as lined in previous financial years. Despite no change in the "Already Lined" measurements in official records, additional lining work was sanctioned and paid for in subsequent years without any verifiable justification or documented physical progress. Numerous instances were noted-such as the watercourses "12-L Ghotki Feeder," "14-L Jatoi Minor," "17-L Sanwari Distry," "1-R Bumphar Distry," "2-AL Nagnah Distry," and "3-AR Amerlo"-where identical lining measurements were maintained year after year, yet fresh expenditures continued to be incurred**.** The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-37.

This pattern reflects significant deficiencies in internal control systems, including the failure to verify physical execution, poor maintenance of longitudinal project records, lack of third-party validation or GIS-tagged photographic evidence, and a potential collusion between supervisory officials and executing agencies.

The audit findings indicate a systemic breakdown in project monitoring and suggest a recurring trend of misreporting and duplication.

The repetition of "Already Lined" figures across multiple fiscal years, despite the release of additional funds, is a strong indication of either non-execution or duplication of lining claims.

Audit requires immediate physical and technical verification of watercourses where funds were released without any increase in lined length. Responsibility must be fixed and recoveries made for any non-executed or duplicate works.

### 37.6.3 Mis-procurement of material from an ineligible contractor Rs 1,200.928 million

According to Rule 46(2) of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010 (as amended) "A single stage two envelope procedure shall be adopted in which the bid shall comprise a single package containing two separate envelopes, each envelope containing separately the technical proposal and the financial proposal. The envelopes shall be marked clearly as 'technical proposal' and 'financial proposal'. In the first instance, the 'technical proposal' shall be opened and evaluated. The 'financial proposal' shall remain unopened and shall be returned to the bidder if their technical proposal does not meet the specified requirements. The financial proposals of only technically responsive bidders shall be opened publicly at a time, date, and venue communicated in advance." Furthermore, under Rule 28 and general procurement principles of SPPRA Rules, a bid must be responsive to the eligibility and evaluation criteria specified in the bidding document. If the bidder fails to meet the minimum experience requirement, the bid is considered non-responsive and must be rejected at the technical evaluation stage.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity', particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', it was noticed that M/S SUR Construction Company was selected as a successful bidder despite, in the audit's assessment, being otherwise ineligible and should have been disqualified in the technical evaluation on the following grounds:

i. The company was registered with the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) only 28 days prior to the opening of the technical proposals i.e., registered on 23-11-2021 under NTN No. 4675282-3, whereas the technical bids were opened on 21-12-2021. This late registration strongly suggests the company lacked a verifiable operational track record
ii. The bidder did not possess the requisite experience in the relevant field as required under the bidding documents
iii. The bidder failed to demonstrate the mandatory annual bank turnover of Rs 600 million, a critical eligibility criterion.

Audit is of the view that Weak scrutiny during technical evaluation and non-compliance with SPPRA rules allowed an ineligible bidder to be selected which undermined transparency, fairness, and value-for-money in public procurement and increased the risk of awarding contracts to unqualified firms.

Audit recommends inquiry into the matters.

### 37.6.4 Unjustified technical disqualification of a responsive bid without solid grounds

As per Rule 28 and General procurement principles of the Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (SPPRA) Rules, a bid must be responsive to the eligibility and evaluation criteria specified in the bidding document. The Technical Evaluation Report of Tender No. ADG/ADP/PROC/2021-22/98 Dated 01.12.2021 for the ADP scheme #43 (2021-22), "Additional Lining of Water Courses in Sindh," outlines eight specific criteria for technical evaluation of suppliers:

1. NTN Certificate included in ATL 2021-22.
2. General Sales Tax included in ATL 2021-22.
3. Transport owned by the supplier with documentary evidence.
4. Experience of similar nature for at least three years.
5. Bank statement for the last three years, indicating a turnover of Rs. 600.00 million or the offered cost.
6. Affidavit confirming the firm has never been blacklisted.
7. Photocopy of the bid security attached with the technical proposal.
8. Additional criterion not explicitly listed but implied as part of the evaluation process. A bid failing to meet any of these criteria, including the minimum experience requirement, is deemed non-responsive and must be rejected at the technical evaluation stage.

During the thematic audit titled ‘Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity’, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh’, conducted in the office of the Director General, On-Farm Water Management, Sindh, Hyderabad, it was observed that M/S Shafi & Sons submitted a bid for Tender No. ADG/ADP/PROC/2021-22/98. The Technical Evaluation Report indicated that M/S Shafi & Sons was responsive to all seven specified criteria. However, the procuring agency declared the firm technically disqualified without providing any reasons for its disqualification. The minutes issued by the technical committee omitted any clear statement on whether the firm was

qualified or unqualified, while the evaluation report signed by the committee declared it as disqualified.

The procuring agency failed to document or provide justifiable grounds for the technical disqualification of M/S Shafi & Sons, despite the bid being fully responsive to all evaluation criteria. This omission suggests a lack of adherence to transparent and fair evaluation practices as mandated by SPPRA Rules, potentially due to inadequate oversight, procedural lapses, or arbitrary decision-making during the evaluation process.

The unjustified disqualification of M/S Shafi & Sons' responsive bid undermines the principles of fairness, transparency, and competitiveness in the procurement process.

Audit requires justification of the matter.

### 37.6.5 Unjustified expenditure on procuring material through accepting single bid without market analysis - Rs 99.572 million

As per Rule-48 Sindh Public Procurement Rules2010 states that "if single bidder participates in the bidding process, the rates will be compared with market rates or last awarded contract".

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity', particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 99.572 million was incurred during FY 2021-22 for procurement of various materials from four suppliers across five districts. Examination of the bidding process revealed that in each case only a single bidder participated, and work orders were awarded without evidence of market rate comparison or benchmarking against last awarded contract rates, as required under SPPRA rules.

(Amount in Rupees)

| Name of Contractor | Kambar Shahdadkote | Karachi | Mirpurkhas | Shikarpur | Tando Muhammad Khan | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/S Ghulam Murtaza Enterprises | - | 3,738,619 | - | - | - | 3,738,619 |
| M/S SUR Construction Company | - | - | 34,026,459 | - | - | 34,026,459 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Name of Contractor | Kambar Shahdadkote | Karachi | Mirpurkhas | Shikarpur | Tando Muhammad Khan | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 4,544,690 | - | - | 21,524,786 | - | 26,069,476 |
| Skyways Enterprises | - | - | - | - | 35,737,932 | 35,737,932 |
| **Grand Total** | **4,544,690** | **3,738,619** | **34,026,459** | **21,524,786** | **35,737,932** | **99,572,486** |

Audit is of the view that this deviation raises apprehensions about fair competition and transparency in the procurement process, resulting in the extension of an undue favor to contractors. Such practices necessitate immediate corrective measures to uphold the integrity and efficiency of the tendering procedures.

Audit requires justification of the matter.

### 37.6.6 Less-achievement against planned targets for additional watercourse lining Rs 1,027.825 million

As per the approved PC-I of the project, the Directorate General, On-Farm Water Management (OFWM), Sindh, was required to achieve the planned number of watercourses under additional lining to ensure optimal utilization of irrigation water and improve agricultural productivity. The planned targets were to be met within allocated resources to ensure efficiency, economy, and effectiveness.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity', particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', it was observed that during the implementation period, a total of 977 watercourses were planned for additional lining in 12 districts. However, only 609 watercourses (62%) were completed, resulting in a shortfall of 368 watercourses (38%) against the PC-I targets, despite incurring a total expenditure of Rs 1,027.825 million on the completed portion.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | District | Total No. of water courses Planned for additional Lining | Total No. of water courses covered for additional Lining | Achievement %age | Less achievement against planned | Total length of watercourse covered under Additional lining (meters) | Total Expenditure incurred on additional lining |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tharparkar | 100 | 9 | 9% | 91 | 2,919 | 15.056 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | District | Total No. of water courses Planned for additional Lining | Total No. of water courses covered for additional Lining | Achievement %age | Less achievement against planned | Total length of watercourse covered under Additional lining (meters) | Total Expenditure incurred on additional lining |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Jacobabad | 77 | 32 | 42% | 45 | 8,832 | 53.079 |
| 3 | Kambar Shahdadkote | 70 | 28 | 40% | 42 | 6,894 | 44.656 |
| 4 | Sujawal | 98 | 64 | 65% | 34 | 16,762 | 111.289 |
| 5 | Kashmore | 65 | 33 | 51% | 32 | 9,609 | 49.560 |
| 6 | Karachi | 104 | 73 | 70% | 31 | 24,306 | 125.478 |
| 7 | Sukkur | 70 | 41 | 59% | 29 | 12,505 | 69.919 |
| 8 | Larkana | 60 | 38 | 63% | 22 | 9,576 | 56.146 |
| 9 | Badin | 110 | 94 | 85% | 16 | 24,832 | 165.847 |
| 10 | Umerkot | 55 | 44 | 80% | 11 | 12,720 | 77.362 |
| 11 | Shikarpur | 80 | 70 | 88% | 10 | 17,193 | 113.583 |
| 12 | Tando Muhammad Khan | 88 | 83 | 94% | 5 | 23,526 | 145.850 |
| **Total** | | **977** | **609** | **62%** | **368** | **169,674** | **1027.825** |

The shortfall was mainly due to weak internal controls within the management. There was also no evidence of corrective actions being taken during the year to address the slow progress in low-performing districts.

Failure to achieve planned targets resulted in partial attainment of project objectives, underutilization of allocated potential, and reduced impact on water conservation and agricultural productivity in water-scarce areas. This also raises concerns about inefficient use of public funds and the effectiveness of the project's execution strategy.

The achievement of only 62% of planned targets despite full-scale expenditure on the completed portion reflects weaknesses in project management, monitoring, and accountability. Such performance undermines the intended benefits envisaged in the PC-I and adversely affects the value-for-money principle.

Audit requires inquiry into the matter besides implementing remedial measures in low-performing districts to expedite pending work.

### 37.6.7 Excess execution of additional watercourse lining beyond PC-I targets amounting Rs 3,200.505 million

As per the approved PC-I of the project "Additional Lining of Watercourses", the Directorate General, On-Farm Water Management (OFWM), Sindh, was to execute lining of watercourses within the sanctioned scope and targets. Any variation from the approved quantities requires prior justification and approval from the competent authority in line with project management and financial propriety principles.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity', particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', it was revealed that against the approved target of 1,168 watercourses in 12 districts, the department executed 1,764 watercourses, representing 151% achievement and an excess of 596 watercourses beyond the sanctioned scope of the PC-I. This resulted in additional works without documented evidence of revised approvals or justification for the variation. The execution beyond PC-I is summarized as below:

(Rs in Million)

| Sr. # | District | Total No. of water courses Planned for additional Lining | Total No. of water courses covered for additional Lining | Achievement %age | Executed Beyond PC-I | Total length of watercourse covered under Additional lining (meters) | Total Expenditure incurred on additional lining |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Khairpur | 108 | 303 | 281% | 195 | 110,354 | 568.096 |
| 2 | Thatta | 108 | 198 | 183% | 90 | 57,707 | 346.998 |
| 3 | Tando Allahyar | 103 | 175 | 170% | 72 | 51,469 | 356.572 |
| 4 | Sanghar | 90 | 153 | 170% | 63 | 40,899 | 271.230 |
| 5 | Naushahro Feroze | 105 | 167 | 159% | 62 | 49,288 | 290.509 |
| 6 | Dadu | 70 | 106 | 151% | 36 | 32,831 | 189.545 |
| 7 | Shaheed Benazirabad | 110 | 142 | 129% | 32 | 41,032 | 259.056 |
| 8 | Hyderabad | 108 | 121 | 112% | 13 | 34,762 | 210.289 |
| 9 | Matiari | 80 | 91 | 114% | 11 | 27,421 | 155.359 |
| 10 | Mirpurkhas | 103 | 113 | 110% | 10 | 31,478 | 200.952 |
| 11 | Ghotki | 75 | 81 | 108% | 6 | 19,899 | 141.472 |
| 12 | Jamshoro | 108 | 114 | 106% | 6 | 40,186 | 210.425 |
| **Total** | | **1,168** | **1,764** | **151%** | **596** | **537,326** | **3,200.503** |

The excess execution appears to be the result of inadequate project control mechanisms, lack of adherence to PC-I provisions, and absence of documented approval for scope variations.

Undertaking works beyond the sanctioned scope without prior approval constitutes a violation of project management and financial propriety rules, potentially leading to budget overruns, misallocation of resources, and deviation from originally approved priorities.

Execution of 596 additional watercourses beyond the PC-I target, without evidence of competent authority's approval, reflects weak internal controls, non-compliance with planning protocols, and increased financial exposure.

Audit requires justification and inquiry into the matter.

### 37.6.8 Non-Adherence to PC-I provision regarding additional lining limit, resulting in possible favoritism in selection of beneficiaries - Rs 537.735 million

As per Para 6.3 of PC-I of Additional Lining of watercourse in Sindh, "Project Components and Provisions Additional Lining of 2145 Already Improved Watercourses for 30% of remaining length of watercourse. For improvement of watercourses following alternatives are proposed:

1. Pre-Cast Parabolic Lining (PCPL)
2. Bricks Lining (BL)
3. Pipe Lining. PVC, ASTM and RCC pipes

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity', particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh, it was noticed that in 323 different cases, the lining of watercourses exceeded the prescribed 30% limit, contrary to the PC-I provision. This over-execution deprived other eligible farmers from benefitting under the scheme, despite numerous applications having been received from various districts. Analysis of the district-wise applications indicated that a significant number were rejected, while certain districts with fewer rejections received disproportionately higher approvals. This pattern suggests the possibility of favoritism rather than equitable distribution. The details are given at Annex-3 of Chapter-37.

Management failed to ensure compliance with PC-I provisions, allowing additional lining beyond the permissible 30% limit. Furthermore, no transparent and uniform criteria were applied to entertain applications, creating scope for biased beneficiary selection.

The deviation from the approved PC-I provisions, which limits additional lining to 30% of the remaining length of each watercourse, resulted in the deprivation of eligible farmers from the intended project benefits. This has led to an unequal distribution of resources among districts and beneficiaries, thereby creating a potential loss of public trust in the transparency and fairness of the project. Such deviations from the approved scope pose a significant risk of audit observations and possible recovery proceedings.

Audit requires inquiry into the matter besides the provision of justification.

### 37.6.9 Irregular expenditure on additional lining of watercourses without ensuring eligibility of farmer's genuineness

As per PC-I of Additional Lining of watercourses in Sindh, the selection criteria defined was as follows:

1. District and Field team level staff will mobilize the farming community.
2. Applicant must write an application to the Additional Director / Deputy Director which shows complete bio data along with Fresh CNIC, Land Holding Details Etc.
3. The Applicant should submit fresh command area map and share list duly authenticated by concerned department.
4. Applicant will be bound to bear the farmer's share, i.e., excavation, labour mason charges in kind.
5. Applicant should assure that the watercourse has been already lined in any program/scheme and he/she is agreed to line their watercourse for up-to 30% of the remaining length.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', it was found that a substantial proportion of completed watercourses did not comply with the prescribed eligibility requirements. In district Badin, 81 out of 94 completed watercourses lacked registration of farmer or watercourse associations and were without authenticated share lists from the Irrigation Department. In district, Tharparkar, 4 out of 9 cases displayed similar deficiencies. In

district Khairpur, only 116 case files were available out of 303 completed watercourses, with 57 of these missing the prescribed documentation. Moreover, essential records, including copies of CNICs, survey numbers, and verified landholding details within the command area, were also missing, raising concerns regarding the authenticity of beneficiary selection.

| District | Total Cases | Files Produced | Files Missing Share Lists and WCA Papers | Ref. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khaipur | 303 | 116 | 57 | **Annex-4-(i)** |
| Badin | 94 | 94 | 81 | **Annex-4-(ii)** |
| Tharparkar | 9 | 9 | 4 | **Annex-4-(iii)** |

These lapses occurred due to weak internal controls and inadequate verification of beneficiary eligibility and the processing of payments without proper scrutiny of supporting documents.

As a result, public funds were disbursed to ineligible or unverified beneficiaries in violation of the approved PC-I provisions and scheme guidelines.

Audit requires inquiry into the matter.

### 37.6.10 Acceptance of supplied material without inspection of quality - Rs 4,128.300 million

As per the Modus Operandi of the Directorate On-Farm Water Management, Sindh, Hyderabad:

- After issuance of Technical Sanction, the Watercourse Association will complete 50% of the watercourse construction work, and the concerned Additional Director/Deputy Director (F) will submit an earthwork certificate duly authenticated by the consultant, along with a demand for supply of construction material for the first installment.
- The Director On-Farm Water Management, Sindh, Hyderabad will issue a work order/instruction to the firm/material supplier for the supply of material for the watercourse, on completion of which the supply will be reported by the concerned Deputy Director/Assistant Director and certified by the consultant.
- The Watercourse Association will ensure that no construction material will be used on the site of any other watercourse.

During the thematic audit titled ‘Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in

water-scarce regions of Sindh' it was observed that substantial quantities of material were procured for improving watercourses through Pre-Cast Parabolic Lining (PCPL), Brick Lining (BL), and Pipe Lining methods. The materials included PVC, ASTM, and RCC pipes supplied by various vendors. The details are given at Annex-5 of Chapter-37. Audit scrutiny revealed that the quantities supplied were neither inspected by the consultant or any competent authority nor tested to verify compliance with the required technical specifications and quality standards. The only evidence available consisted of invoices bearing a stamped acknowledgment, in some cases countersigned by the respective Deputy Directors, certifying that the material had been delivered. However, there was no endorsement from the concerned watercourse associations confirming that the materials of the specified quality had been received at the site and appropriately utilized. In the absence of such essential verification and documentation, audit could not authenticate the genuineness of the expenditure of Rs 4,128.300 million.

This indicates weaknesses in the material acceptance and quality assurance process, potentially exposing the scheme to risks of substandard supplies.

Audit requires justification of the matter.

### 37.6.11 Doubtful payment to suppliers without Final Completion Reports (FCRs) duly verified by the third-party - Rs 314.716 million

As per the approved procedural framework (*Modus Operandi*) of the Directorate On-Farm Water Management, Sindh, Hyderabad, payment processing for watercourse improvement works requires the issuance of a Final Completion Report (FCR) duly verified by the designated consultant/third party after completion of the work. This step is essential to ensure that the work has been executed in accordance with the approved design, specifications, and quality standards before final payment to suppliers.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', it was observed that payments amounting to Rs 314.716 million were made to suppliers without obtaining FCRs duly verified by the appointed third-party monitoring consultant, M/s Management & Development Center. Notably. The details are given at Annex-6 of Chapter-37. The same consultant was paid Rs 48.049 million during 2022-23 to 2024-25 for providing third-party validation and monitoring services.

The absence of duly verified FCRs indicates that final payments were released without documented confirmation that the supplied materials were utilized and that the works were completed as per specifications.

This constitutes a deviation from the prescribed payment process outlined in the Modus Operandi, and raises concerns regarding the authenticity of the reported works.

Audit requires justification of the matter.

### 37.6.12 Unjustified change of mode of watercourse lining from Brick Lining (BL) to Pre-Cast Parabolic Lining (PCPL-9) without technical sanction - Rs 6.997 million

According to the *Modus Operandi* and technical sanction procedures of the Directorate On-Farm Water Management, Sindh, Hyderabad, the mode of watercourse lining, once approved in the estimate, should not be altered without obtaining a revised technical sanction from the competent authority. Any change in the approved design or mode must be supported by engineering justification and proper documentation.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', scrutiny of records for *Watercourse 35-R Sher Wah* (district Badin) revealed that the approved mode of lining was Brick Lining (BL). However, in subsequent execution, the mode was changed to Pre-Cast Parabolic Lining (PCPL-9) without obtaining the mandatory revised technical sanction or providing any documented technical justification for the change.

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Year | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Incurred Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2021-22 | 285 | PCPL-9 | 1,655,410 |
| 2 | 2021-22 | 400 | Bricks | 1,655,410 |
| 3 | 2022-23 | 240 | BL | 1,842,574 |
| 4 | 2023-24 | 206 | BL | 1,844,477 |
| **Total** | | | | **6,997,871** |

This change of mode without proper sanction is unjustified, and violates the approved design parameters. Moreover, it raises concerns over cost variations, quality assurance, and procedural compliance.

Audit requires justification of the matter

### 37.6.13 Undue favor extended to a single Watercourse Farmers Association – Rs 24.278 million

As per Para 6.3 of PC-I of Additional Lining of watercourse in Sindh, "Project Components and Provisions Additional Lining of 2145 Already Improved Watercourses for 30% of remaining length of watercourse. For improvement of watercourses following alternatives are proposed:

1. Pre-Cast Parabolic Lining (PCPL)
2. Bricks Lining (BL)
3. Pipe Lining. PVC, ASTM and RCC pipes

Furthermore, as per PC-I of Additional Lining of watercourse in Sindh, the following was defined Selection Criteria **"**Applicant should assure that the watercourse has been already lined in any program/scheme and he/she is agreed to line their watercourse for up-to 30% of the remaining length.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', it was noticed that two watercourses - 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch A (total length: 3,000 meters) and 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch B (total length: 4,000 meters) -were additionally lined up to 90% of their total length under the subject project, contrary to the approved 30% limit. It was further noted that the works were executed in 7 and 8 separate phases respectively, resulting in a cumulative expenditure of Rs 24.278 million. This phased execution pattern, coupled with deviation from the approved PC-I provisions, indicates undue favor to a single Watercourse Farmers Association rather than merit-based allocation of resources.

This irregularity becomes more significant when compared with the situation in district Tharparkar, where, against the PC-I target of 100 watercourses for additional lining, only 9 watercourses were lined. Meanwhile, 21 applications from other farmers were rejected on the different grounds, highlighting inconsistent application of selection criteria. Moreover, examination of the relevant files revealed that the *share lists* approved by the Irrigation Department were missing, further weakening transparency and accountability in the selection process.

Audit requires the initiation of a formal inquiry into this matter.

### 37.6.14 FCR issued before work completion - Rs 1.845 million

As per the *Modus Operandi* of the Directorate On-Farm Water Management, Sindh, Hyderabad, a Final Completion Report (FCR) is to be issued only after the completion of works, duly verified by the consultant, confirming that the watercourse construction has been carried out in accordance with the approved design, specifications, and sanctioned estimate.

During the thematic audit titled "Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh", audit scrutiny revealed a case where the FCR was issued before the execution of the work. Specifically, for Watercourse 7-R Amerlo Minor, District Badin, the FCR was dated 28-05-2023, whereas the cost estimate for the work was approved during the financial year 2023-24, indicating that the FCR predated the financial sanction and the actual execution of works.

(Amount in Rupees)

| Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Incurred Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023-24 | 7-R Amerlo Minor | Badin | Javed Shah | 4,500 | 1,350 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,845,528 |

This premature issuance of an FCR constitutes a serious procedural lapse, undermining the reliability of project completion records and raising doubts about the authenticity of the reported physical progress and related expenditure of Rs 1.845 million.

This negligence resulted in non-compliance with prescribed procedural requirements for work completion certification.

Audit recommends to investigate the circumstances under which the FCR was issued prior to work execution and financial sanction.

### 37.6.15 Payment through unverified source for project execution – Rs 100.028 million

According to Rule-286 of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, Appropriation of funds for effective sanction of expenditures:

(1) Sanction for the expenditure of money against a valid charge becomes operative only when funds to meet such expenditure have been appropriated. There

are thus two necessary elements before public money can be spent on any object or work:

(a) There shall be an act of sanction of an authority competent to sanction;

(b) There shall be an act of appropriation of funds for the purpose by an authority vested with such powers to re-appropriate these funds.

(2) Sanction to the recurring expenditure covering a specified period becomes operative only when funds to meet the expenditure of the first year are appropriated and remains in operation till the end of the specified period subject to appropriation in each year.

During the thematic audit titled "Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-Scarce regions of Sindh", it was observed that, as per the cheque issuance list generated from the SAP system, an amount of Rs 4,128,300,631 was paid to various suppliers during the project lifecycle for the supply of construction materials. However, the district-wise execution reports indicated that the value of materials available and utilized at project sites amounted to Rs 4,228,329,310, leaving a difference of Rs 100,028,679 for which the source of payment or creation of liability was not disclosed to audit. The details are given at Annex-7 of Chapter-37.

The non-availability of records clarifying whether this excess amount was paid through alternate funding sources, covered by unrecorded liabilities, or otherwise adjusted, reflects serious weaknesses in financial controls, reconciliation, and transparency within the management.

Audit recommends detailed reconciliation be carried out between SAP-generated payment records and district execution reports to identify and substantiate the source of the Rs 100.028 million variance, with clear responsibility fixed on officials for failing to maintain accurate and transparent records.

### 37.6.16 Uneven watercourse lining benefits-High gains in Khairpur vs. Missed opportunities in water-scarce Badin & Tharparkar

The analysis applied the following parameters:

- Reduction in seepage losses: 15% of total flow.
- Average flow rate per watercourse: 0.000925 MAF/year, derived from Sindh Water Accord (1991) allocations.
- Average annual saving per watercourse: 0.00138 MAF/year.

- Additional cultivable land potential: 0.0000404 MAF/year per watercourse based on standard irrigation duty factors.

This criterion establishes the standard calculation basis for quantifying seepage loss reduction and resultant water savings attributable to canal or distributary lining.

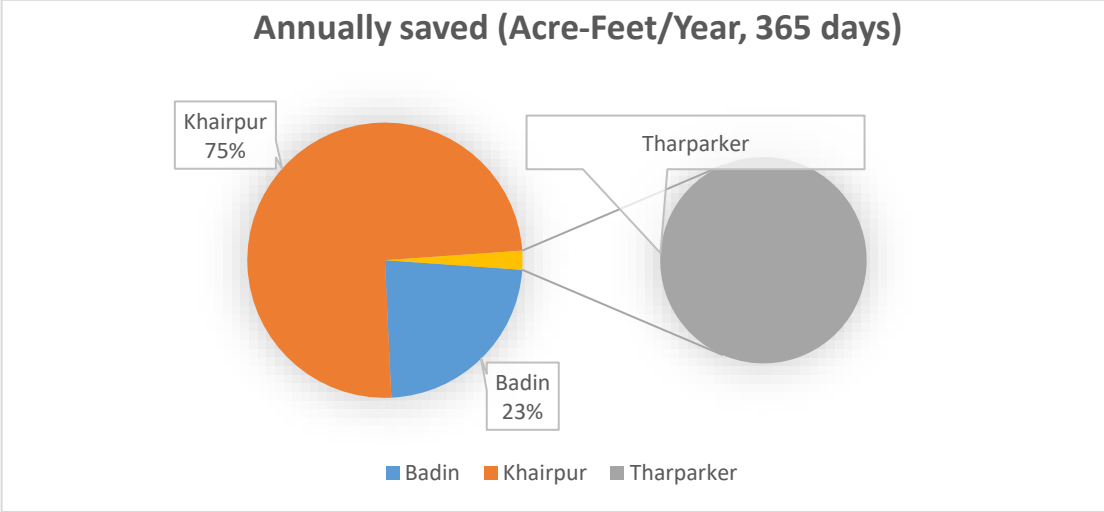
During the thematic audit titled "Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh", it was observed that the project yielded significant water savings across three selected districts as under:

| Sr. #. | District | No. of Water Courses | Total length of watercourse covered under Additional lining (meters) | Annually saved (AF/year, 365 days) | Annually saved water Cusec | Total Additional Land available for cultivation due to saved water (Acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Khairpur | 303 | 110,354 | 41,814 | 21,081 | 10,628 |
| 2 | Badin | 94 | 24,832 | 12,972 | 6,540 | 3,800 |
| 3 | Tharparkar | 9 | 2,919 | 1,242 | 626 | 316 |
| **Total** | | | | **56,028** | **28,247** | **14,744** |

(a) **Khairpur**- Situated in the mid-reach of the Sukkur Barrage command, Khairpur benefits from a relatively stable supply through Khairpur East and West Canals. With 303 watercourses lined (110,354 meters), the district achieved the highest savings among all districts-41,814 AF/year-enabling an additional 10,628 acres for cultivation. The concentration of works here reflects a strategy to maximize volumetric savings, but given Khairpur's relatively higher water security compared to tail-end districts, this allocation raises questions about equity in resource distribution.

(b) **Badin**- Located in the tail-end command area of the Kotri Barrage, Badin is highly dependent on the left bank canal system, where water availability is sensitive to seasonal flows and upstream withdrawals. The lining of 94 watercourses covering 24,832 meters, resulted in an annual saving of 12,972 Acre-Feet (AF) and an additional 3,800 acres available for cultivation. Given Badin's tail-end location and saline groundwater, the saved water has significant strategic value for sustaining kharif crops and reducing the risk of crop failure during low-flow years.

(c) **Tharparkar**- A non-canal irrigated desert district located outside the mainstream Indus command area, Tharparkar relies primarily on limited groundwater and seasonal rain-fed agriculture. Only 9 watercourses were lined (2,919 meters) against total planned 100, yielding a minimal saving of 1,242 AF/year and supporting just 316 acres of additional cultivation. Given its severe water scarcity and dependence on scarce water supplies from the Nara Canal extension and small distributaries, the




scale of intervention here appears disproportionately low relative to need.

The spatial distribution of lining interventions shows a concentration in water-abundant mid-reach districts (e.g., Khairpur) rather than in tail-end and desert districts (e.g., Badin, Tharparkar) where marginal water gains have far higher socio-economic value. The irrigation map of Sindh clearly indicates that Badin and Tharparkar fall in vulnerable command areas or outside direct perennial supply zones, making them more vulnerable to seasonal shortages, salinity, and unreliable supply. In contrast, Khairpur's stable supply from Sukkur Barrage allows for higher absolute savings but yields lower marginal benefit in terms of alleviating scarcity. (Picture-1 of Chapter-37)

Audit is of the view that while the lined watercourses in these three districts collectively contributed to annual water savings, the disparity in allocation undermines the project's stated aim of prioritizing water-scarce areas. The project's focus on volumetric efficiency rather than strategic scarcity mitigation risks perpetuating inequities in water distribution.

Audit requires justification of the matter.

### 37.6.17 Disproportionate distribution of water savings across districts-Potential misalignment with project objectives

Assumptions Used for Calculations:

- Water saving rate: Reduction in seepage losses estimated at 15% of total flow.
- Average flow rate per watercourse: 0.000925 MAF/year (derived from Sindh Water Accord 1991 allocated share of 48.76 MAF for Sindh and 52,708 watercourses).
- Average annual water saving per watercourse: 0.00138 MAF/year (15% of average flow).
- Additional land cultivated due to saved water: 0.0000404 MAF/year per watercourse (conversion derived from crop water requirements).

This criterion establishes the standard calculation basis for quantifying seepage loss reduction and resultant water savings attributable to canal or distributary lining.

During the thematic audit titled "Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh", it was observed that the additional lining of watercourses under the project yielded significant variations in annual water savings across districts, with a cumulative saving of 327,474 Acre-Feet (AF) per year in 24 districts. The details are given at Annex-8 of Chapter-37. However, the distribution pattern revealed a disproportionate concentration of savings in relatively water-abundant districts, while severely water-scarce districts received minimal benefits. Key findings from the analysis are as follows:

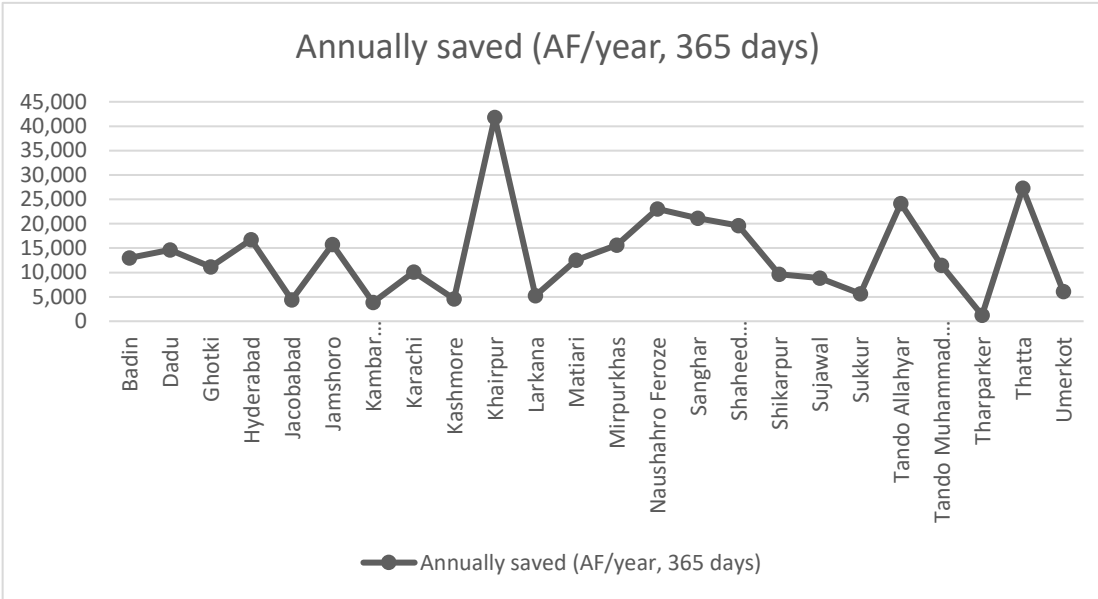
**High-benefit Districts**:

(a) **Khairpur** recorded the highest savings at 41,814 AF/year (10628 acres additional cultivation), followed by Thatta (27,324 AF/year; 6,945 acres), Tando Allahyar (24,150 AF/year; 6,139 acres), and Naushahro Feroze (23,046 AF/year; 5,858 acres).

(b) These four districts collectively accounted for **over 35%** of the total water savings.

**Low-benefit Districts (Water-Scarce)**:

(c) Tharparkar (1,242 AF/year; 316 acres), Kambar Shahdadkote (3,864 AF/year; 982 acres), Jacobabad (4,416 AF/year; 1,122 acres), Kashmore (4,554 AF/year; 1,158 acres), and Larkana (5,244 AF/year; 1,333 acres) recorded the lowest gains, despite being among the most water-deficient **regions.**




The gap between the top-performing district (Khairpur) and the lowest (Tharparkar) is over 33 times in terms of water saved. This suggests that while the project achieved significant overall water savings, the allocation of lining works was tilted towards water-abundant districts, thereby limiting the intended impact in drought-prone area.

The uneven allocation of resources and project interventions appears inconsistent with the stated objective of prioritizing water-scarce regions to maximize the impact on agricultural productivity and sustainability.

Audit requires justification of the matter.

### 37.6.18 Significant variations in project implementation across districts indicating imbalanced execution and possible deviation from targets

According to Rule-4(i) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "Every public officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from

Government revenues as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in spending his own money". The Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', it was observed that the review of the annual work plans and actual execution data for the project from 2021-22 to 2024-25 revealed substantial variations between planned targets and actual achievements across the three selected districts-Badin, Tharparkar, and Khairpur. In 2021-22, Badin recorded a shortfall of ten watercourse against the plan, Tharparkar experienced a severe underachievement of twenty-six watercourses, while Khairpur significantly exceeded its target by seventy-four watercourses. The following year, 2022-23, reflected a similar trend, with Badin underachieving by twenty watercourses, Tharparkar again showing a large deficit of thirty-two watercourses, and Khairpur surpassing its plan by thirty-three watercourses. In 2023-24, Badin slightly overachieved by nine watercourses, Tharparkar continued its severe underperformance with a thirty-three-watercourse shortfall, whereas Khairpur exceeded its target by sixty-one watercourses. For 2024-25, Badin executed five watercourses against no planned target as per PC-I, Tharparkar recorded no execution, and Khairpur implemented twenty-seven watercourses against no planned target. Over the three-year period where both planned and actual data were available, Tharparkar achieved only nine watercourses out of a planned one hundred, representing just nine percent achievement. Badin achieved ninety-four watercourses against a plan of one hundred and ten, representing eighty-five percent achievement, while Khairpur executed an extraordinary three hundred and three watercourses against a plan of one hundred and eight, representing 280 percent achievement. This pattern indicates an imbalanced implementation strategy, with a disproportionate concentration of work in Khairpur, a relatively water-abundant district, while Tharparkar, a known water-scarce region, remained critically underserved. Such deviation undermines the intended equitable resource allocation and significantly limited the project's effectiveness in addressing the needs of priority areas.

| District | Planned | Actuals | Variation | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Badin | 30 | 20 | -10 | 2021-22 |
| Tharparkar | 30 | 4 | -26 | |
| Khairpur | 28 | 102 | 74 | |
| Badin | 40 | 20 | -20 | 2022-23 |
| Tharparkar | 35 | 3 | -32 | |
| Khairpur | 40 | 73 | 33 | |

| District | Planned | Actuals | Variation | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Badin | 40 | 49 | 9 | 2023-24 |
| Tharparkar | 35 | 2 | -33 | |
| Khairpur | 40 | 101 | 61 | |
| Badin | - | 5 | 5 | 2024-25 |
| Tharparkar | - | | - | |
| Khairpur | - | 27 | 27 | |

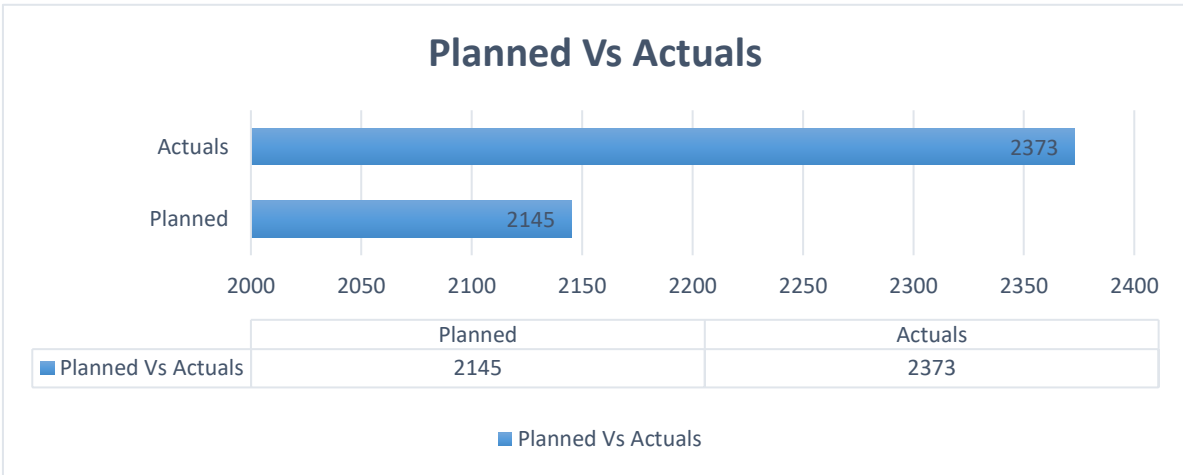
The failure on the part of management to align execution with approved targets, risks misallocation of resources, reduced impact in water-scarce areas, and potential non-achievement of the project's intended socio-economic and agricultural benefits in water-deficient districts.

Audit requires justification of the matter.

### 37.6.19 Unjustified expenditure on additional lining without PC-I provision – Rs 419.940 million

The PC-I for Additional Lining of Watercourses in Sindh serves as the fundamental planning and budgetary document for the project, outlining the scope, physical targets, financial estimates, and implementation framework. Any deviation from the approved scope requires prior revision of the PC-I and approval from the competent authority to ensure legality, budgetary discipline, and alignment with the sanctioned objectives.

During the thematic audit titled "Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in



water-scarce regions of Sindh," it was observed that during project execution, 228 additional watercourses-beyond the approved scope were lined, covering a cumulative length of 54,666 meters at a total cost of Rs 419.940 million. This expansion was undertaken without any provision in the approved PC-I and without obtaining the requisite formal approvals or corresponding budgetary allocations. The approved PC-I envisaged the additional lining of 2,145 watercourses; however, actual execution extended to 2,373 watercourses, reflecting an excess of 228 watercourses. This deviation from the sanctioned plan constitutes a breach of project governance, contravening established principles of planning discipline, financial propriety, and adherence to approved scope. The details are given at Annex-9 of Chapter-37.

Audit is of the view that expansion of project scope resulted in non-compliance of PC-I and approved procedures.

Audit requires justification of the matter.

### 37.6.20 Irregular payment of Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) - Rs 48.049 million

According to Rule-4(i) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "Every public officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in spending his own money". The Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community.

During the thematic audit titled "Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh," it was observed that M/s Management & Development Center was engaged as the Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) consultant for the project. The consultant was paid a total of Rs 48.049 million during the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25 for services purportedly related to independent verification of additional watercourse lining and related deliverables. However, essential documentation was not available in the project records, including:

- Tender process records evidencing transparent procurement of the consultant.
- Approved agreement specifying the scope of work, timelines, and deliverables.
- Copies of deliverables/reports submitted by the consultant against which payments were processed.
- Verification evidence confirming whether the physical watercourses claimed as additionally lined were actually executed.

- There was no evidence of validation for the 630 watercourses additionally lined during the financial year 2021-22, as the consultant responsible for third-party verification was engaged 2022-23 onwards. This indicates that payments for these 630 watercourses were made without independent validation by the consultant.

Audit is of the view that the absence of such documentation undermines the authenticity of the payments made to the consultant and raises concerns regarding the reliability of third-party validation reports, which form a critical basis for assessing the project's outcomes in terms of agricultural productivity enhancement.

This situation indicates non-compliance with financial propriety principles, transparency requirements under Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (SPPRA) rules, and shows weak contract management controls.

The management may furnish clarification of the matter.

### 37.6.21 Non-invitation of tender - Rs 1,009.406 million

As per Rule 12(1) of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules (SPPR), 2010, all proposed procurements for each Financial Year shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements already grouped, allocated, and scheduled in the Procurement Plan. Further, Rule 17(1) and (2) of the SPPR, 2010 states that procurements over three hundred thousand rupees and up to two million rupees shall be advertised by timely notification on the Authority's websites and in print media in the manner and format prescribed in these rules.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh,' it was observed that the management procured various materials from suppliers for use in the execution of additional watercourse lining works during the financial year 2022-23, amounting to Rs 1009.406 million, without adopting an open competitive tendering process.

(Amount in Rupees)

| Head | GL | Total Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| Other | A03770 | 952,722,963 |
| Unforeseen expenditure | A03940 | 48,503,935 |
| Transport | A13001 | 4,089,875 |
| Machinery and Equipment | A13101 | 4,089,787 |
| **Grand Total** | | **1,009,406,560** |

The omission of inviting tenders contravenes the mandatory provisions of the Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (SPPRA) rules, which require transparent, competitive bidding to ensure value for money, prevent favoritism, and promote fair competition among suppliers.

The management may furnish clarification of the matter.

### 37.6.22 Recovery of overpayment to suppliers despite short supply at site – Rs 19.697 million

According to Rule-4(i) of Sindh Financial Rules, 2023, "Every public officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in spending his own money". The Public money should not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', conducted at the office of the Director General, On-Farm Water Management, Sindh, Hyderabad, the audit examination revealed substantial overpayments to M/S Global Enterprises for materials procured under the project. Review of supplier invoices, sanction orders, and supporting documentation disclosed that payments totaling Rs 22,075,564 were sanctioned and disbursed, whereas the actual value of materials supplied, as determined from invoice details, amounted to only Rs 2,378,066. This resulted in an excess payment of Rs 19,697,498. Furthermore, it was observed that the totals recorded at the bottom of all claimed invoices were erroneously inflated to correspond with the sanctioned amounts, reflecting a serious breakdown in financial controls. This irregular aggregation of figures directly enabled the overpayment. The details are given at Annex-10 of Chapter-37.

Audit is of the view the overpayment was made due to the failure to perform accurate invoice verification and arithmetic checks.

Audit recommends recovery from the concerned suppliers besides inquiry into the matter to fix responsibility on the persons at fault.

### 37.6.23 Misrepresentation of Cost-Benefit Ratios (CBRs) in PC-I Documents-Questionable Economic Justification of Schemes

According to the Planning Commission Guidelines for Project Appraisal, CBRs must be based on accurate and verifiable NPV computations of both costs and benefits, ensuring that public investments deliver value for money.

During the thematic audit titled 'Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, particularly in water-scarce regions of Sindh', it was observed that the Cost-Benefit Ratios (CBRs) reflected in the PC-I documents of 'Additional Lining of Watercourses in Sindh' scheme was inaccurate and economically misleading. Analysis of Net Present Value (NPV) computations revealed that, the NPV of benefits was substantially lower than the NPV of costs, indicating poor financial viability and non-compliance with value-for-money principles. The NPV of costs indicated Annexure-9 of PC-I was Rs 3,500.790 million, whereas the NPV of benefits was only Rs 36.62 million. This yields a true CBR of approximately 1: 0.01, starkly contrasting with the CBR of 1:1.47 reported in the PC-I. The unrealistic assumption of identical annual benefits over 24 years further undermines the credibility of the estimates provided in the project document.

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. #. | Scheme Title | NPV of Cost | NPV of Benefit | CBR (as shown) in PC-I | Actual CBR | Amount | Actual Observation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Additional Lining of Watercourses in Sindh | 3,500.790 | 36.62 | 1; 1.47 | 1: 0.01* | 436.381 | Reported CBR is misleading in PC-I. Identical annual benefits over 24 years appear unrealistic. |

*Formula for CBR=NPV of Benefits/NPV of Costs therefore 36.62/3500.79=0.0105

Audit is of the view that approval of scheme based on inflated and misleading CBRs undermines the integrity of the planning and budgeting process.

The irregularity resulted in an inaccurate estimation and reporting of economic benefits in the PC-I.

Audit recommends to conduct an independent reappraisal of the affected schemes using realistic and evidence-based benefit projections.

## 37.7 Departmental Response

Management, while responding to the audit observations, explained that duplication of works or misrepresentation of lengths was not possible, as watercourses were verified against Irrigation Department records. They stated that minor discrepancies arose only from clerical or typing errors due to workload, which would be rectified and shared. It was further emphasized that repeated claims for lining did not occur, as all works were validated through third-party consultants and GPS records, with errors limited to documentation rather than execution. However, the audit maintained that management's claim of mere clerical errors is untenable, as evidence confirmed overstated works and repeated claims. Reliance on consultants' reports without independent verification may not mitigate the risk of misrepresentation, thereby validating concerns of inflated progress and weak internal controls.

The management defended procurement processes on the grounds that contractors fulfilled all tax and financial criteria, with no technical experience was required for supply, and bids were awarded strictly under SPPRA rules. Instances of disqualification of bidders were described as justified since no complaints were raised with the grievance forum. Acceptance of single bids was also justified under procurement rules, with prices found to be lower than market rates.

However; the management's justification of procurement is not substantiated with evidence on the contrary, record/evidence confirmed contracts awarded to ineligible suppliers, unjustified disqualification of responsive bidders, and repeated acceptance of single bids without proper market analysis. Such practices indicate weak competition, non-compliance with SPPRA rules, and heightened risk of irregular expenditure.

On the matter of target achievement, management clarified that overall progress stood at 106% against planned targets, with variances in certain areas attributed to farmer interest, internal disputes, or non-contribution of their share. Similarly, execution beyond PC-I estimates was described as within budget, with PC-I targets being tentative and subject to variation based on demand. However, the audit believes that overall progress figures of 106% were misleading, as field verification revealed both under and over-execution of targets. Execution beyond PC-I estimates without formal revision cannot be justified as 'tentative,' since PC-I provisions were binding. Such deviations undermine planning reliability, raise risks of favoritism in beneficiary selection, and reflect weak control over fund utilization.

The management rejected allegations of favoritism in selection, stating that unentertained applications were those where farmer associations had failed to pursue or provide their contribution. However, the audit maintained that applications rejected due to lack of farmer contribution did not eliminate the possibility of favoritism, as evidence showed disproportionate benefits to certain districts and associations, undermining equitable project execution.

Regarding the required documentation and consultant validations, management argued that these were observed in all cases, including quality checks of supplied material, which were conducted jointly by departmental staff, watercourse associations, and consultants, and reflected in Final Completion Reports (FCRs). Where FCRs were reportedly missing, the management responded that most were already produced, while a few remained under finalization with consultants owing to early initiation of the audit, and would be furnished when available.

Management's claim of complete documentation and consultant validation is not tenable as audit evidence showed missing or pre-dated FCRs and acceptance of materials without independent quality verification, undermining the reliability of reported progress.

Instances of technical changes, such as a shift from brick lining to pre-cast parabolic lining, were said to have been authorized by competent authority on the request of farmer associations without financial variation. However, the audit believes that approval of technical changes at the request of farmer associations without formal documentation or technical sanction undermines PC-I provisions and proper governance, regardless of financial variation.

Management denied allegations of undue favor to certain associations, stating that no ceiling existed on additional lining, subject to funds and demand, and acknowledged that clerical errors in FCR dates and billing were corrected without financial loss. The audit maintained that this response is not tenable, as the PC-I clearly provides for limiting additional lining to 30%, and evidence showed disproportionate benefits to specific associations.

Payments flagged as irregular were attributed to SAP system issues, but verified expenditure statements from the District Accounts Office were presented as authentic evidence. With respect to uneven distribution of works and water savings across districts, management explained that the key determinant was farmer response and willingness to provide their share, noting that districts such as Khairpur had shown

greater interest while less responsive areas like Tharparkar and Badin were being mobilized. Variations across districts and deviations from tentative PC-I targets were attributed to differences in local demand and cultivable land, while overall execution remained within allocated budgets. The audit believes that attributing irregular payments to SAP system issues did not address audit findings of unverified or premature disbursements. Similarly, relying on farmer response to justify uneven distribution of works and water savings across districts overlooks the PC-I objective of equitable coverage, particularly in water-scarce regions. Deviations from PC-I targets and disproportionate execution indicate weak planning and control, despite overall spending remained within budget.

Payments to third-party consultants were stated to be made as per SPPRA procedures, with consultancy services procured through public advertisement, agreements executed annually, and verification reports regularly issued. Similarly, procurement of materials was said to have followed prescribed rules, with tenders invited where required and smaller purchases made through market rate comparisons, ensuring eligibility checks of suppliers. Observations regarding overpayment to suppliers were described as billing errors, later corrected by contractors themselves, leaving no financial loss. Regarding cost–benefit ratios, management argued that variations depend on the percentage of lining undertaken, with benefits already validated in earlier projects such as SIAPEP. Errors in presented tables were acknowledged and corrected, while the actual economic benefits will be reflected in the forthcoming PC-IV. The management's response lacks sufficient evidence to support its claims. No documentation was provided to verify compliance with SPPRA procedures for consultant hiring or material procurement, nor proof of public advertisement, bid evaluation, or supplier eligibility checks. The explanation of overpayments as billing errors corrected later highlights weak internal controls and inadequate pre-payment verification. Reliance on previous projects to justify cost–benefit variations is not valid without project-specific analysis. Acknowledged data errors indicate poor internal review, and deferring benefit assessment to the PC-IV undermines timely evaluation.

Lastly, concerns over doubtful execution due to absence of validation were refuted, with management affirming that all works were carried out under departmental supervision, consultants' interim and final reports were obtained, and no payments were released without third-party verification, thereby ruling out any possibility of incomplete or substandard work or loss to the exchequer. The management's response is not adequately supported by evidence. While it was claimed that all works were executed under departmental supervision with consultant

reports and third-party verification, no documentary proof, such as site inspection reports, completion certificates, or verification records were provided for audit.

## 37.8 Recommendations

i. Enforce strict compliance with PC-I provisions to prevent deviations in mode and extent of watercourse lining.
ii. Ensure procurement transparency by adhering to SPPRA rules and discouraging single-bid awards.
iii. Strengthen monitoring through mandatory third-party validation and verification before payments.
iv. Introduce rigorous quality inspection of materials and works to avoid acceptance without testing.
v. Recover outstanding amounts from short supply and overpayments without delay.
vi. Standardize beneficiary selection criteria to eliminate favoritism and ensure equitable distribution.
vii. Validate farmer eligibility before disbursement to prevent irregular payments.
viii. Improve financial accountability by linking payments strictly with verified FCRs and completion reports.
ix. Reassess cost-benefit ratios with realistic figures to ensure economic justification of the project.
x. Institutionalize regular performance audits to ensure accuracy of reported achievements and prevent misrepresentation.

## 37.9 Conclusion:

In conclusion, the thematic audit revealed that while the project achieved measurable water savings and demonstrated progress in the physical execution of additional lining works, significant weaknesses persist in planning, documentation, monitoring, and equitable allocation of resources. The concentration of benefits in relatively water-abundant districts, like Khairpur coupled with insufficient attention to water-scarce regions like Tharparkar, indicates a misalignment with the project's core objective. Furthermore, recurring documentation lapses, weak procurement practices, and overreliance on third-party validations have reduced the credibility of reported outcomes. However, by addressing identified control weaknesses, strengthening accountability frameworks, and re-prioritizing interventions toward genuinely water-stressed and vulnerable areas, the project can more effectively achieve its intended outcomes and deliver sustained benefits across Sindh.

## Chapter - 38

## Citizen Participatory Audit

## Sindh Human Rights Complaint Management System

### 38.1 Introduction

The “Human Rights Complaint Management System" audit has been selected for Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) as recommended by the legal aid society and vice chairperson of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (Sindh). The recommendation was made in response to this office letter and followed by a formal meeting. The scheme is an initiative under the Sustainable Development Goals initiative implemented through the Institutional Development Plan for the Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh 2022-2027. The provincial departmental scheme was approved in the financial year 2021-22 and developed an Online Complaint Management Portal in January 2023, namely Human Rights Complaint Management System, with an estimated cost of Rs 80.362 million. The scheme aims to address society’s issues and grievances in Sindh Province. The HRCMS is designed to link provincial departments for strengthening the complaint and its redressal mechanism for effective resolution and to provide free and immediate access to resolve human rights violations for underprivileged and marginalized communities across Sindh through an around-the-clock (24/7) toll-free complaint System manned by highly qualified staff.

The purpose of HRIMS is to serve both as an awareness disseminator center and complain redressal mechanism to help the human rights violations affectees or victims and collect exhaustive data i.e. legislative measures/updates, policymaking, departmental initiatives, information about internal working and structure of the departments, comparative analysis, identifying gaps between legislations and their implementations, measures taken for addressing the key/specific issues, etc.

### 38.1.1 Brief Description of the Project

| Sr. # | Particulars/ Components | Specific Details |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sponsoring Agency | Provincial Government |
| 2. | Executing Agency | Secretary, Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh |
| 3. | Budget Allocation | Rs. 80.362 million |
| 4. | Scheme Approval Date | 2021 |
| 5. | Scheme Start Date | 21-11-2021 |
| 6. | Duration of the project | 1 year (Approx.) |
| 7. | Projected Completion Date | 30.06.2024 |
| 8. | Actual Completion Date | 30.06.2024 |
| 9. | Total Project Cost | Rs. 80.362 million |
| 10. | Location | Bunglow No. D-184 Block 5 Clifton, Karachi |

### 38.1.2 OBJECTIVES OF HRCMS PROJECT

According to PC-I of the Project, the following objectives were envisaged to be attained from the intervention:

1. To establish a centralized mechanism for lodging, tracking, and resolving human rights complaints.
2. To improve accessibility for victims and stakeholders through multiple complaint submission channels.
3. To ensure timely investigation and resolution of reported violations.
4. To strengthen inter-departmental coordination for effective human rights protection.
5. To create a reliable database of human rights cases for monitoring, reporting, and policy-making.

## 38.2 Audit Objectives

The prime objective of the audit is to assess the performance of the project as suggested by the CSOs by involving citizens and civil society groups and organizations in the Audit process.
The audit objectives are as follows:

### 38.2.1 Evaluation of System Implementation & Functionality

To assess whether the HRCMS has been effectively designed, developed, and implemented using the latest computer tools and technologies, ensuring accessibility for complainants through multiple channels (online, email, phone, in-person).

### 38.2.2 Effectiveness of Complaint Handling & Resolution

To determine whether the system efficiently registers, tracks, investigates, and resolves human rights complaints in a fair, transparent, and timely manner while providing updates to complainants and relevant stakeholders.

### 38.2.3 Assessment of Data Collection & Utilization

To verify whether the system systematically collects, maintains, and analyzes data on human rights violations and whether such data is being effectively used to identify trends, inform policy decisions, and drive necessary interventions.

### 38.2.4 Collaboration, Accountability & Transparency

To examine whether the system facilitates coordination between government agencies, NGOs, law enforcement, and other stakeholders, ensures accountability for human rights violations, and enhances transparency by keeping stakeholders informed.

### 38.2.5 Operational Efficiency & Impact Assessment

To evaluate whether automation has improved the efficiency of complaint handling, reduced costs, enhanced stakeholder engagement, and contributed to maintaining a positive reputation for the department while continuously improving service delivery.

## 38.3 Audit Scope and Methodology

### 38.3.1 Audit Scope

The audit will cover all key aspects of the Human Rights Complaints Management System (HRCMS) to assess its effectiveness, compliance, and operational efficiency in addressing human rights violations in Sindh Province. The Audit will cover the development scheme "Human Rights Complaint Management System (ADP No 1279) (Scheme UID DRDHR-PP-21-0474)" being executed by the Directorate of Human Rights Karachi and collect the required data from all available sources.

### 38.3.2 Audit Methodology

The following methods were employed during the CPA Audit:

(a) Document Review (Data Collection Tool: Document Analysis)
(b) System Testing & Evaluation (Data Collection Tool: System Testing, User Acceptance Testing)
(c) Data Analysis & Performance Assessment (Data Collection Tool: Data Analytics, Trend Analysis)
(d) Stakeholder Engagement & Interviews (Data Collection Tool: Structured Interviews, Surveys, Focus Group Discussions)
(e) Compliance & Governance Review (Data Collection Tool: Compliance Checklists, Legal Framework Review)
(f) Cost-Benefit & Efficiency Analysis (Data Collection Tool: Financial Analysis, Time-Motion Study)
(g) Reporting & Recommendations (Data Collection Tool: Audit Reports, Gap Analysis)

#### 38.3.2.1 Feedback from the Panelists:

A panel of experts and civil society representatives, selected for their experience and relevance to the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS), provided valuable insights throughout the Citizens Participatory Audit (CPA). The panel consisted of the following members:

| Name | Designation/Role | Affiliation/Organization |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Jaan Odhano | Panel Contributor (CSO Member) | Community Development Foundation |
| Ms. Marvi Awan | Panel Contributor (CSO Member) | Women Protection Centre Sindh |
| Advocate Seema Khoso | Legal Practitioner (Advocate) | |
| Mr. Abdul Razaque Kaka | Human Rights Activist | |
| Madam Humaira Imran | Panel Contributor (CSO Member) | AL Dua Relief Foundation |
| Mr. Masood Lohar | Head | Clifton Urban Forest Foundation |
| Mr. Fazil Jamili | President | Karachi Press Club |
| Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Bhutto | Editor South | GTV News Network |
| Miss Sarah Rasool | Complainant | |

The panelists actively participated through questionnaires, structured interviews, and review of field evidence, contributing to the evaluation of the HRCMS's functionality and citizen impact.

## 38.4 Audit Results

1. Audit Findings.
2. Synthesis of Panelists' take on the project.
3. Feedback from complainants, panelists, civil society organizations.

**Audit Findings**

### 38.4.1 Non-achievement of core objectives and non-operational features of HRCMS portal – Rs 80.362 million

As per 5 (2) of PC-I (Revised) Page 03, "To establish a Human Rights Complaints Management System (HRCMS) for addressing the issues of human rights violations in Sindh Province by using the latest Computer tools & technologies." And Para 6 Page 05 "The Human Rights Complaints Management System (HRCMS) provides free and immediate access to resolve Human Rights violations for underprivileged and marginalized communities across Sindh through an around-the-clock (24/7) toll-free Complaints System manned by highly qualified staff (Human Rights prospect) who address Human Rights violations queries of all types." And Para 6-A Page 06 "The key functions of a Complaints Redressal Cell include: 1. Receiving complaints, 2. Recording complaints, 3. Investigating complaints, 4. Resolving complaints, 5. Providing feedback 6. Analyzing complaints"

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was

observed that the portal was only partially functional. Core features such as complaint tracking, notifications, escalation protocols complaint handling, and resolution monitoring were inactive, the helpline was non-operational, and complaints were merely forwarded to different departments without investigation or support.

As per the Revised PC-I, the HRCMS was required to provide an automated province-wide redressal system with complaint tracking, alerts, dashboards, and stakeholder coordination. However, these objectives were not achieved due to poor implementation, lack of oversight, and weak enforcement of project requirements.
As a test case, the audit team submitted a complaint regarding a theft incident. All relevant details, including contact number and email, were shared. However, no response or update was received, and the complaint remained pending for several days, demonstrating the absence of tracking, auto-notification, and case monitoring features.

As a result, despite incurring an expenditure of Rs. 80.362 million, the system failed to deliver its intended purpose, denied timely redress to victims, and undermined public trust in the mechanism.

The matter was pointed out in August 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that an inquiry be initiated and responsibility fixed on the person(s) at fault.

### 38.4.2 Absence of Testing, Documentation, Warranty, and Verification Protocols – HRCMS (ADP Scheme No. 1279)

As per PC-I (Revised), Development of Registration Module Page 11 “Testing the module: The module is tested to ensure that it meets the user requirements, is secure, and functions as intended. This involves testing the module for usability, performance, and security. Deployment of the module: Once the module is tested and approved, it is deployed to the live environment. This involves ensuring that the module is integrated with other systems and databases, and that appropriate security measures are in place to protect the information. And under Hardware Specification Page 17 “The IT Company/ Software Company will be responsible for signing the Service-Level Agreement (SLA) Document for support of the tenure of the project. • Submit all related documents/ warranty cards/ licenses of software and will coordinate with the Administrator/ in charge of Cell and will be bound to receive a clearance

certificate of all above missioned tasks after completion of the contract." And Under Basic System Requirements Page 14, "The bidder shall also provide user manuals as well as the administrator's manual."

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that no UAT or SIT reports, inspection certificates, or third-party validation records were available. The department lacked warranties, SLAs, and user manuals, and there was no evidence of formal testing, verification, or documentation prior to system handover.

The lapse occurred due to weak oversight and non-compliance with the PC-I implementation plan.

Audit is of the view that these deficiencies compromised system reliability and long-term sustainability.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that immediate reconstruction of missing documentation, initiation of delayed support contracts, and fixing of responsibility against those at fault.

### 38.4.3 Limited public awareness and underutilization of HRCMS by stakeholders

As per PC-I (Revised), Under OPERATIONAL COST Page 17 "Publicity and Advertisement: Dissemination of information through social, print, and via other mediums for awareness of the public regarding the work the Human Rights Department" And as per Para 5 Page 03 "To facilitate collaboration between various stakeholders, such as government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and human rights defenders, to improve the overall human rights situation."

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed, based on interviews and survey questionnaires, that planned outreach activities were not executed. No visibility campaigns, public workshops, or civil society engagement initiatives were conducted. Consequently, the general public, complainants, journalists, human rights defenders, and civil society organizations

remained largely unaware of the system. This lapse occurred due to the failure of the implementing agency to implement the awareness component of the approved PC-I.

Audit is of the view that non-execution of awareness and outreach activities reflected weak compliance with the approved PC-I provisions and ineffective oversight by the Directorate of Human Rights.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends the immediate launch of province-wide awareness and outreach campaigns in line with PC-I provisions. Responsibility for non-implementation should be fixed on the person(s) at fault.

### 38.4.4 Non-integration of APIs for real-time access to NADRA Data – ADP Scheme No. 1279

As per PC-I (Revised), Under Basic System Requirements Page 14, "Prospective bidders are to propose solutions with its installation, customization, configuration, deployment/ implementation, verification of data quality, data migration, testing, rollout, training, documentation, knowledge transfer, go-live, project closure, and support. Mobile / WhatsApp SMS API, Complete Police Criminal Record, Nadra Verification Record, FIR Record, Prisoners Record, All Related/Linked Departments Databases, Court Cases Data."

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of HRCMS for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that no API-based integration had been implemented. The system was not linked with NADRA's citizen database, resulting in manual and unreliable verification processes.

This lapse occurred due to weak implementation by the executing agency, a lack of coordination with NADRA and law enforcement agencies, and ineffective oversight by the management.

The absence of API integration undermined the efficiency, transparency, and credibility of HRCMS. Without automated verification and real-time data access, complaint handling remains slow, inaccurate, and vulnerable to delays, exposing complainants to possible denial of timely justice.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

The Human Rights Department should immediately engage NADRA, police, and other relevant institutions to implement the required API integrations in accordance with the PC-I provisions.

### 38.4.5 Non-functioning of 24-hour toll-free helpline & email for HRCMS complainants

As per PC-I (Revised), Para 6-page No. 05. "It will be round-the-clock registration of complaints in the Human Rights Department, Government of Sindh cell with a Toll-Free Number."

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the toll-free helpline numbers (0800-00011, 021-99207990, and 021-99207991) were not available 24 hours as required in the PC-I. The official email address complaints@hrdsindh.gos.pk was also found unresponsive within the required time. These services were meant to provide quick and round-the-clock access to complainants, but their poor performance was noted.

This issue occurred due to weak implementation, lack of monitoring, and non-compliance with PC-I requirements.

Audit is of the view that failure to provide 24-hour helpline services and timely email response is a serious lapse. It delays redressal of complaints and reduces public trust in the system.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that the Department immediately ensure round-the-clock helpline operation and fixation of responsibility for non-compliance with PC-I.

### 38.4.6 Unsatisfactory performance of Project Inspection Committee – Rs. 41.160 million

As per notification No. SO(ADMN)HR589/2022/2800 dated 06.11.2023 issued by Human Rights Department, Govt. of Sindh, Karachi. "The Secretary Human Rights Department is pleased to constitute 'Project Recruitment Inspection Committee' with TORs, which include checking the quality, scope of execution, pace of work and accordingly submit recommendations.

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that a Project Inspection Committee was constituted by Ms. Tehseen Fatima, Secretary HRD, vide order No. SO(ADMN)HR/589/2800 dated 07-11-2023, for procurement expenditure amounting to Rs. 41.160 million (statement attached). However, the members of the committee had no technical expertise to conduct hardware and software inspections. Important TORs of the inspection order were not complied with. The committee did not check the quality of procured items against tender specifications, verify the project scope and objectives as per PC-I, or monitor progress against delivery schedules and training plans. No quarterly recommendations were submitted to the competent authority, and procurements were made at higher rates in deviation from PC-I provisions.

The irregularity occurred due to the constitution of a non-technical inspection committee, weak implementation, and inadequate oversight by management.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit is of the view that the constitution of an inexperienced inspection committee without engaging the Information Technology Department and non-compliance with TORs represents serious negligence on the part of management.

Audit recommends fixation of responsibility against the person(s) at fault to ensure accountability and prevent recurrence of such instances in the future.

### 38.4.7 Unauthorized distribution of laptop without entitlement and stock register recording – Rs. 3.200 million

As per PC-I (Revised), Rule 148 of G.F.R V-I, "All materials received should be examined, counted, measured or weighted as the case may be, when delivery is

taken, and they should be taken incharge by a responsible Govt. Officer who should see that the quantity is correct and their quality is good, and record certificate to that effect. The officer recurring the store should also be required to give a certificate that he has actually received the materials and recorded them in the appropriate stock register."

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that 08 laptops worth Rs. 3.200 million were procured solely for the data entry operators of HRCMS but the same were allotted to various officials without any justification and entitlement. The handing / taking over of laptop was not recorded in stock register.

The lapse occurred due to weak implementation, inadequate oversight, and non-compliance with PC-I requirements.

Audit is of the view that the unauthorized allotment of laptops to officials and the absence of proper stock records indicate weak internal controls and poor asset management within the Department.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that the Department implement corrective actions immediately and fix responsibility against those at fault.

### 38.4.8 Non-Constitution of Complaint Redressal Committee and absence of TORs

As per Clause 2 of PC-I (Revised), Under Complaint Redressal Cell Page 06 "a Complaints Redressal Committee shall also be framed which shall resolve/decide the cases of treatments according to nature of cases domestic and legal counseling attention or any other expertise and send for recommendations to Steering Committee: i) Administrator Chairman ii) Legal Officer Member iii) Psychologist Member"

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the Complaint Redressal Committee (CDC) was not constituted as required under the PC-I. Furthermore, no Terms of Reference (TORs) were developed

to define its structure, functions, and responsibilities.

This irregularity occurred due to failure of management to comply with PC-I provisions.

Audit is of the view that absence of the committee and TORs left the complaint handling process without a formal mechanism, undermining the objectives of HRCMS.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends immediate constitution of the Complaint Redressal Committee with clear TORs and fixation of responsibility on person(s) at fault.

### 38.4.9 Project abeyance and suspension

As per PC-I (Revised), Under Hardware Specification page 17 "The IT Company/ Software Company will be responsible to: • Installation of Hardware and Software • Configurations (linking servers) with all regional offices and stockholders. • Testing of servers and all hardware equipment's. • Responsible for sign Service-Level Agreement (SLA) Document for support of tenure of project. • Submit all related documents/ warranty cards/ licenses of software and will coordinate with Administrator/ incharge of Cell and will bound to receive clearance certificate of all above missioned tasks after completion of contract. • Training of IT staff and allied institutions / departments on software. • Maintenance and Support other warranty period.

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the project was concluded without any formal closure documentation. No final completion report, system readiness certificate, or third-party evaluation was available on record. The complaint portal remained non-functional; laptops and IT assets were unaccounted for; stock verification was not carried out; and no milestone-wise progress reports were prepared to confirm delivery of technical, operational, and institutional components. Furthermore, project staff disengaged without transferring knowledge or training departmental officials.
The irregularity occurred due to mismanagement and inadequate oversight by the management.

Audit is of the view that irregular closure of the project and unverified assets reflect serious administrative weaknesses and risk of misappropriation.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that a high-level inquiry be conducted to fix responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

### 38.4.10 Extremely low complaint resolution rate (2%) in violation of PC-I objectives of HRCMS project

As per PC-I (Revised), the PC-I of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) under ADP Scheme No. 1279, the system was envisioned as a province-wide digital platform for the registration, tracking, and redressal of human rights complaints. The system aimed to ensure timely, fair, and transparent resolution of grievances, especially for marginalized populations, by integrating automated workflows, tracking dashboards, departmental coordination, and performance reporting.

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that 5,636 complaints were registered through the portal up to July, 2025, but only 124 were resolved, reflecting a disposal rate of 2.2%. Year-wise analysis showed a sharp decline from 18.1% in 2023 to 1.94% in 2024 and 1.25% in 2025. No complaint tracking, timelines, or escalation protocols were in place, leading to prolonged pendency.

As a result, complaints remained unresolved, and the system failed to provide timely redressal. Audit is of the view that the extremely low resolution rate reflect weak implementation and oversight, undermining the efficiency and credibility of HRCMS.

The matter was pointed out in August 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends immediate corrective measures to resolve the pendency and establishment of the Complaint Redress Cell and Resolution Committee along with fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

### 38.4.11 Non-establishment complaints resolution mechanism– HRCMS

As per page 07 of PC-I (Revised), "The system may also provide reports on the number and nature of complaints received, the resolution rate, and any trends or patterns identified."

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the Human Rights Department failed to establish the Yearly Complaints Resolution Report Cell, as mandated in the approved PC-I of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS). This dedicated cell was intended to compile, analyze, and publish annual reports on complaint inflow, resolution status, and pendency. However, no such cell was formed, and no annual complaints resolution reports were available on record during or after the project period.

The lapse occurred due to weak implementation, inadequate oversight, and non-compliance with PC-I requirements.

Audit is of the view that the absence of the Yearly Complaints Resolution Report Cell has weakened system transparency and performance tracking. Without annual reporting, the department cannot demonstrate results, identify issues, or support informed decision-making, which undermines accountability and reflects poor compliance with PC-I requirements.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that the department immediately establish the Yearly Complaints Resolution Report Cell in line with PC-I provisions and begin publishing annual reports detailing key metrics, including complaints received, resolved, and pending disaggregated by type, gender, and region. These reports should be regularly reviewed at the policy level and shared with relevant stakeholders to ensure transparency, data-driven ovesrsight, and continuous system improvement.

### 38.4.12 Non-Signing of MoUs with Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and Humanitarian NGOs – HRCMS (ADP Scheme No. 1279)

As per PC-I (Revised), Page 03 "To set up a strongest bidirectional intranet, online network between regional directorates and make automated coordination collection system among the concerned Department, NGOs including law

enforcement agencies, and the Department, etc." And Para 09 page 23 "The project aims to significantly support reducing all forms of violence and work with the concerned Government Department, international & national NGOs to overcome social insecurity."

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the system was implemented without signing Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and humanitarian NGOs as required under the PC-I. No record of partnership frameworks, coordination meetings, or joint service delivery mechanisms was available.

The irregularity occurred due to failure of management to initiate and formalize partnerships with CSOs and NGOs in violation of PC-I.

Audit is of the view that failure to sign MoUs with civil society and humanitarian NGOs weakened HRCMS by limiting outreach, victim support, and coordinated service delivery.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility for non-compliance with PC-I provisions.

### 38.4.13 Non-compliance with Institutional Development Plan 2022-27

As per PC-I (Revised), the HRCMS project was required to establish an automated coordination and communication mechanism among concerned government departments, NGOs, and civil society organizations. The system was to bridge gaps between institutions, enable inter-departmental collaboration, and strengthen responses to human rights violations through structured communication channels.

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that management did not comply with the directives of the Institutional Development Plan (IDP) 2022-27. No inter-departmental communication mechanism was established to address human rights violations, and the objective of bridging gaps

between departments, NGOs, civil society, and complainants remained unachieved. The lapse was caused due to poor planning and lack of coordination among stakeholders.

Audit is of the view that non-compliance with the IDP 2022-27 resulted in failure of HRCMS to achieve its intended objectives and weakened institutional coordination.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends immediate corrective measures and fixation of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

### 38.4.14 Non-execution of disaster recovery plan

As per PC-I (Revised), Appendix 18-A of Sindh Financial Rules, Volume-I, "every officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held responsible for any loss arising from fraud and negligence on the part of any other government office to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own actions or negligence".

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the scheme executing agency and the supplier M/s DODECAPAK did not formulate any disaster recovery plan to coup with database malfunctions which eventually resulted in crashing of HRCMS by contract staff.

The lapse occurred due to weak implementation, inadequate oversight, and non-compliance with PC-I requirements.

Audit is of the view that if the disaster recovery plan should have been in place then the crash of HRCMS would have been avoided.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that the Department implement corrective actions immediately and fix responsibility against those at fault.

### 38.4.15 Non-initiating fact-finding inquiry against crash of HRCMS

As per Rule-23 of General Financial Rules Volume-I "Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence"

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that the staff appointed for HRCMS manipulated the source code of software and web portal resulting in crashing of the HRCMS. The management appointed Mr. Jameel Ahmed Rind as Manager IT (HRCMS) and was found non-serious towards his duty several times and issued explanation vide No.DD-HRD(EXP)1-01/2023/329 dated 23-11-2023. He was issued 01 laptop as per his post but the same was not returned to the department after termination of contract. It was stated by the management that due to not extending the annual contract of appointments of officials the system was devastated by Manager IT and made non-functional and inaccessible to its users for filing complaints. However, the secretariat management neither take any action nor the fact-finding inquiry was conducted in due time to identify and punish the concerned official(s) hence the government exchequer sustained loss.

The lapse occurred due to weak implementation, inadequate oversight, and non-compliance with PC-I requirements.

Audit is of the view that that matter may be investigated by the high-level inquiry committee for crashing / damaging sensitive government assets, FIR may be lodged for breach of HRCMS and recovery of loss and responsibility be fixed against the person(s) at fault.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that the Department implement corrective actions immediately and fix responsibility against those at fault.

### 38.4.16 Irregular appointment of psychologist/counsellor (PPS-07) leading to deficiency in providing quality health care – Rs 1.890 million

As per Rule-88 of Sindh Financial Rules Volume-I, "Every government officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money".

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that an official namely Ms. Bisma Memon was appointed on the post of psychologist / counselor (PPS-07) on pay package of Rs. 157,500/- per month accumulating to annual pay of Rs. 1,890,000/-. The prerequisite appointment criteria given in the job advertisement was 'Bachelor in Psychology' and minimum 03 years' experience in relevant field with age up to 21 to 28 years. However, the management did not verify all documents/degree/ educational testimonials and work experience from the concerned university and offices. Furthermore, her work experience was just 10 months which is lesser then the requisite criteria of 03 years which renders the appointment irregular.

The lapse occurred due to weak implementation, inadequate oversight, and non-compliance with PC-I requirements.

Audit is of the view that the role of psychologist / counselor was crucial for the scheme execution but the evaluation of the scheme's impact was neglected which reflect poor internal controls within the management.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that inquiry into the matter besides fixing responsibility against person at fault.

### 38.4.17 Non-recovery of missing laptops and allied IT devices

As per PC-I (Revised), Article 84 of the Audit Code, it is an essential function of the audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order.

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that 08 laptops were procured and issued to HRCMS staff for operational use, however, the exact number of laptops were found not available at office after closure of the scheme and whereabouts of laptop was not available on record. The management did not take measures to recover the laptops and allied IT/internet devices (i.e. Evo Wifi internet routers) from the concerned staff soon after the termination of scheme. The officials who were issued laptops are as follows:

The lapse occurred due to weak asset management, lack of proper record-keeping, and failure of the management to enforce recovery procedures from officials after scheme closure.

Audit is of the view that 08 laptops and allied IT devices remained unaccounted for, causing irregularity, potential loss of public assets, and weakening accountability over government property.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that the Department implement corrective actions immediately and fix responsibility against those at fault.

### 38.4.18 Non-recording of expenditure in prescribed heads of accounts – Rs 58.891 million

As per PC-I (Revised), Article 84 of the Audit Code, it is an essential function of the audit to bring to light not only cases of clear irregularities but every matter which in its judgment appears to involve improper expenditure or waste of public money or stores, even though the accounts may be in order. Item wise bifurcation as per PC-I: Head of accounts sanctioned for assignment account # 1243387876.

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that specific heads of accounts were approved for assignment account of the ADP scheme however the management did not prepare their financial statement in accordance with the PC-I & Assignment Account head of accounts and an expenditure accumulating to Rs 58,890,756/- was incurred in contravention of government directives. The expenditure transactions were not recorded in their relevant head of

accounts which stands unauthorized. The details are given in Annex-1 of Chapter-38.

The lapse occurred due to non-compliance with PC-I financial provisions, weak financial management, and failure to record transactions under their sanctioned heads.

Audit is of the view that non-recording of Rs. 58.891 million expenditure under prescribed heads created risk of misappropriation, compromised financial integrity, and reflected absence of proper management controls.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that the Department implement corrective actions immediately and fix responsibility against those at fault.

### 38.4.19 Wasteful Procurement, Irregular Server Transfer, and Violation of Pakistan Cloud Policy – Rs 24.000 million

As per Para 7.2 of Pakistan Cloud First Policy 2022 "Government Cloud • Cloud infrastructure provisioned for use by (Public Sector Entity) PSE only. • It may be owned, managed, and operated by a business, academic, or PSE, or some combination of them. • It can only be located in Pakistan. Resources of the cloud infrastructure can be shared by PSE only."

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, it was observed that servers and software worth Rs 24.000 million were procured from M/s DODECAPAK but were never made operational. Management cited the unsuitability of rented premises for server setup; however, the procured rack server intended specifically for HRCMS was transferred to another department without approval from the competent authority or assessment of suitability. Simultaneously, system data was hosted on a foreign-based cloud provider (HOSTNEXT, Germany) in violation of the Pakistan Cloud First Policy (February 2022), which mandates secure in-country cloud hosting. No feasibility study, risk analysis, or policy compliance review was undertaken.

The lapse occurred due to poor project planning, lack of technical foresight, and non-compliance with PC-I and Pakistan Cloud First Policy requirements. The details are given at Annex-2 of Chapter-38.

Audit is of the view that non-utilization of servers, unauthorized transfer of assets, and hosting data on foreign servers resulted in wasteful expenditure of Rs 24.000 million, policy violations, and weakened project governance.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that responsibility for the mismanagement be fixed, and necessary actions be taken to ensure compliance with IT procurement and cloud policy standards in future projects.

### 38.4.20 Non-production of partial auditable record

As per Section 14 (2) and (3) of the Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001 provide as under:

(2) The officer in-charge of any office or department shall afford all facilities and provide record for audit inspection and comply with requests for information in as complete a form as possible and with reasonable expedition.

(3) Any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor-General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under Efficiency and Discipline Rules.

During the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA) of Sindh Human Rights Complaint Management System, Human Rights Department Government of Sindh Karachi for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25, the management did not produce the inquiry report against the officials of the HRCMS allegedly for misappropriation in the project implementation and handover despite various reminders. Due to non-production, key aspect of the project remained unaudited.

The lapse occurred due to poor record management, weak internal controls, and deliberate withholding of information by management.

Audit is of the view that non-production of the inquiry report compromised audit transparency, obstructed independent scrutiny, and raised concerns of concealment of irregularities, thereby undermining accountability and public trust.

The matter was pointed out in August, 2025; however, no reply was received despite several verbal and written reminders.

Audit recommends that the department should immediately produce the inquiry report for audit, fix responsibility on officials for non-production, and take disciplinary action, while also strengthening record management and compliance mechanisms to ensure timely availability of documents in future.

**Synthesis of the Panelists' Take on the HRCMS Portal**

As part of the Citizens Participatory Audit (CPA) of the Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS) implemented under ADP Scheme No. 1279, a diverse panel of civil society organization members, human rights defenders, journalists, legal practitioners, labor rights advocates, and community representatives were engaged to evaluate the portal's performance. Their perspectives were gathered through detailed discussions and structured Civil Society Organization (CSO) questionnaires presented in Annexure-I, along with Structured Interview Performas of Complainants, enclosed as Annexure-II. Prominent among these contributors were Mr. Jaan Odhano of the Community Development Foundation, Ms. Marvi Awan from the Women Protection Centre Sindh, Advocate Seema Khoso, and well-known human rights activist Mr. Abdul Razaque Kaka, along with Madam Humaira Imran of AL Dua Relief Foundation, Mr. Masood Lohar, Head of the Clifton Urban Forest Foundation, Sheema Kirmani, Chairperson, Tehreek-e-Niswan and other notable defenders of human rights.

Additionally, leading members of the media fraternity participated, including Mr. Fazil Jamili, President of the Karachi Press Club, and Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Bhutto, Editor South at GTV News Network. Their inclusion added valuable insights on how media engagement, transparency, and public communication can strengthen citizen access to justice and enhance awareness of government initiatives such as the HRCMS. Both emphasized that without consistent collaboration with media outlets, press briefings, and awareness campaigns, such systems remain largely invisible to the general public, especially in rural and marginalized areas.

Complainants from different areas of Sindh also participated through individual interviews, sharing their direct experiences as recorded in Annexure-II. One such complainant, Miss Sarah Rasool, shared her experience via email, highlighting serious gaps in responsiveness and case handling. Her grievance related to the illegal installation of a solar panel by her neighbour on her rooftop, which caused damage to her property and considerable mental distress. She reported that despite submitting her application to the HRCMS, the representative repeatedly contacted her with irrelevant questions and took no substantive action to resolve her complaint. Eventually, her case

was disregarded without relief or accountability. Miss Rasool's experience reflects the lack of seriousness, follow-up, and professional conduct within the complaint-handling process, underscoring the broader inefficiencies identified by other complainants and panelists.

Based on the feedback from participants in the Citizens Participatory Audit (CPA) of HRCMS ADP Scheme No. 1279, it emerged that the initiative, though well-intentioned, has fallen short in both conception and execution. Panelists and interviewees consistently expressed the view that the system was poorly designed by the executing agency, with implementation exacerbating these flaws. A significant majority of participants reported being unaware of the project's existence, highlighting a critical failure in public outreach and awareness-building efforts. Among those familiar with HRCMS operations, experiences were predominantly negative, particularly in the domain of complaint resolution.

The system's primary function appears limited to forwarding complaints to relevant line departments, without any structured mechanism for formal evaluation, arbitration, or resolution at the project level. This passive approach has resulted in unresolved grievances, eroded public trust, and minimal tangible impact on addressing human rights violations, underscoring the need for systemic overhaul to align with its mandate of providing accessible, transparent, and effective redressal for marginalized communities.

This assessment aligns with the CPA's goal of evaluating accessibility, transparency, and overall efficacy, as evidenced by the diverse participant pool from districts such as Umarkot, Larkana, Sanghar, Sukkur, Naushehro Feroze, Nawabshah, and Kandkot, alongside input from civil society organizations like the Pakistan Human Rights Welfare Foundation. While the HRCMS framework including its 24/7 toll-free helpline and online registration holds potential for promoting human rights under the Sindh Protection of Human Rights Act 2011, the audit reveals persistent gaps in operational depth and user satisfaction.

The panelists agreed that the HRCMS was envisioned as an important step towards digitizing the process of lodging, tracking, and resolving human rights complaints through multiple channels online, email, telephone, and in-person. However, its implementation has remained incomplete and ineffective in meeting its intended objectives. A key issue identified was the near-total absence of public awareness. Even experienced CSOs such as Mr. Odhano's organization had never engaged with the system due to a lack of knowledge about its existence, while Ms.

Awan confirmed that despite her involvement in consultations, most citizens particularly in rural and marginalized areas remain unaware of the portal.

Mr. Fazil Jamili and Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Bhutto further noted that the lack of proactive media partnerships and official press engagement has hindered public understanding of the project's purpose. They emphasized that strategic collaboration with media outlets, journalist associations, and press clubs could have played a transformative role in building awareness and public trust in the system. Planned province-wide campaigns such as media outreach, community workshops, and partnerships with grassroots actors were never executed, leaving the system largely unknown and underutilized. Concerns over complaint handling and resolution were consistently raised. Complaints often remain pending for extended periods without updates, requiring repeated follow-ups from complainants. The audit team itself lodged a complaint on a test basis, providing both contact number and email, yet no progress update or resolution was ever communicated, and the complaint remained in pending status. Such experiences highlight the lack of a functional status-tracking mechanism, escalation procedures, and defined timelines for action. Urgent or sensitive matters, including those involving children or vulnerable individuals, are not prioritized through any dedicated process. The absence of category-specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) has resulted in inconsistent and inefficient case handling.

Panelists also noted that while the portal collects and stores substantial data on human rights violations, this information is not systematically analyzed or used to identify trends, inform policy, or guide preventive measures. No analytical reports, public dashboards, or trend summaries are generated, representing a missed opportunity to strengthen human rights protection through data-driven interventions.

Accountability and transparency were viewed as critically weak. Complaints are often forwarded manually to the police, Deputy Commissioners, and other sectoral agencies such as education, health, and municipal bodies, yet there is no mechanism to ensure these departments act on them. More importantly, there is no framework for holding officials accountable if complaints remain unresolved or unaddressed. This lack of enforceable responsibility has allowed cases to stagnate without follow-up, undermining the very purpose of the portal. There are also no published statistics on resolution rates, processing times, or departmental performance, and no feedback mechanism for complainants after closure. While some participants noted minor improvements in registration speed compared to earlier stages, these have not translated into faster resolution, better coordination, or higher public trust. The

panelists stressed that the HRCMS must urgently improve its usability and core functions to keep complainants informed and ensure the timely resolution of cases.

They recommended developing an interactive online dashboard for real-time complaint tracking, supported by an escalation matrix with defined timelines for each category of case, and a prioritization system for urgent and vulnerable group matters. They further advised the periodic publication of resolution statistics, performance reports, and complaint trends; creation of an integrated coordination mechanism with law enforcement, judiciary, and legal aid bodies; the signing of formal Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with civil society organizations to ensure maximum collaboration in addressing human rights issues across Sindh; and the launch of multilingual public awareness campaigns with active media engagement to expand usage and accessibility of the system.

Without these essential improvements, the HRCMS risks remaining a symbolic initiative rather than a functional, trusted tool for human rights protection in Sindh.

## 38.5 Conclusion

The Human Rights Complaint Management System (HRCMS), implemented under ADP Scheme No. 1279 at an approved cost of Rs. 80.362 million, was conceived in the PC-I as a province-wide, ICT-enabled, citizen-facing platform to register, track and resolve human rights complaints in a timely, transparent and coordinated manner. The audit assessed the project through three complementary lenses an expert panel review, structured beneficiary feedback, and field audit work to form a consolidated judgement on design, execution and outcomes.

Expert panelists recognised the project's strategic importance and the need for a centralized complaints mechanism, but expressed serious concerns about planning and governance. They pointed out weak project design details, inadequate feasibility and contingency planning, absence of a clearly designated operating authority, and insufficient provisions for sustainability and technical support. Experts recommended stronger execution controls, formalization of ownership, and independent validation to secure long-term viability.

Feedback from citizens and intended beneficiaries was mixed but largely underwhelming. While a few stakeholders welcomed the idea of an additional official channel for grievances, a majority of potential users were unaware of HRCMS or its functions. Actual uptake by victims was negligible; most entries were uploaded by staff or based on media reports rather than direct filings by complainants. This gap between design intent and citizen engagement demonstrates a failure of the outreach and accessibility components envisaged in the PC-I.

Field audit corroborated these concerns and identified material implementation deficiencies. The system was not formally handed over to a permanent operating authority; essential closure and handover documents (UAT/SIT reports, commissioning and completion certificates, warranties and SLAs, and user manuals) are absent. Monitoring & Evaluation arrangements were not instituted and subsequent project control documents (PC-II to PC-V) were not prepared. Technical and operational shortfalls included non-integration with key institutional APIs (e.g., NADRA and law-enforcement databases), a frequently non-functional 24/7 helpline, and a portal that lacked several promised citizen-centric features (mobile/multilingual access, automated notifications, dashboards and geo-tagging). Financial and asset controls were also weak: record-keeping and stock registers were irregular, inspection procedures were inadequately executed, and assets (laptops, backup drives etc.) remain partly unaccounted for. These systemic lapses have translated into poor

performance of 5,636 complaints recorded up to July, 2025 only 124 were disposed, yielding a resolution rate of about **2.2%**, far below PC-I expectations.

On balance, the audit finds that while the HRCMS concept is sound, execution has been materially deficient. Weak governance, absence of operational ownership, inadequate testing and documentation, lack of institutional linkages, poor outreach and inadequate M&E have collectively prevented the project from delivering its core objectives. The result is an under-utilized platform, frustrated beneficiaries, and a significant fiduciary risk to public funds invested.

Immediate corrective measures are therefore warranted. The Human Rights Department should regularize project closure and handover documentation; formally assign and resource a permanent operating authority; restore and stabilise the helpline and portal; effect integrations with NADRA, police and other stakeholders; reconcile and secure physical assets; and institute a robust M&E framework with independent third-party evaluation. Parallelly, a province-wide awareness campaign and targeted capacity building for staff must be launched to restore public confidence and drive citizen uptake. Finally, where negligence or non-compliance is established, responsibility must be fixed and remedial action taken to safeguard public interest.

### 38.5.1 Key Issues for Future

- Conduct comprehensive feasibility studies prior to project initiation to ensure PC-I documents contain realistic objectives, measurable targets, timelines, and adequate budgetary provisions.
- Establish clear ownership and designate permanent operating authorities to guarantee sustainability.
- Launch wide-scale awareness and outreach campaigns to ensure intended beneficiaries are informed and engaged.
- Integrate HRCMS with police, judiciary, and civil society organizations to ensure complaints are not only registered but also resolved effectively.
- Institutionalize robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks with defined performance indicators, periodic reviews, and third-party assessments.
- Ensure timely preparation of subsequent PC documents (PC-II to PC-V) for continuity and compliance.
- Strengthen internal controls, record-keeping, and complaint-handling mechanisms to enhance transparency and accountability.

### 38.5.2 Lessons Learnt

- Projects in the human rights and social protection domain require both strong technological foundations and effective outreach to succeed.
- Without defined operational ownership and institutional integration, even well-funded projects risk underutilization and eventual obsolescence.
- Integration with relevant stakeholders is essential to move beyond complaint intake toward meaningful resolution.
- Continuous monitoring, independent third-party evaluation, and transparent public reporting are critical to sustain credibility and ensure achievement of objectives.

# MEMORANDUM FOR DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (MfDAC)

**Annex-A**

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| **1** | **Agriculture Supply & Prices Department** | |
| 1 | Doubtful expenditure on repair of transport without vehicle numbers on invoices - Rs 0.955 million | Others |
| 2 | Execution of watercourses beyond sanctioned scope of PC-I – Rs 419.940 million | Others |
| 3 | Unjustified payments of civil work of repair and maintenance – Rs 357.225 million | Others |
| 4 | Non invitation of tender – Rs 264.258 million | Tender |
| 5 | Non-obtaining of performance security – Rs 174.957 million | Others |
| 6 | Irregular expenditure without award of work – Rs 85.874 million | Others |
| 7 | Irregular expenditure on account of Research and Surveys - Rs 18.200 million | Others |
| 8 | Variation between closing balances of bank statement and cashbook - Rs 114,459 | Others |
| 9 | Non-auction of condemned/off-road vehicles – Rs 8.700 million | Others |
| 10 | Non-maintenance of stock/material consumption records - Rs 5.838 million | Others |
| 11 | Loss to government due to withdrawal of POL in excess of prescribed ceiling – Rs 1.328 million | Others |
| 12 | Allotment of project vehicles to irrelevant officers / officials | Others |
| 13 | Unjustified re-advertisement of already awarded ADP work | Others |
| 14 | Non-adherence to prescribed PC-I criteria for site selection | Others |
| 15 | Loss to government due to non-revision of Godown Registration License Fees since long | Others |
| 16 | Significant disparity in Sugarcane Development Cess rates between Sindh and other provinces | Others |
| 17 | Absence of liaison and information-sharing mechanism for utilization of Sugarcane Development Fund | Others |
| 18 | Doubtful issuance of lubricants to field offices- Rs 5.934 million | Others |
| 19 | Doubtful expenditure on non-verifiable awareness sessions and workshops- Rs 5 million | Others |
| 20 | Unjustified expenditure on purchase of fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, and POL without availability of land- Rs 0.968 million | Procurement related |
| 21 | Missing physical assets- Rs 0.577 million | Others |
| 22 | Irregular payment of TA/DA- Rs 0.558 million | Others |
| 23 | Irregular appointment of Contingent paid staff- Rs 696.068 million | HR Related |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 24 | Irregular payment of salaries without sanctioned posts- Rs 140.157 million | HR Related |
| 25 | Irregular and unjustified payment of TA/DA- Rs 15.635 million | Others |
| 26 | Irregular payment of arrears of Pay and Allowances- Rs 13.863 million | HR Related |
| 27 | Unnecessary posting of five Deputy Directors- Rs 9.776 million | HR Related |
| 28 | Irregular payment of salaries to employees working on detailment basis- Rs 8.998 million | HR Related |
| 29 | Irregular payment on account of financial assistance- Rs 2.9 million | Others |
| 30 | Non-updating of date of joining- Rs 1.081 million | Others |
| 31 | Un-authorized payment of inadmissible allowances- Rs 0.987 million | HR Related |
| 32 | Unaccounted field assistants in Agriculture Extension Department – 104 personnel | Others |
| 33 | Non-hiring of key technical posts affecting performance of extension services | HR Related |
| 34 | Shortage of inspectors affecting fertilizer and pesticide sampling across Sindh | Others |
| 35 | Irregular appointment of underage employees in violation of rules | HR Related |
| 36 | Irregular expenditure through general order supplier - Rs 403.263 million | Others |
| 37 | Doubtful expenditure on masonry repair work without measurement- Rs 387.136 million | Others |
| 38 | Irregular payment to Watercourse Associations without Final Completion Reports- Rs 204.16 million | Others |
| 39 | Non-collection of performance security- Rs 72.116 million | Others |
| 40 | Irregular expenditure on purchase of POL- Rs 72.028 million | Procurement related |
| 41 | Irregular procurement from single supplier- Rs 36.482 million | Procurement related |
| 42 | Irregular expenditure on account of other miscellaneous - Rs 33.616 million | Others |
| 43 | Non-accountal and non-maintenance of consumption record - Rs 20.595 million | Others |
| 44 | Unjustified expenditure on Procurements and Repairs- Rs 18.438 million | Others |
| 45 | Irregular expenditure on account of Cost of Other Store- Rs 17.348 million | Others |
| 46 | Irregular expenditure under head Printing and Stationery- Rs 14.708 million | Others |
| 47 | Irregular expenditure on account of purchase of mobil oil- Rs 12.706 million | Procurement related |
| 48 | Expenditure incurred through collusive practices without open competition- Rs 9.961 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 49 | Non/less-recovery of various taxes at applicable rates- Rs 8.824 million | Others |
| 50 | Purchase of items at higher rates- Rs 3.805 million | Procurement related |
| 51 | Un-authorized expenditure on repair of office building- Rs 3.643 million | Others |
| 52 | Irregular expenditure on repair of bulldozers- Rs 3.194 million | Others |
| 53 | Irregular expenditure on Bulldozers- Rs 3.072 million | Others |
| 54 | Irregular expenditure on purchase of Uniforms and Liveries- Rs 1.913 million | Procurement related |
| 55 | Irregular expenditure by Misclassification- Rs 1.761 million | Others |
| 56 | Unjustified expenditure on agriculture field supplies without utilization record- Rs 1.686 million | Others |
| 57 | Irregular expenditure through blank invoices without actual procurement or repairs- Rs 1.473 million | Others |
| 58 | Excess expenditure on procurement of fertilizer beyond land requirement- Rs 1.427 million | Procurement related |
| 59 | Irregular hiring of office building without assessment of Fair Rent- Rs 0.98 million | Others |
| 60 | Irregular expenditure on account of transportation of goods- Rs 0.722 million | Others |
| 61 | Unjustified expenditure on repair of unidentified vehicle- Rs 0.151 million | Others |
| 62 | Unjustified consumption of hill sand and crush gravel | Others |
| 63 | Late credit of revenue into government account- Rs 4.327 million | Others |
| 64 | Non-involvement with stakeholders for improvement and lining of watercourses- Rs 124.761 million | Others |
| 65 | Non-conducting of field surveys and assessment of unlined watercourses- Rs 124.761 million | Others |
| 66 | Loss to Government due to underutilization of machinery- Rs 111.362 million | Others |
| 67 | Loss to government due to non-auction of unserviceable/obsolete machinery- Rs 65.4 million | Others |
| 68 | Non-availability of field survey/visit reports of field officers- Rs 47.01 million | Others |
| 69 | Non-reconciliation of receipts - Rs 27.423 million | Others |
| 70 | Un-authentic revenue receipt on account of bulldozer hiring- Rs 21.643 million | Others |
| 71 | Loss to Government due to idle bulldozers (57 Nos)- Rs 16.448 million | Others |
| 72 | Sale of agriculture crop without supporting vouchers- Rs 11.386 million | Others |
| 73 | Irregular collection of hire charges without recording machine hours and rate- Rs 1.452 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 74 | Unjustified issuance of combine harvesters without government-notified rates- Rs 0.792 million | Others |
| 75 | Irregular issuance of machines without recording meter readings and utilization period- Rs 0.554 million | Others |
| 76 | Un-authorized possession of Sixty (60) government bungalows/quarter | Others |
| 77 | Unjustified retention of idle government machinery without utilization | Others |
| 78 | Lack of internal control and real-time monitoring of bulldozers and machinery | Others |
| 79 | Non-conducting of third-party verification of lined watercourses | Others |
| 80 | Non-maintenance of essential record by DD OFWM office | Others |
| 81 | Irregular allotment of 211 acres of agricultural land to private farmers | Others |
| 82 | Non-utilization of 88 acres of land reserved for experimental research | Others |
| 83 | Lack of centralized master data in the department | Others |
| 84 | Loss to government due non-utilization of land laying unfertilized | Others |
| 85 | Irregular allotment of bulldozers to farmers/landlords in contravention of contract agreement | Others |
| 86 | Doubtful expenditure without supporting vouchers - Rs 45.100 million | Others |
| 87 | Unauthorized Allotment of Multiple Government Vehicles Beyond Entitlement and excess POL expenditure – Rs 2.579 million | Others |
| 88 | Doubtful expenditure on off-road vehicle - Rs 2.152 million | Others |
| 89 | Doubtful expenditure on repair of Machinery and Equipment – Rs 1.271 million | Others |
| 90 | Irregular payment of pay & allowances in excess of sanctioned posts – Rs 10.126 million | HR Related |
| 91 | Unjustified payment of arrears/adjustment of pay and allowances – Rs 8.399 million | HR Related |
| 92 | Irregular payment of salaries to the employees having invalid CNIC numbers - Rs 5.575 million | HR Related |
| 93 | Non-compliance with SPPRA provisions in procurement of Kitchen Gardening Kits - Rs 999.700 million | Others |
| 94 | Irregular award of work to contractor without mandatory PEC Registration in relevant category – Rs 714.116 million | Others |
| 95 | Less/Non-deduction of taxes – Rs 352.808 million | Others |
| 96 | Unauthorized payment for watercourses without Final Completion Reports - Rs 208.621 million | Others |
| 97 | Irregular expenditure on account of Training Seminar and Demonstration - Rs 120.499 million | Others |
| 98 | Irregular expenditure on various repair works – Rs 92.004 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 99 | Misclassification of expenditure – Rs 68.300 million | Others |
| 100 | Unjustified expenditure on hiring of various vehicles – Rs 6.000 million | Others |
| 101 | Irregular expenditure on Third Party verification – Rs 4.863 million | Others |
| 102 | Unauthorized repair works from irrelevant vendor – Rs 4.591 million | Others |
| 103 | Non-achievement of Revenue targets | Others |
| 104 | Irregular payment to contractors and suppliers | Others |
| 105 | Non-payment of quality premium to sugarcane growers – Rs 10.343 billion | Others |
| 106 | Non-achievement of production target of major Crops | Others |
| 107 | Unverified and un-deposited revenue of renting Bulldozers – Rs 16.651 million | Others |
| 108 | Unjustified budget allocation and incurring expenditure on non-functional unit - Rs 10.823 million | Others |
| 109 | Non-recovery of outstanding government dues – Rs 9.896 million | Others |
| **2** | **Auqaf, Religious Affairs & Zakat & Ushr Department** | |
| 1 | Non-conduct of physical verification of movable and immovable property | Others |
| 2 | Irregular Expenditure on Contingent Paid / Daily Wages Staff – Rs 7.000 million | HR Related |
| 3 | Non/Less deduction of Taxes – Rs 3.161 million | Others |
| **3** | **Board of Revenue** | |
| 1 | Unjustified expenditure on printing of Sale Certificates – Rs 21.476 million | Others |
| 2 | Declining Trend in Revenue Receipts due to Weak Revenue Administration and Ineffective Oversight | Others |
| 3 | Unjustified collection of revenue against renewed leased property – Rs 25.260 million | Others |
| 4 | Non-recovery of outstanding ground rent - Rs 0.357 million | Others |
| 5 | Un-authorized payment of various Inadmissible Allowances - Rs 3.972 million | HR Related |
| 6 | Irregular payment of arrears/adjustment of Pay & Allowances- Rs 4.213 million | HR Related |
| 7 | Irregular appointment of under-age employees - Rs 1.466 million | HR Related |
| 8 | Negligence towards core function of Revenue collection- Rs 2.976 million | Others |
| 9 | Illegal allotment of Govt. vehicles without entitlement - Rs 0.499 million | Others |
| 10 | Lapses in implementation of Price Control Act | Others |
| 11 | Irregular working of employees in excess of sanctioned strength - Rs 7.889 million | HR Related |
| 12 | Irregular expenditure through splitting- Rs 4.726 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Excess procurement over and above the quantity of supply order - Rs 0.84 million | Procurement related |
| 14 | Irregular expenditure on procurement from single supplier- Rs 19.726 million | Procurement related |
| 15 | Irregular expenditure on purchase of hardware items- Rs 5.775 million | Procurement related |
| 16 | Late deposit of agriculture income tax into Government account- Rs 2.003 million | Others |
| 17 | Loss due to non-assessment of Agriculture Income Tax | Others |
| 18 | Excess consumption of POL over and above ceiling limit - Rs 10.297 million | Others |
| 19 | Unjustified payment on the account of POL - Rs 4.401 million | Others |
| 20 | Un-authorized retention of government money- Rs 57.046 million | Others |
| 21 | Unjustified variation in Revenue collection figures - Rs 5.929 million | Others |
| 22 | Non-reconciliation of government revenue - Rs 124.159 million | Others |
| 23 | Unverified collection of receipts due to non-availability of basic record - Rs 95.01 million | Others |
| 24 | Irrational collection of Jamabandi & non-Jamabandi revenue - Rs 17.541 million | Others |
| 25 | Irregular payment without supporting vouchers & documents- Rs 33.673 million | Others |
| 26 | Irregular expenditure against doubtful invoices - Rs 1.987 million | Others |
| 27 | Irregular expenditure on account of Stationery & Printing - Rs 4.819 million | Others |
| 28 | Irregular expenditure on POL - Rs 89.537 million | Others |
| 29 | Doubtful drawl of POL for government vehicles- Rs 10.132 million | Others |
| 30 | Irregular expenditure on Fairs & Exhibitions - Rs 7.273 million | Others |
| 31 | Non-maintenance of consumption account - Rs 20.714 million | Others |
| 32 | Unjustified expenditure on hiring of contingent paid staff - Rs 3.916 million | HR Related |
| 33 | Weak enforcement of Price Control measures - Rs 1.059 million | Others |
| 34 | Negligence of management towards core function of revenue collection under the head of Agriculture Income Tax | Others |
| 35 | Non-conduct of training despite budget provision | Others |
| 36 | Irregular procurement of Govt. vehicles - Rs 63.092 million | Others |
| 37 | Non/Less deduction of various taxes – Rs 21.822 million | Others |
| 38 | Non-reconciliation of government revenue | Others |
| 39 | Non / Less deduction of Agriculture Income Tax – Rs 2,902.469 million | Others |
| 40 | Irregular payment by misclassification – Rs 69.927 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 41 | Non-crediting of Income Tax into Government account - Rs 65.058 million | Others |
| 42 | Variation in assessment and reporting of Agriculture Income Tax – Rs 10.000 million | Others |
| 43 | Serious deficiencies in Agriculture Income Tax assessment | Others |
| 44 | Non-optimal performance in revenue generation – Rs 26.038 million | Others |
| 45 | Misuse of public assets by allotment of two Government vehicles – | Others |
| 46 | Non-achievement of Revenue targets | Others |
| 47 | Deficiencies in SLA Governance, data security, and operational control – Rs 152.594 million | Others |
| 48 | Irregular expenditure under various heads of accounts – Rs 57.685 million | Others |
| 49 | Blockage of Government funds – Rs 14.127 million | Others |
| 50 | Non-maintenance of capital component records for development scheme – Rs 10.491 million | Others |
| 51 | Unjustified expenditure on "Exhibition, Fairs and Other National Events" - Rs 2.432 million | Others |
| 52 | Withdrawal of funds through suspicious invoices – Rs 1.491 million | Others |
| 53 | Non-maintenance of field activity records and regular performance reports | Others |
| 54 | Critical deficiencies in IT infrastructure and information security controls resulting in high risk to LARMIS data center operations | Others |
| **4** | **Chief Minister's Secretariat** | |
| 1 | Misclassification of Expenditure – Rs 33.356 million | Others |
| 2 | Non-deduction of Government taxes – Rs 2.606 million | Others |
| **5** | **College Education & Literacy Department** | |
| 1 | Irregular advance payments to contractors without contractual security - Rs 29.159 million | Others |
| 2 | Unjustified withdrawal and retention of funds in DDO accounts - Rs 126.421 million | Others |
| 3 | Non recovery / deposit of taxes into government account - Rs 41.577 million | Others |
| 4 | Discrepancies in Cash book, Bank transactions, and Budget utilization - Rs 70.189 million | Others |
| 5 | Non-reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure - Rs 20.011 million | Others |
| 6 | Recruitment of employees without valid Sindh domicile and CNICs - Rs 151.25 million | HR Related |
| 7 | Irregular reimbursement / payment of medical charges and Financial Assistance - Rs 21.678 million | Others |
| 8 | Irregular payment of arrears and inadmissible pay and allowances - Rs 139.0603 million | HR Related |
| 9 | Misclassification of expenditure - Rs 2.235 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Non-imposition of penalty - Rs 2.293 million | Others |
| 11 | Less-deduction of Performance security - Rs 5.153 million | Others |
| 12 | Irregular posting of faculty members on Administrative posts - Rs 16.366 million | HR Related |
| 13 | Recovery of outstanding amount of fees against students - Rs 2.735 million | Others |
| 14 | Irregular Execution of works without laboratory test reports- Rs 20.15 million | Others |
| 15 | Excess payment of Pension and Commutation - Rs 1.657 million | Others |
| 16 | Unjustified creation of liability- Rs 25.334 million | Others |
| 17 | Irregular expenditure on account of POL of vehicles and generators - Rs 1.741 million | Others |
| 18 | Irregular execution of Repair and Maintenance works - Rs 9.527 million | Others |
| 19 | Non-accountal of procured items in relevant stock registers- Rs 20.601 million | Others |
| 20 | Irregular expenditure on account of purchase of various items - Rs 382.95 million | Procurement related |
| 21 | Irregular purchase of Sports material - Rs 0.224 million | Procurement related |
| 22 | Unjustified expenditure on contractual/daily wages staff – Rs 3.155 million | HR Related |
| 23 | Inconsistencies and Mismanagement prevailing in the department – Rs 24.796 million | Others |
| 24 | Unjustified execution of Maintenance & Repair works – Rs 32.244 million | Others |
| 25 | Unjustified expenditure on Mess services – Rs 23.177 million | Others |
| 26 | Unjustified procurement of dhobi and Barber Services – Rs 5.079 million | Others |
| 27 | Unjustified execution of Carpenter Work – Rs 2.590 million | Others |
| 28 | Unjustified Accounting and Management of Bad Debts – Rs 1.704 million | Others |
| **6** | **Culture, Tourism & Antiquities Department** | |
| 1 | Diversion of Grant-in-Aid 85% Allocated to Endowment Fund and Only 15% Used for Cultural Activities | Others |
| 2 | Less/non-deduction of Income Tax – Rs 0.779 million | Others |
| 3 | Non-appointment of vacant positions | HR Related |
| 4 | Un-authorized payment to employee instead of vendor /contractor - Rs 11.093 million | Others |
| 5 | Excess payment of Honorarium to the Officials - Rs 0.684 million | HR Related |
| 6 | Irregular expenditure on purchases of various items- Rs 3.749 million | Procurement related |
| 7 | Irregular constitution of procurement committee - Rs 12.345 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Unjustified procurement of services centrally by Directorate office instead of other local offices - Rs 29.631 million | Procurement related |
| 9 | Non-accountal of procured items in relevant books of accounts - Rs 12.046 million | Others |
| 10 | Irregular expenditure incurred on POL charges - Rs 9.319 million | Others |
| 11 | Irregular expenditure on cultural events and seminar without fulfilling codal formalities - Rs 4.864 million | Others |
| 12 | Non-maintenance of record - Rs 44.761 million | Others |
| 13 | Unjustified closing balance - Rs 5.036 million | Others |
| 14 | Irregular expenditure on account of security services - Rs 4.115 million | Others |
| 15 | Un-justified transfer of funds from bank - Rs 79 million | Management of Account |
| 16 | Un-justified payment on account of service charges - Rs 5.381 million | Others |
| 17 | Irregular expenditure on the event of Lok Mela 2023 - Rs 3.28 million | Others |
| 18 | Defective issuance of NIT by violating of SPRRA Rules - Rs 3.515 million | Others |
| 19 | Single Line budget allotted instead of Object/Head-wise under New Chart of Account - Rs 150 million | Others |
| 20 | Non-execution of pre-audit function - Rs 150 million | Others |
| 21 | Non-preparation of annual accounts and Financial Statements of Sindhi Language Authority | Others |
| 22 | Non-functioning of SLA as per SLA Act-1972 and non-fixing targets / objectives and goals | Others |
| **7** | **Department of Empowerment of People with Disabilities** | |
| 1 | Procurement of POL for vehicles other than official fleet – Rs 1.388 million | Procurement related |
| 2 | Doubtful withdrawal of Funds with Lump-Sum Cheques by National Disability and Development - Rs 16.033 million | Others |
| **8** | **Energy Department** | |
| 1 | Excess consumption of POL over and above ceiling – Rs 3.285 million | Others |
| 2 | Non deduction of Income tax – Rs 2.453 million | Others |
| 3 | Irregular hiring of Contingent Paid Staff – Rs 14.685 million | HR Related |
| 4 | Doubtful expenditure incurred from Printing charges - Rs 7.640 million | Others |
| **9** | **Excise & Taxation Department** | |
| 1 | Unjustified posting of Deputy Director (B-18) without availability of sanctioned post Rs.1.689 million | HR Related |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Irregular award of contracts without Pre-qualification -Rs 1,431.965 million | Procurement related |
| 3 | Doubtful procurement of computer stationery for D.G Excise office without proof of actual delivery – Rs 12.995 million | Procurement related |
| 4 | Irregularity in Quality Assurance Process for Retro Reflective Number Plates- Rs 501.712 million | Others |
| 5 | Unauthorized collection of Revenue Receipts by 'Vend Office' – Rs 115.054 million | Others |
| 6 | Non-adapting the corrective measures to increase Revenue - Rs 506.000 million | Others |
| 7 | Irregular payment without supporting vouchers - Rs 3.478 million | Others |
| 8 | Non/short realization of license fee – - Rs 2.100 million | Others |
| 9 | Non-recovery of establishment charges – - Rs 193.008 million | Others |
| 10 | Non-reconciliation of tax- Rs 104,063.947 million | Others |
| 11 | Irregular expenditure on account of POL- Rs 1.552 million | Others |
| 12 | Variation in tax collection – - Rs 1470.391 million | Others |
| 13 | Non-clearance of pending invoices of M/S PRAL Pvt. Ltd. - Rs 22.213 million | Others |
| 14 | Non-disposal of confiscated goods approximately amounting-- Rs 9.927 million | Others |
| 15 | Unauthorized collection of property tax – - Rs 7.59 million | Others |
| 16 | Unauthorized working of employees in excess of Sanctioned Strength – Rs 3.698 million | HR Related |
| 17 | Non-depositing of General Sales Tax (GST) in the relevant head of account – Rs 174.748 million | Others |
| 18 | Non-realization of Government revenues – Rs 79,631.832 million | Others |
| 19 | Non-Deduction of Income Tax – Rs 52.409 million | Others |
| 20 | Irregular expenditure on procurement without joint inspection | Others |
| 21 | Payment without safeguard measures required under agreement – Rs 501.712 million | Others |
| 22 | Unjustified payment without committee recommendation – Rs 285.584 million | Others |
| 23 | Non-Transparent Award and Renewal of Outsourcing Contracts – Rs 105.778 million | Others |
| 24 | Unauthorized award of work order due to non-verification of Amended bank guarantees - Rs 99.562 million | Others |
| 25 | Blockage of government money due to non-delivery of number plates – Rs 164.626 million | Others |
| 26 | Non-issuance of number plates by the department – Rs 58.726 million | Others |
| 27 | Non-achievement of Revenue Target – Rs 32,998.907 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 28 | Non-Realization of Motor Vehicle Taxes and License fees - Rs 19.652 million | Others |
| **10** | **Finance Department** | |
| 1 | Irregular expenditure without supporting vouchers-Rs 7,283.660 million | Others |
| 2 | Discrepancies observed during payment of Commutation, Gratuity and LPR Rs 2,095.720 million | Others |
| 3 | Doubtful disbursement of payment against (5,522) invalid CNICs - Rs 1,642.43 million | Others |
| 4 | Irregularities in payment of Grant-in-Aid Rs 1,562.400 million | Others |
| 5 | Irregular expenditure on Pay and Allowances -Rs 759.673 million | HR Related |
| 6 | Irregular endorsement of salary cheques without justification – Rs 625.951 million | Others |
| 7 | Irregular expenditure on account of feeding/diet charges Rs 534.778 million | Others |
| 8 | Irregular appointment and payment of salaries to (42) employees belong to other provinces – Rs 99.582 million | HR Related |
| 9 | Irregular expenditure on account of Medical charges – Rs 78.233 million | Others |
| 10 | Irregular expenditure on account of POL Rs 65.609 million | Others |
| 11 | Irregular payment on account of rent of building - Rs 43.727 million | Others |
| 12 | Unauthorized purchase of transport during ban period -Rs 41.936 million | Procurement related |
| 13 | Non-obtaining of Performance Security - Rs 31.818 million | Others |
| 14 | Irregular payment to Contract Staff -Rs 18.265 million | Others |
| 15 | Non-imposition of penalty due to late delivery Rs 12.920 million | Others |
| 16 | Non-rendering of account of funds on abstract bill Rs 10.056 million | Others |
| 17 | Procurement of various items form a single vendor-Rs 6.637 million | Procurement related |
| 18 | Un-justified payment made to individuals instead of vendors - Rs 6.211 million | Others |
| 19 | Recovery of undue increment granted to Headmasters -Rs 5.316 million | Others |
| 20 | Un-justified incurrence of expenditure on account of Unforeseen expenditure – Rs 5.285 million | Others |
| 21 | Non-finalization of Pension/Gratuity cases - Rs 271.121 million | Others |
| 22 | Irregular appointment of employees - Rs 135.353 million | HR Related |
| 23 | Non-invitation of Tenders - Rs 3,556.10 million | Tender |
| 24 | Irregularities on purchase of Medicines -Rs 251.957 million | Procurement related |
| 25 | Unjustified payment to bank manager instead of relevant vendors - Rs 606.941 million | Management of Account |
| 26 | Suspicious payment to vendors having multiple vendor numbers – Rs 412.491 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Non-Achievement of Targets Set by the Competent Authority on Sugarcane Cess Collection -Rs 245.041 million | Others |
| 28 | Unjustified payment of land without obtaining land award statement - Rs 21.494 million | Others |
| 29 | Unauthorized payment to a single supplier having two vendor numbers - Rs 10.654 million | Others |
| 30 | Doubtful payment of salaries to different employees through the same bank account – Rs 95.447 million | HR Related |
| 31 | Doubtful Bio-Data of Employees / Pensioners Due to Multiple Personal Numbers Against a Single CNIC | Others |
| 32 | Less/short/excess deposit of Income Tax – Rs 217.264 million | Others |
| 33 | Discrepancies observed in GP Fund payments - Rs 741.395 million | HR Related |
| 34 | Irregularities in payment of stipend to contract staff- Rs 18.265 million | Others |
| 35 | Misclassification of expenditure - Rs 4.97 million | Others |
| 36 | Un-justified payment through wrong booking- Rs 4.867 million | Others |
| 37 | Irregular payment made on account of Payment to Others for Services Rendered – Rs 384.738 million | HR Related |
| 38 | Discrepancies in deduction and deposit of Taxes - Rs 7.347 million | Others |
| 39 | Non/less deduction/recovery of various Government taxes | Others |
| 40 | Irregular payment without Agreement and Recovery/affixing of stamps –Rs 1.224 million | Others |
| **11** | **Food Department** | |
| 1 | Variation in Wheat Stock Position - Rs 215.783 million | Others |
| 2 | Non-achievement of target of wheat procurement – Rs 25,543.883 million | Others |
| 3 | Non-disposal of wheat stock-Rs 2,582.682 million | Others |
| 4 | Non-obtainment of Sureties Bonds from Wheat Procurement Center – Rs 8,553.620 million | Others |
| 5 | Unjustified payment for captured wheat Rs 43.190 million | Others |
| 6 | Non reconciliation of Revenue on account of Sale of Wheat and Other Receipts - Rs 6,376.289 million | Others |
| 7 | Doubtful issuance of wheat stock during Ramzan Package –Rs 42.380 million | Others |
| 8 | Discrepancy in Wheat Stock Account of 6/2024-Shortfall of 42.321 M.ton wheat-Rs 4.332 million | Others |
| 9 | Delay in depositing the amount of sold wheat - Rs 16.500 million | Others |
| 10 | Non-clearance of liability – Rs 7.336 million | Others |
| 11 | Irregularities in wheat dispatch and receipt records – Rs 91.105 million | Others |
| 12 | Irregular issuance of Bardana to growers without obtaining Dhal Report/Partal Report – Rs 25,872.029 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Irregular Drawl of Salaries from Unauthorized Cost Center | HR Related |
| 14 | Variation Between Wheat Procurement Figures and SAP Expenditure Rs 21.045 million | Others |
| 15 | Excess Release of Wheat Stock in Violation of Liberal Policy 2023 - Rs 48.339 million | Others |
| 16 | Variation in Wheat Sale Figures Between AG Sindh and DFC Records - Rs 45.879 million | Others |
| 17 | Variation in Wheat Procurement Disbursement Record for the Year Crop 2023 Rs 23.665 million | Others |
| 18 | Irregular expenditure without Inviting Open Tender – Rs 22.954 million | Tender |
| 19 | Non-conducting of Physical Verification of Wheat Stock Rs 3,397.776 million | Others |
| 20 | Variation in figures of State Trading Account – Rs 16.025 million | Others |
| 21 | Irregular receipt of wheat stock from other districts – Rs 235.470 million | Others |
| 22 | Irregular Procurement of Wheat without Conducting Moisture Test - Rs 8,499.620 million | Procurement related |
| 23 | Irregularities in sale of wheat to private individuals-Rs 874.784 million | Others |
| 24 | Loss of Government due to damage Bardana and Tarpulin Rs 2.472 million | Others |
| 25 | Irregular release of Wheat to Flour Mills and Chakkies - Rs 1,022.757 million | Others |
| 26 | Improper Maintenance of Cash Account Register and Discrepancies in the Wheat Sale Records -Rs 874.784 million | Others |
| 27 | Misappropriation of Wheat Stock Worth Rs 2.734 million | Others |
| 28 | Duplicate Food Grind License (FGL) Numbers Issued to Multiple Chakkis | Others |
| 29 | Irregular payment of salary to employees holding CNIC pertaining to Balochistan province – Rs 6.150 million | HR Related |
| 30 | Unjustified expenditure on account of hiring of vehicles - Rs 22.530 million | Others |
| 31 | Loss of potential profit due to retention of funds in current account – Rs 33.132 million | Others |
| 32 | Irregular payment of medical reimbursements – Rs 5.008 million | Others |
| 33 | Weak enforcement of licensing and registration of food business operators | Others |
| 34 | Non-Maintenance of Mandatory Operational Records and Supervisory Reports Resulting in Weak Regulatory Oversight | Others |
| 35 | Non Recovery of Differential Wheat Cost- Rs 16.927 million | Others |
| 36 | Non-maintenance of cash book - Rs 39.369 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 37 | Non- deduction / Short Deduction of Statutory Taxes and Stamp Duty Resulting in Financial Loss – Rs 23.504 million | Others |
| **12** | **Forest and Wildlife Department** | |
| 1 | Unauthorized retention of Hunting Fee – Rs 361.965 million | Others |
| 2 | Irregular transfer of hunting fees– Rs 361.964 million | Others |
| 3 | Unjustified payment to contingent paid staff – Rs 5.772 million | HR Related |
| 4 | Non/ Less deduction of government duties & taxes – Rs 9.166 million | Others |
| 5 | Non-deposit of Government Revenue – Rs 3.964 million | Others |
| 6 | Irregular payment of Pay and Allowances – Rs 216.813 million | Others |
| 7 | Expenditure on development Schemes without Monitoring & Evaluation Report – Rs 54.130 million | Others |
| 8 | Irregular sale of trophies to the ineligible participants – Rs 28.305 million | Others |
| 9 | Execution of development works without verifiable targets and reports– Rs 21.914 million | Others |
| 10 | Non-adjustment of Advances – Rs 20.150 million | Others |
| 11 | Unjustified expenditure on account of Afforestation Works - Rs 6.338 million | Others |
| 12 | Irregular Payment without Verification by Conservator of Forests – Rs 4.318 million | Others |
| 13 | Unauthorized allotment of vehicles – Rs 2.606 million | Others |
| 14 | Unauthorized payment to RFO – Rs 1.500 million | Others |
| 15 | Unjustified maintenance expenditure under GPP TBTTP Scheme – Rs 1.170 million | Others |
| 16 | Non-realization of interest on investment – Rs 28.520 million | Others |
| **13** | **Health Department (Administration)** | |
| 1 | Irregular relieving of officer without approval of competent authority - 1.76 million | HR Related |
| 2 | Irregular payment without JICA verification – Rs 24.002 million | Others |
| 3 | Unauthorised excess security advance to PSO - Rs 21.244 million | Others |
| 4 | Creation of liability due to non-issuance of cheque – Rs 14.250 million | Others |
| 5 | Deviation from Medical Board recommendation for Patient Treatment - Rs 10.000 million | Others |
| 6 | Unauthorised issuance of vaccines to other province - Rs 6.878 million | Others |
| 7 | Non-deposit of Income Tax into Government account – Rs 4.014 million | Others |
| 8 | Unjustified payment to doctors from two heads of accounts – Rs 1.631 million | Others |
| 9 | Unjustified expenditure on account of training Rs. 1.575 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Loss due to concealment of Revenue - Rs 0.642 million | Others |
| 11 | Irregular payments of inadmissible allowances - Rs 170.431 million | HR Related |
| 12 | Irregular expenditure due to non-regularization of executive employees - Rs 103.171 million | HR Related |
| 13 | Irregular payments of pay & allowances - Rs 56.724 million | HR Related |
| 14 | Recovery of various allowances - Rs 42.775 million | HR Related |
| 15 | Irregular Appointment of Staff- Rs 32.237 million | HR Related |
| 16 | Irregular payment of arrears of Pay & Allowances- Rs 21.31 million | HR Related |
| 17 | Irregular extension in services of Skilled & supporting staff for Corona Vaccination Centres through outside budget- Rs 16.756 million | Others |
| 18 | Un-justified payment of honorarium- Rs 14.686 million | HR Related |
| 19 | Irregular payments made on account of LPR- Rs 10.226 million | HR Related |
| 20 | Unjustified payment on account of TA/DA from multiple cost centers- Rs 1.4 million | Others |
| 21 | Irregular procurement of Medicines - Rs 529.943 million | Procurement related |
| 22 | Irregular expenditure on procurement of diagnostic kits - Rs 32.577 million | Procurement related |
| 23 | Un-authorized purchase of Vehicles- Rs 19.558 million | Procurement related |
| 24 | Non imposition of penalty- Rs 5.748 million | Others |
| 25 | Unjustified award of contract to ineligible vendor- Rs 4.695 million | Others |
| 26 | Doubtful payment to consultant- Rs 3 million | Others |
| 27 | Irregular procurement of Generator - Rs 2.8 million | Procurement related |
| 28 | Non-obtaining of Performance Security - Rs 1.961 million | Others |
| 29 | Doubtful expenditure by using fabricated invoices- Rs 1.81 million | Others |
| 30 | Loss to Commissions due to deduction of withholding tax on profit on bank accounts- Rs 5.48 million | Others |
| 31 | Failure of hospital management in provision of service delivery | Others |
| 32 | Health services suffer due to absence of technical personnels | Others |
| 33 | Staffing shortages lead to lack of performance | Others |
| 34 | Non-conducting of periodic inspection of drugs, pharmacies and manufacturing concerned by the department | Others |
| 35 | Lack of management control on various diseases in the district | Others |
| 36 | Non-availability of Public Visiting Facilities | Others |
| 37 | Delay in Registration and Issuance of Provincial License to Health care facilities | Others |
| 38 | Difficulties faced by students due to inadequate facilities and dilapidated condition of Institute's Building | Others |
| 39 | Dilapidated & sub-standard storage of medicines at main store- Rs 26.367 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 40 | Non-compliance with Government Directives Regarding Marking of Medicines – DHQ Badin (Indus Hospital & Health Network) | Others |
| 41 | Non-functional Medical Equipment in the Healthcare Facilities | Others |
| 42 | Non-Availability of Basic Essential Treatment Equipment | Others |
| 43 | Non-Functioning Solar Systems Leading to Wasteful Fuel Expenditure | Others |
| 44 | Irregular Creation of Liabilities without Prior Approval - Rs 155.826 million | Others |
| 45 | Irregular expenditure on account of POL- Rs 104.538 million | Others |
| 46 | Irregular expenditure on account of Thalassemic Patients- Rs 49.8 million | Others |
| 47 | Irregular utilization of grant of Mannu Bhai Thalassemia Center – - Rs 40 million | Others |
| 48 | Unjustified expenditure on account of Patients-Diet- Rs 28.318 million | Others |
| 49 | Un-authorized payment on account of Rent Building- Rs 15.994 million | Others |
| 50 | Irregular expenditure on procurement of Oxygen gas- Rs 13.563 million | Procurement related |
| 51 | Unjustified expenditure on account of Security Charges- Rs 13.492 million | Others |
| 52 | Irregular expenditure on printing and stationery - Rs 12.933 million | Others |
| 53 | Abnormal delay in processing of bills - Rs 10.978 million | Others |
| 54 | Unjustified variation in figures between Utilization Report and Audited Financial Statement- Rs 10 million | Others |
| 55 | Unjustified expenditure on Complaint resolution Mechanism- Rs 9.652 million | Others |
| 56 | Irregular expenditure on re-imbursement of OPD Charges - Rs 9.354 million | Others |
| 57 | Irregular expenditure on Repairs - Rs 9.121 million | Others |
| 58 | Irregular expenditure without supporting vouchers - Rs 7.377 million | Others |
| 59 | Non-execution of contract agreement with the suppliers - Rs 6.437 million | Others |
| 60 | Irregular expenditure on purchase of life saving medical supplies- Rs 5.712 million | Others |
| 61 | Unjustified expenditure on account of Transportation Charges - Rs 5.571 million | Others |
| 62 | Irregular expenditure on account of Surgical Items- Rs 13.974 million | Others |
| 63 | Non-reconciliation of deposited government taxes- Rs 5.343 million | Others |
| 64 | Misclassification of expenditure- Rs 2.398 million | Others |
| 65 | Undue delay in Submission and Disbursement of Payments Despite Availability of Funds- Rs 2.255 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 66 | Irregular expenditure on purchase of Generic / Specific consumables- Rs 2.239 million | Procurement related |
| 67 | Non-reconciliation of receipts with the treasury- Rs 2.116 million | Others |
| 68 | Non-utilization of funds - Rs 1.8 million | Others |
| 69 | Excess expenditure beyond budget allocation- Rs 1.608 million | Others |
| 70 | Non-adjustment of advances paid to employees and Vendors- Rs 1.273 million | Others |
| 71 | Non-recovery against Renewal / Grant Drug Sale Licenses - Rs 0.987 million | Others |
| 72 | In-efficient management due to non-utilization of allocated budget - Rs 0.601 million | Others |
| 73 | Irregular expenditure on Uniform and Liveries - Rs 0.514 million | Others |
| 74 | Irregular withdrawal of arrears of pay & allowances – Rs 177.797 million | HR Related |
| 75 | Irregular payment to contingent staff posted in the Minister's office and TA/DA to Parliamentary Secretary - Rs 4.981 million | HR Related |
| 76 | Misclassification of expenditure – Rs 458.576 million | Others |
| 77 | Irregular expenditure on account of stipend to students – Rs 61.444 million | HR Related |
| 78 | Non/less deduction of various taxes - Rs 57.732 million | Others |
| **14** | **Health Department (Hospital)** | |
| 1 | Unjustified absorption of a Federal Government employee | HR Related |
| 2 | Doubtful expenditure on delivery and invoices bearing identical serial numbers – Rs 378.077 million | Others |
| 3 | Patients forced to purchase medicines from outside despite heavy expenditure on purchase of medicines - Rs 267.905 million | Others |
| 4 | Irregular procurement from selected firms without approval of (CRC) – Rs 42.270 million | Procurement related |
| 5 | Inefficient budgeting by the Management – Rs 406.209 million | Others |
| 6 | Transgression of financial powers – Rs 148.522 million | Others |
| 7 | Irregular expenditure on POL – Rs 41.506 million | Others |
| 8 | Non-crediting of performance security in bank account – Rs 20.004 million | Others |
| 9 | Irregular expenditure on construction and renovation works – Rs 14.995 million | Others |
| 10 | Unjustified addition of taxes without sales tax invoice - Rs 7.216 million | Others |
| 11 | Irregular payments of Medical Charges – Rs 6.961 million | Others |
| 12 | Unauthorized subscription and membership fee paid from budget – Rs 3.703 million | Others |
| 13 | Irregular expenditure under the head Transportation of goods – Rs 1.182 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 14 | Irregular purchase of medicines – Rs 13,850.503 million | Procurement related |
| 15 | Irregular payment of previous year's liability – Rs 11,043.759 million | Others |
| 16 | Unjustified payments of high salary to employees – Rs4,191.009 million | HR Related |
| 17 | Irregular purchases due to absence / defective conduct of joint inspection – Rs 2,943.76 million | Procurement related |
| 18 | Irregular procurement in violation of SPPRA rules – Rs 2,276.270 million | Procurement related |
| 19 | Irregular payment of stipend – Rs 2,042.749 million | Others |
| 20 | Unjustified payment of salary to the staff – Rs 2,004.747 million | HR Related |
| 21 | Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances — Rs 1,379.778 million | HR Related |
| 22 | Irregular purchase of medicines -Rs 1,336.846 million | Procurement related |
| 23 | Irregular expenditure on POL – Rs 1,111.989 million | Others |
| 24 | Non-preparation of completion reports (PC-IV) of the schemes-Rs 803.112 million | Others |
| 25 | Irregular Appointment of employees - Rs 659.572 million | HR Related |
| 26 | Irregular purchase of Diet food items – Rs 495.460 million | Procurement related |
| 27 | Non-maintenance of consumption account – Rs 446.579 million | Others |
| 28 | Non-conduct of internal audit and physical verification of stores – Rs 436.324 million | Others |
| 29 | Irregular drawls under the head of account "Professional Fee" – Rs 436.324 million | Others |
| 30 | Irregular expenditure on purchase of life saving medical supplies – Rs 434.463 million | Others |
| 31 | Non-preparation of Audit Statement of account - Rs 399.999 million | Others |
| 32 | Irregular expenditure without supporting vouchers – Rs 388.045 million | Others |
| 33 | Irregular award of work/tender to single bidder - Rs 381.111 million | Others |
| 34 | Irregular expenditure on procurement of generic consumable items-Rs 359.127 million | Procurement related |
| 35 | Irregular grant of Loans and Advance Salary to employees – Rs 315.323 million | HR Related |
| 36 | Irregular purchase of medicine without evidence of sale licenses of suppliers– Rs 262.360 million | Procurement related |
| 37 | Irregular expenditure on Repairs – Rs 262.302 million | Others |
| 38 | Irregular expenditure on electricity charges – Rs 209.454 million | Others |
| 39 | Irregular expenditure on X-Ray films- Rs 198.358 million | Others |
| 40 | Irregular expenditure without making Procurement Plan-Rs 165.420 million | Others |
| 41 | Non-imposition of penalty – Rs 127.798 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 42 | Execution of civil work without observing SPPRA Works Guidelines – Rs 124.709 million | Others |
| 43 | Irregular hiring of janitorial service – Rs 97.880 million | HR Related |
| 44 | Unjustified payment on account of 'Others' - Rs 96.951 million | Others |
| 45 | Irregular hiring of security service – Rs 95.118 million | HR Related |
| 46 | Irregular expenditure on Maintenance and Repair of building Work – Rs 94.122 million | Others |
| 47 | Irregular expenditure on others – Rs 75.121 million | Others |
| 48 | Unjustified payment of salary to employees - Rs 69.479 million | HR Related |
| 49 | Splitting up of expenditure to avoid tendering — Rs 58.239 million | Others |
| 50 | Irregular cash withdrawal from bank account – Rs 56.965 million | Management of Account |
| 51 | Non-providing of inquiry report regarding mis-procurement of medicines – Rs 48.000 million | Others |
| 52 | Irregular Payment of arrears/adjustment of Pay and Allowances - Rs 43.711 million | HR Related |
| 53 | Non-obtaining of performance security – Rs 39.770 million | Others |
| 54 | Exchange Loss due to delayed financial execution in procurement of Robotic Surgical Systems – Rs 39.520 million | Others |
| 55 | Misclassification of expenditure – Rs 39.207 million | Others |
| 56 | Irregular drawl of salaries without sanctioned posts – Rs 27.424 million | HR Related |
| 57 | Excess execution of civil work beyond the limits – Rs 40.003 million | Others |
| 58 | Irregular expenditure on various heads through single vendor – Rs 22.476 million | Others |
| 59 | Irregular purchase of medicines with short shelf life – Rs 21.760 million | Procurement related |
| 60 | Issuance of double cheques against payment of one bill - Rs 19.648 million | Others |
| 61 | Irregular payment of salaries to employees posted on detailment basis– Rs 16.125 million | HR Related |
| 62 | Irregular expenditure of dialysis medicines without observing codal formalities – Rs 15.00 million | Others |
| 63 | Doubtful expenditure in last month of Financial Year – Rs 12.313 million | Others |
| 64 | Loss to government due to unauthorized occupation of private pharmacy in the premises - Rs 12.000 million | Others |
| 65 | Loss of public money due to award of work other than first lowest - Rs 11.650 million | Others |
| 66 | Doubtful /Irregular expenditure of Conveyance and Travelling – Rs 9.936 million | Others |
| 67 | Loss due to non-recovery of utility charges – Rs 9.684 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 68 | Non-constitution of Unified Procurement Committee – Rs 8.829 million | Others |
| 69 | Irregular Payment of Salaries to Staff Deployed at Other Locations – Rs 8.606 million | HR Related |
| 70 | Irregular Utilization of Government Grant – Rs 8.064 million | Others |
| 71 | Non verification of Bid Security and Performance Security –Rs 7.210 million | Others |
| 72 | Irregular expenditure incurred on procurement of various items- Rs 6.150 million | Procurement related |
| 73 | Non-utilization of budget for diet food items Rs 5.214 million | Others |
| 74 | Irregular purchase of medicine in - Rs 5.016 million | Procurement related |
| 75 | Irregular expenditure due to non-compliance of SPPRA Rules –Rs 4.760 million | Others |
| 76 | Un-justified expenditure on purchase of Auto Destructive Syringes – Rs 3.663 million | Procurement related |
| 77 | Doubtful payment on procurement of janitorial articles – Rs 3.509 million | Procurement related |
| 78 | Unjustified payment of medical reimbursement-Rs 3.498 million | Others |
| 79 | Non-recovery of loss from the vendor due to non-fulfillment of obligation – Rs 2.683 million | Others |
| 80 | Variation between medicines procurement figures - Rs 1.891 million | Others |
| 81 | Irregular expenditure incurred under “Hospital Equipment” – Rs 1.849 million | Others |
| 82 | Unjustified award of Tender for Procurement of Medicines – Rs 1.603 million | Tender |
| 83 | Non-Utilization of Medicines - Rs 1.457 million | Others |
| 84 | Un-authorized payment drawn on previous year sanction orders of – Rs 1.446 million | Others |
| 85 | Unjustified expenditure on procurement of other miscellaneous items – Rs 1.206 million | Others |
| 86 | Doubtful procurement of cleaning items through medicine suppliers – Rs 1.181 million | Others |
| 87 | Irregular drawl of salary on invalid CNICs – Rs 1.114 million | HR Related |
| 88 | Unauthorized working of Senior Pharmacist in NICH – Rs 0.818 million | HR Related |
| 89 | Unjustified procurement of POL –Rs 0.548 million | Procurement related |
| 90 | Wrongful payment to vendor having different name on vouchers and cheque – Rs 0.480 million | Others |
| 91 | Non-maintenance of cashbook- Rs 0.234 million | Others |
| 92 | Overpayment to firm for hire charges of security guards -Rs 0.204 million | Others |
| 93 | Unjustified reporting of admission despite allocated bed capacity of 20 patients in hospital | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 94 | Non-Achievement of Measles Vaccination Targets at Taluka Hospital Pithoro | Others |
| 95 | Discrepancy in medicinal stock receipt records | Others |
| 96 | Non-initiation of serious action against absconders / absentees. | Others |
| 97 | High risk as Dialysis of Patients being looked after by technicians in absence of doctors | Others |
| 98 | Non-disposal of old unserviceable vehicles | Others |
| 99 | Non-deduction of benevolent fund and group insurance | Others |
| 100 | Variation in reported Patient Data & its impact reporting of patient's admission | Others |
| 101 | Improper use of Delivery Kits in Labour Room | Others |
| 102 | Irregular posting of Medical and Technical staff as Supervisors | HR Related |
| 103 | Non-submission of performance report by NGOs | Others |
| 104 | Irregular Payment of arrears/adjustment of Pay and Allowances – Rs 57.022 million | HR Related |
| 105 | Non-Filling of Key Sanctioned Posts (Pathologist, Anesthetist, Dietician, and Ultrasound Technician) - Rs 7.706 million | HR Related |
| 106 | Non/less-deduction of government taxes – Rs 437.289 million | Others |
| 107 | Irregular payment of bank charges/withholding taxes – Rs 2.712 million | Others |
| 108 | Misclassification of expenditure – Rs 51.141 million | Others |
| 109 | Irregular payment of taxes – Rs 12.780 million | Others |
| **15** | **Home Department** | |
| 1 | Unverifiable Drawal of POL for Patrolling due to absence of Plans, Logs, and Monitoring Controls - Rs 34.996 million | Others |
| 2 | Grant of Performance Honorarium in Violation of Minimum Service Requirement-Rs 1.900 million | HR Related |
| 3 | Unjustified grant of cash rewards to Employees of other Cost Centre without performance evidence - Rs 1.272 million | Others |
| 4 | Irregular payment of salary to staff on lien/derailment basis Rs.3,278.077 million | HR Related |
| 5 | Irregular payment of arrears/adjustment of pay & allowances Rs.235.539 million | HR Related |
| 6 | Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances Rs.91.492 million | HR Related |
| 7 | Irregular payment of salaries due to non-updating of date of appointment Rs.20.631 million | HR Related |
| 8 | Unauthorized payment of salaries in violation of court orders Rs.9.258 million | HR Related |
| 9 | Appointment of an overage candidate against the post of Sweeper/Sanitary worker. | HR Related |
| 10 | Mis-procurement on account purchase of diet Rs. 1153.085 million | Procurement related |
| 11 | Non-invitation of open tenders Rs.309.352 million | Tender |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | Irregular procurement without ballistic testing Rs. 149.958 million | Procurement related |
| 13 | Irregular payment on account of purchase of vehicle Rs.97.612 million | Procurement related |
| 14 | Undue favor to contractor by allowing payment at higher rates – Rs 57.200 million | Others |
| 15 | Irregular expenditure on account of feeding –Rs 43.99 million | Others |
| 16 | Un-authorized cash withdrawal from the Bank Accounts – Rs 48.376 million | Others |
| 17 | Irregular award of cooked food contract -Rs 35.904 million | Others |
| 18 | Irregular expenditure incurred on procurement of various items– Rs 6.000 million | Procurement related |
| 19 | Excess purchase of Electric Fans over the occasion demand- Rs 3.932 million | Procurement related |
| 20 | Unauthorized purchases of feeding items without approved in BOQ – Rs 0.512 million | Procurement related |
| 21 | Non-reconciliation of receipts– Rs 4,505.759 million | Others |
| 22 | Non-hoisting of contract documents – Rs 2,991.956 million | Others |
| 23 | Non-compliance of welfare fund rules by not conducting audit by chartered accountant firm–Rs 2,443.574 million | Others |
| 24 | Non-Conducting of Internal Audit by Chartered Accountant Firm – Rs 2.499 billion | Others |
| 25 | Unjustified expenditure on sports activities – Rs 5.000 million | Others |
| 26 | Un-authorized clearance of previous year's liability Rs 1,597.172 million | Others |
| 27 | Irregular award of work through single bidder participation–Rs 1554.322 million | Others |
| 28 | Delay in deposit of Traffic Fines collected by service providers through Electronic Payment System in Sindh Government Account No.1– Rs 257.699 million | Others |
| 29 | Defective supply order issued to the suppliers-Rs 219.555 million | Others |
| 30 | Irregular payment on Repair of Transport-Rs 216.829 million | Others |
| 31 | Irregular payment of secured advance – Rs 200.000 million | Others |
| 32 | Irregular expenditure on repair of building – Rs 139.160 million | Others |
| 33 | Unauthorized expenditure on vehicles of other offices– Rs64.946 million | Others |
| 34 | Irregular deduction of service charges by Service Provider without approval of Finance Department and Pre-Audit by AG Sindh – Rs 57.572 million | Others |
| 35 | Misclassification of expenditure– Rs 38.56 million | Others |
| 36 | Irregular payments to single supplier– R 38.333 million | Others |
| 37 | Unjustified creation of liability– Rs 338.287 million | Others |
| 38 | Irregular expenditure through DDO Account –Rs 36.613 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 39 | Doubtful reimbursement of medical charges–Rs 30.784 million | Others |
| 40 | Irregular expenditure incurred on Cost of investigation – Rs 26.014 million | Others |
| 41 | Unjustified manual drawl of POL despite having fleet card system - Rs 17.639 million | Others |
| 42 | Doubtful payment for purchase of feeding diet items by using similar invoices Rs 16.270 million | Procurement related |
| 43 | Irregular expenditure for Police Welfare Funds-Rs 15.381 million | Others |
| 44 | Doubtful payment of capital value tax (CVT) in favor of vendor-Rs 15.085 million | Others |
| 45 | Discrepancy in Traffic Fines Imposition for Dumpers, water & oil tankers and ground realities | Others |
| 46 | Irregular work awarded to the vender– Rs 9.940 million | Others |
| 47 | Non utilization of release fund after finalization of tender – Rs 9.886 million | Others |
| 48 | Unauthorized expenditure in absence of budget allocation – Rs 9.448 million | Others |
| 49 | Irregular expenditure on POL for Generators– Rs 7.680 million | Others |
| 50 | Un-justified expenditure on the invoices without mentioning details-Rs 6.425 million | Others |
| 51 | Irregular payment of cash reward –Rs 6.422 million | Others |
| 52 | Irregular expenditure on scholarship award without following eligibility criteria – Rs 6.301 million | Others |
| 53 | Ambiguity in provision of vehicles detail & suspicious drawl of POL-Rs 6.262 million | Others |
| 54 | Unjustified expenditure on marriage grant – Rs 4.700 million | Others |
| 55 | Unjustified withholding of payment to contractor – Rs 4.469 million | Others |
| 56 | Unauthorized vehicles hiring despite the availability of in-house transport-Rs 4.220 million | Others |
| 57 | Excess purchase of blankets over the approved tender quantity- Rs 3.191 million | Procurement related |
| 58 | Irregular payment of Penalty– Rs 2.466 million | Others |
| 59 | Doubtful expenditure on repair of furniture-Rs 2.354 million | Others |
| 60 | Excess payment due to excess rates on purchase of feeding items Rs 1.671 million | Procurement related |
| 61 | Irregular transfer of funds without Adjustment Account Rs1.908 million | Others |
| 62 | Non/short delivery of items purchased – Rs 0.492 million | Others |
| 63 | Excess drawl of POL in excess of ceiling limit– Rs 0.216 million | Others |
| 64 | Loss to Govt. due to award of cooked food contract on higher rate-Rs 0.136 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 65 | Loss to government due to non-installation of electric meters at government residents | Others |
| 66 | Poor traffic management-Risk to Patient Safety Due to Traffic Congestion | Others |
| 67 | Dysfunctional Factory a Barrier to Prisoner Rehabilitation and Welfare | Others |
| 68 | Absence of Central Monitoring and Command & Control System for Deployed Platoons | Others |
| 69 | Failure of management in controlling crime rate & taking disciplinary action | Others |
| 70 | Irregular Deployment of 98 officials for Personal use of Inspector General of Police (IGP) and grant of undue cash rewards | HR Related |
| 71 | Non/Less deduction of Government dues/taxes – Rs 1,978.254 million | Others |
| 72 | Mis-classification of expenditure – Rs 11.413 million | Others |
| 73 | Non-deposit of Government taxes/tender fees – Rs 142.237 million | Others |
| 74 | Unjustified Cash deposit into bank account - Rs 0.778 million | Others |
| 75 | Irregular & un-justified deployment at un-sanctioned check posts – Rs 86.580 million | Others |
| 76 | Unjustified working of Police Personnel with private notables / Officers | Others |
| 77 | Procurement of tablets without Delivery proof and Non-distribution of Equipment - Rs 40.580 million | Others |
| 78 | Irregular procurement without occasional demand – Rs 26.029 million | Others |
| 79 | Non-invitation of tenders – Rs 12.175 million | Others |
| 80 | Irregular award of work by changing the procurement committee – Rs 3.998 million | Others |
| 81 | Payments made without supporting documents - Rs 210.166 million | Others |
| 82 | Irregular expenditure through grant-in-aid without framing effective monitoring mechanism – Rs 130.792 million | Others |
| 83 | Irregular payment to M/s Movenpick Hotel Karachi - Rs 116.241 million | Others |
| 84 | Irregularities in agreement and payments for DNA Testing Services – Rs 70.150 million | Others |
| 85 | Unjustified expenditure incurred on account of the Cost of Investigation – Rs 57.618 million | Others |
| 86 | Irregular expenditure on purchase of Plant and Machinery items – Rs 51.90 million | Others |
| 87 | Irregular Distribution of Head Money without prescribed documentation and verification – Rs 21.046 million | Others |
| 88 | Irregular payment to MD WASA Hyderabad on defective billing – Rs 20.711 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 89 | Non-Compliance with Labor Laws resulted into underpayment of wages – Rs 9.834 million | Others |
| 90 | Doubtful transfer of funds from bank accounts - Rs 1.354 million | Others |
| 91 | Unjustified delayed payments to the legal heirs of deceased police personnel | Others |
| 92 | Non-Establishment of key facilities for Prison Management and Prisoner Welfare | Others |
| **16** | **Human Rights Department** | |
| 1 | Payment of various inadmissible allowances – Rs 4.996 million | HR Related |
| 2 | Non-appointment of Auditor | HR Related |
| 3 | Payment to Vendors without formal Agreement | Others |
| 4 | Unauthorized expenditure on petty cash payments – Rs 3.655 million | Others |
| **17** | **Information Department** | |
| 1 | Non-rebuttals of Adverse and Negative news against government performance | Others |
| 2 | Unjustified revision of advertisement policies, removing important clauses of 2023 policy | Others |
| 3 | Irregular clearance of previous liability – Rs 216.860 million | Others |
| 4 | Misclassification of Expenditure - Rs 5.322 million | Others |
| 5 | Irregular expenditure on various repair - Rs 34.726 million | Others |
| 6 | Irregular payments drawn in DDO account - Rs 0.207 million | Others |
| 7 | Irregular payment of Adhoc Relief Allowances - Rs 0.915 million | HR Related |
| 8 | Unjustified expenditure under the head Software - Rs 1.71 million | Others |
| 9 | Irregular payment of advance - Rs 1.425 million | Others |
| 10 | Irregular purchases without completing codal formalities - Rs 40.327 million | Procurement Related |
| 11 | Un-authorized purchases of Vehicles beyond delegated powers of Director - Rs 14.713 million | Procurement related |
| 12 | Non-accountal of items/Goods purchased- Rs 17.536 million | Others |
| 13 | Irregular drawl of salary by employee working in another office - Rs 2.012 million | HR Related |
| 14 | Irregular expenditure through single supplier / bidder - Rs 22.038 million | Others |
| 15 | Irregular payment of Medical reimbursement - Rs 1.966 million | Others |
| 16 | Irregular procurement of Assets prior to completion of the Office building - Rs 29.986 million | Procurement Related |
| 17 | Non-deposited of Performance security into government treasury - Rs 0.81 million | Others |
| 18 | Irregular payment of rent of office building- Rs 8.986 million | Others |
| 19 | Un-authorized retention of Government vehicle and drawl of POL by the retired employee- Rs 0.117 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | Non-Recovery of Conveyance allowance- Rs 1.515 million | Others |
| 21 | Irregular utilization of POL without maintenance of record - Rs 18.193 million | Others |
| 22 | Non /Less-deduction of income tax - Rs 1.574 million | Others |
| 23 | Non recovery of excess payment of salary to daily wages - Rs 16.06 million | HR Related |
| 24 | Irregular expenditure on other services rendered – Rs 36.522 million | HR Related |
| 25 | Payment of salary without sanctioned post – Rs 5.083 million | HR Related |
| 26 | Unjustified appointment of Chairperson on MP Scale – Rs 5.952 million | Others |
| 27 | Unjustified payment to Media houses instead of TV Channels – Rs 148.684 million | Others |
| 28 | Unjustified payment of channel to irrelevant vendors – Rs 3.480 million | Others |
| 29 | Irregular payment of Grants without budgetary provision and approval – Rs 2.600 million | Others |
| **18** | **Investment Department** | |
| 1 | Irregular appointment of Manager by way of undue favour - Rs 2.400 million | HR Related |
| 2 | Irregular award of works through defective bidding process - Rs 6.994 million | Others |
| 3 | Non-obtaining of Performance Guarantee – Rs 2.078 million | Others |
| 4 | Less deduction of Government taxes – Rs 42.181 million | Others |
| 5 | Non-recovery of Stamp Duty – Rs 4.548 million | Others |
| 6 | Irregular payment of Grant-in-Aid without Criteria - Rs 1,000.000 million | Others |
| **19** | **Labour & Human Resource Department** | |
| 1 | Unjustified collection of receipts by SESSI - Rs 44.900 million | Others |
| 2 | Loss to the institution due to improper Annual assessment of Revenue | Others |
| 3 | Unauthorised payment of House Ceiling – Rs 55.161 million | Others |
| 4 | Irregular payment of conveyance allowance – Rs 10.777 million | Others |
| 5 | Short-recovery of stamp duty – Rs 0.650 million | Others |
| 6 | Short realization of receipts - Rs 568.062 million | Others |
| 7 | Doubtful payment of Marriage & Death Grant - Rs 429.300 million | Others |
| 8 | Unjustified retention of vehicle by Ex-Secretary, Labour Department | Others |
| **20** | **Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights Department** | |
| 1 | Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances - Rs 25.013 million | HR Related |
| 2 | Irregular payment of arrears / adjustment of pay & allowances- Rs 10.432 million | HR Related |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Irregular payment to official against appointment of overage - Rs 6.7 million | HR Related |
| 4 | Irregular payment against appointments of other provinces- Rs 4.825 million | HR Related |
| 5 | Irregular payment of salary without updating date of appointment/joining- Rs 3.21 million | HR Related |
| 6 | Irregular annual increments in pay of staff | HR Related |
| 7 | Unauthorized purchase of vehicles on pre-receipted bill without approval of Finance Department - Rs 83.99 million | Procurement Related |
| 8 | Non-invitation of tenders- Rs 5.221 million | Tender |
| 9 | Irregular expenditure without fulfilling codal formalities - Rs 186.135 million | Others |
| 10 | Irregular splitting of expenditure on various procurements- Rs 10.264 million | Others |
| 11 | Unjustified hiring & payment of law charges- Rs 41.489 million | Others |
| 12 | Non-reconciliation of receipts of fines & forfeitures- Rs 39.002 million | Others |
| 13 | Doubtful expenditure on POL on same invoices/slips multiple times- Rs 10.08 million | Others |
| 14 | Non-constitution of procurement committee for various procurements- Rs 6.42 million | Others |
| 15 | Misclassification of expenditure- Rs 2.85 million | Others |
| 16 | Irregular expenditure on medical charges- Rs 2.788 million | Others |
| 17 | Non-adjustment of advance payment to Sindh Government Press- Rs 1.96 million | Others |
| 18 | Unauthorized expenditure on purchase of POL on private vehicles - Rs 1.755 million | Others |
| 19 | Doubtful invoices before work order- Rs 1.44 million | Others |
| 20 | Irregular clearance of previous year's liabilities without permission - Rs 1.326 million | Others |
| 21 | Irregular appointment of law officers without competitive process | HR Related |
| 22 | Non-recovery of government dues – Rs 7.557 million | Others |
| **21** | **Livestock & Fisheries Department** | |
| 1 | Recovery of "conveyance allowance" despite availability of vehicle facility – Rs 0.600 million | HR Related |
| 2 | Irregular award of works without obtaining of performance security – Rs 3.770 million | Others |
| 3 | Unauthorized allotment and retention of Government Vehicles – Rs 2.524 million | Others |
| 4 | Non-recovery of stolen vehicle No. GS-0364 | Others |
| 5 | Irregular payment of arrears/adjustment of Pay and Allowances – Rs 9.417 million | HR Related |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Illegal appointment of employees – Rs 29.437 million | HR Related |
| 7 | Unjustified payment of salary to the employees working on detailment basis – Rs 17.738 million | HR Related |
| 8 | Irregular payments of inadmissible allowances – Rs 12.852 million | HR Related |
| 9 | Irregular / abnormal change in basic pay of officers / officials | HR Related |
| 10 | Irregular drawl of salary without sanction and idle posts – Rs 14.592 million | HR Related |
| 11 | Misclassification of expenditure – Rs 25.514 million | Others |
| 12 | Irregular utilization of drugs and medicines without laboratory report – Rs 125.508 million | Others |
| 13 | Irregular expenditure on POL to unauthorized vehicles and non-maintaining consumption account – Rs 72.117 million | Others |
| 14 | Doubtful expenditure from the head of repair of building – Rs 3.755 million | Others |
| 15 | Irregular expenditure on repair of furniture and fixture – Rs 1.073 million | Others |
| 16 | Unauthorized POL Utilization Exceeding Prescribed Limit – Rs 3.773 million | Others |
| 17 | Procurement without approved detail estimates – Rs. 112.602 million | Procurement Related |
| 18 | Unjustified expenditure incurred against bills of another offices – Rs 5.599 million | Others |
| 19 | Unjustified repair charges for vehicles – Rs 10.257 million | Others |
| 20 | Non transparent disbursement of cash awards/prize distribution – Rs 6.560 million | Others |
| 21 | Irregular expenditure on Urea fertilizer - Rs 1.100 million | Others |
| 22 | Unjustified expenditure on food charges for animal attendant and security charges – Rs 7.053 million | Others |
| 23 | Unjustified Expenditure on Ajrak and Shalwar & Kameez for Caretakers Beyond Contract Agreement – Rs 2.429 million | Others |
| 24 | Irregular Procurement Due to Missing Consumption Records and Supporting Documents – Rs 29.715 million | Procurement Related |
| 25 | Unjustified payment on procurement of Drug and Medicines – Rs 1.170 million | Procurement Related |
| 26 | Snatching Incident Involving Government Motorcycle – Rs 0.112 million | Others |
| 27 | Irregular payment from DDO Account – Rs 3.808 million | Others |
| 28 | Non-reconciliation of Revenue Receipts – Rs 20.438 million | Others |
| 29 | Unjustified excess expenditure on diet food items compared to previous year – Rs 19.335 million | Others |
| 30 | Irregular expenditure on Cost of Other Stores – Rs 7.720 million | Others |
| 31 | Un-justified expenditure on the invoices without mentioning details – Rs 8.608 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 32 | Irregular sale of crop without open auction – Rs 13.076 million | Others |
| 33 | Doubtful realization of revenue of developed (arable) land – Rs 8.110 million | Others |
| 34 | Irregular expenditure on account of feeding diet food charges – Rs 79.528 million | Others |
| 35 | Un-justified expenditure on repair of furniture & fixture despite available carpenter-Rs 0.710 million | Others |
| 36 | Loss to government due to sale of livestock – Rs 0.472 million | Others |
| 37 | Irregular sale of animals without permission – Rs 4.736 million | Others |
| 38 | Discrepancies in Sample Collection Process | Others |
| 39 | Non-performance of core functions delegated to the directorate | Others |
| 40 | Mis-procurement due to unjustified central tendering process – Rs 54.077 million | Procurement Related |
| 41 | Irregular procurement of Medicines – Rs 152.410 million | Procurement Related |
| 42 | Irregular payment made without joint inspection – Rs 199.784 million | Others |
| 43 | Irregular award of works without obtaining of performance security – Rs 14.553 million | Others |
| 44 | Non-constitution of procurement and redressal committees – Rs 8.799 million | Others |
| 45 | Splitting up of expenditure to avoid open tender – Rs 13.824 million | Others |
| 46 | Non-transparency observed in the procurement of "Selection of event manager for Sindh Livestock Expo-2020" – Rs 112.602 million | Procurement Related |
| 47 | Irregular award of contract without transparency in tendering process – Rs 49.460 million | Others |
| 48 | Event-Linked Expenditures Across Multiple Offices Without Transparent Procurement – Rs 8.904 million | Others |
| 49 | Irregular refund of bid security before the issuance of work orders – Rs 1.189 million | Others |
| 50 | Doubtful expenditure on account of Purchase of Hardware Rs 0.896 million | Procurement Related |
| 51 | Misclassification of expenditure – Rs 8.186 million | Others |
| 52 | Non/Less-deduction of taxes – Rs 23.195 million | Others |
| 53 | Irregular expenditure on Payment to Other Services Rendered – Rs 11.996 million | HR Related |
| 54 | Non-deposit of taxes into government account – Rs 6.232 million | Others |
| 55 | Irregularities in Procurement, Distribution, Contract Management, and Financial Controls across Livestock & Fisheries Departments – Rs 2,240.882 million | Others |
| 56 | Non-collecting of Livestock data and non-monitoring of development schemes – Rs 1,344.169 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 57 | Irregular award of civil work without preparation of Engineering Estimates - Rs 597.711 million | Others |
| 58 | Constitution of procurement committee comprising of in-eligible/un-qualified members for procurement of fish seeds Rs 250.00 million | Others |
| 59 | Suspicious tender process for procurement of fish seeds 2nd Phase – Rs 125.00 million | Others |
| 60 | Excess expenditure over and above estimate - Rs 4.371 million | Others |
| 61 | Doubtful / Suspicious distribution of medicines – Rs 61.550 million | Others |
| 62 | Non-deduction of stamp duty – Rs 34.467 million | Others |
| 63 | Irregular expenditure on Cost of Other Stores – Rs 6.922 million | Others |
| 64 | Short achievement of production target | Others |
| **22** | **Mines & Minerals Development Department** | |
| 1 | Non/Less deduction of government taxes - Rs 0.981 million | Others |
| **23** | **Minorities Affairs Department** | |
| 1 | Items purchased at higher rates – Rs 1.403 million | Procurement related |
| 2 | Non / less-recovery of various taxes and Stamp duty – Rs 4.359 million | Others |
| 3 | Irregular expenditure on account of Conference/Seminar – Rs 6.510 million | Others |
| 4 | Irregular transfer of Grant-in-Aid - Rs 53.100 million | Others |
| 5 | Irregular expenditure on account of medical assistance – Rs 49.550 million | Others |
| 6 | Irregular grant of scholarships – Rs 35.450 million | Others |
| 7 | Irregular expenditure on account of Jahez / marriage assistance – Rs 21.535 million | Others |
| **24** | **Organ of State- Military Secretary to Governor** | |
| 1 | Irregular purchase on account of Printing Charges–Rs 2.314 million | Others |
| **25** | **Organ of State- Principal Secretary to Governor Sindh, Karachi** | |
| 1 | Discrepancies in appointment of other province residents - Rs 12.587 million- | HR Related |
| 2 | Unjustified payment of Government Employees - Rs 3.591 million | Others |
| 3 | Non invitation of Tender – Rs 2.917 million | Procurement related |
| 4 | Unjustified payment of arrears/adjustments of Pay and Allowances- Rs 1.504 million | HR Related |
| 5 | Purchase of Hardware without Asset record, warrantee and inspection-Rs 5.928 million | Procurement related |
| **26** | **Organs of State- Provincial Assembly of Sindh** | |
| 1 | Non-deduction of Government taxes – Rs 15.509 million | Others |
| 2 | Unjustified expenditure on hiring of Janitorial services – Rs 3.919 million | Others |
| **27** | **Planning & Development Department** | |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Unjustified allotment of vehicles to non-entitled officers | Others |
| 2 | Un-justified payment of inadmissible allowances-Rs1.942 million | HR Related |
| 3 | Un-justified payment of honorarium-Rs.9.618 million | HR Related |
| 4 | Excess Honoraria granted by the controlling officer-Rs31.708 million | Others |
| 5 | Unauthorized payments made to employees' without revising their contract agreements-Rs61.134 million | HR Related |
| 6 | Irregular expenditure incurred on TA/DA without furnishing progressive reports-Rs8.088 million | Others |
| 7 | Irregular expenditure on "payment to other service rendered" – Rs1.429 million | Others |
| 8 | Irregular payment of medical Charges-Rs2.103 million | Others |
| 9 | Irregular expenditure on Procurement of various items -Rs.18.597 million | Procurement Related |
| 10 | Irregular expenditure incurred on Stationery & Printing items-Rs.10.086 million | Others |
| 11 | Irregular expenditure incurred on various Repair items-Rs14.109 million | Others |
| 12 | Irregular expenditure on account of Miscellaneous item"-Rs10.42 million | Others |
| 13 | Irregular expenditure on account of rent of office building-Rs48.553 million | Others |
| 14 | Purchases on account of computer stationery without delivery– Rs7.03 million | Procurement Related |
| 15 | Unauthentic expenditure incurred without supporting invoices– Rs1783. 869million | Others |
| 16 | Unjustified payments made to M/s Mascon Associates (Private) Ltd.-Rs.16.554 million | Others |
| 17 | Unjustified payment in feeding diet charges-Rs7.490 million | Others |
| 18 | Irregular payments to consultants without assessment of reports Rs 42.699 million | Others |
| 19 | Irregular payment of Mobilization Advance to consultant-Rs3.373 million. | Others |
| 20 | Non-obtaining of performance security – Rs787.877 million | Others |
| 21 | Department failed to complete its core functions and responsibilities | Others |
| 22 | Unjustified disbursement of Enterprise Development Fund (EDF) without Poverty Scorecard (PSC) Survey - Rs. 132.111 million | Others |
| 23 | Non-achievement of various targets of program interventions | Others |
| 24 | Non-deduction of various Taxes – Rs 19.667 million | Others |
| 25 | Wastage of government resources due to non-conducting of Field Visits | Others |
| 26 | Irregular expenditure on account of Seminar/Workshop – Rs 3.225 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| **28** | **Population Welfare Department** | |
| 1 | Irregular expenditure without sanctioned post – Rs 10.509 million | HR Related |
| 2 | Irregular and unjustified drawl of salary and posting of Asstt: District Population Welfare Officer – Rs 2.718 million | HR Related |
| 3 | Unjustified Salary to a lady medical officer at Vasectomy Center-Rs 1.798 million | HR Related |
| 4 | Unjustified drawl of Salary after acceptance of Resignation – Rs 0.650 million | HR Related |
| 5 | Irregular payments for Rent of Building – Rs 75.466 million | Others |
| 6 | Irregular expenditure incurred on POL and Transport for other than office vehicles – Rs 2.752 million | Others |
| 7 | Irregular payment of arrears/adjustment of pay & allowances 24.138 million | HR Related |
| 8 | Un-authorized payment of various inadmissible allowances–Rs 4.62 million | HR Related |
| 9 | Irregular drawing of salary by employees working in other office–Rs 3.069 million | HR Related |
| 10 | Un-justified expenditure on purchase and repair–Rs 11.100 million | Procurement Related |
| 11 | Irregular procurement medicines from general suppliers –Rs 1.479 million | Procurement Related |
| 12 | Irregular expenditure on POL and Generator –Rs 34.584 million | Others |
| 13 | Irregular payments for rent of building – Rs 29.243 million | Others |
| 14 | Expenditure through single general order supplier –Rs 30.945 million | Others |
| 15 | Irregular expenditure on male mobilizers Rs 21.452 million | Others |
| 16 | Irregular expenditure without accounting for & codal formalities – Rs 10.034 million | Others |
| 17 | Unauthorized expenditure from utility charges – Rs2.997 million | Others |
| 18 | Excess filling of POL than tank capacity-Rs 1.237 million | Others |
| 19 | Unauthorized expenditure incurred on POL of vehicles not pertaining to Office-Rs0.455 million | Others |
| 20 | Less / Non-recovery various outstanding dues – Rs 29.955 million | Others |
| 21 | Unauthorized absenteeism and irregular withdrawal of Salary Rs 1.181 million | Others |
| 22 | Irregular procurement of medicines / IRC items – Rs 2.907 million | Others |
| 23 | Unjustified / irregular issuance of contraceptives to other offices / NGOs – Rs 549.330 million | Others |
| 24 | Unjustified disqualification of suppliers by Standardization Committee – Rs 27.059 million | Others |
| 25 | Irregular Expenditure on Other Miscellaneous Items – Rs 8.112 million | Others |
| 26 | Irregular expenditure through improper practices – Rs 5.960 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Irregular Payments made on account of "Payment to other services rendered" - Rs 1.670 million | Others |
| 28 | Inadequate management towards delivery of services | Others |
| **29** | **School Education & Literacy Department** | Others |
| 1 | Irregular annual increments in pay of staff – Rs. 9.260 million | HR Related |
| 2 | Inadequate mechanism to enhance subsidy rates | Others |
| 3 | Doubtful transfer of funds from Saving to Current account - Rs 700.00 million | Management of Account |
| 4 | Irregular award of Group Insurance for life coverage to employees - Rs 5.743 million | HR Related |
| 5 | Irregular expenditure incurred on account supply & installation of Chiller AC - Rs 13.306 million | Others |
| 6 | Non-Registration of Departmental Vehicles | Others |
| 7 | Anomaly in annual expenditure accounts - Rs 314.55 million its unclear | Others |
| 8 | Irregular constitution of bidding committee without external member | Others |
| 9 | Excess claim of bills by way of misrepresentation - Rs. **524.209** million | Others |
| 10 | Non-preparation of Financial Statements / Regular Reports | Others |
| 11 | Irregular expenditure on account of capacity building - Rs.2.980 million | Others |
| 12 | Irregular payments made to various schools in one payee's account – Rs 6,299.818 million | Management of Account |
| 13 | Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances – Rs 120.079 million | HR Related |
| 14 | Irregular payment of arrears of pay & allowances - Rs.31.968 million | HR Related |
| 15 | Irregular expenditure on various Repair and Maintenance works - Rs 65.814 million | Others |
| 16 | Irregular expenditure without fulfilling codal formalities - Rs.98.139 million | Others |
| 17 | Misclassification of expenditure - Rs 7.242 million | Others |
| 18 | Unjustified expenditure on purchase of POL - Rs 27.613 million | Procurement Related |
| 19 | Irregular receipts and payments from DDO account - Rs 21.192 million | Others |
| 20 | Unauthorized payment of Travelling Allowance to a non-employee – Rs. 0.282 million | Others |
| 21 | Unjustified purchase through General Order suppliers – Rs 141.581 million | Procurement Related |
| 22 | Un-justified expenditure of POL for vehicles not on the sanctioned strength of office-Rs.0.197 million | Others |
| 23 | Irregular drawl salary by staff working on detailment basis – Rs.9.040 million | HR Related |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 24 | Recovery of expenditure on POL & repair without having Govt. vehicle - Rs. 1.135 million | Others |
| 25 | Irregular expenditure without supporting vouchers – Rs. 0.814 million | Others |
| 26 | Irregular delegation of DDO powers to the employees of other office - Rs. 96.831million | Others |
| 27 | Irregular expenditure on hiring of Internal Auditor – Rs1.097 million | HR Related |
| 28 | Irregular expenditure prior to sanction of expenditure - Rs. 0.148 million | Others |
| 29 | Unauthorized appointment of employees without having Sindh province domicile - Rs 5.553 million | HR Related |
| 30 | Irregular payment to single vendor - Rs. 26.275 million | Others |
| 31 | Manipulation of invoices by management – Rs. 5.725 million | Others |
| 32 | Irregular purchase of Furniture - Rs. 236.202 million | Procurement Related |
| 33 | Award of tender by manipulated survey committee rates against single bid - Rs. 279.972 million | Others |
| 34 | Procurement of substandard Desks in violation of specifications - Rs. 37.20 million | Procurement Related |
| 35 | Uneconomical procurement due to price discrepancies - Rs. 199.978 million | Procurement Related |
| 36 | Non-obtaining of performance security - Rs 29.949 million | Others |
| 37 | Non-accountal of store articles – Rs.244.303 million | Others |
| 38 | Non-execution of agreement resulting in non-recovery of stamps duty - Rs. 1.211 million | Others |
| 39 | Unjustified pay scale of employees not aligned with Government pay structure | HR Related |
| 40 | Non-appointment of regular Executive Director | HR Related |
| 41 | Non-compliance of STEDA Act, 2012 – Rs.88.603 million | Others |
| 42 | Irregular payment of liability due to cheque mishandling - Rs 8.400 million | Others |
| 43 | Irregular payment to un-registered suppliers - Rs. 23.773 million | Others |
| 44 | Irregular expenditure on procurement of various items under the head Others – Rs.2.768 million | Procurement Related |
| 45 | Irregular payments of medical charges - Rs. 8.383 million | Others |
| 46 | Excess delivery of furniture items to schools beyond the actual demands - Rs.20.776 million | Others |
| 47 | Loss to government due to acceptance of higher rate - Rs1.043 | Others |
| 48 | Doubtful delivery of furniture to ghost schools of Rs. 3.080 million | Others |
| 49 | Non-Compliance with bidder's complaint and procurement rules | Others |
| 50 | Unjustified procurement of furniture & Fixture of - Rs. 204.328 million | Procurement Related |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 51 | Un-justified payment of salaries without pay fixation of Rs. 11.392 million | HR Related |
| 52 | Irregular expenditure of POL on vehicles allotted to officer other than the local office employee – Rs. 1.652 million | Others |
| 53 | Irregular drawal of salary without sanctioned post – Rs. 1.268 million | HR Related |
| 54 | Irregular expenditure on account of training-domestic – Rs 5.061 million | Others |
| 55 | Irregular award of work against single bid - Rs 4.015 million | Others |
| 56 | Improving school infrastructure and staffing for enhanced learning and well-being | Others |
| 57 | Irregular expenditure on clearance of previous year liability - Rs 0.734 million | Others |
| 58 | Unauthorized expenditure without budget allocation – Rs. 5.204 million | Others |
| 59 | Irregular retention of SMC funds in DDO account and expenditure in subsequent year(s)-Rs. 0.589 million | Others |
| 60 | Irregular drawl of funds in the name of DDO and cash payments instead of cross Cheques - Rs. 0.505 million | Others |
| 61 | Safety and compliance concerns regarding incomplete School Building | Others |
| 62 | Non-registration of private schools | Others |
| 63 | Non-imposition of Penalty on schools | Others |
| 64 | Non-verification of paid challans of registration / renewal of fees Rs 3.753 million | Others |
| 65 | Doubtful expenditure on procurement of Annual Examination Copies - Rs 6.222 million | Others |
| 66 | Expenditure incurred without preparing annual procurement plan – Rs 28.783 million | Others |
| 67 | Drawl of funds on doubtful tender process - Rs22.561 million | Others |
| 68 | Irregular appointment of underage / overage employees - Rs 7.567 million | HR Related |
| 69 | Inefficient usage of funds in delivery of primary education | Others |
| 70 | Irregular payment of salaries to the employees working in another administrated schools | HR Related |
| 71 | Excess posting of primary school teachers without observing student teacher ratio | HR Related |
| 72 | Early childhood care provided without qualified teachers | Others |
| 73 | Excess working against sanction strength | HR Related |
| 74 | Irregular award of time scale without updating sanctioned posts | HR Related |
| 75 | Irregular addition of contract period for upgradation | HR Related |
| 76 | Doubtful payment of subsidy to the closed schools - Rs 19.986 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 77 | Unjustified payment of enrolment and examination fees to school partners instead of directly to concerned board – Rs. 117.453 million | Others |
| 78 | Irregular appointment of Director Finance at SEF- Rs 5.342 million | HR Related |
| 79 | Loss incurred from Withholding Tax on profit and bank transactions – Rs. 21.803 million | Others |
| 80 | Non-recovery of Loan from Alam Educational Society - Rs. 5.741 million | Others |
| 81 | Non-recovery from Haji Moula Buksh (HMB) Trust - Rs. 1.380 million | Others |
| 82 | Irregular advance payment to employees instead of vendors and non-adjustment of outstanding advances - Rs. 9.990 million | Others |
| 83 | Irregular award of work by offering below 20% - Rs. 93.475 million | Others |
| 84 | Unauthorized utilization of previous year's savings without approval – Rs. 344.632 | Others |
| 85 | Irregular engagement of SEF employees in private business operations - Rs 5.413 million | Others |
| 86 | Irregular expenditure on hiring of security services - Rs 14.737 million | HR Related |
| 87 | Unauthorized re-appropriation of funds - Rs.222.51 million | Others |
| 88 | Advance payment made without delivery of textbooks - Rs. 96.486 million | Others |
| 89 | Doubtful payment of subsidy to FAS Primary Level schools having enrolled the students of higher grades – Rs 63.379 million | Others |
| 90 | Irregularities in Training and Assessment - Rs. 38.230 | Others |
| 91 | Unauthorized utilization of Scholarship Funds Disbursed to Public School Mirpurkhas (PSM) – Rs. 5.00 million | Others |
| 92 | Irregular Procurement through Direct Contracting for Hiring - Rs. 65.835 million | Procurement Related |
| 93 | Irregular execution of partnership contract with 'out-of-the-province' partners | Others |
| 94 | Excess expenditure over the released budget - Rs. 507.563 million | Others |
| 95 | Improper mechanism of delivery of free textbooks | Others |
| 96 | Unjustified transfer of fund from one head to other head of account - Rs. 10.130 million | Others |
| 97 | Irregular appointments/regularization on various posts | HR Related |
| 98 | Loss to Board on account of Investments - Rs 2.756 million | Others |
| 99 | Unauthorized expenditure under the head Free Distribution of Textbooks Rs. 34.650 million | Others |
| 100 | Loss to Board fund due to negligence on the part of management for non-obtaining output from STBB press as per installed capacity | Others |
| 101 | Irregular expenditure on shifting of books- Rs 66.476 million | Others |
| 102 | Non-preparation of Financial Statements and Regular Reports | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 103 | Irregular payment on printing of textbooks for Liaquat memorial library - Rs 19.314 million | Others |
| 104 | Unjustified drawl of funds on purchase of POL for GS-047 allotted to chairman Rs 4.885 million | Others |
| 105 | Irregular payment for review of various government Textbooks - Rs 9.719 million | Others |
| 106 | Irregular refund of security deposit - Rs 61.557 million | Others |
| 107 | Unjustified payment of Honorarium – Rs. 11.864 million | HR Related |
| 108 | Un-justified payment of Honorarium to contract employees – Rs 1.008 million | HR Related |
| 109 | Non-deposition/reconciliation of various taxes deducted - Rs 307.271 million | Others |
| 110 | Irregular payment on purchase of vehicles Rs 9.234 million | Procurement Related |
| 111 | Non-adjustments of Eid advances of Rs 4.144 million | Others |
| 112 | Irregular payment on account of translation of various government Text books - Rs 13.119 million | Others |
| 113 | Non-imposition of penalty on late delivery- Rs18.450 million | Others |
| 114 | Non-adjustments of advances to the various employees - Rs 13.366 million | Others |
| 115 | Non -maintenance of record of income received from SEF-Rs51.174 million | Others |
| 116 | Doubtful drawl of funds by submitting already paid vouchers/expenditure Rs.0.740 million | Others |
| 117 | Non-releasing of SMC funds - Rs 1,200.000 million | Others |
| 118 | Non-disbursement of Girls Stipend/ Incentive resulting in non-utilization of budget well in time - Rs. 800.000 million | Others |
| 119 | Irregular expenditure on account of Rof office building - Rs. 20.543 million | Others |
| 120 | Non-reconciliation of expenditure & non-surrendering of savings well in time Rs. 4,228.405 million | Others |
| 121 | Payment of salaries to Staff appointment without observing codal requirement Rs. 17.215million | HR Related |
| 122 | Non-preparation of Executive Committee of Board | Others |
| 123 | Irregular investment of – Rs. 1800.000 million | Others |
| 124 | Non-framing of Rules/SOPs for operating of Endowment Fund - Rs. 2,000.00 million | Others |
| 125 | Irregular expenditure incurred on purchase of Furniture - Rs 3.514 million | Procurement Related |
| 126 | Head-wise Budget/Expenditure not approved from NJVSB/Competent Authority Rs. 1,018.394 million | Others |
| 127 | Irregular expenditure incurred for conducting trainings -Rs. 8.00 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 128 | Un-authorized cash withdrawal from Fank accounts - Rs. 6.001 million | Management of Account |
| 129 | Irregular execution of maintenance of building - Rs 6.171 million | Others |
| 130 | Non-deduction of government taxes / dues - Rs 1,078.920 million | Others |
| 131 | Irregular reimbursement of tax amount to Principals – Rs.78.280 million | Others |
| 132 | Irregular charging of Royalty on the textbooks - Rs 554.675 million | Others |
| 133 | Loss to Board on account of Royalty due to non/less-printing of textbooks - Rs 19.433 million | Others |
| 134 | Irregular expenditure on account of "Payment to Contractual Employees" - Rs 36.010 million | Others |
| 135 | Non-recovery of outstanding loan from employees - Rs 2.557 million | Others |
| 136 | Non-satisfactory performance of scrutiny committee – Rs.419.695 million | Others |
| 137 | Unjustified expenditure on account of hiring of vehicles - Rs 10.562 million | Others |
| 138 | Irregular expenditure incurred on account of procurement of I.T Material - Rs.5.586 million | Others |
| 139 | Un-justified payment of Grant-in-Aids to various institutes & NGOs – Rs 650.000 million | Others |
| 140 | Doubtful procurement of various assets for E-Classrooms – Rs 30.493 million | Others |
| 141 | Doubtful reimbursement of contingent training expense – Rs 389.539 million | Others |
| 142 | Doubtful Expenditure/ invoices on account of Hiring of Vehicle – Rs 4.118 million | Others |
| **30** | **Science and Information Technology Department** | |
| 1 | Lack of Transparency and Weak Control over POL Procurement and Utilization – Rs 8.710 million | Procurement Related |
| 2 | Irregular payment to contractor without completion of work-Rs 33.933 million | Others |
| 3 | Unauthorized retention of Funds in DDO Account – Rs 400.000 million | Others |
| 4 | Non-credited of Lapsed Deposits into Government Treasury-Rs 1.192 million | Others |
| 5 | Less/Non-deduction of Government Taxes – Rs 1.766 million | Others |
| **31** | **Services & General Administration & Co-ordination Department** | |
| 1 | Irregular appointment of contingent paid staff without adopting prescribed procedure - Rs 171.496 million | HR Related |
| 2 | Irregular payment of salaries without/in excess of sanctioned posts – Rs 75.373 million | HR Related |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Unjustified excess payment of honorarium upto 10 Basic Pays- Rs 48.547 million | HR Related |
| 4 | Irregular payment of arrears of pay & allowances to various employees – Rs 24.034 million | HR Related |
| 5 | Unauthorized Allotment and Misuse of Government Accommodation and Official Vehicles | Others |
| 6 | Irregular expenditure without invitation of open tenders – Rs 341.451 million | Procurement Related |
| 7 | Mis-procurement in the construction and repair of roads – Rs 164.869 million | Others |
| 8 | Irregular payment on the procurement of vehicles Rs 123.724 million | Procurement Related |
| 9 | Non-delivery of Material – Rs 19.204 million | Others |
| 10 | Unjustified excess expenditure on item Thick Asphalt Concrete- Rs 3.776 million | Others |
| 11 | Non-obtaining of Performance security and Stamp Duty– Rs 2.481 million | Others |
| 12 | Irregular Grant of Secured Advance – Rs 41.512 million | Others |
| 13 | Misuse of public assets by allotment of two Government vehicles – Rs 16.934 million | Others |
| 14 | Payment of the Discretionary Grant in violation of rules –Rs 5.500 million | Others |
| 15 | Irregular payment over and above the POL ceilings – Rs 2.757 million | Others |
| 16 | Unjustified expenditure on POL charges on Private vehicles– Rs 1.394 million | Others |
| 17 | Unjustified payment to PSO as additional amount - Rs 1.000 million | Others |
| 18 | Ownership of two (02) Helicopters in the name of a private person instead of the Government of Sindh despite lapse of more than thirty-three (33) years | Others |
| 19 | Non-deposit of receipts into Government Treasury – Rs 0.222 million | Others |
| 20 | Non-recovery of Bonus Production Share from OGDCL and PPL | Others |
| 21 | Suspicious expenditure incurred without approval of competent authority – Rs 13.259 million | Others |
| 22 | Doubtful withdrawal of Petrol & Diesel on vehicles in huge quantity in same month – Rs1.112 million | Others |
| 23 | Fraudulent payment on account of hire of vehicles on General Election- Rs 0.480 Million | Others |
| 24 | Fraudulent withdrawal of Petrol in vehicle beyond the tank capacity – Rs 0.241 million | Others |
| 25 | Irregular payment of arrears of pay & allowances – Rs 22.292 million | HR Related |
| 26 | Unauthorized payment on account of pay & allowances over and above the releases – Rs1.936 million | HR Related |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Unjustified payment of honorarium more than one Basic Pay - Rs 0.422 million | HR Related |
| 28 | Non-posting of key officers on vacant posts despite the availability of sanctioned posts | HR Related |
| 29 | Irregular expenditure on procurement of various items under the head others/stationery/printing- Rs 167.235 million | Procurement Related |
| 30 | Unjustified expenditure on hiring of vehicles for General Election Duty Rs 77.265 million | Others |
| 31 | Doubtful expenditure on purchase of POL due to various irregularities- Rs 186.336 million | Procurement Related |
| 32 | Irregular creation of liability on account of Benevolent Fund – Rs 108.077 million | Others |
| 33 | Irregular payment on reduced rates – Rs 51.069 million | Others |
| 34 | Non-imposition of liquidity damages on account of delay in completion of work – Rs 31.594 million | Others |
| 35 | Irregular expenditure on M&R works by irrelevant contractors – Rs 26.785 million | Others |
| 36 | Non-reconciliation of revenue receipt – Rs 26.595 million | Others |
| 37 | Unjustified expenditure on account of Exhibitions fairs and other national celebrations - Rs 21.865 million | Others |
| 38 | Irregular disbursement of remuneration among the polling staff – Rs 18.816 million | Others |
| 39 | Unauthorized payment to single supplier having dual vendor numbers- Rs 18.644 million | Others |
| 40 | Unjustified expenditure through general order suppliers Rs 17.514 million | Others |
| 41 | Irregular expenditure on procurement of various items under the head others Rs 15.550 million | Procurement Related |
| 42 | Non-execution of contract agreement – Rs 14.700 million | Others |
| 43 | Irregular payment by misclassification- Rs 14.409 million | Others |
| 44 | Irregular expenditure for Election campaign on account of others - Rs 13.553 million | Others |
| 45 | Un-justified expenditure of same nature items from three (3) different object codes- Rs 11.374 million | Others |
| 46 | Unjustified expenditure on purchase of miscellaneous items – Rs 10.536 million | Procurement Related |
| 47 | Excess payment to the vendors- Rs 9.297 million | Others |
| 48 | Unjustified expenditure on account of unforeseen expenditure for disaster preparedness & relief and unforeseen expenditure – Rs 7.099 million | Others |
| 49 | Unauthorized registration of vehicle on private number – Rs 5.00 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 50 | Non-transparent expenditure under the head of others without Quotations- Rs 3.494 million | Others |
| 51 | Loss to government exchequer due to non-auction of off-road vehicles-Rs 3.100 million | Others |
| 52 | Irregular payment on account of feeding diet food charges – Rs 3.086 million | Others |
| 53 | Unjustified expenditure of on account of payment to other service rendered – Rs3.047 million | Others |
| 54 | Unauthorized utilization of utility for residency from office meter instead of allotting separate meter – Rs 3.024 million | Others |
| 55 | Irregular expenditure on cleaning of NALA - Rs 2.646 million | Others |
| 56 | Irregular execution of extra work – Rs 2.431 million | Others |
| 57 | Irregular expenditure on account of Unforeseen expenditure for disaster preparedness and relief- Rs 2.00 million | Others |
| 58 | Unauthorized payment of special grant to vendors – Rs 1.999 million | Others |
| 59 | Unjustified expenditure incurred on account of Unforeseen Expenditure – Rs1.052 million | Others |
| 60 | Misuse of arms licenses by issuing to persons of other districts in violation of government's rules | Others |
| 61 | Irregular posting of officers against the prescribed sanctioned grade – Rs 2.889 million | HR Related |
| 62 | Irregular award of works to unregistered vendors and loss due to non-deduction of taxes - Rs 23.681 million | Others |
| 63 | Irregular payment by Misclassification- Rs 22.550 million | Others |
| 64 | Non/less recovery of various taxes – Rs 69.947 million | Others |
| 65 | Irregular payment on account of rehabilitation of various streets work – Rs 75.197 million | Others |
| **32** | **Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC) Hyderabad** | |
| 1 | Unjustified purchase of furniture & Fixture - Rs 0.998 million | Procurement Related |
| 2 | Irregular payments to various banks – Rs 64.622 million | Management of Account |
| 3 | Doubtful payments of Medical Charges – Rs 8.484 million | Others |
| 4 | Irregular drawl of various inadmissible allowances- Rs 25.423 million | HR Related |
| 5 | Irregular award of work to single bidder- Rs 71.122 million | Others |
| 6 | Irregular expenditure on account of repairs- Rs 17.927 million | Others |
| 7 | Irregular expenditure on purchase of uniform- Rs 1.989 million | Others |
| 8 | Non-deduction of stamp duty - Rs 0.197 million | Others |
| 9 | Irregular payment of medical reimbursement- Rs 9.967 million | Others |
| 10 | Unjustified expenditure on account of TA/DA- Rs 62.037 million | Others |
| 11 | Non/less-deduction of various Taxes and Stamp duty – Rs 7.252 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| **33** | **Sindh Higher Education Commission** | |
| 1 | Irregular expenditure on financial assistance without supporting vouchers and policy- Rs 13.900 million | Others |
| 2 | Discrepancy in production of Bank accounts | Management of Account |
| 3 | Irregular procurement of health insurance for employees – Rs 106.470 million | Procurement Related |
| 4 | Irregular hiring of employees pertaining to other provinces – Rs 59.105 million | HR Related |
| 5 | Unjustified payment of Remuneration – Rs 50.584 million | Others |
| 6 | Unauthorized payment of salaries to staff working on deputation basis - Rs. 27.133 million | HR Related |
| 7 | Unjustified payment of salary advance without Approved Policy Rs 10.949 million | HR Related |
| 8 | Excess Appointments of Teaching Faculty - Rs 3.559 million | HR Related |
| 9 | Irregular purchase of Medicines and Lab Items without authentication by monitoring committee–Rs 2,572.138 million | Procurement Related |
| 10 | Mis-procurement of award of work "Construction of Residential Building - Rs 988.026 million | Procurement Related |
| 11 | Irregular award of work to M/s United Construction-Rs 949.500 million | Others |
| 12 | Irregular procurement of higher-specification computers in violation of approved PC-I -Rs 35.820 million | Procurement Related |
| 13 | Excess award of contract over estimate - - Rs 11.242 million | Others |
| 14 | Non-renewal of expired Performance Security - Rs 2.632 million | Others |
| 15 | Unjustified operating of Bank Accounts in the names of Employees instead of the University | Management of Account |
| 16 | Unauthorized expenditure without approval of Annual / Revised Budget Estimates - Rs 2,532.351 million | Others |
| 17 | Unjustified previous year's closing balance – Rs 1,227.020 million | Others |
| 18 | Non-clearance of previous year's liability – Rs 1,169.660 million | Others |
| 19 | Unjustified investment of funds - Rs 743.00 million | Others |
| 20 | Unjustified utilization of funds on research projects and PGs Stipend – Rs 194.83 million | Others |
| 21 | Unjustified realization of receipts in final account - Rs 111.625 million | Others |
| 22 | Unjustified conversion of Overseas seats into local UDP (Self-Finance) - Rs 100.800 million | Others |
| 23 | Irregular payment of Secured Advance-Rs 79.161 million | Others |
| 24 | Doubtful execution of work by change of location – Rs 52.887 million | Others |
| 25 | Irregular Utilization of Funds under Laboratories Strengthening Program - Rs 49.700 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 26 | Irregular payment on account of Lab Tests-Rs 49.297 million | Others |
| 27 | Irregular expenditure on hiring of Laboratory buildings on rental basis - Rs 12.573 million | Others |
| 28 | Irregular payment of stipends – Rs 3.790 million | Others |
| 29 | Irregular Waive off Penalty- Rs 2.54 million | Others |
| 30 | Unjustified financial decisions by Syndicate made without approval of the Finance & Planning Committee | Others |
| 31 | Loss to institution due to deduction of income tax on profit - Rs 1.410 million | Others |
| 32 | Non-recovery of irregular withdrawal of Conveyance Allowance – Rs 0.570 million | HR Related |
| 33 | Un-authorized operation of 15 bank accounts without pre-audit and through Directorate of Finance | Management of Account |
| 34 | Irregular transfer of security deposits in PD's bank Account- | Management of Account |
| 35 | Excess coverage of employees resulting in overpayment of Insurance Premium - Rs 2.781 million | OThers |
| 36 | Irregular continuation of service of Registrar after completion of tenure | HR Related |
| 37 | Irregular Posting of Director Campus Security as Director Planning & Development | HR Related |
| 38 | Unjustified hiring of Senior-level officers through third-party Contracts, circumventing institutional recruitment processes | HR Related |
| 39 | Unjustified sale of Agriculture Crops without constituting committee - Rs 29.239 million | Others |
| 40 | Irregular expenditure on PERN charges – Rs 26.362 million | Others |
| 41 | Irregular payment of Medical Charges – Rs 22.120 million | Others |
| 42 | Unjustified return of self-finance fees - Rs 20.390 million | Others |
| 43 | Unjustified expenditure and Inefficient Performance of Directorate Internal Audit, DUHS Rs 18.70 million | Others |
| 44 | Loss to institution due to write off Tuition Fee - Rs. 3.852 million | Others |
| 45 | Unjustified payment for Insurance of vehicles-Rs 2.404 million | Others |
| 46 | Non-reconciliation of SST - Rs 1.550 million | Others |
| 47 | Non-Revision and non-reconciliation of Shop Rent - Rs 0.711 million | Others |
| 48 | Misreporting of vehicle status – Suzuki Cultus No. GS-826-B Rs 0.455 million | Others |
| 49 | Unjustified financial decisions by Syndicate made without approval of Finance & Planning Committee | Others |
| 50 | Un-authorized allotment of Quarters/Bungalows | Others |
| 51 | Lack of general cleaning and hygiene conditions | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 52 | Non-constitution of Quality Committee and non-execution of Quality Plan for the Hospital | Others |
| 53 | Unjustified allowing of leave to significant number of employees affecting operational efficiency | Others |
| 54 | Retention of University Shops and Income by Pre-Nationalization Board | Others |
| 55 | Non-conducting of monitoring and evaluation of Institutes by CIE Committee | Others |
| 56 | Non-Maintenance of Fixed Asset Record indicating Weak Asset Management Controls | Others |
| 57 | Execution of Procurement without representation of Director Finance as member in the procurement committee | Others |
| 58 | Non-verification of academic degrees | Others |
| 59 | Non-disposal of condemned/off-road vehicle | Others |
| 60 | Irregular production of Aab-e-Lumhs Mineral Water without obtaining Quality Assurance Certificate from PSQCA | Others |
| 61 | Non-Production of PhD Students since Establishment of the University | Others |
| 62 | Unjustified admissions without verified degrees and domicile | Others |
| 63 | Non-compliance of PMDC Standard 4.34 and Weak Internal Control over consultant attendance | Others |
| 64 | Doubtful procurement without requisition (MR&PR)-Rs. 1,752.495 million | Procurement Related |
| 65 | Irregular award of work to the contractors without PEC registration – Rs 43.393 million | Others |
| 66 | Irregular expenditure on the difference of cost without making escalation chart-Rs 29.929 million | Others |
| 67 | Unjustified Budgets deficit – Rs 22.664 million | Others |
| 68 | Non-preparation of annual procurement plan and complaint mechanism | Others |
| 69 | Non-recovery of POL and Repair expenditure incurred for other than office & offroad vehicles –Rs 7.709 million | Others |
| 70 | Irregular hiring of Security Service Staff - Rs 26.212 million | HR Related |
| 71 | Irregular lying of non-functional CT Scan Machine | Others |
| 72 | Non-compliance of previous audit reports | Others |
| 73 | Non-lodging FIR against Ex-VC for non-returning of vehicle | Others |
| 74 | Non-black listing supplier for short supplies of material - Rs10.950 million | Others |
| 75 | Unjustified expenditure on left over works – Rs329.722 million | Others |
| 76 | Non-forfeiture of Security Deposit – Rs4.763 million | Others |
| 77 | Irregular payment on account of carriage of material –Rs75.298 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 78 | Irregular procurement on excess rate over market rate - Rs2.109 million | Procurement Related |
| 79 | Unauthorized working of teaching faculty on administrative posts | HR Related |
| 80 | Non-transformation of record from manual to automation | Others |
| 81 | External audit not conducted by Chartered Accountant firm | Others |
| 82 | Payment of Grant without following criteria - Rs198.860 million | Others |
| 83 | Collection of Transport fare charges in cash instead of membership cards – Rs6.317 million | Others |
| 84 | Non-execution of contract agreement with contractors - Rs14.124 million | Others |
| 85 | Irregular payment of secured advance – Rs16.496 million | Others |
| 86 | Unauthorized provision of income tax under rate analysis – Rs. 9.876 million | Others |
| 87 | Unjustified acceptance of low bid rate against non-scheduled item – Rs9.876 million | Others |
| 88 | Non conduction of feasibility study for infrastructure projects – Rs. 502.11 million | Others |
| 89 | Irregular payment made to the supplier – Rs0.273 million | Others |
| 90 | Non-obtaining of Performance Security -Rs0.863 million | Others |
| 91 | Substantial loss to Govt. due to inconsequential charging of transport fee – Rs8.023 million | Others |
| 92 | High electricity expenditure without exploring cost-saving solar alternatives | Others |
| 93 | Unauthorized leasing of land for petrol pump for more than 30 years without approval from Govt. approximate worth - Rs666.600 million | Others |
| 94 | Non-functional of off road vehicles | Others |
| 95 | Non-disposal of 74 legal cases/applications | Others |
| 96 | Loss due to non-charging of fair rent from Banks in KU premises – Rs13.226 million | Others |
| 97 | Unjustified expenditure incurred on travelling allowance – Rs1.845 million | Others |
| 98 | Unjustified obtaining direct services from PERN - Rs20.010 million | Others |
| 99 | Irregular expenditure without approved budget well in time - Rs606.402 million | Others |
| 100 | Non-construction of hostel buildings resulting excessive expenditure on rent of hostels per annum - Rs.46.500 million | Others |
| 101 | Unjustified allowing of non-teaching staff on scholarship - Rs23.868 million | Others |
| 102 | Irregular award of work from own resources-Rs.162.258 million | Others |
| 103 | Excess award of work over the quoted bid - Rs4.979 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 104 | Unjustified initiating of degree programs at IBA campuses without accreditation from HEC | Others |
| 105 | Slow progress under PSDP project @ SIBA Mirpurkhas campus | Others |
| 106 | Irregular payment of profit on GP Fund on higher rates - Rs 1.109 million | Others |
| 107 | Irregular award of soil testing under PSDP project @ SIBA Mirpurkhas campus -Rs1.578 million | Others |
| 108 | Non-recovery of professional Tax – Rs0.020 million | Others |
| 109 | Irregular expenditure on repair & maintenance of Water Lab/Filt – Rs0.425 million | Others |
| 110 | Irregular expenditure on Communication - Rs9.989 Million | Others |
| 111 | Statement of accounts remain un-audited due to non-conducting of annual audit report by the third party | Others |
| 112 | Violation of approval procedures and incomplete documentation in Development Schemes – Rs186.657 million | Others |
| 113 | Irregular payment of Commutation – Rs21.062 million | Others |
| 114 | Report on defalcation and losses – Rs0.244 Million | Others |
| 115 | Irregular promotion of Junior Clerks as Office Assistant | HR Related |
| 116 | Irregular posting of Resident Auditor | HR Related |
| 117 | Irregular appointment and regularization of contract employees | HR Related |
| 118 | Compliance and financial irregularities in seed procurement and breeding practices at Sindh Agriculture University – Rs12.3000 million | Procurement Related |
| 119 | Violation of SPP Rules in execution of extra items and additional quantities – Rs10.5431 million | Others |
| 120 | Irregular purchase of Banana fruit seed - Rs5.100 million | Procurement Related |
| 121 | Irregular award of contract of Campus Management System to an ineligible contractor – Rs4.500 million | Others |
| 122 | Comprehensive review and rectification of financial discrepancies to ensure an accurate financial picture of annual accounts | Others |
| 123 | Loss to university due to less receipt of share form ORIC against research projects – Rs1.689 million | Others |
| 124 | Recovery of overpayment due to grant of 02 talent increments without provision in rules – Rs0.796 million | Others |
| 125 | Delayed Compensation and Financial Losses Due to Land Acquisition at Latif Farm - Rs2.102 million | Others |
| 126 | Non-Surrender of Income and Financial Discrepancies in the Food Display Centre – Rs1.391 million | Others |
| 127 | Unaccounted Land and Revenue Loss at Seed Production & Development Centre (SPDC) -Rs1.100 million | Others |
| 128 | Lack of progress in Agricultural Research and improper use of resources at SAU | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 129 | Delay in Project Completion and unresolved Land Ownership for Khairpur College of Agriculture and Management Sciences | Others |
| 130 | Delay and underutilization of funds in Academic Up-gradation Project - Rs62.701 million | Others |
| 131 | Doubtful execution of rehabilitation work – Rs3.557 million | Others |
| 132 | Loss to university due payment of security advance M/s Sartaj Petroleum Service – Rs0.500 million | Others |
| 133 | Doubtful expenditure on fake quotations – Rs2.142 million | Others |
| 134 | Irregular payment of Secured Advance – Rs44.679 million | Others |
| 135 | Unjustified variation in monthly payments of salaries | Others |
| 136 | Irregular change of scope of work | Others |
| 137 | Doubtful expenditure of consultancy charges – Rs11.445 million | Others |
| 138 | Non-extension of consultant for pending works - Rs5.541 million | Others |
| 139 | Contract with transporters for Point Buses without getting fitness certificate from them | Others |
| 140 | Irregular expenditure on hire of vehicle - Rs13.544 million | Others |
| 141 | Loss due to non-utilization of Free Tax Number-Rs 1.276 million. | Others |
| 142 | Unjustified 35 admissions in excess of Board-wise allocated seats. | Others |
| 143 | Doubtful maintenance of income and expenditure account without adequate CCEE record of -Rs241.644 million | Others |
| 144 | Irregular expenditure for purchase of equipment in Kamyab Jawan project-Rs48.515 million | Procurement Related |
| 145 | Irregular advance payments to the contractor for buildings-Rs161.958 million | Others |
| 146 | Irregular Cash Collection and Deposit via Mobile Raast ID without Documentary Evidence - Rs 6.995 million | Others |
| 147 | Non maintenance of Annual Statement of Accounts | Others |
| 148 | Internal audit not conducted by chartered accountants | Others |
| 149 | Defective financial statements due to missing comparative balance sheet. | Others |
| 150 | Unjustified account payables in financial statement- Rs 8,880.725 million | Others |
| 151 | Non-preparation of department/sector-wise actual budget and expenditure - Rs19,182.081 million | Others |
| 152 | Irregular payment of arrears/adjustment of pay & allowances-Rs 196.858 million | HR Related |
| 153 | Annual audit not conducted by External auditor/Audit Firm | Others |
| 154 | Un-authorized opening/maintenance of bank accounts in private banks - Rs 3,733.555 million | Others |
| 155 | Functioning of university affairs without provision of Statutes | Others |
| 156 | Execution of development work without obtaining Technical Sanction of detail estimate – Rs130.810 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 157 | Unjustified addition of premium in detail estimate | Others |
| 158 | Non-transfer of fund in Endowment Fund – Rs12.200 million | Others |
| 159 | Violation of SPPRA rules due to non-verification of bid security and performance security instruments – Rs0.573 million | Others |
| 160 | Doubtful pay order of performance security - Rs0.090 million | Others |
| 161 | Irregular award of grant in aid for lab strengthening program without cost benefit analysis - Rs49.900 million | Others |
| 162 | Unjustified Scholarship payments to MPhil and Ph.D. Scholars - Rs59.800 million | Others |
| 163 | Unjustified payments of grant in aid to universities without obtaining quarterly fund utilization reports - Rs22,581.658 million | Others |
| 164 | Unjustified purchases & services through general suppliers - Rs10.779 million | Procurement Related |
| 165 | Unauthorized and expensive expenditure to audit fee – Rs0.247 million | Others |
| 166 | Blockage of Government funds by advance payment - Rs1.331 million | Others |
| 167 | Non establishing the Endowment Fund by the universities - Rs2,258.165 million | Others |
| 168 | Delay in completion of Solar System Project resulting in financial loss to the University – Rs9.310 million | Others |
| 169 | Financial loss due to discrepancy in contract pricing for Solar System installations – Rs4.600 million | Others |
| 170 | Land Record Discrepancy: Missing 147.05 Acres at Sindh Agriculture University | Others |
| 171 | Irregular and unjustified placement of professor from BPS-21 to BPS-22 – Rs0.811 million | HR Related |
| 172 | Irregular assigning of Additional/Acting Charge to Various Officers | Others |
| 173 | Irregular upgradation of lecturers under hardship cases – Rs3.660 million. | Others |
| 174 | Loss to university due to allotment of commercial areas/shops at very meager rent Rs10.080million | Others |
| 175 | Loss to University due to non-allotment of vacant flats - Rs6.278 million | Others |
| 176 | Irregular expenditure for part-time teaching & non-teaching staff - Rs247.667 million | Others |
| 177 | Sub-Standard work less than allowed rate (Rate Analysis) - Rs3.487 million | Others |
| 178 | Irregular payment for non-scheduled items of work – Rs15.874 million | Others |
| 179 | Non-preparation of rules SOPs for 10% grant-in-aid amount received for Endowment Fund and got approved from Govt. Body (Syndicate/Senate/BoG) - Rs193.600 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 180 | Irregular appointment in violation of recruitment rules - Rs8,343.453 million | HR Related |
| 181 | Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances – Rs1,817.889 million | HR Related |
| 182 | Unjustified / excess payment of leave encashment to employees – Rs65.892 million | HR Related |
| 183 | Un-justified creation of liability due to lack of financial planning – Rs473.629 million | Others |
| 184 | Irregular payments for advertisement & publicity – Rs7.355 million | Others |
| 185 | Unjustified expenditure of electricity charges due to non-recovery of actual dues as per consumption from residences – R669.242 million | Others |
| 186 | Unauthorized transfer of funds – Rs3510.719 million | Others |
| 187 | Non-adjustment of advances – Rs85.955 million | Others |
| 188 | Clearance of previous years' liabilities – Rs6.393 million | Others |
| 189 | Variations in the figures of expenditure – Rs6,030.664 million | Others |
| 190 | Irregular payment of without testing reports – Rs1,225.052 million | Others |
| 191 | Irregular/Excess execution of items of work – Rs27.646 million | Others |
| 192 | Un-authorized payment to employee instead of vendor /contractor – Rs1.083 million | Others |
| 193 | Irregular expenditure on medical charges - Rs220.337 million | Others |
| 194 | Non-recovery of water and electric charges from contractors of civil work – Rs8.428 million | Others |
| 195 | Irregular withholding of income tax on profit realized in Bank Account – Rs46.923 million | Management of Account |
| 196 | Unsubstantiated amounts in advances prepayment & other receivables under current assets – Rs4,082.644 million | Others |
| 197 | Non-auction of condemned / non-functional vehicles – Rs3.830 million | Others |
| 198 | Undue favor extended on appointment process – Rs9.050 million | HR Related |
| 199 | Non-recovery of outstanding dues – Rs8.385 million | Others |
| 200 | Non-appointment on various key posts lying vacant | HR Related |
| 201 | Misreporting of investment income in financial statements – Rs3441.862 million | Others |
| 202 | Unjustified Construction of Substandard Work – Rs69.410 million | Others |
| 203 | Misclassification of expenditure - Rs1.704 million | Others |
| 204 | Irregular expenditure without supporting vouchers - Rs0.594 million | Others |
| 205 | Release of salary despite resigned/removal of service of employees - Rs0.960 | HR Related |
| 206 | Irregular appointment on teaching & non-teaching staff | HR Related |
| 207 | Non-deduction of Income tax and Sindh sales Tax - Rs139.945 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 208 | Irregular expenditure without codal formalities - Rs2,122.264 million | Others |
| 209 | Non-maintenance/preparation of accounts on Double Entry Accounting System | Others |
| 210 | Irregular expenditure incurred on hiring of Contingent Paid Staff – Rs 244.391 million | HR Related |
| 211 | Unjustified payment of honorarium and Performance Incentive – Rs 138.421 million | HR Related |
| 212 | Non-deduction of Government Taxes – Rs 70.306 million | Others |
| **34** | **Sindh Revenue Board** | |
| 1 | Non-utilization/ retention of public money- Rs. 637.314 million | Others |
| 2 | Irregular execution of transport repair works without open tender- Rs 7.437 million | Others |
| 3 | Unjustified revolving of funds within bank accounts of SRB- Rs 71.291 million | Management of Account |
| 4 | Unauthorized utilization of Point-of-sale funds in absence of mechanism / policy- Rs 13.856 million | Others |
| 5 | Non-assessment/ imposition of default surcharge from suppliers due to late deposit of tax liability- Rs 10.629 million | Others |
| 6 | Irregular expenditure incurred on hiring of third-party security service- Rs 2.604 million | HR Related |
| 7 | Variation between collection reports of PRAL- Rs 177.477 million | Others |
| 8 | Non/ Less recovery of Sales Tax on Services - Rs 61.208 million | Others |
| **35** | **Social Protection Department** | |
| 1 | Irregular payment of Arrears/Adjustment of Pay & Allowances-Rs 1.253 million | HR Related |
| 2 | Unauthorized creation of new SAP ID | Others |
| 3 | Irregular expenditure on Repair work – Rs 2.787 million | Others |
| 4 | Irregular payment of rent of Office Building – Rs 22.747 million | Others |
| 5 | Irregular payment to contingent paid staff – Rs 4.978 million | Others |
| **36** | **Social Welfare Department** | |
| 1 | Irregular Hiring of Private Security Services in Violation of Procurement Rules – Rs 13.248 million | Others |
| 2 | Budget Execution Without Statutory Approval of the Governing Board – Rs 625.000 million | Others |
| 3 | Non-reconciliation of Receipts and Payments-Rs 64.612 million | Others |
| 4 | Irregular payments/hiring of Contingent paid staff – Rs 82.035 million | HR Related |
| 5 | Non-Recovery of Taxes, Stamp duty and short realization of revenue – Rs 20.291 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| **37** | **Sports & Youth Affairs Department** | |
| 1 | Unjustified disbursement of amount to sportspersons – Rs 11.100 million | Others |
| 2 | Unauthorized retention of funds in DDO account – Rs 0.919 million | Others |
| 3 | Excess payment of honorarium more than one basic pay – Rs. 0.277 million | HR Related |
| 4 | Irregular expenditure without maintenance of logbook – Rs. 1.488 million | Others |
| 5 | Irregular advance payment on account of Sports activities – Rs. 1.000 million | Others |
| 6 | Undue favour extended to Deputy Secretary by allowing DDO power | Others |
| 7 | Non deduction of Government Taxes – Rs 46.361 million | Others |
| **38** | **Transport & Mass Transit Department** | |
| 1 | Unjustified payment to K-electric for relocation of Omni Substation Rs 4.076 million | Others |
| 2 | Irregular expenditure incurred without maintaining records – Rs 9,918.45 million | Others |
| 3 | Unjustified payment to Contractual staff – Rs. 21.356 million | HR Related |
| 4 | Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances – Rs. 8.173 million | HR Related |
| 5 | Irregular payment of Pay and Allowances - Rs. 3.816 million | HR Related |
| 6 | Unjustified additional charge of Managing Director as Project Director – Rs. 1.200 million | HR Related |
| 7 | Irregular payment of arrears of Pay and Allowances – Rs. 0.984 million | HR Related |
| 8 | Irregular procurement of articles in doubtful manner – Rs. 91.325 million | Procurement Related |
| 9 | Irregular expenditure through non-transparent quotations/invoices – Rs. 58.616 million | Others |
| 10 | Irregular Procurement of Assets – Rs. 31.730 million | Procurement Related |
| 11 | Excess expenditure due to purchase on higher rates – Rs. 0.990 million | Procurement Related |
| 12 | Irregular award of work to 2nd lowest bidder | Others |
| 13 | Irregular release of Grant-in-Aid for fuel cost indexation – Rs. 300.0 million | Others |
| 14 | Variation in expenditure figures – Rs. 73.824 million | Others |
| 15 | Irregular purchase of various articles – Rs. 63.384 million | Others |
| 16 | Irregular expenditure on Repair works – Rs. 15.766 million | Others |
| 17 | Irregular expenditure on Conference and Seminar – Rs. 2.299 million- Rs 2.299 million | Others |
| 18 | Unjustified POL expenditure on vehicles assigned to personnel of other entities - Rs 0.9 million | Others |
| 19 | Irregular appointment of SMTA officers | HR Related |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | Unauthorized allotment of Government vehicles | Others |
| 21 | Failure of the Authority to achieve its functional goals | Others |
| 22 | Non-deposit of taxes into Govt. exchequer - Rs.13.774 million | Others |
| 23 | Loss to government due to non-deduction /non-recovery of various taxes and stamp duties - Rs 11.237 million | Others |
| 24 | Irregular payment without supporting vouchers/documents – Rs 2,479.186 million | Others |
| 25 | Non-scrutiny of IPCs by PMIU submitted by consultant – Rs 6,452.739 million | Others |
| 26 | Non-procurement of project buses – $ 60.249 million | Others |
| 27 | Non-execution of construction works in Dual Shift | Others |
| 28 | Unauthorized shifting of Mosmyat Depo to Ex Aladin Park in violation of Supreme Court Order | Others |
| **39** | **Universities & Boards** | |
| 1 | Irregular withdrawal of salaries from DDO Account – Rs 18.305 million | HR Related |
| 2 | Irregular and Unjustified posting of an Assistant Professor as Assistant Director – Rs 3.896 million | HR Related |
| 3 | Violation of constitutional mandate: unjustified fee increases burdening Government – Rs 430.067 million | Others |
| 4 | Abnormal delay/Non- submission of PC-IV of the completed schemes | Others |
| 5 | Non-reporting of defalcation and losses in violation of financial rules | Others |
| 6 | Irregular payment Earned and Casual leave - Rs 211.776 million | HR Related |
| 7 | Irregular procurement of answer copies without conducting laboratory test of paper quality - Rs 26.876 million | Procurement Related |
| 8 | Irregular payment to contingent paid / daily wages employees - Rs 60.911 million | HR Related |
| 9 | Unauthorized payment of telephone subsidy - Rs 4.912 million | Others |
| 10 | Irregular re-imbursement of Medical charges- Rs 3.548 million | Others |
| 11 | Irregular engagement of consultant without competitive process - Rs 0.972 million | Others |
| 12 | Irregularities in promotion process of 57 ineligible officers / officials | HR Related |
| 13 | Irregular procurement without inviting tenders - Rs 142.011 million | Procurement Related |
| 14 | Irregular procurement of various items in excess of annual procurement plan - Rs 47.78 million | Procurement Related |
| 15 | Unjustified award of contracts to non-compliant vendor - Rs 43.13 million | Others |
| 16 | Duplication of items due to ambiguous specifications and lack of decomposition in financial bids - Rs 27.25 million | Others |
| 17 | Procurement of source code without proper specifications and documentation - Rs 21.91 million | Procurement Related |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 18 | Unjustified and arbitrary reduction in quoted price during procurement of software source code - Rs 21.91 million | Procurement Related |
| 19 | Non-compliance with Procurement rules leading to financial loss - Rs 18.011 million | Others |
| 20 | Unjustified purchase of 03 new cars (Corolla/Cultus)- Rs 15.776 million | Procurement Related |
| 21 | Loss to board due to procurement of various items on higher rates - Rs 11.253 million | Procurement Related |
| 22 | Irregular expenditure on POL for Generators - Rs 6.651 million | Others |
| 23 | Loss to government due to excessive printing of question papers- Rs 5.83 million | Others |
| 24 | Unplanned and undocumented engagement of IT consultant for automation of examination system resulting in unjustified yearly commitments - Rs 4.8 million | Others |
| 25 | Irregular hiring of Legal Advisors - Rs 4.376 million | HR Related |
| 26 | Irregular expenditure incurred on repair services - Rs 3.289 million | Others |
| 27 | Irregularities in use and maintenance of government vehicles and POL expenditure - Rs 3.322 million | Others |
| 28 | Irregular procurement of internet services without competitive bidding and documentation - Rs 2.975 million | Procurement Related |
| 29 | Irregular expenditure on maintenance of Building - Rs 2.055 million | Others |
| 30 | Irregular procurement of dedicated cloud server without due diligence and compliance - Rs 1.881 million | Others |
| 31 | Unverified expenditure on Generator - Rs 1.599 million | Others |
| 32 | Irregular payment to fuel supplier- Rs 1.543 million | Others |
| 33 | Non-authentication of reimbursement claim due to lack of supporting data- Rs 1468.034 million | Others |
| 34 | Discrepancies between Cash Book and Bank Balances - Rs 776.457 million | Management of Account |
| 35 | Unsubstantiated reporting of Leave Encashment and Gratuity expenditures - Rs 365.175 million | HR Related |
| 36 | Misallocation of investment profits from designated Fund Accounts- Rs 266.11 million | Others |
| 37 | Non-reconciliation of various heads of income - Rs 276.01 million | Others |
| 38 | Payment of inadmissible allowances - Rs 323.123 million | HR Related |
| 39 | Payment of salaries to unidentified employees- Rs 149.136 million | HR Related |
| 40 | Excess expenditure over and above the Sanctioned budget - Rs 75.734 million | HR Related |
| 41 | Doubtful withdrawal of Cash - Rs 57.783 million | Others |
| 42 | Unauthorized diversion and non-credit of investment returns- Rs 33 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 43 | Un-authorized cash withdrawal from bank accounts - Rs 22.877 million | Management of Account |
| 44 | Missing / non-crediting of contributory provident fund in bank account - Rs 13.015 million | Management of Account |
| 45 | Non-disclosure and misstatement of income in ledger - Rs 12.48 million | Others |
| 46 | Unsubstantiated booking of depreciation without Fixed Assets Register- Rs 10 million | Others |
| 47 | Overstatement of Examination and Enrollment fee Income - Rs 8.595 million | Others |
| 48 | Misclassification of expenditure - Rs 5.677 million | Others |
| 49 | Unjustified cash deposit in contributory fund account without disclosure of source - Rs 3.275 million | Procurement |
| 50 | Non-conduct of internal audit and physical verification of stock and assets | Management of Account |
| 51 | Persistent budgetary deviations indicating weaknesses in financial planning & control | Others |
| 52 | Non-maintenance of cash book for financial transactions in violation of treasury rules | Others |
| 53 | Non-deduction of security deposit / performance security - Rs 6.969 million | Procurement Related |
| 54 | Improper use of student fee increases to finance employee benefits - Rs 544.641 million | Others |
| 55 | Inadequate verification and improper acknowledgement of source code delivery - Rs 21.91 million | Others |
| 56 | Non-compliance with statutory meeting requirements | Others |
| 57 | Non-preparation and non-submission of statement of accounts | Others |
| 58 | Non-compliance with statutory provisions regarding preparation and submission of Statement of Accounts, Budget Revision, and Re-appropriation | Others |
| 59 | Non-constitution and functioning of statutory academic committees | Others |
| 60 | Prolonged holding of key statutory posts on additional charge basis risk to operational effectiveness and governance integrity | Others |
| 61 | Absence of rotation policy and prolonged tenures in sensitive examination posts | Others |
| 62 | Undue influence of employees association on Board’s policy and administrative decisions | Others |
| 63 | Unjustified increase in the number of students appearing in final examinations compared to initial enrolments | Others |
| 64 | Irregularities in automation initiative | Others |
| 65 | Doubtful execution of MoU with Courier Services | Others |
| 66 | Doubtful collection of practical absentee fees - Rs 7.698 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 67 | Irregular facility of Hajj and Qurbani on Board's expense - Rs 6.87 million | Others |
| 68 | Unauthorized dual employment and drawl of dual salary and pension – - Rs 0.986 million | HR Related |
| 69 | Loss of government vehicle no. GL-4703 and fuel consumption thereafter - Rs 0.156 million | Others |
| 70 | Unjustified expenditure incurred on assessment remuneration - Rs 66.699 million | Others |
| 71 | Irregular promotions of employees to various posts in the absence of defined service rules - Rs 45.47 million | HR Related |
| 72 | Irregular award of affiliation on blank application form | Management of Account |
| 73 | Irregular expenditure on purchase of Polythene Bags - Rs 2.85 million | Procurement Related |
| 74 | Irregular appointment of employees from outside Sindh province - Rs 15.558 million | HR Related |
| 75 | Unjustified assignment of various unrelated duties to Building Supervisor despite involvement in illegal activities | Others |
| 76 | Irregularities in appointments under deceased quota - Rs 5.189 million | HR Related |
| 77 | Irregular appointment of director IT - Rs 1.8 million | HR Related |
| 78 | Irregular appointment of regular government employee on contract basis without proper authorization – Rs 1.680 million- Rs 1.68 million | HR Related |
| 79 | Un-justified payment to Legal Advisor and Income tax consultant - Rs 1.568 million | Others |
| 80 | Non-adjustment of advances drawn by employees - Rs 0.434 million | Others |
| 81 | Irregular appointment of Assistant Programmer without requisite academic qualification- Rs 0.235 million | HR Related |
| 82 | Non action against official involved in corrupt practices | Others |
| 83 | Irregular assignment of charge of Secretary and controller of examination | Others |
| 84 | Loss to government due to provision of Gas through board's main meter | Others |
| 85 | Irregular constitution of procurement committee without approval of the head of department - Rs 162.787 million | Others |
| 86 | Irregular expenditure on rental furniture - Rs 45 million | Others |
| 87 | Irregular clearance of previous year liability - Rs 48.772 million | Others |
| 88 | Irregular procurement of Answer script - Rs 40.367 million | Procurement Related |
| 89 | Unjustified hiring of furniture for examination centers - Rs 36.252 million | Others |
| 90 | Irregular award of work on single bid basis - Rs 9.5 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 91 | Un-authorized cash payment instead of direct payment to vendors - Rs 8.69 million | Others |
| 92 | Irregular expenditure on account of maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment - Rs 3.495 million | Others |
| 93 | Irregular award of work to vendors offering 40% below estimated cost - Rs 3.2 million | Others |
| 94 | Non-recording of physical assets in fixed assets register- Rs 3.172 million | Others |
| 95 | Irregular expenditure on account of maintenance of building - Rs 2.754 million | Others |
| 96 | Non-obtaining of performance security - Rs 1.122 million | Others |
| 97 | Irregular expenditure on procurement of Liveries - Rs 0.847 million | Procurement Related |
| 98 | Misclassification of expenditure - Rs 0.846 million | Others |
| 99 | Less-disclosure of profit in annual accounts - Rs 24.471 million | Others |
| 100 | Non-reflection of student cash prize funds in official board account - Rs 16.05 million | Others |
| 101 | Loss due to deduction of Withholding tax on profit - Rs 9.589 million | Others |
| 102 | Unexplained variation in Income from Certificate fees - Rs 2.787 million | Others |
| 103 | Non-reflection of government school fee examination receipts into official bank account- Rs 0.824 million | Others |
| 104 | Irrelevant posting of research officer as Audit Officer resulting in unjustified salary drawal of Rs 7.748 million and post audit – Rs 1291.878 million | HR Related |
| 105 | Short-recovery of receipts against budget targets- Rs 338.13 million | Others |
| 106 | Unjustified appointment of Assistant in BPs-16 and promotion/regularization to the post of Superintendent in BPS-17 | HR Related |
| 107 | Non-distribution of student cash prize amount to beneficiaries - Rs 16.05 million | Others |
| 108 | Irregular allotment and use multiple vehicles by Chairman resulting in excessive fuel expenditure - Rs 3.754 million | Others |
| 109 | Irregular expenditure on procurement of various items - Rs 4.887 million | Procurement Related |
| 110 | Improper storage of Examination Answer Scripts | Others |
| 111 | Short achievement of Revenue Receipts target - Rs 46.736 million | Others |
| 112 | Irregular payment of HRA @ 70% of running basic pay instead of 45% of Basic pay of Pay Scale 2008- Rs 38.585 million | HR Related |
| 113 | Short reporting of registration fees in annual accounts- Rs 12.892 million | Others |
| 114 | Unauthorized invitation of tender for procurement of examination material without budget allocation and approval of Finance Committee - Rs 11.595 million | Others |

| Sr. # | Name of Department & Observation | Nature of Irregularity |
|---|---|---|
| 115 | Constitution of procurement committee comprising of in-eligible/un-qualified members - Rs 11.59 million | Others |
| 116 | Unauthorized installation of solar system in violation of recommendations of Finance Committee and Board of Governors - Rs 9.445 million | Others |
| 117 | Doubtful procurement of duplicating papers without showing consumption - Rs 6.17 million | Procurement Related |
| 118 | Variation of expenditure figures in account books - Rs 5.444 million | Others |
| 119 | Loss due to deduction of WHT on profit- Rs 3.944 million | Others |
| 120 | Unjustified retention of income realized by Regional Office Sukkur - Rs 2.752 million | Others |
| 121 | Doubtful incurrence of expenditure on repair of vehicles - Rs 2.215 million | Others |
| 122 | Unauthorized excess expenditure over and above budget allocation without approval of Board of Governors - Rs 1.055 million | Others |
| 123 | Unjustified expenditure on account of medical reimbursement to Adhoc employees - Rs 0.557 million | Others |
| 124 | Unauthorized retention of Board's vehicle by PA to Minister and expenditure on POL- Rs 0.187 million | Others |
| 125 | Non-deduction of salary of absent daily wages staff - Rs 0.07 million | HR Related |
| 126 | Irregular Appointment and Continuation of Service of Chairman, Sindh Board of Technical Education | HR Related |
| 127 | Unauthorized appointment and promotion of Junior Clerk to Superintendent | HR Related |
| 128 | Unjustified withdrawal of salary without sanctioned posts | HR Related |
| 129 | Non / Less-deduction of various applicable taxes and Duties – Rs 38.706 million | Others |
| 130 | Doubtful Trainings in Irrigation Department – Rs 69.669 million | Others |
| 131 | Unreported bank balances in financial records – Rs 1,245.504 million | Others |
| 132 | Non-achievement of Privately Managed Institutes (PMIs) registration target | Others |

## ANNEXURES OF CHAPTERS

## Chapter-2 Agriculture, Supply and Prices Department

**Annex-1**

### 2.5.2 Doubtful execution of work under ADP Scheme – Rs 2,203.740 million

(Rs. In Million)

| Sr. # | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 06 | The total approved PC-I cost was Rs 13,109.643 million, out of which Rs 2,235.653 million was to be contributed by farmers in kind through provision of labor and masonry work. It was observed that no documentary evidence or verification mechanism was available to confirm the in-kind contribution of labor and masonry work by farmers, as envisaged in the PC-I. Although the PC-I clearly stipulates that the government would bear 100% material cost while farmers would contribute 100% labor and masonry costs, no evidence was produced to establish that farmers fulfilled their contractual obligations. Furthermore, no Final Completion Reports (FCRs), site verification records, or third-party validation reports were available to substantiate the actual physical execution of works. | 0 |
| 2 | 09 | An expenditure of Rs 579.103 million was incurred under various watercourse-related schemes; however, compliance with the approved procedures could not be established due to serious documentation and process gaps. Applications from Watercourse Associations and corresponding case folios were not available. Issuance of Financial Sanction after Technical Sanction was not documented. There was no evidence that field staff approached Watercourse Associations after sanction to initiate earthwork. Mandatory records such as Earthwork Certificates, 50% completion certifications, site visit reports, survey reports, design plans, cost estimates, demand notes, supply orders, and Final Completion Reports were either missing or unverifiable. | 579.103 |
| 3 | 02 | An expenditure of Rs 436.381 million was incurred under the ADP scheme "Additional Lining of Watercourses in Sindh" for execution of 237 watercourses. As per PC-III, the department reported completion of all 237 watercourses during the year. However, progress report dated. 30.06.2025 revealed that only 107 watercourses were completed, while 130 remained under progress. This discrepancy raises serious concerns regarding the authenticity and reliability of the reported achievements. | 436.381 |
| 4 | 08 | An amount of Rs 13.000 million was paid to M/s Management & Development Center under the scheme "Additional Lining of Watercourses in Sindh" for third-party services. However, no documentary evidence was produced to establish that the consultant actually performed the assigned functions of supervision, inspection, validation, or certification of works. Audit further noted that no supervision or inspection | 13.000 |

(Rs. In Million)

| Sr. # | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | reports, quality or quantity certifications, completion certificates, or periodic progress reports were available on record. Moreover, there was no evidence of any data management support or coordination with OFWM offices. | |
| 5 | 07 | An expenditure of Rs 707.179 million was incurred on the lining of watercourses under various schemes, including Additional Lining of Watercourses in Sindh (Rs 436.381 million), Lining of Watercourses in Non-Command Areas for Lift Pumps/Tubewells (Rs 55.672 million), Improvement of New/Fresh Watercourses (Rs 39.997 million), and Lining of Watercourses and Construction of Water Storage Tanks in District Tando Allahyar (Rs 175.129 million). However, essential project records required under the approved PC-I were neither prepared nor produced for audit scrutiny. Audit noted that no survey reports of watercourses were conducted by field staff, approved designs and cost estimates were not documented, and evidence regarding the mandatory formation of watercourse associations was not available. Furthermore, case folios and bill certifications by supervisory staff were not maintained, while progress reports, monitoring records, and achievement documentation were entirely absent. | 707.179 |
| 6 | 05 | An expenditure of Rs 468.077 million was incurred under various development schemes. However, the Results-Based Management (RBM) indicators prescribed in the PC-I were not supported by verifiable evidence, which casts serious doubt on the credibility of the reported achievements. The total project cost of the schemes was Rs 5,124.944 million, including a farmer share of Rs 784.892 million, covering activities such as improvement of watercourses, establishment of high tunnels, and installation of solar systems. Audit noted that no baseline surveys, soil maps, or scientific studies were conducted to validate targets relating to reclamation of waterlogged land or reduction in salinity. Claims of water savings were not supported by flow measurements, irrigation efficiency tests, or technical modelling. Similarly, assertions regarding increases in crop yield, employment generation, and farmer income were unsupported by field data, household surveys, income assessments, or market price analysis. No technical or performance reports were available to substantiate energy savings from solar or HEIS systems. Furthermore, no third-party monitoring reports, field-level impact evaluations, or independent technical verifications were produced. Audit also observed that annexures to the financial analysis reflected a very low Net Present Value (NPV) of benefits, indicating a significant mismatch between the projected socio-economic impacts and the actual financial viability of the schemes. | 468.077 |
| **Total** | | | **2,203.740** |

**Annex-2**

## 2.5.20 Irregular expenditure by avoiding open tenders – Rs 57.048 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Additional Director, Agriculture Engineering Workshop, Tando jam | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 2 | Procurement of lubricants by way of splitting up | 18.851 |
| 2 | Director, Agriculture Engineering Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 16 | Split up to avoid open tender | 10.427 |
| 3 | Directorate of Agriculture Rice Research Station, Dokri | 2023-24 | 7 | Procurement of various items by splitting supply orders | 6.220 |
| | | | 11 | Procurement of plant & machine | 0.630 |
| 4 | Secretary Agriculture Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 21 | Expenditure on Machinery & Equipment, Printing/ publications and Transport | 5.527 |
| | | | 16 | Expenditure on printing and publication | 3.392 |
| 5 | Director General, Agriculture Extension, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 6 | Purchase of different Chemicals | 3.810 |
| 6 | Director On Farm Water Management, Hyderabad | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 13 | Expenditure by split up | 3.556 |
| 7 | Director On Farm Water Management Hussainabad, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 03 | Purchase of furniture and other miscellaneous items | 2.921 |
| 8 | Sindh Water & Agriculture Transformation Project, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 02 | Purchase of stationery articles | 1.714 |
| **Total** | | | | | **57.048** |

**Annex-3**

### 2.5.43 Ineffective planning, delays and weak monitoring in installation of solarized fruits & vegetable pulp processing units and Cool Chain scheme in Sindh

 Dawn (June 2025) reports that Pakistan loses approximately 30–45% of its perishable fruits and vegetables post-harvest. Sindh alone is within this same high-loss range. This leads to an estimated annual economic loss of Rs 400–500 billion nationwide ResearchGate+8Dawn+8The Borgen Project+8.

 Pakistan Export Strategy (Government) highlights that the country one of the top global producers of mangoes, dates, onions, and kinnow suffers from a lack of proper cold storage facilities, which significantly hampers export potential Commerce.

 A Dawn feature (September 2024) emphasized that in Khairpur (a major dates-producing area of Sindh), 20–30% of dates are lost at different stages due to poor storage, handling, and logistics, severely impacting farmer income Asian Development Bank+9Dawn+9INP+9.

 The Agrieconomist (March 2025) notes that around 10–15% of harvested bananas in Sindh are lost before reaching markets because cold chain systems and proper storage are lacking The Agricultural Economist

## Chapter-3 Auqaf, Religious Affairs, Zakat & Ushr Department

**Annex-1**

### 3.5.2 Suspected misappropriation of funds due to unrealistic work execution timelines – Rs 54.095 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Name of work | Date of Work order | SO / Date | Contract price | Amount Claimed | Work Done |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ADP#85, Rehabilitation / Improvement of Dargah Hazrart Abdul Qadir Shah Jilani, near Taluka Tando Masti District Khairpur, M/s. Ali Hassan Junejo | 29.05.2025 | 515 / 29.05.2025 | 8,833,939 | 8,167,212 | 92.45% |
| 2 | ADP#83, Construction of Langar Khana at Imam Bargah Pir Muhammad Shah near Allah Wala Chowk Umerkot, M/s. Zahid Hussain Shaikh | 29.05.2025 | 580 / 2.6.2025 | 18,924,714 | 15,431,546 | 81.54% |
| 3 | ADP#79, Construction of Eid Gah Memon Muhalla, Taluka Gambat, District Khairpur, M/s. Shoaib Ahmed Mallah | 29.05.2025 | 535 / 29.05.2025 | 20,521,856 | 17,256,211 | 84.09% |
| 4 | ADP#76, Construction of Building for Langer Khana at Dargah Razi Shah Taluka Chhachhro, M/s Muhammad Ayub Rajpoot | 29.05.2025 | 563 / 2.6.20235 | 15,945,192 | 13,240,742 | 83.04% |
| **Total** | | | | **64,225,701** | **54,095,711** | |

**Annex-2**

### 3.5.4 Non-Transparent Award of Repair and Maintenance Works – Rs 33.928 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr # | NIT | Adv | Particulars | Participation | Work Award |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | NO.AUQ(CAA) TENDER/2025/94 | 28.1.25 | M&R Renovation of Musafirkhana, Lavatory Block and Supply Line at Abdullah Shah Ashabi, M/S. Aaira Construction Company | Single Bidder | 17,999,073 |
| 2 | NO.AUQ(CAA) TENDER/2025/92 | 28.1.25 | Renovation of Masjid Khizar at Thatta, M/S. Aaira Construction Company | Two Bidder | 4,990,721 |
| 3 | NO.AUQ(CAA) TENDER/2025/94 | 28.1.25 | Repair of Lavatory Blocks and allied facilites at Bhitshah, M/S. M/S Ali Hassan Junejo | Single Bidder | 5,976,211 |
| 4 | NO.AUQ(CAA) TENDER/2025/94 | 28.1.25 | Construction of Washroom at Saman Sarkar, M/S. M/S Shoaib Mallah & Brothers | Single Bidder | 4,962,812 |
| | **Total** | | | | **33,928,817** |

**Annex-3**

### 3.5.5 Non-Obtaining of Mandatory Performance Security from Contractors – Rs 30.906 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Name of work | Date of Work order | Contract price | Performance Security |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction of Boundary Wall alongwith Gates at Graveyard of village Qazi Noor Muhammad laghari and Mission Wadi, Taluka, Jhando Mari District Tando Allahyar, M/s. M.B Royal Enterprises | 24.04.2025 | 92,686,126 | 9,268,613 |
| Renovation/ Rehabilitation of old Rest Hiuse, Zaireen Shades and Lavatory Blocks at Dargah Hazrat Lall Shahbaz Qalandar Sehwan Sharif, M/s. Aira Construction Co. | 24.05.2025 | 72,574,762 | 7,257,476 |
| Construction work at Dargah Drib Pir Mehar Shah Taluka Kingri District Khairpur, M/s. Ghulam Mustafa Enterprise | 25.04.2025 | 25,182,218 | 2,518,222 |
| Construction of Masoom Ali Asghar Imam Bargah Korangi Karachi, M/s. Aira Construction Co. | 24.04.2025 | 25,023,078 | 2,502,308 |
| Reconstruction of Shah Waliullah Academay at jamia Masjid Saddar Hyderabad, M/s. Azadar Construction Co. | 24.04.2025 | 24,769,347 | 2,476,935 |
| Construction of Langar Khana at Imam Bargah Pir Muhammad Shah near Allah Wala Chowk Umerkot, M/s. Zahid Hussain Shaikh | 29.05.2025 | 18,924,714 | 1,892,471 |
| Construction of Dargah Mast Allahyar Shah Goth village Butt, UC Butt Serai Taluka Mehar, M/s. Abdul Ghaffar Khan | 28.24.2025 | 13,229,553 | 1,322,955 |
| Renovation/ Rehabilitation of Dargah Shoaibuddin Shah Bukhari Taluka Talti Sehwan Sharif, M/s. Majid Hassan Construction Co. | 25.04.205 | 11,682,411 | 1,168,241 |
| Rehabilitation / Improvement of Dargah Hazrart Abdul Qadir Shah Jilani, near Taluka Tando Masti District Khairpur, M/s. Ali Hassan Junejo | 24.04.2025 | 8,833,939 | 883,394 |
| Construction of Dargah Pardesi Peer near main road village UC Butt Serai Taluka Mehar, M/s. Abdul Ghaffar Khan | 28.24.2025 | 6,228,718 | 622,872 |
| Extension of Masjid and Construction of Compound Wall at Dargah Gosia Ranipur Washroom, Dargah Saman Sarkar Badin, M/s. Ranipur Gilani & Co. | 24.04.2025 | 4,962,812 | 496,281 |
| Construction Washroom, Dargah Saman Sarkar Badin, M/s. Shoaib Ahmed Mallah | 24.04.2025 | 4,962,812 | 496,281 |
| **Total** | | **309,060,490** | **30,906,049** |

**Annex-4**

## 3.5.10 Non-auction of 5,378.67 acres of vacant land in violation of the Court orders

| Name of Lessee | Deh | District | Area in Acres | Name of Waqf |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vacant | Mojan | Umerkot | 180-39 | Dargah Luari Sharif |
| Vacant | Serki | Umerkot | 39-19 | Dargah Luari Sharif |
| Vacant | 350 | Mirpurkhas | 390-04 | Dargah Luari Sharif |
| Vacant | 352 | Mirpurkhas | 168-18 | Dargah Luari Sharif |
| Vacant | 311 | Mirpurkhas | 268-00 | Dargah Luari Sharif |
| Vacant | Manjhakar | Umerkot | 247-12 | Dargah Luari Sharif |
| Vacant | 221 | Mirpurkhas | 370-12 | Bhurgari Chartable Degan |
| Vacant | 257 | Mirpurkhas | 07-00 | Muqam Mehmood Shah |
| Vacant | 87 | Mirpurkhas | 171-06 | Waqf Haji Ali Hassan Mari |
| Vacant | 92 | Mirpurkhas | 128-31 | Waqf Haji Ali Hassan Mari |
| Vacant | Laghano | T.Allahyar | 249-27 | Tando Allah Yar |
| Vacant | -do- | -do- | 245-19 | -do- |
| Vacant | -do- | -do- | 236-26 | -do- |
| Vacant | -do- | -do- | 235-36 | -do- |
| Vacant | Khai Usto Abdul Haq Taluka Lakhi | Shikarpur | 23-17 | Umaid Ali Shah |
| Vacant | Deh Khudi | Dadu | 03-20 | Jamia Masjid Eidgah Mehar |
| Vacant | Dandhano Taluka Bakrani | Larkana | 02-03 | Dandhano Jamia Mashid Lohar |
| Vacant | Gul Bahar Block-2 | Thatta | 163-10 | -do- |
| Vacant | Gul Bahar Block-3 | Thatta | 219-06 | -do- |
| Vacant | Gul Bahar B-5 Sub-Block-3 | Thatta | 219-02 | -do- |
| Vacant | Abadrio | Thatta | 125-07 | Waqf Rahmi-4 Sujawal |
| Vacant | Samani | Thatta | 96-28 | -do- |
| Vacant | Dando | Thatta | 113-14 | waqf Rahmaia Sujawal |
| Vacant | Sujawal | Thatta | 16-29 | Waqf Jamia Masjid Sujawal |
| Vacant | Ali Bahar | Thatta | 201-12 | -do- |
| Vacant | Kandrah | Thatta | 161-34 | WAQF RAHIMI NO:2 SUJAWAL |
| Vacant | Wangaro | Thatta | 17-07 | -do- |
| Vacant | Mirzo Laghari | Thatta | 124-1 | -do- |
| Vacant | Mirzo Laghari (B) | Thatta | 97-15 | -do- |
| Vacant | Jholket | Thatta | 34-38 | -do- |
| Vacant | Bhutti | Thatta | 9-12 | -do- |
| Vacant | Keenjhar | Thatta | 54-37 | -do- |

| Name of Lessee | Deh | District | Area in Acres | Name of Waqf |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vacant | Bambto | Thatta | 14-25 | -do- |
| Vacant | Sujawal Garden | Thatta | 5-21 | -do- |
| Vacant | Mor | Thatta | 279-18 | -do- |
| Vacant | Jar | Thatta | 58-16 | -do- |
| Vacant | Udejan | Thatta | 130-23 | -do- |
| Vacant | Ghotaro | Thatta | 238-23 | -do- |
| Vacant | Abad | Thatta | 25-04 | -do- |
| Vacant | Deh Thatta | Thatta | 03-36 | Dargah Baboo Shah Thatta |

## Chapter-4 Board of Revenue

**Annex-1**

### 4.5.1 Non-production of auditable record – Rs 15.363 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Assistant Commissioners, District Kashmore @ Kandhkot | 2023-24 | 17 | Revenue Receipts, Taxes and Fees | 15.363 |
| 2 | Assistant Commissioners, Moro and Naushero Feroze, District Naushahro Feroze | 2023-24 | 20 | Bank statement | - |
| 3 | Assistant Commissioners, Mirpurkhas and Hussain Bux Mari, Mukhtiarkar Office Jhudo, District Mirpurkhas | 2023-24 | 36 | Correspondence File, Personal Files and Service Books, Day Book, Field Book, Details of Demarking of Land, Daily Collection Register and Original Challans of each account | - |
| 4 | Assistant Commissioners, Hyderabad, Hyderabad City, Qasimabad and Latifabad, District Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 52 | Revenue Receipts, Sanctioned and Working Strength, List of Vehicles and Bank Statements | - |
| 5 | Assistant Commissioners, SITE, Maripur, Harbor and Baldia District Kemari | 2023-24 | 01 | Fines and penalties imposed to various hawkers/ retailers under Price control policy and taxes and Abiana | - |
| 6 | Assistant Commissioners, District South Karachi | 2023-24 | 25 | Year-wise data of uploading and disposal of complaints, details of complaints resolution, number and reasons of complaints dropped | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **15.363** |

**Annex-2**

## 4.5.2 Unauthorized payment of inadmissible allowances and payment of arrears – Rs 81.938 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Senior Member Board of Revenue, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 14 | Secretariat and Utility Allowance | 65.127 |
| | | 2024-25 | 12 | Various Allowances | 0.444 |
| | | 2024-25 | 13 | Special Allowance | 0.075 |
| 2 | Assistant Commissioners, Orangi, Maghopir & Mominabadb, District West, Karachi | 2024-25 | 21 | Superior Executive Allowance without entitlement | 2.570 |
| 3 | Assistant Commissioners, Mominabad, District West, Karachi | 2024-25 | 31 | Conveyance Allowance despite of Govt. vehicle entitlement | 0.060 |
| 4 | Assistant Commissioners, District East, Karachi | 2024-25 | 08 | Superior Executive Allowance | 0.502 |
| 5 | Assistant Commissioners, District Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 19 | Conveyance Allowance, Secretariat Allowance, Utility Allowance and Additional Charge Allowance | 0.439 |
| 6 | Assistant Commissioner, Khanpur District Shikarpur | 2024-25 | 14 | Utility allowance, Mobile and Secretariat Allowances | 0.437 |
| 7 | Assistant Commissioners, Civil lines, Garden, Saddar, Aram Bag Sub divisions, District South Karachi | 2024-25 | 29 | Conveyance allowance & House rent allowance | 0.418 |
| 8 | Assistant Commissioner, subdivision Harbour, District Keamari, | 2024-25 | 42 | Secretariat Allowance and Utility Allowance | 0.309 |
| 9 | Assistant Commissioners Mauripur, Harbour, | 2024-25 | 44 | Conveyance Allowance despite of Govt. vehicle entitlement | 0.075 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Site, and Baldia subdivision, District Keamari, | | | | |
| 10 | Assistant Commissioners, District Mirpurkhas, | 2024-25 | 35 | House Rent Allowance | 0.217 |
| | | 2024-25 | 34 | Conveyance allowance | 0.208 |
| 11 | Assistant Commissioners, District Khairpur Mir's | 2024-25 | 37 | Conveyance allowance | 0.180 |
| 12 | Deputy Chief Inspector Stamps, Karachi | 2024-25 | 02 | Payment of special pay | 0.028 |
| 13 | Assistant Commissioners, Orangi, Mominabad and Mangho pir District West, Karachi | 2024-25 | 30 | Arrears of pay and allowances / adjustment of pay, without having prior approval from the Finance Department. Furthermore, supporting documents i.e., manual bills, notification of transfer posting, up-gradation, promotion, LPC, personal file, and service books, were not provided to the audit. | 9.809 |
| 14 | Assistant Commissioners, Taluka Qazi Ahmed and Daur, Dsitrict Saheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 04 | Arrears of pay and allowances / adjustment of pay, without having prior approval from the Finance Department. Furthermore, supporting documents i.e., manual bills, notification of transfer posting, up-gradation, promotion, LPC, personal file, and service books, were not provided to the audit. | 1.040 |
| **Total** | | | | | **81.938** |

**Annex-3**

## 4.5.5 Irregular procurement through collusive practices – Rs 63.326 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Land Administration and Revenue Management Information System (LARMIS), Board of Revenue Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 19 | Procurement was made without competitive process and all three quotations exhibited the same pattern, formatting style, and identical typographical errors. Further, two participating vendors were registered under the same ownership, effectively eliminating genuine competition. | 54.920 |
| 2 | Assistant Commissioners, SITE, Maripur, Harbor and Baldia, District Kemari | 2023-24 | 02 | Quotations and invoices were computer generated exhibited same pattern of uniformity and NTN and STRN/SRB numbers were not mentioned on the invoices. | 6.335 |
| 3 | Assistant Commissioners, Kashmore, Kandhkot and Tangwani, District Kashmore @ Kandhkot | | 19 | Quotations of various suppliers always shown quoted higher rates and M/s Kiran General Order Supplier and M/s Mehran Traders quoted less rates to obtain the supply orders and NTN and STRN/SRB numbers were not mentioned on the invoices. | 2.071 |
| **Total** | | | | | **63.326** |

**Annex-4**

## 4.5.6 Non-invitation of open tenders – Rs 81.246 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Assistant Commissioners, District Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 43 | Furniture & Fixture, Plant & Machinery and Hardware | 15.192 |
| 2 | Assistant Commissioners, Distrcit Keamari | 2024-25 | 26 | Furniture & Fixture, Plant & Machinery and Hardware | 8.688 |
| 3 | Assistant Commissioners, District Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 21 | Hardware and Furniture and fixtures | 6.949 |
| 4 | Assistant Commissioners, Tehsil Dadu, Johi and Mehar, Dsitrict Dadu | 2024-25 | 36 | Hardware and Furniture and fixtures | 6.515 |
| 5 | Assistant Commissioners, District Central, Karachi | 2024-25 | 27 | Furniture and Fixtures | 5.000 |
| 6 | Assistant Commissioners, Tehsil Shikarpur, Lakhi, Khanpur, Ghari Yaseen, District Shikarpur | 2024-25 | 15 | Furniture & Fixture, Plant & Machinery and Hardware | 2.172 |
| 7 | Land Administration and Revenue Management Information System (LARMIS), Karachi | 2024-25 | 13 | Various heads | 23.293 |
| 8 | Assistant Commissioners, District East, Karachi | 2024-25 | 09 | Various heads | 8.687 |
| 9 | Assistant Commissioners, Korangi, Shah Faisal, Model Colony and Landhi | 2024-25 | 14 | Furniture & fixture | 3.750 |
| 10 | Assistant Commissioner, Orangi, District West, Karachi | 2024-25 | 23 | Furniture & fixture | 1.000 |
| **Total** | | | | | **81.246** |

**Annex-5**

## 4.5.11 Unauthorized withdrawal of funds from DDO accounts – Rs 52.804 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Assistant Commissioners, Bhirya and Kandiaro, District Naushehro Feroz | 2023-24 | 34 | Cash withdrawal from DDO Account | 20.767 |
| 2 | Assistant Commissioners, Taluka Jacobabad, District, Jacobabad, | | 26 | -do- | 8.584 |
| 3 | Assistant Commissioner, Harbour, SITE and Baldia, District Kemari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 27 | -do- | 1.175 |
| | | | | -do | 0.375 |
| | | | | -do- | 0.684 |
| **Total** | | | | | **31.585** |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Office | Bank Name | Bank account Number | DDO withdrawal | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Assistant Commissioner, Sindhri | National Bank of Pakistan | 4051971470 | 3,308,630 | 122,191 |
| 2 | Assistant Commissioner, Digri | | PK07SNDO0042 85709131000 | 2,719,273 | 70,044 |
| 3 | Assistant Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | | 4051921336 | 3,933,926 | 160,443 |
| 4 | Assistant Commissioner, Shujaabad | | 4052024018 | 2,100,280 | 1,458 |
| 5 | Assistant Commissioner, Hussain Bux Mari | | 4051971434 | 2,099,000 | 110 |
| 6 | Assistant Commissioner, Kot Ghulam Muhammad | | 42104828886 | 3,874,150 | 25,404 |
| 7 | Assistant Commissioner, Jhudo | | 1112104308 | 3,184,252 | 83,425 |
| | | | **Total** | **21,219,511** | **463,076** |

**Annex-6**

## 4.5.15 Irregular expenditure under various heads of accounts – Rs 66.839 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Head of account | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Senior Member Board of Revenue, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 24 | Printing & Publication | The original requisitions for the printing and publication work were not found, raising concerns about the authorization and necessity of the expenditure. | 8.415 |
| | | | | | The vouchers supporting the payments were without dates, which compromises the audit trail and makes it difficult to verify the timing of the transactions. | |
| | | | | | Work done certificates and/or delivery challans, were not attached, which is a major lapse in verifying the completion and delivery of the goods and services. | |
| | | | | | The articles purchased were not accounted for in the relevant stock registers, which indicates a failure to maintain proper inventory records and control over assets. | |
| | | | | Others | The requisitions were not found, raising concerns about the authorization and necessity of the expenditure. | 1.776 |
| | | | | | The vouchers supporting the payments were without dates, which compromises the audit trail and makes it difficult to verify the timing of the transactions. | |
| | | | | | The bills did not specify the details of the items that were purchased or repaired. | |
| | | | | | The quantity of items was not mentioned in the vouchers, | |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Head of account | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | making it impossible to verify if the payment corresponds to the work done. | |
| | | | | Hardware | The requisitions were not found, raising concerns about the authorization and necessity of the expenditure. | 0.663 |
| | | | | | The bills did not mention the specific details of the items that were purchased or repaired | |
| | | | | | The vouchers supporting the payments were without dates, which compromises the audit trail and makes it difficult to verify the timing of the transactions. | |
| | | | | | The quantity of items was not mentioned in the vouchers, making it impossible to verify if the payment corresponds to the work done. | |
| | | | | | Work done certificates and/or delivery challans, were not attached, which is a major lapse in verifying the completion and delivery of the goods and services. | |
| | | | | Repair & Machinery & Equipment | Agreement was not executed with the vendors. | 0.264 |
| | | | | | The details of personnel/officials for whom the food items purchased were not available on the record. | |
| | | | | | Number of personnel who were fed was not mentioned. | |
| | | | | | Menu of items listed for meals was not attached with the bills. | |
| | | | 20 | Purchase of Plant and Machinery | Requisitions authorizing the purchases were not available, payment vouchers were | 1.088 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Head of account | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | found without dates, delivery challans were not attached with the vouchers, representing a major lapse in confirming receipt and completion of goods and services and purchased articles were not recorded in the relevant stock registers. | |
| | | | 21 | purchase of Stationery | Requisitions were not available, payment vouchers were found without dates, delivery challans were not attached with the vouchers, representing a major lapse in confirming receipt and completion of goods and services and purchased articles were not recorded in the relevant stock registers. | 2.236 |
| 2 | Assistant Commissioners, Kotri and Sehwan Talukas, District Jamshoro | 2024-25 | 23 | Furniture & Fixture | Purchase was made with calling of quotations. Delivery challans and acknowledgement receipts of payee's were not attached with the bills. | 2.255 |
| 3 | Assistant Commissioner, Korangi, Shah Faisal, Model Colony and Landhi, District, Korangi | 2024-25 | 18 | Other Miscellaneous | Detail of persons whom food was served. Menu of items and delivery challans were not attached and policy/criteria for serving feeding items was not produced. | 1.368 |
| 4 | Assistant Commissioners, District Tharparkar @ Mithi | 2024-25 | 31 | Purchase of Hardware | Indents or requisitions from the concerned sections. Distribution details showing issuance of procured hardware items to various sections/branches were not provided. The procurement was made from an irrelevant supplier who deals in general | 5.179 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Head of account | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | order supplies rather than a specialized hardware dealer, which raises doubts about the appropriateness of the purchase source. Quotations were not invited to ensure transparency and achievement of competitive rates. | |
| 5 | Assistant Commissioner, District South Karachi | 2024-25 | 42 | Furniture & Fixture | The expenditure was split up to avoid competitive process. Requisition from concerned sectional incharges requiring Furniture items were not obtained. Inspections of items were not made to authenticate the delivery of items delivered as quality, quantity as mentioned in work order or otherwise. Satisfactory delivery certificate was also not issued by AC office. | 4.853 |
| | | | 40 | Hardware | Quotation of M/S Laal Enterprises seems doubtful as no proper address of office having shop number, flat number, street number, building number was mentioned, only "Federal-B-Area near Karimabad" was mentioned on quotation. No Inspection was conducted and Satisfactory delivery certificate was also not obtained | 3.584 |
| 6 | Assistant Commissioner, Saddar sub division, District South Karachi | 2024-25 | 35 | Plant & Machinery items | Details specification of photocopier machine and water dispenser were not available on record. Invoices were without number; Inspection of items was also not made and satisfactory delivery certificate was also not obtained from AC office. | 2.081 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Head of account | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Assistant Commissioner, Taluka Saleh Pat, District Sukkur | 2024-25 | 22 | Furniture & Fixture and Hardware | The firm's M/s Shahmeer Enterprises and M/s Shahzain were found to be interlinked, as both reflected the same mailing/home/office address. The quotations submitted by both firms carried identical format, font, and layout, clearly showing they were prepared from a single source. The deliberate submission of such collusive and fabricated quotations is a blatant violation of the (SPPRA) Rules, and raises grave concerns about the transparency, competitiveness, and legitimacy of the procurement process. | 2.042 |
| 8 | Assistant Commissioner, Taluka Sukkur city, District Sukkur | | 16 | Furniture & Fixture | The quotations produced were not specific to this office and, in fact, were related to the office of the Regional Director Colleges, Sukkur, thereby rendering the procurement process invalid and non-transparent | 0.940 |
| 9 | Assistant Commissioners, District South Karachi | 2024-25 | 36 | Feeding and Diet Charges | Office order/schedule of occasions/meetings where the lunch boxes served. Details of distribution of 150 lunch boxes were not recorded. The invitation cards / letters were not provided. | 1.388 |
| 10 | Assistant Commissioner, Orangi, Mominabad and Mangho pir Sub divisions District West, Karachi | 2024-25 | 26 | Feeding and Diet Charges | Detail of events, persons participated and pictorial evidences not available. | 1.088 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Head of account | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Assistant Commissioners, Orangi, Mominabad and Mangho pir District West, Karachi | 2024-25 | 27 | Purchase of Hardware | Procurement was made from General Order Supplier instead of authorized dealer, No specification of computers, monitors & printers shown on the bills of the suppliers, No inspection, procurement committees and procurement plan was constituted. | 1.609 |
| 12 | Assistant Commissioners, District, Thatta | 2024-25 | 22 | Furniture & Fixture | Without obtaining quotations to obtained competitive rates, delivery challan was not available on record. And the procurement was not recorded in stock register. | 1.306 |
| 13 | Assistant Commissioner, Mangho pir District West, Karachi | 2024-25 | 28 | Plant & Machinery | No specification of Photocopier machine was mentioned in the bills and Delivery challans, no inspection, was conducted and delivery challans were without date & specification of items procurement committee and plan was constituted. | 0.400 |
| 14 | Assistant Commissioners, Talukas Mauri Pur, Harbour, SITE and Baldia, District Keamari, Karachi, | 2024-25 | 28 | Various Head | Cash Books, Payment Vouchers, Invoices, and Acknowledgment Receipts of disbursed amount through DDO accounts | 22.053 |
| 15 | Assistant Commissioner Sakrand, District Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 14 | Hardware and Plant & Machinery | Supporting documents, including vouchers/bills, invoices, and sanction orders were not presented for audit scrutiny | 1.172 |
| 16 | Assistant Commissioner, Taluka Saleh | 2024-25 | 25 | Purchase of Hardware and POL | Supporting documents, including vouchers/bills, invoices, and sanction orders | 0.562 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Head of account | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pat, District Sukkur | | | | were not presented for audit scrutiny | |
| 17 | Assistant Commissioner, Aram Bag Sub-Division Karachi | 2024-25 | 28 | Medical reimbursement and TA / DA | Supporting documents, including vouchers/bills, invoices, and sanction orders were not presented for audit scrutiny | 0.517 |
| | | | | | **Total** | **66.839** |

## Chapter-6 College Education Department

**Annex-1**

### 6.5.1 Non-production of auditable record - Rs 2,046.413 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | APWA Government College for Women Karimabad, Karachi | 1 | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | Required record for the period was not produced | 654.488 |
| 2 | Principal Government National College No.01 Karachi | 1 | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | Required record for the period was not produced | 643.901 |
| 3 | Principal Jinnah Government College Nazimabad | 1 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Required record for the period was not produced | 543.812 |
| 4 | Regional Director Colleges Mirpurkhas | 1 | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | Required record for the period was not produced | 107.959 |
| 5 | Principal/CEO, Cadet College Sanghar | 1 | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | Procurement related record i.e., eligibility record of rejected candidates in tender, procurement plan, complaint redressal committee, and integrity pact signed in tender document were not produced. | 49.75 |
| 6 | Government Islamia Arts and Commerce College No.1 Karachi | 10 | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | Required record for the period was not produced | 18.37 |
| 7 | BAMM PECHS Government College for Women Karachi | 1 | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | Required record for the period was not produced | 9.531 |
| 8 | Dr Nasreen Maqbool Memon Government Degree College Muhammad Saddique Memon Tando Allahyar | 1 | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | 1.staff availing conveyance facility in hired buses. 2. supplementary grants/donation. 3.Detail of ADP schemes. And 4. list of students, officers, officials with accommodation and other #29 items in list annexed. | 5.075 |
| 9 | Government Islamia Arts and Commerce College No.1 Karachi | 13 | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | Record related to payment against medical charges were not produced | 4.894 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Principal Government Degree Boys & Girls College of Science & Arts 7 Commerce Murad Memon Malir Karachi | 8 | 2018-19 to 2022-23 | Expenditure Rs2.368 million was incurred on account of establishment of model digital library without producing supporting record and tax exemptions. | 2.368 |
| 11 | Regional Director College, Karachi region | 14 | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | Expenditure Rs2.249 million was incurred from the other miscellaneous head of account. However, supporting record i.e., vouchers, were not produced | 2.249 |
| 12 | Principal Abdullah Government College for Women North Naziabad Karachi | 4 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Expenditure of Rs 1.191 million was incurred from non-government funds account without producing details, vouchers/bills. | 1.191 |
| 13 | Principal Government Superior Science College Karachi | 1 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Contingent Bills vouchers of different heads of account were not provided. | 0.692 |
| 14 | Principal Government Degree Boys & Girls College of Science & Arts 7 Commerce Murad Memon Malir Karachi | 8 | 2018-19 to 2022-23 | Auditable record pertaining to the DDO Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Abbassi was not produced for audit & scrutiny | 0.660 |
| 15 | Principal Government Superior Science College Karachi | 18 | 2018-19 to 2022-23 | Payment of Utility charges were made without producing supporting record for justification of the payments | 0.356 |
| 16 | Principal S.M Government Arts & Commerce College. Karachi | 6 | 2018-19 to 2022-23 | Payments of Rs 0.345 million were made without producing supporting vouchers and other record | 0.345 |
| 17 | Government Degree Science College Pano Aqil | 4 | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | Payment on account of TA DA was made without producing supporting record | 0.270 |
| 18 | Regional Director College, Karachi region | 10 | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | Expenditure Rs0.222 million was incurred from the POL account. However, supporting record i.e., | 0.222 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | vouchers, were not produced | |
| 19 | Government Agha Nizamuddin Girls Degree College Sukkur | 2 | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | Payment on account of TA DA was made without producing supporting record | 0.154 |
| 20 | Principal Government Superior Science College Karachi | 25 | 2018-19 to 2022-23 | Payment of on account of electronic communication were made without producing supporting record for justification of the payments | 0.126 |
| 21 | Principal Government College for Women, Korangi#06, Karachi | 1 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Required record for the period was not produced | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **2,046.413** |

**Annex-2**

## 6.5.4 Irregular procurement under various heads of accounts - Rs 165.468 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. #. | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Principal/CEO, Cadet College Sanghar | 3 | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | Technical evaluation for procurement of IT related equipment i.e, computers, machinery and furniture were carried without technical experts. | 49.750 |
| 2 | Principal Cadet College Khairpur | 5 | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | Single bid for tender of furniture and fixture was accepted without analysis of market rates. | 13.235 |
| 3 | Principal Dr. Nasreen Maqbool Memon Government Degree College, Muhammad Siddique Memon, Tando Allahyar | 7 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Procurement amounting to Rs 9.453 million was made through a single general order supplier instead of the designated agency. | 9.453 |
| 4 | Sindhi Adbi Board, Jamshoro | 1 | 2023-24 | Disbursement on Purchase of Paper and repair and maintenance of Building without tender | 8.900 |
| 5 | Sindhi Adbi Board, Jamshoro | 2 | 2023-24 | Disbursement on account of Others and maintenance of Building by way of split up | 6.878 |
| 6 | Principal SMC Government Science College, Karachi | 6 | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | Procurement of various items and services amounting to Rs 6.376 million was made through a single supplier without agreement | 6.3762 |
| 7 | Regional Director Colleges Karachi region | 4 | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | Procurement of various items and services amounting to Rs 6.293 million was made through a single supplier without procurement process | 6.293 |
| 8 | Principal Khursheed Govt. Girls Degree College Karachi | 8 | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | Quotations were not obtained or delivery and quotation not matching with reference. Comparative statement was not signed by the committee. | 6.077 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. #. | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Principal Government College for Women, Korangi#06, Karachi | 8 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Split of amount for various purchases from the head of accounts Others and Cost of Others Store without quotations. | 5.535 |
| 10 | Government Agha Nizamuddin Girls Degree College Sukkur | 6 | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | Quotations were obtained from same supplier | 5.200 |
| 11 | Principal Government Agha Nizamuddin Girls Degree College Sukkur | 5 | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | Quotations were obtained from same supplier with different business name and vendor numbers | 5.195 |
| 12 | Principal Dr. Nasreen Maqbool Memon Government Degree College, Muhammad Siddique Memon | 9 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Payment on account of various heads without obtaining three quotations, comparative statements, satisfactory work completion and consumption account | 4.525 |
| 13 | Director Colleges Hyderabad | 11 | 2022-23& 2023-24 | Various purchases were made from single supplier without comparative rates and market rate analysis against the quoted rate, | 4.461 |
| 14 | Government Islamia Arts and commerce College No.1 Karachi | 3 | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | Expenditure Rs 3.459 million was incurred under the head of account Cost of Others Store without quotations, comparative statement, supply order with referenced supplies. | 3.459 |
| 15 | Principal Abdullah Government College for women North Nazimabad Karachi | 5 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Procurement of other repair services after splitting of tender amount | 3.279 |
| 16 | Principal/CEO Cadet College Petaro | 15 | 2023-24 | An expenditure of Rs 18.017 million was incurred by procurement from the second lowest bidder instead of the lowest at Rs 14.654 million. This led to a financial loss of Rs 3.063 million due to higher costs. | 3.063 |
| 17 | Principal Dr. Nasreen Maqbool Memon | 9 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Payment on account of various heads without | 2.355 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. #. | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government Degree College, Muhammad Siddique Memon | | | obtaining three quotations, comparative statements, satisfactory work completion and consumption account | |
| 18 | Sindhi Adbi Board, Jamshoro | 4 | 2023-24 | Purchase of various items, without quotations and other supporting record. | 2.334 |
| 19 | Principal/CEO Cadet College Petaro | 15 | 2023-24 | An expenditure of Rs 7.029 million was incurred by procuring from the second lowest bidder instead of the 1st lowest bidder at Rs 4.955 million. This resulted in a financial loss of Rs 2.074 million to the college due to higher procurement rates | 2.074 |
| 20 | Government Agha Nizamuddin Girls Degree College Sukkur | 14 | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | Payment on account of various heads without obtaining three quotations, comparative statements, satisfactory work completion and consumption account | 1.717 |
| 21 | Government Islamia Arts and commerce College No.1 Karachi | 3 | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | Procurement of Plant machinery, Hardware and furniture fixture was carried without procurement plan | 1.636 |
| 22 | Principal Government Degree College Qasimabad Hyderabad | 16 | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 60% of total procurement budget for the FY 2023-24 were paid to Single vendor M/s NMS Enterprises without following procurement process. | 1.611 |
| 23 | Principal Government Superior Science college Karachi | 17 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Rs 1.525 million was disbursed after split of tender amount in violation of SPPRA rules. | 1.525 |
| 24 | Principal SM Government Arts & Commerce College, Karachi | 2 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Procurement without quotations and comparative statement. Invoices were issued to general order supplier and without delivery | 1.513 |
| 25 | Government Islamia Arts and commerce College No.1 Karachi | 3 | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | Expenditure Rs 1.437 million was incurred on account of plant machinery and | 1.437 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. #. | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Hardware without open tender | |
| 26 | Principal, Khatoon-e-Pakistan Government Degree College for Women, Karachi | 6 | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | Disbursement on account of purchase of Others after split up of tender amount and avoid invitation of quotations | 1.265 |
| 27 | Principal Abdullah Government College for Women, North Nazimabad, Karachi | 3 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Purchase of Laboratory equipment without adhering to necessary procedural requirements | 1.244 |
| 28 | Principal Cadet College, Khairpur | 1 | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | Direct contracting without justification and inspection/procurement committee. | 1.185 |
| 29 | Directorate of regional Colleges, Karachi | 6 | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | Split up expenditure on Account of repair of furniture and fixture | 0.905 |
| 30 | Regional Director Colleges Larkana Region | 5 | 2023-24 | Procurement of other miscellaneous items after splitting of tender amount | 0.85 |
| 31 | Principal Khursheed Govt. Girls Degree College Karachi | 5 | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | Quotations were not obtained or delivery and quotation not matching with reference. Comparative statement was not signed by the committee. | 0.754 |
| 32 | Principal DJ Sindh Government Science college Karachi | 8 | 2023-24 | Split up of expenditure on purchase of miscellaneous item | 0.749 |
| 33 | Principal Khursheed Government Girls College Karachi | 14 | 2018-19 to 2023-24 | Purchase of uniform and clothes without quotations, comparative statements. The suppler is not cloth merchant. the utilization report was also not made. | 0.333 |
| 34 | Principal Government Girls College, Kotri, Jamshoro | 7 | 2022-23& 2023-24 | Disbursement from college fund was made without following procurement rules and College SOPs. | 0.302 |
| 35 | Regional Director Colleges Karachi | 16 | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | Annual Procurement Plan was not prepared | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **165.468** |

**Annex-3**

## 6.5.10 Inefficient marketing and inventory practices causing Blockage of Board Funds – Rs 18.117 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. #. | Page No. | Book Name | Received | Issued | Balance | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4005 | Akhlaq Muhammadi | 525 | 240 | 285 | 180 | 51,300 |
| 2 | 4007 | Adhoori Tasver | 579 | 351 | 228 | 120 | 27,360 |
| 3 | 4009 | Insab ul Mashaik | 124 | 50 | 74 | 100 | 7,400 |
| 4 | 4010 | Agha Saleem Anthology | 549 | 157 | 392 | 1000 | 392,000 |
| 5 | 4012 | Ahwal Farsi | 510 | 150 | 360 | 750 | 270,000 |
| 6 | 4013 | Akhriyoun Neel Kanwal | 424 | 160 | 264 | 235 | 62,040 |
| 7 | 4014 | Ubhar Chandpas | 331 | 150 | 181 | 270 | 48,870 |
| 8 | 4015 | Al mufeed fil ul hudad | 400 | 160 | 240 | 185 | 44,400 |
| 9 | 4017 | Ajeeb Ghaliyoun | 468 | 20 | 448 | 160 | 71,680 |
| 10 | 4018 | Asan jo Qalam | 525 | 152 | 373 | 600 | 223,800 |
| 11 | 4020 | Aa Kanga Kar Galh | 142 | 80 | 62 | 110 | 6,820 |
| 12 | 4022 | Anter wodection to Sindhi literature | 142 | 100 | 42 | 50 | 2,100 |
| 13 | 4023 | Ikhtasadi Taraqi Ja Rasta | 408 | 180 | 228 | 70 | 15,960 |
| 14 | 4024 | Asma ul husna | 111 | 30 | 81 | 125 | 10,125 |
| 15 | 4025 | Asma Muhammad saw | 393 | 150 | 243 | 135 | 32,805 |
| 16 | 4026 | Aah je iha hi zat | 167 | 101 | 66 | 600 | 39,600 |
| 17 | 4027 | Adventure Brown girl | 671 | 175 | 496 | 50 | 24,800 |
| 18 | 4028 | Aps nails of divine wisdom | 316 | 180 | 136 | 500 | 68,000 |
| 19 | 4029 | Antiquities cutch | 688 | 150 | 538 | 150 | 80,700 |
| 20 | 4030 | Islam ji tablegh | 38 | 2 | 36 | 200 | 7,200 |
| 21 | 4031 | Al maktob ul habib | 336 | 160 | 176 | 90 | 15,840 |
| 22 | 4032 | Almi Afsana | 107 | 20 | 87 | 250 | 21,750 |
| 23 | 4033 | Shaikh ko kaf | 364 | 172 | 192 | 400 | 76,800 |
| 24 | 4034 | Shaikh ja khat | 400 | 171 | 229 | 180 | 41,220 |
| 25 | 4035 | Ajeeb talasum | 1500 | 240 | 1260 | 65 | 81,900 |
| 26 | 4036 | Ahwal Ishq | 219 | 100 | 119 | 400 | 47,600 |
| 27 | 4037 | Burhan pur ke sindhi Oliya | 400 | 155 | 245 | 300 | 73,500 |
| 28 | 4038 | Bari jin bari | 125 | 65 | 60 | 80 | 4,800 |
| 29 | 4039 | Bhuri chokri haq ji gola mein | 403 | 200 | 203 | 180 | 36,540 |
| 30 | 4041 | Blu Khokhar | 92 | 10 | 82 | 75 | 6,150 |
| 31 | 4042 | Baten wari nani | 589 | 240 | 349 | 200 | 69,800 |
| 32 | 4044 | Bayan ul Arfen | 606 | 70 | 536 | 700 | 375,200 |
| 33 | 4046 | Ba Jara Bahir | 1315 | 290 | 1025 | 80 | 82,000 |
| 34 | 4048 | Chamcha chandoki ji malha | 247 | 153 | 94 | 500 | 47,000 |
| 35 | 4049 | Chach namo sindhi | 805 | 270 | 535 | 600 | 321,000 |
| 36 | 4051 | China jon mashahor | 237 | 0 | 237 | 140 | 33,180 |
| 37 | 4052 | Chapar mein churiyuon | 238 | 75 | 163 | 500 | 81,500 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. #. | Page No. | Book Name | Received | Issued | Balance | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 4053 | Cha Cha Paisa bha bha paiyoun | 777 | 402 | 375 | 140 | 52,500 |
| 39 | 4054 | Chalkiya naith katora | 296 | 160 | 136 | 95 | 12,920 |
| 40 | 4055 | Char Maqal | 927 | 140 | 787 | 100 | 78,700 |
| 41 | 4057 | Chand jo Kalayon | 691 | 150 | 541 | 100 | 54,100 |
| 42 | 4058 | Dewan Arif | 137 | 101 | 36 | 240 | 8,640 |
| 43 | 4059 | Dewan Mafton | 743 | 171 | 572 | 200 | 114,400 |
| 44 | 4060 | Dil waran ji duniya | 160 | 62 | 98 | 200 | 19,600 |
| 45 | 4061 | Dewan Mehmood | 150 | 101 | 49 | 400 | 19,600 |
| 46 | 4062 | Dewan sar shar | 54 | 40 | 14 | 100 | 1,400 |
| 47 | 4063 | Dahap Sari Deh ji | 145 | 60 | 85 | 500 | 42,500 |
| 48 | 4064 | Dhor | 139 | 20 | 119 | 275 | 32,725 |
| 49 | 4065 | Dodo Chanesar | 30 | 0 | 30 | 245 | 7,350 |
| 50 | 4066 | Dadu zilo Hik Abhyas | 320 | 20 | 300 | 750 | 225,000 |
| 51 | 4067 | Dewan Bedal Sindhi | 175 | 95 | 80 | 400 | 32,000 |
| 52 | 4069 | Dr zawago | 290 | 160 | 130 | 400 | 52,000 |
| 53 | 4070 | Dil andar darya | 207 | 130 | 77 | 700 | 53,900 |
| 54 | 4071 | Dakhando Dor Thai | 173 | 100 | 73 | 85 | 6,205 |
| 55 | 4072 | Duniya Dorangi | 307 | 150 | 157 | 30 | 4,710 |
| 56 | 4073 | Dewan bulbul | 272 | 170 | 102 | 750 | 76,500 |
| 57 | 4074 | Dewan Matam Urdu | 1105 | 160 | 945 | 50 | 47,250 |
| 58 | 4075 | Dewan qalech | 123 | 68 | 55 | 100 | 5,500 |
| 59 | 4076 | Dewan Sanat | 54 | 0 | 54 | 50 | 2,700 |
| 60 | 4077 | Fikar ji azadi | 230 | 70 | 160 | 500 | 80,000 |
| 61 | 4078 | Feroz dil afroz | 170 | 50 | 120 | 65 | 7,800 |
| 62 | 4079 | Gul Shukar | 1510 | 371 | 1139 | 200 | 227,800 |
| 63 | 4081 | Glimpses of sindh | 441 | 150 | 291 | 280 | 81,480 |
| 64 | 4082 | Galihyoun muhinji sindh jon | 518 | 171 | 347 | 600 | 208,200 |
| 65 | 4084 | Gujharaton | 335 | 70 | 265 | 450 | 119,250 |
| 66 | 4086 | Gulzar abrar | 154 | 20 | 134 | 580 | 77,720 |
| 67 | 4087 | Gulshan Raz | 257 | 151 | 106 | 400 | 42,400 |
| 68 | 4088 | Ghulam rabani | 149 | 61 | 88 | 500 | 44,000 |
| 69 | 4089 | Ghazi Salahuddin | 1150 | 150 | 1000 | 30 | 30,000 |
| 70 | 4091 | Garha Gohra | 342 | 160 | 182 | 80 | 14,560 |
| 71 | 4092 | Gul Phul | 896 | 160 | 736 | 80 | 58,880 |
| 72 | 4093 | Guldasto Qalech | 328 | 150 | 178 | 45 | 8,010 |
| 73 | 4094 | Halo Halo School | 1256 | 0 | 1256 | 200 | 251,200 |
| 74 | 4096 | History of tomb stone | 201 | 110 | 91 | 180 | 16,380 |
| 75 | 4097 | Hajj baitullah | 247 | 170 | 77 | 225 | 17,325 |
| 76 | 4098 | Heer Ranjho | 66 | 21 | 45 | 175 | 7,875 |
| 77 | 4099 | Hayatullah | 645 | 260 | 385 | 340 | 130,900 |
| 78 | 4101 | Hayat baba | 520 | 301 | 219 | 110 | 24,090 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. #. | Page No. | Book Name | Received | Issued | Balance | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 79 | 4102 | Hidayatulnisha | 240 | 180 | 60 | 150 | 9,000 |
| 80 | 4103 | Hik sao | 100 | 5 | 95 | 700 | 66,500 |
| 81 | 4104 | Jahan ara | 2595 | 500 | 2095 | 100 | 209,500 |
| 82 | 4105 | Janat ul khair | 405 | 95 | 310 | 400 | 124,000 |
| 83 | 4106 | Jamal habibullah | 695 | 70 | 625 | 400 | 250,000 |
| 84 | 4108 | Jado and science | 462 | 161 | 301 | 350 | 105,350 |
| 85 | 4110 | Jamia sindhi lugat | 300 | 20 | 280 | 350 | 98,000 |
| 86 | 4112 | Jamia sindhi lugat | 256 | 25 | 231 | 350 | 80,850 |
| 87 | 4114 | Jamia sindhi lugat | 445 | 25 | 420 | 350 | 147,000 |
| 88 | 4116 | Jamia sindhi lugat | 725 | 175 | 550 | 350 | 192,500 |
| 89 | 4118 | Jamia sindhi lugat | 526 | 175 | 351 | 600 | 210,600 |
| 90 | 4120 | Jamia ul inam | 124 | 50 | 74 | 160 | 11,840 |
| 91 | 4121 | Kaliyat Ameen | 638 | 200 | 438 | 100 | 43,800 |
| 92 | 4122 | Kakar manjh kapar | 294 | 151 | 143 | 45 | 6,435 |
| 93 | 4123 | Kalyat sahil | 165 | 100 | 65 | 220 | 14,300 |
| 94 | 4124 | Kimyai Sadat | 118 | 20 | 98 | 70 | 6,860 |
| 95 | 4125 | Kashaf ul muhjob | 357 | 55 | 302 | 270 | 81,540 |
| 96 | 4127 | Kalam kush khair Muhammad | 623 | 160 | 463 | 260 | 120,380 |
| 97 | 4128 | Kapahan ji kahani | 136 | 100 | 36 | 50 | 1,800 |
| 98 | 4129 | Kandri waran jo kalam | 605 | 40 | 565 | 220 | 124,300 |
| 99 | 4130 | Kalyat Hussain Derar | 984 | 160 | 824 | 60 | 49,440 |
| 100 | 4132 | Kalyat asad baig | 540 | 170 | 370 | 400 | 148,000 |
| 101 | 4134 | Kunwar jo aaeno | 540 | 150 | 390 | 100 | 39,000 |
| 102 | 4135 | Kujh den wendasen | 350 | 150 | 200 | 460 | 92,000 |
| 103 | 4136 | Classical Poetry | 453 | 170 | 283 | 260 | 73,580 |
| 104 | 4137 | Kalyat masror | 435 | 150 | 285 | 460 | 131,100 |
| 105 | 4138 | Calander | 565 | 175 | 390 | | - |
| 106 | 4139 | Kar kar reet | 296 | 170 | 126 | 400 | 50,400 |
| 107 | 4140 | Kalyat Naz | 162 | 111 | 51 | 50 | 2,550 |
| 108 | 4141 | Karama zaof | 109 | 48 | 61 | 225 | 13,725 |
| 109 | 4142 | Karama zaof | 170 | 48 | 122 | 275 | 33,550 |
| 110 | 4143 | Kalam bulbul | 255 | 220 | 35 | 50 | 1,750 |
| 111 | 4144 | Kalam mehboob | 742 | 150 | 592 | 100 | 59,200 |
| 112 | 4145 | Kalyat | 293 | 150 | 143 | 50 | 7,150 |
| 113 | 4146 | Kamyabi | 195 | 101 | 94 | 30 | 2,820 |
| 114 | 4147 | Kalyat | 187 | 110 | 77 | 60 | 4,620 |
| 115 | 4148 | Kafiyoon | 52 | 5 | 47 | 80 | 3,760 |
| 116 | 4149 | Kafiyoon | 202 | 98 | 104 | 80 | 8,320 |
| 117 | 4150 | Sadat jalbani | 79 | 0 | 79 | 30 | 2,370 |
| 118 | 4151 | Culture Heritage | 240 | 160 | 80 | 60 | 4,800 |
| 119 | 4152 | Khazinatul makhtoat 1 | 88 | 10 | 78 | 550 | 42,900 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. #. | Page No. | Book Name | Received | Issued | Balance | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | 4153 | Khazinatul makhtoat 2 | 326 | 160 | 166 | 500 | 83,000 |
| 121 | 4154 | Khuwaban ji tashreh | 95 | 31 | 64 | 800 | 51,200 |
| 122 | 4155 | Look Khariyoun | 78 | 25 | 53 | 300 | 15,900 |
| 123 | 4156 | Lugat | 262 | 171 | 91 | 100 | 9,100 |
| 124 | 4157 | Lab Tarek Sindh | 63 | 20 | 43 | 285 | 12,255 |
| 125 | 4158 | Lar ja mag | 702 | 222 | 480 | 340 | 163,200 |
| 126 | 4169 | Lok adab | 224 | 151 | 73 | 40 | 2,920 |
| 127 | 4161 | Laila Chanesar | 608 | 160 | 448 | 400 | 179,200 |
| 128 | 4163 | Luba khan darzi | 1356 | 240 | 1116 | 80 | 89,280 |
| 129 | 4165 | Maksm Gorgi | 225 | 112 | 113 | 140 | 15,820 |
| 130 | 4166 | Musibat marya | 600 | 152 | 448 | 160 | 71,680 |
| 131 | 4168 | Mehran mukhdoom Ameen fahim | 125 | 54 | 71 | 360 | 25,560 |
| 132 | 4169 | Muben shah inayat jo kalam | 207 | 120 | 87 | 350 | 30,450 |
| 133 | 4170 | Marayi Maro Malir | 175 | 101 | 74 | 100 | 7,400 |
| 134 | 4171 | Makhdom Muhammad abid | 440 | 171 | 269 | 500 | 134,500 |
| 135 | 4172 | Mehran aolai dor | 515 | 101 | 414 | 600 | 248,400 |
| 136 | 4174 | Mukalat hikmat | 568 | 337 | 231 | 240 | 55,440 |
| 137 | 4175 | Mehran Motan ji dari | 500 | 100 | 400 | 300 | 120,000 |
| 138 | 4176 | Miftah ul salwat | 252 | 150 | 102 | 85 | 8,670 |
| 139 | 4177 | Munshor | 70 | 0 | 70 | 135 | 9,450 |
| 140 | 4178 | Musical | 191 | 100 | 91 | 350 | 31,850 |
| 141 | 4179 | Mumal rano | 678 | 170 | 508 | 600 | 304,800 |
| 142 | 4181 | Mir masom | 454 | 180 | 274 | 430 | 117,820 |
| 143 | 4182 | Mano matyadar | 210 | 100 | 110 | 400 | 44,000 |
| 144 | 4183 | Meksam goragi | 85 | 10 | 75 | 160 | 12,000 |
| 145 | 4184 | Meksam goragi | 50 | 10 | 40 | 140 | 5,600 |
| 146 | 4185 | Makdom Jafar | 226 | 120 | 106 | 500 | 53,000 |
| 147 | 4186 | Makli nama | 196 | 40 | 156 | 700 | 109,200 |
| 148 | 4187 | Mehran ibrahim | 129 | 65 | 64 | 600 | 38,400 |
| 149 | 4188 | Mashahor ishq dastan | 680 | 480 | 200 | 400 | 80,000 |
| 150 | 4189 | Muqala | 88 | 60 | 28 | 50 | 1,400 |
| 151 | 4190 | Murad sahib | 445 | 151 | 294 | 410 | 120,540 |
| 152 | 4191 | Muarif sultan | 167 | 70 | 97 | 900 | 87,300 |
| 153 | 4192 | Manjho kohistan | 320 | 161 | 159 | 460 | 73,140 |
| 154 | 4194 | Miftah ul salwat | 493 | 150 | 343 | 200 | 68,600 |
| 155 | 4196 | Mashahor ishq dastan | 305 | 151 | 154 | 460 | 70,840 |
| 156 | 4198 | Mir masom | 188 | 30 | 158 | 260 | 41,080 |
| 157 | 4199 | Mayar salkan | 107 | 45 | 62 | 620 | 38,440 |
| 158 | 4200 | Muqalat | 192 | 75 | 117 | 110 | 12,870 |
| 159 | 4201 | Mukhzan makhtokat 1 | 400 | 169 | 231 | 1400 | 323,400 |
| 160 | 4203 | Mukhzan makhtokat 2 | 400 | 169 | 231 | 1400 | 323,400 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. #. | Page No. | Book Name | Received | Issued | Balance | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 161 | 4204 | Muzahyat | 212 | 150 | 62 | 90 | 5,580 |
| 162 | 4205 | Mehran shair | 263 | 160 | 103 | 300 | 30,900 |
| 163 | 4206 | Muhinji surhati zindagi | 209 | 102 | 107 | 400 | 42,800 |
| 164 | 4207 | Mashraki shiari | 226 | 57 | 169 | 160 | 27,040 |
| 165 | 4208 | Nons of sindh | 403 | 150 | 253 | 180 | 45,540 |
| 166 | 4210 | nank yousuf jo kalam | 135 | 40 | 95 | 380 | 36,100 |
| 167 | 4211 | Nilo pakhi | 1250 | 340 | 910 | 65 | 59,150 |
| 168 | 4213 | Nehn ja nara | 230 | 160 | 70 | 100 | 7,000 |
| 169 | 4214 | Narti tand niazisen | 265 | 150 | 115 | 50 | 5,750 |
| 170 | 4215 | Neran mein darayoun | 735 | 150 | 585 | 80 | 46,800 |
| 171 | 4216 | Nasab nama | 733 | 170 | 563 | 100 | 56,300 |
| 172 | 4217 | pegam | 700 | 206 | 494 | 365 | 180,310 |
| 173 | 4219 | Pir hasam uddin | 244 | 161 | 83 | 180 | 14,940 |
| 174 | 4220 | Parato parkar | 156 | 26 | 130 | 150 | 19,500 |
| 175 | 4221 | piren jyun | 309 | 250 | 59 | 40 | 2,360 |
| 176 | 4222 | Pardehi kaharioun | 240 | 46 | 194 | 300 | 58,200 |
| 177 | 4223 | Patayal akhiyuon | 1245 | 540 | 705 | 70 | 49,350 |
| 178 | 4225 | Parsian poet | 792 | 175 | 617 | 150 | 92,550 |
| 179 | 4226 | Paye wayi wazam | 1350 | 540 | 810 | 95 | 76,950 |
| 180 | 4227 | Pahakan ji par | 1756 | 400 | 1356 | 130 | 176,280 |
| 181 | 4229 | Pardesi padri | 301 | 190 | 111 | 175 | 19,425 |
| 182 | 4230 | Pir hasam uddin | 452 | 165 | 287 | 680 | 195,160 |
| 183 | 4232 | Pakistan ji pardehi policy | 296 | 150 | 146 | 100 | 14,600 |
| 184 | 4233 | Parlis faram indus | 738 | 170 | 568 | 150 | 85,200 |
| 185 | 4234 | Palatial Talas | 430 | 150 | 280 | 300 | 84,000 |
| 186 | 4235 | Qaseda burda sharef | 604 | 220 | 384 | 100 | 38,400 |
| 187 | 4237 | Qadam barg shahzadi | 1070 | 40 | 1030 | 80 | 82,400 |
| 188 | 4239 | Quran ja moti | 432 | 0 | 432 | 160 | 69,120 |
| 189 | 4240 | Qadem sundar | 76 | 50 | 26 | 400 | 10,400 |
| 190 | 4241 | Qadem sundar | 304 | 30 | 274 | 310 | 84,940 |
| 191 | 4242 | Quran majed farsi | 35 | 0 | 35 | 500 | 17,500 |
| 192 | 4242 | Rahat ul roh | 625 | 85 | 540 | 200 | 108,000 |
| 193 | 4243 | Quran majed farsi | 54 | 40 | 14 | 500 | 7,000 |
| 194 | 4244 | Rehan heran | 110 | 71 | 39 | 70 | 2,730 |
| 195 | 4245 | Rasmon rawaj | 950 | 180 | 770 | 225 | 173,250 |
| 196 | 4247 | Rustam | 1265 | 340 | 925 | 95 | 87,875 |
| 197 | 4248 | Wasail sasatani sindhi | 176 | 130 | 46 | 250 | 11,500 |
| 198 | 4249 | Rasail fatahiya | 113 | 20 | 93 | 600 | 55,800 |
| 199 | 4250 | Rom ji shinshahat | 163 | 11 | 152 | 535 | 81,320 |
| 200 | 4251 | Rom ji shinshahat | 296 | 10 | 286 | 700 | 200,200 |
| 201 | 4252 | Risalo rehnumai | 601 | 180 | 421 | 150 | 63,150 |
| 202 | 4253 | Risalo murtazai | 294 | 180 | 114 | 140 | 15,960 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. #. | Page No. | Book Name | Received | Issued | Balance | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 203 | 4254 | Research aan Resources | 170 | 101 | 69 | 60 | 4,140 |
| 204 | 4255 | Risalo su satani | 304 | 160 | 144 | 130 | 18,720 |
| 205 | 4256 | Risalo shah abdul ltif | 108 | 5 | 103 | 200 | 20,600 |
| 206 | 4257 | Risalo benazir litreture | 77 | 0 | 77 | 275 | 21,175 |
| 207 | 4257 | Ranga rangi | 788 | 150 | 638 | 100 | 63,800 |
| 208 | 4258 | Risalo sartoyuon | 165 | 120 | 45 | 310 | 13,950 |
| 209 | 4259 | Rehan G.m syed | 152 | 83 | 69 | 125 | 8,625 |
| 210 | 4260 | Sarka mod | 202 | 151 | 51 | 100 | 5,100 |
| 211 | 4261 | Sindhi | 115 | 0 | 115 | | - |
| 212 | 4262 | Sachi mohabat | 635 | 190 | 445 | 200 | 89,000 |
| 213 | 4263 | Sartiyuon | 39 | 0 | 39 | 150 | 5,850 |
| 214 | 4265 | Sartoyuon | 93 | 51 | 42 | 225 | 9,450 |
| 215 | 4266 | Saman ji saltnat | 638 | 135 | 503 | 190 | 95,570 |
| 216 | 4267 | Sartoyun | 160 | 121 | 39 | 400 | 15,600 |
| 217 | 4268 | Sartoyun hik | 120 | 71 | 49 | 250 | 12,250 |
| 218 | 4269 | Sindh hik aam | 344 | 120 | 224 | 300 | 67,200 |
| 219 | 4271 | Sindhi mualam urdu | 519 | 171 | 348 | 320 | 111,360 |
| 220 | 4273 | Salak jo safar | 274 | 151 | 123 | 180 | 22,140 |
| 221 | 4274 | Sindh jo safar | 571 | 352 | 219 | 100 | 21,900 |
| 222 | 4276 | Sapnan jo sansar | 341 | 160 | 181 | 200 | 36,200 |
| 223 | 4277 | Sorath rai | 141 | 42 | 99 | 400 | 39,600 |
| 224 | 4278 | Sindh ji siyasi | 195 | 60 | 135 | 250 | 33,750 |
| 225 | 4279 | Sindh mein rahandar baloch | 625 | 55 | 570 | 600 | 342,000 |
| 226 | 4281 | Sindhu Betha | 432 | 191 | 241 | 400 | 96,400 |
| 227 | 4283 | Sindh singhar | 487 | 480 | 7 | 300 | 2,100 |
| 228 | 4285 | Sindhi adab | 106 | 20 | 86 | 170 | 14,620 |
| 229 | 4286 | Sindhi boli ji tarekh | 922 | 120 | 802 | 200 | 160,400 |
| 230 | 4288 | Sindh jo diyo malai | 445 | 171 | 274 | 400 | 109,600 |
| 231 | 4290 | Sachal sarmast jo | 251 | 30 | 221 | 150 | 33,150 |
| 232 | 4291 | Sachal sarmast ji poetry | 220 | 30 | 190 | 190 | 36,100 |
| 233 | 4292 | Sindh ji fatah | 74 | 35 | 39 | 160 | 6,240 |
| 234 | 4293 | Songs og fredom | 199 | 0 | 199 | 125 | 24,875 |
| 235 | 4294 | Sindhi mein likhyal islami book | 506 | 0 | 506 | 550 | 278,300 |
| 236 | 4295 | Sar and safar | 439 | 352 | 87 | 90 | 7,830 |
| 237 | 4297 | Sindh mein qadem | 325 | 30 | 295 | 150 | 44,250 |
| 238 | 4298 | Sahir ja singhar | 83 | 51 | 32 | 130 | 4,160 |
| 239 | 4299 | Sindh jo tarekh | 475 | 165 | 310 | 500 | 155,000 |
| 240 | 4301 | Sindhu Betha ja sor | 285 | 194 | 91 | 530 | 48,230 |
| 241 | 4302 | Sindhi hunar poetry | 362 | 150 | 212 | 150 | 31,800 |
| 242 | 4303 | Sindhi boli jo | 156 | 81 | 75 | 170 | 12,750 |
| 243 | 4304 | Sindhi general introduction | 465 | 150 | 315 | 150 | 47,250 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. #. | Page No. | Book Name | Received | Issued | Balance | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 244 | 4306 | Sindh Bafoz muslim | 505 | 160 | 345 | 150 | 51,750 |
| 245 | 4308 | Sindh arab period | 86 | 0 | 86 | 150 | 12,900 |
| 246 | 4309 | Sindh ja qadem samondi | 210 | 135 | 75 | 400 | 30,000 |
| 247 | 4310 | Sindhi sictionary | 253 | 144 | 109 | 125 | 13,625 |
| 248 | 4311 | Sindh madarsatul islam | 156 | 43 | 113 | 1000 | 113,000 |
| 249 | 4312 | Sabah jo singhar | 200 | 121 | 79 | 40 | 3,160 |
| 250 | 4313 | Sindh mein pakhein | 85 | 0 | 85 | 55 | 4,675 |
| 251 | 4314 | Sindh ji iqtasadi tarekh | 325 | 209 | 116 | 150 | 17,400 |
| 252 | 4315 | Sartiyuon Yadgerioun | 245 | 170 | 75 | 250 | 18,750 |
| 253 | 4316 | Samand samayo bond mein | 128 | 63 | 65 | 60 | 3,900 |
| 254 | 4317 | Sofi la kofi | 413 | 153 | 260 | 900 | 234,000 |
| 255 | 4319 | Sij ubran kha poe | 737 | 351 | 386 | 100 | 38,600 |
| 256 | 4321 | Shaikh muhammad hayat | 375 | 172 | 203 | 350 | 71,050 |
| 257 | 4322 | Shakhsatiyoun | 438 | 150 | 288 | 100 | 28,800 |
| 258 | 4324 | Shamsher ul haideri | 302 | 150 | 152 | 250 | 38,000 |
| 259 | 4325 | Sher shahri | 94 | 0 | 94 | 340 | 31,960 |
| 260 | 4326 | Shahzadi | 1366 | 340 | 1026 | 85 | 87,210 |
| 261 | 4328 | Shahari hayati and ghthyani hayati | 170 | 100 | 70 | 40 | 2,800 |
| 262 | 4329 | Sehtan ji nani | 1343 | 350 | 993 | 70 | 69,510 |
| 263 | 4331 | Shahari mein jiandar shaks | 415 | 155 | 260 | 600 | 156,000 |
| 264 | 4332 | Sofi la kofi | 380 | 153 | 227 | 400 | 90,800 |
| 265 | 4333 | Shah jo risalo | 516 | 435 | 81 | 200 | 16,200 |
| 266 | 4335 | Tarekh Mazhar shahjahan | 304 | 0 | 304 | 300 | 91,200 |
| 267 | 4337 | Tarekhi drama afsana | 521 | 484 | 37 | 210 | 7,770 |
| 268 | 4339 | Tazkira amer khani | 149 | 112 | 37 | 170 | 6,290 |
| 269 | 4340 | Tazkira mushahir | 542 | 181 | 361 | 100 | 36,100 |
| 270 | 4342 | Tazkira mushahir 2,3 | 93 | 21 | 72 | 350 | 25,200 |
| 271 | 4343 | Tazkira Shuhara | 183 | 110 | 73 | 110 | 8,030 |
| 272 | 4344 | Tarekh ji talem ja isol | 129 | 10 | 119 | 100 | 11,900 |
| 273 | 4345 | Tashbihat romi | 717 | 181 | 536 | 600 | 321,600 |
| 274 | 4347 | Tahqiq ul karam sindhi | 895 | 130 | 765 | 600 | 459,000 |
| 275 | 4349 | The akhriyoun juld | 482 | 380 | 102 | 350 | 35,700 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | **18,116,750** |

## Chapter-7 Culture, Tourism & Antiquities Department

**Annex-1**

### 7.5.4 Irregular investment of funds without open competition – Rs 926.898 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Observation | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Directorate of Culture, Karachi | 2023-24 | 6 | Investment from Endowment fund without framing an investment policy, consulting FMH of Finance department, preparing and obtaining approval of an investment plan, maintaining proper record/accounts, obtaining competitive biddings and conducting an external audit of accounts | 815.000 |
| 2 | Sindhi Language Authority Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 15 | Audit observed that the ranking of the bank/financial institution was not provided and competitive bids from three independent banks were not obtained to secure the most beneficial rates. The working balance was not properly worked out to determine the availability of surplus funds. The Investment Register was not properly maintained and lacked signatures of the responsible officer, while no proper written agreement was executed with the bank. Investment instruments were not physically verified, the investment cash book was not produced to audit, and no authentic record was available at the local office to ascertain the actual markup rate and profit earned on investments. Furthermore, all funds were placed with a single bank, indicating lack of diversification and exposure to financial risk. | 101.898 |
| 3 | Secretary, Culture, Tourism, Antiquities | 2024-25 | 10 & 14 | Amount was released as Grant-in-Aid to the Dr. Jameel Jalibi Foundation for the purpose of promoting cultural activities. | 10.000 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Observation | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | and Archives Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi | | | However, instead of utilizing the funds for the sanctioned purpose, the Foundation invested the entire amount in Soneri Bank Limited through Term Deposit Receipts (TDRs). The selection of the bank was made without adopting any competitive bidding process. furthermore, no authenticated record was available in the departmental office to evaluate applicable profit rates, comparison with alternative options, or cumulative profit earned to date, rendering the investment unverifiable. | |
| **Total** | | | | | **926.898** |

## Chapter-10 Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department

**Annex-1**

### 10.5.1 Non-Production of Record – Rs 1,011.718 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Directorate Taxes-II, Excise & Taxation Karachi | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 01 | Non-production of record | 652.477 |
| 2 | Excise, Taxation and Narcotics Control Office "S1&S2" Division, Karachi | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | 01 | Non-production of record | 193.048 |
| 3 | Excise & Taxation Office P-Division (B-Field) Karachi | 2022-2023 & 2023-24 | 01 | Non-production of record | 153.567 |
| 4 | Secretary, Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Control Department, Government of Sindh | 2024-25 | 01 | i. Details of total number of Goods Declarations (GDs) filed at Seaports (Port Qasim & KPT) and Airport in Karachi<br>ii. Detail of Total Infrastructure Cess collected at Seaports (Port Qasim & KPT) and Airport in Karachi<br>iii. Total Import Value of Goods at Seaports (Port Qasim & KPT) and Airport in Karachi.<br>iv. Total Exempted Value of Goods at Seaports (Port Qasim & KPT) and Airport in Karachi<br>v. Detail of Goods Declarations (GDs) against which exemptions was allowed at Seaports (Port Qasim & KPT) and Airport in Karachi<br>vi. List of Sectors / companies which are exempted from Infrastructure Cess. | 0.00 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | vii. Exemption rules / SROs / Policy (updated) duly issued by GoS.<br>viii. viii. Details of companies to whom exemption was allowed (Port Qasim & KPT) and Airport.<br>ix. Approving authority & hierarchy of allowing exemptions at Seaports (Port Qasim & KPT) and Airport in Karachi | |
| | | | 04 | Supporting documents with Medical Reimbursement bills were not attached. | 4.737 |
| 5 | Director General Excise, Karachi, Karachi | 2024-25 | 06 | Supporting Bills and vouchers under the head Uniform & Liveries were missing. | 4.889 |
| | | | 10 | Supporting bills and vouchers under the head Financial Assistance were not available | 3.000 |
| 6 | Deputy Director (Admin), Excise & Taxation Office Motor Registration Wing (B-Field), Karachi | 2024-25 | 01 | Record related illegally captured and impounded vehicles/motorcycles was not provided to the audit | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **1,011.718** |

**Annex-1 (A)**

## 11.5.4 Non-reconciliation, non-conducting post audit and discrepancies observed against pension payments

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo | Non-reconciliation of pension payment with banks | 2023-24 | 02 | 5,331.306 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Hyderabad | Non-reconciliation and non-conducting of post audit of pension payment. | 2023-24 | 15 | 4,114.998 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Shaheed Benazirabad | Non-reconciliation and non-conducting of post audit of pension payment. | 2023-24 | 08,21 | 3,777.892 |
| 4 | District Accounts Office, Mirpurkhas | Non-reconciliation and non-conducting of post audit of pension payment. | 2023-24 | 15 | 1,407.068 |
| 5 | District Accounts Office, Tando M Khan | Non-reconciliation and non-conducting of post audit of pension payment. | 2023-24 | 15 | 965.849 |
| **Total** | | | | | **15,597.110** |

**Annex-1 (B)**

## 11.5.4 Non-reconciliation, non-conducting post audit and discrepancies observed against pension payments

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo | Abnormal increase/decrease in month-wise pension payments | 2023-24 | 16 | 4,677.183 |
| | | Non-conducting of scrutiny of remaining (100) multiple family pension cases. | | 12 | - |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Jacobabad | Abnormal fluctuation in monthly pension payments | 2021-22 & 2023-24 | 02 | 2,161.240 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Shaheed Benazirabad | Non-obtaining life and non-marriage certificates | 2023-24 | 19 | 1,651.743 |
| | | No mechanism of physical verification of pensioners | | 24 | - |
| 4 | District Accounts Office, Naushero Feroz | Payment made through DCS without obtaining reports from concerned banks | 2023-24 | 19 | 1,564.590 |
| 5 | District Accounts Office, Khairpur | Payment of pension to male pensioners having female CNIC numbers | 2023-24 | 01 | 1,302.274 |
| | | Alteration of (85) pensioners personal information's in official record | | 09 | 110.275 |
| | | Pension payment without verification of date of appointment | | 02 | 62.767 |
| | | Allotment of pension through manipulation of master data | | 19 | 1.566 |
| 6 | District Accounts Office, Hyderabad | Disbursement of arrears of pension to invalid CNIC holders. | 2023-24 | 16 | 1,019.817 |
| | | Disbursement of pension in single bank account to multiple beneficiaries | | 25 | 290.872 |
| | | No mechanism of physical verification of pensioners | | 19 | - |
| 7 | District Accounts Office, Dadu | Payment of arrears without pension files, due drawn statement and arrear bills | 2023-24 | 10 | 266.814 |
| 8 | District Accounts Office, Jamshoro | Payment of arrears of pension without NOC of | 2023-24 | 02 | 149.837 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Finance Department and documentary evidences | | | |
| 9 | District Accounts Office, Kamber @ Shahdadkot | Family Pension payments made without verifying the service of late employees. The relevant record was not produced | 2023-24 | 18 | 40.874 |
| | | Pension payment made to (02) pensioners without supporting record | | 20 | 1.727 |
| 10 | District Accounts Office, Badin | Variation in monthly pension payments | 2023-24 | 05 | 22.115 |
| 11 | District Accounts Office, Kashmore @ Kandhkot | Pension payments to employees of Punjab and Baluchistan province without supporting documents | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 02 | 14.541 |
| | | Activation of inactive pensioners using dummy cost centers | | 05 | - |
| 12 | District Accounts Office, Tando M Khan | Disbursement of pension in single bank account to multiple beneficiaries | 2023-24 | 04 | 6.444 |
| 13 | District Accounts Office, Matiari | Undue payment of arrears besides regular monthly payment of pension | 2023-24 | 13 | 5.887 |
| | | Payment made twice without supporting record i-e bills, ledger and pension files | | 14 | 2.312 |
| | | Payment of pension increase self without supporting record | | 15 | 1.524 |
| 14 | District Accounts Office, Thatta | Pension payment made to (10) employees without information and record. | 2023-24 | 20 | 5.695 |
| 15 | District Accounts Office, Sukkur | Weak internal controls in pension payments | 2023-24 | 10 | 4.722 |
| 16 | District Accounts Office, Shikarpur | Family Pension payments made without verifying the service of late employees. The relevant record was not produced | 2023-24 | 06 | 3.989 |
| | | Pension payment increases to low grade employee | | 10 | 1.641 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Payment of family pension increase without bills and calculation sheet | | 07 | 1.401 |
| 17 | District Accounts Office, Sanghar | Payment made twice without supporting record i-e bills, ledger and pension files | 2023-24 | 20 | 3.915 |
| | | Excess payment of pension increases in excess | | 27 | 1.403 |
| | | Undue payment of arrears besides regular monthly payment of pension | | 22 | 1.195 |
| | | Processing of pension payments and pre-audit in contravention of the directives | | 24 | - |
| 18 | District Accounts Office, Larkana | Payment of pension to two payees through one bank account | 2023-24 | 18 | 2.639 |
| | | Recovery of family pension payment made to overage nominees | | 07 | 0.452 |
| | | Family pension to ineligible beneficiary | | 16 | 0.258 |
| | | Activation of inactive pensioners using dummy cost center | | 01 | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **13,381.710** |

**Annex-2**

## 11.5.7 Unjustified payment of Arrears of Pension - Rs 208.893 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Khairpur | Payment of arrears was made in multiple times to same pensioners. | 2023-24 | 15 | 67.801 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Hyderabad | Payment of arrears was made in multiple times to same pensioners. | 2023-24 | 23 | 43.067 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo | Payment was made without supporting record | 2023-24 | 32 | 21.690 |
| | | Payment of arrears without supporting record | | 15 | 3.944 |
| | | Doubtful (04) times payment of arrears | | 04 | 1.817 |
| 4 | District Accounts Office, Sukkur | Double payment made during current financial year and the preceding year. | 2023-24 | 24 | 20.462 |
| | | Payment of arrears was made in multiple times to same pensioners. | | 14 | 7.547 |
| 5 | District Accounts Office, Tando Allahyar | Payment was made without supporting record | 2023-24 | 27 | 20.369 |
| 6 | District Accounts Office, Kamber @ Shahdadkot | Pensioner requested for arrears after lapse of (05) years without approval and other relevant record | 2023-24 | 19 | 9.142 |
| 7 | District Accounts Office, Tharparkar at Mithi | Payment of arrears was made in multiple times to same pensioners. | 2023-24 | 01 | 5.635 |
| 8 | District Accounts Office, Mirpurkhas | Pension files were not available | 2023-24 | 19 | 5.027 |
| 9 | District Accounts Office, Shikarpur | Pensioner draw pension since retirement. No bill of arrears of pension was found available | 2023-24 | 05 | 2.392 |
| **Total** | | | | | **208.893** |

**Annex-3**

## 11.5.8 Irregular expenditure on Pay and Allowances - Rs 166.691 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Shaheed Benazirabad | Payment of inadmissible allowances without entitlement | 2023-24 | 03 | 23.410 |
| | | Overpayment of arrears | 2024-25 | 05 | 0.220 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Jamshoro | Inadmissible payment of unattractive area allowance | 2023-24 | 04 | 15.125 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of Health professional allowance | | 05 | 11.246 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of conveyance allowance | | 07 | 2.180 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of Hard work allowance | | 09 | 1.440 |
| | | Payment of inadmissible allowances without entitlement | | 11 | 0.921 |
| | | Payment of discontinued Ad-hoc relief allowance | | 13 | 0.638 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of rural compensatory allowance | | 15 | 0.285 |
| | | Recovery of incentive allowance from officers not posted in Sindh Civil Service academy | | 17 | 0.160 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of computer allowance | | 18 | 0.113 |
| 3 | Secretary Finance department Govt. of Sindh | Unauthorized payment of project allowance | 2024-25 | 16 | 12.970 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of certification allowance | | 23 | 9.000 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of special allowance | | 20 | 6.348 |
| | | Payment of inadmissible allowances without entitlement | | 15 | 0.508 |
| 4 | District Accounts Office, Sanghar | Payment of inadmissible allowances without entitlement | 2023-24 | 09 | 10.498 |
| | | Recovery of conveyance and house rent allowance | | 10 | 6.154 |
| | | Recovery of house rent allowance | | 11 | 0.054 |
| 5 | District Accounts Office, Dadu | Payment of arrears of salary without provision of supporting record | 2023-24 | 04 | 21.877 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of special health care allowance | | 07 | 6.780 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Observation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Payment of inadmissible allowances without entitlement | | 06 | 0.980 |
| | | Excess payment of house rent allowance | | 09 | 0.228 |
| 6 | District Accounts Office, Matiari | Inadmissible payment of rural area allowance | 2023-24 | 03 | 5.997 |
| | | Payment of discontinued Ad-hoc relief allowance | | 02 | 3.229 |
| | | Payment of inadmissible allowances without entitlement | | 01 | 2.946 |
| 7 | District Accounts Office, Naushero Feroz | Inadmissible payment of utility allowance | 2023-24 | 20 | 4.314 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of rural compensatory allowance | | 17 | 1.120 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of unattractive area allowance | | 02 | 0.927 |
| | | Payment of discontinued Ad-hoc relief allowance | | 25 | 0.237 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of hard work allowance | | 13 | 0.144 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of casualty allowance | | 09 | 0.144 |
| 8 | District Accounts Office, Kashmore @ KandhKot | Payment of arrears of salary without provision of supporting record | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 11 | 4.584 |
| | | Payment of inadmissible allowances without entitlement | | 16 | 3.428 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of rural compensatory allowance | | 28 | 2.841 |
| | | Inadmissible payment of health allowance | | 27 | 2.375 |
| | | Payment of inadmissible allowances without entitlement | | 25 | 1.125 |
| 9 | District Accounts Office, Sujawal | Payment of inadmissible allowances without entitlement | 2023-24 | 07 | 2.145 |
| **Total** | | | | | **166.691** |

**Annex-4**

## 11.5.16 Irregular refund of security deposit to contractors - Rs 5,086.38 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Accounts Office, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 33 | 1,639.458 |
| 2 | District Accounts Office, Matiari | 2023-24 | 19 | 1,255.693 |
| 3 | District Accounts Office, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 09 | 1,102.493 |
| 4 | District Accounts Office, Badin | 2023-24 | 11 | 446.159 |
| 5 | District Accounts Office, Sanghar | 2023-24 | 21 | 208.196 |
| 6 | District Accounts Office, Ghotki @ Mirpur Mathelo | 2023-24 | 23 | 169.542 |
| 7 | District Accounts Office, Dadu | 2023-24 | 03 | 96.239 |
| 8 | District Accounts Office, Sujawal | 2023-24 | 10 | 60.339 |
| 9 | District Accounts Office, Jacobabad | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 25 | 45.883 |
| 10 | District Accounts Office, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 20 | 12.678 |
| 11 | District Accounts Office, Tando M Khan | 2023-24 | 08 | 45.402 |
| 12 | District Accounts Office, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 12 | 2.998 |
| 13 | District Accounts Office, Naushero Feroz | 2023-24 | 10 | 1.297 |
| **Total** | | | | **5,086.380** |

## Chapter-12 Food Department

**Annex-1**

### 12.5.1 Non-Production of record - Rs 10,687.881 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of entity | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller Larkana | 2023-24 | 01 | Non-production of record | 5,969.775 |
| 2 | District Food Controller Tando Muhammad Khan | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | 12 | Without supporting voucher | 2,918.106 |
| 3 | District Food Controller, Badin | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | 03 | | 1,800.000 |
| 4 | Secretary Food, GoS Karachi | 2023-24 | 01 | Various records | 0.000 |
| 5 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 01 | Numerous essential records including financial, procurement, operational, stock, administrative records, policy, personnel records etc were not provided for audit despite requests. | 0.000 |
| 6 | Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 37 | Management failed to produce essential financial, administrative, and operational records despite repeated written and verbal requisitions. | 0.000 |
| **Total** | | | | | **10,687.881** |

**Annex-2**

## 12.5.5 Irregular appointments of employees – Rs 214.726 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 1 | Staff were appointed under 'Other Services Rendered' despite the availability of sanctioned posts, and daily-wage appointments on key positions were unjustified as they lacked required experience and training, relevant recruitment records such as advertisements, scrutiny documents, selection minutes, approvals, appointment letters, medical fitness certificates, joining reports, and supporting documents were not produced, and no performance reports, work details, or attendance records were available to authenticate the payments | 202.522 |
| 2 | Deputy Director Food, Sukkur Region, Sukkur | 2020-21 to 2024-25 | 4 | Pay and allowances were released to several employees but supporting appointment record including advertisements, selection criteria, committee minutes, appointment and posting orders, medical fitness certificates, police verification and academic or experience certificates were not available on record. | 6.971 |
| 3 | Deputy Director Food, Sukkur Region, Sukkur | 2020-21 to 2024-25 | 3 | Payment was made to Mr. Abdul Rasheed, Senior Clerk, who had been appointed before attaining the minimum age required for service. | 5.233 |
| **Total** | | | | | **214.726** |

**Annex-3**

## 12.5.8 Irregular retention and non-disposal of wheat stocks

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Jamshoro | 2023-24 to 2024-25 | 1 | No wheat stock was released during FY 2024-25 despite 88,560.124 M.Tons remained stored across various centers (PRCs/WPCs) of the district. | 8,856.012 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Dadu | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 4 | A large quantity of wheat stock remained unissued to flour mills and atta chakkies at the close of the crop years and continued to lie in surplus closing stock which deprived the public of subsidized flour and caused loss of revenue to the Government | 4,237.930 |
| 3 | Deputy Director, Food Karachi | 2024-25 | 6 | As per the daily stock report dated 30-06-2025, 1,924.936 metric tons of old wheat stock from Crop 2023-24 remained in storage and was not disposed of in a timely manner | 192.493 |
| 4 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 22 | A stock of 15.672 M.Tons of wheat from Crop 2017-18 remained retained at District Matiari without any efforts for disposal, resulting in blockage of Government funds | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **13,286.435** |

**Annex-4**

## 12.5.16 Irregular procurement and non-compliance with SPPRA Rules – Rs 556.63 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director Food Sindh Karachi | 2024-25 | 6 | Tarpaulin procurement for wheat coverage lacked compliance with SPPRA rules with missing completion certificates, delivery challans, acknowledgements, security and earnest money verification, bidder registration, third-party validation, and demand documentation besides no original PCSIR report was produced. | 546.750 |
| 2 | Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 11 | Expenditure on fabrication of mobile/vehicle food testing laboratories was made through tendering, but no agreement with the supplier was executed, bid evaluation reports and bids were unavailable, penalty for delays was not imposed, work was awarded at higher rates than in other provinces, and the mobile laboratories remained non-functional | 9.880 |
| 3 | Deputy Director Food, Sukkur Region, Sukkur | 2020-21 to 2024-25 | 6 | A single-bid fumigation contract was accepted without required rate comparison, leading to non-compliance with SPPRA Rule 48 | - |
| 4 | Deputy Director Food, Sukkur Region, Sukkur | 2020-21 to 2024-25 | 12 | Comparative statement showed that one bidder repeatedly quoted rates only Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than another competitor, Ineligible bids were opened despite failure to submit inclusive rates as required by the bidding conditions and single bids were accepted without market or historical rate comparison | - |
| 5 | Deputy Director, Food Karachi | 2024-25 | 1 | The transportation contract for wheat (Crop 2024-25) was awarded to M/s NLC, with approved rates significantly higher than those of the previous year rates for the same routes by the same transporter. In some cases, the rate | - |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | increases exceeded 241%, with no justification provided for such exceptional escalations | |
| 6 | Deputy Director, Food Karachi | 2024-25 | 4 | Transportation tenders were awarded with participation from only two bidders, reducing competitiveness and transparency | - |
| 7 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 11 | The tendering process for the creation and hosting of the official website and web-based HR software suffered from irregular award to the second-lowest bidder, a change in the NIT date without a corrigendum, absence of technical proposals and comparative statements, and vague or defective bidding documents | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **556.630** |

**Annex-5**

## 12.5.20 Splitting of expenditure to avoid competitive bidding – Rs 35.951 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 5 | Laboratory material was procured through splitting of work without preparing an annual procurement plan, invoices lacked serial numbers, items were not entered in the stock register, no distribution or consumption record was maintained, handing-over receipts to laboratories were unavailable, and no inspection of articles was carried out | 25.681 |
| 2 | Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 14 | Expenditure on printing of advertising and publicity material was incurred through splitting of work without issuing office orders or obtaining competent authority approval, evidence of the campaign was missing, stock and distribution records were not maintained, and inspection of items was not carried out | 6.366 |
| 3 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 10 | Local purchases of computers, printers, ACs, TVs, and furniture were made without inviting competitive tenders as required under the rules | 3.904 |
| **Total** | | | | | **35.951** |

**Annex-6**

## 12.5.29 Irregular expenditure on repair work – Rs 15.875 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 16 | Expenditure on repair of government vehicles was incurred without applications or requisitions from concerned sections or drivers, without satisfactory completion certificates, repair register, or proper bills, and essential supporting documents such as sanction orders, work orders, and approval notes were missing | 4.574 |
| 2 | Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 15 | Expenditure on repair of furniture, machinery, and hardware was incurred without maintaining records of total items, using general suppliers instead of specialized service providers, with no requisitions, completion certificates, repair register, or dead stock register to verify genuineness and fairness of repair work | 4.513 |
| 3 | Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 19 | Expenditure on repair and maintenance of office buildings was incurred through splitting of payments to avoid open tendering, with repeated and unjustified works including multiple color paintings within a year, and no work completion or inspection reports were available to verify execution and quality | 2.919 |
| 4 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 26 | Expenditure on repairs of machinery, transport, and furniture was incurred based on quotations of identical format with repeated repairs, many transport repair invoices missing vehicle details, unaccounted or undisposed spare parts, and repairs executed through a general order supplier rather than relevant workshops, without any requisitions, work orders, completion certificates, or acknowledgements | 1.956 |
| 5 | Deputy Director Food, Sukkur Region, Sukkur | 5 | Expenditure was incurred on the purchase of various articles and on repair and maintenance by the same supplier; however, the invoices attached to the bills were found non-genuine, making the purchases and repair work unverifiable and indicating doubtful payments | 0.645 |
| 6 | Director Food Sindh Karachi | 3 | Vehicle repair and maintenance expenditures lacked complete documentation, with missing vehicle details and no history, repair, or old parts registers | 0.472 |
| 7 | Deputy Director Food, Sukkur | 9 | Repairs were conducted without requisitions, proper documentation, stock records or work completion | 0.443 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Region, Sukkur | | certificates, and non-specialized vendors were used, making the expenditure unverifiable | |
| 8 | Director Food Sindh Karachi | 7 | Repairs of furniture, fixtures, and machinery were carried out without producing dead stock or repair registers, through a general order supplier instead of a workshop, and lacking indents and service acknowledgements | 0.192 |
| 9 | Deputy Director, Food Karachi | 17 | Repairs were conducted without work orders, repair records, use of a non-specialized supplier, absence of repair history and non-availability of the dead stock register. | 0.161 |
| **Total** | | | | **15.875** |

**Annex-7**

## 12.5.30 Weak Enforcement of Accountability and Ineffective Control Measures Resulting in Persistent Wheat Misappropriation – Rs 5,441.818 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 8 | 16 officials were dismissed for wheat misappropriation without recovery of losses or initiation of legal action. | 3,720.162 |
| 2 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 5 | Significant quantity of wheat was reported missing in 2021, and a show-cause notice was issued in 2024; the matter remains pending. | 834.467 |
| 3 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 4 | Ten cases of wheat misappropriation were reported in the current and previous years, yet proper action was not initiated and no cases were finalized despite the passage of considerable time | 727.711 |
| 4 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 3 | Mr. Muhammad Yousuf Malik, Food Inspector and Incharge PRCs Kashmore, was issued a show-cause notice for bad storage and damage of wheat. The Secretary Food Department determined that no formal inquiry was required and granted 14 days for a reply; however, no further progress in the case was reported | 106.058 |
| 5 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 14 | Significant shortages were identified at PRC/WPC D.M Shah, PRC Tando Masti, WPC Ripri, and Sobhodero during physical verification by the DFC Khairpur, indicating potential misappropriation. No recovery action or penalties were initiated against the responsible officials | 51.840 |
| 6 | District Food Controller, Dadu | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 5 | Ten thousand PP bags issued during procurement 2022-23 remained outstanding against the WPC Incharge, leaving a substantial quantity unrecovered | 1.580 |
| **Total** | | | | | **5,441.818** |

**Annex-8**

## 12.5.31 Loss to Government due to Negligent Storage, Delayed Fumigation, and Improper Safeguarding of Wheat Stocks – Rs 3,392.370 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Director, Food Karachi | 2024-25 | 2 | A quantity of 20,622.291 metric tons of wheat transported from various districts to Karachi was found damaged and unfit for human consumption | 2,062.229 |
| 2 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 6 | Losses were sustained due to damage of wheat / poor wheat storage practices, including keeping stock in open, uncovered areas, delaying fumigation, and retaining underweight wheat | 760.178 |
| 3 | District Food Controller, Dadu | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 2 | Wheat stock of 10,362.980 M.Tons was damaged in godowns and open areas due to lack of precautionary measures and managerial negligence, resulting in loss to the Government. | 569.963 |
| 4 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 21 | A total of 19,668.384 M.Tons of wheat was reported damaged in Hyderabad and Sukkur regions, indicating that adequate safety measures were not implemented to protect the stock | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **3,392.370** |

**Annex-9**

## 12.5.32 Non-achievement of wheat procurement targets – Rs 2,709.650 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Food Controller, Dadu | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 1 | The wheat procurement target set by the government was not achieved resulting in 27.10% short procurement of wheat. | 2,709.650 |
| 2 | District Food Controller, Dadu | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 12 | The district wheat procurement target was fixed at 100000 M Tons but the target was not achieved by the procurement in charge and 27.10% less procurement was achieved resulting in short procurement which was regarded as negligence by the DFC office while no action was taken against the concerned officials for the short achievement of procurement targets. | - |
| 3 | Deputy Director Food, Sukkur Region, Sukkur | 2020-21 to 2024-25 | 8 | Procurement targets under Deputy Director Food Sukkur Region were not achieved with shortfalls of 16.86% in 2020-21, 41.96% in 2021-22 and 42.40% in 2022-23. | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **2,709.650** |

**Annex-10**

## 12.5.46 Non-compliance with statutory financial and reporting requirements under the Sindh Food Authority Act, 2016

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 33 | Key financial records were not maintained, including monthly income and expenditure statements with reconciliations, asset and liability registers, annual financial statements, and budget proposals |
| | | | 34 | Annual performance report required for submission to the Government, covering operational progress and implementation of the Act, was not prepared by the authority |
| | | | 35 | Accounts of the authority were not audited by a Chartered Accountant during the audit period and no corrective action was taken on observations raised in the earlier audit |

**Annex-11**

## 12.5.54 Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances – Rs 29.860 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director General, Sindh Food Authority, Karachi | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 4 | Utility and authority allowances were paid to officers and officials without supporting approval or notification, and these allowances were later discontinued, indicating that the payments were made to ineligible recipients | 29.457 |
| 2 | Secretary Food Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 17 | Inadmissible conveyance and house rent allowances were granted to officers already using Government facilities | 0.193 |
| 3 | Director Food Sindh Karachi | 2024-25 | 13 | House Rent Allowance (HRA) was paid to an official despite the provision of Government accommodation as evidenced by deduction of 5% house maintenance charges in SAP rendering the payment of HRA irregular and unjustified | 0.159 |
| 4 | Deputy Director, Food Karachi | 2024-25 | 18 | Utility Allowance was drawn by the Additional District Food Controller which was inadmissible | 0.028 |
| 5 | Deputy Director Food, Sukkur Region, Sukkur | 2020-21 to 2024-25 | 1 | Inadmissible Convey Allowance 2005 and Unattractive Area Allowance were paid to ineligible employees | 0.022 |
| **Total** | | | | | **29.860** |

## Chapter-13 Forest & Wildlife Department

**Annex-1**

### 13.5.5 Irregular expenditure on procurement of various items – Rs 6.368 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Description | Irregularities | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division, Shaheed Benazirabad | Irregular expenditure on purchase of various articles | i. The stock register was neither maintained nor produced to verify the consumption of quantities of articles purchased.<br>ii. The repair of tube wells was made from "other" head of account, which indicates misclassification of expenditure.<br>iii. Indents/requisitions from the concerned sections were not available in the record.<br>iv. The work order/supply order was not issued, and delivery challan along with acknowledgments, was also not obtained.<br>v. The stationery was purchased without obtaining NOC from the Sindh Printing Press for procurement from private suppliers. | 2024-25 | 11 | 0.739 |
| 2 | Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division, Shaheed Benazirabad | Irregular purchase of various PVC Pipes | i. Utilization of the purchased material was not available, the related work was neither disclosed nor supported with measurement of executed items, and the payment was made without obtaining a completion certificate or conducting physical verification, rendering the expenditure irregular and unauthentic. | 2024-25 | 15 | 0.229 |
| 3 | Divisional Forest Officer Afforestation Division Tando | Irregular expenditure on purchase of stationery items& Printing | i. Items were purchased without observing competitive process by calling quotations<br>ii. Procurement was made from irrelevant vendors, Cash memo and bill bear same handwriting. | 2024-25 | 10 | 1.225 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Description | Irregularities | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Muhammad Khan | | Delivery challan were also not available. | | | |
| | | | iii. Similar types of items were procured repeatedly without determining the need assessment. | | | |
| | | | iv. Neither were the items accounted for in the relevant stock register nor were their consumption/issuance shown. | | | |
| | | | v. Income tax amounting to Rs 122,492 and GST amounting to Rs 188,483 was not deducted. | | | |
| 4 | Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry, Nawabshah | Irregular expenditure on purchase of various articles | i. The stock register was neither maintained nor produced to verify the consumption of quantities of articles purchased. | 2024-25 | 7 | 1.215 |
| | | | ii. Indents/requisitions from the concerned sections were not available in the record. | | | |
| | | | iii. The work order/supply order was not issued, and delivery challan along with acknowledgments, was also not obtained. | | | |
| | | | iv. The stationery was purchased without obtaining NOC from the Sindh Printing Press for procurement from private suppliers. | | | |
| 5 | Secretary, Forest and Wildlife Department, Karachi, | Irregular expenditure on purchase of various articles and repairs | Expenditure was incurred on purchase of various articles of varying nature as well as the same suppliers were providing the repair & maintenance facility of vehicles / machinery / furniture, which was irregular. | 2024-25 | 8 | 2.286 |
| 6 | Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division, Sukkur | Irregular Exp: on Procurement Without Provision in PC-I | Procurement of various items were made from the development scheme without provision of approved PC-I | 2024-25 | 5 | 0.674 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **6.368** |

**Annex-2**

## 13.5.6 Irregular and unjustified payment to various labour Jamadars – Rs 43.928 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Irregularities | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry, Sukkur | 2024-25 | 4 | i. Payment was made to Mr. Muhammad Tarique, Labour Jamadar, instead of direct payments to the concerned<br>ii. The record was silent regarding the subsequent disbursement of the amount to the party of Labour Jamadars, creating doubts about its utilization.<br>iii. No formal contract agreement was executed. In addition, the Muster Roll of the Labour Jamadars, duly supported with copies of their CNICs, was not attached with the claims. | 1.458 |
| 2 | Divisional Forest Office, Afforestation Division Sukkur | 2024-25 | 7 | i. Payment was made to Labour Jamadar without execution of a formal contract agreement between the department and the contractor<br>ii. Copy of CNIC of concerned contractor/Labour jamadar was not attached with the payment vouchers.<br>iii. Expenditure was incurred through splitting of work<br>iv. List of staff working/employed with concerned was not provided. | 9.511 |
| 3 | Divisional Forest Office, Afforestation Division Tando Muhammad Khan | 2024-25 | 01 | i. Payment was made to various labor Jamadars without inviting open tender.<br>ii. PC-I, Work order and periodic progress reports were not provided.<br>iii. Contract agreement was not executed with the vendors.<br>iv. The payment was made in cash instead of directly to the vendors concerned which makes the payment as non-transparent | 15.109 |
| 4 | Divisional Forest Office, Afforestation Division Tando Muhammad Khan | 2024-25 | 05 | The payment was made to labour jamadars for various works without maintaining Acquaintance Roll. | 17.850 |
| **Total** | | | | | **43.928** |

**Annex-3**

## 13.5.7 Irregular expenditure under Conservancy & Works – Rs43.592 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Irregularities | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 3 | i. The appointment record was not provided; thus, favoritism could not be ruled out.<br>ii. Payments of salaries to various contingent paid staff were made in cash instead of payments through cross cheques directly to beneficiaries<br>iii. Logbook was not maintained against the consumption of POL on vehicles<br>iv. Expenditure on repairs of transport/container was made without supporting vouchers | 5.400 |
| 2 | Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division Larkana | 2024-25 | 1 | i. Expenditure was incurred through splitting of work to avoid tendering process<br>ii. Neither agreement was executed nor the stamp duty was recovered.<br>iii. Payment against the work mesquite eradication lacked information such as no item of work mentioned.<br>iv. Payments were made by Labour Jamadar instead of payments through cross cheques directly to beneficiaries. | 2.800 |
| 3 | Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 8 | it was observed that the payment was made to various contractors against the expenditure under non-development conservancy work instead of payment to actual payees as the expenditure was incurred on account of payment to various contingent staff. | 5.745 |
| 4 | Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Sukkur | 2024-25 | 3 | The payments of salaries to various contingent paid staff were made in cash instead of payments through cross cheques directly to beneficiaries. | 1.837 |
| 5 | Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 5 | i. The appointment record was not provided; thus, favoritism could not be ruled out.<br>ii. The sanctioned strength against said posts was not considered before hiring staff.<br>iii. The records of hired employees were not cross-verified with SAP HR data to ensure | 4.218 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Irregularities | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | that no individual was performing dual employment simultaneously. | |
| | | | | iv. The payments of salaries were made to labour jamadars instead of being directly to the concerned official hired. | |
| | | | | v. The minimum wage rate was not observed for the contingent paid staff hired by the DDO. | |
| | | | | vi. The engagement of an intermediary for arranging / hiring of staff was unjustified, as the same could have been hired directly by DDO. | |
| 6 | Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation Division Tando Muhammad Khan | 2024-25 | 12 | i. The expenditure was incurred without inviting open tenders. | 3.092 |
| | | | | ii. Office/work orders, Progress reports were not provided. | |
| | | | | iii. Private individuals / labor jamadars were hired to arrange for labor force for maintenance work without executing contract agreements with them. | |
| | | | | iv. Payments were made in cash instead of cross cheques and acknowledgements were obtained mostly by thumb impression which could not be authenticated. | |
| | | | | v. The absence of a verified tree census and species inventory exacerbates the risk to public forest resources and highlights the need for immediate corrective action etc | |
| 7 | Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Division-I, Karachi | 2024-25 | 5 | i. Payments of salaries to various contingent paid staff were made in cash instead of payments through cross cheques directly to beneficiaries amounting to Rs 14.364 million. | 20.500 |
| | | | | ii. Log book was not maintained against consumption of POL on vehicles | |
| | | | | iii. Expenditure on repairs of transport/container was made without supporting vouchers | |
| **Total** | | | | | **43.592** |

## Chapter-14 Health Department

## Health - Administration

**Annex-1**

### 14.5.3 Delay in disciplinary action/proceedings against absconding employees – Rs 7.343 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Detail | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Secretary Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 11 | Disciplinary action against 293 absconding doctors remained pending due to delayed reporting, incomplete case records, and failure to verify stoppage of salaries | - |
| 2 | DHO Sukkur | 2024-25 | 4 | 09 employees (07 Doctors, 01 Health Technician & 01 Driver) remained absent from duty, and the department did not provide details of follow-up or action taken | - |
| 3 | DHO, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 2 | Disciplinary action was not initiated against two doctors who failed to rejoin after deputation/leave; one doctor remained absent while drawing salary, received pay under an incorrect cost centre, and was overpaid conveyance allowance | 2.748 |
| 4 | DHO Sujawal | 2024-25 | 6 | No action taken against 17 absconding doctors | 0 |
| 5 | DHO Khairpur Mirs | 2024-25 | 4 | Five absent doctors were paid salaries; no recovery or disciplinary action taken. Eight additional doctors remained absent for full year with no action, depriving rural areas of essential health services. | 4.595 |
| **Total** | | | | | **7.343** |

**Annex-2**

## 14.5.6 Irregular appointment of staff – Rs 374.121 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 2 | As per SAP data employees were appointed beyond the permissible age limit, with service books and personal files not produced, indicating non-compliance with recruitment rules and lack of transparency. | 59.219 |
| 2 | Hepatitis Prevention & Control Program, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 11 | SAP data revealed that an employee having CNIC from other provinces was appointed and drawing salaries | 3.180 |
| 3 | DHO, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 3 | SAP data revealed that various employees having CNICs from other provinces were drawing salaries | 2.471 |
| 4 | Expanded Programme on Immunisation, Health Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 3 | Appointments of new vaccinators and related payments were irregular as approvals were missing, STS recruitment records and DROs were not provided, underage and inexperienced candidates were appointed, and unjustified test/interview criteria were applied | 14.450 |
| 5 | DHO, Umerkot | 2024-25 | 11 | Salaries were paid to newly appointed employees without personal files, appointment criteria/approvals, service books, or pay-fixation records, making the appointments non-transparent | 9.599 |
| 6 | Secretary Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 4 | Payments to 83 individuals under 'Services Rendered' were irregular as appointments lacked recruitment process, selection committee recommendations, sanctioned posts, Finance Department approval, and defined scope of services | 30.282 |
| | | 2024-25 | 6 | Extra remuneration was paid to staff appointed under 'Payments to Others for Services Rendered' without Finance approval, performance reports, policy basis, or supporting attendance/duty records | 6.958 |
| | | 2024-25 | 9 | Payments were made to employees not belonging to Sindh | 1.360 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | National Health Support Program Karachi | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 6 | Consultants were appointed but essential recruitment documentation, including qualification/experience proofs, donor-project experience, domicile, CNIC, medical & police verification, and proper-channel approvals were not available on record. | 0 |
| 8 | DHO Dadu | 2024-25 | 21 | SAP Data revealed that many employees had been appointed in violation of age limits, as several candidates exceeded the prescribed maximum age of 45 years at the time of recruitment. | 0 |
| 9 | Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Medical College Lyari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 2 | SAP data revealed that various employees having CNICs from other provinces were appointed and were drawing salaries | 3.423 |
| | | 2024-25 | 4 | Contract base appointments were made without providing Personal Files, Criteria for Appointment and Advertisement. | 16.843 |
| 10 | DHO, Tharparkar @ Mithi | 2024-25 | 21 | Salaries were paid to LHW and CMW staff appointed without Finance Department approval, competitive process, documentation, appointment orders, attendance records, or contract renewals, reflecting non-transparent recruitment | 221.235 |
| 11 | DHO Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 8 | Payments were made to employees not belonging to Sindh | 5.101 |
| **Total** | | | | | **374.121** |

**Annex-3**

### 14.5.7 Irregular payment of Salaries on account of hiring of temporary staff under the head other services rendered - Rs 242.401 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Health Officer, Badin | 2023-24 | 11 | Covid Related staff (Hired on 89-day basis) and contingent paid staff were hired without need, salary paid out of the head "Other Services rendered" by misclassification without deducting taxes and without providing their appointment record | 27.350 |
| | | 2023-24 | 19 | Payment of salaries to contract/contingent staff for Thalassemia Center through Manager NBP instead of direct payments in payee's accounts. Staff appointed without SNE or sanctioned posts. Appointment record was not produced to audit. | 11.506 |
| 2 | District Health Officer, Matiari | 2023-24 | 38 | Payment of salary to contingent staff deployed at Covid-19 vaccination centers without approval from the Finance Department, Sindh and without producing key supporting documents such as appointment orders, attendance records, progress and performance reports, and vaccination data were missing, and the services continued despite the pandemic being under control. | 20.302 |
| 3 | District Health Officer, Larkana | 2023-24 | 6 | Expenditure was made to COVID-19 staff hired on an 89-day basis, but approval was irregularly granted for a full year. Moreover, salaries were paid from the contingent head without obtaining detailed performance reports of the staff. | 30.139 |
| 4 | District Health Officer, SBA | 2023-24 | 4 | Expenditure was made to COVID-19 staff hired on an 89-day basis, but approval was irregularly granted for a full year. Moreover, salaries were paid from the contingent head without obtaining detailed performance reports of the staff. | 30.465 |
| 5 | District Health Officer, Sanghar | 2023-24 | 15 | Expenditure for contingent paid staff under the head “Other services rendered,” was incurred without key documentation and procedural requirements like Finance Department approval, absence of | 29.862 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | appointment and performance records, and misclassification of expenditure under a non-salary head | |
| 6 | District Health Officer, Jaccobabad | 2023-24 | 25 | Expenditure incurred under "other services rendered" without execution of a proper tendering process. Essential documents such as approved candidate lists, selection criteria, verification records, and fitness certificates were not provided. The appointments were made from a non-salary head, which was unjustified, and due process under relevant recruitment rules was not followed despite the claimed urgency. | 13.528 |
| 7 | Health Care Commission, Sindh | 2023-24 | 22 | Payments amounting to were made to contractual employees without providing supporting recruitment records such as advertisements, test and interview results, or selection committee minutes. | 3.645 |
| 8 | District Health Officer, Ghotki | 2023-24 | 9 | Payments made under the head "Other Services Rendered" without following the competitive hiring process or obtaining approval from the Finance Department. Furthermore, essential records including employee details, payment bills, and bank statements were not available, raising doubts about the authenticity of the payments. | 15.840 |
| 9 | Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI), Karachi | 2024-25 | 04 | Payments of Rs 59.764 million to project-hired contract staff were continued after project completion under "Other Services Rendered" without renewed approval, SAP HR processing, or complete employee records, resulting in misclassification of expenditure and weak payroll controls. | 59.764 |
| **Total** | | | | | **242.401** |

**Annex-4**

## 14.5.9 Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances - Rs 140.057 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, Badin | 2024-25 | 7 | Adj Adhoc Relief Allowance 2015–18, which had already been merged into basic pay, and Rural Compensatory Allowance, which is not permissible for staff posted in district-level health facilities. | 7.469 |
| 2 | DHO, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 10 | Entertainment Allowance, Field Allowance, Ph.D./M.Phil Allowance, Rural Compensatory Allowance, Senior Post Allowance, and Special Conveyance Allowance for Disabled Employees | 4.820 |
| 3 | DHO, Jamshoro | 2024-25 | 5 | Unattractive Area Allowance, Casualty Allowance, Hard Work Allowance, Kacha Allowance, Prison Allowance 2016, Health Risk Allowance, Adhoc Allowance 2013 (15%), and Conveyance Allowance, which were irregularly paid contrary to the prescribed admissibility rules. | 1.137 |
| 4 | Hepatitis Prevention & Control Program, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 9 | Project allowance was irregularly paid to Finance Officer even though the Hepatitis Prevention & Control Program is not a project eligible for such allowance | 1.350 |
| | | | 10 | Health Professional Allowance claimed by Officers in BS-16 & above | 0.618 |
| 5 | DHO, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 1 | Unauthorised payments were made to officers/officials on account of casualty allowance, hard area allowance, hardwork allowance, and conveyance allowance without justification or legal entitlement | 0.485 |
| 6 | DHO, Umerkot | 2024-25 | 3 | Various inadmissible allowances—Hard Work Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Health Professional Allowance, Hard Area Allowance, and related adjustments—were paid without fulfilling rule conditions, | 3.606 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | approvals, eligibility criteria, or supporting evidence | |
| 7 | DHO, Naushehro Feroze | 2024-25 | 4 | Casualty, Hard Work, Utility, Risk Allowance and Computer Allowances were inadmissibly paid to officers/officials contrary to eligibility criteria for these allowances | 1.495 |
| 8 | Director Health Services Karachi | 2024-25 | 16 | Health Risk Allowance paid without admissibility | 1.115 |
| 9 | Secretary Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 8 | Project allowance was paid without providing employee details, and the relevant PC-I contained no provision for such allowance. | 3.639 |
| 10 | DHO Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 28 | Payment of inadmissible allowances — including Health Professional Allowance (20% & 50%), Adhoc Relief 2014, Hard Work Allowance, Casualty Allowance, and not deducted Conveyance Allowance during leave." | 10.083 |
| 11 | DHO Sukkur | 2024-25 | 10 | Inadmissible payments were made under Rural Compensatory Allowance, Non-Practicing Allowance, and Casualty Allowance without producing entitlement proof/notifications | 1.608 |
| 12 | DHO Dadu | 2024-25 | 14 | Rural Compensatory Allowance paid to Medical Officers and Para Medical Staff without admissibility | 0.902 |
| 13 | DHO Dadu | 2024-25 | 15 | Hard Area and Unattractive Allowances paid without admissibility | 0.485 |
| 14 | DHO Thatta | 2024-25 | 1 | Computer, Nursing, Hard Work, Rural Compensatory & Health Risk Allowances were paid without entitlement. | 30.451 |
| 15 | DHO Keamari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 1 | Non-admissible payment of Special Allowance, Rural Compensatory Allowance, Non-Practicing Allowance, and Integrated Allowance (2005) was made without supporting entitlement or Finance Department notifications | 4.122 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | DHO Khairpur Mirs | 2024-25 | 6 | Non-Practicing Allowance paid to doctors posted on administrative positions, along with other inadmissible allowances (Special Education, Special Allowance, Casualty, Personal, Rural Compensatory, Hard Area, etc.) without entitlement. | 24.201 |
| 17 | Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Medical College Lyari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 01 | Payment of Other Allowance without legal admissibility | 35.834 |
| 18 | DHO, Tharparkar@ Mithi | 2024-25 | 25 | Health Professional Allowance claimed by Officers in BS-16 & above | 6.637 |
| **Total** | | | | | **140.057** |

**Annex-5**

## 14.5.10 Posting of contract Doctors to the Administrative Office in violation of Facility-Based Appointment Terms – Rs 8.500 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Cheque No & Date | Vendor No | Vendor Name | Monthly Rate | Period of Payment | Days | Amount | Extension # | Date of joining | Place of posting |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5911334 17-06-25 | 30786031 | Dr. Lareeb Shaikh D/o Saeed Ahmed Shaikh | 100,000 | July,2023 to June 2024 | 356 | 1,186,667 | 13,14, 15,16 | 22-May-2020 | Control Room DHO Office |
| 5911338 17-06-25 | 30786040 | Dr. Mehrose Khan S/o Sumrose Khan | 100,000 | July,2023 to June 2024 | 356 | 1,186,667 | 13,14, 15,16 | 28-May-2020 | Control Room DHO Office |
| 5911342 17-06-25 | 30786038 | Dr. Maheen Naz D/o Muhammad Qadir | 100,000 | July,2023 to June 2024 | 356 | 1,186,667 | 13,14, 15,16 | 22-May-2020 | Control Room DHO Office |
| 5911343 17-06-25 | 30786011 | Dr. Hans Raj S/o Naraen Mal | 100,000 | July,2023 to June 2024 | 356 | 1,186,667 | 13,14, 15,16 | 28-May-2020 | Control Room DHO Office |
| 5911351 17-06-25<br>5914162 23-06-25 | 30786026 | Dr. Junaid Bashir Samoon | 100,000 | 02-04-2023 to 30-06 2024 | 416 | 1,380,215 | 12,13,14, 15,16 | 22-May-2020 | Control Room DHO Office |
| 5911353 17-06-25 | 30786252 | Dr. Sidra Umar D/o Umar Farooq Bullo | 100,000 | July,2023 to June 2024 | 356 | 1,186,667 | 13,14, 15,16 | 22-May-2020 | M&E Cell, DHO Office |
| 5911354 17-06-25 | 30785986 | Dr. Aneela D/o Ghulam Nabi Sanjrani | 100,000 | July,2023 to June 2024 | 356 | 1,186,667 | 13,14,15,16 | 27-May-2020 | M&E Cell, DHO Office |
| **Total** | | | | | | **8,500,217** | | | |

**Annex-6**

## 14.5.11 Non-recovery of various allowances – Rs 2.131 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, South Karachi | 2024-25 | 14 | Conveyance Allowance paid to employees availing vehicle facility | 0.300 |
| 2 | DHO, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 16 | House Rent Allowance paid despite availing government accommodation | 0.207 |
| 3 | DHO, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 22 | Conveyance Allowance paid to employees availing vehicle facility | 0.482 |
| 4 | Sindh Lady Health Workers Programme Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 19 | Conveyance Allowance paid to employees availing vehicle facility | 0.300 |
| 5 | Director Health Services Karachi | 2024-25 | 05 | Conveyance Allowance paid to employees availing leave | 0.198 |
| 6 | Secretary Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 43 | Conveyance Allowance paid to employees availing vehicle and leave | 0.154 |
| 7 | DHO Dadu | 2024-25 | 16 | Health Professional Allowance was drawn in excess of admissible entitlement due to weak payroll scrutiny and inadequate verification of eligibility | 0.446 |
| 8 | DHO Keamari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 04 | House Rent Allowance paid despite availing government accommodation | 0.044 |
| **Total** | | | | | **2.131** |

**Annex-7**

## 14.5.13 Irregular procurement of medicines – Rs 5,972.368 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, South Karachi | 2024-25 | 4 | Medicines distributed to dispensaries without performing Drug Testing Reports | 9.540 |
| | | | 10 | Defective Joint Inspection Reports with batch numbers, quantities, and expiry dates not matching vendors' invoices and challans." | 1.196 |
| 2 | DHO, Badin | 2024-25 | 1 | Medicines procured using identical-format invoices from M/s Mohsin Enterprises, Huzaifa Enterprises and Parras Enterprises, whose owners are closely linked, indicating compromised procurement practices | 9.224 |
| | | | 12 | Medicines procured without drug testing reports | 8.254 |
| | | | 14 | Medicines procured without Joint Inspection Reports | 21.465 |
| | | | 4 | Large quantity of medicines was purchased, but essential consumption and patient-level records prescriptions, drug charts, patient IDs, admission/discharge details, and daily usage reports were not available | 38.139 |
| | | | 17 | Medicines were locally purchased without essential consumption and patient-level records prescriptions, patient identification details, ward indents, usage reports, and joint inspection evidence were not available | 3.680 |
| 3 | DHO, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 5 | Centralized tendering was compromised as M/s Sagar Medicos and M/s Lavish | 4.696 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Enterprises owned by brothers with identical invoices and challans pharmacist's signatures and stamps on delivery challans were also missing | |
| | | | 11 | Medicines were purchased without essential consumption, prescription, patient identification, pharmacist assessment, treatment history, rationing details, or drug testing reports, leaving the quality, usage, and patient-level traceability unverifiable | 10.737 |
| | | | 17 | Local purchase of medicines was irregular as essential patient IDs, prescriptions, pharmacist assessments, treatment histories, store records, ward indents, and drug testing reports were missing, and items were procured locally despite availability under central tender. | 3.671 |
| | | | 21 | Medicines procured without drug testing reports | 11.230 |
| 4 | DHO, Jamshoro | 2024-25 | 1 | Purchase of medicines was irregular as procurement plans, proper work orders, CRC-approved firms, drug sampling reports, bid securities, agreements, vendor acknowledgments, drug registrations, and valid sanction details were not produced. | 165.789 |
| | | | 3 | Medicines were procured through CRC without prior quoted rates, as suppliers supplied items not included in their approved bid lists, leading to non-transparent procurement and weakened rate approval. | 83.273 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 7 | Medicines were issued to non-functional health facilities over 1.17 million units supplied to ED Motio Burfat, ED Aabad, ED Noor Pur, and ED Faiz Mohammad indicating issuance on paper without considering actual operational status or needs | 0 |
| | | | 14 | Medicines were purchased without a valid joint inspection, as reports lacked signatures, dates, inspection details, supply order references, delivery challans, and store receipt information rendering the inspection unjustified." | 165.789 |
| | | | 18 | Delivery of medicines by M/s S&T Corporation and M/s RTJ Enterprises was not acknowledged through authorized signatures or store receiving notes, leaving the actual delivery and utilization unverified | 4.134 |
| 5 | Sindh Lady Health Workers Programme Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 20 | Payment was made for full drug supply, but the vendor delivered short quantities, and the management recorded undelivered items as received in the stock register | 2.117 |
| | | | 23 | Chloroxylenol Solution (Dettol) was procured at CRC rates far above market prices, resulting in inflated pricing and an estimated loss based on sample review. | 159.390 |
| | | | 26 | Medicines procured without drug testing reports | 568.543 |
| 6 | DHO, Tharparkar@ Mithi | 2024-25 | 5 | Local purchase of medicines was irregular as stamp duty, bid security, and performance security were not obtained during the tender process | 32.311 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 7 | Medicines procured without drug testing reports | 309.832 |
| 7 | Hepatitis Prevention & Control Program, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 3 | Medicines procured without conducting Joint Inspection | 152.942 |
| | | | 14 | Medicines were supplied without mentioning batch numbers, manufacturing/expiry dates, or packing details on invoices and delivery challans. | 99.090 |
| | | | 15 | Medicines were purchased without timely joint inspection by the committee, compromising verification of quality and authenticity | 129.950 |
| | | | 20 | Medicines and generic consumables were procured from general suppliers without valid drug sale licences required for selling or storing medicines. | 174.488 |
| | | | 21 | Medicines procured without drug testing reports | 615.745 |
| | | | 22 | Medicines were purchased from M/s Parras Enterprises using two vendor numbers (30730557 and 30380890), indicating duplicate vendor creation and raising doubts of misappropriation | 221.808 |
| | | | 23 | Joint inspection of medicines was not carried out transparently, as committee approval was not produced, no external representatives were included, and inspection dates were not mentioned. | 487.078 |
| 8 | DHO, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 4 | Procurement of ARV/ASV injections was doubtful as no dog-bite or snake-bite case data was provided, joint inspection was not conducted, and invoices lacked manufacturing, expiry, and batch details | 8.178 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 5 | Medicines were purchased without manufacturing dates, expiry dates, or batch numbers on invoices and challans, making authenticity and potency unverifiable | 17.657 |
| | | | 6 | Medicines were supplied in multiple unverified batches, making the genuineness and potency of drugs purchased unverifiable | 12.077 |
| | | | 9 | Medicines procured without drug testing reports | 23.777 |
| | | | 15 | Local purchase of medicines was unjustified as no agreement was executed with M/s MSN Pharma, invoices lacked manufacturing/expiry dates, and procurement was made from a vendor outside the local area." | 6.241 |
| 9 | Expanded Programme on Immunisation, Health Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 8 | Medicines were procured in a single month without need assessment, remained unutilized in the main store, stock registers were not produced, and inspection forms showed inconsistent dates with delivery challans | 218.540 |
| 10 | DHO, Umerkot | 2024-25 | 13 | Medicines were purchased without manufacturing and expiry dates on invoices/challans, making the genuineness and potency of drugs unverifiable | 138.129 |
| | | | 14 | Medicines were procured without Drug Testing Laboratory reports, joint inspection reports, or consumption records, making payments unverifiable | 17.931 |
| | | | 15 | Medicines were not delivered within the stipulated 30 days, receipts lacked delivery dates, | 1.302 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | and no penalties were imposed or included in supply orders indicating undue favour to the supplier. | |
| 11 | DHO, Naushehro Feroze | 2024-25 | 3 | Medicines were over-procured without proper indents or demand assessment, leaving heavy unutilised stock in the store, causing fund blockage and risk of expiry/wastage | 41.474 |
| 12 | Director Health Services Karachi | 2024-25 | 18 & 19 | Medicines were purchased without drug testing; drug registration/licences, procurement plan, utilisation reports and Joint Inspection Reports were also not provided | 233.502 |
| | | | 20 | Medicines were purchased without showing distribution or supply dates; requisitions, delivery approvals, OPD/patient lists, DHMIS reports, and details of non-functional facilities were also not provided. | 114.571 |
| 13 | Secretary Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 17 | Medicines for CML patients were procured without providing CRC records, agreements, or consumption accounts; unreadable documents, missing GDs, and unpaid stamp duty rendered the procurement process unverifiable. | 478.049 |
| | | | 18 | 78,000 units of Elbonix 50mg were procured with only 47% residual shelf life at delivery, below the mandatory 70% requirement, rendering the supply non-compliant. | 261.300 |
| 14 | DHO Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 19 | LP medicines were procured but not entered in the stock register, indicating improper accountal | 4.921 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Director Tuberculosis Control Sindh, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 10 | medicines procured without mfg/expiry/batch details genuineness and potency unverifiable | 24.08 |
| | | | 16 | Registration of drugs / drug licence and Drug Sample Testing Report were missing from the record | 309.172 |
| | | | 18 | Medicines procured in violation of CRC Para 10.10 by purchasing multiple batches, which is not permissible under CRC rules." | 7.08 |
| 16 | DHO Sukkur | 2024-25 | 1 | Medicines were purchased and issued to dispensaries without obtaining detailed utilization reports from the concerned facilities, leaving actual consumption unverified. | 13.218 |
| | | | 8 | Medicines were issued without inspection by the Joint Inspection Committee, indicating non-compliance with mandatory verification | 8.907 |
| | | | 9 | Medicines procured without drug testing reports | 21.705 |
| | | | 12 | "Medicines (LP) were inspected by an irregular committee comprising only DHO office officers, instead of the committee mandated under rules (MS DHQ/THQ as Chair, District/Town Officer & Pharmacist as members)." | 3.65 |
| 17 | Sindh Aids Control Program, Hyderabad | 2020-21 to 2024-25 | 5 | CRC medicines were procured without providing drug registration/licensing documents, utilization reports, or contract agreements, rendering the expenditure irregular | 32.229 |
| | | | 8 | Medicines were procured without mandatory drug testing reports, registration | 136.935 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | certificates, joint inspection reports, and consumption records, rendering the expenditure irregular | |
| 18 | DHO Thatta | 2024-25 | 11 | Medicines were procured without batch numbers or manufacturing/expiry dates, making verification of shelf life impossible | 18.394 |
| | | | 12 | Medicines were procured without drug Testing Laboratory reports | 8.094 |
| | | | 15 | Medicines were procured without Joint Inspection Reports | 8.848 |
| 19 | DHO Khairpur Mirs | 2024-25 | 11,12 & 23 | Drugs and medicines were procured and issued without transparent joint inspection, as inspection committee approval, dates, and verifiable signatures were missing. Specialist approval was absent in several ADP procurements, making inspections unreliable. RHCs/BHUs recorded all medicines as fully issued without patient-wise or OPD/IPD usage data, and incomplete logs made consumption unverifiable. CRC medicines were also procured without requisitions, specialist input, drug-testing reports, and proper stock-taking, or required documentation. | 54.843 |
| | | | 13 | Medicines were procured through centralized tenders from M/s Sagar Medicos and M/s Lavish Enterprises, both operating from the same Sukkur address with identical invoices/stamps, indicating related proprietorship and | 30.670 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | compromised competition. Similarly, purchases from M/s Huzaifa Enterprises and M/s Mohsin Enterprises owned by a husband and wife show further collusive bidding. The CPC process was compromised, suggesting undue financial favor to preferred vendors." | |
| 20 | DHO Keamari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 6 | Medicines were procured from M/s Parras Enterprises, M/s Huzaifa Enterprises, and M/s Mohsin Enterprises vendors with shared addresses/ownership links and identical invoice formats, indicating collusive procurement | 22.475 |
| | | | 7 | Central tendering compromised medicines procured from M/s Sagar Medicos and M/s Lavish Enterprises, two Sukkur-based firms owned by brothers, with identical invoice/delivery formats indicating collusive bidding and undue favor | 24.150 |
| | | | 9 | Procurement of medicines from M/s Imperial Traders and M/s RTJ Enterprises (Rs 14.603 million) showed identical contact numbers on invoices, indicating possible collusive bidding and non-transparent procurement. | 14.603 |
| | | | 11 | Medicines procured without drug testing reports | 86.339 |
| | | | 19 | Procurement made without assessing actual requirements no requisitions from health facilities were available, and large quantities of medicines remained unutilized at year-end | 51.555 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | DHO Sujawal | 2024-25 | 2 | Medicines were procured without drug testing | 3.518 |
| | | | 16 | Medicines were accepted without marking as "Sindh Govt. Property" | 1.149 |
| 22 | DHI, Dadu | 2024-25 | 1 | Suppliers failed to deliver ordered medicines/items, and management did not enforce penalties, liquidated damages, or recovery as required under the Central Rate Contract. | 13.227 |
| | | | 2 | Procurement of medicines without documented supply orders, demand or approved requisitions | 5.767 |
| **Total** | | | | | **5972.368** |

**Annex-8**

## 14.5.14 Irregularities in tendering and procurement process – Rs 2,501.924 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, Badin | 2024-25 | 6 | Kits and reagents were procured through a compromised tender, where most high-value items were awarded to M/s Nextek Health Care amid non-competitive or abnormally high quotes from other suppliers, indicating possible collusion | 6.110 |
| 2 | DHO, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 1 | Medical equipment was procured through local tendering instead of mandatory ICB; the vendor imported machinery without required import documents, restricting competition and exposing the Government to potential financial loss | 69.584 |
| 3 | DHO, Tharparkar@ Mithi | 2024-25 | 1 | NITs were advertised only in Business Recorder (English) and Daily Sobh (Sindhi), instead of three leading dailies, violating SPPRA Rules 2010. | 84.457 |
| 4 | Secretary Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 21 | Procurement was awarded to seven vendors linked through four common proprietors M.J Autos/Al Gohar, Khan Motors/Hadi Traders, Simtech Traders/Royal Trades, and Allmed Solutions indicating collusive bidding and non-transparent procurement | 2,237.828 |
| 5 | Sindh Aids Control Program, Hyderabad | 2020-21 to 2024-25 | 6 | Procurement under various heads was made from unregistered suppliers with GST and SRB | 10.345 |
| | | | 10 | Expenditure was made to two vendors M/s Continental Establishment and M/s Al Muzamil Contractor owned by the same person; indicating conflict of interest, collusive quotations, and non-transparent award of contracts | 7.118 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 14 | Payments under A09408 – Generic Consumables and A03970 – Others were made at previous year's tender rates without fresh tendering, and HIV Kits were procured without LC documents. | 55.259 |
| 6 | Sindh Lady Health Workers Programme Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 17 | Procurements were made without obtaining three competitive quotations, resulting in non-compliance with procurement rules and risk of inflated prices due to absence of market comparison | 17.043 |
| 7 | DHO Badin | 2023-24 | 06 | Expenditure was incurred on procurement through single-bid tenders without comparison of rates with previously awarded contracts or prevailing market prices. Original bids submitted by the bidders were not produced for audit, limiting verification of competitiveness and transparency of the procurement process. | 7.097 |
| 8 | DHO Matiari | 2023-24 | 14 | Expenditure of Rs 7.083 million was incurred on procurement from a vendor not registered with FBR for GST or SRB for SST, despite inclusion of tax amounts on invoices. Relevant tax registration details and monthly/annual tax returns were not produced for audit, raising doubts about tax compliance and validity of payments. | 7.083 |
| **Total** | | | | | **2,501.924** |

**Annex-9**

## 14.5.15 Irregular purchase of physical assets – Rs 1,343.196 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 23 | Medcal Equipment procured but Joint Inspection was not carried out | 94.450 |
| 2 | Director Health Services Karachi | 2024-25 | 11 | Machinery, equipment and furniture were procured without any notified joint inspection committee or inspection record, making the inspection process unjustified. | 22.127 |
| 3 | Secretary Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 71 | Funds from Grant-in-Aid spent by SIEHS on banned vehicle purchases (Swift GLX & 4 bikes) through advance payment, violating govt vehicle-procurement ban | 6.468 |
| 4 | National Health Support Program Karachi | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 1 | Procurement of IT equipment & furniture was made without mandatory RFQ/technical documentation (RFQ minutes, CRC record, technical qualification report) and without entering items in the dead-stock register, making the process non-verifiable | 20.481 |
| 5 | National Health Support Program Karachi | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 3 | IT & General equipment were procured from M/s MH Kalyar at rates higher than PC-I approved unit costs, resulting in excess payment to the supplier | 0.973 |
| 6 | DHO Khairpur Mirs | 2024-25 | 3 | Payment was made for Solar systems/ACs to M/s Shahzad Fareed but the items were not fully installed; vouchers & stock entries missing; one solar system uninstalled at RHC Sobho Dero despite full payment. | 11.414 |
| | | | 7 | Payment was made for a centrifuge machine, biochemistry analyzer, X-ray and ultrasound machines, OT light (single dome), | 14.159 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | and a hematology unit; however, these items were not found in the storeroom. No stock entries or delivery challans were available, indicating non-delivery despite full payment | |
| | | | 8 | Payments were made for items such as baby weight scales, UPS units, office tables, biochemistry analyzers, labor room tables, and autoclaves; however, item specifications were missing from vouchers, delivery challans, and inspection reports. Due to absence of specifications, the quality and conformity of supplied items could not be verified | 35.168 |
| 7 | Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Medical College Lyari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 6 | Medical Books were purchased for students without entering them in Stock Register of Library | 13.997 |
| | | | 8 | Unregistered vendor was hired to supply water. The invoices did not have NTN number/ | 1.750 |
| | | | 10 | Various items were procured without Joint Inspection Reports and Stock Registers | 1,122.209 |
| **Total** | | | | | **1,343.196** |

**Annex-10**

## 14.5.16 Irregular expenditure by way of splitting – Rs 160.443 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, Jamshoro | 2024-25 | 20 | Expenditure was split under the head "Others" to avoid sanction and open tenders, resulting in purchases without competition and depriving the Government of competitive rate | 11.996 |
| 2 | DHO, Tharparkar@ Mithi | 2024-25 | 4 | Medicines acquired on local purchase basis were split up | 13.749 |
| 3 | Expanded Programme on Immunisation, Health Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 20 | Refurbishment of EPI centers was carried out by splitting sanctions under 'Other Services Rendered' to avoid open tendering, using similar-date quotations, depriving the government of competitive rates and reflecting weak financial controls | 6.972 |
| 4 | DHO, Umerkot | 2024-25 | 17 | Purchases were split across heads of medicines and generic consumables to avoid open tendering and were made without executing agreements with suppliers | 60.038 |
| 5 | Secretary Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 20 | Goods and services were procured by splitting expenditures to avoid tendering and mandatory advertisement on print media/SPPRA, violating procurement rules. | 61.915 |
| 6 | DG, Monitoring and Evaluation, Health Department, Karachi | 2023-24 | 5 | Expenditure on account of conferences and seminars and others was split up | 4.553 |
| 7 | District Health Officer, Matiari | 2023-24 | 43 | Expenditure on others and Transport was split up | 1.220 |
| **Total** | | | | | **160.443** |

**Annex-11**

## 14.5.17 Non-invitation of tenders – Rs 71.795 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Expanded Programme on Immunisation, Health Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 14 | Waste bins and vaccine carrier coolers were procured without calling tender, charged to an irrelevant head, remained unutilised, and accountal/ consumption records were not provided. | 9.482 |
| 2 | DHO Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 12 | Various goods and services procured without open tender and splitting on account of 'Other Services Rendered,' 'Others,' Advertising & Publicity,' 'Printing & Publication,' 'Stationery,' and 'Uniforms,' to avoid SPPRA advertisement requirements | 42.777 |
| 3 | DHO Keamari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 5 | Medicines/other items were procured without inviting open tenders, resulting in non-competitive procurement due to weak financial controls | 8.335 |
| 4 | DHO Sujawal | 2024-25 | 4 | Medicines were locally procured without tender | 1.453 |
| 5 | DHO Ghotki | 2023-24 | 20 | Tenders were not invited for the medicines purchased on local basis | 6.238 |
| | | | 25 | Tenders were not invited for the other miscellaneous items | 3.510 |
| **Total** | | | | | **71.795** |

**Annex-12**

## 14.5.27 Failure of management to control AIDS

| Sr.# | Title of AIR- | AIR Para # | Reasons for controlling AIDS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Program Weakness in tackling HIV/AIDS transmission through Sexual Contact | 1 | 7,354 HIV/AIDS cases (2019–2024) were attributed to sexual transmission, mainly linked to commercial sex networks; however, no FIRs, enforcement actions, or joint interventions were initiated by the Directorate to curb these high-risk activities |
| 2 | Ineffective execution of Program activity resulted in continued HIV/AIDS infections due to Reuse of Contaminated Needles | 2 | 1,688 HIV/AIDS cases (2019–2024) were traced to reuse of contaminated needles; however, despite the Sindh Regulation & Control of Disposable Syringes Act, 2010 mandating auto-disable syringes, the Directorate neither enforced compliance nor conducted investigations to trace the supply chain of reusable needles, indicating systemic failure in preventing avoidable transmissions." |
| 3 | Inadequate oversight of dental clinics leading to increase HIV/AIDS transmission | 3 | Rising HIV/AIDS cases linked to surgical/dental procedures (0 in 2019 to 71 in 2024) indicate weak regulation of private clinics, widespread unlicensed dental practice, and poor sterilization oversight by the Directorate, creating a high-risk environment for infection transmission. |
| 4 | Substantial rise in blood transfusion-related HIV/AIDS Cases due to lack of Investigation | 4 | Sharp rise in HIV cases from transfusion of blood/blood products (484 in 2019 to 620 in 2024; total 2,593) indicates inadequate screening practices at blood banks and poor enforcement of transfusion safety protocols. No investigations or follow-up actions were taken to trace source facilities, reflecting weak regulatory oversight by the Directorate." |

**Annex-13**

## 14.5.31 Operational weaknesses in Lady Health Workers Program

| Sr. # | Title of AIR | AIR Para # | Description of issue |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Non-revision of Cost Centre after restructuring of Sindh LHW program | 2 | Restructuring directives for shifting the LHW Program under RMNCH were not implemented, as the cost centre and Program Director post continued unchanged, causing misclassification and weak financial transparency." |
| 2 | Irregular Payment to 38 Lady Health Workers beyond prescribed age limit | 3 | 38 Over-age and inactive LHWs continued in service without age-relaxation or approval, while resigned and deceased staff remained in MIS records, indicating weak HR controls, unreconciled workforce data, and risk of unauthorized payments |
| 3 | Irregularities in LHW Wise Monthly Compliance on MIS | 4 | MIS showed more reports submitted than due, indicating unreliable reporting and weak validation controls, leading to possible data manipulation |
| 4 | Disparities in Population Coverage and deployment of the Lady Health Workers and Supervisors | 5 | Significant disparities in LHW and LHS population coverage overburdened staff in high-population districts and uneven deployment indicate inequitable workforce allocation and weak supervisory arrangements. |
| 5 | Lack of action against LHW wise monthly under-reporting | 6 | LHWs did not submit mandated MIS reports, and no corrective action was taken, reflecting weak oversight and ineffective enforcement of reporting requirements |
| 6 | Low Supervision of Lady Health Workers (LHWs) in District Shikarpur | 7 | District Shikarpur showed extremely weak supervision, with 0–8% monthly visits and only 0.0558 annual visits per LHW, along with uneven population coverage, indicating poor monitoring, ineffective supervisory performance, and inadequate service delivery. |
| 7 | Irregular distribution of the Printing material for Lady Health Workers | 8 | Printing material was distributed without need assessment or consumption records, resulting in uneven allocation that did not reflect actual LHW/LHS strength across districts." |
| 8 | Critical Gaps in Population Coverage in the urban areas under Lady Health Worker (LHW) Program – Sindh (2025) | 9 | Urban Sindh especially Karachi showed critically low LHW coverage (only 11.48%), leaving over 19 million people uncovered due to inequitable deployment and absence of an urban-specific workforce strategy. |

**Annex-14**

## 14.5.32 Unjustified release of grant-in-Aid to various institutions / trusts / hospitals – Rs 33,126.558 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 44 | Grants were released to multiple hospitals/trusts without transparent selection or eligibility checks, relying solely on CM's approval; no SOPs, bank guarantees, utilisation/audit reports, or management committee meetings were observed. Over 90% of funds were concentrated in Karachi, some grantees received parallel funding from other departments, non-development grants were used for development activities, and none followed SPPRA Rules indicating serious lapses in grant administration and oversight | 24,720.528 |
| 2 | 48 | Recurring grant to Indus Hospital & Health Network was released without justification, despite AG Sindh noting huge unutilised bank balances, excessive executive salaries, missing utilisation reports, non-compliance with Law Department's advice, and absence of proper financial scrutiny or performance monitoring. | 5,000.000 |
| 3 | 51 | Grant to Patients Aid Foundation (PAF) JPMC was used to procure equipment even though the building was still at gray-structure stage (only 9 of 12 floors ready), indicating premature procurement and risk of non-utilization, deterioration, and improper use of funds | 2,137.500 |
| 4 | 56 | "Grant of Rs 500 million to the *National Institute of Blood Diseases & Bone Marrow Transplantation (NIBD)* remained unaccounted for as no training staff details, patient medical/billing records, utilisation reports, monitoring committee meetings, or expert review mechanisms were provided, and fund release was not linked with performance indicators | 500.000 |
| 5 | 57 | Grant to *Women & Children Care Trust (Women Hospital Shikarpur)* remained irregular due to excess release of Rs 200 million without justification, recurring funds used for capital expenditure, pending MRI installation despite Rs 133 million paid, and non-submission of audit and complete utilisation reports. | 450.000 |
| 6 | 61 | Grant paid to unregistered and financially unstable Preen Rasool Thalassemia Care Trust; MoU used instead of agreement; no utilization/audit reports; deviation from expenditure limits; cash withdrawals with withholding tax; recurring deficits and liabilities exceeding assets | 164.500 |
| 7 | 64 | Advance payment of Grant to Pakistan National Forum on Women's Health (Koohi Goth midwifery program) without Finance Dept approval, without invoices, without student lists, and without verification of training or institutional registration. | 99.030 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 67 | Rs30.000M paid to Prime Medical Healthcare Facility for Clubfoot surgeries found irregular heavy cash withdrawals, excessive salaries, advance payments without proof, missing patient-wise records, and Rs0.602M unutilised balance retained | 30.000 |
| 9 | 68 | Rs25M Grant-in-Aid to Fatimiyah Hospital irregular missing audit reports, incomplete bank statements, unverifiable patient list, machinery utilisation overstated, equipment not received, and mandatory progress reports not submitted | 25.000 |
| **Total** | | | **33,126.558** |

**Annex-15**

## 14.5.41 Irregular expenditure without supporting vouchers – Rs 684.684 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DHO, Badin | 2024-25 | 2 | Payment was made to Mannu Bhai Thalassemia Center, Badin and it was utilized without an approved budget, and key records cash book, board minutes, stock and appointment registers, logbook, reconciliation, original bids, and evidence of CRC tender process were not available on record | 19.733 |
| 2 | DHO, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 6 | Expenditure was incurred on multiple ADP schemes without progress reports, making it impossible to assess actual physical and financial progress or effectiveness of utilized funds | 111.349 |
| 3 | PD, Extension of Maternal and Child Health Center at Liaquat University Hospital, Jamshoro | 2024-25 | 6 | Receipts exceeded expenditure but the supporting record / vouchers for its utilization were not provided to Audit." | 60.719 |
| 4 | Hepatitis Prevention & Control Program, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 26 | Payments remained doubtful due to missing vouchers and supporting records for medicines supplied by M/s Parras Enterprises and Al Mustafa Enterprises, and for generic consumables supplied by M/s A to Zee International. | 234.070 |
| 5 | EPI, Health Department Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 34 | Expenditure on seminars and workshops was unsupported, as vouchers and related documents were not attached with the bills | 5.067 |
| 6 | Secretary Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 65 | Paid to Jubilee Life Insurance, Sindh Insurance (Health & Motor) without employee lists, vehicle details, or claim/utilisation records | 91.207 |
| 7 | DHO Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 2 | Payments made to M/s Sindh Enterprises under 'Services Rendered'. No supporting vouchers, approvals, HR details, hiring | 25.573 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | justification, or third-party performance record produced despite repeated audit requisitions | |
| 8 | Director Tuberculosis Control Sindh, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 19 | Generic consumables were purchased but inspection reports, and delivery challans were not available on record to verify receipt | 90.340 |
| 9 | Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Medical College Lyari, Karachi | 2024-25 | 5 | Experience certificate, FBR Annual Returns, list of customers, dealership etc. and mandatory requirements for the qualification of the vendor in bidding documents were missing on account of ADP scheme Cost center KQ5210 under the account head Purchase of Plant and Machinery | 46.626 |
| **Total** | | | | | **684.684** |

**Annex-16**

## 14.5.44 Unjustified expenditure of Revenue Component and Non-Completion of Civil Work on Development Schemes – Rs 253.181 million

(Rs. in Million)

| | | Capital Component | | | Revenue Component | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ADP No. 2024-25** | **Sector / Sub-sector / Name of Scheme** | **Cost** | **Expenditure** | **Progress (%)** | **Approved** | **Revenue Expenditure** | **Progress (%)** |
| 1124 | Sindh Infectious Diseases Hospital and Research Centre at NIPA, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi (Revised on 15.05.14) (C: 1076.255+ R: 660.104) (SDG #3.6) | 1076.255 | 526.143 | 48.89% | | 79.630 | |
| 1157 | Up gradation of RHC Daur to the level of Taluka Hospital Daur. (Revised on 21.02.2023) (Cap: 62.770, R:56.428) (SDG# 3) | 62.770 | 35.189 | 56.06% | | 56.395 | |
| 1177 | Establishment of THQ Hospital at Ghorabari (C:342.609 + R:99.047) (SDG #3) | 610.495 | 340.299 | 55.74% | | 99.047 | 100% |
| 1228 | Establishment of 10 bedded hospital at New Chore, Taluka Umerkot (Revised on 19.12.22 (Cap. 75.748 + Rev. 35.769) (SDG#3) | 75.748 | 32.241 | 42.79% | | 18.109 | |
| **Total** | | **1,825.268** | **933.872** | | | **253.181** | |

**Annex-17**

## 14.5.47 Blockage of government funds – Rs 190.055 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director Health Services Karachi | 2024-25 | 1 | Machinery, equipment and furniture received under various ADP schemes remained unutilized and lying in store, reflecting poor distribution planning and depriving facilities of intended benefits. | 22.127 |
| 2 | Secretary Health, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 27 | Store items were procured far beyond actual requirements, leaving stationery and consumables such as disposable glasses and A4 reams idle in stock despite adequate opening balances. | 16.765 |
| 3 | DHO Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 14 | Excess CRC medicines remained unissued due to bulk procurement beyond actual demand reflecting poor inventory planning, weak coordination, and risk of expiry/wastage | 21.122 |
| 4 | DHO Dadu | 2024-25 | 4 | Excess medicines were procured beyond actual demand to avoid budget lapse, resulting in unutilized stock and blockage of government funds. | 8.841 |
| 5 | Sindh Lady Health Workers Programme Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 10 | Items procured for CMWs such as medical kits, equipment, and furniture remained undistributed and idle, reflecting weak planning and ineffective distribution, leading to wastage of public resources | 121.200 |
| **Total** | | | | | **190.055** |

**Annex-18**

## 14.5.67 Non-completion/delay of 13 to 15 years old ADP Schemes

(Rs. in Million)

| PROVINCIAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSITION OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN ADP 2024-25 | | | | | | | |
| **ADP No. 2024-25** | **Sector / Sub-sector / Name of Scheme** | **Location of Scheme/ District** | **Status Date of Approval** | **Target Date for Completion** | **Estimated Cost** | | **Actual Expenditure upto June, 25** |
| 1124 | Sindh Infectious Diseases Hospital and Research Centre at NIPA, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi (Revised on 15.05.14) | Karachi | Approved 21.05.09 | June-25 | Capital | 1,076.255 | 526.143 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 660.104 | 79.630 |
| | | | | | Total | 1,736.359 | 605.773 |
| 1125 | Establishment of Cardiac Emergency Centre at Baldia Town, Karachi (Revised on 06.06.22) | Karachi | Approved 25.02.10 | June-25 | Capital | 345.000 | 324.427 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 332.720 | 49.285 |
| | | | | | Total | 677.720 | 373.712 |
| 1126 | Construction of 200 bedded Hospital at Mominabad, Metroville Site Town, Karachi (Revised on 09.03.17) | Karachi | Approved 10.02.11 (U/R) | June-25 | Capital | 533.979 | 430.599 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 217.116 | 46.849 |
| | | | | | Total | 751.095 | 477.448 |
| 1127 | Establishment of Psychiatry and Accident / Emergency Unit at Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi. (Revised on 18.07.19) | Karachi | Approved 11.01.12 (U/R) | June-25 | Capital | 177.536 | 177.536 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 193.215 | 129.041 |
| | | | | | Total | 370.751 | 306.577 |
| 1128 | Construction of 50 bedded Hospital at Block-13, F.B. Area, UC Ancholi, Gulberg Town, Karachi (Revised on 26.10.22) | Karachi | Approved 01.12.11 | June-25 | Capital | 261.297 | 261.297 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 177.947 | 29.751 |
| | | | | | Total | 439.244 | 291.048 |
| 1129 | Expansion and Improvement of Abbasi Shaheed Hospital to the level of Tertiary Care Hospital | Karachi | Approved 20.02.12 Re-app 10.05.23 | June-25 | Capital | 1,326.693 | 1,222.392 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 548.631 | 0.000 |
| | | | | | Total | 1,875.324 | 1,222.392 |
| 1134 | Up gradation of Gazdarabad General Hospital to the level of 200 bedded Hospital, Nishtar Road, Saddar Town, Karachi | Karachi | Approved 20.12.12 (U/R) | June-25 | Capital | 208.838 | 172.410 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 156.467 | 52.434 |
| | | | | | Total | 365.305 | 224.844 |
| 1155 | | S.B.A | | June-26 | Capital | 122.222 | 51.768 |

(Rs. in Million)

| PROVINCIAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSITION OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN ADP 2024-25 | | | | | | | |
| **ADP No. 2024-25** | **Sector / Sub-sector / Name of Scheme** | **Location of Scheme/ District** | **Status Date of Approval** | **Target Date for Completion** | **Estimated Cost** | | **Actual Expenditure upto June, 25** |
| | Construction of Accident & Emergency Centre at Daulatpur, Taluka Kazi Ahmed, District Shaheed Benazirabad | | Approved 10.02.11 (U/R) | | Revenue | 49.302 | 36.182 |
| | | | | | Total | 171.524 | 87.950 |
| 1179 | Renovation and Rehabilitation of Paramedical Institute, Larkano | Larkano | Approved 23.01.12 (U/R) | June-26 | Capital | 47.948 | 45.116 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 19.785 | 0.000 |
| | | | | | Total | 67.733 | 45.116 |
| 1239 | Expansion & Improvement of DHQ Hospitals (03 Nos) at Khairpur, Badin & Shikarpur (Re-Revised on 08.03.23) | Khairpur, Badin & Shikarpur | Approved 14.05.09 Re-Rev 08.03.23 | June-26 | Capital | 2,823.100 | 2,462.866 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 944.296 | 811.714 |
| | | | | | Total | 3,767.396 | 3,274.580 |
| 1241 | Up gradation of THQ Hospitals to the level of DHQ Hospitals (03 Nos) at Matiari, Kamber & Umerkot (Re-revised on 29.03.23) | Matiari, Kamber & Umerkot | Approved 20.02.12 Re-App 29.03.23 | June-26 | Capital | 2,147.829 | 1,860.524 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 802.484 | 136.204 |
| | | | | | Total | 2,950.313 | 1,996.728 |
| 1242 | Up gradation of THQ Hospital to the level of DHQ Hospital in newly created district Sindh at Kashmore at Kandhkot (Revised on 13.01.16) | Kashmore | Approved 20.02.12 (U/R) | June-26 | Capital | 545.542 | 539.902 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 217.685 | 0.000 |
| | | | | | Total | 763.227 | 539.902 |
| 1244 | Up gradation & Revamping of THQ Hospitals (39 Nos.) & Construction of Emergency Cum Trauma Centres in THQ Hospitals (41 Nos.) | Sindh | Approved 17.04.12 (U/R) | June-26 | Capital | 1,415.876 | 1,415.592 |
| | | | | | Revenue | 1,918.285 | 668.405 |
| | | | | | Total | 3,334.161 | 2,083.997 |
| **Grand Total** | | | | | | **17,270.152** | **9,446.070** |

## Health - Hospitals

**Annex-19**

### 14.5.69 Non-production of auditable record — Rs 2,080.110 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | National Institute of Blood Disease and Bone Marrow Transplantation (NIBD), Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 1 | Auditable records of pay, allowances, and contingency were not produced despite repeated requisitions and reminders, resulting in unaudited accounts. | 1,424.50 |
| 2 | MS civil hospital Tando Allah yar | 2023-24 | 1 | Non production of complete record | 393.904 |
| 3 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 1 | Concealment of Rs 177.282 records for FY 2023-24, obstructing scrutiny. Missing reconciliations, vehicle logs, licenses, and equipment details. | 177.282 |
| 4 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2023-24 | 1 | Auditable records for building repair work during F/Y 2023–24 were not provided despite repeated requisitions | 84.419 |
| 5 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 1 | Auditable records were not produced despite repeated requests. | - |
| 6 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 1 | Non-production of auditable record. | - |
| 7 | Executive Director, National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Karachi | 2023-24 | 1 | Auditable records related to surgical procedures, deaths, pending surgeries, welfare trust accounts, foundation funds, donations, income from investments, and bank statements were not produced | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **2,080.110** |

**Annex-20**

## 14.5.78 Improper working of Human Resource Department

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Subject | Irregularity | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Irregular drawal of pay and allowances without maintaining sanctioned / working strength – Rs4,191.009 million | It was observed that an amount of Rs4,191.009 million was paid to employees on account of pay and allowances without maintaining sanctioned/ working strength of the department. The department is regularly appointing employees in various grade. In the absence of approved / sanctioned strength duly approved by the Government of Sindh /Governing body there is a chance of excess employment over and above sanctioned posts. | 4,191.009 |
| 2 | Irregular promotion without maintaining seniority list | It was observed that management promoted various officials without maintaining seniority list. | - |
| 3 | Non-approval / vetting of Service Rules from concerned authorities | It was observed that the department prepared services rules in 2016 and is being implement / in practicing in the department since long. The following short comings were observed which are as under;<br>1. Forwarding letter to Secretary, Health for onward submission to Service and Regulation Wing of SGA&CD and Law Department for approval and vetting of Services Rules was not provided to audit.<br>2. Approval from board of governance along with original minutes of meeting was also not available in the department. - | - |
| 4 | Non-compliance of government directives for verification of qualification degrees of employees | It was observed that the management has not conducted verification of qualification degrees of its employees. No documentary evidence was produced to audit regarding the authenticity of qualification degree / educational testimonials of employees being verified from their respective educational institutions and HEC which stands as a violation of directives. | - |
| 5 | Improper maintaining of service record | It was observed that the service record of the officials was improperly maintained. The personal files were found without page numbering, non-availability of the advertisement, minutes of selection committee and approval of the governing body. | - |
| **Total** | | | **4,191.009** |

**Annex-21**

## 14.4.80 Irregular payment of inadmissible allowances — Rs 466.717 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute of Trauma, Karachi. | 2024-25 | 1 | Allowances of Rs. 372.504 million were paid without verifying admissibility. | 372.504 |
| 2 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan. | 2024-25 | 3 | Various inadmissible allowances i.e extra Remuneration, Institute Allowance, MLC Allowance, Incentive Allowance and NPA. | 39.868 |
| 3 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat. | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 3 | Inadmissible allowances to employees. | 21.575 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent Chandka Medical College Hospital (CMCH), Larkana. | 2024-25 | 1 | Amount of Rs 19.469 paid to Doctors as inadmissible allowances i.e HWA, NPA, CA, RCA and teaching allowance without proof/notification. | 19.469 |
| 5 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad. | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 75 | NPA to various employees without provision of relevant affidavit. | 6.205 |
| 6 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad. | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 43 | Payment of various inadmissible allowances i.e. computer allowance, personal allowance, qualification allowance and Spl. conveyance to disable. | 1.766 |
| 7 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur. | 2024-25 | 16 | NPA to doctors on administrative posts. Other inadmissible allowances also paid without entitlement. | 1.451 |
| 8 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad. | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 63 | Irregular drawal of casualty allowance without entitlement | 1.348 |
| 9 | Medical Superintendent Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Hospital Sukkur. | 2024-25 | 6 | Payment of NPA without affidavit. | 1.052 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Medical Superintendent Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi. | 2024-25 | 19 | Amount of Rs 0.781 paid to officers as Health Professional Allowance beyond entitlement. | 0.781 |
| 11 | Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital, Tando Allahyar | 2024-25 | 1 | Payment of Rs0.698 million was allowed to various employees on account of various allowances without admissibility. | 0.698 |
| | | | | **Total** | **466.717** |

**Annex-22**

## 14.5.81 Irregular Appointment of employees - Rs 413.982 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 3 | Payment made on account of pay and allowances to 493 contract employees in absence of codal formalities, including lack of approval records, incomplete personal files, unverified credentials, and absence of a uniform pay and contractual appointment policy. | 182.685 |
| 2 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 23 | Payments of Pay & Allowances to employees belongs to Punjab Province | 101.693 |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ruth K. M Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 13 | Payment of salaries and allowances made to the employees appointed in excess of or without sanctioned strength, due to weak internal controls and non-compliance with budgetary and establishment regulations. | 35.901 |
| 4 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 2 | Appointment of employees pertains to other provinces | 29.010 |
| 5 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 1 | Dual employment of a doctor in Government of Balochistan and PAQSJIMS, Gambat, resulting in unauthorized drawal of double salaries amounting to Rs 24.0 million. | 24.000 |
| 6 | Medical Superintendent Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Hospital Sukkur | 2024-25 | 5 | Payment of salaries was made to employees pertaining to other provinces. | 17.766 |
| 7 | Medical Superintendent, Sindh Government Hospital, Liaquatabad | 2024-25 | 5 | Irregular payment of salaries amounting to Rs 10.987 million to officials whose CNICs do not pertain to the Sindh Province. | 10.987 |

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute Of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 2 | Payment of Rs 8.409 million was made to employees whom CNICs pertains to other provinces. Further, Domicile/supporting documents were not provided to audit. | 8.409 |
| 9 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 2 | Appointment of employees pertains to the other province and service books, domiciles, personal files, appointment orders) were not produced to audit. | 2.203 |
| 10 | Medical Superintendent Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi | 2024-25 | 18 | An amount of Rs 1.328 million was paid as salary to an overage employee (appointed above 45 years). | 1.328 |
| 11 | Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ruth K. M Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 25 | Inclusion of ineligible House Job Officers in final results and office orders despite non-submission of required documents or absence during interviews. | 0 |
| 12 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 4 | Appointment of teaching staff and doctors on an unspecified pay package. | 0 |
| 13 | Medical Superintendent Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Hospital Sukkur | 2024-25 | 7 | Payment of salaries to employees without sanctioned posts. | 0 |
| 14 | Medical Superintendent, Shah Bhittai Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 17 | Excess staff were posted beyond sanctioned positions at Shah Bhittai Hospital without Finance Department approval. | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **413.982** |

**Annex-23**

## 14.5.82 Unauthorized dual salary and GPF final settlement to employees – Rs 53.180 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 4 | Seven doctors received dual salaries from Government and Institute, despite limited service at the Institute. | 32.189 |
| 2 | Sindh Institute of Advanced Endoscopy and Gastroenterology (SIAG), Karachi | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 16 | Officials and staff drew full salaries simultaneously from SIAG and Dr. Ruth Pfau Civil Hospital Karachi. | 10.704 |
| 3 | Services Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 3 | Amount of Rs 6,569,590 paid twice to retired E.N.T Specialist Akram Majeed Khokhar. Payment made from HB0263 and HB0000 Pension, causing double drawls. | 6.569 |
| 4 | Sindh Government Services Hospital Karachi | 2024-25 | 1 | Two employees were drawing salaries from both the hospital (GoS) and SIUT, indicating dual employment. | 3.718 |
| 5 | Director, Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT), Karachi | 2023-24 | 3 | 120 SIUT employees were engaged in dual employment, simultaneously drawing salaries from SIUT and various Government of Sindh Departments. | 0.000 |
| **Total** | | | | | **53.180** |

**Annex-24**

## 14.5.91 Irregular purchase of medicines – Rs 3,797.221 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 8 | Expenditure incurred on procurement of medicines through CPC, which compromised SPPRA rules due to absence of verifiable bids, budget authority, procurement planning, bid security, agreements, monitoring mechanism, and assurance of timely delivery. | 1873.610 |
| 2 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 19 | Non-framing of the inspection committee on the purchase of Medicines through violation of rules. | 408.476 |
| 3 | Sindh Government Lyari General Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 2 | Spent amount of Rs 392.347 million on medicine procurement due to missing purchase plan, defective work orders, suspicious invoices, unjustified inspection reports. | 392.347 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent Chandka Medical College Hospital (CMCH), Larkana | 2024-25 | 7 | Amount of Rs 392.198 million spent on medicines; supply orders, delivery challans, and inspection reports missing | 392.198 |
| 5 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 20 | Expenditure incurred on purchase of Drugs & Medicines without mentioning manufacturing and expiry dates on vendor invoices, making quality and shelf life unverifiable. | 142.310 |
| 6 | Sindh Government Lyari General Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 5 | Amount of Rs 131.700 spent on local medicine purchases without prescriptions, supply orders, or required 'Sindh Govt. Property' markings. Purchases exceeded 28% limit, with repetitive same-day invoices despite availability of sufficient stock. | 131.700 |
| 7 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 19 | Procurement of medicines, surgical items, life-saving drugs, patient diet provisions, and others of Rs. 108.392 million without required | 108.392 |

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | approvals/signatures, performance security, or stamp duty, rendering the process procedurally deficient, legally weak, and exposing public funds to risk. | |
| 8 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 25 | Medicines were procured without user requisitions, surveys, or specialist consultation. No stock/accounting system, drug testing, or supplier contracts were in place. | 105.852 |
| 9 | Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital, Tando Allahyar, for the financial year 2024-25 | 2024-25 | 9 | Amount of Rs36.011 spent on medicines with missing contracts, performance security, invoices, inspection reports, and consumption records. | 36.011 |
| 10 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 12 | Without mentioning manufacture/expiry dates on invoices or challans, indicating possible short shelf life. | 28.35 |
| 11 | Services Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 1 | LP medicines worth of Rs 28.126 purchased from M/s Ruby Medicos without a valid pharmacist license. | 28.126 |
| 12 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 23 | Orders amounting to Rs 25.915 million were issued under CRC, but the companies failed to supply the medicines. | 25.915 |
| 13 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 27 | Amount of Rs 25.635 million paid for local purchase of medicines. Vendors lacked experience, approvals, documentation and valid licenses. | 25.635 |
| 14 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute Of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 7 | Medicine purchases without ward-wise consumption, prescriptions, or discount proof. Tender process lacked transparency: tailored criteria, single bid, and non-compliance with SPPRA rules. | 25.114 |
| 15 | Medical Superintendent, CDF Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 9 | Expenditure on the procurement of medicines without formal contract, performance security, drug testing report, consumption record, or acknowledgement receipts. | 17.886 |

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 13 | Purchased 3,330,000 tablets/capsules worth Rs 16.677M without consumption records. Purchases lacked inspection, batch, and registration details. | 16.677 |
| 17 | Medical Superintendent Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Hospital Sukkur | 2024-25 | 17 | Amount of Rs 12.822 million spent on LP medicines. Requisition, consumption register, and patient/OPD records were missing. | 12.822 |
| 18 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 11 | Amount of Rs 12.785 million bulk medicines were procured with non-compliance in bid security, turnover criteria, ISO certification, and single-bid rule violations. Evaluation and supplier experience criteria were also inadequately followed. | 12.785 |
| 19 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 13 | Procurement of medicines of Rs 12.785 million, including non-compliance with experience, turnover, bid security, ISO certification, and single-bid purchases. Advance payment of Rs 7.216 million to contractor for Repair & maintenance work also violated SST/WHT deductions, stamp duty, performance guarantee, and penalty imposition rules. | 7.216 |
| 20 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 22 | Dialysis items were procured not approved in tender list | 5.799 |
| 21 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 22 | Presence of expired Medicines in large quantity in Bulk Store Jamshoro | 0 |
| | | | | **Total** | **3,797.221** |

**Annex-25**

## 14.5.92 Irregular purchases without tender – Rs 1629.101 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para#. | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Executive Director, National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Karachi | 2023-24 | 26 | Purchases were made without open tenders violating procurement rules. | 1023.604 |
| 2 | Sindh Institute of Advanced Endoscopy and Gastroenterology (SIAG), Karachi | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 17 | Procurement and civil/electrical works were executed without open tenders, violating SPPR 2010 despite the existence of a procurement committee. | 225.521 |
| 3 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 61 | Procurement of generic consumable items from IQS Enterprises under Direct Contracting basis. | 89.194 |
| 4 | Sindh Government Hospital, Korangi Karachi | 2024-25 | 3 | Expenditure without inviting open tender | 42.25 |
| 5 | Sindh Institute of Advanced Endoscopy and Gastroenterology (SIAG), Karachi | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 7 | Work executed without inviting tender. | 38.157 |
| 6 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 33 | Expenditure of Rs. 33.897 million was incurred on various heads without tender. | 33.897 |
| 7 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 31 | Medical gas was procured without tender. | 23.208 |
| 8 | Sindh Government Qatar Hospital Orangi, Karachi | 2024-25 | 6 | Specific consumables were purchased without tender | 18.834 |
| 9 | Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital, Tando Allahyar, for the financial year 2024-25 | 2024-25 | 18 | Amount of Rs 15.180 million spent without procurement plan, proper tendering, or verification of quality/quantities; records and NTN missing. | 15.18 |
| 10 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital, Ghotki | 2023-24 | 12 | Purchase of medicines without tender | 15 |
| 11 | Director, Sindh Institute of Urology and | 2023-24 | 31 | Contract for HVAC operation and servicing was revised with increased cost | 11.81 |

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para#. | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Transplantation (SIUT), Karachi | | | after expiry without fresh tender, depriving the government of competitive market rates. | |
| 12 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 15 | Purchased dietary items worth Rs. 10.813M without tender/quotation in violation of SPPRA Rules. Diet chart, consumption records, inspections, performance certificate, and special TB patient menu were missing." | 10.813 |
| 13 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 17 | Amount of Rs 10.716M paid to M/s Al-Farooque Enterprises for Jul–Sep 2024 janitorial services before tender TT00666-24-0002 was finalized. Mandatory tendering was not followed. | 10.716 |
| 14 | Medical Superintendent Taluka Hospital, Nangarparkar | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 12 | Purchase of medicines without tender | 10.073 |
| 15 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Kot Ghulam Muhammad | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 5 | Expenditure on L.P medicines and electrical items was incurred without open tender, relying on old rates or quotations, and without joint inspection | 9.718 |
| 16 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 5 | Expenditure on vaious items without tender | 7.837 |
| 17 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 7 | Expenditure incurred without inviting open tender | 7.618 |
| 18 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 18 | Payment of security services without tender | 6.634 |
| 19 | Civil Surgeon Civil Hospital Mithi | 2023-24 | 7 | Purchase of medicines without tender | 3.991 |
| 20 | Medical Superintendent, Shah Bhittai Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 13 | Generic Consumables without invitation of tender | 3.164 |
| 21 | Taluka Hospital Dharki | 2023-24 | 1 | Local purchase of medicines was made without inviting open tender in violation of procurement rules | 3.059 |

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para#. | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Sakrand | 2023-24 | 1 | Purchase of medicines without tender | 2.979 |
| 23 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital, Diplo | 2023-24 | 1 | Medicines were purchased without inviting open tender, preventing achievement of competitive rates | 2.336 |
| 24 | Medical Superintendent at Taluka Hospital Jati | 2023-24 | 3 | Procurement of various medicines without tender | 2.051 |
| 25 | Executive Director, National Institute of Child Health Karachi | 2023-24 | 24 | Furniture was procured without tendering, from unregistered suppliers, lacking tax details, stock entries, and indents. | 1.992 |
| 26 | Medical Superintendent, Sindh Government Hospital, Qasimabad, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 5 | Local drug purchase (15% of total) without open tender | 1.966 |
| 27 | Medical Superintendent District Head Quarters Hospital Mirpur Mathelo Ghotki | 2023-24 | 9 | Purchase of dietary items without tender | 1.95 |
| 28 | Civil Surgeon Civil Hospital Mithi | 2023-24 | 10 | Procurement of dialysis items without tender | 1.894 |
| 29 | Medical Superintendent Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi | 2024-25 | 16 | Payment of Rs 1.825M made to M/S Medline via direct contracting without open tender or sole proprietor certificate. | 1.825 |
| 30 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Ubauro | 2023-24 | 9 | Purchase of uniform, bed sheets, pillow covers without tender | 0.939 |
| 31 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 2 | Medicines worth Rs. 0.891M procured from M/s Marhaba Corp without quotations | 0.891 |
| **Total** | | | | | **1629.101** |

**Annex-26**

## 14.5.93 Irregular procurement in violation of various/SPPRA rules – Rs 1,201.399 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 22 | Medicines worth of Rs 759.999 procured Procurements (tender Rs 683.626, local Rs 76.372) violated Framework Contract System. | 759.999 |
| 2 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 52 | Award of Tenders to Non-Specialized Vendor. | 341.199 |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi | 2024-25 | 4 | Found Rs 63.248 spent via tenders. Procurement committee lacked evidence of mandatory SPPRA training; purchases done by unqualified members. | 63.248 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent, Sindh Government Hospital, Qasimabad, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 11 | Amount of Rs. 30.088 tenders for routine medicines, dietary & misc. items. Two-Envelope method used unnecessarily, against SPPRA rules. | 30.088 |
| 5 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 21 | Amount of Rs 6.79 spent on mineral water in violation of Govt directives. | 6.790 |
| 6 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 30 | Medical Gas worth of Rs 74,970 was procured from technically disqualified M/s VTR Gases in FY 2024-25. Payment was made despite M/s Ghani Chemicals and M/s Denim International | 0.075 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | being technically eligible | |
| 7 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 19 | Financial bid of technically qualified M/s Wahguns Security Services was not opened, denying fair evaluation. | 0 |
| 8 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 8 | violation of Sindh Teaching Hospitals (Establishment of Management Board) Act. | 0 |
| 9 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 10 | Violation of Sindh Teaching Hospitals (Establishment of Management Board) Act. | 0 |
| 10 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 13 | Violation of Sindh Teaching Hospitals (Establishment of Management Board) Act. | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **1,201.399** |

**Annex-27**

## 14.5.95 Non-obtaining of performance security – Rs 513.748 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 40 | Non obtaining performance security | 271.072 |
| 2 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 35 | Bid securities of Rs. 154.612M at SAIMS, Sehwan were not deposited in the designated account; Rs. 126.879M refunded without performance guarantees, Rs. 27.733M remains unaccounted. | 154.612 |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 25 | Amount of Rs 1,314.143 spent on drugs/medicines, but 5% performance security (Rs 65.707) not obtained | 65.707 |
| 4 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 22 | Non-deduction of security deposit from the contractors | 7.179 |
| 5 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 14 | Procurement of medicines without obtaining mandatory 5% performance security | 5.936 |
| 6 | Services Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 12 | Payment of Rs 57.548 made for medicines & equipment without obtaining Rs 5.754 performance security from suppliers | 5.754 |
| 7 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 8 | 5% performance security of Rs 3.488 was not obtained from the vender | 3.488 |
| **Total** | | | | | **513.748** |

**Annex-28**

### 14.5.97 Irregular purchases due to absence / defective conduct of joint inspection – Rs 470.721 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 18 | CRC without proper inspection documentation. Reports lacked manufacture dates, committee details, inspection dates, and evidence of joint/authorized inspection." | 153.707 |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 19 | Amount of Rs 105.852 spent on Drugs & Medicines in absence of Joint inspections approval and proper signatures | 105.852 |
| 3 | Services Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 9 | Medicines purchased without joint inspection report | 89.955 |
| 4 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 25 | Irregular joint inspection of medicines | 86.189 |
| 5 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 14 | Irregular local purchase of medicines without joint inspection report | 25.718 |
| 6 | Medical Superintendent, CDF Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 10 | Purchase of medicines without inspection report | 9.300 |
| **Total** | | | | | **470.721** |

**Annex-29**

## 14.5.99 Irregular award of work/tender to single bidder - Rs 432.136 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 4 | Tenders worth Rs 151.317 million were awarded on single bids | 151.317 |
| 2 | Sindh Government Lyari General Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 14 | Payments of Rs 128.828 million were made under contingency works through single-bid awards | 128.828 |
| 3 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 77 | Management awarded the tender to single bidder and made payment at subjective price set by the bidder without considering the market rates | 43.070 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ruth K. M Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 7 | Single-bid procurements | 29.681 |
| 5 | Medical Superintendent Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi | 2024-25 | 6 | Amount of Rs 23.785 spent on life saving supplies & uniforms. Tender awarded on single bid without market rate analysis. | 23.787 |
| 6 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 35 | Award of tenders against single bid | 21.271 |
| 7 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 5 | Award of work without market analysis through single bid | 15.900 |
| 8 | Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ruth K. M Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 2 | Single-bid awards in procurements lacked competition, violating Sindh Public Procurement Rules. Contracts missed delivery terms and market analysis. | 12.301 |
| 9 | Sindh Government Lyari General Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 7 | M&R works of Rs 5.981 million were awarded to two bidders; however, approvals, competition, and documentation were deficient. Multiple irregularities noted including unapproved revisions, unsigned agreements, and repeated engagement of same contractor. | 5.981 |
| **Total** | | | | | **432.136** |

**Annex-30**

## 14.5.103 Irregular hiring of Security and janitorial services – Rs 215.738 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ruth K. M Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 36 | Lowest bidder disqualified, excess payments made to Al-Basit, extra workers and waste charges paid, security deposit not submitted, and unjustified escalation granted, causing Rs. 9.219 million loss. | 75.895 |
| 2 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 25 | Amount of Rs 43.588 paid for janitorial services with no duty plan, incomplete tender documents, and non-compliant invoices, attendance. | 43.588 |
| 3 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 16 | Amount of Rs. 40.892 released for janitorial services; attendance sheets & invoices not verified by Deputy Director, and payment proof not provided by vendor. | 40.892 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ruth K. M Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 4 | Found 66 security staff over age limit and missing key documents | 34.272 |
| 5 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 72 | Doubtful payments on hiring of janitorial service | 15.569 |
| 6 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 62 | Excess expenditure on Janitorial Services due to Violation of Minimum Wage Laws | 5.522 |
| **Total** | | | | | **215.738** |

**Annex-31**

## 14.5.104 Non-recovery of Stamp Duty — Rs 207.251 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2023-24 | 35 | Generic items were procured without formal contracts resulting in loss of stamp duty. | 157.765 |
| 2 | Taluka Hospital Dharki | 2023-24 | 5 | Payments were made to contractors without executing contract agreements, and stamp duty was not collected | 41.465 |
| 3 | Peoples Medical College Hospital, SBA | 2023-24 | 30 | Payments were made to vendors without executing contract agreements, resulting in loss of stamp duty revenue to the government | 3.582 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent, Sindh Infectious Diseases Hospital and Research Center, Karachi | 2023-24 | 8 | Stamp duty not recovered | 2.327 |
| 5 | Sindh Institute of Advanced Endoscopy and Gastroenterology (SIAG), Karachi | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 2 | Stamp duty was not recovered as per rules. | 0.436 |
| 6 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Headquarter Hospital, New Saeedabad District Matiari | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 15 | Procurement was made without contract agreements and required stamp duty was not recovered | 0.368 |
| 7 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Ghari Khairo | 2023-24 | 9 | Works were awarded to contractors/suppliers without execution of contract agreements, and stamp duty was not recovered | 0.196 |
| 8 | Medical Superintendent District Head Quarters Hospital Mirpur Mathelo Ghotki | 2023-24 | 22 | Stamp duty not recovered | 0.178 |
| 9 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Thano Bula Khan | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 15 | Medicines were purchased without executing formal contract agreements, leading to non-recovery of stamp | 0.176 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | duty from suppliers resulting in a financial loss to the government. | |
| 10 | Civil Surgeon / Medical Superintendent, Civil Hospital, Naushahro Feroze | 2023-24 | 5 | Non-execution of agreements for drug purchases led to non-recovery of stamp duty, causing loss to Govt. | 0.149 |
| 11 | Director Skin Diseases and Social Hygiene Center, Karachi | 2023-24 | 5 | Recovery of stamp duty | 0.145 |
| 12 | Medical Superintendent, Government Hospital, Liaquatabad, Karachi | 2023-24 | 11 | Purchase of Medicines and Generic consumables without recovery of stamp duty | 0.138 |
| 13 | Executive Director, Sindh Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Karachi | 2023–24 | 15 | Expenditure was incurred on purchases, repairs, and services without formal contract agreements, resulting in loss of stamp duty | 0.123 |
| 14 | Medical Superintendent at Taluka Hospital Jati | 2023-24 | 9 | Recovery of stamp duty | 0.101 |
| 15 | Civil Surgeon Civil Hospital, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 11 | Recovery of stamp duty | 0.072 |
| 16 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Samaro | 2023-24 | 17 | Medicines were purchased without executing formal contract agreements, leading to non-recovery of stamp duty and resulting in financial loss to the government. | 0.030 |
| **Total** | | | | | **207.251** |

**Annex-32**

## 14.5.105 Irregular expenditure on purchase of life saving medical supplies – Rs 148.247 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Government Lyari General Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 15 | Non-provision of demand, utilization, and dispatch/arrival records. Invoices showed date/serial inconsistencies and excess variation | 30.960 |
| 2 | Sindh Government Hospital, Korangi Karachi | 2024-25 | 15 | Purchase of oxygen gas without inspection reports, testing evidence, patient-wise utilization record, or reconciliation. Own oxygen plant not installed, and performance security of Rs 166,350 was not obtained. | 25.146 |
| 3 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 66 | Expenditure of Rs 222.445 million was incurred on supply of oxygen gas without establishing a permanent oxygen generation plant, proper need assessment, measurement and monitoring mechanisms, quality assurance, storage arrangements, consumption records. | 22.445 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi | 2024-25 | 7 | Amount of Rs 22.275 million paid for medical gases/consumables without inspection. Quality, quantity, and consumption not verified. | 22.275 |
| 5 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 9 | An amount of Rs 19.060 million was spent on gas cylinders, which were purchased at the rate of Rs 2,745 against the quoted rate of Rs 1,600; thus, an excess amount of Rs 1,145 per cylinder was paid. | 19.060 |
| 6 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 3 | Oxygen gas worth Rs 9.601 million was purchased without delivery records. Inventory, consumption, and quality documentation were missing. | 9.601 |

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 8 | Unverified supply, lack of measurement/monitoring controls, assessment, and absence of consumption records. | 5.463 |
| 8 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 3 | Expenditure on oxygen gas from an ineligible vendor at Rs 1,850–1,880/unit vs approved bidder rate of Rs 1,580/unit, causing avoidable excess of expenditure. | 4.665 |
| 9 | Sindh Government Hospital New Karachi | 2024-25 | 16 | Amount of Rs 3.327 million spent on oxygen gas without inspection reports, patient-wise usage records, or performance security; no own oxygen plant installed. | 3.327 |
| 10 | Sindh Government Services Hospital Karachi | 2024-25 | 19 | Oxygen gas was utilized without flowmeters, utilization records, patient consumption details, or monitoring evidence. Hospital has no ICU/emergency wards and no oxygen plant/storage, making the reported consumption doubtful from audit perspective. | 3.081 |
| 11 | Medical Superintendent, CDF Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 11 | Amount of Rs 1.369 million spent on oxygen gas, but unusually large quantity procured during June–Sept 2024; no record of oxygen uses from Oct 2024–June 2025. Need/requisition, distribution, utilization reports and supply orders were not produced. | 1.369 |
| 12 | Medical Superintendent, Sindh Government Hospital, Liaquatabad | 2024-25 | 9 | Medical gas without ward-wise patient data. Required indents/requisitions were also not obtained. | 0.855 |
| **Total** | | | | | **148.247** |

**Annex-33**

## 14.5.126 Irregular transfer of funds – Rs 2,768.084 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular or observation | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Executive Director, National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Karachi | 2023-24 | 21 | Funds were transferred from GP Fund Account No. NIDA 4-1 / 3099281878 for salary disbursement of various months, without obtaining proper re-appropriation orders from the Finance Department and the Governing Body of NICVD | 1,956.366 |
| 2 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 02 | Release/transfer of Rs 640.000 million as grant-in-aid to Patient Aid Foundation without observance of prescribed procedures, absence of utilization reports, audited financial statements, eligibility verification, defined grant conditions, and monitoring mechanism, resulting in non-authentication of propriety and utilization of funds. | 640.000 |
| 3 | Executive Director, National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Karachi | 2023-24 | 36 | Funds were transferred from GP Fund for salaries without Finance Department or Governing Body approval, employee details, or reconciliation with supporting bank statements. | 111.525 |
| 4 | Executive Director, Sindh Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Karachi | 2023–24 | 2 | Funds were transferred from bank accounts without approval and recipient; disbursement and utilization details were missing | 60.193 |
| **Total** | | | | | **2,768.084** |

**Annex-34**

## 14.5.127 Unauthorized retention of funds in DDO Accounts – Rs 2,326.840 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2023-24 | 04 | Funds of Rs 1,095.458 million were kept into DDO account till the end of 30th June, 2024 in violation of rule. | 1,095.458 |
| 2 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 11 | Retention of Government money into the DDO account. | 493.243 |
| 3 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 19 | Amount of Rs 484.462 remained unutilized into the DDO account. | 484.462 |
| 4 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 26 | Amount of Rs 230.799 kept into DDO account till 30-Jun-25. | 230.799 |
| 5 | Sindh Government Services Hospital Karachi | 2024-25 | 14 | Balance of Rs 8.976 million were kept into the DDO account till the close of financial year. | 8.976 |
| 6 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 34 | Retention of public funds into the DDO account. | 7.836 |
| 7 | Medical Superintendent Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Hospital Sukkur | 2024-25 | 8 | Amount of Rs.3.566 million were retained into the DDO's account. | 3.566 |
| 8 | Sindh Government Services Hospital Karachi | 2024-25 | 20 | DDO withdrew Rs. 2.500 million without justification or vouchers; amount remained unspent, resulting in irregular practice and blockage of govt funds. | 2.500 |
| **Total** | | | | | **2,326.840** |

**Annex-35**

## 14.5.129 Non-functional Medical Equipment - Rs 4,341.063 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director, Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT), Karachi | 2023-24 | 2 | Critical medical services such as emergency, dialysis, surgery, diagnostics etc were not operational despite available funds. | 2,795.866 |
| 2 | Director, Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT), Karachi | 2023-24 | 10 | Imported robotic surgery units found uninstalled and unused, showing deterioration due to lack of commissioning and maintenance. | 1,499.940 |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent, Government Hospital, Liaquatabad, Karachi | 2023-24 | 7 | CT Scan machine procured in 2009-10, remained non-functional after 2 years; no repair efforts made. Technician drawing idle salary since 11/2023. | 43.527 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Samaro | 2023-24 | 9 | Salaries were drawn by one O.T. Attendant and two O.T. Assistants despite the operation theatre being non-functional since establishment, with no surgeon or anesthetist posted. | 1.730 |
| 5 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Chachro | 2023-24 | 1 | Non-functional medical equipment (Centrifuge, Genitor, Refrigerator, X-ray, Suction, ECG). | 0 |
| 6 | Medical Superintendent Taluka Hospital Ghotki | 2023-24 | 34 | Non-functional of medical equipment | 0 |
| 7 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Ghari Khairo | 2023-24 | 17 | Machinery and equipment remained unutilized due to absence of technical staff, indicating risk of deterioration, malfunction, and eventual obsolescence. | 0 |
| 8 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Kot Ghulam Muhammad | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 26 | An equipped operation theater remained non-operational since establishment, with expensive medical equipment left unused, depriving the local population of essential free medical services | 0 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Peoples Medical College Hospital, SBA | 2023-24 | 22 | Several hospital machines remained non-functional, causing patient hardship and compelling them to pay for tests at private laboratories. | 0 |
| 10 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Headquarter Hospital, New Saeedabad District Matiari | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 1 | The hospital operated without essential staff, equipment, and infrastructure required for a THQ facility, with key medical posts vacant, critical equipment non-functional, no surgical or emergency services available, and procurement of medicines and dietary items made without proper oversight, while lacking a license from the Sindh Healthcare Commission | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **4,341.063** |

**Annex-36**

## 14.5.131 Poor and Unhygienic Conditions of Hospitals

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Ubauro | 2023-24 | 14 | Improper measures for hospital maintenance resulting in poor service delivery |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent Taluka Hospital, Moro | 2023-24 | 1 | Life-Threatening Risks to Patients and the Public Due to Poor Building Conditions |
| 3 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Matli | 2023-24 | 15 | Dialysis procedures were performed by contract technicians without a qualified nephrologist, posing serious risks to patient safety |
| 4 | Director, Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT), Karachi | 2023-24 | 14 | Non-compliance with dialysis unit SOPs was observed, including inadequate supplies, poor hygiene practices, lack of infection control zones, and improper waste disposal procedures. |
| 5 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Kot Ghulam Muhammad | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 27 | The hospital's infrastructure was critically damaged inside and outside, with deteriorated walls and ceilings creating an unsafe environment |
| 6 | Director, Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT), Karachi | 2023-24 | 13 | Poor hygiene practices were observed, with inadequate disinfection, soiled linens, and missing cleaning records, posing infection risks to vulnerable dialysis patients. |
| 7 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2023-24 | 50 | The hospital lacked basic health standards such as filthy conditions, understaffing, improper medicine storage, unauthorized NGO operations, and no waste disposal mechanism |
| 8 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital, Diplo | 2023-24 | 7 | Basic amenities such as sun-shades, sitting chairs, and water filters were not provided to patients and visitors despite available funds. |
| 9 | Executive Director, National Institute of Child Health Karachi | 2023-24 | 34 | Despite substantial expenditure, basic amenities for patients and visitors were lacking, including sun-shades, seating, clean drinking water, |
| 10 | Medical Superintendent, CDF Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 5 | Poor and unhygienic hospital conditions were reported, but no corrective action was taken, reflecting weak internal monitoring and administrative controls. |

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Medical Superintendent Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Hospital Sukkur | 2024-25 | 4 | No hospital waste management system found. Relevant committees, plans, records, and guidelines were not available or produced. |
| 12 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 20 | Non-compliance with hospital waste management SOPs and rules. Required records, plans, segregation reports, trainings, and expenditure details were not provided." |
| 13 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 17 | Non-implementation of Waste Management Rules 2014. |
| 14 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 2 | Heaps of infectious waste scattered near wards, causing unhygienic and unsafe environment. Despite 106 janitors on payroll |
| 15 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 3 | Poor sanitation; wards, corridors, and toilets were unhygienic and badly maintained |
| 16 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 47 | Non-Existence of Hospital Waste Management System |
| 17 | Sindh Government Services Hospital Karachi | 2024-25 | 10 | Medicines generating biomedical waste, yet no incinerator facility exists despite Supreme Court directives. Management claimed non-receipt of equipment since 2017–18 without any documentary proof |

**Annex-37**

## 14.5.132 Non-delivery of a proper health care facility

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Medical Superintendent, CDF Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 4 | High LAMA (441 cases) and 25 child deaths were reported, indicating inadequate patient care and weak administrative controls at CDF Hospital, Hyderabad. |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital, Tando Allahyar | 2024-25 | 4 | Patients left against medical advice, 97 deaths reported, indicating unsatisfactory treatment. |
| 3 | Sindh Government Hospital New Karachi | 2024-25 | 19 | Poor facility conditions, vacant medical posts, and improper storage of medicines. Lack of waste disposal, outdated equipment. |
| 4 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 6 | Only 1 of 2 X-ray machines in emergency is working; patients face long waits. X-ray room lacks privacy, hygiene, PPE, and proper safety measures for staff and patients. |
| 5 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2024-25 | 7 | Severe staff shortages, lack of privacy, signage, and organized patient guidance, causing long patient queues. Emergency lacks SOPs, disaster protocols. |
| 6 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 27 | Lack of Proper Sitting Arrangements for Patients. |
| 7 | People Medical College Hospital, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 26 | A high mortality ratio of 9.87% (4,722 deaths out of 50,376 patients) was observed, with Surgical ICU accounting for 48% of deaths, indicating inadequate controls and lack of due professional care in emergency treatment. |
| 8 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 29 | Low overall mortality (0.55%), but 1038 deaths and 1910 LAMA cases. |
| 9 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 11 | Found pharmacists not involved in prescriptions. Six pharmacists available but their expertise is underutilized. |
| 10 | Sindh Government Hospital, Korangi Karachi | 2024-25 | 18 | Non-availability and poor condition of basic health facilities, vacant medical posts (~50%), improper medicine |

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | storage, no waste disposal facility, and shortage of functional equipment causing patient distress |
| 11 | Sindh Government Services Hospital Karachi | 2024-25 | 25 | key diagnostic machines were unavailable at Sindh Govt. Services Hospital Karachi (FY 2024-25), causing patients—especially poor ones—to bear MRI and dialysis costs from private facilities. |

**Annex-38**

## 14.5.135 Blockage of government money

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT), Karachi | 2023-24 | 18 | Expenditure of Rs 1,499.940 million was incurred on procurement of robotic surgery equipment for BIUT Shaheed Benazirabad; however, the equipment remained uninstalled and unutilized till year-end, resulting in blockage of government funds and denial of intended health services. | 1,499.940 |
| 2 | Medical Superintendent, Sindh Government Hospital, Liaquatabad | 2024-25 | 4 | Non-Functional incinerator and major medical equipment worth Rs160.067 million lying idle due to lack of maintenance and trained staff. Hospital also lacks essential machinery including MRI and pediatric ventilators. | 160.067 |
| 3 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 31 | Procurement of High-Value Assets Without Need Assessment and Resultant Non-Utilization | 148.460 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent, Sindh Government Hospital, Liaquatabad | 2024-25 | 2 | The fully equipped 50-bed ICU remains non-operational, causing denial of critical care services. | 122.900 |
| 5 | The Executive Director, Smbb Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 25 | Idle assets remained non-functional | 66.665 |
| 6 | The Executive Director, Smbb Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 24 | Medicines worth Rs. 63.730 M remained unutilized at year-end 2024-25 | 63.73 |
| 7 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 32 | Non-functioning/out-of-order machinery in the GIMS Hospital | 26.000 |
| 8 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health | 2024-25 | 19 | Amount of Rs 21.882M spent on unplanned medicine purchase. Stock remained unused, blocking funds unnecessarily. | 21.882 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | | | | |
| 9 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 1 | Medicines of Rs. 7.677 million (159,300 Qty) were procured through LP; however, the stock remained unused. Furthermore, the procurement process lacked supporting invoices, batch details, and proper records. | 7.677 |
| 10 | Services Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 26 | Excess medicines & disposables worth Rs 6.210M remained unutilized at year-end. Procurement ignored stock/needs assessment, blocking govt funds | 6.210 |
| 11 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 17 | Non-utilization of Printers Since 2018 | 1.000 |
| 12 | Medical Superintendent, CDF Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 3 | 50 KV solar system installed in Oct 2023 found non-functional; no efforts made for repair. Component details, specifications, warranty, total cost, and contractor agreement not available on record." | 0 |
| 13 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 6 | Non-functional dialysis machines, ventilators, and ECG units were found lying idle without repair or condemnation. | 0 |
| 14 | Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital, Tando Allahyar, for the financial year 2024-25 | 2024-25 | 3 | Non-functional 30 KW solar system, no action taken. Component details, cost, warranty, and contract missing. | 0 |
| 15 | Medical Superintendent Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Hospital Sukkur | 2024-25 | 21 | key hospital machinery (CT, MRI) was non-functional, causing patients to seek costly private services. Valuable equipment remained uninstalled; no Dialysis ward or pediatric ventilators available." | 0 |
| 16 | Medical Superintendent, | 2024-25 | 18 | Waste management equipment unused since 2018. | 0 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | | | | |
| 17 | The Executive Director, Smbb Institute Of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 28 | Burns Ward (8th floor) remained non-functional; old equipment uninstalled | 0 |
| 18 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 8 | key specialized wards non-functional, depriving the public of essential healthcare. | 0 |
| 19 | Sindh Government Services Hospital Karachi | 2024-25 | 12 | non-functioning out of order since long | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **2,124.530** |

**Annex-39**

## 14.5.136 Non-Maintenance of Consumption Accounts and Unverifiable Utilization of Medicines

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 23 | No consumption records, origin certificates, inspections, or batch/expiry tracking were maintained. | 759.999 |
| 2 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 7 | Amount of Rs 201.321 spent on medicines, but ward-wise utilization not provided. | 201.321 |
| 3 | KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 20 | Records of patient-wise issuance not maintained. | 105.852 |
| 4 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 9 | Without ward-wise consumption records or certified drug charts. Procurement lacked quality testing, manufacturer details, and batch/registration verification, raising authenticity concerns. | 14.518 |
| 5 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 8 | Stock worth of Rs 3.277 not recorded in register. No justification provided. | 3.277 |
| 6 | Sindh Government Hospital, Liaquatabad | 2024-25 | 13 | Without maintaining consumption register; purchase invoices also found without numbers. | 1.675 |
| 7 | Sindh Government Services Hospital Karachi | 2024-25 | 9 | Medicines without consumption and store records; purchases not aligned with centralized tender rates, medicines issued without patient service records, and doubtful credentials of listed suppliers. | 209.466 |
| 8 | Sindh Government Services Hospital Karachi | 2024-25 | 29 | Medicines were issued to various dispensaries without obtaining patient-wise utilization details. | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **1296.108** |

**Annex-40**

## 14.5.139 Irregular expenditure without fulfilling codal formalities – Rs 517.200 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Executive Director, SMBB Institute of Trauma, Karachi | 2024-25 | 12 | Lacked inspection, manuals, installation proof, authorized sourcing, and stamp duty agreement | 214.350 |
| 2 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 30 | Irregular purchase of furniture & fixtures | 152.786 |
| 3 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 60 | Purchase of x-ray films without supporting record | 87.579 |
| 4 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 30 | Amount of Rs25.731 spent under Others (A03870) without stock register, proper invoices, or delivery/requisition documentation. | 25.731 |
| 5 | Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2023-24 | 38 | Expenditure of Rs 20.609 million under “cost of others” without proper stock accounting, tendering, requisitions, and distribution records, with misclassification of items and payments made to general order suppliers, rendering the genuineness of expenditure unverifiable. | 20.609 |
| 6 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 28 | Irregular expenditure incurred on the head of account “Software” without codal formalities | 10.946 |
| 7 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 21 | Expenditure incurred on incubators, laptops, and furniture at Civil Hospital Mirpurkhas without need assessment, procurement plan, or records. Warranty, asset register, distribution, and quality verification were also not maintained. | 5.199 |
| **Total** | | | | | **517.200** |

**Annex-41**

## 14.5.145 Non-realization of discounts and other dues – Rs 126.604 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 53 | Non-obtaining of discount on Local purchase | 58.03 |
| 2 | Sindh Government Services Hospital Karachi | 2024-25 | 13 | Non-availing of proper discount on medicines | 14.662 |
| 3 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHs) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 15 | Amount of Rs 1.025M student fees & Rs 13.026M MRI/CT charges collected but not deposited; records missing | 14.051 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ruth K. M Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 31 | Salary of Dr. Tahir Ahmed Jatoi continued after his relief on 16-03-2021 | 7.467 |
| 5 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 10 | Non-recovery of stamp duty | 5.988 |
| 6 | Medical Superintendent, People's University of Medical & Health Sciences Hospital (PUMHs) Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 2 | Amount of Rs 1,314.142 M spent on drugs/items without stamp duty. | 4.599 |
| 7 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 71 | Conveyance Allowance" given to those officers already being allotted official accommodation within the office premises | 3.223 |
| 8 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 35 | Loss to the government due to non-recovery of outstanding dues from tenant | 3.120 |
| 9 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital, Ghotki | 2023-24 | 31 | Non obtaining of discount on medicines | 2.563 |

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Sindh Government Lyari General Hospital, Karachi | 2023-24 | 2 | Less obtaining 8% instead of 10% of discount on medicines | 2.245 |
| 11 | Medical Superintendent, Dr. Ruth K. M Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi | 2024-25 | 27 | Found 4 employees paid during Extra Ordinary Leave (EOL), violating rules. | 2.018 |
| 12 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 29 | Non-recovery of house job officer's stipend during leave and absent period | 1.392 |
| 13 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Hospital Ubauro | 2023-24 | 4 | Non obtaining of discount on medicines | 1.26 |
| 14 | Medical Superintendent, KMC, Civil Hospital Khairpur | 2024-25 | 17 | HRA Rs 0.602M & maintenance Rs 0.478M not deducted from employees' pay. | 1.081 |
| 15 | Medical Superintendent Taluka Hospital, Moro | 2023-24 | 9 | Non obtaining of discount on medicines | 0.953 |
| 16 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 57 | Amount of Rs 0.708 million was paid on account of house rent allowance to the employees who were availing the Government residences | 0.708 |
| 17 | Medical Superintendent Taluka Hospital, Khipro | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 13 | Non obtaining of discount on medicines | 0.648 |
| 18 | Medical Superintendent Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi | 2024-25 | 20 | Non-recovery of house rent allowance and 5% maintenance charges from employees with government accommodation | 0.536 |
| 19 | Sindh Government Qatar Hospital Orangi, karachi | 2024-25 | 3 | Conveyance allowance not deducted from employees with govt accommodations. | 0.514 |
| 20 | Medical Superintendent, Sindh Government Hospital, Liaquatabad | 2024-25 | 19 | Conveyance allowance was made to doctors/staff during periods of earned/maternity/other leave, despite non-attendance | 0.475 |
| 21 | Medical Superintendent at Taluka Hospital Jati | 2023-24 | 10 | Non obtaining of discount on medicines | 0.418 |
| 22 | Medical Superintendent Sindh Government Hospital Saudabad, Karachi | 2023-24 | 12 | Non obtaining of discount on medicines | 0.394 |

| Sr. # | Office Name | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 13 | Shops and canteen operated in hospital premises without tendering, agreements, or rent recovery | 0.12 |
| 24 | Institute of Chest Diseases Kotri, Sindh | 2024-25 | 23 | Dr. Amanullah Jhatial was found drawing conveyance allowance in their monthly pay bills despite availing official vehicles along with POL | 0.1 |
| 25 | Medical Superintendent, CDF Hospital, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 7 | Non-deduction of Stamp Duty | 0.039 |
| **Total** | | | | | **126.604** |

**Annex-42**

## 14.5.146 Irregular expenditure on various repairs – Rs 115.264 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Syed Abdullah Shah Institute of Medical Sciences (SAIMS), Sehwan | 2024-25 | 38 | Expenditure of Rs. 88.922 million was incurred on repair of machinery and equipment through general order suppliers instead of professional workshops, without maintaining asset and repair records, technical verification, or adjustment of sale proceeds of replaced items. | 88.922 |
| 2 | Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jillani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 12 | Payment of Rs. 20.491 million for repair / maintenance of machinery was made without obtaining satisfactory work completion certificate / report. | 20.491 |
| 3 | Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad | 2023-24 & 2024-25 | 70 | Expenditure of Rs. 5.851 million was incurred on transport repairs by extending undue favour to an ineligible vendor, without assessing vehicle book value/depreciation, and without accounting for replaced spare parts. | 5.851 |
| **Total** | | | | | **115.264** |

**Annex-43**

## 14.5.152 Lapses in Revenue Realization and Deposits – Rs 58.547 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Executive Director, Sindh Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Karachi | 2023–24 | 19 | Revenue from fees and activities was not reconciled with bank balances or enrollment data, rendering the realized amount unauthenticated by audit. | 50.931 |
| 2 | Executive Director, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi | 2023-24 | 26 | Revenue records were not maintained, and supporting documents were not provided. Rental income was not recorded in the cash book | 4.258 |
| 3 | Executive Director, Sindh Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Karachi | 2023–24 | 8 | Outstanding dues on account of various fees remained unrecovered from students, causing financial loss and extending undue favor to defaulters. | 3.151 |
| 4 | Medical Superintendent, Taluka Headquarter Hospital, New Saeedabad District Matiari | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 16 | Revenue collected under tender fees and diagnostic charges was not fully deposited or reconciled with the treasury, resulting in unaccounted funds and delayed deposits. | 0.207 |
| **Total** | | | | | **58.547** |

## Chapter-15 Home Department

**Annex-1**

### 15.5.3 Unjustified payment of inadmissible allowances – Rs 67.443 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Inspector General of Police (South), Karachi | 2024-25 | 01 | Fixed TA/DA Allowance, Special Allowance etc. | 62.051 |
| 2 | Inspector General of Police, Sindh Karachi | 2024-25 | 26 | High risk allowance, Instruction allowance, Special allowance etc | 2.417 |
| 3 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 01 | High Risk, Technical Allowance etc. | 0.830 |
| 4 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Dadu | 2024-25 | 05 | Fixed TA/DA Allowance | 0.664 |
| | | | 07 | Special Allowance, Special Additional Allowance | 0.169 |
| | | | 08 | Discontinued Adhoc Relief Allowance i.e 2013, 2019 etc | 0.081 |
| 5 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Sukkur | 2024-25 | 08 | Instruction Allowance / Katcha Area Allowance and Special Pol Pkg. | 0.563 |
| 6 | Secretary Home Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 21 | Various inadmissible Allowances | 0.371 |
| | | | 32 | Excess Payment of Daily Allowance | 0.131 |
| 7 | Deputy Inspector General of Police (West Range), Karachi | 2024-25 | 15 | Technical Pay, Special Investigation Allowance | 0.166 |
| **Total** | | | | | **67.443** |

**Annex-2**

## 15.5.10 Doubtful expenditure regarding procurement of Medicines – Rs 257.971 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Formation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inspector General of Prison, Sindh, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 09 | In Evaluation Criteria no specified documents were required, shelf life was not added in schedule of requirements. | 114.818 |
| | | | 13 | Joint inspection of medicines was not conducted | 35.167 |
| | | | 15 | No expiry dates were mentioned on invoices | 16.409 |
| | | | 19 | Without tested from drug laboratory | 15.719 |
| 2 | Additional Inspector General of Police (AIGP) Welfare, Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 20 | Consumption Account was not maintained | 72.604 |
| 3 | Principal Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Elite Police Training Center Razzakabad, Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 14 | Without tested from drug laboratory | 1.740 |
| 4 | SSP Central Prison, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 09 | Without tested from drug laboratory | 1.209 |
| 5 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Larkana | 2023-24 | 24 | Consumption Account was not maintained | 0.305 |
| **Total** | | | | | **257.971** |

**Annex-3**

## 15.5.12 Split-up of expenditure to avoid tender - Rs 169.265 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Formation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG) Traffic, Karachi | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | 06 | Purchase of Feeding items, Hire of vehicles etc. | 62.424 |
| | | | 12 | Purchase of Feeding items | 10.445 |
| 2 | Deputy Inspector General of Police Traffic Licensing & Training Sindh Karachi | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | 07 | Purchase of Plant & Machinery | 43.844 |
| | | | 05 | Repair of Building | 1.424 |
| 3 | Deputy Inspector General of Police (East Range), Karachi | 2023-24 to 2024-25 | 01 | Various heads of accounts | 10.965 |
| 4 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 04 | Various items | 10.488 |
| | | 2024-25 | 03 | Feeding/Diet charges | 6.371 |
| 5 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 04 | Purchase of Feeding items | 5.860 |
| 6 | Deputy Inspector General of Police (West Range), Karachi | 2024-25 | 01 | Various heads of accounts | 5.190 |
| 7 | Project Management Unit Prison Department Karachi | 2021-22 to 2024-25 | 23 | Maintenance and Repair work | 3.537 |
| 8 | DIGP / Commandant, Special Protection Unit (CPEC), Sindh Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 05 | Purchase of Feeding items | 3.209 |
| 9 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Dadu | 2024-25 | 16 | Printing and publication, Stationery | 1.999 |
| 10 | District Officer, Frontier Constabulary Platoon, Sindh Karachi | 2023-24 | 09 | Purchase of Feeding items | 1.687 |
| | District Officer, Frontier Constabulary Platoon, Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 05 | Procurement of Plant and machinery | 0.970 |
| 11 | Principal Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Elite Police Training Center Razzakabad, Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 04 | Repair of transport | 0.852 |
| **Total** | | | | | **169.265** |

**Annex-4**

## 15.5.15 Unauthorized retention of funds into DDO account – Rs 524.13 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Project Management Unit Prison Department Karachi | 2024-25 | 24 | 373.779 |
| 2 | Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG) Traffic, Karachi | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | 23 | 50.276 |
| 3 | Inspector General of Prison, Sindh, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 01 | 34.181 |
| 4 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad | 2023-04 | 06 | 27.556 |
| | | 2024-25 | 08 | 5.151 |
| 5 | Secretary Home Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 04 | 12.045 |
| 6 | Deputy Inspector General of Police, West Zone Karachi | 2023-24 | 01 | 8.404 |
| 7 | Principal, Police Training School, Larkana, | 2023-24 | 12 | 6.122 |
| 8 | DIGP / Commandant, Special Protection Unit (CPEC), Sindh Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 11 | 2.829 |
| 9 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Dadu | 2024-25 | 27 | 2.056 |
| 10 | Senior Superintendent of Police, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 06 | 1.200 |
| 11 | Principal Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Elite Police Training Center, Razzakabad, Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 09 | 0.319 |
| 12 | Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sukkur Range, Sukkur | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 07 | 0.212 |
| **Total** | | | | **524.13** |

## Chapter-17 Information Department

**Annex-1**

### 17.5.1 Non-production of Record - Rs 135.617 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director, Admin & Accounts, Information Department, Karachi | 2019-20 to 2022-23 | 01 | Plant & machinery, transport, stationery, printing & publication for the period 2022-23 | 28.870 |
| 2 | Divisional Director Information, Sukkur Division, Sukkur | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 01 | Record from the establishment of the district offices up to the monsoon floods of 2022. i.e. the catastrophic event lasts from July 2022 to September 2022, was lost or damaged due to heavy rains. | 48.035 |
| 3 | Divisional Director Information, Sukkur Division, Sukkur (Incl. District Offices) | 2019-20 to 2022-23 | 14 | The record from the establishment of the district offices up to the monsoon floods of 2022. i.e. the catastrophic event lasts from July 2022 to September 2022, was lost or damaged due to heavy rains. | 00 |
| 4 | Directorate Information Mirpurkhas | 2019-20 to 2022-23 | 01 | Director Information Tharparkar @ Mithi did not known about last audit conducted, no evidence of previous audit and Director Information Umerkot not produced record for FY 2019-20 to 2023-24. | 00 |
| 5 | Secretary Information Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 49 | i. Record of Sindh Transparency and Right to Information Commission - Rs 59.712 million<br>ii. Details of unpaid and payment of arrears advertising dues<br>iii. Copies of weekly & monthly reports of press section<br>iv. Details and works of research & reference section<br>v. Record of Office Buildings<br>vi. Advertisement Register of media houses/channels<br>vii. Details of scripts scrutinized to ensure that these do not contain any negative material.<br>viii. Details of media projection plan for better projection of government activities circulated to all government offices. | 59.712 |
| **Total** | | | | | **135.617** |

**Annex-2**

## 17.5.3 Splitting up of expenditure to avoid Tender – Rs 155.221 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Formation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Directorate of Admin & Accounts, Karachi | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 11 | Various heads of accounts through deliberate splitting of procurement into smaller transactions. This was apparently done to avoid the prescribed open competitive bidding process and the requirement of inviting tenders as per SPPRA Rules. | 115.601 |
| | | | 12 | The expenditure was split into multiple work orders, apparently to avoid tendering requirements and competitive bidding processes. | 32.400 |
| 2 | Divisional Directorate of Information, Hyderabad | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 4 | Procurement of various items by splitting to avoid invitation of tender. | 2.357 |
| 3 | Divisional Directorate of Information, Larkana | 2013-14 to 2023-24 | 1 | various heads by way of split up of the work orders just to avoid tendering process in violation of SPRRA rules | 1.834 |
| 4 | Directorate of Press Information, Karachi | 2023-24 | 4 | Paid to various venders / suppliers for procurement of office stationery, plant and machinery by splitting up the expenditure to avoid inviting open tenders. | 1.757 |
| 5 | Public Relations Director Publication, Karachi | 2023-24 | 5 | Paid to various vendors / suppliers for procurement of hardware, plant and machinery under the various head of accounts by splitting the expenditure to avoid inviting open tenders. | 1.272 |
| **Total** | | | | | **155.221** |

## Chapter-20 Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Criminal Prosecution Department

**Annex-1**

### 20.5.2 Irregular payment through DDO account – Rs 357.810 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District and Sessions Court, Hyderabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 01 | Payments through DDO account | 9.367 |
| 2 | District & Sessions Courts, Karachi Central | 2011-12 to 2023-24 | 12 | Drawl of POL, Repair of transport, Retention of funds in DDO account, cash withdrawal from bank account | 96.348 |
| 3 | District Session Judge, Sessions Courts, South Karachi | 2012-13 to 2023-24 | 01 | Payment through DDO account | 87.512 |
| | | | 02 | Cash withdrawal from DDO account | 87.512 |
| 4 | District and Session Judge, District West, Karachi | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 01 | Drawal of funds in DDO Account instead of direct payment to vendor | 60.263 |
| | | | 05 | | 9.641 |
| 5 | Advocate General Sindh Karachi | 2023-24 | 01 | Payments through DDO account | 7.167 |
| **Total** | | | | | **357.810** |

## Chapter-21 Livestock & Fisheries Department

**Annex-1**

## 21.5-5 Irregular expenditure without open tender – Rs 83.034 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Formation | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Director, Livestock/Animal Husbandry, Badin | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | 9 | Veterinary medicines were purchase without tender. Further, key documents including drug registration certificates, drug sale licenses, supply agreements, joint inspection reports, and physical verification records were not provided. The ledger only reflected quantities received and issued without corresponding demand letters from medical officers or initials confirming issuance. Additionally, several Punjab-based suppliers were issued defective supply orders lacking official addresses, compromising traceability and documentation standards. | 25.282 |
| 2 | Deputy Director Livestock Animal Husbandry, Karachi | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | 11 | Medicines were procured without open tender under emergency provisions, despite only two Dehs of District Malir being declared as calamity affected. No justification was found for extending emergency procurement beyond these areas. | 19.908 |
| 3 | Deputy Director Livestock /Animal Husbandry, Khairpur | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | 3 | Expenditure on procurement of medicines and vaccines without inviting open tender | 16.979 |
| 4 | Deputy Director, Livestock / Animal Husbandry, Mithi | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | 1 | Vaccines were purchased without calling open tender | 12.714 |
| 5 | Director General, Livestock Extension and Research Sindh, Hyderabad | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | 21 | Expenditure under various heads of account was incurred without open tender | 5.901 |
| 6 | Central Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Sindh, Tando Jam | 2023-24 | 2 | 3 sets of Reagent Nihone Kohden Japan@.0750 million | 2.250 |
| **Total** | | | | | **83.034** |

**Annex-2**

## 21.5-10 Splitting up of expenditure to avoid open tender – Rs 15.495 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Observations | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Animal Husbandry Sindh, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 14 | Expenditure of Rs. 8.628 million was incurred under various heads through direct purchase without inviting tender. Procurement was split up on a daily basis to avoid tendering requirements. Purchases were made in bulk under GL Heads A03970 (Others), A03942 (Cost of Other Stores), and A03901 (Stationery), violating Rule 12(1) and Rule 17(1) of SPPRA 2010. These lapses make the expenditure irregular and doubtful. | 8.628 |
| 2 | Sindh Institute of Animal Health (SIAH), Karachi | 2024-25 | 12 | An expenditure of Rs. 6.207 million was incurred on purchase of various items (advertisement, printing, stationery, others) by splitting the procurement to avoid tendering. Management avoided the competitive process, depriving the Government of economical rates, violating Rule 12(1) of SPPRA 2010. The expenditure is treated as irregular. | 6.207 |
| 3 | Directorate of Fisheries Sindh (Hatcheries & Trainings), Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 20 | An expenditure of Rs. 0.660 million was incurred under Fair & Exhibition head without inviting open tender. Required advertisement and tendering formalities were not followed as per SPPRA Rules 2010 (Rule 17). Non-invitation of tender deprived the Government of competitive rates and opened the possibility of favoritism. | 0.660 |
| **Total** | | | | | **15.495** |

**Annex-3**

**21.5.19 Blockage of government funds due to non-utilization of Lab items – Rs 60.095 million**

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Project Director, Vaccine Production Unit Sindh, Tando Jam | 2023-24 | 1 | Huge quantity of drugs and medicine and other laboratory items amounting to Rs 34.948 million were lying unutilized in stores at the close of financial year. | 34.948 |
| 2 | Central Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Sindh, Tando Jam | 2023-24 | 5 & 6 | Laboratory items valuing Rs 21.589 million were lying unutilized in stores at the close of the financial year. In addition, a substantial quantity of items procured in previous financial years had also remained unutilized in the store since 2021, continuing through the audit period. | 21.589 |
| 3 | Deputy Director Livestock /Animal Husbandry Khairpur | 2022-23 and 2023-24 | 4 | Medicines were purchased in excess of actual need to avoid the lapse of funds. As of June 30, 2024, the Stock Register showed the medicines worth Rs2.668 million in balance | 2.668 |
| 4 | Deputy Director, Livestock/Animal Husbandry, Naushahro Feroze | 2022-23 and 2023-24 | 4 | Veterinary medicines were procured during the period from January, 2024 to April, 2024 remained unutilized and stock was retained as closing balance on 30th June 2024. | 0.854 |
| **Total** | | | | | **60.059** |

**Annex-4**

### 21.5.20 Unjustified payment on excess rate Rs. 32.309 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Observation Summary | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Program Coordinator, Accelerated Action Plan (Fisheries Sector) | 2024-25 | 25 | Audit observed that an excess payment of Rs. 28.875 million was made to vendors for procurement of fish seed due to approval of higher rates during 2nd tender compared to 1st tender without any justification. The rate difference ranged between Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 3.15 per unit for various fish species, resulting in financial loss. Weak internal controls, non-compliance with tender rules, and undue favor to vendors were noted. | 28.875 |
| 2 | Program Coordinator, Accelerated Action Plan (Fisheries Sector) | 2024-25 | 23 | An excess payment of Rs. 2.802 million was made due to wrong billing in procurement of fish seed. While the approved tender rate was Rs. 5.20 per unit, the contractor billed at Rs. 8.25 per unit and payments were made without verification. This reflects major lapses in billing scrutiny, contract management, and financial controls. | 2.802 |
| 3 | Directorate of Fisheries Sindh (Hatcheries & Trainings), Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 21 | Audit observed that an excess procurement of Rs. 0.632 million (more than 100% of tender quantity) was made for several items such as dried prawn, wheat flour, rice flour, and needo milk without justification or approval. As per SPPRA Rule 16(e)(1), additional quantity shall not exceed 15% of contract amount. Procurement far beyond approved quantities indicates weak controls, poor planning, and violation of procurement rules. | 0.632 |
| **Total** | | | | | **32.309** |

**Annex-5**

## 21.5.26 Irregular payment against short supply of medicines – Rs 6.460 million

(Amount in Rupees.)

| Cheque# | Vendor Name | Invoice# | Description | Qty | Amount | Delivered | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5723388 | Aamster Laboratories | 5107 | Genster 50ml | 800 | 2,392,000 | 800 | 2990 | 2,392,000 |
| 5723388 | Aamster Laboratories | 5107 | Meth dine 100 ml | 520 | 1,167,400 | 500 | 2245 | 1,122,500 |
| 5723388 | Aamster Laboratories | 5107 | Amfon C 250 ml | 789 | 1,081,719 | 100 | 1371 | 137,100 |
| 5723839 | Mallard Pharma. Pvt. Ltd | 325 | Inj: Ivermall 2% | 1445 | 1,488,350 | 150 | 1030 | 154,500 |
| 5723839 | Mallard Pharma. Pvt. Ltd | 325 | Liquid Parafin 100ml | 80 | 20,720 | 80 | 259 | 20,720 |
| 5723839 | Mallard Pharma. Pvt. Ltd | 325 | Pot. Parmangnate 100gm | 150 | 198,000 | 15 | 1320 | 19,800 |
| 5723839 | Mallard Pharma. Pvt. Ltd | 325 | Kaolin Powder | 200 | 27,800 | 200 | 139 | 27,800 |
| 5723839 | Mallard Pharma. Pvt. Ltd | 325 | Magnesium Sulphate | 200 | 21,600 | 200 | 108 | 21,600 |
| 5723839 | Mallard Pharma. Pvt. Ltd | 325 | Sulphur | 200 | 24,000 | 200 | 120 | 24,000 |
| 5723839 | Mallard Pharma. Pvt. Ltd | 325 | Soda Bi Carb | 200 | 38,800 | 200 | 194 | 38,800 |
| **Total** | | | | | **6,460,389** | | | **3,958,820** |

## Chapter-26 Population Welfare Department

**Annex-1**

### 26.5.2 Unjustified payment of various inadmissible allowances – Rs 1.723 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Wage Description | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Hyderabad | Non-practice, Hardwork & Rural Compensatory Allowance | 03 | 2024-25 | 0.398 |
| 2 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Khairpur | Non-practice, Hardwork, Local Allowance & Other Allowance | 12 | 2024-25 | 0.268 |
| 3 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Umerkot | Non-Prac Allow, Secretariat Allow, Utility Allow, Overtime and Hardwork Allowance | 01 | 2024-25 | 0.223 |
| 4 | Director General, Population Welfare Department, Sindh, Karachi | Adhoc Relief Allow 2013 @ 10%, Hardwork, Phd, M.Phil Allow: & Chief Secretary House Allow | 01 | 2024-25 | 0.206 |
| | | Conveyance Allowance | 04 | | 0.100 |
| 5 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Shikarpur | Hardwork & Rural Compensatory Allowance | 12 | 2024-25 | 0.192 |
| 6 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Larkana | Hardwork & Rural Compensatory Allowance | 11 | | 0.144 |
| 7 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Mirpurkhas | Rural Compensatory Allow & Hardwork Allow | 07 | 2024-25 | 0.072 |
| | | | 18 | | 0.072 |
| | | | 16 | | 0.048 |
| **Total** | | | | | **1.723** |

**Annex-2**

## 26.5.8 Irregular expenditure through single general order supplier – Rs 26.286 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Naushahro Feroze | 02 | 2024-25 | Purchases and repairs of various heads from General Order Supplier and without reference of supply order instead of quarter concerned | 6.860 |
| 2 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Sukkur | 18<br>13 | 2024-25 | Expenditure incurred from single general order supplier and without supply order instead of quarter concerned | 5.917<br>4.436 |
| 3 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Larkana | 04 | 2024-25 | Expenditure incurred from single general order supplier which indicated extension of undue favor to the supplier | 5.233 |
| 4 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Shikarpur | 06 | 2024-25 | Expenditure incurred from single general order supplier which indicated extension of undue financial favor | 2.564 |
| 5 | District Population Welfare Office (Including RHS-A Centers), Khairpur | 17 | 2024-25 | Purchase of items from a general order supplier, instead of a medical store<br>1) Invoices were found without reference to the supply order and were stamped only by the DDO, instead of being received and acknowledged by the storekeeper<br>2) Delivery was not found, and the 5% discount amounted to Rs. 0.064 million was not obtained<br>3) The utilization report, along with relevant correspondence, was not produced | 1.276 |
| **Total** | | | | | **26.286** |

## Chapter-27 School Education and Literacy Department

**Annex-1**

### 27.5.1 Non-production of record - Rs 854.284 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Director Schools Education (Primary), Karachi | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | 1 | Complete Record on account of FI (Contingent Heads) and HR (Pay & Allowances) | 402.536 |
| 2 | Director, Sindh Education Policy Commission, Karachi | 2019-20 to 2023-24 | 1 | Complete Record on account of FI (Contingent Heads) and HR (Pay & Allowances) | 103.065 |
| 3 | District Education Officer (Primary) District East Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 1 | Complete Record on account of FI (Contingent Heads) and HR (Pay & Allowances) | 83.768 |
| 4 | District Education Office (Primary), District Central, Karachi | 2015-16 to 2023-24 | 1 | Complete record pertaining to F.Ys 2015-16 to 2019-20 | 42.543 |
| 5 | District Education Officer, (ES&HS), Central, Karachi | 2023-24 | 1 | Complete Record on account of FI (Contingent Heads) and HR (Pay & Allowances) | 0 |
| 6 | Chief Program Manager, RSU, Development through Enhanced Education Program (DEEP), Karachi | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 22 | Joint Inspection, Installation report, proof of functioning of Solar Panel and High Potential Test of Solar Panel was not conducted | 222.372 |
| 7 | Secretary, School Education & Literacy Department, Karachi | 2024-25 | 30 | Progress report, Detail of all Cost Center, List of government accommodation, Targets achievements, Annual Plan of activities, Progress reports of the year, Detail of Schools supported with grants and its criteria, sanctioned working strength school wise alongwith number of students, Details of transfer posting of teachers, vacancy positions in schools and compliance of Previous Audit Report. | 0 |
| **Total** | | | | | **854.284** |

**Annex-2**

## 27.5.2 Irregular expenditure by splitting up to avoid tender - Rs 41.833 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Detail | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Managing Director, Sindh Education Foundation Karachi | 2023-24 | 24 | Procurement of various items by way of splitting / Quotations instead of open tender | 13.896 |
| 2 | Chairman Sindh Textbook Board Jamshoro | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | 20 | Printing of labels for textbook, but the expenditure was incurred by splitting up to avoid invitation of tender | 3.164 |
| | | | 30 | Contract was awarded to M/s Bismillah Construction Company by splitting into 14 sub-parts | 4.139 |
| 3 | Director, Schools Education, Larkana | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 05 | Purchase various items by way of splitting / avoiding open tender | 1.274 |
| 4 | Director, Primary Education, Larkana | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | 03 | Purchase various items by way of splitting / avoiding open tender | 3.755 |
| 5 | District Education Officer, Secondary & Higher Secondary, Hyderabad, | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | 13 | Purchase other misc items by splitting | 1.868 |
| 6 | D.G Provincial Institute Teachers Training, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 04 | Expenditure incurred on food supply for trainees through splitting up to avoid open tender | 1.755 |
| 7 | Director General Monitoring & Evaluation, School Education & Literacy Department, Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 01 | Purchase of laptops by way of splitting | 1.110 |
| 8 | Director General. Directorate of Inspection & Registration of Private Institutions Sindh, Karachi | 2021-22 to 2023-24 | 03 | Purchase other misc. items by splitting | 0.680 |
| 9 | Director Primary School Education, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 08 | Splitting under various heads of accounts | 2.603 |
| 10 | Director General, Provincial Institute of Teacher Education (PITE) Sindh, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 10 | Splitting under head of A/c "Training" | 7.589 |
| **Total** | | | | | **41.833** |

**Annex-3**

## 27.5.5 Irregular expenditure without invitation of open tender - Rs 77.839 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Principal / NJV Board, NJV Government Higher Secondary School, Karachi | 2020-21 to 2023-24 | 20 | Purchase of various articles and hiring of services | 27.433 |
| 2 | Director of Education, (ES&HS) Schools Karachi | 2023-24 | 26 | Procurement of annual examination copies | 6.222 |
| 3 | Sindh Secondary Education Improvement Project (SSEIP), Karachi | 2024-25 | 14 | Procurement of Furniture, Plant machinery and Hardware items | 30.406 |
| | | | 15 | Printing of teachers training manuals | 8.899 |
| 4 | Director General, Provincial Institute of Teacher Education (PITE) Sindh, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 13 | Purchase of various items under head of A/c "Cost of Other Store" | 4.879 |
| | **Total** | | | | **77.839** |

**Annex-4**

## 27.5.9 Unjustified subsidy to the partners having government jobs – Rs 297.160 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| School Code | Partner Name | Personnel number | CNIC | Cost center | Bank Account | Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 280102003 | Khair Muhammad | 10258922 | 4430114196931 | KA9888 | PK28SIND0004194417161000 | 1,714,800 |
| 300101023 | Khair Muhammad | 10258922 | 4430114196931 | KA9888 | PK28SIND0004194417161000 | 1,326,600 |
| 300101024 | Khair Muhammad | 10258922 | 4430114196931 | KA9888 | PK28SIND0004194417161000 | 2,963,700 |
| 300101025 | Khair Muhammad | 10258922 | 4430114196931 | KA9888 | PK28SIND0004194417161000 | 1,264,200 |
| 300105029 | Khair Muhammad | 10258922 | 4430114196931 | KA9888 | PK28SIND0004194417161000 | 3,329,400 |
| 290101036 | Khair Muhammad | 10258922 | 4430114196931 | KA9888 | PK28SIND0004194417161000 | 8,948,700 |
| 160102002 | Abdul Jabbar Siyal | 10324927 | 4520634407759 | KX0058 | PK94BAHL1059008102431301 | 3,061,800 |
| 330105018 | Zarina Parveen | 10416638 | 4420296777952 | SR6045 | PK67SIND0004346090431000 | 4,162,500 |
| 220105029 | Mukesh Kumar | 10445103 | 4110341780913 | BI0485 | PK08SIND0004096019791000 | 3,271,200 |
| 330101054 | Javed Ul Rehman | 10448285 | 4420155465077 | SG5133 | PK03SIND0004064560851000 | 4,635,300 |
| 330101055 | Javed Ul Rehman | 10448285 | 4420155465077 | SG5133 | PK03SIND0004064560851000 | 6,142,800 |
| 330102004 | Javed Ul Rehman | 10448285 | 4420155465077 | SG5133 | PK03SIND0004064560851000 | 10,979,400 |
| 330105021 | Javed Ul Rehman | 10448285 | 4420155465077 | SG5133 | PK03SIND0004064560851000 | 4,131,300 |
| 270102008 | Javed Ul Rehman | 10448285 | 4420155465077 | SG5133 | PK03SIND0004064560851000 | 4,120,500 |
| 390105066 | Ghous Bakhsh | 10454810 | 4220165821339 | KA2013 | PK61SIND0001215086721000 | 2,592,000 |
| 330101001 | Zulfiqar Ali Dahri | 10506054 | 4420496233907 | SN0359 | 4114605961000 | 14,758,800 |
| 330105006 | Zulfiqar Ali Dahri | 10506054 | 4420496233907 | SN0359 | 4114605961000 | 3,970,500 |
| 330105026 | Zulfiqar Ali Dahri | 10506054 | 4420496233907 | SN0359 | 4114605961000 | 3,057,900 |
| 200101009 | Akbar Ali | 10644796 | 4250114587629 | KQ2202 | 1264597761000 | 2,752,500 |
| 390105121 | Gul Muhammad Rind | 10718270 | 4520538304277 | KX0242 | PK92SIND0001026026311000 | 2,199,000 |
| 390105044 | Azzizullah Lashari | 10730029 | 4520132769409 | KX0248 | PK89SIND0001325998871000 | 2,422,800 |
| 320105013 | Azzizullah Lashari | 10730029 | 4520132769409 | KX0248 | PK89SIND0001325998871000 | 4,952,100 |
| 360101023 | Hosh Muhammad Mirani | 10751820 | 4320318150595 | LK6854 | PK19SIND0001074226101000 | 11,043,600 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| School Code | Partner Name | Personnel number | CNIC | Cost center | Bank Account | Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 360101024 | Hosh Muhammad Mirani | 10751820 | 4320318150595 | LK6854 | PK19SIND0001074226101000 | 7,318,500 |
| 360105013 | Hosh Muhammad Mirani | 10751820 | 4320318150595 | LK6854 | PK19SIND0001074226101000 | 2,673,000 |
| 360105028 | Hosh Muhammad Mirani | 10751820 | 4320318150595 | LK6854 | PK19SIND0001074226101000 | 2,623,800 |
| 140105008 | Ali Hyder Joyo | 10762598 | 4320708535181 | SH5063 | PK63SIND0001344068551000 | 6,312,300 |
| 370101044 | Ali Hyder Joyo | 10762598 | 4320708535181 | SH5063 | PK63SIND0001344068551000 | 1,742,400 |
| 370101051 | Ali Hyder Joyo | 10762598 | 4320708535181 | SH5063 | PK63SIND0001344068551000 | 4,627,200 |
| 370101068 | Ali Hyder Joyo | 10762598 | 4320708535181 | SH5063 | PK63SIND0001344068551000 | 2,728,500 |
| 370102003 | Ali Hyder Joyo | 10762598 | 4320708535181 | SH5063 | PK63SIND0001344068551000 | 6,666,900 |
| 190105016 | Sabit Ali Chandio | 10773398 | 4320728326663 | SH6086 | PK12SIND0004314492811000 | 3,812,100 |
| 280105046 | Ahmed Rafee | 10774380 | 4110468927903 | KU6062 | PK24SIND0004056010851000 | 2,331,000 |
| 320102004 | Abdul Rasheed | 10783326 | 4530490895541 | NX0049 | PK76SIND0004405288381000 | 9,574,200 |
| 320105046 | Zahid Ali Sargani | 10806524 | 4530268777791 | TQ0013 | PK59SIND0001294099886100 | 4,458,300 |
| 390101021 | Mir Khan Dahri | 10809141 | 4520104161015 | KU5214 | PK44SIND0001324326521000 | 6,975,300 |
| 390101031 | Mir Khan Dahri | 10809141 | 4520104161015 | KU5214 | PK44SIND0001324326521000 | 7,783,800 |
| 390101104 | Mir Khan Dahri | 10809141 | 4520104161015 | KU5214 | PK44SIND0001324326521000 | 2,542,200 |
| 390102003 | Mir Khan Dahri | 10809141 | 4520104161015 | KU5214 | PK44SIND0001324326521000 | 3,320,700 |
| 390103001 | Mir Khan Dahri | 10809141 | 4520104161015 | KU5214 | PK44SIND0001324326521000 | 7,962,300 |
| 200105045 | Ali Gul Chandio | 10836565 | 4320797115375 | QS0080 | PK54SIND0001224211651000 | 4,257,900 |
| 370101062 | Ali Gul Chandio | 10836565 | 4320797115375 | QS0080 | PK54SIND0001224211651000 | 9,652,800 |
| 370101064 | Ali Gul Chandio | 10836565 | 4320797115375 | QS0080 | PK54SIND0001224211651000 | 8,541,000 |
| 370101078 | Ali Gul Chandio | 10836565 | 4320797115375 | QS0080 | PK54SIND0001224211651000 | 386,400 |
| 370101070 | Nazeer Hussain Bhatti | 10836578 | 4320411497639 | QS0080 | PK85SIND0001074102852000 | 3,829,200 |
| 370102001 | Nazeer Hussain Bhatti | 10836578 | 4320411497639 | QS0080 | PK85SIND0001074102852000 | 9,799,500 |
| 200101010 | Qurban Ali | 10867399 | 4120553464633 | DD0357 | PK10SIND0001224339601000 | 4,168,700 |
| 200101011 | Qurban Ali | 10867399 | 4120553464633 | DD0357 | PK10SIND0001224339601000 | 4,188,300 |
| 200101031 | Qurban Ali | 10867399 | 4120553464633 | DD0357 | PK10SIND0001224339601000 | 1,023,600 |
| 200105051 | Qurban Ali | 10867399 | 4120553464633 | DD0357 | PK10SIND0001224339601000 | 2,659,500 |
| 320102010 | AFSAR ALI | 10960404 | 4520156440125 | KX0567 | PK77SIND0001324063961000 | 7,539,600 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| School Code | Partner Name | Personnel number | CNIC | Cost center | Bank Account | Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 320102011 | AFSAR ALI | 10960404 | 4520156440125 | KX0567 | PK77SIND0001324063961000 | 4,335,000 |
| 320105040 | AFSAR ALI | 10960404 | 4520156440125 | KX0567 | PK77SIND0001324063961000 | 6,873,600 |
| 300105004 | Nand Kumar | 10989600 | 4420230408953 | SN0329 | PK74SIND0004421372961000 | 1,264,600 |
| 300105004 | Loono | 10989600 | 4420230408953 | SN0329 | PK74SIND0004421372961000 | 1,264,600 |
| 300105043 | Loono | 10989600 | 4420230408953 | SN0329 | PK74SIND0004421372961000 | 1,000,000 |
| 290102002 | Feroz Ali Mahar | 11019376 | 4410768149253 | UT0211 | PK07SIND0004194702761000 | 7,685,100 |
| 290105021 | Feroz Ali Mahar | 11019376 | 4410768149253 | UT0211 | PK07SIND0004194702761000 | 3,214,800 |
| 290105044 | Feroz Ali Mahar | 11019376 | 4410768149253 | UT0211 | PK07SIND0004194702761000 | 1,000,000 |
| 280105048 | Sofia Suleman | 11028402 | 4410307013598 | UT0183 | PK57HABB0050717901885203 | 2,895,000 |
| 410105012 | Muhammad Mureed | 11033929 | 4350303923577 | KK0126 | PK74SIND0001044592471000 | 4,963,500 |
| 310105009 | Muhammad Nadeem | 11034162 | 4540170075801 | SB0232 | PK75SIND0001305423511000 | 2,583,000 |
| 190102005 | SAIMA PARVEEN | 11036798 | 4120346808762 | DD0232 | PK17SIND0004034222172000 | 8,343,900 |
| 390105114 | Abdul Majeed Rajper | 11038925 | 4520556827073 | KX0242 | PK69SIND0001395771371000 | 4,436,400 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **297,159,900** |

**Annex-5**

## 27.5.10 Doubtful payment of subsidy to new partners without considering replacement policy of the foundation – Rs 155.551 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Personnel number | CNIC | Name | Organizational unit name | Name Of Bank | Bank Account | School Code | New Partner Name | CNIC3 | Bank Account No | Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10139355 | 3740261 021249 | Dsr Zia Arif 629 | Min. Of Interior | National Bank of Pakistan | PK19NBPA01940 03097659036 | 39010 2028 | Dua Parents Education Committee | | PK19NBP A01940030 97659036 | 4,902,600 |
| 10159854 | 4520747 743017 | Dur Muhammad | Home Deptt. | Sindh Bank Limited | 1024570181000 | 39010 1081 | Adnan Naeem | 45207060 91789 | 014656683 81001 | 8,133,200 |
| 10478316 | 4320620 919629 | Ashique Hussain Kumbhar | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK05SIND00011 34211181000 | 37010 1040 | Sajjad Hussain | 43406040 75829 | 014195012 01001 | 1,291,800 |
| 10770234 | 4530203 809281 | Muhammad Youns | Irrigation & Power Deptt | Sindh Bank Limited | PK74SIND00013 24806876100 | 32010 5041 | Safdar Ali | 45302038 09281 | 013248068 76100 | 3,159,300 |
| 10857027 | 4110159 079201 | Shoaib Ali Jafferi | Environment & Alt En Dept | Sindh Bank Limited | PK20SIND00040 95318241000 | 22010 1003 | Abida | 41101590 79201 | 040953182 41000 | 1,787,400 |
| 10919139 | 4330441 827620 | Samina | Health Department | Sindh Bank Limited | 1024569601000 | 39010 1048 | Sumera Khan | 43304758 19286 | 013862867 81000 | 2,456,100 |
| 10968203 | 4420592 787209 | Lal Bux | Health Deptt. | Sindh Bank Limited | PK97SIND00040 90196071000 | 33010 1035 | Sajid Ali | 44205927 87209 | PK35HAB B00241670 00526503 | 2,528,400 |
| 10968203 | 4420592 787209 | Lal Bux | Health Deptt. | Sindh Bank Limited | PK97SIND00040 90196071000 | 33010 1065 | Sajid Ali | 44205927 87209 | PK35HAB B00241670 00526503 | 3,381,000 |
| 10976919 | 4310576 081369 | Rab Nawaz | Health Deptt. | Sindh Bank Limited | PK10SIND00011 74515551000 | 40010 5008 | Muhammad Ismail | 43105886 95907 | 011710848 71001 | 2,978,100 |
| 10984253 | 4410314 711979 | Muhammad Urs | Education & Literacy Dep | Habib Bank Limited | PK76HABB0000 767901321703 | 28010 5047 | Shoukat Ali rehimo | 44103147 11979 | 040446053 56100 | 5,054,640 |
| 10987419 | 4430117 992827 | Meer Muhammad | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK53SIND00043 96345441000 | 30010 5018 | Abdul Razzaque | 44301179 92827 | PK49MUC B11220831 51002565 | 3,847,200 |
| 10988374 | 4410113 697369 | Anand Kumar | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK74SIND00044 21372961000 | 28010 5012 | Ghansham | 44101136 97369 | PK38BAH L11510095 00434001 | 5,835,900 |
| 10988913 | 4330147 998073 | Ghulam Shabir | Min. Of Education | Sindh Bank Limited | PK94SIND00011 16078161000 | 38010 5010 | Ali Asghar | 43301858 68911 | 014210232 21001 | 3,323,100 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Personnel number | CNIC | Name | Organizational unit name | Name Of Bank | Bank Account | School Code | New Partner Name | CNIC3 | Bank Account No | Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11004581 | 4520319 853811 | Zahoor Ahmed | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK29SIND00010 26216721000 | 39010 5069 | Kainat Durrani | 45203719 24354 | 010212375 89001 | 2,655,000 |
| 11005408 | 4520506 604868 | Sajida Parveen | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK88SIND00013 84906021000 | 39010 5038 | Sadia Parveen | 45205066 04868 | 013866398 11001 | 5,794,200 |
| 11011585 | 4520192 530173 | Majid Hussain | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK37SIND00013 25812701000 | 39010 5110 | Atif Hussain | 45201925 30173 | 013288732 21001 | 2,230,500 |
| 11011957 | 4410515 616639 | Waseem Ahmed | Education & Literacy Dep | Habib Bank Limited | PK89HABB0050 717901885403 | 28010 5011 | Musab | 44105156 16639 | PK49KHB L00000120 18317047 | 4,019,700 |
| 11013140 | 4320339 075944 | Ambreen | Education | Sindh Bank Limited | PK84SIND00014 46118921000 | 37010 5006 | Ali Ahmed | 43203617 59993 | 010741815 81000 | 2,575,200 |
| 11013583 | 4320460 937853 | Abdul Malik | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK86SIND00014 16069251000 | 37010 5014 | Gul Muneer | 43204141 40547 | PK30MUC B06393081 71001213 | 2,964,300 |
| 11015725 | 4520649 431677 | Akhlaque Ahmed Kubar | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK78SIND00013 95119351000 | 39010 5073 | Muhamm ad Ameen | 45206040 71455 | 013997440 71001 | 4,446,000 |
| 11019899 | 4530503 486183 | Allah Warrayo | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK98SIND00013 24975341000 | 39010 5053 | Ishrat kalsom | 45203984 04758 | 013297396 91001 | 3,541,500 |
| 11021162 | 4520479 672111 | Awais Ur Rehman | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK18SIND00012 55082621000 | 39010 5055 | Farman Ali | 45204796 72111 | 012561064 81600 | 3,274,200 |
| 11021361 | 4140887 547625 | Muhammad Usman | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK79SIND00042 21271561000 | 26010 5008 | Saima Usman Khatti | 41408875 47625 | 042288395 61001 | 2,537,400 |
| 11025302 | 4310188 459591 | Khan Mohammad Muzafar Ali | Education & Literacy Dep | Bank Al-Falah Ltd. | PK63ALFH04710 01005911322 | 40010 5006 | Ghazanfar Ali | 43101835 68795 | PK38ALF H04750010 09210930 | 3,270,000 |
| 11025302 | 4310188 459591 | Khan Mohammad Muzafar Ali | Education & Literacy Dep | Bank Al-Falah Ltd. | PK63ALFH04710 01005911322 | 40010 5007 | Ghazanfar Ali | 43101835 68795 | PK38ALF H04750010 09210930 | 3,467,400 |
| 11025302 | 4310188 459591 | Khan Mohammad Muzafar Ali | Education & Literacy Dep | Bank Al-Falah Ltd. | PK63ALFH04710 01005911322 | 40010 4001 | Ghazanfar Ali | 43101835 68795 | PK38ALF H04750010 09210930 | 8,101,800 |
| 11025585 | 4350405 663508 | Shahnaz Bibi | Min. Of Education | Sindh Bank Limited | PK07SIND00011 86147851000 | 41010 5013 | Ghulam Yasin | 43504042 24357 | PK64HAB B00043879 00715003 | 1,060,800 |
| 11026205 | 4110498 772679 | Naveed Iqbal | Min. Of Education | Sindh Bank Limited | PK52SIND00044 25582231000 | 22010 5023 | Shahid Rasheed | 41104987 72679 | PK52HAB B00007679 01113003 | 2,962,200 |
| 11027960 | 4120493 924753 | Nisar Ahmed | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK27SIND00040 54012591000 | 20010 1080 | Zaib ul Nisa | 56503700 97534 | 043147014 31001 | 4,056,000 |
| 11027960 | 4120493 924753 | Nisar Ahmed | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK27SIND00040 54012591000 | 19010 3001 | Zaib ul Nisa | 56503700 97534 | 043147014 31001 | 2,559,000 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Personnel number | CNIC | Name | Organizational unit name | Name Of Bank | Bank Account | School Code | New Partner Name | CNIC3 | Bank Account No | Payment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11029920 | 4140998 569149 | Abdul Latif Rodnani | Education & Literacy Dep | MCB BANK LIMITED | PK47MUCB0002 002010079906 | 23010 5022 | Abdul Majeed Baloch | 41409714 59909 | PK44HAB B00065379 01265003 | 2,873,700 |
| 11031300 | 4540232 260890 | Azadi Gilal | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK55SIND00010 25996011000 | 39010 5107 | Nusrat | 45203940 18922 | 014093005 31001 | 3,782,100 |
| 11032806 | 4320634 018283 | Ali Hassan | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK58SIND00011 16063361000 | 38010 5005 | Abdul Hameed | 43406044 15377 | 011312286 20001 | 2,378,400 |
| 11033605 | 4540195 018941 | Gulsher | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK80SIND00013 04442561000 | 31010 1021 | Amina | 45401950 18941 | PK40SON E00315200 12170522 | 3,811,800 |
| 11033605 | 4540195 018941 | Gulsher | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK80SIND00013 04442561000 | 31010 5022 | Amina | 45401950 18941 | PK40SON E00315200 12170522 | 1,906,800 |
| 11033610 | 4540239 261535 | Bhale Dino | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK85SIND00044 15307331000 | 31010 5014 | Saddam hussain | 45402392 61535 | 044110992 57001 | 2,469,500 |
| 11035317 | 4340603 462885 | Safdar Ali | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK32SIND00011 35429931000 | 37010 5044 | Shahidan | 43405058 65218 | 011310582 60001 | 2,359,800 |
| 11037506 | 4320367 921737 | Bilawal | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK43SIND00013 56062031000 | 36010 5007 | Tahira | 43203679 21737 | 013506249 85001 | 4,430,100 |
| 11038556 | 4420477 443223 | Ghulam Qadir | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK51SIND00041 66055841000 | 33010 5083 | Ghulam Ali | 44204774 43223 | 041689395 91001 | 6,608,400 |
| 11038762 | 4520665 741780 | Fahmida Khatoon | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK38SIND00013 25997786100 | 39010 5080 | Mubashar Hussain Laghari | 45206279 65299 | 013947058 36010 | 1,953,900 |
| 11039115 | 4520537 206999 | Fayaz Hussain | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK86SIND00010 24608291000 | 39010 1125 | Riaz Hussain | 45205372 06999 | PK19UNIL 010900026 6142063 | 5,379,900 |
| 11039115 | 4520537 206999 | Fayaz Hussain | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | PK86SIND00010 24608291000 | 39010 5083 | Riaz Hussian | 45205372 06999 | PK19UNIL 010900026 6142063 | 3,476,700 |
| 11039282 | 4420392 342469 | Muhammad Usman | Education & Literacy Dep | Sindh Bank Limited | (1)PK59SIND000 4296280121000 (2) PK63SIND00040 64401541000 | 23010 5005 | Noor Hussain | 44203722 96861 | PK43MUC B10161881 91004584 | 2,231,700 |
| 11039852 | 4110307 605153 | Wakeel | Min. Of Education | Sindh Bank Limited | PK20SIND00043 74535651000 | 22010 5038 | Ayaz Latif | 41103552 16663 | PK93FAYS 354230100 0001773 | 3,694,200 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | **155,550,940** |

**Annex-6**

## 27ss.5.21 Non-recovery of Royalty from publishers on printing of books - Rs 9.890 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Publisher | Total Royalty due | Total Royalty received | Total Royalty outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2023-24 | M/s Azam Sons Karachi | 3,320,954 | 2,739,846 | 581,108 |
| 2 | 2023-24 | M/s Kashmir Book Agency, Khi | 3,584,737 | 2,000,000 | 1,584,737 |
| 3 | 2023-24 | M/s Sundus Enterprises Khi | 1,809,149 | 912,076 | 897,073 |
| 4 | 2023-24 | M/s Safua Enterprises Khi | 2,864,579 | 2,103,395 | 761,184 |
| 5 | 2023-24 | M/s Ajaib Store, Sukkur | 3,407,818 | 1,520,000 | 1,887,818 |
| 6 | 2023-24 | M/s Sindhi Kitab Ghar Khi | 8,978,372 | 4,889,671 | 4,088,701 |
| 7 | 2023-24 | M/s Colony Book Store | 163,438 | 74,260 | 89,178 |
| **Total** | | | **24,129,047** | **14,239,248** | **9,889,799** |

**Annex-7**

## 27.5.30 Unjustified award of work in excess of PC-I cost - Rs 8,531.083 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Name of Contractor / Firm | Work Order No/Notice to Proceed (NTP) No. & Date | Detail of Package | Detail of work | Total No's of schools | Completion period | Contract cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/s KAPEC-Maqbool JV | PIU(SSEIP)/Proc/1290/ 2023 dated 20-11-2023 | Package-01, Lot-01 | Construction of 20 new secondary level school blocks i/c solar panels in District Thatta-13 schools, District Sujawal-07 schools | 20 | 365 days (4-12-23 to 3-12-24) | 2,355,500,790 |
| M/s KAPEC-Maqbool JV | PIU(SSEIP)/Proc/1291/ 2023 dated 20-11-2023 | package-01, Lot-02 | Construction of 20 new secondary level school blocks i/c solar panels in District Sujawal-02 schools, District Badin-16 schools, District Tando Mohammad khan-02 schools | 20 | 365 days (4-12-23 to 3-12-24) | 2,385,715,132 |
| M/s PCEW-KAPEC (JV) | PIU(SSEIP)/Proc/1472/ 2024 dated 7-5-24 | Package-02, Lot-01 | Construction of 20 new secondary level school blocks including solar panels in District T.M.Khan-08 schools, District Tando Allahyar-11schools, District Mipurkhas-01 school | 20 | 15 months (13-5-24 to 12-08-25) | 2,340,839,688 |
| M/s Matracon Pakistan Ltd. | PIU(SSEIP)/Proc/1473/ 2024 dated 07-05-2024 | Package-02, Lot-02 | Construction of 20 new secondary level school blocks i/c solar panels in District Mirpurkhas-07, District Matiari-06, District Sanghar-07 schools | 20 | 15 months (13-5-24 to 12-08-25) | 2,462,785,263 |
| M/s Matracon Pakistan Ltd. | ECIL/ADB-SSEIP/1264/2024/1258 dated 03-06-2024 | Package-03, Lot-01 | Construction of 20 new secondary level school blocks i/c solar panels in District Umerkot-16 schools, District Tharparkar-04 schools | 20 | 15 months | 2,972,750,445 |
| M/s Matracon Pakistan Ltd. | ECIL/ADB-SSEIP/1264/2024/1259 dated 03-06-2024 | Package-03, Lot-02 | Construction of 17 new secondary level school blocks i/c solar panels in District Tando Allahyar-8 schools, District Tharparkar-04 schools, District Sanghar-03, District Sujawal-02 schools. | 17 | 15 months | 2,422,316,027 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **117** | | **14,939,907,346** |

**Annex-8**

## 27.5.34 Irregular salary disbursement to consultants & other staff – Rs 11.300 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Payee Name | Designation | Cheque No. | Date | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Mangi | Assistant LGS Engineer | 381927 | 8/11/2023 | 13 Days (09-2023) | 130,000 |
| | Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Mangi | Assistant LGS Engineer | 381935 | 8/11/2023 | 10 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Mangi | Assistant LGS Engineer | 381968 | 4/12/2023 | 11 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Mangi | Assistant LGS Engineer | 394731 | 29-12-2023 | 12 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Mangi | Assistant LGS Engineer | 394781 | 1/2/2024 | 01 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Mangi | Assistant LGS Engineer | 394841 | 5/3/2024 | 02 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Mangi | Assistant LGS Engineer | 394898 | 1/4/2024 | 03 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Mangi | Assistant LGS Engineer | 402368 | 6-May-24 | 04 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Mangi | Assistant LGS Engineer | 406140 | 30-May-24 | 05 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Mangi | Assistant LGS Engineer | 408706 | 11/6/2024 | 06 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| 2 | Muhammad Farhan Lashari | Consultant | 381928 | 8/11/2023 | 13 Days (09-2023) | 130,000 |
| | Muhammad Farhan Lashari | Consultant | 381936 | 8/11/2023 | 10 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Muhammad Farhan Lashari | Consultant | 381969 | 4/12/2023 | 11 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Muhammad Farhan Lashari | Consultant | 394732 | 29-12-2023 | 12 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Muhammad Farhan Lashari | Consultant | 394782 | 1/2/2024 | 01 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Muhammad Farhan Lashari | Consultant | 394842 | 5/3/2024 | 02 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Muhammad Farhan Lashari | Consultant | 394899 | 1/4/2024 | 03 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Muhammad Farhan Lashari | Consultant | 402369 | 6-May-24 | 04 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Muhammad Farhan Lashari | Consultant | 406141 | 30-May-24 | 05 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Muhammad Farhan Lashari | Consultant | 408707 | 11/6/2024 | 06 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| 3 | Mr. Ishtiaq Gul | Consultant | 381929 | 8/11/2023 | 12 Days (09-2023) | 120,000 |
| | Mr. Ishtiaq Gul | Consultant | 381937 | 8/11/2023 | 10 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Ishtiaq Gul | Consultant | 381970 | 4/12/2023 | 11 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Ishtiaq Gul | Consultant | 394733 | 29-12-2023 | 12 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Ishtiaq Gul | Consultant | 394783 | 1/2/2024 | 01 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Ishtiaq Gul | Consultant | 394843 | 5/3/2024 | 02 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Ishtiaq Gul | Consultant | 394900 | 1/4/2024 | 03 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Ishtiaq Gul | Consultant | 402370 | 6-May-24 | 04 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Ishtiaq Gul | Consultant | 406142 | 30-May-24 | 05 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Mr. Ishtiaq Gul | Consultant | 408708 | 11/6/2024 | 06 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| 4 | Syeda Najaf Zehra | Consultant | 381930 | 8/11/2023 | 12 Days (09-2023) | 120,000 |
| | Syeda Najaf Zehra | Consultant | 381938 | 8/11/2023 | 10 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Syeda Najaf Zehra | Consultant | 381971 | 4/12/2023 | 11 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Syeda Najaf Zehra | Consultant | 394734 | 29-12-2023 | 12 / 2023 | 300,000 |
| | Syeda Najaf Zehra | Consultant | 394784 | 1/2/2024 | 01 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Syeda Najaf Zehra | Consultant | 394844 | 5/3/2024 | 02 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Syeda Najaf Zehra | Consultant | 402301 | 1/4/2024 | 03 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Syeda Najaf Zehra | Consultant | 402371 | 6-May-24 | 04 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Syeda Najaf Zehra | Consultant | 406143 | 30-May-24 | 05 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| | Syeda Najaf Zehra | Consultant | 408709 | 11/6/2024 | 06 / 2024 | 300,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **11,300,000** |

**Annex-9**

## 27.5.35 Doubtful conducting of Pre and Post-test Reports – Rs 10.456 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Payee Name | Date | Cheque No: | Description | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Additional Director Teachers Training Institutions Sindh Hyderabad. | 9/2/2023 | 363188 | Certificates & Qualifying Tests Print Phase 01 | 1,245,956 |
| 2 | Additional Director Teachers Training Institutions Sindh Hyderabad. | 9/2/2023 | 363189 | Certificates & Qualifying Tests Print Phase 02 | 1,045,852 |
| 3 | Additional Director Teachers Training Institutions Sindh Hyderabad. | 10/4/2023 | 372367 | Certificates and Qualifying Test Reimbursement | 1,887,958 |
| 4 | Additional Director Teachers Training Institutions Sindh Hyderabad. | 12/6/2023 | 378929 | Certificates & Qualifying Test Expenditures Phase-4 | 1,894,410 |
| 5 | Additional Director Teachers Training Institutions Sindh Hyderabad. | 12/6/2023 | 378930 | Certificates & Qualifying Test Expenditures Tax P-4 | 549,990 |
| 6 | Additional Director Teachers Training Institutions Sindh Hyderabad. | 16/6/2023 | 381915 | Induction training program certificates and quality test phase 05 | 2,163,761 |
| **Total** | | | | | **10,455,982** |

## Chapter-29 Services, General Administration & Coordination Department

**Annex-1**

### 29.5.2 Irregular payment without supporting vouchers

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Commissioner, Kashmore @ Kandhkot | 2023-24 | 07 | (i) cash book /expenditure registers for Census not available (ii) payment of training and remuneration to field staff not found with record (iii) attendance list of field staff signed by the trainer was not produced | 23.770 |
| 2 | Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 7 | (i) Non-maintenance of stock register (ii) Absence of office orders, requisitions, list of participants, details of events | 0.485 |
| 3 | Commissioner, Karachi | 2023-24 | 8 | (i) Absence of requisitions and details of events | 1.440 |
| 4 | Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | 2023-24 | 2 | (i) Absence of details of vouchers/bills of the suppliers. | 1.186 |
| 5 | Deputy Commissioner, Badin | 2023-24 | 11 | (i) Non-availability of Dead Stock Register of Generators & list of generators | 1.513 |
| 6 | Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 6 | (i) Non-Production of Personal files, Heirship Certificate, FRC, Services Book | 0.449 |
| 7 | Deputy Commissioner, Keamari, Karachi | 2023-24 | 4 | (i) Details of 125 Generators were not available(ii) 3938 refreshment boxes served per two days without provision of detail. | 9.022 |
| | | | 5 | (i) Non-availability of requisition and details of staff deputed for relief camps at various locations | 2.973 |
| | | | 6 | (i) payment was made to general order supplier & detailed documentary evidence including quotation was not provided | 4.193 |
| | | | 7 | (i)payment was made to general order supplier & detailed documentary evidence including quotation was not provided | 5.133 |
| 8 | Deputy Commissioner, Korangi, Karachi | 2023-24 | 2 | (i) Non-provision of Invoices & vehicles rented (ii) nature of goods transported | 11.280 |
| | | | 8 | (i) Non-provision of supporting vouchers for verification | 28.853 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 13 | (i) Deduction of tax on behalf of vendor from DDO account but supporting invoices against which tax was paid was not known | 1.128 |
| 9 | Deputy Commissioner, Malir, Karachi | 2023-24 | 7 | (i) Approved orders for election (ii)invoices/ supplier bills were without vehicle numbers & CNIC of drivers | 3.672 |
| | | | 8 | (i)Expenditure incurred without Survey Report & details of effective areas / persons | 0.963 |
| 10 | Deputy Commissioner, Sujawal | 2023-24 | 4 | (i) Supporting vouchers / invoices including competitive process, work orders, delivery challans, inspection reports against the claim were not available | 6.411 |
| | | | 17 | (i)Contingent bills against the expenditure was not found available on record | 0.154 |
| 11 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 1 | (i)non-provision of supporting documentation of Domiciles & Permanent Residence Certificate (PRC) | 0.989 |
| | | | 2 | (i)non-provision of licenses record | 1.386 |
| | | | 16 | (i)Complete vouchers/supporting documents were not provided | 0.147 |
| 12 | Deputy Commissioner, South, Karachi | 2023-24 | 5 | (i)non-provision of detail record of Domiciles & PRC | 2.273 |
| | | | 6 | (i) Non-availability of details of record of license issued (ii) Income tax certificates of the applicants (iii) Copies of challans deposited (iv)Police verification report (v) affidavit of no criminal record | 0.500 |
| | | | 10 | (i) Rain emergency notification (ii) detail of dewatering areas, (iii)pictorial evidences was not available | 1.000 |
| | | | 11 | (i)Detail of distribution of flags (ii) pictorial evidences of panaflexes office orders (iii) absence of details of participants in event | 1.854 |
| | | | 13 | (i)Poling wise details & location was not available (ii) account was not maintained (iii) distribution of articles was not shown | 10.278 |
| 13 | Deputy Commissioner, Umerkot | 2023-24 | 3 | (i) Absence of relevant record in support & reasons for issuance of cheques | 26.458 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Deputy Commissioner, Tharparkar @ Mithi | 2023-24 | 10 | (i) Payment was made to a contractor having two vendor numbers i.e., 30843293 & 30874159 | 12.557 |
| 15 | Deputy Commissioner Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 18 | Land acquisition award notification, valuation/market assessment report, approval of competent authority | 491.445 |
| 16 | Secretary Services General Administration & Coordination, Karachi | 2024-25 | 45 | Expenditure vouchers of various heads of accounts | 475.088 |
| 17 | Managing Director, Sindh Public Procurement Authority, Karachi | 2024-25 | 14 | Expenditure vouchers of various heads of accounts | 2.542 |
| 18 | Commissioner Shaheed Benazirabad | | 25 | Details of occasion, No. of Personnel, Acknowledgment receipt, utilization details of food | 2.019 |
| 19 | Deputy Commissioner, Tharparkar @ Mithi | 2024-25 | 8 | (i) Quotations were not invited (ii) Distribution detail (iii) Notification or orders of emergency or disaster situation | 1.999 |
| | | 2024-25 | 13 | (i) Minutes of meetings (ii) List of officer's officials and field workers who attended the meetings or participated in campaign activities (iii) Pictorial evidence of the meetings (iv) Movement records of officers/officials engaged in field activities. | 0.875 |
| 20 | Deputy Commissioner, Korangi, Karachi | 2024-25 | 2 | Bills/ vouchers of "unforeseen expenditure for disaster preparedness. | 1.993 |
| 21 | Deputy Commissioner, Jamshoro | 2024-25 | 6 | (i) The detail of persons who stayed in the hotels (ii) The hotel receipts/bills. | 1.781 |
| 22 | Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 27 | (i) Approved program by the competent authority (ii) Sanction orders (iii) TA/DA register was not maintained (iv) Progress reports | 1.679 |
| **Total** | | | | | **1,139.488** |

**Annex-2**

## 29.5.3 Un-authorized payment of various inadmissible allowances – Rs 243.856 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chairman Enquires & Anti-Corruption Establishment Karachi | 2023-24 | 11 | (i)Anti-corruption allowance (ii) special pay (iii) special allowance (iv) mobile allowance | 1.436 |
| | | | 15 | (i)Fixed daily(ii) uniform/Dress and Risk allowance | 0.423 |
| 2 | Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 1 | (i)Utility(ii) Secretariat(iii) Special allowance | 0.537 |
| | | | 2 | Conveyance allowance | 0.274 |
| | | | 3 | House rent and house maintenance charges | 0.151 |
| 3 | Commissioner, Larkana | 2023-24 | 4 | (i) Personal pay (ii) Executive allowance (iii) Washing (iv) Computer (v) Special education(iv) Utility allowance | 3.963 |
| | | | 17 | Conveyance allowance | 0.160 |
| 4 | Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | 2023-24 | 3 | Conveyance allowance | 0.154 |
| | | | 5 | Special allowance | 0.088 |
| 5 | Commissioner, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 1 | (i) Utility, Secretariat & other ceased allowances | 1.613 |
| 6 | Deputy Commissioner, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 4 | Secretariat & Utility allowances | 0.157 |
| 7 | Deputy Commissioner, Central, Karachi | 2023-24 | 1 | Conveyance allowance | 0.06 |
| 8 | Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 1 | Secretariat & Utility allowances | 0.381 |
| | | | 2 | House rent allowance | 0.07 |
| | | | 4 | Special Incentive allowance | 0.075 |
| | | | 5 | Differential allowance | 0.498 |
| 9 | Deputy Commissioner, Jamshoro | 2023-24 | 1 | (i)Health Professional allowance, Conveyance, Washing, House rent, Secretariat, Un-attractive, Utility allowance | 0.315 |
| 10 | Deputy Commissioner, Keamari, Karachi | 2023-24 | 13 | Conveyance allowance | 0.10 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Deputy Commissioner, Malir, Karachi | 2023-24 | 3 | (i) Utility, Governor House, Secretariat allowance | 0.33 |
| | | | 10 | Conveyance allowance | 0.04 |
| 12 | Deputy Commissioner, Naushehroferoze | 2023-24 | 11 | House rent allowance | 0.34 |
| | | | 19 | (i)Special & Personal allowance | 0.04 |
| 13 | Deputy Commissioner, Sujawal | 2023-24 | 18 | Conveyance allowance | 0.11 |
| 14 | Deputy Commissioner, South, Karachi | 2023-24 | 2 | House rent allowance | 0.058 |
| | | | 3 | (i)Incentive & special allowance | 0.441 |
| 15 | Deputy Commissioner, Matiari | 2023-24 | 2 | Conveyance allowance | 0.205 |
| 16 | Deputy Commissioner, East, Karachi | 2023-24 | 1 | (i) House rent & Adhoc relief allowance | 0.108 |
| | | | 3 | Conveyance allowance | 0.045 |
| 17 | Deputy Commissioner, Kashmore | 2023-24 | 2 | Computer allowance | 0.09 |
| 18 | Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 2 | Conveyance allowance | 0.06 |
| | | | 3 | Additional charge allowance | 0.201 |
| | | | 4 | (i) Orderly & Computer allowance | 0.347 |
| 19 | Secretary Services General Administration & Coordination, Karachi | 2024-25 | 1 | Spl Allowance-100%(2005),Chief minister's secretariat allowance, Other allowance (iv) House rent, excess of pay against the same grade, out station/Slip allowance, Annual increase of 15% pay on gross pay instead basic pay, Various inadmissible allowances, twice annual increments, Overtime, Conveyance charges, different allowances and personal pay | 227.31 |
| 20 | Deputy Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 2 | Special allowance, CM's Secretariat All. Sindh, Utility, Other & Computer allowances | 1.642 |
| 21 | Deputy Commissioner, South, Karachi | 2024-25 | 2 | Utility, Secretariat, Ceased, & Conveyance allowances | 0.678 |
| | | | 3 | House rent allowance | 0.089 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Deputy Commissioner, Central, Karachi | 2024-25 | 14 | Secretariat, Utility & Mobil allowances | 0.364 |
| 23 | Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 3 | Conveyance, Secretariat 50%, Utility, Integrated (2005) allowances & Less deduction of 05% HRC | 0.244 |
| 24 | Commissioner, Sukkur | 2024-25 | 2 | House rent allowance & 5% maintenance charges | 0.237 |
| 25 | Deputy Commissioner, Dadu | 2024-25 | 3 | Non and less deduction of house rent charges (05%) | 0.210 |
| 26 | Deputy Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 2 | House rent allowance | 0.122 |
| | | | 3 | Conveyance allowance | 0.030 |
| 27 | Commissioner, Larkana | 2024-25 | 6 | Conveyance allowance | 0.060 |
| **Total** | | | | | **243.856** |

**Annex-3**

## 29.5.8 Irregular expenditure by splitting up to avoid open tenders – Rs 230.723 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 13 | 6.238 |
| 2 | Commissioner, Karachi | 2023-24 | 14 | 3.584 |
| | | 2023-24 | 15 | 1.740 |
| | | 2023-24 | 16 | 3.961 |
| | | 2023-24 | 17 | 2.665 |
| | | 2023-24 | 18 | 4.658 |
| | | 2023-24 | 19 | 5.977 |
| | | 2023-24 | 20 | 2.89 |
| 3 | Commissioner, Larkana | 2023-24 | 2 | 4.966 |
| 4 | Chairman Enquires & Anti-Corruption Establishment Karachi | 2023-24 | 1 | 1.251 |
| | | 2023-24 | 28 | 0.511 |
| 5 | Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | 2023-24 | 1 | 1.717 |
| 6 | Commissioner, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 5 | 1.995 |
| | | 2023-24 | 11 | 8.877 |
| 7 | Deputy Commissioner, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 7 | 2.235 |
| | | 2023-24 | 10 | 1.575 |
| 8 | Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 12 | 13.000 |
| | | 2023-24 | 14 | 6.091 |
| 9 | Deputy Commissioner, Keamari, Karachi | 2023-24 | 1 | 5.592 |
| 10 | Deputy Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | 2023-24 | 4 | 8.610 |
| 11 | Deputy Commissioner, Sujawal | 2023-24 | 2 | 8.915 |
| 12 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Muhammad Khan | 2023-24 | 8 | 2.836 |
| | | 2023-24 | 11 | 2.185 |
| 13 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 9 | 5.169 |
| 14 | Deputy Commissioner, South, Karachi | 2023-24 | 12 | 24.153 |
| 15 | Deputy Commissioner, Kashmore | 2023-24 | 3 | 4.763 |
| 16 | Deputy Commissioner, Tharparkar at Mithi | 2023-24 | 2 | 1.561 |
| 17 | Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 6 | 3.052 |
| 18 | Deputy Commissioner, Ghotki | 2023-24 | 2 & 8 | 1.575 |
| | | 2023-24 | 3 | 1.150 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2023-24 | 9 | 2.205 |
| 19 | Deputy Commissioner, South, Karachi | 2024-25 | 5 | 28.961 |
| 20 | Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 12 | 12.866 |
| | | 2024-25 | 26 | 4.039 |
| 21 | Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 16 | 11.328 |
| 22 | Deputy Commissioner, Korangi, Karachi | 2024-25 | 1 | 6.695 |
| | | | 13 | 2.420 |
| 23 | Deputy Commissioner, East, Karachi | 2024-25 | 1 | 3.499 |
| 24 | Deputy Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 10 | 3.010 |
| 25 | Commissioner, Karachi | 2024-25 | 11 | 2.978 |
| | | | 10 | 2.869 |
| 26 | Commissioner, Larkana | 2024-25 | 8 | 2.480 |
| 27 | Deputy Commissioner, Shikarpur | 2024-25 | 3 | 2.021 |
| 28 | Commissioner, Sukkur | 2024-25 | 10 | 1.065 |
| 29 | Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 13 | 0.795 |
| **Total** | | | | **230.723** |

**Annex-4**

## 29.5.24 Irregular expenditure on account of repair of transport/machinery – Rs 49.585 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 14 | 5.463 |
| 2 | Commissioner, Karachi | 2023-24 | 9 | 3.864 |
| 3 | Commissioner, Larkana | 2023-24 | 14 | 2.968 |
| | | 2023-24 | 19 | 1.582 |
| 4 | Commissioner, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 10 | 2.372 |
| 5 | Deputy Commissioner, Badin | 2023-24 | 6 | 1.504 |
| 6 | Deputy Commissioner, Central, Karachi | 2023-24 | 18 | 1.83 |
| 7 | Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 21 | 1.454 |
| 8 | Deputy Commissioner, Jamshoro | 2023-24 | 13 | 2.96 |
| 9 | Deputy Commissioner, Keamari, Karachi | 2023-24 | 16 | 2.662 |
| 10 | Deputy Commissioner, Malir, Karachi | 2023-24 | 1 | 0.845 |
| | | 2023-24 | 15 | 2.634 |
| 11 | Deputy Commissioner, Naushehroferoze | 2023-24 | 5 | 1.662 |
| 12 | Deputy Commissioner, Sujawal | 2023-24 | 10 | 1.168 |
| 13 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Muhammad Khan | 2023-24 | 16 | 1.117 |
| 14 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 22 | 1.663 |
| 15 | Deputy Commissioner, South, Karachi | 2023-24 | 15 | 1.579 |
| 16 | Deputy Commissioner, Kashmore | 2023-24 | 8 | 1.663 |
| 17 | Deputy Commissioner, Umerkot | 2023-24 | 15 | 2.624 |
| 18 | Deputy Commissioner, Tharparkar @ Mithi | 2023-24 | 6 | 1.201 |
| 19 | Deputy Commissioner, Ghotki | 2023-24 | 15 | 1.804 |
| 20 | Deputy Commissioner, Matiari | 2023-24 | 16 | 1.663 |
| 21 | Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 22 | 0.934 |
| 22 | Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 04 | 2.369 |
| **Total** | | | | **49.585** |

**Annex-5**

## 29.5.26 Unauthorized retention of government funds in DDO account Beyond Close of Financial Year – Rs 1,699.844 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Commissioner, Matiari | 2023-24 | 5 | 627.929 |
| 2 | Deputy Commissioner, Naushehroferoze | 2023-24 | 7 | 318.856 |
| 3 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 18 | 344.661 |
| 4 | Deputy Commissioner, East, Karachi | 2023-24 | 2 | 53.605 |
| 5 | Deputy Commissioner, Korangi, Karachi | 2023-24 | 1 | 27.84 |
| | | 2023-24 | 3 | 3.127 |
| 6 | Deputy Commissioner, Ghotki | 2023-24 | 5 | 21.354 |
| 7 | Deputy Commissioner, Umerkot | 2023-24 | 6 | 18.218 |
| 8 | Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 2 | 16.339 |
| 9 | Deputy Commissioner, Badin | 2023-24 | 7 | 12.942 |
| 10 | Deputy Commissioner, Central, Karachi | 2023-24 | 25 | 5.906 |
| 11 | Deputy Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | 2023-24 | 8 | 3.984 |
| 12 | Deputy Commissioner, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 8 | 2.159 |
| | | 2023-24 | 2 | 0.894 |
| 13 | Chairman Enquires & Anti-Corruption Establishment Karachi | 2023-24 | 2 | 1.005 |
| 14 | Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 1 | 1.003 |
| 15 | Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2023-24 | 6 | 0.167 |
| 16 | Deputy Commissioner, Central, Karachi | 2024-25 | 2 | 66.267 |
| 17 | Deputy Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2024-25 | 10 | 50.727 |
| 18 | Deputy Commissioner, Korangi Karachi | 2024-25 | 5 | 28.924 |
| 19 | Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad | 2024-25 | 5 | 26.241 |
| 20 | Deputy Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | 2024-25 | 5 | 24.635 |
| 21 | Deputy Commissioner, South, Karachi | 2024-25 | 6 | 15.019 |
| 22 | Deputy Commissioner, East, Karachi | 2024-25 | 3 | 10.107 |
| 23 | Deputy Commissioner, West, Karachi | 2024-25 | 9 | 9.103 |
| 24 | Deputy Commissioner, Central, Karachi | 2024-25 | 4 | 4.330 |
| 25 | Deputy Commissioner, Dadu | 2024-25 | 7 | 3.497 |
| 26 | Chairman, Enquiries & Anti-Corruption Establishment, Karachi | 2024-25 | 17 | 1.005 |
| **Total** | | | | **1,699.844** |

**Annex-6**

## 29.5.33 Irregular expenditure on account of unforeseen expenditure for Disaster Preparedness & Relief – Rs 41.252 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr.# | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Allahyar | 2023-24 | 14 | 4.410 |
| | | 2023-24 | 15 | 3.993 |
| 2 | Deputy Commissioner, Matiari | 2023-24 | 14 | 4.204 |
| 3 | Commissioner, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 7 | 3.749 |
| 4 | Deputy Commissioner, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 9 | 2.000 |
| 5 | Commissioner, Larkana | 2023-24 | 9 | 1.936 |
| 6 | Deputy Commissioner, Badin | 2023-24 | 4 | 1.631 |
| | | 2023-24 | 9 | 1.08 |
| 7 | Deputy Commissioner, Central, Karachi | 2023-24 | 14 | 1.792 |
| 8 | Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad | 2023-24 | 19 | 1.999 |
| 9 | Deputy Commissioner, Mirpurkhas | 2023-24 | 11 | 2.204 |
| 10 | Deputy Commissioner, Sujawal | 2023-24 | 5 | 4.204 |
| | | 2023-24 | 15 | 0.441 |
| 11 | Deputy Commissioner, Tando Muhammad Khan | 2023-24 | 12 | 2.000 |
| 12 | Deputy Commissioner, Kashmore | 2023-24 | 9 | 1.999 |
| 13 | Commissioner, Shaheed Benazirabad | 2023-24 | 15 | 1.515 |
| 14 | Commissioner, Hyderabad Division | 2024-25 | 33 | 2.095 |
| **Total** | | | | **41.252** |

## Chapter-30 Sindh Higher Education Commission

**Annex-1**

### 30.5.5 Irregular appointments of faculty and non-faculty employees - Rs 451.158 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazir abadabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 17 | Unauthorized appointments of teaching and non-teaching staff | 45.434 |
| 2 | Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi , | 2024-25 | 05 | Irregular appointment of Director HR | 00 |
| | | | 06 | Appointment without approval of selection board and Chief Minister | 00 |
| | | | 08 | Irregular appointment of Director Commercial | 00 |
| | | | 10 | Appointment of retired/overage officers/officials- | 152.839 |
| | | | 21 | Irregular Appointment Due to Non-Verification of Medical, Antecedent Certificates, and Qualifications | 0 |
| | | | 28 | Irregular appointment of 891 employees on short term contract basis | 0 |
| | | | 40 | Appointment on excessive compensation of consultant by extending undue favor- | 18.000 |
| | | | 41 | Unauthorized hiring of contingency / daily wages staff through third party | 214.894 |
| 3 | Jinnah Sindh Medical University Karachi | 2024-25 | 07 | Irregular hiring of Contract/Lien employees | 19.991 |
| **Total** | | | | | **451.158** |

**Annex-2**

## 30.5.9 Non-invitation of open tender – Rs 3,260.450 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para# | Financial Year | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vice Chancellor, Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Medical University Larkana | 01 | 2023-24 | Expenditure without tender | 4.319 |
| | | 12 | | Irregular award of M&R work without tender | 3.593 |
| | | 16 | | Irregular procurement of dental items | 7.682 |
| 2 | Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University Lyari, Karachi | 20 | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | Expenditure on account of hire of transport | 9.390 |
| | | 22 | | Expenditure without inviting tender | 18.913 |
| 3 | Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam | 10 | 2023-24 | Non-invitation of open tender | 114.993 |
| | | 18 | 2024-25 | Non-invitation of open tender | 15.885 |
| 4 | IBA University, Sukkur | 24 | 2023-24 | Irregular expenditure without inviting tender | 2.5 |
| | | 26 | | Purchase of stationery | 2.574 |
| | | 30 | | Irregular expenditure on work | 4.998 |
| 5 | Vice Chancellor, University of Karachi, Karachi | 33 | 2023-24 | Unjustified expenditure without tender | 35.563 |
| 6 | Director, International Center for Chemistry and Biological Sciences (ICCBS), Karachi | 19 | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | Irregular expenditure without inviting tender | 2.898 |
| 7 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazir abadabad | 16 | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | Mis-procurement on account of purchases of chemicals and reagents without open tender | 70.997 |
| 8 | Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi, | 3 | 2024-25 | Expenditure on procurement of Lab Item without inviting the open tender | 1,699.320 |
| | | 23 | | Procurement of kits on just machine rental agreements without tender process | 1,266.845 |
| 9 | Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, | 37 | 2023-24 to 2024-25 | Non-floating of fresh tender for canteen at MUET Shaheed Z.A Bhutto Campus Khairpur Mir's | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **3,260.450** |

**Annex-3**

## 30.5.16 Irregular award of work on the single bid – Rs 378.784 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vice Chancellor, Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Medical University Larkana | 07 | 2023.24 | Irregular award of work on single bid | 6.765 |
| 2 | Vice Chancellor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro | 18 | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | Expenditure on hiring of private buses | 89.105 |
| | | 28 | | Irregular award of supplies to single bidder | 27.816 |
| 3 | Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU), Karachi | 03 | 2023-24 | Unauthorized award of contract to second lowest bidder | 13.354 |
| 4 | NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi | 48 | 2023-24 | Irregular Procurement of Tyres for vehicles through Single Bidder | 1.404 |
| 5 | Director, International Center for Chemistry and Biological Sciences (ICCBS), Karachi | 21 | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | Irregular award of work on single bid | 62.872 |
| | | 30 | | Mis-procurement on purchase and installation of Video conferencing set-up – | 103.244 |
| 6 | Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, | 12 | 2023-24 to 2024-25 | Irregular hiring of Transport Services from single bidder | 54.053 |
| 7 | Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro | 19 | 2023-24 to 2024-25 | Irregular award of various work on single bid | 20.171 |
| **Total** | | | | | **378.784** |

**Annex-4**

### 30.5.28 Unjustified procurement of Lab Kits on higher rates causing financial loss to the University – Rs 48.525 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Name of firm | | Items | Total expenditure | | Percentage of Excessive rates | | Excessive amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/s Hoora Pharma | | Lab Testing Kits | 151.642 | | **32%** | | **48.525** |
| **Sr. #** | **Item** | **Rate in USD** | **USD conversion (Rs)** | **Rate as per PKR** | **Rate given at other labs** | **Variation** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Atellica CH Urea Nitrogen (UC_c) | 250.16 | 279 | 69,794.64 | 52,853 | 16,941 | 32% |
| 2 | Atellica CH Creatnine_2 | 186.52 | 279 | 52,039 | 39,408 | 12,631 | 32% |
| 3 | Atellica CH Alakaline Phosphastase (ALP_2c) | 423.35 | 279 | 118,114.6 | 89,443 | 28,761.6 | 32.15% |
| 6 | Atellica CH Magnesium (MG) | 151.15 | 279 | 42,170 | 31,736 | 10,434 | 32.8% |
| 7 | Atellica CH Inogranic Phosphorus (IP) | 127.15 | 279 | 35,433 | 26,862 | 8,571 | 31.90% |
| **Average percentage of excess rates** | | | | | | | **32%** |

**Annex-5**

## 30.5.31 Irregular expenditure on Repair of building – Rs 28.758 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para# | Financial Year | Irregularities | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vice Chancellor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro | 50 | 2022-23 to 2023-24 | (a) Details of repair work estimate duly prepared & technically approved by Engineering wing was not made<br>(b) Invoice/adjustment bill was neither obtained nor satisfactory repair work certificate was available<br>(c) Physical inspection/survey report of quarters by technical official was not available<br>(d) Evidence/photos of quarter before & after repair work was not available<br>(e) No proper inspection committee was constituted to check the matters of repairs on merit basis<br>(f) The estimates/Bills of Quantities were not prepared and approved from competent authority.<br>(g) Completion report was not produced to audit.<br>(h) The measurement book was not maintained and measurements were not recorded. The payments were made without measurement of executed works. | 0.692 |
| 2 | Vice Chancellor, University of Karachi, Karachi | 60 | 2023-24 | i. In most of the cases, the contractor was not relevant as the main contractor is general order supplier which indicates undue favour was extended him by the management of the entity.<br>ii. Supply invoices were photocopy and computer generated<br>iii. Detail surveys of the sites were not produced to audit. | 19.581 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para# | Financial Year | Irregularities | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | iv. Detail estimates prepared by technical person (i.e. Civil Engineer) were not produced.<br>v. Measurement of the work duly conducted by the technical person (i.e. Civil Engineer) was not produced.<br>vi. Physical inspection/survey report of quarters by technical official was not available.<br>vii. Affordable comparative market rates were not obtained.<br>iii. Qualification, experience of contractor was not available.<br>ix. Registration with SRB and GST & PEC was not provided<br>x. Satisfactory work completion certificates by the residents were not obtained before payments.<br>xi. In some of the invoices, university engineer claimed reimbursement bills instead of cross cheque to the vendor.<br>xii. Quotations/Tenders were not executed with the supplier to achieve the most competitive rates.<br>iii. No proper inspection committee was constituted to check the matters of repairs on merit basis | |
| 3 | Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology (QUEST) Shaheed Banazirabad | 15 | 2023-24 to 2024-25 | i) Major expenditure was incurred in shape of advances, re-imbursements through employees instead of direct crediting to vendors<br>(ii) Work order was not issued to the contractor for award of work and the quotations did not pertain to calling reference<br>(iii) Invoices and quotation pertain to letter pad of contractor without pertaining to work order reference date | 8.485 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | AIR Para# | Financial Year | Irregularities | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | of start, completion which shows how and when work was carried out and same invoices could be utilized several times<br>(iv) Contractor Letter of acceptance for work carried out was not found<br>(vi) Details of repair work, estimates were neither prepared & technically approved by engineering wing nor were provided.<br>(vii) Incurring expenditure on maintenance of buildings without recording their before and after pictorial evidence which could suggest the incurred expenditure as justified. | |
| **Total** | | | | | **28.758** |

**Annex-6**

### 30.5.37 Excess execution of items of work-Rs 2.432 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Contractor | Name of Work | Name of item | Eng. Estimate Qty | Qty due 30% added | Qty Exec: | Excess Qty. | Rate | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M/s Muhammad Amin Khan | Uplifting the fountain area @ main campus | Pacca Brick work in ground floor in cement sand mortor | 4035 | 5,245.5 | 5770 | 524.5 | 388.8 | 0.204 |
| | | | P/L full body porcelain tile in flooring | 800 | 1040 | 3276 | 2235 | 439.57 | 0.982 |
| 2 | M/s AB Kalyar & Sons | R/R of Auditorium & VC Sectt | P/F 12 mm thick gypsum board false ceiling | 4122 | 5358.6 | 6,146.78 | 1150 | 1150 | 0.906 |
| | | | P/A wood polish runner, stand, sealer etc. | 8500 | 11050 | 12408.69 | 1358.69 | 250 | 0.340 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | **2.432** |

**Annex-7**

## 30.5.43 Irregular investment of funds

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vice Chancellor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro | 2023-24 | 37 | 193.60 |
| 2 | Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences (LUMHS) Jamshoro | 2023-24 | 14 | 2,539.890 |
| 3 | Vice Chancellor Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi | 2023-24 | 15 | 2757.124 |
| | | | 16 | 2.900 |
| 4 | IBA University, Sukkur | 2023-24 | 03 | 4.783 |
| | | | 07 | 2,125.368 |
| 5 | Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU), Karachi | 2023-24 | 02 | 1.267 |
| | | | 26 | 360.360 |
| | | | 27 | 1,381.031 |
| 6 | NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi | 2023-24 | 16 | 10,062.539 |
| 7 | Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam | 2023-24 | 20 | 16.058 |
| 8 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazir abadabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 14 | 5,878.00 |
| 9 | Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, | 2023-24 to 2024-25 | 34 | 2,544.551 |
| **Total** | | | | **27,867.471** |

**Annex-8**

## 30.5.50 Non-achievement of PC-I targets for Federal Funded PSDP Scheme – Rs 992.045million

| Sr. # | PC-I Component | Total Cost | Targets as per PC-I | | | Progress upto June-25 | Progress in Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1st year | 2nd year | 3rd year | | |
| 1 | Civil Works | 465.171 | 50.00 | 250 | 165.171 | 1.982 | 0.426% |
| 2 | Equipment for Laboratories | 191.077 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 41.077 | 25.894 | 13.5% |
| 3 | ICT Networking & Teaching Aids | 190.025 | 30.00 | 80.00 | 80.025 | 52.648 | 27.7% |
| 4 | Furniture & Air Conditioner | 42.990 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 27.99 | Nil | 0% |
| 5 | Transport facilities | 57.009 | 57.00 | 00 | 00 | Nil | 0% |
| 6 | Books & Journals | 20.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | Nil | 0% |

**Annex-9**

## 30.5.51 Irregular expenditure without codal formalities - Rs 509.033 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sukkur IBA University | 2023-24 | 16 | i. Outside member was nominated by name at far-flung location instead of Head of Department was to be requested for nomination and in the same locality<br>ii. As per criteria turnover of last three years without any amount was required instead of requiring with specific amount preferably twice /thrice time above the estimated contract value.<br>iii. Completion certificate was not attached as experience by the M/s TexiTech.<br>iv. As per bidding document 2% bid security was required whereas M/s TexiTech has quoted Rs 92.955 million and submitted bid security of Rs 770,000 vide No. 17344911 dated 24.4.2024 instead of Rs 1,859,100. | 29.928 |
| 2 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazir abadabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 23 | v. Outside member was nominated by name in PC & CRC instead of Head of Department was to be requested for nomination and in the same locality.<br>vi. As per criteria, relevant experience of last five years was required instead of relevant experience with specific number and size was to be required whereas evaluation was made on the basis of experience with one million work orders which differs to bidding document.<br>vii. As per criteria turnover of last five years with a minute amount / size was required instead of to be required with specific amount preferably twice /thrice time above the estimated contract value.<br>viii. No experience / completion certificates of winning suppliers | 110.021 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | and turnover documents from the concerned department / institution were attached | |
| | | | 24 | i. Outside member was nominated by name in PC & CRC instead of Head of Department was to be requested for nomination and in the same locality, Hence, chances of malafide intention could not be ruled out.<br>ii. Experience certificate of specific years was not mentioned in evaluation criteria<br>iii. As per criteria, turnover of last five years with a minute amount / size (1 million whereas estimated cost was Rs14.706 million) was required instead of to be required with specific amount preferably twice /thrice time above the estimated contract value.<br>iv. As per evaluation criteria, 15 work orders 2 marks for each along with completion certificates were required whereas only 9 work orders of Rs1 million or above along with delivery orders (instead of completion certificates) were attached hence 30 marks were allowed instead of 18 marks. Excess marks 12<br>v. Single bid was accepted in case procurement made at Sr. # 2 below and most of items in procurement at Sr. # 5 were also accepted on single bid basis.<br>vi. M/s Ahmed Info at Sr. # 4, was allowed 3 extra marks by undue favoring as he has no 5 work orders<br>vii. M/s Ahmed Info was allowed 12 marks for financial turnover but have less than 51 million annual average income,e hence 9 marks | 68.213 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | was to be allowed, hence 3 extra marks was awarded by undue favoring.<br>viii. No completion certificates of last five years of supplier against relevant experience were not attached. Hence 18 marks were awarded by undue favor to M/s Ana Digi System against procurement of hardware items. | |
| | | | 25 | i. Outside member was nominated by name in PC & CRC instead of Head of Department was to be requested for nomination and in the same locality, Hence, chances of malafide intention could not be ruled out.<br>ii. As per evaluation, experience of similar size and cost was not required as 1800 persons arrangement was to be made. Whereas, vendor has dealt with low number of arrangements etc. i.e. 150 to 200 persons. No completion certificates of last five years of the supplier against relevant experience were not attached, hence 20 marks were awarded by undue favour. | 8.428 |
| | | | 30 | i. Bid preparation meeting was not made<br>ii. Outside member was nominated by name in PC & CRC instead of Head of Department was to be requested for nomination and in the same locality, Hence, chances of malafide intention could not be ruled out<br>iii. As per Contractors Qualification Report, evaluation was made on marking basis but it was neither mentioned in the bidding document nor in NIT which were ambiguous as no threshold of marking were made in evaluation criteria | 74.160 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | iv. Valid PEC registration was up to June 2024 and copy of challan of renewal fees was deposited on 29.8.2024 (No valid certificate up to tender time i.e. September 2024)<br>v. Basis of awarding 20 marks against criteria no. 6 (40% of working capital) was not found enclosed. As no threshold in criteria was mentioned which seemed to be ambiguous. | |
| 3 | Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi, | 2024-25 | 12 | I. The medicines were procured without inviting fresh tenders.<br>II. The medicines were procured without obtaining of laboratory report for drug testing/clinical efficacy.<br>III. The purchase of medicines was made by way of split up to avoid invitation of tenders.<br>IV. The consumption of the medicines could not be authenticated as the record of patients admitted in different facilities (like emergency, indoor admissions, OTs, etc) were not produced to audit.<br>V. The purchases were made on old tender against the SPPRA rules of repeat orders.<br>VI. The bid security was not obtained from each supplier for the extended period of procurement.<br>VII. Stock register was not maintained to see the distribution of medicines to different wards of the hospital.<br>VIII. Inventory position register was also not maintained to see the actual availability of old and new medicines<br>IX. Procurement Plan was not made as per flow of same nature of patients<br>X. Procurement was accepted without joint inspection | 175.306 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | XI. Physical verification of procured medicines and its issuance was not conducted with sub-stores, pharmacies and wards. | |
| 4 | Sindh Madressatul Islam University (SMIU), Karachi, | 2023-24 to 2024-25 | 24 | Irregular expenditure incurred on account of Purchase of IT Equipment. | 35.176 |
| 5 | Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering & Technology (QUEST) Shaheed Banazirabad | 2023-24 to 2024-25 | 20 | (i) Some payment was advance sanctioned for procurement of furniture & fixture to University officers but the same were not adjusted till the close of financial year<br>(ii) Some payment was made without delivery and to home handed over<br>(iii) Some payment was made on the invoices which did not contain reference of supply order<br>(iv) Quotations of different supplier were written by single person however same quotations did not pertain calling reference and period<br>(v) Joint inspection report and requisition of concerned department was not attached<br>(vi) Feedback of concerned department after physically delivery was not produced | 4.461 |
| | | | 38 | (i) Physically joint inspection was not conducted.<br>(ii) Advance payment was passed to the procurement officer but the delivery of procured items with forwarded to departments was not available.<br>(iii) Quotations were found without calling tender<br>(iv) Reconciliation of receiving in store and issuing to concerned with inward and our ward was not produced | 3.340 |
| **Total** | | | | | **509.033** |

**Annex-10**

## 30.5.57 Financial Loss to University – Rs 80.532 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam | 2023-24 | 31 | Loss to university due to sale of wheat straw on low rates and less deposit of income valuing Rs1.374 million | 1.374 |
| | | | 33 | Three farms incurred a total expenditure of Rs121.097 million on various crops. The income generated from these crops amounted to Rs74.547 million, resulting in a loss of Rs46.551 million | 46.551 |
| | | | 36 | Loss to the University due to payment of escalation charges resulting from an excessive delay of over 6 years | 10.782 |
| | | | 37 | Financial Losses due to delay in Solar System Installation amidst University's Financial Crisis valuing Rs9.926 million | 9.926 |
| | | | 39 | Dairy Farm incurred a loss of Rs7.134 million as it earned Rs1.328 million against an expenditure of Rs8.462 million only on animal ration | 7.134 |
| | | | 43 | Loss to university due to shortage/missing of wheat and cotton valuing Rs4.765 million | 4.765 |
| **Total** | | | | | **80.532** |

**Annex-11**

## 30.5.85 Non-recovery of outstanding dues – Rs 3,708.14 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of entity | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University Lyari, Karachi | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 12 | Outstanding fee | 17.303 |
| | | | 13 | Short realization fee | 36.983 |
| 2 | Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences (LUMHS) Jamshoro | 2023-24 | 08 | Outstanding rent fee | 2.275 |
| | | | 02 | Outstanding dues | 23.745 |
| | | | 01 | Outstanding fee | 3.342 |
| | | 2024-25 | 02 | Non-recovery of outstanding dues/fees | 123.185 |
| | | | 05 | Non-recovery of outstanding dues from rented Shops | 0.910 |
| 3 | University of Sindh, Jamshoro | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 07 | Hostel dues | 4.659 |
| | | | 11 | Outstanding dues from shop | 0.7000 |
| 4 | Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam | 2023-24 | 26 | Outstanding rent dues | 7.528 |
| 5 | Jinnah Sindh Medical University (JSMU), Karachi | 2023-24 | 01 | Tuition fee from student | 44.094 |
| | | 2024-25 | 02 | Non-recovery of outstanding laboratory dues | 9.574 |
| | | | 09 | Non-recovery of outstanding dues from students | 14.612 |
| 6 | NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi | 2023-24 | 23 | Outstanding dues scholarship | 54.991 |
| 7 | Shaheed Allah Bakhsh Soomro, University of Art Design & Heritages, Jamshoro | 2017-18 to 2023-24 | 16 | Outstand due from various faculties | 25.244 |
| 8 | Vice Chancellor, University of Karachi, Karachi | 2023-24 | 49 | Outstanding dues boys hostel | 2.815 |
| | | | 50 | Outstanding dues in house student fee | 1,067.188 |
| | | | 51 | Outstanding dues scholarship | 14.97 |
| 9 | People's University of Medical & Health Sciences (PUMHS) Shaheed Benazir abadabad | 2022-23 to 2024-25 | 02 | Non-recovery of outstanding dues to affiliated colleges | 15.900 |
| | | | 04 | Non-recovery of outstanding fees to students | 9.691 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of entity | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro, | 2023-24 to 2024-25 | 36 | Non-recovery of outstanding dues | 5.020 |
| 11 | Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering, Science & Technology (QUEST), Shaheed Benazirabad, | 2023-24 to 2024-25 | 05 | Non-Recovery of Hostel Fees from Students | 18.423 |
| | | | 28 | Non-recovery of rent from Canteens and Shops | 0.620 |
| 12 | Dow University of Health Sciences (DUHS), Karachi, | 2024-25 | 32 | Non-recovery of outstanding dues/fees | 2,204.368 |
| **Total** | | | | | **3,708.140** |

## Chapter-33 Social Welfare Department

**Annex-1**

### 33.5.5 Suspicious Procurement through collusive practice – Rs 69.181 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | AIR Para # | Financial Year | Name of Office | Observations | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12 | 2021-22 to 2024-25 | Sindh Child Protection Authority, Karachi | Payment was made to M/s AN Traders under the celebration of Children's Day. The total expenditure incurred on said event was Rs8.869 million, which indicates that M/s AN Traders was extended preference over other vendors, as about 67% business was provided to a single vendor. This practice created a clear conflict of interest and concentration of procurement in one vendor, contrary to the principles of fair competition and transparency enshrined in Rule-4 of the Sindh Public Procurement Rules, 2010, which emphasizes value for money, transparency, economy, efficiency, equal opportunity, and accountability in procurement | 55.236 |
| | 02 | | | Expenditure was incurred on purchase of various articles of varying nature as well as the same suppliers were providing the repair & maintenance facility of vehicles/machinery/furniture. This indicates that care have not been taken while the work was undertaken. | 5.951 |
| 2 | 23 | 2024-25 | Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Karachi | Three firms M/s. Ghazi, M/s. SAT, and M/s. Smart operated by the same vendor, repeatedly submitted separate quotations for the same procurements. In each case, one of these firms would be awarded the contract while the others quoted higher rates, creating a false sense of competition. Available records further revealed that these firms frequently participated across various expenditure heads, with one consistently emerging as the successful bidder. This recurring pattern clearly indicates collusive practices and confirms the presence of such irregularities within the department. | 7.994 |
| | | | **Total** | | **69.181** |

**Annex-2**

## 33.5.8 Irregular release and utilization of Grant-in-aid – Rs 1,894.950 million

(Rs. in Million)

| AIR Para # | Description | Financial Year | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Unauthorised release of public funds to unregistered entities, thereby violating the statutory provisions. | 2024-25 | 223.290 |
| 2 | The funds released to Sadique Foundation without fulfilling key requirements as prescribed under the Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism notified by the Social Welfare Department on 21-09-2023. | 2024-25 | 20.000 |
| 3 | The performance audits of NGOs/NPOs, who received grants were not conducted by the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, despite the mandatory requirement under Para-2 of the Monitoring Mechanism (Notification No. SO(B)/SWD/Monitoring Mechanism/2023). | 2024-25 | 576.080 |
| 4 | Recurring grant-in-aid was released to Alleviate Addiction Suffering (AAS) Trust between 2019-20 and 2024-25 without fulfilling mandatory requirements prescribed under the Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism, as per Finance Department's letter No. FD B&E-1/2(407)2018-19 dated 28-09-2020 and departmental notification No. SO(G)/Misc/01/2023. | 2024-25 | 120.000 |
| 5 | The Grant was released to the Theosophical Order to Serve for renovation of Jamsheed Memorial Hall without fulfilling key procedural and financial requirements. | 2024-25 | 7.000 |
| 6 | The funds were released under the grant in aid to "Sindh Senior Citizen Card (Azadi Card)" initiative without compliance with statutory and procedural requirements. | 2024-25 | 62.500 |
| 7 | The funds were released to the Sindh Charities Registration and Regulation Commission without fulfilling statutory requirements under Section 6 of the Sindh Charities Registration and Regulation Act, 2019. | 2024-25 | 5.000 |
| 8 | Utilization report submitted was not on the prescribed format under General Financial Rules (GFR), Ledger accounts were not maintained separately, and no formal Monitoring and Evaluation Report was issued to HANDS in accordance with the monitoring and evaluation mechanism guidelines. | 2024-25 | 112.500 |
| 9 | Vendor invoices lacked essential registration details, no taxes were deducted at source, and expenditure records were incomplete. | 2024-25 | 67.500 |
| 21 | Vendor invoices lacked essential registration details, no taxes were deducted at source, and expenditure records were incomplete. | 2024-25 | 57.500 |
| 25 | The department could not utilize its existing institutional capacity and did not prescribe any transparent selection criteria | 2024-25 | 576.080 |

(Rs. in Million)

| AIR Para # | Description | Financial Year | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| | or adopt a competitive process for selecting NGOs, despite the availability of other capable organizations in the same field. | | |
| 34 | grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 62.500 million and Rs. 5.000 million were released to the Sindh Senior Citizen Council (Azadi Card Program) and the Sindh Charities Registration and Regulation Commission, respectively. However, similar categories of expenditures were also recorded under the Director General's Cost Center (KQ-1901), indicating possible duplication. | 2024-25 | 67.500 |
| **Total** | | | **1894.950** |

**Annex-3**

## 33.5.9 Irregular payment without following codal formalities – Rs 132.398 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sindh Child Protection Authority, Karachi | 2021-22 to 2024-25 | 16 | Stationery & Printing Articles<br>i. Payment was made without obtaining NOC Government of Sindh Printing Press for procurement form private suppliers.<br>ii. The vouchers were not found received by store keeper, nor was the page # of register entered.<br>iii. Indents / requisitions from the concerned sections for issuance of items were not found.<br>iv. Distribution of these articles to different sections was not available.<br>v. Consumption account was not maintained<br>vi. Acknowledgement / receipts of the items issued to the sections were missing. | 34.597 |
| | | | 29 | Miscellaneous Articles<br>i. The expenditure was incurred by split up of expenditure to avoid invitation of tenders.<br>ii. The crockery items were procured without need assessment and occasion demands<br>iii. No inspection reports and delivery challans were found on record.<br>iv. The stock register was not maintained, raising serious doubts about the actual receipt and use of the assets.<br>v. Indents/requisitions from concerned sections were not available with record.<br>vi. Work order /supply order was not issued and acknowledgment was also not obtained. | 23.836 |
| | | | 17 | Procurement of Food Items | 22.308 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1. No stock register or consumption account was provided to verify the actual receipt and utilization of food items at the said centers.<br>2. No attendance register, daily intake register, or list of resident children was produced to verify that food was actually served to the intended beneficiaries.<br>3. No delivery challans or receiving reports signed by the concerned shelter home staff were available in the record.<br>4. There was no record of joint inspection conducted at the time of delivery to verify the quantity and quality of food items as per specifications.<br>5. Invoices lacked details regarding the period for which the diet was served. This made it impossible for audit to verify the actual need and proper utilization of items.<br>6. In several cases, various perishable articles like chicken and beef, etc were procured in bulk, yet evidence of proper cold storage facilities or maintenance of freezing temperatures to preserve nutritional value was not available.<br>7. The Kitchen Committee, which was required to oversee procurement, preparation, and distribution of food, was either not constituted or not functional. The kitchen operations were being handled by unqualified staff, without formal supervision.<br>8. There was no documentation of authorized requisitions for diet items, daily receiving reports, gate passes, or any inspection notes to verify the actual inflow and usage of the procured items. | |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 03 | i. The delivery challan was not provided to authenticate the delivery of items utilized during celebration of World Children's Day.<br>ii. The dates and reference numbers on the quotations and invoices were handwritten, which appear identical, suggesting a lack of independent documentation.<br>iii. No consumption account or stock register was made available to verify the utilization of purchased items.<br>Likewise, no pictorial evidence, invitation letters, or any form of documentation was provided to substantiate the conduct of the event. | 8.869 |
| | | | 31 | Advertisement and Publicity<br>i. Copies of published advertisements were not available for verification.<br>ii. No prior approval of content from the competent authority was found on record.<br>iii. The locations of the posting of banners & utilization of pamphlets were not available.<br>iv. No confirmation of actual publishing was attached with the bills.<br>No work orders were issued to the media/advertising firms. | 4.358 |
| | | | 33 | Clothing Articles<br>1. The procurement was made through General Order Suppliers instead of specialized cloth merchants or approved vendors.<br>2. No justification or need assessment was found on record to substantiate the procurement of clothing articles in such large quantities. Furthermore, there was no evidence showing actual | 4.278 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | utilization or issuance of uniforms to the entitled staff.<br>3. The stock register, reflecting the receipt and issuance of items to the entitled employees along with their signatures, was not maintained or produced for verification.<br>The acknowledgements from end-users were not available, nor were delivery challans or inspection reports provided, which cast serious doubt on the genuineness of the purchases. | |
| | | | 32 | Arrangement of meeting and conferences<br>i. No detailed agenda or justification was available to prove the necessity and outcomes of the meetings.<br>ii. The procurement of items such as refreshments, stationery, and conference materials were made without indents and consumption account.<br>iii. Attendance sheets, minutes of meeting, photographic evidence, or any other proof of holding the events were not available.<br>iv. No participant feedback or evaluation forms were produced to confirm actual conduct and utility.<br>No post-event reports or evaluations were found on file to measure the impact of meetings/conferences held, rendering the expenditure unjustified. | 3.716 |
| | | | 19 | Printing Material<br>i. A huge quantity of awareness material was printed and issued; however, no pictorial evidence (photographs of displayed materials) was available on record to verify its actual usage or distribution.<br>ii. No stock or inventory register was maintained for the printed material; thus, it could not be verified whether | 2.742 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | the entire quantity procured was actually received or distributed.<br>Acknowledgements or receipts from end-users/recipients of the pamphlets and posters were not available, leaving doubts regarding the actual utilization of these items. | |
| | | | 35 | Celebration of festivals<br>The items such as refreshment articles, flower arrangements, etc were without indent and consumption record. Moreover, no evidence such as photographs, activity reports, attendance sheets, or formal event proceedings were provided to substantiate the holding of said events. | 1.302 |
| | | | 18 | Diet Charges<br>Purchase of dry fruit, mineral water, cold drinks, etc from diet charges which were not fall under diet and not essential items. These articles were not the part of regular diet. Thus, the articles purchased were irregular. | 1.236 |
| | | | 39 | The delivery certificates attached with the bills were found to be pre-dated and appeared to be fabricated, as the physical delivery of the items was scheduled to take place after the close of the financial year.<br>Invoices and Sanction Orders were issued before the date of work order contradicts the fundamental principle of procurement, which mandates that supply of goods/services should only commence after formal award of contract. | 0.719 |
| 2 | Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | 27 | Non-maintenance of Consumption Account<br>i. Various items which were purchased but there were not physically found present or observed on-site. Additionally, there was no documentation indicating the storage and | 10.976 |

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | consumption of these items, raising concerns about the authenticity of the procurement process.<br>ii. Inspection reports of procurement committee were not obtained.<br>iii. Indents from concerned were not obtained.<br>iv. Acknowledgment receipts for the items issued to were not available to verify consumption of material.<br>v. Stock registers were not maintained. | |
| | | | 33 | Printing Materials<br>The quantities procured were disproportionate and lacked documented justification in terms of official need or distribution records. | 1.668 |
| | | | 29 | Others Miscellaneous<br>1. Lunch Boxes were purchased in huge quantity without mentioned meetings agenda.<br>2. Refreshment items just like; Mineral Water, Everyday Milk, Tapal Tea Bags, Nescafe Coffee, Biscuits, Olper Milk, Sugar, Green Tea Bags were purchased in huge quantity without any justification.<br>Unjustified / doubtful purchase of 17,157 Liters Mineral Water. | 1.629 |
| 3 | Directorate of Social Welfare, Karachi | 2024-25 | 06 | The department failed to maintain proper stock register or inventory record of purchased items. There was no documentation available to confirm how the items were received, issued, or consumed. In the absence of such basic record-keeping, the actual use and accountability of the procured items could not be verified. | 10.166 |
| **Total** | | | | | **132.398** |

**Annex-4**

### 33.5.10 Unjustified expenditure on Repair works - Rs 41.986 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of office | Financial Year | Description | AIR Para # | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Sindh Child Protection Authority, Karachi | 2021-22 to 2024-25 | Repair work on vehicle was carried out without proper documentation i.e. requisitions, work completion report, depreciation account & got done through general order suppliers. | 13 | 31.337 |
| 2 | Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Government of Sindh, Karachi | 2024-25 | Repair of machinery & equipment was got in absence of inventory management / fixed asset register besides similar work in nature were carried out repeatedly. | 17 | 3.049 |
| | | | Repairing of vehicles was done by general order supplier instead of authorized auto workshop. Old / replaced parts were not account for. Further, most of the bills were found fabricated as the bills were claimed just to draw budget. | 16 | 2.998 |
| | | | During physical inspection, repair items appear to be in original, unrepaired or poor condition which raises concern over the transparency & legitimacy of the expenditure incurred as most of the items were not traceable. | 18 | 2.650 |
| | | | Doubtful existence of vendor despite substantial expenditure incurred on repair of transport, invoices submitted by the vendor lacked essential details i.e. vehicle numbers, detail of repair work, GST, NTN etc. | 22 | 1.952 |
| **Total** | | | | | **41.986** |

## Chapter-35 Transport and Mass Transit Department

**Annex-1**

### 35.5.5 Irregular award of work through collusive practices – Rs 2,120.342 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Karachi Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Red Line Project ADB Loan | 2024-25 | 15 | Unjustified award of work of lump sum amount through collusive practice. Moreover, No drawing, design and survey was conducted, No detail measurement and quantity of BoQ was made and No rate analysis were prepared by consultant | 1,177.968 |
| 2 | Karachi Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Red Line Project AFD Loan | 2024-25 | 4 | Unjustified award of work of lump sum amount through collusive practice. Moreover, No drawing, design and survey was conducted, No detail measurement and quantity of BoQ was made and No rate analysis were prepared by consultant | 494.746 |
| 3 | Karachi Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Red Line Project AIIB Loan | 2024-25 | 4 | Unjustified award of work of lump sum amount through collusive practice. Moreover, No drawing, design and survey was conducted, No detail measurement and quantity of BoQ was made and No rate analysis were prepared by consultant | 447.628 |
| **Total** | | | | | **2,120.342** |

**Annex-2**

### 35.5.7 Irregular Expenditure Incurred under Various Heads of Accounts through Collusive Practices - Rs 37.063 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| GL Head | Description | Total Annual Expenditure | Paid to M/S S.A.T Enterprises | %age of Total Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A03901 | Stationery | 1,381,974 | 1,381,974 | 100% |
| A03905 | Newspapers Periodicals | 847,890 | 847,890 | 100% |
| A03906 | Uniforms and Protective Clothing | 847,600 | 847,600 | 100% |
| A03970 | Others | 579,000 | 579,000 | 100% |
| A05206 | To Non-financial Institutions | 21,148,604 | 21,148,604 | 100% |
| A09601 | Hardware | 1,299,500 | 1,299,500 | 100% |
| A0960 | Plant and Machinery | 749,000 | 749,000 | 100% |
| A09701 | Furniture and Fixtures | 600,000 | 600,000 | 100% |
| A13001 | Transport | 1,247,950 | 1,247,950 | 100% |
| A13101 | Machinery and Equipment | 1,247,820 | 1,185,910 | 98% |
| A13201 | Furniture and Fixture | 1,227,890 | 1,113,400 | 98% |
| A03902 | Printing and Publication | 5,885,995 | 3,415,995 | 59% |
| **Total** | | **37,063,223** | **34,416,823** | **94%** |

**Annex-3**

## 35.5.12 Time overrun due to non-completion of the project

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particular | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Karachi Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Red Line Project ADB Loan | 2024-25 | 3 | Project was required to be completed on 24-08-2023 (36 months implementation period as approved in Administrative Approval dated 19-12-2019 and later on extended completion date i.e. 30.06-2024). However, the project was extended till June 2026 which resulted in time overrun due to non-completion of development works within stipulated time frame | 766.852 |
| 2 | Karachi Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Red Line Project AFD Loan | 2024-25 | 1 | Project was required to be completed on 24-08-2023 (36 months implementation period as approved in Administrative Approval dated 19-12-2019 and later on extended completion date i.e. 30.06-2024). However, the project was extended till June 2026 which resulted in time overrun due to non-completion of development works within stipulated time frame | 322.078 |
| 3 | Karachi Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Red Line Project AIIB Loan | 2024-25 | 1 | Project was required to be completed on 24-08-2023 (36 months implementation period as approved in Administrative Approval dated 19-12-2019 and later on extended completion date i.e. 30.06-2024). However, the project was extended till June 2026 which resulted in time overrun due to non-completion of development works within stipulated time frame | 291.404 |
| 4 | Karachi Mobility Project (Yellow Line BRT Corridor) | 2024-25 | 2 | Project was to be tendered in 2022 with a stipulated completion period of 42 months, ending by March 2025 which resulted in time overrun due to non-completion of work within stipulated time period. | - |
| **Total** | | | | | **2,682.874** |

## Chapter–36 Universities and Boards Department

**Annex-1**

### 36.5.1 Non-production of record – Rs 13.424 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Sr. # | Name of Office | Financial Year | AIR Para # | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad | 2022-23 & 2023-24 | 34 | Various record | 6.400 |
| 2 | Sindh Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority (STEVTA,) Karachi | 2024-25 | 16 | An amount of Rs 2.024 million was paid to the internee working in the Works Section of the office of STEVTA without giving any details on where they completed their courses. Furthermore, no information was provided to the audit in this matter. | 2.024 |
| | | | 11 | Six (06) development schemes scheduled for completion by June 2024, but were still listed as ongoing in the Annual Development Program (ADP) Summary. This indicates that the schemes were not completed within the stipulated timeline. Despite repeated verbal requests by the audit team, STEVTA management failed to provide explanations for the delay in completion of these schemes. Furthermore, key documents, including sanction orders (DROs) and reconciliations of expenditure, were not presented for audit review. | 0 |
| | | | 09 | Payment of Rs 5.000 million was released for training expenses regarding B.Sc Program at Government College of Technology, Larkano. However, the Principal, GCT, Larkano did not produce supporting vouchers against such release to audit. | 5.000 |
| **Total** | | | | | **13.424** |

**Annex-2**

## 36.5.17 Negligence in non-completion of ADP schemes – Rs 4,167.702 million

(Rs. in Million)

| Gen Sr.# | UID | Name of Scheme | Status / Date of Approval | Estimate Cost | Actual Expenditure | Financial Progress in /June-25-June-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 806 | UEDUBPP-11-0003 | Strengthening of institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of Disable at Dow University of Health Science Karachi. (C:61.250 RS:183.704) | Approved 22.12.11 U/R | 244.376 | 122.903 | 50 |
| 809 | UEDUBPP-10-0003 | Establishment of Quaid-e-Awan University of Engineering Science & Technology, Campus at Larkana. (C:1131.925 Rs:1504.983) | Approved 13.01.11 U/R | 2636.908 | 1481.5 | 56 |
| 811 | UEDUBPP-11-0005 | Immediate Needs of QUEST at Nawabshah (C:176.182 RS:17.880) | Approved 02.01.11 U/R | 194.062 | 184.739 | 95 |
| 812 | UEDUBPP-15-0014 | Establishment of Khairpur Collage of Agriculture and Management Science (Revised on 31.12.15) (C:853.866 + RS:538.647) | Approved 08.11.12 U/R | 1392.513 | 751.705 | 70 |
| 815 | UEDUBPP-12-0008 | Establishment of Sindh Ayaz University Sheikarpur (C:740.791 + RS:247.693) | Approved 20.12.12 | 988.484 | 137.926 | 65 |
| 816 | UEDUBPP-12-0009 | Establishment of Women University at Sukkur (Revised 18.11.2024) (C:2932.490 + RS:992.672) | Approved 22.01.13 | 3925.162 | 743.413 | 37 |
| 817 | UEDUBPP-12-0010 | Extension of Education Allied Facilities at Sukkur IBA Community Collage Khairpur (C:861.716 + R:438.284) | Approved 27.09.12 U/R | 1300.00 | 745.516 | 69 |
| | | | | **Total** | **4167.702** | |

## Chapter–37 Thematic Audit (Assessment of Efficacy of Additional Watercourses Lining and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity, Particularly in Water-Scarce Regions of Sindh)

**Annex-1**

### 37.6.1 Irregular expenditure on Previously Lined Watercourses - Rs 614.808 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2022-23 | 225 | 100/2-BR Mirpur Distry | Mirpurkhas | Pir Hassan Ali Shah | 2,830 | 849 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,859,195 |
| 2 | 2024-25 | 106 | 100/2-BR Mirpur Distry | Mirpurkhas | Pir Hassan Ali Shah | 3,000 | 1,250 | 255 | PCPL-6 | 1,833,515 |
| 3 | 2021-22 | 504 | 107/ 1-BR West Branch | Tando Allahyar | kanji Mal | 3,000 | 350 | 350 | PCPL-6 | 1,495,472 |
| 4 | 2024-25 | 201 | 107/ 1-BR West Branch | Tando Allahyar | Kanji Mal | 5,000 | 800 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,861,344 |
| 5 | 2021-22 | 369 | 10-L Shahbaz Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Zain ul Abdin shah Shb | 2,000 | 300 | 320 | Brick | 661,778 |
| 6 | 2023-24 | 571 | 10-L Shahbaz Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Syed Azinul Abdin | 3,000 | 1,718 | 215 | BL | 1,836,645 |
| 7 | 2021-22 | 100 | 10-R Rahuki Distry | Hyderabad | Hamadullah Mahesar | 2,000 | 600 | 450 | PCPL-4 | 1,630,937 |
| 8 | 2023-24 | 111 | 10-R Rahuki Distry | Hyderabad | M.Ashraf Panhwar | 2,000 | 465 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,809,302 |
| 9 | 2021-22 | 539 | 11-BL Indo Distry | Thatta | Syed Asif Ali Shah | 3,150 | 945 | 400 | PCPL "4" | 1,511,361 |
| 10 | 2023-24 | 861 | 11-BL Indo Distry | Thatta | Iftikhar Shah | 3,000 | 1,200 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,815,445 |
| 11 | 2021-22 | 263 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo | 6,000 | 3,200 | 435 | Bricks | 1,808,397 |
| 12 | 2022-23 | 144 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan | 6,000 | 4,730 | 270 | Bricks | 1,852,978 |
| 13 | 2023-24 | 291 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Manzoor Hussain | 3,000 | 900 | 258 | BL | 1,809,094 |
| 14 | 2021-22 | | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo | | | 435 | Bricks | 1,808,397 |
| 15 | 2022-23 | 145 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan | 12,000 | 3,600 | 270 | BL | 1,845,231 |
| 16 | 2023-24 | 292 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Manzoor Hussain | 3,000 | 258 | 258 | BL | 1,809,094 |
| 17 | 2023-24 | 506 | 11-L Khan Wahan Minor | Naushahro Feroze | M.Hassan Sahito | 2,000 | 600 | 225 | BL | 1,824,506 |
| 18 | 2024-25 | 110 | 11-L Khan Wahan Minor | Naushahro Feroze | M. Hassan Sahito | 2,500 | 750 | 190 | BL | 1,809,774 |
| 19 | 2022-23 | 148 | 11-R Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Wazir Ali | 3,000 | 900 | 270 | BL | 1,845,231 |
| 20 | 2023-24 | 293 | 11-R Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Wazir Ali | 3,000 | 400 | 210 | BL | 1,840,932 |
| 21 | 2022-23 | 525 | 11-R Sanwari | Umerkot | Rafiq | 2,000 | 600 | 240 | PCPL-9 | 1,798,733 |
| 22 | 2023-24 | 952 | 11-R Sanwari | Umerkot | Rafiq | 1,500 | 450 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,845,375 |
| 23 | 2021-22 | 263 | 12-AT Akota Minor | Mirpurkhas | Mehmood Khan | 3,600 | 1,080 | 350 | PCPL-6 | 1,557,038 |
| 24 | 2023-24 | 448 | 12-AT Akota Minor | Mirpurkhas | Mehmood Khan | 3,000 | 1,800 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,810,420 |
| 25 | 2021-22 | 283 | 12-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Bashir Ahmed | 3,500 | 1,050 | 500 | Bricks | 1,801,937 |
| 26 | 2022-23 | 151 | 12-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Munawar Ali | 3,000 | 900 | 270 | Bricks | 1,843,789 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 2021-22 | 414 | 12-L Ghotki Feeder | Sukkur | Muhammad Raheem | 1,600 | 480 | 460 | Bricks | 1,548,887 |
| 28 | 2022-23 | 401 | 12-L Ghotki Feeder | Sukkur | M. Raheem | 1,600 | 480 | 230 | BL | 1,536,565 |
| 29 | 2021-22 | 315 | 12-L Jatoi Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Muhram Ali Ghanghero | 2,000 | 900 | 430 | Bricks | 1,744,828 |
| 30 | 2023-24 | 510 | 12-L Jatoi Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Sikandar Ali | 2,500 | 750 | 275 | PCPL-6 | 1,812,919 |
| 31 | 2021-22 | 262 | 13-BR Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Muhammad Iqbal | 5,000 | 2,780 | 425 | Bricks | 1,803,768 |
| 32 | 2022-23 | 154 | 13-BR Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo | 4,200 | 1,260 | 215 | Bricks | 1,845,947 |
| 33 | 2022-23 | 275 | 14-L Jatoi Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Aslam Pervez | 2,500 | 750 | 300 | Bricks | 1,866,527 |
| 34 | 2023-24 | 512 | 14-L Jatoi Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Sachal Mangrio | 2,500 | 750 | 275 | PCPL-6 | 1,801,494 |
| 35 | 2022-23 | 442 | 15-L Landhi-II Minor | Tando Allahyar | Muhammah Saleh | 3,500 | 880 | 240 | PCPL-9 | 1,820,353 |
| 36 | 2023-24 | 765 | 15-L Landhi-II Minor | Tando Allahyar | M.Salih | 3,500 | 1,280 | 229 | PCPL-9 | 1,843,175 |
| 37 | 2021-22 | 541 | 16-L Noor Wah | Umerkot | Azhar | 1,500 | 300 | 400 | PCPL-4 | 1,360,798 |
| 38 | 2023-24 | 954 | 16-L Noor Wah | Umerkot | Azhar | 1,500 | 700 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,753,973 |
| 39 | 2022-23 | 157 | 16-R Sathio Wah | Khairpur | Mazhar Ali | 3,000 | 1,500 | 260 | Bricks | 1,783,321 |
| 40 | 2023-24 | 300 | 16-R Sathio Wah | Khairpur | Mazhar Ali | 3,000 | 900 | 293 | PCPL-4 | 1,839,326 |
| 41 | 2021-22 | 416 | 172-CR Qazi Wah | Sukkur | Gul Hassan Bajkani | 3,600 | 1,080 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 1,740,129 |
| 42 | 2023-24 | 743 | 172-CR Qazi Wah | Sukkur | Gul Hassan Bajkani | 3,600 | 1,380 | 231 | PCPL-9 | 1,844,790 |
| 43 | 2021-22 | 542 | 17-L Sanwari Distry | Umerkot | Mohammad Saeed Memon | 3,000 | 300 | 430 | PCPL-4 | 1,461,506 |
| 44 | 2023-24 | 955 | 17-L Sanwari Distry | Umerkot | M.Saeed | 8,000 | 2,400 | 278 | PCPL-6 | 1,801,663 |
| 45 | 2024-25 | 234 | 17-L Sanwari Distry | Umerkot | M. Saeed | 8,000 | 2,400 | 282 | PCPL-6 | 1,842,627 |
| 46 | 2022-23 | 486 | 18-AR (SM-I) Khanani | Thatta | Abid Shah | 2,000 | 650 | 240 | PCPL-9 | 1,802,285 |
| 47 | 2023-24 | 871 | 18-AR (SM-I) Khanani | Thatta | Abid Shah | 2,000 | 600 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,815,445 |
| 48 | 2022-23 | 131 | 18-L Fall Garhi Hassan | Kashmore | Pahardeen | 1,600 | 400 | 200 | Bricks | 1,718,491 |
| 49 | 2023-24 | 283 | 18-L Fall Garhi Hassan | Kashmore | Pahar Din | 1,600 | 400 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,826,150 |
| 50 | 2022-23 | 443 | 18-L Landhi-II Minor | Tando Allahyar | Vikio Khan | 4,200 | 2,420 | 250 | PCPL-9 | 1,841,225 |
| 51 | 2023-24 | 768 | 18-L Landhi-II Minor | Tando Allahyar | Vikyo Khan | 4,200 | 2,550 | 228 | PCPL-9 | 1,835,225 |
| 52 | 2021-22 | 149 | 1-AL Vakro Minor | Kashmore | Mehtab | 1,800 | 600 | 370 | PCPL "6' | 887,644 |
| 53 | 2022-23 | 133 | 1-AL Vakro Minor | Kashmore | Mehtab | 2,000 | 785 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,696,243 |
| 54 | 2021-22 | 278 | 1-AR Hala Branch | Matiari | Anwar Ali | 2,000 | 500 | 350 | PCPL "9" | 1,763,754 |
| 55 | 2024-25 | 99 | 1-AR Hala Branch | Matiari | Sarfraz Ahmed | 2,500 | 650 | 240 | PCPL-9 | 1,955,980 |
| 56 | 2022-23 | 253 | 1-BL Wassan Minor | Matiari | Okash Ahmed | 2,900 | 1,343 | 400 | PCPL-6 | 2,447,730 |
| 57 | 2023-24 | 408 | 1-BL Wassan Minor | Matiari | Oshaq Ahmed Memon | 2,900 | 1,743 | 290 | PCPL_6 | 1,848,610 |
| 58 | 2021-22 | 501 | 1-CL Pir Sakhi Minor | Tando Allahyar | Muhammad Jawaid | 5,000 | 1,000 | 280 | PCPL-9 | 1,514,929 |
| 59 | 2023-24 | 775 | 1-CL Pir Sakhi Minor | Tando Allahyar | M.Javed | 1,500 | 650 | 227 | PCPL-9 | 1,846,092 |
| 60 | 2021-22 | 363 | 1-CL Sakrand Distry | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 7,950 | 3,395 | 380 | Bricks | 1,498,233 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | 2023-24 | 579 | 1-CL Sakrand Distry | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 7,950 | 4,267 | 235 | BL | 1,827,534 |
| 62 | 2021-22 | 402 | 1-DL Shaho Branch | Sanghar | Aftab Ahmed | 3,330 | 999 | 250 | PCPL "6" | 1,126,996 |
| 63 | 2024-25 | 137 | 1-DL Shaho Branch | Sanghar | Aftab Ahmed | 3,330 | 1,000 | 210 | Bricks | 1,901,236 |
| 64 | 2022-23 | 344 | 1-DR/3 Mashaq Hoti | Sanghar | M. Ayub | 3,000 | 955 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,751,884 |
| 65 | 2023-24 | 640 | 1-DR/3 Mashaq Hoti | Sanghar | M.Ayoub | 3,000 | 810 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,805,778 |
| 66 | 2021-22 | | 1-EL SC 1-R Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Zahoor Ahmed | 2,100 | 630 | 495 | Bricks | 1,764,787 |
| 67 | 2023-24 | 309 | 1-EL SC 1-R Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Zabiullah | 3,000 | 900 | 262 | PCPL-6 | 1,840,444 |
| 68 | 2023-24 | 581 | 1-FL Sakrand | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghullam Hussain Chandio | 5,124 | 4,642 | 225 | BL | 1,807,912 |
| 69 | 2024-25 | 153 | 1-FL Sakrand | Shaheed Benazirabad | G Hussain Chandio | 5,124 | 3,658 | 255 | Bricks | 1,850,389 |
| 70 | 2021-22 | 361 | 1-FR Attur Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 3,800 | 1,550 | 400 | Bricks | 1,568,421 |
| 71 | 2023-24 | 582 | 1-FR Attur Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 3,800 | 1,850 | 220 | BL | 1,812,691 |
| 72 | 2021-22 | 111 | 1-L Almani Branch | Hyderabad | Dr Aftab Ali Shah | 3,000 | 500 | 450 | Bricks | 1,695,610 |
| 73 | 2023-24 | 116 | 1-L Almani Branch | Hyderabad | Aftab Ahmed Shah | 12,000 | 7,410 | 278 | PCPL-6 | 1,849,377 |
| 74 | 2024-25 | 40 | 1-L Almani Branch | Hyderabad | Aftab Ahmed Shah | 5,500 | 2,630 | 270 | PLPLC-6 | 1,818,828 |
| 75 | 2022-23 | 278 | 1-R Bhogri Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Mukhtiar Hussain | 2,600 | 780 | 240 | Bricks | 1,815,344 |
| 76 | 2023-24 | 523 | 1-R Bhogri Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Mukhtiar Ahmed Nagor | 1,800 | 540 | 240 | BL | 1,814,154 |
| 77 | 2023-24 | 413 | 1-R Bumphar Distry | Matiari | Syed Umair Ahmed Shah | 2,500 | 600 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,848,610 |
| 78 | 2024-25 | 101 | 1-R Bumphar Distry | Matiari | Umer Ahmed Shah | 2,500 | 600 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,829,784 |
| 79 | 2023-24 | 162 | 1-R Garhi Hassan Distry | Jacobabad | | 2,570 | 1,285 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,821,277 |
| 80 | 2024-25 | 49 | 1-R Garhi Hassan Distry | Jacobabad | Dur Muhammad | 2,570 | 1,285 | 260 | PLPLC-6 | 1,855,295 |
| 81 | 2023-24 | 780 | 1-R Gharib | Tando Allahyar | M.Halepoto | 3,000 | 400 | 227 | PCPL-9 | 1,846,092 |
| 82 | 2024-25 | 191 | 1-R Gharib | Tando Allahyar | M. Siddique | 3,000 | 300 | 228 | PCPL-9 | 1,859,184 |
| 83 | 2022-23 | 311 | 1-R Jamal Shah | Shaheed Benazirabad | Muhammad Ibrahim | 3,000 | 997 | 190 | BRicks | 1,791,140 |
| 84 | 2023-24 | 590 | 1-R Jamal Shah | Shaheed Benazirabad | M.Ibrahim | 6,000 | 1,800 | 180 | BL | 1,845,139 |
| 85 | 2022-23 | 93 | 1-R Kalri | Jamshoro | Haji Khan Khoso | 1,800 | 540 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,808,685 |
| 86 | 2023-24 | 173 | 1-R Kalri | Jamshoro | Haji Khan Khoso | 1,100 | 330 | 210 | BL | 1,766,915 |
| 87 | 2021-22 | 485 | 1-R Shaikh Moosa | Tando Allahyar | Noor ul Amin Bachani | 3,160 | 1,635 | 350 | Bricks | 1,504,484 |
| 88 | 2022-23 | 448 | 1-R Shaikh Moosa | Tando Allahyar | Noorul Amin | 3,160 | 1,985 | 225 | Bricks | 1,790,551 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | 2023-24 | 781 | 1-R Shaikh Moosa | Tando Allahyar | 0 | 4,000 | 2,360 | 201 | BL | 1,844,754 |
| 90 | 2024-25 | 192 | 1-R Shaikh Moosa | Tando Allahyar | Fahad Ameen | 4,000 | 2,360 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,869,773 |
| 91 | 2022-23 | 4 | 1-T Bahadur Wah | Badin | Hassan Ali | 4,000 | 1,200 | 240 | PCPL-9 | 1,820,473 |
| 92 | 2023-24 | 8 | 1-T Bahadur Wah | Badin | Mr Baradi | 4,000 | 500 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,847,711 |
| 93 | 2021-22 | 271 | 20-AL Sanhro Wah | Khairpur | Altaf Hussain Maree | 2,500 | 500 | 450 | Bricks | 1,767,746 |
| 94 | 2022-23 | 167 | 20-AL Sanhro Wah | Khairpur | Altaf Hussain Mari | 2,500 | 950 | 250 | Bricks | 1,867,871 |
| 95 | 2021-22 | 433 | 21-AT Malook Shah | Tando Muhammad Khan | Syed Qasim Naveed Qamar | 4,300 | 1,715 | 315 | PCPL "9" | 1,798,456 |
| 96 | 2022-23 | 416 | 21-AT Malook Shah | Tando Muhammad Khan | Syed Qasim Naveed qamar | 4,300 | 1,875 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,810,325 |
| 97 | 2023-24 | 828 | 21-AT Malook Shah | Tando Muhammad Khan | Syed Qasim Naveed Qamar | 6,000 | 2,115 | 216 | PCPL-9 | 1,847,472 |
| 98 | 2022-23 | 490 | 21-R Khanani | Thatta | Anees Mangi | 2,000 | 100 | 350 | PCPL-4 | 1,805,887 |
| 99 | 2023-24 | 881 | 21-R Khanani | Thatta | Anees Qadir Mangi | 2,000 | 775 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,839,663 |
| 100 | 2024-25 | 212 | 21-R Khanani | Thatta | Harees Mangi | 2,800 | 600 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,875,602 |
| 101 | 2021-22 | 279 | 22-R Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Faqeer Amjad Ali Jalalani | 3,000 | 900 | 440 | Bricks | 1,680,100 |
| 102 | 2022-23 | 169 | 22-R Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Shams-uddin Jalalani | 2,355 | 706 | 240 | Bricks | 1,819,222 |
| 103 | 2021-22 | 407 | 22-R Sindh Canal | Shikarpur | Shafqat Hussain Shaikh | 1,000 | 300 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 854,096 |
| 104 | 2023-24 | 685 | 22-R Sindh canal | Shikarpur | Shafquat Hussain Shaikh | 1,500 | 500 | 231 | PCPL-9 | 1,844,790 |
| 105 | 2021-22 | 397 | 23-L Channa | Shikarpur | Ali Hassan | 2,130 | 400 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 891,365 |
| 106 | 2022-23 | 380 | 23-L Channa | Shikarpur | Ali Hassan | 2,130 | 700 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,768,250 |
| 107 | 2023-24 | 686 | 23-L Channa | Shikarpur | Ameer Bux | 2,130 | 400 | 213 | PCPL-9 | 1,849,401 |
| 108 | 2022-23 | 174 | 25-L SC 5-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Sikander Ali | 2,100 | 630 | 250 | Bricks | 1,859,556 |
| 109 | 2023-24 | 316 | 25-L SC 5-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Allah Rakhio | 2,100 | 630 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,843,711 |
| 110 | 2021-22 | 395 | 28-L Channa | Shikarpur | Wahid Bux | 2,000 | 250 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 891,365 |
| 111 | 2023-24 | 689 | 28-L Channa | Shikarpur | Wahid Bux | 2,000 | 600 | 222 | PCPL-9 | 1,806,649 |
| 112 | 2021-22 | 253 | 28-L Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Qamaruddin | 4,000 | 1,300 | 450 | Bricks | 1,687,773 |
| 113 | 2023-24 | 327 | 28-L Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Ghulam Rasool | 1,500 | 450 | 258 | BL | 1,809,094 |
| 114 | 2021-22 | 66 | 28-R Bundh Minor | Ghotki | Adnan Ashraf | 3,200 | 480 | 310 | PCPL "9" | 1,794,222 |
| 115 | 2023-24 | 109 | 28-R Bundh Minor | Ghotki | Pir Bux | 3,200 | 600 | 278 | PCPL 6 | 1,801,663 |
| 116 | 2024-25 | 14 | 28-R Bundh Minor | Ghotki | Sheral | 3,200 | 750 | 205 | PCPL-9 | 1,820,449 |
| 117 | 2022-23 | 242 | 290/1 Ex Bhurgri Feeder | Mirpurkhas | Musadaq Hassan | 3,200 | 785 | 200 | Bricks | 1,809,127 |
| 118 | 2023-24 | 474 | 290/1 EX Bhurgri Feeder | Mirpurkhas | Musadiq Burgri | 3,200 | 600 | 182 | BL | 1,843,439 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | 2021-22 | 527 | 29-AL Khanti | Thatta | Muhammad Ashraf | 4,000 | 2,350 | 350 | Bricks | 1,657,112 |
| 120 | 2022-23 | 491 | 29-AL Khanti | Thatta | Muhammad Ashraf | 4,000 | 3,200 | 210 | Bricks | 1,817,691 |
| 121 | 2022-23 | 450 | 2-AL Nagnah Distry | Tando Allahyar | Kashif Syed | 3,000 | 600 | 250 | Bricks | 1,849,056 |
| 122 | 2023-24 | 784 | 2-AL Nagnah Distry | Tando Allahyar | Kashif Sayed | 3,000 | 600 | 223 | BL | 1,845,965 |
| 123 | 2021-22 | 53 | 2-AR Gunero Distry | Dadu | Muhammad Ayub Jatoi | 3,200 | 1,200 | 330 | PCPL "9" | 1,770,896 |
| 124 | 2023-24 | 54 | 2-AR Gunero Distry | Dadu | M.Ayoub Jatoi | 3,200 | 2,300 | 202 | PCPL-9 | 1,805,981 |
| 125 | 2022-23 | 24 | 2-BR Sukhpur | Dadu | Irfan Laghari | 2,600 | 640 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,833,646 |
| 126 | 2024-25 | 7 | 2-BR Sukhpur | Dadu | Irfan Leghari | 3,200 | 800 | 260 | PLPL-6 | 1,876,143 |
| 127 | 2021-22 | 394 | 2-CL Bhatti | Shikarpur | Haji Ameer Bux Pahore | 2,000 | 500 | 350 | Bricks | 1,675,872 |
| 128 | 2023-24 | 690 | 2-CL Bhatti | Shikarpur | Haji Ameer Bux Pahore | 2,000 | 250 | 142 | BL | 1,844,893 |
| 129 | 2021-22 | 498 | 2-L Bulghai Distry | Tando Allahyar | Muneer Ali Khuwaja | 4,000 | 750 | 377 | PCPL-6 | 1,541,618 |
| 130 | 2023-24 | 786 | 2-L Bulghai Distry | Tando Allahyar | Munir Ali Khuwaja | 4,000 | 1,150 | 276 | PCPL-6 | 1,837,154 |
| 131 | 2021-22 | 335 | 2-L Dodha Minor | Naushahro Feroze | M. Rafique Ghanghro | 2,340 | 702 | 300 | Bricks | 511,809 |
| 132 | 2022-23 | 282 | 2-L Dodha Minor | Naushahro Feroze | M. Rafique Ghanghro | 2,340 | 702 | 300 | BL | 1,951,298 |
| 133 | 2021-22 | 488 | 2-L Noori Minor | Tando Allahyar | Danial Nazeer | 3,500 | 410 | 270 | PCPL-9 | 1,498,810 |
| 134 | 2023-24 | 787 | 2-L Noori Minor | Tando Allahyar | Danyal Nazir | 3,500 | 910 | 229 | PCPL-9 | 1,843,175 |
| 135 | 2023-24 | 598 | 2-L Sakrand | Shaheed Benazirabad | Illahi Bux Bajwa | 5,700 | 2,270 | 231 | PCPL-9 | 1,847,363 |
| 136 | 2024-25 | 155 | 2-L Sakrand | Shaheed Benazirabad | Illahi Bux Bajwa | 5,700 | 3,162 | 210 | PCPL-9 | 1,867,595 |
| 137 | 2023-24 | 475 | 2-L Seri West Branch | Mirpurkhas | Naveed Kamran Baloach | 6,500 | 2,000 | 222 | PCPL-9 | 1,834,150 |
| 138 | 2024-25 | 108 | 2-L Seri West Branch | Mirpurkhas | Naveed Ahmed Baloach | 6,500 | 2,000 | 215 | PCPL-9 | 1,840,155 |
| 139 | 2023-24 | 790 | 2-R Chang Minor | Tando Allahyar | Rashid Latif | 3,000 | 884 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,805,778 |
| 140 | 2024-25 | 194 | 2-R Chang Minor | Tando Allahyar | Rashid Latif | 3,000 | 900 | 215 | PCPL-9 | 1,834,684 |
| 141 | 2023-24 | 647 | 2-R Jam Branch | Sanghar | Faryad Hussain | 5,300 | 560 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,817,654 |
| 142 | 2024-25 | 139 | 2-R Jam Branch | Sanghar | Faryad Hussain | 5,300 | 1,490 | 218 | PCPL-9 | 1,845,244 |
| 143 | 2021-22 | 305 | 2-R Nauabad Distry | Naushahro Feroze | Bisharat Ali Sehto | 3,000 | 900 | 320 | Bricks | 1,260,396 |
| 144 | 2024-25 | 117 | 2-R Nauabad Distry | Naushahro Feroze | Bisharat Ali | 2,500 | 750 | 265 | PCPL-6 | 1,817,590 |
| 145 | 2021-22 | 341 | 2-R Punjo Chhan | Shaheed Benazirabad | Haji Nisar Ahmed Brohi | 3,500 | 1,080 | 380 | Bricks | 1,700,138 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 146 | 2024-25 | 156 | 2-R Punjo Chhan | Shaheed Benazirabad | Haji Nasir Ahmed Brohi | 6,500 | 885 | 215 | PCPL-9 | 1,820,898 |
| 147 | 2022-23 | 283 | 2-R Sehra Branch | Naushahro Feroze | Zahid Ali Abro | 2,000 | 600 | 220 | Bricks | 1,768,386 |
| 148 | 2023-24 | 531 | 2-R Sehra Branch | Naushahro Feroze | Zahid Ali Abro | 2,000 | 600 | 234 | BL | 1,847,610 |
| 149 | 2024-25 | 119 | 2-R Sehra Branch | Naushahro Feroze | Zahid Ali Abro | 2,000 | 600 | 200 | Bricks | 1,883,577 |
| 150 | 2021-22 | 420 | 2-R Sui Kandhar | Sanghar | Ghulam Mustafa | 2,400 | 200 | 390 | PCPL "6" | 1,750,178 |
| 151 | 2023-24 | 648 | 2-R Sui Kandhar | Sanghar | Ghulam Mustafa | 2,400 | 395 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,811,178 |
| 152 | 2022-23 | 135 | 31-R Khariro Distry | Kashmore | Asif Ali | 1,300 | 390 | 190 | Bricks | 1,745,361 |
| 153 | 2023-24 | 285 | 31-R Khariro Distry | Kashmore | Hadi Bux | 2,000 | 890 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,830,354 |
| 154 | 2023-24 | 332 | 33-T Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Inayatullah | 3,500 | 600 | 1,800 | BL | 1,840,595 |
| 155 | 2024-25 | 82 | 33-T Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Inayatullah | 3,500 | 600 | 228 | BL | 1,813,429 |
| 156 | 2021-22 | 403 | 34-L Sindh Canal | Shikarpur | Zulfiquar Napar | 1,200 | 350 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 847,941 |
| 157 | 2023-24 | 694 | 34-L Sindh Canal | Shikarpur | Zulifquar Napur | 1,200 | 150 | 213 | PCPL-9 | 1,849,401 |
| 158 | 2022-23 | 8 | 35-R Sher Wah | Badin | Hassan Ali | 1,800 | 1,200 | 240 | BL | 1,842,574 |
| 159 | 2023-24 | 13 | 35-R Sher Wah | Badin | Hassan Ali | 1,800 | 330 | 206 | BL | 1,844,477 |
| 160 | 2021-22 | 71 | 36-L Qazi Wah | Ghotki | Ishtiaque Ali | 3,200 | 950 | 315 | PCPL "9" | 1,778,305 |
| 161 | 2022-23 | 56 | 36-L Qazi Wah | Ghotki | Ishtiaque Ali | 3,200 | 950 | 210 | PCPL-9 | 1,703,340 |
| 162 | 2021-22 | 265 | 379/1-L West Branch | Mirpurkhas | Mudasir Hussain | 4,600 | 1,380 | 270 | PCPL-9 | 744,005 |
| 163 | 2022-23 | 245 | 379/1-L West Branch | Mirpurkhas | Mudassar hassan | 4,600 | 589 | 235 | PCPL-9 | 1,870,836 |
| 164 | 2022-23 | 9 | 3-AR Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mahmood Arain | 3,075 | 1,127 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,844,975 |
| 165 | 2023-24 | 16 | 3-AR Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mehmood Arain | 3,075 | 1,127 | 283 | PCPL-6 | 1,847,975 |
| 166 | 2021-22 | 349 | 3-AR Ex Akdoi Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Tarique Ali | 2,500 | 750 | 350 | Bricks | 1,569,611 |
| 167 | 2022-23 | 321 | 3-AR Ex Akdoi Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Tariq Ali | 2,500 | 1,100 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,821,471 |
| 168 | 2022-23 | 493 | 3-AR Gambali | Thatta | Anwer Majeed | 2,000 | 500 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,854,519 |
| 169 | 2023-24 | 888 | 3-AR Gambali | Thatta | Khawaja Anwer Majeed | 2,200 | 500 | 288 | PCPL-6 | 1,835,845 |
| 170 | 2023-24 | 122 | 3-AR Shah Latif Minor | Hyderabad | Syed Aftab Ali Shah | 5,500 | 1,350 | 278 | PCPL-6 | 1,848,078 |
| 171 | 2024-25 | 37 | 3-AR Shah Latif Minor | Hyderabad | S. Aftab Ahmed Shah | 2,700 | 1,112 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,862,483 |
| 172 | 2021-22 | 435 | 3-CL Shaikh Bhirkio | Tando Muhammad Khan | Jamshed Ahmed | 7,185 | 2,792 | 325 | PCPL "9" | 1,759,153 |
| 173 | 2023-24 | 836 | 3-CL Shaikh Bhirkio | Tando Muhammad Khan | Jamshed Ahmed | 7,185 | 2,792 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,818,923 |
| 174 | 2021-22 | 406 | 3-L Kheeral Minor | Sujawal | Nadeem Shah | 2,800 | 1,400 | 310 | PCPL "9" | 1,744,720 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 175 | 2022-23 | 393 | 3-L Kheeral Minor | Sujawal | Nadeem Shah | 2,800 | 1,555 | 235 | PCPL-9 | 1,866,590 |
| 176 | 2021-22 | 392 | 3-L Rais Wah | Shikarpur | Gul Hassan | 1,000 | 450 | 270 | PCPL "6" | 646,436 |
| 177 | 2023-24 | 696 | 3-L Rais Wah | Shikarpur | Omer Khan | 1,000 | 450 | 222 | PCPL-9 | 1,806,649 |
| 178 | 2022-23 | 11 | 3-R Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mahmood Arain | 3,300 | 650 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,856,285 |
| 179 | 2023-24 | 17 | 3-R Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mehmood Arain | 3,300 | 650 | 283 | PCPL-6 | 1,847,975 |
| 180 | 2021-22 | 146 | 3-R Dall | Jamshoro | Ghulam Brihamani | 4,500 | 1,311 | 350 | PCPL "9" | 1,756,714 |
| 181 | 2023-24 | 179 | 3-R Dall | Jamshoro | Gulan birahmani | 4,500 | 2,050 | 251 | PCPL-9 | 2,000,000 |
| 182 | 2021-22 | 360 | 3-R Dholo Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Muharam Ali Memon | 5,600 | 2,740 | 260 | PCPL-9 | 721,699 |
| 183 | 2023-24 | 607 | 3-R Dholo Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Sajjad Hussain Zardari | 5,600 | 770 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,805,875 |
| 184 | 2022-23 | 496 | 3-R Gambali | Thatta | Khawaja A. Ghani | 2,000 | 510 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,853,445 |
| 185 | 2023-24 | 892 | 3-R Gambali | Thatta | Khawaja Anwer Majeed | 2,500 | 830 | 288 | PCPL-6 | 1,835,845 |
| 186 | 2023-24 | 539 | 3-R Khan Wahan Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Jaro Khan Memon | 3,000 | 600 | 287 | PCPL-6 | 1,844,650 |
| 187 | 2024-25 | 124 | 3-R Khan Wahan Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Jaro Khan Memon | 3,000 | 1,350 | 255 | PCPL-6 | 1,829,533 |
| 188 | 2021-22 | 414 | 3-R Khori Distry Ph-I | Sanghar | A.Fatah | 3,000 | 965 | 302 | PCPL-9 | 1,632,801 |
| 189 | 2022-23 | 358 | 3-R Khori Distry Ph-I | Sanghar | Abdul Fateh | 3,000 | 1,120 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,814,328 |
| 190 | 2023-24 | 180 | 3-R Shah Awais | Jamshoro | Syed Ali Raza Shah | 1,200 | 365 | 290 | BL | 1,825,963 |
| 191 | 2024-25 | 53 | 3-R Shah Awais | Jamshoro | S Ali Raza Shah | 1,200 | 655 | 250 | Bricks | 1,887,150 |
| 192 | 2021-22 | 419 | 3-R Sui Kandhar | Sanghar | Ahmed Khan | 2,400 | 570 | 390 | PCPL "6" | 1,708,486 |
| 193 | 2023-24 | 660 | 3-R Sui Kandhar | Sanghar | Ahmed Khan | 2,400 | 960 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,811,178 |
| 194 | 2021-22 | 357 | 3-R Tail Khariro Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Abdul Hafeez Shahani | 2,000 | 600 | 535 | Brick | 1,783,146 |
| 195 | 2023-24 | 610 | 3-R Tail Khariro Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | A.Hafeez Shahani | 2,000 | 1,400 | 252 | BL | 1,843,384 |
| 196 | 2021-22 | 354 | 3-R Thull Branch | Shaheed Benazirabad | Maqbol Ahmed | 1,000 | 300 | 360 | Bricks | 1,766,426 |
| 197 | 2023-24 | 611 | 3-R Thull Branch | Shaheed Benazirabad | Maqbool Ahmed | 2,800 | 1,020 | 193 | BL | 1,853,738 |
| 198 | 2022-23 | 457 | 3-R Zour Minor | Tando Allahyar | Mohsin | 4,000 | 1,200 | 245 | PCPL-9 | 1,856,353 |
| 199 | 2023-24 | 796 | 3-R Zour Minor | Tando Allahyar | Mohsin | 4,000 | 1,200 | 227 | PCPL-9 | 1,844,617 |
| 200 | 2021-22 | 270 | 3-RT Kanasra Minor | Khairpur | Khizir Hayat Mallah | 5,700 | 1,710 | 400 | Bricks | 1,791,090 |
| 201 | 2023-24 | 344 | 3-RT Kanasra Minor | Khairpur | M.Ali | 2,400 | 200 | 250 | BL | 1,841,424 |
| 202 | 2021-22 | 239 | 3-RT Kanasra Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Khizir Hayat Mallah | 5,700 | 2,110 | 247 | Bricks | 1,114,208 |
| 203 | 2022-23 | 183 | 3-RT Kanasra Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Khizer Hayat | 5,700 | 2,110 | 210 | Bricks | 1,853,731 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 204 | 2023-24 | 93 | 43-AR Qazi wah | Ghotki | Sajjad Liaquat | 3,000 | 600 | 212 | PCPL-9 | 1,846,448 |
| 205 | 2024-25 | 15 | 43-AR Qazi Wah | Ghotki | Sheral | 3,000 | 990 | 205 | PCPL-9 | 1,813,769 |
| 206 | 2023-24 | 895 | 43-R Shore Wah | Thatta | Shunaid Qureshi | 2,500 | 900 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,843,013 |
| 207 | 2024-25 | 176 | 43-R Shore Wah | Sujawal | Shunaid Qureshi | 2,500 | 900 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,887,465 |
| 208 | 2021-22 | 382 | 45/1-L Dalore Distry | Sanghar | Rashid Khan | 3,000 | 800 | 300 | PCPL-9 | 1,656,091 |
| 209 | 2022-23 | 359 | 45/1-L Dalore Distry | Sanghar | Rashid Khan | 3,000 | 950 | 235 | PCPL-9 | 1,857,574 |
| 210 | 2024-25 | 140 | 45/1-L Dalore Distry | Sanghar | Rashid Khan | 2,500 | 750 | 265 | PCPL-9 | 1,871,510 |
| 211 | 2021-22 | 406 | 45-R Choi Branch | Shikarpur | Dhani Bux | 2,430 | 729 | 320 | PCPL "9" | 900,179 |
| 212 | 2023-24 | 697 | 45-R Choi Branch | Shikarpur | Dahni Bux | 2,430 | 729 | 215 | PCPL-9 | 1,848,245 |
| 213 | 2021-22 | 278 | 46-L Sanhro Wah | Khairpur | Anwar Ali Bhatti | 5,000 | 1,400 | 470 | Bricks | 1,690,891 |
| 214 | 2023-24 | 350 | 46-L Sanhro Wah | Khairpur | Irshad Ahmed | 3,500 | 600 | 295 | BL | 1,837,830 |
| 215 | 2023-24 | 901 | 47-R Shore Wah | Thatta | Akbar Shah Rashdi | 3,000 | 850 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,843,013 |
| 216 | 2024-25 | 177 | 47-R Shore Wah | Sujawal | S Akber Hussain Rashdi | 3,000 | 850 | b0l;o | PCPL-9 | 1,869,773 |
| 217 | 2021-22 | 437 | 4-AL Soomarki | Tando Muhammad Khan | Syed Qasim Naveed | 2,150 | 547 | 315 | PCPL "9" | 1,798,456 |
| 218 | 2023-24 | 841 | 4-AL Soomarki | Tando Muhammad Khan | Syed Qasim Naveed Qamar | 2,150 | 600 | 216 | PCPL-9 | 1,847,472 |
| 219 | 2023-24 | 842 | 4-AL Soomarki | Tando Muhammad Khan | Muhammad Uris Bajhrani | 2,950 | 145 | 228 | PCPL-9 | 1,842,488 |
| 220 | 2021-22 | 220 | 4-BL Sarohi Minor | Khairpur | Sadar Din Jagrani | 3,000 | 900 | 500 | Bricks | 1,721,991 |
| 221 | 2022-23 | 188 | 4-BL Sarohi Minor | Khairpur | Saddarudin | 3,000 | 900 | 270 | Bricks | 1,816,791 |
| 222 | 2021-22 | 95 | 4-L Bilori Minor | Hyderabad | Syed Juman Shah | 1,200 | 288 | 350 | PCPL "4" | 1,226,565 |
| 223 | 2023-24 | 127 | 4-L Bilori Minor | Hyderabad | Syed Juman Shah | 3,000 | 1,100 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,848,948 |
| 224 | 2024-25 | 39 | 4-L Bilori Minor | Hyderabad | S. Juman Shah | 6,000 | 1,800 | 205 | PCPL-9 | 1,844,858 |
| 225 | 2022-23 | 74 | 4-L Ex Phulleli | Hyderabad | Pir Abdul Waheed Jan Sarandi | 2,785 | 840 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,864,785 |
| 226 | 2023-24 | 128 | 4-L Ex Phulleli | Hyderabad | Pir A. Waheed Jan Sarhandi | 2,800 | 1,140 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,833,621 |
| 227 | 2021-22 | 284 | 4-L Main Rohri Canal | Matiari | Syed Raheel Nasir Shah | 3,000 | 600 | 350 | PCPL "9" | 1,763,754 |
| 228 | 2023-24 | 129 | 4-L Main Rohri Canal | Hyderabad | Raheel Nasir Shah | 5,600 | 3,200 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,826,955 |
| 229 | 2024-25 | 44 | 4-L Main Rohri Canal | Hyderabad | Raheel Nasir Shah | 5,600 | 3,200 | 215 | PCPL-9 | 1,820,783 |
| 230 | 2021-22 | 8 | 4-L Soomarki | Badin | Dr Nadeem Shah | 4,500 | 1,200 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 1,725,145 |
| 231 | 2022-23 | 13 | 4-L Soomarki | Badin | DR. Nadeem Shah | 4,500 | 1,200 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,730,815 |
| 232 | 2022-23 | 458 | 4-R Bijar Minor | Tando Allahyar | Ghulam Muhammad Khatian | 4,000 | 940 | 245 | PCPL-9 | 1,856,353 |
| 233 | 2023-24 | 799 | 4-R Bijar Minor | Tando Allahyar | Ghulam Muhammad | 4,000 | 400 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,847,711 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 234 | 2022-23 | 75 | 4-R Hyderabad Branch | Hyderabad | Hafiz Manthar | 2,700 | 400 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,750,645 |
| 235 | 2023-24 | 131 | 4-R Hyderabad Branch | Hyderabad | Hafiz Manthar Memon | 4,800 | 1,983 | 275 | PCPL-6 | 1,842,580 |
| 236 | 2022-23 | 138 | 4-R Naseer Branch | Kashmore | Manthar Ahmed | 1,305 | 405 | 190 | Bricks | 1,745,361 |
| 237 | 2023-24 | 801 | 4-R Naseer Branch | Tando Allahyar | Jawaid Nondani | 5,000 | 1,500 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,845,528 |
| 238 | 2023-24 | 184 | 4-R Shah Awais | Jamshoro | Syed Ali Raza Shah | 700 | 210 | 273 | BL | 1,806,052 |
| 239 | 2024-25 | 54 | 4-R Shah Awais | Jamshoro | S Ali Raza Shah | 1,030 | 483 | 235 | Bricks | 1,849,999 |
| 240 | 2021-22 | 281 | 4-R Shahpur | Matiari | Ghulam Muhammad Khatian | 2,400 | 720 | 340 | PCPL "9" | 1,749,104 |
| 241 | 2023-24 | 426 | 4-R Shahpur | Matiari | Syed Umair Ahmed Shah | 3,650 | 1,700 | 235 | PCPL-9 | 1,854,445 |
| 242 | 2021-22 | 405 | 4-R Sindh Canal | Shikarpur | Ali Bux | 2,250 | 540 | 330 | PCPL "6" | 771,970 |
| 243 | 2023-24 | 698 | 4-R Sindh Canal | Shikarpur | Fayaz Ahmed | 1,000 | 50 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,833,424 |
| 244 | 2022-23 | 460 | 4-R Tando Soomro-II | Tando Allahyar | Gul Khateeb | 4,000 | 560 | 220 | Bricks | 1,865,471 |
| 245 | 2023-24 | 803 | 4-R Tando Soomro-II | Tando Allahyar | Gul Khitab | 4,000 | 560 | 194 | BL | 1,845,292 |
| 246 | 2023-24 | 167 | 54-L FGH Branch | Jacobabad |  | 1,600 | 630 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,830,319 |
| 247 | 2024-25 | 50 | 54-L FGH Branch | Jacobabad | Ghulam Mustafa | 1,600 | 745 | 215 | PCPl-9 | 1,922,105 |
| 248 | 2021-22 | 158 | 57-L Kandhkot Branch | Kashmore | Muhammad Hassan | 1,100 | 330 | 330 | PCPL "6" | 1,638,703 |
| 249 | 2023-24 | 286 | 57-L Kandhkot Branch | Kashmore | Muhammad Hassan | 1,100 | 660 | 275 | PCPL_6 | 1,845,830 |
| 250 | 2022-23 | 290 | 5-AL Abji Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Bilal Khan | 2,640 | 792 | 250 | Bricks | 1,698,428 |
| 251 | 2023-24 | 546 | 5-AL Abji Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Badarudin | 2,600 | 780 | 275 | PCPL-6 | 1,822,744 |
| 252 | 2021-22 | 398 | 5-AL Masti Minor | Shikarpur | Haji Rahmatullah | 1,000 | 250 | 280 | PCPL "9" | 829,644 |
| 253 | 2023-24 | 699 | 5-AL Masti Minor | Shikarpur | Haji Rehmatullah | 1,000 | 250 | 170 | PCPL-9 | 1,692,911 |
| 254 | 2021-22 | 136 | 5-AR Dall | Jamshoro | Ghulam Hussain | 3,000 | 1,500 | 495 | Bricks | 1,790,512 |
| 255 | 2023-24 | 185 | 5-AR Dall | Jamshoro | Ghulam Hussain | 3,000 | 1,500 | 249 | BL | 2,000,000 |
| 256 | 2022-23 | 193 | 5-CL Dilwand Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Kot Diji | 4,000 | 1,200 | 270 | BL | 1,845,231 |
| 257 | 2023-24 | 362 | 5-CL Dilwand Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Razaq Wassan | 8,000 | 245 | 245 | BL | 1,838,467 |
| 258 | 2021-22 | 104 | 5-L Bilori | Hyderabad | Syed muhammad Juman Shah | 2,000 | 600 | 350 | PCPL-6 | 1,654,043 |
| 259 | 2022-23 | 76 | 5-L Bilori | Hyderabad | Syed Juman Shah | 2,000 | 950 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,746,717 |
| 260 | 2022-23 | 504 | 5-T Gambali | Thatta | Anwar Majeed | 2,500 | 600 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,854,519 |
| 261 | 2023-24 | 910 | 5-T Gambali | Thatta | Khawaja Anwer Majeed | 3,000 | 700 | 287 | PCPL-6 | 1,829,545 |
| 262 | 2021-22 | 80 | 60-R Bundh Minor | Ghotki | Sadam Hussain | 3,000 | 1,100 | 310 | PCPL "9" | 1,773,642 |
| 263 | 2023-24 | 99 | 60-R Bundh Minor | Ghotki | Hameer | 3,000 | 900 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,848,059 |
| 264 | 2021-22 | 102 | 6-AL Bilori Minor | Hyderabad | Dr. Syed Mohammad Abbas Shah | 3,300 | 1,951 | 370 | PCPL "6" | 1,757,597 |
| 265 | 2023-24 | 142 | 6-AL Bilori Minor | Hyderabad | Syed Abbas Ali Shah | 3,300 | 2,051 | 273 | PCPL-6 | 1,846,385 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 266 | 2022-23 | 396 | 6-AT Mir Wah | Sujawal | Gul Muhammad | 1,350 | 405 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,843,285 |
| 267 | 2023-24 | 726 | 6-AT Mir Wah | Sujawal | Gul Muhammad | 1,350 | 555 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,817,133 |
| 268 | 2021-22 | 537 | 6-L Soofi Distry | Umerkot | Ghulam Muhammad | 2,850 | 450 | 365 | PCPL "9" | 1,795,780 |
| 269 | 2023-24 | 968 | 6-L Soofi Distry | Umerkot | Rana Rameez | 1,800 | 400 | 285 | PCPL-6 | 1,846,463 |
| 270 | 2022-23 | 296 | 6-R Dad branch | Naushahro Feroze | Subhan Khoso | 4,000 | 1,200 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,854,258 |
| 271 | 2023-24 | 553 | 6-R Dad Branch | Naushahro Feroze | Subhan Ali | 4,000 | 500 | 282 | PCPL-6 | 1,843,919 |
| 272 | 2021-22 | 74 | 78-BR Dahar Wah Lower | Ghotki | Sanaullah | 2,600 | 480 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 1,653,043 |
| 273 | 2024-25 | 18 | 78-BR Dahar Wah Lower | Ghotki | Ali Murtaza | 1,500 | 750 | 205 | PCPL-9 | 1,838,157 |
| 274 | 2021-22 | 431 | 7-AR Kandhar | Tando Muhammad Khan | Shahid Qureshi | 2,485 | 1,682 | 110 | PCPL "6" | 582,025 |
| 275 | 2023-24 | 847 | 7-AR Kandhar | Tando Muhammad Khan | Shahid Qureshi | 2,485 | 1,790 | 233 | PCPL-9 | 1,838,845 |
| 276 | 2022-23 | 424 | 7-AR Kandhar | Tando Muhammad Khan | Shahid Qureshi | 2,485 | 1,790 | 235 | PCPL-9 | 1,797,485 |
| 277 | 2024-25 | 206 | 7-AR Kandhar | Tando Muhammad Khan | Shahid Qureshi | 3,050 | 1,350 | 260 | PCPL_6 | 1,872,655 |
| 278 | 2021-22 | 479 | 7-AR West Branch | Tando Allahyar | Khan Muhammad Mari | 10,000 | 3,000 | 355 | Bricks | 1,781,753 |
| 279 | 2023-24 | 810 | 7-AR West Branch | Tando Allahyar | Khan M.Mari | 10,000 | 3,355 | 171 | BL | 1,843,338 |
| 280 | 2021-22 | 97 | 7-L Bilori Minor | Hyderabad | Ali Ahmed Dhamach | 3,800 | 1,140 | 350 | PCPL "6" | 1,529,427 |
| 281 | 2023-24 | 144 | 7-L Bilori Minor | Hyderabad | Ali Ahmed Damach | 3,800 | 1,700 | 283 | PCPL-6 | 1,847,975 |
| 282 | 2022-23 | 81 | 7-L Bilori Ph-I | Hyderabad | Ali Ahmed Dhamach | 11,000 | 6,290 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,744,497 |
| 283 | 2023-24 | 145 | 7-L Bilori Ph-I | Hyderabad | Ali Ahmed Damach | 3,800 | 1,700 | 275 | PCPL-6 | 1,842,580 |
| 284 | 2022-23 | 89 | 7-R AA Moosa | Jacobabad | Meer Ghazain Khoso | 3,785 | 1,356 | 220 | BL | 1,867,927 |
| 285 | 2023-24 | 170 | 7-R AA Moosa | Jacobabad | Gazain Khan Khoso | 3,785 | 1,356 | 222 | BL | 1,803,028 |
| 286 | 2021-22 | 351 | 7-R Dhoro Naro | Shaheed Benazirabad | Sajjad Ahmed | 2,200 | 430 | 450 | Bricks | 1,738,218 |
| 287 | 2023-24 | 624 | 7-R Dhoro Naro | Shaheed Benazirabad | Sajjad Ali | 2,200 | 660 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,822,823 |
| 288 | 2021-22 | 280 | 7-R Matiari Distry | Matiari | Muhammad Ahmed Memon | 2,000 | 300 | 440 | PCPL "6" | 1,773,838 |
| 289 | 2024-25 | 102 | 7-R Matiari Distry | Matiari | M. Ahmed Memon | 2,000 | 440 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,829,784 |
| 290 | 2022-23 | 60 | 82-CL Dahar Wah Lower | Ghotki | Rasheed Ahmed | 2,600 | 480 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,774,158 |
| 291 | 2024-25 | 22 | 82-CL Dahar Wah Lower | Ghotki | Aijaz Ali | 1,500 | 450 | 215 | PCPL-9 | 1,908,554 |
| 292 | 2021-22 | 452 | 89-L Akram Wah | Tando Muhammad Khan | Ghulam Mustafa | 1,575 | 450 | 300 | PCPL "6" | 1,354,024 |
| 293 | 2023-24 | 849 | 89-L Akram Wah | Tando Muhammad Khan | Ghulam Mustafa | 1,575 | 450 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,830,780 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 294 | 2022-23 | 18 | 8-BL Murad Distry | Badin | Ghulam Rasool Laghari | 3,000 | 1,164 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,763,501 |
| 295 | 2023-24 | 30 | 8-BL Murad Distry | Badin | Ghulam Rasool Leghari | 3,000 | 600 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,807,235 |
| 296 | 2021-22 | 432 | 8-BR Dodo Wah | Tando Muhammad Khan | Abdul Aziz Memon | 1,650 | 630 | 300 | PCPL "6" | 1,394,716 |
| 297 | 2022-23 | 426 | 8-BR Dodo Wah | Tando Muhammad Khan | A. Aziz Memon | 1,650 | 495 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,854,485 |
| 298 | 2022-23 | 468 | 8-L Tando Soomro-I | Tando Allahyar | Zulfiqar Ali Nizamani | 5,000 | 300 | 180 | Bricks | 1,832,403 |
| 299 | 2023-24 | 813 | 8-L Tando Soomro-I | Tando Allahyar | Zulifquar Nuzamani | 3,000 | 300 | 155 | BL | 1,814,773 |
| 300 | 2024-25 | 198 | 8-L Tando Soomro-I | Tando Allahyar | Akhtiar Nizamani | 3,000 | 378 | 160 | Bricks | 1,890,995 |
| 301 | 2021-22 | 482 | 8-R West Branch | Tando Allahyar | Mohammad Ramzan Mari | 6,000 | 972 | 345 | Bricks | 1,784,483 |
| 302 | 2023-24 | 814 | 8-R West Branch | Tando Allahyar | Muhammad Ramzan Mari | 4,200 | 972 | 170 | BL | 1,845,032 |
| 303 | 2022-23 | 389 | 92-L Begari | Shikarpur | Agha Jan Akhter | 4,000 | 1,396 | 120 | Step Footing BL | 2,036,056 |
| 304 | 2023-24 | 703 | 92-L Begari | Shikarpur | Aga Jan Akhter | 4,000 | 1,200 | 86 | BL | 1,855,721 |
| 305 | 2022-23 | 390 | 93-L Begari | Shikarpur | Agha Jan Akhter | 3,000 | 589 | 250 | PCPL-9 | 1,919,758 |
| 306 | 2023-24 | 704 | 93-L Begari | Shikarpur | Aga Jan Akhter | 3,000 | 900 | 73 | BL | 1,851,329 |
| 307 | 2022-23 | 64 | 94-CR Dahar Wah Lower | Ghotki | Farooq Ali | 1,500 | 500 | 285 | PCPL-6 | 1,803,718 |
| 308 | 2023-24 | 108 | 94-CR Dahar Wah Lower | Ghotki | Aijaz | 1,600 | 480 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,848,059 |
| 309 | 2021-22 | 151 | 9-AL Saifal Branch | Kashmore | Abdul Kareem | 1,500 | 750 | 370 | PCPL "6" | 1,690,333 |
| 310 | 2022-23 | 140 | 9-AL Saifal Branch | Kashmore | Abdul Kareem | 1,500 | 885 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,696,243 |
| 311 | 2023-24 | 287 | 9-AL Saifal Branch | Kashmore | Abdul Kareem | 1,500 | 885 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,826,150 |
| 312 | 2022-23 | 299 | 9-R Jiskani Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Subhan Khoso | 4,000 | 1,200 | 250 | PCPL-9 | 1,868,839 |
| 313 | 2023-24 | 561 | 9-R Jiskani Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Taimor Shah Jatoi | 2,200 | 660 | 240 | BL | 1,814,154 |
| 314 | 2023-24 | 48 | DO 348-L Naseer Branch | Badin | Aamir Majeed | 2,000 | 600 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,805,778 |
| 315 | 2024-25 | 5 | DO 348-L Naseer Branch | Badin | Aamir Majeed | 2,000 | 600 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,861,344 |
| 316 | 2021-22 | 227 | DO-304 Rice Canal | Larkana | Deedar Ali | 1,300 | 390 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 844,653 |
| 317 | 2023-24 | 403 | DO-304 Rice Canal | Larkana | Deedar Ali | 1,300 | 390 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,818,150 |
| 318 | 2021-22 | 380 | JP/2-R Jamrao | Sanghar | Muhammad Sharif | 6,000 | 1,000 | 320 | PCPL "9" | 1,782,911 |
| 319 | 2022-23 | 371 | JP/2-R Jamrao | Sanghar | M.Ashraf | 6,000 | 1,180 | 245 | PCPL-9 | 1,869,166 |
| 320 | 2021-22 | 134 | LP Asif Ali Shah | Jamshoro | Syed Asif Ali Shah | 2,000 | 1,280 | 640 | Bricks | 1,804,717 |
| 321 | 2023-24 | 193 | LP Asif Ali Shah | Jamshoro | Syed Asif Ali Shah | 5,000 | 2,500 | 333 | BL | 2,420,000 |
| 322 | 2023-24 | 436 | LP Bashir Ahmed | Matiari | Bashir Ahmed | 1,400 | 100 | 310 | BL | 1,823,754 |
| 323 | 2024-25 | 104 | LP Bashir Ahmed | Matiari | Bashir Ahmed | 1,400 | 100 | 275 | BL | 1,817,529 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 324 | 2022-23 | 398 | LP Ghulam Qadir | Sujawal | Ghulam Qadir | 2,000 | 600 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,808,685 |
| 325 | 2023-24 | 735 | LP Ghulam Qadir | Sujawal | Ghulam Qadir | 2,000 | 600 | 261 | PCPL-6 | 1,805,993 |
| 326 | 2021-22 | 546 | LP Javed Iqbal-1 | Thatta | Javaid Iqbal | 2,800 | 410 | 321 | PCPL-2 | 589,864 |
| 327 | 2024-25 | 221 | LP Javed Iqbal-1 | Thatta | Javed Iqbal | 2,000 | 800 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,860,588 |
| 328 | 2022-23 | 511 | LP Naveed Khan-II | Thatta | Naveed Khan | 2,800 | 1,070 | 350 | PCPL-2 | 1,467,099 |
| 329 | 2023-24 | 923 | LP Naveed Khan-II | Thatta | Naveed Khan | 2,800 | 410 | 208 | Pipe ASTM 18" | 1,800,580 |
| 330 | 2021-22 | 413 | LP Qasim | Sujawal | Qasim | 1,200 | 360 | 320 | PCPL-6 | 1,504,008 |
| 331 | 2023-24 | 739 | LP Qasim | Sujawal | Qasim | 2,000 | 541 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,817,133 |
| 332 | 2023-24 | 146 | Pipe Bilori | Hyderabad | Azizullah | 3,000 | 1,900 | 283 | PCPL-4 | 1,847,975 |
| 333 | 2024-25 | 47 | Pipe Bilori | Hyderabad | Azizullah | 3,000 | 1,900 | 215 | PCPL-9 | 1,830,234 |
| 334 | 2021-22 | 57 | Pipe Daim Branch | Dadu | Ghulam Hussain Panhwar | 2,600 | 920 | 390 | PCPL "6" | 1,758,885 |
| 335 | 2023-24 | 75 | Pipe Daim Branch | Dadu | Ghulam Hussain Panhwar | 2,600 | 693 | 285 | PCPL-6 | 1,846,463 |
| 336 | 2021-22 | 422 | PPM RD-90.200 RS Nara Canal | Sukkur | Imdad Hussain | 3,334 | 1,000 | 390 | PCPL "6" | 1,766,467 |
| 337 | 2022-23 | 412 | PPM RD-90.200 RS Nara Canal | Sukkur | Imdad Hussain | 3,334 | 1,000 | 195 | PCPL-6 | 1,263,385 |
| 338 | 2021-22 | 115 | RD 51-R KBFU | Jamshoro | Babar Ismail | 5,500 | 2,775 | 450 | Bricks | 1,554,404 |
| 339 | 2023-24 | 214 | RD 51-R KBFU | Jamshoro | Babar Ismail | 5,500 | 3,000 | 250 | BL | 1,848,845 |
| 340 | 2022-23 | 524 | RD-92 RS KBFU | Thatta | Shah Muhammad | 12,500 | 500 | 235 | PCPL-9 | 1,856,725 |
| 341 | 2023-24 | 948 | RD-92 RS KBFU | Thatta | Shah Muhammad Shoro | 12,500 | 4,738 | 234 | PCPL-9 | 1,846,645 |
| 342 | 2021-22 | 486 | Tail Dasoori Minor | Tando Allahyar | Asad Qadir | 5,000 | 950 | 335 | PCPL "9" | 1,739,883 |
| 343 | 2022-23 | 477 | Tail Dasoori Minor | Tando Allahyar | Asad Qadir | 6,000 | 1,285 | 240 | PCPL-9 | 1,820,353 |
| 344 | 2021-22 | 303 | Tail P-III Dodha Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Moazam Ali Khan Palh | 1,310 | 415 | 400 | Bricks | 1,288,011 |
| 345 | 2023-24 | 569 | Tail P-III Dodha Minor | Naushahro Feroze | M.Azhar Khan | 1,310 | 300 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,729,725 |
| 346 | 2022-23 | 42 | Tail Seri Minor | Dadu | Faisal Qadir | 1,600 | 800 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,764,568 |
| 347 | 2023-24 | 77 | Tail Seri Minor | Dadu | Afzal Bughio | 1,600 | 800 | 290 | PCPL-4 | 1,834,465 |
| 348 | 2021-22 | 47 | Tail-II Kolachi Distry | Dadu | Deedar Ali | 2,500 | 285 | 260 | PCPL-9 | 717,629 |
| 349 | 2022-23 | 29 | Tail-II Kolachi Distry | Dadu | Deedar Ali Janwiri | 1,700 | 320 | 350 | PCPL-6 | 2,177,017 |
| 350 | 2023-24 | 83 | TW Sardar Rafiq Ahmed Jamali-III | Dadu | Rafiq Ahmed Jamali | 2,500 | 700 | 350 | PCPL-2 | 1,822,531 |
| 351 | 2024-25 | 11 | TW Sardar Rafiq Ahmed Jamali-III | Dadu | Rafiq Ahmed Jamali | 2,500 | 700 | 258 | PLPL-6 | 1,848,883 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 352 | 2021-22 | 56 | TW Syed Muhammad Shah-II | Dadu | Syed Muhammad Shah | 2,000 | 500 | 545 | PCPL "2" | 1,641,394 |
| 353 | 2023-24 | 85 | TW Syed Muhammad Shah-II | Dadu | Syed Muhammad Shah | 2,500 | 800 | 350 | PCPL-2 | 1,822,531 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | **614,808,150** |

**Annex-2**

## 37.6.2 Doubtful expenditure on repeated claims for watercourse lining - Rs 145.318 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2021-22 | 2 | 12-L Ghotki Feeder | Sukkur | Muhammad Raheem | 1,600 | 480 | 460 | Bricks | 1,548,887 |
| 2 | 2022-23 | 2 | 12-L Ghotki Feeder | Sukkur | M. Raheem | 1,600 | 480 | 230 | BL | 1,536,565 |
| 3 | 2022-23 | 4 | 14-L Jatoi Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Aslam Pervez | 2,500 | 750 | 300 | Bricks | 1,866,527 |
| 4 | 2023-24 | 9 | 14-L Jatoi Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Sachal Mangrio | 2,500 | 750 | 275 | PCPL-6 | 1,801,494 |
| 5 | 2023-24 | 4 | 17-L Sanwari Distry | Umerkot | M.Saeed | 8,000 | 2,400 | 278 | PCPL-6 | 1,801,663 |
| 6 | 2024-25 | 1 | 17-L Sanwari Distry | Umerkot | M. Saeed | 8,000 | 2,400 | 282 | PCPL-6 | 1,842,627 |
| 7 | 2022-23 | 1 | 18-L Fall Garhi Hassan | Kashmore | Pahardeen | 1,600 | 400 | 200 | Bricks | 1,718,491 |
| 8 | 2023-24 | 1 | 18-L Fall Garhi Hassan | Kashmore | Pahar Din | 1,600 | 400 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,826,150 |
| 9 | 2023-24 | 10 | 1-R Bumphar Distry | Matiari | Syed Umair Ahmed Shah | 2,500 | 600 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,848,610 |
| 10 | 2024-25 | 3 | 1-R Bumphar Distry | Matiari | Umer Ahmed Shah | 2,500 | 600 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,829,784 |
| 11 | 2023-24 | 3 | 1-R Garhi Hassan Distry | Jacobabad | - | 2,570 | 1,285 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,821,277 |
| 12 | 2024-25 | 1 | 1-R Garhi Hassan Distry | Jacobabad | Dur Muhammad | 2,570 | 1,285 | 260 | PLPLC-6 | 1,855,295 |
| 13 | 2023-24 | 31 | 1-R Shaikh Moosa | Tando Allahyar | 0 | 4,000 | 2,360 | 201 | BL | 1,844,754 |
| 14 | 2024-25 | 7 | 1-R Shaikh Moosa | Tando Allahyar | Fahad Ameen | 4,000 | 2,360 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,869,773 |
| 15 | 2021-22 | 7 | 23-L Channa | Shikarpur | Ali Hassan | 2,130 | 400 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 891,365 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 2023-24 | 6 | 23-L Channa | Shikarpur | Ameer Bux | 2,130 | 400 | 213 | PCPL-9 | 1,849,401 |
| 17 | 2022-23 | 34 | 25-L SC 5-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Sikander Ali | 2,100 | 630 | 250 | Bricks | 1,859,556 |
| 18 | 2023-24 | 29 | 25-L SC 5-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Allah Rakhio | 2,100 | 630 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,843,711 |
| 19 | 2022-23 | 21 | 2-AL Nagnah Distry | Tando Allahyar | Kashif Syed | 3,000 | 600 | 250 | Bricks | 1,849,056 |
| 20 | 2023-24 | 34 | 2-AL Nagnah Distry | Tando Allahyar | Kashif Sayed | 3,000 | 600 | 223 | BL | 1,845,965 |
| 21 | 2021-22 | 33 | 2-L Dodha Minor | Naushahro Feroze | M. Rafique Ghanghro | 2,340 | 702 | 300 | Bricks | 511,809 |
| 22 | 2022-23 | 11 | 2-L Dodha Minor | Naushahro Feroze | M. Rafique Ghanghro | 2,340 | 702 | 300 | BL | 1,951,298 |
| 23 | 2023-24 | 32 | 2-L Seri West Branch | Mirpurkhas | Naveed Kamran Baloach | 6,500 | 2,000 | 222 | PCPL-9 | 1,834,150 |
| 24 | 2024-25 | 3 | 2-L Seri West Branch | Mirpurkhas | Naveed Ahmed Baloach | 6,500 | 2,000 | 215 | PCPL-9 | 1,840,155 |
| 25 | 2022-23 | 12 | 2-R Sehra Branch | Naushahro Feroze | Zahid Ali Abro | 2,000 | 600 | 220 | Bricks | 1,768,386 |
| 26 | 2023-24 | 28 | 2-R Sehra Branch | Naushahro Feroze | Zahid Ali Abro | 2,000 | 600 | 234 | BL | 1,847,610 |
| 27 | 2024-25 | 10 | 2-R Sehra Branch | Naushahro Feroze | Zahid Ali Abro | 2,000 | 600 | 200 | Bricks | 1,883,577 |
| 28 | 2023-24 | 45 | 33-T Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Inayatullah | 3,500 | 600 | 1,800 | BL | 1,840,595 |
| 29 | 2024-25 | 11 | 33-T Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Inayatullah | 3,500 | 600 | 228 | BL | 1,813,429 |
| 30 | 2021-22 | 7 | 36-L Qazi Wah | Ghotki | Ishtiaque Ali | 3,200 | 950 | 315 | PCPL "9" | 1,778,305 |
| 31 | 2022-23 | 4 | 36-L Qazi Wah | Ghotki | Ishtiaque Ali | 3,200 | 950 | 210 | PCPL-9 | 1,703,340 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | 2022-23 | 9 | 3-AR Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mahmood Arain | 3,075 | 1,127 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,844,975 |
| 33 | 2023-24 | 16 | 3-AR Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mehmood Arain | 3,075 | 1,127 | 283 | PCPL-6 | 1,847,975 |
| 34 | 2022-23 | 13 | 3-AR Gambali | Thatta | Anwer Majeed | 2,000 | 500 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,854,519 |
| 35 | 2023-24 | 28 | 3-AR Gambali | Thatta | Khawaja Anwer Majeed | 2,200 | 500 | 288 | PCPL-6 | 1,835,845 |
| 36 | 2021-22 | 6 | 3-CL Shaikh Bhirkio | Tando Muhammad Khan | Jamshed Ahmed | 7,185 | 2,792 | 325 | PCPL "9" | 1,759,153 |
| 37 | 2023-24 | 11 | 3-CL Shaikh Bhirkio | Tando Muhammad Khan | Jamshed Ahmed | 7,185 | 2,792 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,818,923 |
| 38 | 2021-22 | 2 | 3-L Rais Wah | Shikarpur | Gul Hassan | 1,000 | 450 | 270 | PCPL "6" | 646,436 |
| 39 | 2023-24 | 16 | 3-L Rais Wah | Shikarpur | Omer Khan | 1,000 | 450 | 222 | PCPL-9 | 1,806,649 |
| 40 | 2022-23 | 11 | 3-R Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mahmood Arain | 3,300 | 650 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,856,285 |
| 41 | 2023-24 | 17 | 3-R Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mehmood Arain | 3,300 | 650 | 283 | PCPL-6 | 1,847,975 |
| 42 | 2022-23 | 28 | 3-R Zour Minor | Tando Allahyar | Mohsin | 4,000 | 1,200 | 245 | PCPL-9 | 1,856,353 |
| 43 | 2023-24 | 46 | 3-R Zour Minor | Tando Allahyar | Mohsin | 4,000 | 1,200 | 227 | PCPL-9 | 1,844,617 |
| 44 | 2021-22 | 26 | 3-RT Kanasra Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Khizir Hayat Mallah | 5,700 | 2,110 | 247 | Bricks | 1,114,208 |
| 45 | 2022-23 | 43 | 3-RT Kanasra Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Khizer Hayat | 5,700 | 2,110 | 210 | Bricks | 1,853,731 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | 2023-24 | 35 | 43-R Shore Wah | Thatta | Shunaid Qureshi | 2,500 | 900 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,843,013 |
| 47 | 2024-25 | 2 | 43-R Shore Wah | Sujawal | Shunaid Qureshi | 2,500 | 900 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,887,465 |
| 48 | 2024-25 | 7 | 45/1-L Dalore Distry | Sanghar | Rashid Khan | 2,500 | 750 | 265 | PCPL-9 | 1,871,510 |
| 49 | 2021-22 | 16 | 45-R Choi Branch | Shikarpur | Dhani Bux | 2,430 | 729 | 320 | PCPL "9" | 900,179 |
| 50 | 2023-24 | 17 | 45-R Choi Branch | Shikarpur | Dahni Bux | 2,430 | 729 | 215 | PCPL-9 | 1,848,245 |
| 51 | 2021-22 | 7 | 4-BL Sarohi Minor | Khairpur | Sadar Din Jagrani | 3,000 | 900 | 500 | Bricks | 1,721,991 |
| 52 | 2022-23 | 48 | 4-BL Sarohi Minor | Khairpur | Saddarudin | 3,000 | 900 | 270 | Bricks | 1,816,791 |
| 53 | 2023-24 | 20 | 4-L Main Rohri Canal | Hyderabad | Raheel Nasir Shah | 5,600 | 3,200 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,826,955 |
| 54 | 2024-25 | 10 | 4-L Main Rohri Canal | Hyderabad | Raheel Nasir Shah | 5,600 | 3,200 | 215 | PCPL-9 | 1,820,783 |
| 55 | 2021-22 | 8 | 4-L Soomarki | Badin | Dr Nadeem Shah | 4,500 | 1,200 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 1,725,145 |
| 56 | 2022-23 | 13 | 4-L Soomarki | Badin | DR. Nadeem Shah | 4,500 | 1,200 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,730,815 |
| 57 | 2022-23 | 31 | 4-R Tando Soomro-II | Tando Allahyar | Gul Khateeb | 4,000 | 560 | 220 | Bricks | 1,865,471 |
| 58 | 2023-24 | 53 | 4-R Tando Soomro-II | Tando Allahyar | Gul Khitab | 4,000 | 560 | 194 | BL | 1,845,292 |
| 59 | 2021-22 | 8 | 5-AL Masti Minor | Shikarpur | Haji Rahmatullah | 1,000 | 250 | 280 | PCPL "9" | 829,644 |
| 60 | 2023-24 | 19 | 5-AL Masti Minor | Shikarpur | Haji Rehmatullah | 1,000 | 250 | 170 | PCPL-9 | 1,692,911 |
| 61 | 2021-22 | 14 | 5-AR Dall | Jamshoro | Ghulam Hussain | 3,000 | 1,500 | 495 | Bricks | 1,790,512 |
| 62 | 2023-24 | 15 | 5-AR Dall | Jamshoro | Ghulam Hussain | 3,000 | 1,500 | 249 | BL | 2,000,000 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | 2022-23 | 3 | 7-R AA Moosa | Jacobabad | Meer Ghazain Khoso | 3,785 | 1,356 | 220 | BL | 1,867,927 |
| 64 | 2023-24 | 11 | 7-R AA Moosa | Jacobabad | Gazain Khan Khoso | 3,785 | 1,356 | 222 | BL | 1,803,028 |
| 65 | 2021-22 | 23 | 89-L Akram Wah | Tando Muhammad Khan | Ghulam Mustafa | 1,575 | 450 | 300 | PCPL "6" | 1,354,024 |
| 66 | 2023-24 | 24 | 89-L Akram Wah | Tando Muhammad Khan | Ghulam Mustafa | 1,575 | 450 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,830,780 |
| 67 | 2022-23 | 39 | 8-L Tando Soomro-I | Tando Allahyar | Zulfiqar Ali Nizamani | 5,000 | 300 | 180 | Bricks | 1,832,403 |
| 68 | 2023-24 | 63 | 8-L Tando Soomro-I | Tando Allahyar | Zulifquar Nuzamani | 3,000 | 300 | 155 | BL | 1,814,773 |
| 69 | 2021-22 | 5 | 8-R West Branch | Tando Allahyar | Mohammad Ramzan Mari | 6,000 | 972 | 345 | Bricks | 1,784,483 |
| 70 | 2023-24 | 64 | 8-R West Branch | Tando Allahyar | Muhammad Ramzan Mari | 4,200 | 972 | 170 | BL | 1,845,032 |
| 71 | 2022-23 | 10 | 9-AL Saifal Branch | Kashmore | Abdul Kareem | 1,500 | 885 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,696,243 |
| 72 | 2023-24 | 5 | 9-AL Saifal Branch | Kashmore | Abdul Kareem | 1,500 | 885 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,826,150 |
| 73 | 2023-24 | 48 | DO 348-L Naseer Branch | Badin | Aamir Majeed | 2,000 | 600 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,805,778 |
| 74 | 2024-25 | 5 | DO 348-L Naseer Branch | Badin | Aamir Majeed | 2,000 | 600 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,861,344 |
| 75 | 2021-22 | 3 | DO-304 Rice Canal | Larkana | Deedar Ali | 1,300 | 390 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 844,653 |
| 76 | 2023-24 | 15 | DO-304 Rice Canal | Larkana | Deedar Ali | 1,300 | 390 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,818,150 |
| 77 | 2023-24 | 33 | LP Bashir Ahmed | Matiari | Bashir Ahmed | 1,400 | 100 | 310 | BL | 1,823,754 |
| 78 | 2024-25 | 6 | LP Bashir Ahmed | Matiari | Bashir Ahmed | 1,400 | 100 | 275 | BL | 1,817,529 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 79 | 2022-23 | 8 | LP Ghulam Qadir | Sujawal | Ghulam Qadir | 2,000 | 600 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,808,685 |
| 80 | 2023-24 | 27 | LP Ghulam Qadir | Sujawal | Ghulam Qadir | 2,000 | 600 | 261 | PCPL-6 | 1,805,993 |
| 81 | 2023-24 | 37 | Pipe Bilori | Hyderabad | Azizullah | 3,000 | 1,900 | 283 | PCPL-4 | 1,847,975 |
| 82 | 2024-25 | 13 | Pipe Bilori | Hyderabad | Azizullah | 3,000 | 1,900 | 215 | PCPL-9 | 1,830,234 |
| 83 | 2023-24 | 34 | TW Sardar Rafiq Ahmed Jamali-III | Dadu | Rafiq Ahmed Jamali | 2,500 | 700 | 350 | PCPL-2 | 1,822,531 |
| 84 | 2024-25 | 6 | TW Sardar Rafiq Ahmed Jamali-III | Dadu | Rafiq Ahmed Jamali | 2,500 | 700 | 258 | PLPL-6 | 1,848,883 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | **145,318,323** |

**Annex-3**

## 37.6.8 Non-Adherence to PC-I Provision Regarding Additional Lining Limit, Resulting in Possible Favoritism in Selection of Beneficiaries - Rs 537.735 million

| Sr. No. | District | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Khairpur | 41 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 53 |
| 2 | Jamshoro | 16 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 38 |
| 3 | Sujawal | 7 | 5 | 14 | - | 26 |
| 4 | Dadu | 10 | 8 | 4 | - | 22 |
| 5 | Shaheed Benazirabad | 6 | 9 | 4 | - | 19 |
| 6 | Naushahro Feroze | 12 | 3 | 3 | - | 18 |
| 7 | Kashmore | 11 | 3 | 2 | - | 16 |
| 8 | Thatta | 3 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 16 |
| 9 | Shikarpur | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| 10 | Larkana | 6 | 3 | 3 | - | 12 |
| 11 | Hyderabad | 7 | 1 | 3 | - | 11 |
| 12 | Tando Muhammad Khan | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| 13 | Jacobabad | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 14 | Sukkur | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| 15 | Umerkot | 3 | 4 | 2 | - | 9 |
| 16 | Kambar Shahdadkote | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 7 |
| 17 | Karachi | 1 | 6 | - | - | 7 |
| 18 | Sanghar | 6 | 1 | - | - | 7 |
| 19 | Badin | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 5 |
| 20 | Ghotki | 4 | - | 1 | - | 5 |
| 21 | Tando Allahyar | - | 2 | 2 | - | 4 |
| 22 | Tharparkar | 3 | 1 | - | - | 4 |
| 23 | Mirpurkhas | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| | **Grand Total** | **158** | **78** | **76** | **11** | **323** |

**Annex-3(i)**

**Non-Adherence to PC-I Provision Regarding Additional Lining Limit, Resulting in Possible Favoritism in Selection of Beneficiaries - Rs 537.735 million**

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2021-22 | 10-L Khuhra Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Bux Ali Lakho | 1,800 | 1,390 | 400 | BL | 690,960 | 98% |
| 2 | 2022-23 | 4-L Akil Distry Phase-I | Kambar Shahdadkote | Zohaib Ahmed Laghari | 620 | 496 | 120 | PCPL-9 | 1,019,334 | 97% |
| 3 | 2021-22 | 3-BR Budka Distry | Naushahro Feroze | Mahbood Ali | 1,500 | 1,293 | 200 | Bricks | 828,174 | 97% |
| 4 | 2023-24 | 10-BL AA Moosa | Jacobabad | Aatif Ali | 800 | 565 | 225 | PCPL-6 | 1,827,626 | 96% |
| 5 | 2021-22 | 5-CL Siyal Distry Ph-I | Naushahro Feroze | Khalique Rehman Agro | 2,500 | 2,025 | 441 | Bricks | 1,723,378 | 93% |
| 6 | 2021-22 | 40-AL Mir Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Ali Hassan | 1,200 | 600 | 557 | Bricks | 1,639,064 | 93% |
| 7 | 2022-23 | 107 1-CR West Branch | Tando Allahyar | Kanjhi Mal | 5,000 | 4,710 | 260 | Bricks | 1,844,623 | 90% |
| 8 | 2022-23 | TW Pervez Phasse-I | Jamshoro | Pervez | 900 | 620 | 250 | PCPL-6 | 1,587,800 | 89% |
| 9 | 2021-22 | LP Asif Ali Shah | Jamshoro | Syed Asif Ali Shah | 2,000 | 1,280 | 640 | Bricks | 1,804,717 | 89% |
| 10 | 2023-24 | LP Syed Bashir Shah | Jamshoro | Syed Bashir Ahmed Shah | 1,050 | 700 | 310 | BL | 1,809,708 | 89% |
| 11 | 2022-23 | 15-CL Mir Wah Phasse-I | Kambar Shahdadkote | Abdul Kareem | 800 | 515 | 250 | PCPL-6 | 1,601,000 | 88% |
| 12 | 2021-22 | KH RD 0.6 Jamsher | Tando Muhammad Khan | Zulifquar Khawaja | 610 | 153 | 400 | PCPL-2 | 611,702 | 88% |
| 13 | 2021-22 | 8-AL Sarhaari | Umerkot | Abdul Majeed | 1,000 | 450 | 470 | PCPL "4" | 1,673,954 | 85% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 2022-23 | 1-DR Attur Ph-III | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 3,000 | 2,760 | 200 | Bricks | 1,400,938 | 83% |
| 15 | 2021-22 | 16-AL Mirwah Distry | Larkana | Ghulam Nabi Junejo | 500 | 150 | 290 | PCPL "6" | 652,941 | 83% |
| 16 | 2021-22 | 10-BL A A Moosa Branch | Jacobabad | Atif Ali | 800 | 400 | 330 | PCPL "6" | 873,375 | 83% |
| 17 | 2023-24 | LP Ali Nawaz | Thatta | Ali Nawaz | 700 | 350 | 288 | BL | 1,845,123 | 82% |
| 18 | 2021-22 | 2-AL Seri Distry | Hyderabad | Mir Aijaz Ali Talpur | 1,750 | 1,175 | 450 | Bricks | 1,835,450 | 78% |
| 19 | 2023-24 | 6-BL Mehmooda Wah | Sujawal | Hafizullah Kandhero | 720 | 367 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,849,798 | 76% |
| 20 | 2023-24 | LP Amar Abdullah Ph-I | Thatta | Amar Abdullah | 1,000 | 630 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,817,133 | 76% |
| 21 | 2021-22 | RD-318 RS Nara Canal PH-II | Khairpur | ALI GOHAR | 3,000 | 2,300 | 528 | Bricks | 1,796,717 | 75% |
| 22 | 2021-22 | 4-R Sangrar Minor | Sukkur | Arbelo | 1,200 | 600 | 450 | Bricks | 1,518,522 | 75% |
| 23 | 2022-23 | KH RD 0.6 Jamsher Wah Ph-I | Tando Muhammad Khan | Zulfiqar Khawaja | 900 | 363 | 400 | PCPL-2 | 1,650,423 | 74% |
| 24 | 2021-22 | 8-CL Padhar Minor | Tharparkar | Asim Raza | 1,200 | 600 | 430 | PCPL "4" | 1,622,813 | 72% |
| 25 | 2021-22 | 6-L Kunbharo Minor | Tharparkar | Nazeer Ahmed | 1,200 | 600 | 430 | PCPL "4" | 1,622,813 | 72% |
| 26 | 2021-22 | 16-L Mir Wah | Larkana | Bashir Ahmed | 790 | 237 | 395 | PCPL "6" | 897,091 | 71% |
| 27 | 2021-22 | 4-L Akil Distry | Kambar Shahdadkote | Zohaib Ahmed Laghari | 620 | 186 | 310 | PCPL "9" | 866,534 | 71% |
| 28 | 2021-22 | 2-L Mehmooda Wah | Sujawal | Hafiz Aminullah Memon | 1,000 | 432 | 405 | PCPL-6 | 1,781,998 | 71% |
| 29 | 2022-23 | 4-ER Fateh Wah | Sujawal | Haji A Waheed | 1,800 | 1,500 | 210 | BL | 1,809,951 | 70% |
| 30 | 2021-22 | 6-L Ally Minor | Khairpur | Arshad Ali | 1,020 | 306 | 495 | Bricks | 1,453,173 | 69% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 2021-22 | 20-L Sathio Wah | Khairpur | Haji Suleman Katohar | 1,000 | 300 | 480 | Bricks | 1,784,486 | 69% |
| 32 | 2023-24 | 11-L Raj Wah | Sujawal | A. Shakoor Memon | 800 | 400 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,841,735 | 68% |
| 33 | 2021-22 | 5-R Kumbaro Minor | Tharparkar | Rashid Iqbal | 1,200 | 600 | 400 | PCPL "4" | 1,520,641 | 67% |
| 34 | 2023-24 | 88-R Shadi Wah Large | Badin | Hari Ram | 800 | 400 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,848,025 | 65% |
| 35 | 2022-23 | 4-AL Dando Nali Ph-II | Tando Muhammad Khan | Allah Dino Khawaja | 2,000 | 1,155 | 545 | PCPL-4 | 2,659,325 | 64% |
| 36 | 2022-23 | 8-L Sone Wah Ph-II | Khairpur | Naseer Ahmed | 1,800 | 1,350 | 290 | Bricks | 1,807,165 | 64% |
| 37 | 2021-22 | 5-CL Siyal Distry | Naushahro Feroze | Khalique Rehman Agro | 2,500 | 1,800 | 450 | Bricks | 1,797,152 | 64% |
| 38 | 2023-24 | 6-R Jatoi Minor | Larkana | M Ali Brohi | 500 | 150 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,847,288 | 64% |
| 39 | 2021-22 | 4-L Bilori Minor Ph-I | Hyderabad | Syed Juman Shah | 1,200 | 638 | 360 | PCPL "4" | 1,333,302 | 64% |
| 40 | 2021-22 | 11-L Pir Mangio Minor | Khairpur | Ali Asghar Ghanghro | 1,000 | 250 | 480 | Bricks | 1,615,333 | 64% |
| 41 | 2022-23 | 6-L Kunbharo Minor Phase-I | Tharparkar | Nazeer Ahmed | 1,500 | 1,030 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,573,078 | 64% |
| 42 | 2021-22 | LP Farukh Zafar Farooqi-III | Jamshoro | Imtiaz Shaikh | 700 | 210 | 310 | PCPL "9" | 1,738,045 | 63% |
| 43 | 2023-24 | 20-R Mir Wah | Larkana | Oshaq Ali | 500 | 150 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,830,354 | 63% |
| 44 | 2023-24 | 57-L Kandhkot Branch | Kashmore | Muhammad Hassan | 1,100 | 660 | 275 | PCPL_6 | 1,845,830 | 63% |
| 45 | 2023-24 | 33-T Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Inayatullah | 3,500 | 600 | 1,800 | BL | 1,840,595 | 62% |
| 46 | 2023-24 | 28-L Phulleli | Badin | Hamza Hameed | 600 | 180 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,827,368 | 62% |
| 47 | 2021-22 | TW Abid Hussain Ghaloo-III | Dadu | Muhammad Ibrahim Machi | 1,400 | 420 | 600 | PCPL-2 | 1,774,777 | 61% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | 2023-24 | 4-L Mehmooda Wah | Sujawal | Ali M. Sorjo | 1,000 | 565 | 265 | PCPL-6 | 1,830,430 | 61% |
| 49 | 2021-22 | 13-BR Ali Bahar Wah Ph-IV | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo | 4,200 | 3,627 | 345 | Bricks | 1,499,284 | 60% |
| 50 | 2022-23 | 8-R Kunri Distry | Umerkot | A.Latif Gill | 2,000 | 1,500 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,854,643 | 60% |
| 51 | 2024-25 | 10-BL AA Moosa | Jacobabad | Atif Ali | 1,000 | 565 | 255 | PCPl-6 | 1,854,215 | 59% |
| 52 | 2022-23 | 5-R Dall Phase-II | Jamshoro | Ghulam hussain | 3,000 | 2,225 | 450 | Bricks | 3,159,045 | 58% |
| 53 | 2022-23 | RD 39.5 Johi Branch | Dadu | M. Afzal Bughio | 1,840 | 1,320 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,856,388 | 58% |
| 54 | 2022-23 | Farukh Zafar Farooqi-II | Jamshoro | Ghulam Mustafa | 700 | 300 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,830,590 | 58% |
| 55 | 2023-24 | 1-R Dhadhra Minor | Larkana | Abdullah Kalhoro | 500 | 150 | 200 | PCPL-6 | 1,355,600 | 57% |
| 56 | 2022-23 | 57-L Kandhkot Branch Phase-I | Kashmore | Mohammad Hassan | 1,100 | 660 | 250 | PCPL-6 | 1,607,056 | 57% |
| 57 | 2021-22 | 19/ 4L Mahi Minor. | Sanghar | Abdul Rehman | 956 | 287 | 380 | PCPL "6" | 1,642,975 | 57% |
| 58 | 2021-22 | Pipe Daim Branch Ph-II | Dadu | G Hussain Panhwar | 2,600 | 2,006 | 335 | PCPL_6 | 1,484,574 | 56% |
| 59 | 2021-22 | 8-L Palh Minor | Khairpur | Nazeer Ahmed Langah | 1,300 | 390 | 510 | Bricks | 1,718,678 | 56% |
| 60 | 2023-24 | 4-R Begna | Sujawal | Zulfiquar Ali Malkani | 1,000 | 500 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,828,088 | 56% |
| 61 | 2023-24 | 4-R Shah Awais | Jamshoro | Syed Ali Raza Shah | 700 | 210 | 273 | BL | 1,806,052 | 56% |
| 62 | 2023-24 | 3-AL Shah Awais | Jamshoro | Najamuddin | 730 | 220 | 284 | BL | 1,803,819 | 56% |
| 63 | 2022-23 | 1-DR Attur Minor Ph-II | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 3,000 | 2,460 | 300 | Bricks | 2,025,553 | 56% |
| 64 | 2021-22 | TW Perwaiz | Jamshoro | Perwaiz | 900 | 270 | 350 | PVC 6" | 814,731 | 56% |
| 65 | 2022-23 | 22-R Sindh Canal Phase-I | Shikarpur | Shaffaqat Hussain | 1,000 | 600 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,772,699 | 55% |
| 66 | 2022-23 | 23-L Janib Shah | Sukkur | Tahir Mahmood | 1,300 | 936 | 200 | Bricks | 1,698,890 | 55% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 67 | 2021-22 | 10-L Khuhra Minor | Khairpur | Bux Ali Lakho | 1,800 | 900 | 490 | Bricks | 1,663,106 | 54% |
| 68 | 2022-23 | 16-AL Mir Wah Phase-I | Larkana | Ghulam Nabi junejo | 900 | 440 | 250 | PCPL-6 | 1,590,020 | 54% |
| 69 | 2023-24 | 7-BR Chatto Small | Sujawal | Shahid Ahmed Memon | 1,300 | 800 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,841,735 | 54% |
| 70 | 2023-24 | 1-L RD 106 New Phulleli | Hyderabad | Fazil Palijo | 1,000 | 500 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,820,410 | 54% |
| 71 | 2023-24 | 5-CR AA Moosa | Jacobabad | Manzoor Ahmed | 800 | 240 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,844,358 | 54% |
| 72 | 2021-22 | 6-L Nusrat Minor | Larkana | Nisar Ahmed Shahani | 800 | 240 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 847,541 | 54% |
| 73 | 2023-24 | 2-BL Naseer Wah | Tando Muhammad Khan | M. Asad | 1,010 | 505 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,841,735 | 53% |
| 74 | 2021-22 | LP 9-BL Bhambha | Jamshoro | Syed Ahmed Ali Shah | 2,000 | 800 | 640 | Bricks | 1,804,717 | 53% |
| 75 | 2021-22 | 50-AL Sc -7 LT Mir Wah | Khairpur | Badaruddin | 1,800 | 900 | 480 | Bricks | 1,638,695 | 53% |
| 76 | 2022-23 | 5-R Lal Minor | Dadu | Qazi Sajjad Ahmed Mahesar | 1,600 | 850 | 400 | PCPL-6 | 2,464,197 | 53% |
| 77 | 2022-23 | 7-AL Monder Branch Phase-I | Kambar Shahdadkote | Abdul Gafoor | 1,667 | 1,175 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,673,453 | 53% |
| 78 | 2021-22 | 25-L SC 5-L II Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Sikander Ali | 2,100 | 1,390 | 372 | Bricks | 1,472,920 | 52% |
| 79 | 2023-24 | 2-L Nari Left | Dadu | Shah Farman | 2,000 | 1,500 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,834,363 | 52% |
| 80 | 2023-24 | 77-BR Mir Wah | Khairpur | Naeem Raza | 4,500 | 4,000 | 258 | BL | 1,809,094 | 52% |
| 81 | 2021-22 | 16-R/11-R KK Feeder | Kashmore | Hussain Bux | 1,700 | 1,000 | 360 | PCPL "6" | 1,775,261 | 51% |
| 82 | 2021-22 | 3-R Thull Branch | Shaheed Benazirabad | Maqbol Ahmed | 1,000 | 300 | 360 | Bricks | 1,766,426 | 51% |
| 83 | 2022-23 | 5-L Hajia Wah | Sujawal | Not Mentioned | 1,000 | 416 | 300 | BL | 2,102,384 | 51% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 84 | 2021-22 | 6-AT Mirwah Ph-I | Sujawal | Gul Muhammad | 1,350 | 555 | 408 | PCPL-6 | 1,788,114 | 51% |
| 85 | 2021-22 | 19/5-R Mahi Minor Ph-I | Sanghar | Fazal Rehman | 1,650 | 880 | 387 | PCPL "6" | 1,658,529 | 50% |
| 86 | 2021-22 | 4-R Junki Minor Ph-III | Khairpur | Allah Rakhio | 3,000 | 1,949 | 528 | Bricks | 1,737,727 | 50% |
| 87 | 2022-23 | TW-II Maqsood Ahmed Bajwa | Shaheed Benazirabad | Maqsood Ahmed Bajwa | 1,400 | 700 | 350 | PCPL-4 | 1,765,137 | 50% |
| 88 | 2023-24 | RD 20.5 L/A KBFU | Jamshoro | M. Uris Shoro | 1,100 | 330 | 385 | BL | 1,843,849 | 50% |
| 89 | 2021-22 | 9-AL Saifal Branch | Kashmore | Abdul Kareem | 1,500 | 750 | 370 | PCPL "6" | 1,690,333 | 49% |
| 90 | 2021-22 | 32-BL Toj Sub Branch | Kashmore | Barkat Ali | 1,300 | 650 | 320 | PCPL "9" | 1,787,715 | 49% |
| 91 | 2021-22 | 15-CL Mir Wah | Kambar Shahdadkote | Abdul Kareem | 800 | 240 | 275 | PCPL "6" | 622,916 | 49% |
| 92 | 2021-22 | 3-L Rais Wah | Shikarpur | Gul Hassan | 1,000 | 450 | 270 | PCPL "6" | 646,436 | 49% |
| 93 | 2021-22 | 9-T Allahdad Minor | Khairpur | Hamadullah Mahesar | 2,000 | 1,000 | 490 | Bricks | 1,868,231 | 49% |
| 94 | 2021-22 | TW Syed Moazam Saifullah Shah | Jamshoro | Syed Moazam Saifullah Shah | 1,400 | 420 | 480 | PCPL "4" | 1,750,812 | 49% |
| 95 | 2022-23 | 34-R Mir Wah Phase-I | Shikarpur | Raffique Ahmed Dayo | 1,000 | 570 | 210 | PCPL-9 | 1,700,420 | 49% |
| 96 | 2023-24 | RD-82 PM 68-R Old Phulleli | Hyderabad | Umar Jat | 1,000 | 300 | 340 | PCPL-2 | 1,821,763 | 49% |
| 97 | 2023-24 | 4-BR Haji Wah | Sujawal | Shafi Muhammad | 1,000 | 444 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,841,735 | 49% |
| 98 | 2021-22 | 4-R Hyderabad Branch Ph-I | Hyderabad | Hafiz Manthar | 2,700 | 1,925 | 375 | PCPL "6" | 1,771,356 | 48% |
| 99 | 2022-23 | 4-R Langhano Distry | Dadu | Qazi Sajjad Ahmed Mahesar | 1,550 | 775 | 375 | PCPL-9 | 2,868,794 | 48% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 2023-24 | 11-AR Chotta Pinyari | Sujawal | Rehana Leghari | 1,000 | 450 | 266 | PCPL-6 | 1,817,133 | 48% |
| 101 | 2023-24 | 11-R Chotta Pinyari | Sujawal | Rehana Leghari | 1,000 | 450 | 266 | PCPL-6 | 1,817,133 | 48% |
| 102 | 2022-23 | 107 1-BR West Branch | Tando Allahyar | Kanjhi Mal | 3,000 | 2,400 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,798,595 | 48% |
| 103 | 2022-23 | 46-CL Mir Wah | Khairpur | Ghulam Akber | 800 | 240 | 270 | Bricks | 1,831,761 | 48% |
| 104 | 2021-22 | 10-R Khan Wahan Minor Ph-I | Naushahro Feroze | Nizamdin Sehto | 2,000 | 1,075 | 440 | Bricks | 1,723,092 | 48% |
| 105 | 2021-22 | 11-L K K Feeder | Kashmore | Rind Ali Khan | 1,650 | 825 | 390 | PCPL "6" | 892,050 | 47% |
| 106 | 2023-24 | 1-FL Sakrand | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghullam Hussain Chandio | 5,124 | 4,642 | 225 | BL | 1,807,912 | 47% |
| 107 | 2022-23 | TW-I Mst Hameeda Begum | Shaheed Benazirabad | Hameeda Bibi | 1,500 | 750 | 350 | PCPL-4 | 1,755,763 | 47% |
| 108 | 2023-24 | 2-AR Shah Awais | Jamshoro | Chandi Palejo | 770 | 230 | 252 | BL | 1,805,166 | 47% |
| 109 | 2021-22 | 34-R Mir Wah | Shikarpur | Rafique Ahmed Dayo | 918 | 270 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 847,941 | 46% |
| 110 | 2021-22 | 7-L Hazaro Distry | Kashmore | Muhammad Iqbal | 1,600 | 800 | 370 | PCPL "6" | 1,732,880 | 46% |
| 111 | 2021-22 | 6-AL Choota Piyari | Sujawal | Pervez Ahmed Memon | 1,200 | 767 | 200 | PCPL-6 | 863,062 | 46% |
| 112 | 2021-22 | 7-BR Chahto Small | Sujawal | Shahid Ahmed Memon | 1,300 | 650 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,340,573 | 46% |
| 113 | 2023-24 | RD 47-LB KBFU | Jamshoro | Khuda Bux Shoro | 800 | 150 | 300 | BL | 1,852,430 | 46% |
| 114 | 2024-25 | 77-BR Mirwah | Khairpur | Naeem Raza | 4,500 | 4,000 | 230 | BL | 1,814,489 | 46% |
| 115 | 2024-25 | 3-BR Teekino Wah | Khairpur | Sadoro Khan | 700 | 200 | 230 | BL | 1,828,849 | 46% |
| 116 | 2024-25 | 3-R Shah Awais | Jamshoro | S Ali Raza Shah | 1,200 | 655 | 250 | Bricks | 1,887,150 | 46% |
| 117 | 2021-22 | 7-R Saidi Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Qarar Hussain | 3,000 | 2,070 | 426 | Bricks | 1,631,027 | 46% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 118 | 2021-22 | 10-R Setharja Minor | Khairpur | Mir Ghulam Abbas Talpur | 1,500 | 450 | 480 | Bricks | 1,784,486 | 46% |
| 119 | 2022-23 | 9-AL Saifal Branch | Kashmore | Abdul Kareem | 1,500 | 885 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,696,243 | 46% |
| 120 | 2021-22 | 2-L Kunar Distry | Hyderabad | Haji Jawaid Khan | 2,000 | 1,230 | 350 | PCPL "6" | 1,528,880 | 45% |
| 121 | 2022-23 | 3-L Bhatti Minor | Khairpur | Hamadullah | 1,200 | 650 | 250 | Bricks | 1,836,069 | 45% |
| 122 | 2023-24 | 5-R Mehmooda Wah | Sujawal | Haji M Saleh | 1,200 | 600 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,843,380 | 45% |
| 123 | 2021-22 | 87-L Mirwah Phase-I | Khairpur | Sirai Nisar Hussain Khaskheli | 5,000 | 4,000 | 450 | Bricks | 894,624 | 45% |
| 124 | 2021-22 | 5-R Dall | Jamshoro | Ghulam Hussain | 3,000 | 2,000 | 450 | Bricks | 1,681,544 | 45% |
| 125 | 2021-22 | 3-L Bhatti | Khairpur | Hamadullah Mahesar | 1,200 | 200 | 450 | Bricks | 1,630,326 | 45% |
| 126 | 2021-22 | Tail P-III Dodha Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Moazam Ali Khan Palh | 1,310 | 415 | 400 | Bricks | 1,288,011 | 45% |
| 127 | 2022-23 | 1-BL Qaim Shah | Dadu | Sajjid Ali Mehasar | 960 | 288 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,856,388 | 45% |
| 128 | 2023-24 | 9-AL Saifal Branch | Kashmore | Abdul Kareem | 1,500 | 885 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,826,150 | 44% |
| 129 | 2022-23 | 5-R Jan Muhammad | Jacobabad | Agha Jan Akhter | 2,200 | 1,657 | 240 | Step Footing | 4,001,470 | 44% |
| 130 | 2022-23 | 3-R Tail Khariro | Shaheed Benazirabad | Abdul Hafiz Shahani | 2,000 | 1,400 | 265 | BL | 1,735,660 | 44% |
| 131 | 2023-24 | 6-AL Wadha Rabi Minor | Dadu | Ghullam Mustafa | 1,600 | 800 | 350 | PCPL-2 | 1,812,091 | 44% |
| 132 | 2021-22 | 6-AL Kaheki | Thatta | Muhammad Sidique | 1,600 | 800 | 350 | PCPL "6" | 1,508,632 | 44% |
| 133 | 2023-24 | 6-L Mehmooda Wah | Sujawal | A. Rehman Kandhro | 1,260 | 642 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,841,735 | 44% |
| 134 | 2021-22 | 1-L Pai Minor | Sanghar | Tarique Mehmood | 1,850 | 865 | 430 | PCPL "6" | 1,772,707 | 44% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 135 | 2021-22 | 4-AL Dhukar Minor | Khairpur | Faqeer Amjad Hussain Jalalani | 2,200 | 1,100 | 480 | Bricks | 1,764,787 | 44% |
| 136 | 2021-22 | RD 39.5 Johi Branch | Dadu | Mohammad Afzal Bughio | 1,840 | 920 | 400 | PCPL "6" | 1,726,407 | 43% |
| 137 | 2021-22 | 2-AR Kansara Minor | Khairpur | Latif Dino Panhyar | 1,600 | 480 | 485 | Bricks | 1,801,297 | 43% |
| 138 | 2021-22 | 52-L Faiz Ganj Wah | Khairpur | Ghulam Muhammad | 1,650 | 495 | 500 | Bricks | 1,716,900 | 43% |
| 139 | 2021-22 | 49-L Mahesro Wah | Sukkur | Aijaz Ahmed Mahesar | 2,000 | 1,000 | 430 | Bricks | 1,733,401 | 43% |
| 140 | 2024-25 | 4-R Shah Awais | Jamshoro | S Ali Raza Shah | 1,030 | 483 | 235 | Bricks | 1,849,999 | 43% |
| 141 | 2021-22 | 40-BR Mirwah | Khairpur | Muhammad Hayat Kandhro | 1,600 | 480 | 480 | Bricks | 1,764,787 | 43% |
| 142 | 2021-22 | 2-R Begna | Sujawal | Zulfiqar Ali Malkani | 1,400 | 700 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 1,745,110 | 43% |
| 143 | 2022-23 | 40-AL Mir Wah | Khairpur | Ali Hassan | 1,200 | 500 | 300 | Bricks | 1,762,966 | 43% |
| 144 | 2021-22 | 57-L Kandhkot Branch | Kashmore | Muhammad Hassan | 1,100 | 330 | 330 | PCPL "6" | 1,638,703 | 43% |
| 145 | 2021-22 | 6-L Wazirabad | Shikarpur | Aamir Ali Abro | 1,000 | 300 | 300 | PCPL "6" | 708,783 | 43% |
| 146 | 2021-22 | 22-R Sindh Canal | Shikarpur | Shafqat Hussain Shaikh | 1,000 | 300 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 854,096 | 43% |
| 147 | 2021-22 | 1-L Pai Minor Ph-I | Sanghar | Tariq Mehmood | 1,850 | 865 | 418 | PCPL "6" | 1,793,781 | 42% |
| 148 | 2023-24 | 4-R Ex Gulel | Thatta | Allah Bux Panhwar | 1,340 | 680 | 280 | BL | 1,819,873 | 42% |
| 149 | 2022-23 | 2-L Bhatti Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Khadim Hussain Mirani | 1,200 | 610 | 250 | Bricks | 1,795,176 | 42% |
| 150 | 2023-24 | LP Najila Shah Ph-II | Shaheed Benazirabad | Khurshed Ahmed | 1,500 | 884 | 261 | BL | 1,797,812 | 42% |
| 151 | 2023-24 | RD 42-L KBFU | Jamshoro | Mukhtiar Ahmed | 1,100 | 330 | 325 | BL | 1,814,449 | 42% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 152 | 2022-23 | 2-L Attur Minor Ph-II | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 3,500 | 2,788 | 300 | Bricks | 2,039,536 | 42% |
| 153 | 2022-23 | 1-BR Ganjroth Brancg | Dadu | Qurban Ali | 1,800 | 850 | 400 | PCPL-9 | 3,076,867 | 42% |
| 154 | 2021-22 | Tail Godhu | Naushahro Feroze | Muhammad Yousif | 1,800 | 540 | 530 | Bricks | 1,778,561 | 42% |
| 155 | 2023-24 | 3-R Tail Khariro Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | A.Hafeez Shahani | 2,000 | 1,400 | 252 | BL | 1,843,384 | 42% |
| 156 | 2021-22 | 20- R Hingorja Minor | Khairpur | Nazeer Hussain | 1,650 | 495 | 485 | Bricks | 1,730,282 | 42% |
| 157 | 2021-22 | RD-318 RS Nara Canal | Khairpur | Ali Gohar | 3,000 | 1,800 | 500 | Bricks | 1,737,728 | 42% |
| 158 | 2021-22 | 16-L Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Ganhwar Khan | 2,200 | 1,000 | 500 | Bricks | 1,708,826 | 42% |
| 159 | 2021-22 | TW Muhammad Yousif | Jamshoro | Naveed Memon | 2,000 | 550 | 600 | PVC "6" | 1,374,731 | 41% |
| 160 | 2021-22 | 18- L Hairo Distry | Jacobabad | Shabbir Ahmed | 1,200 | 400 | 330 | PCPL "6" | 891,065 | 41% |
| 161 | 2021-22 | 12-L Ghotki Feeder | Sukkur | Muhammad Raheem | 1,600 | 480 | 460 | Bricks | 1,548,887 | 41% |
| 162 | 2021-22 | 91-BL Dhar Wah Lower | Ghotki | Sanullah | 1,500 | 500 | 410 | PCPL-6 | 1,774,580 | 41% |
| 163 | 2022-23 | 4-L Bilori Ph-I | Hyderabad | Syed Juman Shah | 2,000 | 900 | 450 | PCPL-2 | 1,861,443 | 41% |
| 164 | 2023-24 | 2-R Begna Distry | Sujawal | Zulifquar Malkani | 1,400 | 850 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,807,968 | 41% |
| 165 | 2021-22 | TW Khuda Bux Farm Karachi | Karachi | Khuda Bux | 2,100 | 700 | 570 | PVC-6" | 1,292,442 | 41% |
| 166 | 2022-23 | LP Adam Khaskheli | Thatta | Adam Khaskheli | 1,000 | 300 | 285 | Bricks | 1,794,418 | 41% |
| 167 | 2023-24 | 2-L Gul Minor | Naushahro Feroze | S.Javed Ali Shah | 2,000 | 1,288 | 288 | PCPL-6 | 1,851,000 | 40% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 168 | 2023-24 | 2-L Gul Miinor Ph-I | Naushahro Feroze | S.Javed Ali Shah | 2,000 | 1,288 | 288 | PCPL-6 | 1,851,000 | 40% |
| 169 | 2023-24 | 3-L Rais Wah | Shikarpur | Omer Khan | 1,000 | 450 | 222 | PCPL-9 | 1,806,649 | 40% |
| 170 | 2021-22 | 1-AR Gari Hassan Distry | Jacobabad | Abdul Raheem | 2,400 | 1,200 | 480 | PCPL "4" | 1,768,833 | 40% |
| 171 | 2021-22 | LP Tail C Chachar | Jamshoro | Muhammad Ibrahm Chachar | 2,000 | 1,000 | 400 | BL | 1,427,704 | 40% |
| 172 | 2021-22 | 48-R Mahesro Wah | Sukkur | Liaquat Ali | 2,000 | 1,000 | 400 | PCPL "6" | 1,783,796 | 40% |
| 173 | 2022-23 | 35-R Sher Wah | Badin | Hassan Ali | 1,800 | 1,200 | 240 | BL | 1,842,574 | 40% |
| 174 | 2021-22 | TW Syed NawaB Ali Shah-I | Dadu | Syed Nawab Ali Shah | 1,700 | 450 | 500 | PCPL "4" | 1,811,497 | 40% |
| 175 | 2022-23 | Tail A Thebat | Jamshoro | Kamal Khan Chachar | 1,500 | 750 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,865,685 | 40% |
| 176 | 2022-23 | 6-AR Ex Kunri Phase-I | Umerkot | Ghulam Akber | 1,500 | 700 | 320 | PCPL-4 | 1,596,165 | 40% |
| 177 | 2021-22 | 9-AL Desert Minor Lower | Ghotki | Rasheed Ahmed | 1,200 | 450 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 1,653,711 | 40% |
| 178 | 2021-22 | 3-BL Nusrat Branch | Naushahro Feroze | Muhammad Pariyal Rajpar | 1,140 | 134 | 400 | Bricks | 1,700,963 | 40% |
| 179 | 2022-23 | 47-R Choi Branch Phase-I | Shikarpur | Abdul Wahid | 1,200 | 645 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,682,050 | 40% |
| 180 | 2022-23 | LP Mir Ali Hyder Phase-I | Thatta | Mir Ali Hassan | 1,312 | 656 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,641,068 | 40% |
| 181 | 2021-22 | 1-DR Attur Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 2,700 | 1,560 | 450 | Bricks | 1,530,381 | 39% |
| 182 | 2021-22 | 7-AL Monder Branch | Kambar Shahdadkote | Abdul Ghafoor | 1,667 | 500 | 460 | Bricks | 889,939 | 39% |
| 183 | 2023-24 | LP Syed Zameer Shah | Jamshoro | Syed Zameer Shah | 1,500 | 700 | 315 | BL | 1,828,619 | 39% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 184 | 2021-22 | TW Sham Sunder | Jamshoro | Sham Sunder | 2,000 | 600 | 550 | PVC "8" | 1,746,731 | 39% |
| 185 | 2023-24 | Pipr RD 2.7 Nagnah Distry | Tando Allahyar | Abdul Jalil Bachani | 1,000 | 300 | 275 | PCPL-6 | 1,842,580 | 39% |
| 186 | 2022-23 | 181/4 Mureed Minor Ph-I | Mirpurkhas | Abdul Hadi | 2,200 | 1,460 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,812,411 | 39% |
| 187 | 2021-22 | 12-L Jatoi Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Muhram Ali Ghanghero | 2,000 | 900 | 430 | Bricks | 1,744,828 | 39% |
| 188 | 2021-22 | 11-R Ali Bahar wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Abid Murejo | 4,000 | 3,000 | 390 | Bricks | 1,376,847 | 39% |
| 189 | 2023-24 | RD-182 L/S KBFU | Thatta | A.Salam Jatoi | 2,000 | 1,400 | 234 | PCPL-9 | 1,846,645 | 39% |
| 190 | 2023-24 | RD 52-LB KBFU | Jamshoro | Issa Khan Shoro | 1,100 | 330 | 300 | BL | 1,849,496 | 39% |
| 191 | 2023-24 | RD 55-LB KBFU | Jamshoro | M.Khan | 1,100 | 330 | 300 | BL | 1,849,485 | 39% |
| 192 | 2022-23 | 1-L Kupri Minor | Khairpur | Jamaluddin Larik | 1,100 | 330 | 300 | Bricks | 1,864,798 | 39% |
| 193 | 2021-22 | TW Khuda Bux Panhwar | Jamshoro | Rano Panhwar | 2,000 | 600 | 545 | PVC-8" | 1,784,791 | 39% |
| 194 | 2023-24 | 2-L Budhka | Naushahro Feroze | S.Shahnawaz Shah | 1,334 | 600 | 285 | PCPL-6 | 1,846,844 | 39% |
| 195 | 2021-22 | 11-AR AA Musa | Jacobabad | Aijaz Ahmed Khan Khoso | 1,500 | 675 | 320 | Bricks | 806,425 | 39% |
| 196 | 2021-22 | 31-AR Toj Sub Branch | Kashmore | Muhammad Hassan | 1,600 | 800 | 310 | PCPL "9" | 1,690,660 | 39% |
| 197 | 2023-24 | LP Syed Ali Akber Shah | Jamshoro | Syed Ali Akber Shah | 1,500 | 700 | 310 | BL | 1,809,708 | 39% |
| 198 | 2022-23 | 16-L Noor Wah Phase-I | Umerkot | Azhar | 1,500 | 700 | 310 | PCPL-4 | 1,511,795 | 39% |
| 199 | 2023-24 | 7-BR Jaffer Wah | Sujawal | Ali Muhammad Zaur | 1,400 | 700 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,841,735 | 39% |
| 200 | 2021-22 | 4-L Bilori Minor | Hyderabad | Syed Juman Shah | 1,200 | 288 | 350 | PCPL "4" | 1,226,565 | 38% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | 2022-23 | 1-FL Sakrand Distry Ph-II | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 5,124 | 4,342 | 300 | Bricks | 2,269,922 | 38% |
| 202 | 2022-23 | 3-R Arazi | Jamshoro | Baqa Muhammad Umrani | 3,000 | 2,295 | 270 | BL | 1,789,954 | 38% |
| 203 | 2021-22 | 3-R Tail Khariro Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Abdul Hafeez Shahani | 2,000 | 600 | 535 | Brick | 1,783,146 | 38% |
| 204 | 2021-22 | 2-R Mehab Wah | Khairpur | Dur Muhammad Memon | 2,000 | 600 | 534 | Bricks | 1,773,019 | 38% |
| 205 | 2021-22 | LP Qasim | Sujawal | Qasim | 1,200 | 360 | 320 | PCPL-6 | 1,504,008 | 38% |
| 206 | 2021-22 | 1-DL/2 Sehra | Naushahro Feroze | Muhammad Usman Almani | 2,500 | 1,500 | 380 | Bricks | 770,770 | 38% |
| 207 | 2021-22 | TW Sarwaich Murtaza | Jamshoro | Sarwaich Murtaza | 2,000 | 550 | 550 | PVC "8" | 1,746,774 | 38% |
| 208 | 2021-22 | 3-L Kathore | Khairpur | Ali Gohar | 3,000 | 1,600 | 530 | Bricks | 1,796,477 | 38% |
| 209 | 2022-23 | 1-L Pai Minor | Sanghar | Tariq Arain | 1,850 | 1,080 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,749,064 | 38% |
| 210 | 2022-23 | 13-R Tatri Distry Phase-I | Larkana | Abdul Kareem Sheikh | 1,276 | 690 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,727,060 | 38% |
| 211 | 2021-22 | 3-AR Darello Minor | Umerkot | Qazi Shahid Pervez | 2,000 | 800 | 450 | Bricks | 1,776,536 | 38% |
| 212 | 2022-23 | 6-AL Wadha Rabi | Dadu | Nazeer Ahmed | 1,600 | 800 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,856,388 | 38% |
| 213 | 2023-24 | 16-L Noor Wah | Umerkot | Azhar | 1,500 | 700 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,753,973 | 38% |
| 214 | 2021-22 | 10-AL Desert Minor Lower | Ghotki | Ahmed Mahar | 1,200 | 400 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 1,653,711 | 38% |
| 215 | 2021-22 | 5-AL Masti Minor | Shikarpur | Haji Rahmatullah | 1,000 | 250 | 280 | PCPL "9" | 829,644 | 37% |
| 216 | 2024-25 | 29-R Sindh Canal | Shikarpur | Fayaz Ahmed | 1,000 | 300 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,246,178 | 37% |
| 217 | 2022-23 | 3-L Khaseer | Thatta | M. Muneem | 1,500 | 150 | 500 | PCPL-6 | 3,032,831 | 37% |
| 218 | 2021-22 | 4-L Saifal Branch | Kashmore | Muhammad Shareef | 2,000 | 1,000 | 370 | PCPL "6" | 1,740,953 | 37% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 219 | 2021-22 | 4-R Hyderabad Branch | Hyderabad | Hafiz Manthar | 2,700 | 1,750 | 350 | PCPL "6" | 1,528,880 | 37% |
| 220 | 2023-24 | RD 21.5-L KBFU | Jamshoro | Allah Dino Shoro | 1,200 | 330 | 320 | BL | 1,803,520 | 37% |
| 221 | 2022-23 | 89-L Akram Wah Phase-I | Tando Muhammad Khan | Ghulam Mustafa | 1,575 | 840 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,712,011 | 37% |
| 222 | 2023-24 | TW Muhammad Aqeel Soomro | Dadu | Muhammad Aqeel Soomro | 1,000 | 300 | 257 | PCPL-6 | 1,842,665 | 37% |
| 223 | 2021-22 | TW Deepak Kumar | Jamshoro | Deepak Kumar | 2,000 | 500 | 550 | PVC "8" | 1,746,731 | 37% |
| 224 | 2023-24 | 1-L Takani | Thatta | Aftab Ahmed | 1,500 | 750 | 275 | PCPL-6 | 1,816,783 | 37% |
| 225 | 2021-22 | 8-L T.G Ali Distry Ph-I | Badin | Rais Anwar Ali Nizamani | 1,900 | 920 | 358 | PCPL-6 | 1,703,665 | 37% |
| 226 | 2021-22 | 36-AL Toj Sub Branch | Kashmore | Bashir Ahmed | 1,700 | 850 | 310 | PCPL "9" | 894,972 | 36% |
| 227 | 2022-23 | 1-AL Vakro Minor Ph-I | Kashmore | Mehtab | 1,800 | 785 | 370 | PCPL-6 | 2,309,618 | 36% |
| 228 | 2021-22 | 7-R Ex-Jalbani | Naushahro Feroze | Nadir Ali Jalbani | 2,000 | 900 | 400 | Bricks | 1,659,104 | 36% |
| 229 | 2021-22 | TW Syed Muhammad Shah-II | Dadu | Syed Muhammad Shah | 2,000 | 500 | 545 | PCPL "2" | 1,641,394 | 36% |
| 230 | 2022-23 | 48-R Mahesro Wah | Sukkur | Liaquat Ali | 2,000 | 1,200 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,815,775 | 36% |
| 231 | 2023-24 | Tail Seri Minor | Dadu | Afzal Bughio | 1,600 | 800 | 290 | PCPL-4 | 1,834,465 | 36% |
| 232 | 2022-23 | 2-AR Panhwari Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Ali Zain Rajpper | 1,600 | 800 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,802,212 | 36% |
| 233 | 2023-24 | 1-DR SM-C Mithrao | Mirpurkhas | Qabool Hussain | 1,400 | 600 | 290 | PCPL-4 | 1,847,423 | 36% |
| 234 | 2021-22 | 4-R Khair Shah | Shaheed Benazirabad | Faheem Ahmed Soomro | 2,100 | 1,050 | 380 | PCPL "6" | 1,689,303 | 36% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 235 | 2021-22 | TW Ghulam Hussain | Jamshoro | Muhammad Hashim | 2,000 | 450 | 560 | Bricks | 1,791,239 | 36% |
| 236 | 2021-22 | 2-AL Attur Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 2,420 | 1,365 | 380 | Bricks | 1,253,308 | 36% |
| 237 | 2021-22 | TW Sardar Rafique Ahmed Jamali-I | Dadu | Mairaj Jamali | 1,700 | 450 | 450 | PCPL "4" | 1,641,394 | 36% |
| 238 | 2022-23 | 5-R Kotri Minor | Thatta | M.yaqoob | 1,500 | 110 | 500 | RCC Pipe 18" | 1,575,988 | 36% |
| 239 | 2023-24 | 1-CL Pir Sakhi Minor Ph-I | Tando Allahyar | M.Javed | 1,500 | 877 | 224 | PCPL-9 | 1,849,186 | 36% |
| 240 | 2021-22 | 4-T Jalalani Minor | Khairpur | Nawab Ali Wasan | 2,000 | 600 | 500 | Bricks | 1,737,728 | 36% |
| 241 | 2021-22 | 1-R Machar Minor | Khairpur | Abdul Nabi Magnejo | 2,000 | 600 | 500 | Bricks | 1,686,599 | 36% |
| 242 | 2022-23 | TW Abid Hussain Ghaloo-III Ph-I | Dadu | Ibrahim Machi | 1,400 | 420 | 350 | PCPL-2 | 1,491,985 | 36% |
| 243 | 2023-24 | RD-54 L/A KBFU | Jamshoro | Ali Nawaz | 1,200 | 360 | 300 | BL | 1,678,639 | 36% |
| 244 | 2021-22 | 34-AL Toj Sub Branch | Kashmore | Ladlo | 1,200 | 360 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 857,607 | 36% |
| 245 | 2021-22 | 32-L Sanhro Wah | Khairpur | Abdul Hafeez Jatoi | 1,200 | 360 | 300 | Bricks | 1,076,415 | 36% |
| 246 | 2024-25 | PPM RD-94 RS (Tail Branch) | Sukkur | Sher Muhammad | 1,200 | 360 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,951,975 | 36% |
| 247 | 2023-24 | RD 105 L/S KBFU | Thatta | M. Ramzan | 1,000 | 240 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,841,735 | 36% |
| 248 | 2021-22 | 47-R Choi Branch | Shikarpur | Abdul Wahid | 1,200 | 340 | 305 | PCPL "9" | 903,321 | 35% |
| 249 | 2023-24 | 3-AR Thatti Minor | Khairpur | Lutif Ali Jatoi | 1,050 | 315 | 260 | BL | 1,840,595 | 35% |
| 250 | 2021-22 | 1-L Mehrab Wah | Khairpur | Nisar Ahmed Khaskheli | 2,000 | 600 | 495 | PCPL-4 | 1,786,214 | 35% |
| 251 | 2022-23 | 9-L Shahbaz Minor Ph-I | Shaheed Benazirabad | Zainulabideen | 3,600 | 2,750 | 300 | Bricks | 2,469,133 | 35% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 252 | 2022-23 | TW Hassan Farm | Karachi | Hassan | 2,000 | 300 | 600 | PVC-4" | 1,376,324 | 35% |
| 253 | 2021-22 | 34-L Sindh Canal | Shikarpur | Zulfiquar Napar | 1,200 | 350 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 847,941 | 35% |
| 254 | 2023-24 | 6-AT Mir Wah | Sujawal | Gul Muhammad | 1,350 | 555 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,817,133 | 35% |
| 255 | 2021-22 | 1-CL Jeal Minor | Khairpur | Choudhry Asghar Ali | 2,000 | 600 | 490 | Bricks | 1,798,293 | 35% |
| 256 | 2022-23 | Tail Seri Minor | Dadu | Faisal Qadir | 1,600 | 800 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,764,568 | 35% |
| 257 | 2021-22 | 11-AL Mahesro Wah | Ghotki | Basheer Ahmed | 1,600 | 800 | 280 | PCPL-9 | 1,577,855 | 35% |
| 258 | 2022-23 | 33-L Rais Wah | Shikarpur | Haji Abdul Gaffar Siddique | 1,200 | 200 | 350 | PCPL-9 | 2,624,410 | 35% |
| 259 | 2021-22 | LP Mir Ali Haider | Thatta | Mir Ali Hassan | 1,312 | 306 | 350 | PCPL-6 | 1,430,090 | 35% |
| 260 | 2021-22 | 5-R Lal Minor | Dadu | Qazi Sajjad Ahmed | 1,600 | 450 | 400 | PCPL "6" | 1,790,009 | 35% |
| 261 | 2023-24 | 3-R Shah Awais | Jamshoro | Syed Ali Raza Shah | 1,200 | 365 | 290 | BL | 1,825,963 | 35% |
| 262 | 2023-24 | 5-L Kher Shah | Shaheed Benazirabad | Syed Faseh Ahmed Shah | 1,200 | 550 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,845,375 | 35% |
| 263 | 2021-22 | 13-R Tatri Minor | Larkana | Abdul Kareem Shaikh | 1,276 | 380 | 310 | PCPL "9" | 748,797 | 35% |
| 264 | 2022-23 | DO 304 Rice Canal Phase-I | Larkana | Deedar Ali | 1,300 | 690 | 210 | PCPL-9 | 1,666,250 | 34% |
| 265 | 2022-23 | 17-L Sanwari Distry Phase-I | Umerkot | Azhar | 1,500 | 730 | 265 | PCPL-6 | 1,559,485 | 34% |
| 266 | 2021-22 | 2-L Attur Minor | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 3,200 | 1,888 | 450 | Bricks | 1,579,794 | 34% |
| 267 | 2023-24 | 5-L Sirhari | Umerkot | Dost Muhammad | 1,500 | 900 | 205 | PCPL-9 | 1,844,257 | 34% |
| 268 | 2021-22 | 3-CR Khipro Canal | Sanghar | Muhammad Ayoob | 1,800 | 540 | 430 | Bricks | 1,600,525 | 34% |
| 269 | 2021-22 | 16-BR/17-L Garhi Hassan Distry | Jacobabad | Muhammad Raheem | 1,700 | 850 | 290 | PCPL "9" | 792,319 | 34% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 270 | 2023-24 | RD 75-R Old Phulleli | Hyderabad | Mitho Khan | 2,000 | 900 | 375 | PCPL-2 | 1,804,302 | 34% |
| 271 | 2023-24 | 4-R Sangrar Minor | Sukkur | Arbelo | 1,200 | 360 | 286 | BL | 1,836,367 | 34% |
| 272 | 2022-23 | 7-AR Kandhar | Tando Muhammad Khan | Shahid Qureshi | 2,485 | 1,790 | 235 | PCPL-9 | 1,797,485 | 34% |
| 273 | 2021-22 | 1-EL SC 1-R Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Zahoor Ahmed | 2,100 | 630 | 495 | Bricks | 1,764,787 | 34% |
| 274 | 2021-22 | Pipe Daim Branch Ph-I | Dadu | G Hussain Panhwar | 2,600 | 1,706 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,340,542 | 34% |
| 275 | 2023-24 | 7-AR Kandhar | Tando Muhammad Khan | Shahid Qureshi | 2,485 | 1,790 | 233 | PCPL-9 | 1,838,845 | 34% |
| 276 | 2021-22 | 38-L Toj Sub Branch | Kashmore | Ikhlaque Ahmed | 1,390 | 465 | 310 | PCPL "9" | 894,972 | 34% |
| 277 | 2022-23 | 1-L Attur Ph-III | Shaheed Benazirabad | Ghulam Hussain Chandio | 4,108 | 3,354 | 252 | Bricks | 1,836,710 | 33% |
| 278 | 2021-22 | 11-R Ali Bahar | Khairpur | Abid Murejo | 4,000 | 2,500 | 500 | Bricks | 1,758,648 | 33% |
| 279 | 2021-22 | 6-L Odero Lal Branch | Thatta | Nazeer Kehar | 2,400 | 1,200 | 400 | PCPL "4" | 1,511,361 | 33% |
| 280 | 2022-23 | TW Rehmatullah Farm | Karachi | Rehmatulah | 2,300 | 500 | 600 | PVC-4" | 1,376,324 | 33% |
| 281 | 2021-22 | 2-R New Link Sangi Ph-I | Naushahro Feroze | M. Daud | 2,000 | 800 | 400 | PCPL_6 | 1,734,931 | 33% |
| 282 | 2021-22 | 16-L Noor Wah | Umerkot | Azhar | 1,500 | 300 | 400 | PCPL-4 | 1,360,798 | 33% |
| 283 | 2024-25 | PPM RD-94 RS (Tail Branch) Ph-I | Sukkur | Sher Muhammad | 1,200 | 300 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,951,975 | 33% |
| 284 | 2023-24 | RD 44-L KBFU | Jamshoro | Hameedullah Arain | 1,200 | 250 | 315 | BL | 1,808,299 | 33% |
| 285 | 2021-22 | TW Abid Hussain Ghaloo-VII | Dadu | Muhammad Ibrahim Machi | 2,500 | 700 | 595 | PCPL-2 | 1,761,027 | 33% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 286 | 2021-22 | 5-AR Dall | Jamshoro | Ghulam Hussain | 3,000 | 1,500 | 495 | Bricks | 1,790,512 | 33% |
| 287 | 2021-22 | 4-BL Sarohi Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Sadar Din Jagrani | 3,000 | 1,400 | 528 | Bricks | 1,794,465 | 33% |
| 288 | 2023-24 | 1-EL SC 3-AR Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Riaz Ahmed | 1,300 | 390 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,806,328 | 33% |
| 289 | 2021-22 | DO-304 Rice Canal | Larkana | Deedar Ali | 1,300 | 390 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 844,653 | 33% |
| 290 | 2022-23 | LP Qasim Phase-II | Sujawal | Qasim | 1,200 | 320 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,744,723 | 33% |
| 291 | 2021-22 | TW Feroze Khan | Jamshoro | Feroze Khan | 2,200 | 500 | 560 | PVC-8" | 1,777,931 | 33% |
| 292 | 2023-24 | 3-L Khariseer | Thatta | M.Muneeb | 1,500 | 650 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,846,488 | 33% |
| 293 | 2021-22 | 21-L Ali Nawaz Wah | Khairpur | Syed Fazal Ali Shah | 2,500 | 1,250 | 411 | PCPl-6 | 1,764,486 | 33% |
| 294 | 2023-24 | PM 18-R 29.4 Miles Phulleli | Tando Muhammad Khan | Naveed Shaikh | 1,050 | 228 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,830,780 | 33% |
| 295 | 2022-23 | Tail P-III Dodha Minor Ph-I | Naushahro Feroze | M.Zarrar Khan | 1,310 | 393 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,612,254 | 33% |
| 296 | 2022-23 | TW A Wahab Farm | Karachi | A. Wahab | 2,200 | 660 | 500 | PVC-4" | 1,156,324 | 32% |
| 297 | 2022-23 | TW Zubair Baloch Farm | Karachi | Zubair Blaoch | 2,200 | 660 | 500 | PVC-4" | 1,156,324 | 32% |
| 298 | 2023-24 | 26-AL Bulri Ph-II | Tando Muhammad Khan | Syed Hassan Shah Bukhari | 2,020 | 1,156 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,843,380 | 32% |
| 299 | 2021-22 | 6-AL Abro Distry | Larkana | Ayaz Hussain Abro | 1,470 | 141 | 430 | BL | 876,622 | 32% |
| 300 | 2021-22 | TW Pir Bux | Jamshoro | Pir Bux | 2,000 | 450 | 500 | Bricks | 1,637,793 | 32% |
| 301 | 2021-22 | 10-R Rahuki Distry | Hyderabad | Hamadullah Mahesar | 2,000 | 600 | 450 | PCPL-4 | 1,630,937 | 32% |
| 302 | 2022-23 | TW Mushtaque Farm | Karachi | M. Mushtaque | 2,000 | 600 | 450 | PVC-4" | 1,046,324 | 32% |
| 303 | 2023-24 | 28-AL Manak Wah | Badin | A.Majeed | 1,200 | 360 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,807,235 | 32% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 304 | 2023-24 | 7-R Wali Shah | Sujawal | Ghullam Mujtaba | 1,000 | 128 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,847,106 | 32% |
| 305 | 2023-24 | 94-CL Dahar Wah Lower | Ghotki | Jamal | 1,165 | 350 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,831,917 | 32% |
| 306 | 2021-22 | 181/ 4 Mureed Minor | Mirpurkhas | Abdul Hadi | 2,200 | 1,100 | 350 | PCPL-6 | 760,489 | 32% |
| 307 | 2021-22 | 10-R Khan Wahan Minor | Naushahro Feroze | Nizamdin Sehto | 2,000 | 900 | 350 | Bricks | 1,452,605 | 32% |
| 308 | 2022-23 | LP Qasim Phase-I | Sujawal | Qasim | 1,200 | 320 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,747,557 | 32% |
| 309 | 2022-23 | 6-AT Mir Wah | Sujawal | Gul Muhammad | 1,350 | 405 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,843,285 | 32% |
| 310 | 2021-22 | 6-AT Mir Wah | Sujawal | Gull Muhammad | 1,350 | 405 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,340,573 | 32% |
| 311 | 2021-22 | 19/5 R Mahi Minor | Sanghar | Fazal Rehman | 1,650 | 450 | 380 | PCPL "6" | 1,615,739 | 32% |
| 312 | 2024-25 | PM 18-R 29.4 Miles Phuleli | Tando Muhammad Khan | Naaveed Shaikh | 1,050 | 228 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,858,015 | 32% |
| 313 | 2024-25 | RD-133 R/S KBFU | Thatta | Zaman Shah | 3,000 | 2,240 | 240 | PCPL-4 | 1,845,497 | 32% |
| 314 | 2022-23 | 20-AR SM-1 Indo Distry | Thatta | Naveed Afzal | 2,000 | 1,240 | 240 | PCPL-9 | 1,832,616 | 32% |
| 315 | 2022-23 | 3-BL Nusrat Branch Phase-I | Naushahro Feroze | Muhammad Paryal Rajper | 1,140 | 534 | 190 | Bricks | 1,720,113 | 31% |
| 316 | 2021-22 | 6-R Machi Minor | Khairpur | Naseer Wasan | 2,500 | 900 | 500 | Bricks | 1,708,826 | 31% |
| 317 | 2022-23 | TW Nabi Bux Jokhio Farm | Karachi | Nabi Bux Jokhio | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | PVC-4" | 1,156,324 | 31% |
| 318 | 2021-22 | 40-L Sanhro Wah | Khairpur | Muhammad Aslam Lashari | 2,200 | 660 | 480 | Bricks | 1,764,787 | 31% |
| 319 | 2021-22 | PPM RD-327 RS Nara Canal | Khairpur | Haji Ali Bux Shar | 2,200 | 660 | 480 | Bricks | 1,764,787 | 31% |
| 320 | 2021-22 | PPM RD-328 RS Nara Canal | Khairpur | Haji Ali Bux Shar | 2,200 | 660 | 480 | Bricks | 1,764,787 | 31% |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Amount | %age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 321 | 2021-22 | 1-R Sadrang Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Ali Khn | 2,700 | 1,210 | 464 | Bricks | 1,764,787 | 31% |
| 322 | 2024-25 | 2-L Dhinghano Minor | Kambar Shahdadkote | Anis Rehman | 1,800 | 900 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,830,685 | 31% |
| 323 | 2021-22 | TW Abid Hussain Gahloo-I | Dadu | Muhammad Ibrahim Machi | 2,200 | 640 | 485 | PCPL "4" | 1,810,879 | 31% |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | **537,735,033** | |

**Annex 4-(i)**

## 37.6.9 Irregular expenditure on additional lining of watercourses without ensuring eligibility of farmer's genuineness (District Khairpur)

| Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024-25 | 1 | 105-AR Mirwah | Khairpur | Kousar Ali |
| 2024-25 | 2 | 10-L Shah Nawaz Wah | Khairpur | Riaz Hussain |
| 2024-25 | 3 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Perwaiz Ali |
| 2024-25 | 4 | 162-L KFW | Khairpur | Naseer Ahmed |
| 2024-25 | 5 | 1-CR Rashidi Minor | Khairpur | Saleh M Shah |
| 2024-25 | 6 | 24-AL Mir Wah | Khairpur | Anwer Ali |
| 2024-25 | 7 | 24-R Hingorja Minor | Khairpur | Anwer Ali |
| 2024-25 | 8 | 25-L SC 6 Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Allah Rakhio Narejo |
| 2024-25 | 9 | 2-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Shoukat Ali |
| 2024-25 | 10 | 2-L Khairpur Ex Minor | Khairpur | Haji Khawan Dino |
| 2024-25 | 11 | 33-T Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Inayatullah |
| 2024-25 | 12 | 3-AL Bhatti Minor | Khairpur | Khadim Hussain |
| 2024-25 | 13 | 3-BR Daraza Minor | Khairpur | Inayatullah |
| 2024-25 | 14 | 3-BR Teekino Wah | Khairpur | Sadoro Khan |
| 2024-25 | 15 | 3-L Khairpur Ex Minor | Khairpur | Deedar Ali Solangi |
| 2024-25 | 16 | 3-R Sada Rang Wah | Khairpur | Pervaiz Ahmed |
| 2024-25 | 17 | 40-AL Mir Wah | Khairpur | S. Liaquat Ali Shah |
| 2024-25 | 18 | 4-T Khairpur Ex-Minor | Khairpur | Kashif Bhutto |
| 2024-25 | 19 | 68-L Faiz Nahar | Khairpur | Ghullam Mustafa |
| 2024-25 | 20 | 74-T Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Rab Dino |
| 2024-25 | 21 | 77-BL SC 7-R Mirwah | Khairpur | Naeem A Mallah |
| 2024-25 | 22 | 77-BR Mirwah | Khairpur | Naeem Raza |
| 2024-25 | 23 | 8-BL Mudd Minor | Khairpur | Nisar Ahmed Pitafi |
| 2024-25 | 24 | 8-L Bhatti Minor | Khairpur | Khadim Hussain |
| 2024-25 | 25 | 9-R Khauhra | Khairpur | Ghullam Raza |
| 2024-25 | 26 | LP Mumtaz Hattar | Khairpur | Mumtaz Ali |
| 2024-25 | 27 | LP Mumtaz Hattar (Ph-I) | Khairpur | Mumtaz Ali |
| 2023-24 | 28 | 10-BL Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Peer Shahbaz |
| 2023-24 | 29 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Manzoor Hussain |
| 2023-24 | 30 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Manzoor Hussain |
| 2023-24 | 31 | 11-R Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Wazir Ali |
| 2023-24 | 32 | 12-L Shah Nawaz Wah | Khairpur | Shakir Hussain |
| 2023-24 | 33 | 13-CR Pir Mangio Minor | Khairpur | Mir Lutfullah |
| 2023-24 | 34 | 14-R Shahnawaz | Khairpur | Riaz Ahmed |
| 2023-24 | 35 | 15-R Mahesar Minor | Khairpur | Windar Ali |
| 2023-24 | 36 | 16-L Ali Nawaz Wah | Khairpur | A.Jabbar |
| 2023-24 | 37 | 16-L Ali Nawaz Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | A.Jabbar |
| 2023-24 | 38 | 16-R Sathio Wah | Khairpur | Mazhar Ali |

| Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023-24 | 39 | 17-AL Sathio Wah | Khairpur | Riaz Hussain |
| 2023-24 | 40 | 17-L Sathio Wah | Khairpur | Riaz Hussain |
| 2023-24 | 41 | 1-BL Khairpur Ex Minor | Khairpur | S.Qaim Ali Shah |
| 2023-24 | 42 | 1-CR Rashidi | Khairpur | M.Ali |
| 2023-24 | 43 | 1-CR Rashidi Minor (Ph-I) | Khairpur | Muhammad Ali |
| 2023-24 | 44 | 1-DL Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Hafeezullah |
| 2023-24 | 45 | 1-DL Faiz Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Hafeezullah |
| 2023-24 | 46 | 1-EL SC 3-AR Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Riaz Ahmed |
| 2023-24 | 47 | 1-EL SC 3-AR Faiz Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Zaheer Ahmed |
| 2023-24 | 48 | 1-EL SC 4-L Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Riaz Ahmed |
| 2023-24 | 49 | 1-EL SC 5-L Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Zaheer Ahmed |
| 2023-24 | 50 | 21-BR Khan Wah | Khairpur | Altaf |
| 2023-24 | 51 | 25-L SC 5-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Allah Rakhio |
| 2023-24 | 52 | 29-AL Sathio Wah | Khairpur | DR M Jaffar |
| 2023-24 | 53 | 25-R Khan Wah | Khairpur | Rasool Bux |
| 2023-24 | 54 | 27-AR KFE | Khairpur | Imtiaz Hussain |
| 2023-24 | 55 | 27-AR KFE Ph-II | Khairpur | Imtiaz Hussain |
| 2023-24 | 56 | 27-L Khan Wah | Khairpur | Rasool Bux |
| 2023-24 | 57 | 27-L Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Gul Bahar |
| 2023-24 | 58 | 27-R KFE | Khairpur | Imtiaz Hussain |
| 2023-24 | 59 | 27-R KFE Ph-I | Khairpur | Imtiaz Hussain |
| 2023-24 | 60 | 27-R KFE Ph-II | Khairpur | Imtiaz Hussain |
| 2022-23 | 61 | 10-L Lundi Minor | Khairpur | khairpur |
| 2022-23 | 62 | 10-T Imdad Minor | Khairpur | Zafar Abbass |
| 2022-23 | 63 | 11-BR Ali Bahar Ph-II | Khairpur | Wazir Ali |
| 2022-23 | 64 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah Ph-II | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan |
| 2022-23 | 65 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah Ph-III | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan |
| 2022-23 | 66 | 11-R Ali Bahar Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Wazir Ali |
| 2022-23 | 67 | 11-T Imdad Minor | Khairpur | Zafar Abbass |
| 2022-23 | 68 | 12-L Ali Bahar Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Munawar Ali |
| 2022-23 | 69 | 13-AR Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo |
| 2022-23 | 70 | 13-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo |
| 2022-23 | 71 | 14-AR KFW | Khairpur | Sikander Ali Dharejo |
| 2022-23 | 72 | 17-L Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Fareed Phulpoto |
| 2022-23 | 73 | 18- BR Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Raza M. Mari |
| 2022-23 | 74 | 18-BR Lalan Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Raza M. Mari |
| 2022-23 | 75 | 18-L New Piryaloi Minor | Khairpur | khairpur |
| 2022-23 | 76 | 18-R Faiz Bux Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo |
| 2022-23 | 77 | 18-R Faiz Bux Wah Ph-II | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo |
| 2022-23 | 78 | 19-L Sathio wah | Khairpur | Ubaidullah |
| 2022-23 | 79 | 1-L Kupri Minor | Khairpur | Jamaluddin Larik |
| 2022-23 | 80 | 1-R Sadrang | Khairpur | Ali Khan Shar |
| 2022-23 | 81 | 21-L Ali Nawaz Wah | Khairpur | Mukhtiar Ali |
| 2022-23 | 82 | 23-T Bhatti Minor | Khairpur | Khairpur |

| Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022-23 | 83 | 24-AR Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Muhammad Ali |
| 2022-23 | 84 | 24-R Sathio Wah | Khairpur | Pervaiz Ahmed Dhamerejo |
| 2022-23 | 85 | 25-L Ali Bahar Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Mazhar Ali |
| 2022-23 | 86 | 25-R Khan Wah | Khairpur | Rasool Bux Lakhair |
| 2022-23 | 87 | 27-L Khan Wah | Khairpur | Rasool Bux Lakhair |
| 2022-23 | 88 | 28-L Mir Wah | Khairpur | Wazir Ali |
| 2022-23 | 89 | 2-L Bhatti Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Khadim Hussain Mirani |
| 2022-23 | 90 | 2-L Imdad Minor | Khairpur | Farhan Abro |
| 2022-23 | 91 | 39-AL KFW | Khairpur | Sikandar Ali Dharejo |
| 2022-23 | 92 | 3-L Bhatti Minor | Khairpur | Hamadullah |
| 2022-23 | 93 | 3-R Miani Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Anees Ahmed |
| 2022-23 | 94 | 40-AL Mir Wah | Khairpur | Ali Hassan |
| 2022-23 | 95 | 44-L Mir Wah Ph-II | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo |
| 2022-23 | 96 | 46-BL Mir Wah | Khairpur | Ghulam Qasim |
| 2022-23 | 97 | 46-CL Mir Wah | Khairpur | Ghulam Akber |
| 2022-23 | 98 | 4-R Imdad Minor | Khairpur | Ghulam Sadim |
| 2022-23 | 99 | 4-R Junki Minor | Khairpur | Allah Rakhio |
| 2022-23 | 100 | 5-AL Kupri Minor | Khairpur | Khairpur |

**Annex-4-(ii)**

## 37.6.9 Irregular expenditure on additional lining of watercourses without ensuring eligibility of farmer's genuineness (District Badin)

| Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-22 | 1 | 10-CR Tando Ghulam Ali Ph-I | Badin | Mir G.A. Talpur |
| 2021-22 | 2 | 6-BR T.G.Ali Distry | Badin | Abid Halephoto |
| 2021-22 | 3 | 1-AL Pir Sakhi-I | Badin | Abid Halephoto |
| 2024-25 | 4 | 9-ER Ali Abad Distry Branch-B (Ph-III) | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2021-22 | 5 | 8-L T.G Ali Distry Ph-I | Badin | Rais Anwar Ali Nizamani |
| 2023-24 | 6 | 10-ER Tando Ghulam Ali Distry | Badin | Aga Muzamil |
| 2023-24 | 7 | 11-BR Bahwali Wah | Badin | A.Ghaffar Nizamani |
| 2023-24 | 8 | 11-L Amerlo Minor | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2021-22 | 9 | 17-L Raj Wah Ph-I | Badin | M. Aslam Ali Rahoo |
| 2023-24 | 10 | 125-R Mirwah Ph-I | Badin | Ahmed Rahimoon |
| 2023-24 | 11 | 152/4-L West Branch | Badin | Shahid Arain |
| 2021-22 | 12 | 1-GL Shaikh Bhirkiyo | Badin | Ghulam Nabi Morai |
| 2023-24 | 13 | 1-T Bahadur Wah | Badin | Mr Baradi |
| 2023-24 | 14 | 28-AL Manak Wah | Badin | A.Majeed |
| 2023-24 | 15 | 28-L Phulleli | Badin | Hamza Hameed |
| 2021-22 | 16 | 8-R Morjhar | Badin | Wali Dad |
| 2023-24 | 17 | 32-BL Manak Wah | Badin | Ali Ghulam Athelo |
| 2023-24 | 18 | 35-R Sher Wah | Badin | Hassan Ali |
| 2023-24 | 19 | 36-AL Manak Wah | Badin | Ali Ghulam Athelo |
| 2023-24 | 20 | 36-L Manak Wah | Badin | Ali Ghulam |
| 2023-24 | 21 | 3-AR Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mehmood Arain |
| 2023-24 | 22 | 3-R Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mehmood Arain |
| 2021-22 | 23 | 14-AR West Branch | Badin | M. Ismail Khan |
| 2021-22 | 24 | 10-AR SM-I T.G. Ali Distry Ph-I Material Shifted from 41-BL Ex- Bahadur Wah | Badin | Mir G.A. Talpur |
| 2023-24 | 25 | 42-AL Bahadur Wah (Ph-I) | Badin | Colonel Awais |
| 2023-24 | 26 | 42-AL Bahadur Wah | Badin | Colonel Awais |
| 2023-24 | 27 | 52-DL Murad Wah | Badin | Ali Muhammad Nizamani |
| 2023-24 | 28 | 5-R Amerlo Minor | Badin | Javed Shah |
| 2023-24 | 29 | 88-R Shadi Wah Large | Badin | Hari Ram |
| 2021-22 | 30 | 3-R Amarlo Ph-I | Badin | Shahid Arain |
| 2021-22 | 31 | 10-CR Tando Ghulam Ali | Badin | Mir Ghulam Ali |
| 2021-22 | 32 | 3-AR Amarlo | Badin | Shahid Arain |
| 2023-24 | 33 | 7-R Amerlo Minor | Badin | Javed Shah |

| Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023-24 | 34 | 8-AL Murad Distry | Badin | Zullfiquar (Ilyas) Ibrahim |
| 2023-24 | 35 | 8-BL Murad Distry | Badin | Ghulam Rasool Leghari |
| 2023-24 | 36 | 8-L T.G.Ali Distry | Badin | Raees Anwar Ali Nizamani |
| 2023-24 | 37 | 9-BR Tando Ghulam Ali Distry | Badin | Aga Humayoon |
| 2023-24 | 38 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch A | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 39 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch A Ph-I | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 40 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch A (Ph-II) | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 41 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch A (Ph-III) | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 42 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch A Ph-IV | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 43 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch A Ph-V | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 44 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch A Ph-VI | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 45 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch A VII | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 46 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch B | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 47 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch B PH-I | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 48 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch B (PH-II) | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 49 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch B Ph-IV | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 50 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch B PH-V | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 51 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch B PH-VI | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2023-24 | 52 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch B PH-VII | Badin | Akber Ali |
| 2021-22 | 53 | 4-L Soomarki | Badin | Dr Nadeem Shah |
| 2023-24 | 54 | DO 348-L Naseer Branch Ph-I | Badin | Aamir Majeed |
| 2022-23 | 55 | 11-L Mehra Wah | Badin | Meer Zulfiqar Ali Talpur |
| 2022-23 | 56 | 12-R T.G Ali Distry | Badin | Anwer Khan Nizamani |
| 2022-23 | 57 | 17-AL Raj Wah | Badin | M. Aslam rahoo |
| 2022-23 | 58 | 1-T Bahadur Wah | Badin | Hassan Ali |
| 2022-23 | 59 | 255 Naseer Branch | Badin | Arshad Hussain |
| 2022-23 | 60 | 264 Naseer Branch | Badin | Chaudhry Farhan |
| 2022-23 | 61 | 2-L Shaikh Bhirkiyo Distry | Badin | Ghulam Nabi Morai |
| 2022-23 | 62 | 35-R Sher Wah | Badin | Hassan Ali |
| 2022-23 | 63 | 3-AR Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mahmood Arain |
| 2022-23 | 64 | 3-L Pir Sakhi-II | Badin | Mehar Khan |
| 2022-23 | 65 | 3-R Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mahmood Arain |
| 2022-23 | 66 | 41-R Bahadur Wah | Badin | Ismail Bhatti |
| 2022-23 | 67 | 4-L Soomarki | Badin | DR. Nadeem Shah |
| 2022-23 | 68 | 52-DL Murad Wah | Badin | Ali M Nizamani |
| 2022-23 | 69 | 53-L Imam Wah | Badin | Khair Muhammad |
| 2022-23 | 70 | 6-AL Dhadharko Minor | Badin | Mushtaq Memon |
| 2022-23 | 71 | 6-R Matli Minor | Badin | Governor Lund |

| Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022-23 | 72 | 8-BL Murad Distry | Badin | Ghulam Rasool Laghari |
| 2022-23 | 73 | 9-ER Ale Abad | Badin | Akbar Ali |
| 2022-23 | 74 | DO 195 Naseer Branch | Badin | Ali Akber Halipoto |
| 2021-22 | 75 | 8-BL Murad Distry | Badin | Ghulam Rasool Laghari |
| 2021-22 | 76 | 3-AL Ado Wah | Badin | Abdul Ghafar Nizamani |
| 2021-22 | 77 | 35-R Sher Wah | Badin | Hassan Ali |
| 2021-22 | 78 | 35-R Sher Wah Phase-1 | Badin | Hassan Ali |
| 2021-22 | 79 | 3-R Amarlo | Badin | Shahid Arain |
| 2021-22 | 80 | 10-AR SM1 TG Ali Distry | Badin | Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur |
| 2021-22 | 81 | 8-L T.G Ali Distry | Badin | Rais Anwar Ali Nizamani |

**Annex-4-(iii)**

### 37.6.9 Irregular expenditure on additional lining of watercourses without ensuring eligibility of farmer's genuineness (District Tharparkar)

| Year | S.# | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-22 | 1 | 6-L Kunbharo Minor | Tharparker | Nazeer Ahmed |
| 2021-22 | 2 | 8-CL Padhar Minor | Tharparker | Asim Raza |
| 2021-22 | 3 | 5-R Kumbaro Minor | Tharparker | Rashid Iqbal |
| 2022-23 | 4 | 6-L Kunbharo Minor Phase-I | Tharparker | Nazeer Ahmed |

**Annex-5**

### 37.6.10 Acceptance of supplied material without inspection of quality – Rs 4128.300 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Year | Document No | Date | Cheque No | Date | Name of Supplier | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 1900605812 | 31.03.2022 | 4441406 | 31/03/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 485,134 |
| 2021 | 1900636804 | 14.04.2022 | 4443323 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 437,972 |
| 2021 | 1900756981 | 25.05.2022 | 4504822 | 26/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 589,864 |
| 2021 | 1900757002 | 25.05.2022 | 4504822 | 26/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 760,489 |
| 2021 | 1900757707 | 25.05.2022 | 4504825 | 26/05/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 761,409 |
| 2021 | 1900757711 | 25.05.2022 | 4504820 | 26/05/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 774,258 |
| 2021 | 1900757714 | 25.05.2022 | 4504820 | 26/05/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 753,144 |
| 2021 | 1900757719 | 25.05.2022 | 4504826 | 26/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 731,907 |
| 2021 | 1900757729 | 25.05.2022 | 4504824 | 26/05/2022 | M/S Ghulam Murtaza Enterprises | 796,395 |
| 2021 | 1900778001 | 27.05.2022 | 4505156 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 797,159 |
| 2021 | 1900888536 | 17.06.2022 | 4610113 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 890,988 |
| 2021 | 1900888543 | 17.06.2022 | 4612840 | 24/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 886,556 |
| 2021 | 1900888588 | 17.06.2022 | 4554679 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 789,093 |
| 2021 | 1900888594 | 17.06.2022 | 4554840 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 826,441 |
| 2021 | 1900888602 | 17.06.2022 | 4554676 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 717,629 |
| 2021 | 1900888606 | 17.06.2022 | 4554679 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 804,218 |
| 2021 | 1900888610 | 17.06.2022 | 4554679 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 810,213 |
| 2021 | 1900888614 | 17.06.2022 | 4554678 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 742,479 |
| 2021 | 1900888622 | 17.06.2022 | 4554677 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 840,305 |
| 2021 | 1900888630 | 17.06.2022 | 4554677 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 897,958 |
| 2021 | 1900888633 | 17.06.2022 | 4554677 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 751,135 |
| 2021 | 1900888636 | 17.06.2022 | 4554679 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 677,463 |
| 2021 | 5100172751 | 22.02.2022 | 4333267 | 23/02/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 9,709,614 |
| 2021 | 5100172752 | 22.02.2022 | 4333268 | 23/02/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 6,055,949 |
| 2021 | 5100172753 | 22.02.2022 | 4333273 | 23/02/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 6,263,285 |
| 2021 | 5100172754 | 22.02.2022 | 4333277 | 23/02/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 6,344,534 |
| 2021 | 5100172755 | 22.02.2022 | 4333274 | 23/02/2022 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 3,379,610 |
| 2021 | 5100172756 | 22.02.2022 | 4333269 | 23/02/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 9,659,244 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 5100172757 | 22.02.2022 | 4333271 | 23/02/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 10,931,700 |
| 2021 | 5100173007 | 25.02.2022 | 4333772 | 25/02/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 5,541,421 |
| 2021 | 5100173008 | 25.02.2022 | 4333773 | 25/02/2022 | M/S Hadi Bux | 5,493,472 |
| 2021 | 5100173010 | 25.02.2022 | 4333774 | 25/02/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 8,445,608 |
| 2021 | 5100173011 | 25.02.2022 | 4333772 | 25/02/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 6,274,678 |
| 2021 | 5100173012 | 25.02.2022 | 4333775 | 25/02/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 1,883,704 |
| 2021 | 5100173015 | 25.02.2022 | 4333777 | 25/02/2022 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 7,287,545 |
| 2021 | 5100173236 | 01.03.2022 | 4334336 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,802,668 |
| 2021 | 5100173237 | 01.03.2022 | 4334335 | 01/03/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 1,725,284 |
| 2021 | 5100173238 | 01.03.2022 | 4375577 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 4,797,202 |
| 2021 | 5100173239 | 01.03.2022 | 4334331 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 1,917,689 |
| 2021 | 5100173240 | 01.03.2022 | 4334332 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 11,512,009 |
| 2021 | 5100173241 | 01.03.2022 | 4334332 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 7,212,533 |
| 2021 | 5100173242 | 01.03.2022 | 4334328 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 14,219,964 |
| 2021 | 5100173243 | 01.03.2022 | 4334328 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 850,724 |
| 2021 | 5100173244 | 01.03.2022 | 4334323 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 18,560,782 |
| 2021 | 5100173245 | 01.03.2022 | 4334329 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 920,453 |
| 2021 | 5100173246 | 01.03.2022 | 4334321 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,493,051 |
| 2021 | 5100173247 | 01.03.2022 | 4334321 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 8,944,670 |
| 2021 | 5100173248 | 01.03.2022 | 4334321 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 948,299 |
| 2021 | 5100173249 | 01.03.2022 | 4334327 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 2,534,507 |
| 2021 | 5100173250 | 01.03.2022 | 4334327 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 1,843,042 |
| 2021 | 5100173251 | 01.03.2022 | 4334311 | 01/03/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 841,936 |
| 2021 | 5100174989 | 25.03.2022 | 4379628 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,472,669 |
| 2021 | 5100174990 | 25.03.2022 | 4379606 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 10,921,792 |
| 2021 | 5100174991 | 25.03.2022 | 4379606 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,566,177 |
| 2021 | 5100174992 | 25.03.2022 | 4379637 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 6,836,735 |
| 2021 | 5100174994 | 25.03.2022 | 4379606 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 8,803,078 |
| 2021 | 5100174996 | 25.03.2022 | 4379637 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 8,002,708 |
| 2021 | 5100174999 | 25.03.2022 | 4379637 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 13,483,469 |
| 2021 | 5100175003 | 25.03.2022 | 4379628 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,493,784 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 5100175004 | 25.03.2022 | 4379628 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 4,402,429 |
| 2021 | 5100175005 | 25.03.2022 | 4379628 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,257,216 |
| 2021 | 5100175007 | 25.03.2022 | 4379628 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,560,510 |
| 2021 | 5100175008 | 25.03.2022 | 4379607 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,251,930 |
| 2021 | 5100175009 | 25.03.2022 | 4379607 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 8,476,000 |
| 2021 | 5100175010 | 25.03.2022 | 4379607 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,659,961 |
| 2021 | 5100175011 | 25.03.2022 | 4379627 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 881,053 |
| 2021 | 5100175023 | 25.03.2022 | 4379627 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,213,073 |
| 2021 | 5100175026 | 25.03.2022 | 4379627 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 882,579 |
| 2021 | 5100175029 | 25.03.2022 | 4379627 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 9,123,331 |
| 2021 | 5100175030 | 25.03.2022 | 4379627 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 6,021,094 |
| 2021 | 5100175032 | 25.03.2022 | 4379627 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 898,285 |
| 2021 | 5100175035 | 25.03.2022 | 4379631 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 3,298,060 |
| 2021 | 5100175038 | 25.03.2022 | 4379613 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 2,399,463 |
| 2021 | 5100175040 | 25.03.2022 | 4379613 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 5,954,639 |
| 2021 | 5100175046 | 25.03.2022 | 4379613 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 5,265,148 |
| 2021 | 5100175050 | 25.03.2022 | 4379631 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 1,770,848 |
| 2021 | 5100175053 | 25.03.2022 | 4379629 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 1,772,072 |
| 2021 | 5100175057 | 25.03.2022 | 4379629 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 1,785,212 |
| 2021 | 5100175058 | 25.03.2022 | 4379629 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 887,774 |
| 2021 | 5100175059 | 25.03.2022 | 4379611 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 6,901,859 |
| 2021 | 5100175061 | 25.03.2022 | 4379636 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 8,007,133 |
| 2021 | 5100175062 | 25.03.2022 | 4379630 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 1,274,882 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 5100175063 | 25.03.2022 | 4379630 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 1,800,358 |
| 2021 | 5100175064 | 25.03.2022 | 4379610 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 2,602,423 |
| 2021 | 5100175065 | 25.03.2022 | 4379632 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 805,042 |
| 2021 | 5100175066 | 25.03.2022 | 4379632 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 897,501 |
| 2021 | 5100175068 | 25.03.2022 | 4379632 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 2,671,897 |
| 2021 | 5100175069 | 25.03.2022 | 4379633 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 5,144,001 |
| 2021 | 5100175070 | 25.03.2022 | 4379609 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 5,108,490 |
| 2021 | 5100175072 | 25.03.2022 | 4379608 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 4,539,827 |
| 2021 | 5100175073 | 25.03.2022 | 4379635 | 25/03/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 616,654 |
| 2021 | 5100175075 | 25.03.2022 | 4379634 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 849,481 |
| 2021 | 5100175081 | 25.03.2022 | 4379627 | 25/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,762,639 |
| 2021 | 5100175654 | 31.03.2022 | 4441405 | 31/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,645,318 |
| 2021 | 5100175655 | 31.03.2022 | 4441409 | 31/03/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 894,958 |
| 2021 | 5100175657 | 31.03.2022 | 4441405 | 31/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 676,575 |
| 2021 | 5100175659 | 31.03.2022 | 4441405 | 31/03/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,557,184 |
| 2021 | 5100175661 | 31.03.2022 | 4441404 | 31/03/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 3,278,340 |
| 2021 | 5100175662 | 31.03.2022 | 4441404 | 31/03/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 4,865,849 |
| 2021 | 5100175664 | 31.03.2022 | 4441407 | 31/03/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 817,036 |
| 2021 | 5100175665 | 31.03.2022 | 4441408 | 31/03/2022 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 844,653 |
| 2021 | 5100175667 | 31.03.2022 | 4441401 | 31/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 845,470 |
| 2021 | 5100175669 | 31.03.2022 | 4441401 | 31/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,686,771 |
| 2021 | 5100175672 | 31.03.2022 | 4441401 | 31/03/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,907,886 |
| 2021 | 5100177095 | 14.04.2022 | 4443322 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 813,713 |
| 2021 | 5100177096 | 14.04.2022 | 4443324 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,725,550 |
| 2021 | 5100177098 | 14.04.2022 | 4443315 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,188,798 |
| 2021 | 5100177100 | 14.04.2022 | 4443313 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 2,549,978 |
| 2021 | 5100177101 | 14.04.2022 | 4443318 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 2,500,456 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 5100177102 | 14.04.2022 | 4443317 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 807,840 |
| 2021 | 5100177103 | 14.04.2022 | 4443314 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 1,694,500 |
| 2021 | 5100177104 | 23.06.2022 | 4612924 | 24/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 853,759 |
| 2021 | 5100177105 | 14.04.2022 | 4443312 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 821,158 |
| 2021 | 5100177106 | 14.04.2022 | 4443316 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 5,604,752 |
| 2021 | 5100177107 | 14.04.2022 | 4443315 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,668,688 |
| 2021 | 5100177108 | 14.04.2022 | 4443316 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,393,667 |
| 2021 | 5100177109 | 14.04.2022 | 4443320 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 8,831,421 |
| 2021 | 5100177111 | 14.04.2022 | 4443317 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 867,924 |
| 2021 | 5100177112 | 14.04.2022 | 4443323 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,582,605 |
| 2021 | 5100177115 | 14.04.2022 | 4443317 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 1,532,125 |
| 2021 | 5100177116 | 14.04.2022 | 4443315 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,703,467 |
| 2021 | 5100177117 | 14.04.2022 | 4443318 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 3,491,079 |
| 2021 | 5100177118 | 14.04.2022 | 4504820 | 26/05/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 1,252,586 |
| 2021 | 5100177119 | 14.04.2022 | 4443319 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Hadi Bux | 1,362,662 |
| 2021 | 5100177120 | 14.04.2022 | 4443322 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 3,426,687 |
| 2021 | 5100177121 | 14.04.2022 | 4443321 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 896,198 |
| 2021 | 5100177122 | 14.04.2022 | 4443321 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 865,817 |
| 2021 | 5100177123 | 14.04.2022 | 4443321 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,375,334 |
| 2021 | 5100177124 | 14.04.2022 | 4443323 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 787,436 |
| 2021 | 5100177126 | 14.04.2022 | 4504820 | 26/05/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 1,252,586 |
| 2021 | 5100177127 | 14.04.2022 | 4443325 | 14/04/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 2,613,835 |
| 2021 | 5100177128 | 14.04.2022 | 4443326 | 14/04/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 1,311,608 |
| 2021 | 5100177263 | 18.04.2022 | 4443574 | 18/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,608,424 |
| 2021 | 5100177267 | 18.04.2022 | 4443575 | 18/04/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 1,791,409 |
| 2021 | 5100177269 | 18.04.2022 | 4443575 | 18/04/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 807,840 |
| 2021 | 5100177272 | 18.04.2022 | 4443569 | 18/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 884,730 |
| 2021 | 5100177277 | 18.04.2022 | 4443570 | 18/04/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 817,661 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 5100177280 | 18.04.2022 | 4443574 | 18/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 9,682,847 |
| 2021 | 5100177557 | 19.04.2022 | 4443867 | 20/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,777,872 |
| 2021 | 5100177558 | 19.04.2022 | 4443867 | 20/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 658,655 |
| 2021 | 5100177559 | 19.04.2022 | 4443868 | 20/04/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 651,390 |
| 2021 | 5100177560 | 19.04.2022 | 4443872 | 20/04/2022 | M/S Hadi Bux | 731,685 |
| 2021 | 5100177561 | 19.04.2022 | 4443871 | 20/04/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,085,680 |
| 2021 | 5100178040 | 23.04.2022 | 4464301 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 8,795,433 |
| 2021 | 5100178230 | 25.04.2022 | 4464296 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 19,096,907 |
| 2021 | 5100178231 | 25.04.2022 | 4464288 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 5,003,661 |
| 2021 | 5100178232 | 25.04.2022 | 4464289 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 5,289,628 |
| 2021 | 5100178233 | 25.04.2022 | 4464306 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,329,091 |
| 2021 | 5100178234 | 25.04.2022 | 4464306 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,784,962 |
| 2021 | 5100178235 | 25.04.2022 | 4464306 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 893,182 |
| 2021 | 5100178236 | 25.04.2022 | 4464307 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 1,775,460 |
| 2021 | 5100178237 | 25.04.2022 | 4464295 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 10,979,565 |
| 2021 | 5100178238 | 25.04.2022 | 4464309 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 3,567,875 |
| 2021 | 5100178239 | 25.04.2022 | 4464297 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Hadi Bux | 1,728,805 |
| 2021 | 5100178240 | 25.04.2022 | 4464308 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,764,101 |
| 2021 | 5100178241 | 25.04.2022 | 4464310 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 3,343,444 |
| 2021 | 5100178242 | 25.04.2022 | 4464310 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 667,588 |
| 2021 | 5100178243 | 25.04.2022 | 4464311 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 1,803,929 |
| 2021 | 5100178244 | 25.04.2022 | 4464294 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 1,816,867 |
| 2021 | 5100178245 | 25.04.2022 | 4464303 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,807,298 |
| 2021 | 5100178246 | 25.04.2022 | 4464303 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,151,217 |
| 2021 | 5100178247 | 25.04.2022 | 4464298 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 4,378,335 |
| 2021 | 5100178248 | 25.04.2022 | 4464300 | 25/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,413,163 |
| 2021 | 5100179031 | 28.04.2022 | 4466859 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 759,767 |
| 2021 | 5100179036 | 28.04.2022 | 4466864 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 690,939 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 5100179038 | 28.04.2022 | 4466864 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 3,155,505 |
| 2021 | 5100179040 | 28.04.2022 | 4466858 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 3,086,245 |
| 2021 | 5100179045 | 11.05.2022 | 4467407 | 11/05/2022 | M/S Ghulam Murtaza Enterprises | 1,872,258 |
| 2021 | 5100179047 | 28.04.2022 | 4466862 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 655,973 |
| 2021 | 5100179048 | 28.04.2022 | 4466866 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 779,668 |
| 2021 | 5100179049 | 28.04.2022 | 4466867 | 28/04/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 611,702 |
| 2021 | 5100179050 | 28.04.2022 | 4466861 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 809,304 |
| 2021 | 5100179051 | 28.04.2022 | 4466859 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,258,019 |
| 2021 | 5100179053 | 28.04.2022 | 4466863 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,040,554 |
| 2021 | 5100179054 | 28.04.2022 | 4466863 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,557,664 |
| 2021 | 5100179072 | 28.04.2022 | 4466862 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 3,104,815 |
| 2021 | 5100179073 | 28.04.2022 | 4466858 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 3,099,924 |
| 2021 | 5100179078 | 28.04.2022 | 4466866 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 799,602 |
| 2021 | 5100179079 | 28.04.2022 | 4466863 | 28/04/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 715,405 |
| 2021 | 5100182050 | 26.05.2022 | 4505156 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,421,071 |
| 2021 | 5100182053 | 26.05.2022 | 4505153 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,723,688 |
| 2021 | 5100182055 | 26.05.2022 | 4505149 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 8,597,936 |
| 2021 | 5100182056 | 26.05.2022 | 4505148 | 27/05/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 9,554,925 |
| 2021 | 5100182057 | 26.05.2022 | 4505147 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Hadi Bux | 4,964,981 |
| 2021 | 5100182058 | 26.05.2022 | 4505146 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 7,696,767 |
| 2021 | 5100182060 | 26.05.2022 | 4505144 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 5,928,771 |
| 2021 | 5100182061 | 26.05.2022 | 4505144 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,749,683 |
| 2021 | 5100182063 | 26.05.2022 | 4505155 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,611,405 |
| 2021 | 5100182065 | 26.05.2022 | 4505155 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 846,106 |
| 2021 | 5100182066 | 26.05.2022 | 4505155 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 864,784 |
| 2021 | 5100182068 | 26.05.2022 | 4505155 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 754,014 |
| 2021 | 5100182070 | 26.05.2022 | 4505155 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,792,560 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 5100182075 | 26.05.2022 | 4505145 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,967,535 |
| 2021 | 5100182077 | 26.05.2022 | 4505145 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,524,018 |
| 2021 | 5100182078 | 26.05.2022 | 4505154 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 4,399,318 |
| 2021 | 5100182080 | 26.05.2022 | 4505131 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 4,812,611 |
| 2021 | 5100182082 | 26.05.2022 | 4505131 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 3,465,436 |
| 2021 | 5100182088 | 26.05.2022 | 4505131 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 3,084,502 |
| 2021 | 5100182090 | 26.05.2022 | 4505142 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 1,709,704 |
| 2021 | 5100182093 | 26.05.2022 | 4505141 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,379,142 |
| 2021 | 5100182100 | 26.05.2022 | 4505141 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 14,229,510 |
| 2021 | 5100182101 | 26.05.2022 | 4505129 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 6,469,170 |
| 2021 | 5100182106 | 26.05.2022 | 4505129 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,855,087 |
| 2021 | 5100182108 | 26.05.2022 | 4505140 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 1,241,942 |
| 2021 | 5100182109 | 26.05.2022 | 4505143 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,727,991 |
| 2021 | 5100182111 | 26.05.2022 | 4506444 | 30/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,852,154 |
| 2021 | 5100182115 | 26.05.2022 | 4505143 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,354,190 |
| 2021 | 5100182119 | 26.05.2022 | 4505143 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 7,378,622 |
| 2021 | 5100182123 | 26.05.2022 | 4505143 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,333,495 |
| 2021 | 5100182125 | 26.05.2022 | 4505143 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,076,550 |
| 2021 | 5100182126 | 26.05.2022 | 4505139 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 7,084,697 |
| 2021 | 5100182128 | 26.05.2022 | 4505139 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,764,466 |
| 2021 | 5100182130 | 26.05.2022 | 4505139 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,552,991 |
| 2021 | 5100182133 | 26.05.2022 | 4505130 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 8,746,706 |
| 2021 | 5100182139 | 26.05.2022 | 4505130 | 27/05/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,248,616 |
| 2021 | 5100184255 | 02.06.2022 | 4532761 | 03/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,528,255 |
| 2021 | 5100184257 | 02.06.2022 | 4532761 | 03/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,693,525 |
| 2021 | 5100184259 | 02.06.2022 | 4532762 | 03/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,251,930 |
| 2021 | 5100184260 | 02.06.2022 | 4532762 | 03/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,659,961 |

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| Year | Document No | Date | Cheque No | Date | Name of Supplier | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 5100184261 | 02.06.2022 | 4532764 | 03/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 8,476,000 |
| 2021 | 5100184263 | 02.06.2022 | 4532765 | 03/06/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 4,539,827 |
| 2021 | 5100184267 | 02.06.2022 | 4532766 | 03/06/2022 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 6,901,859 |
| 2021 | 5100184287 | 02.06.2022 | 4532767 | 03/06/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 1,962,971 |
| 2021 | 5100184289 | 02.06.2022 | 4532768 | 03/06/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 708,618 |
| 2021 | 5100186133 | 08.06.2022 | 4534999 | 09/06/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 10,140,553 |
| 2021 | 5100186134 | 08.06.2022 | 4535003 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 16,128,517 |
| 2021 | 5100186135 | 08.06.2022 | 4535002 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 8,838,971 |
| 2021 | 5100186139 | 08.06.2022 | 4534964 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 6,998,842 |
| 2021 | 5100186140 | 08.06.2022 | 4534964 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 606,647 |
| 2021 | 5100186141 | 08.06.2022 | 4534965 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 822,818 |
| 2021 | 5100186142 | 08.06.2022 | 4534965 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 3,930,307 |
| 2021 | 5100186145 | 08.06.2022 | 4534967 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 810,464 |
| 2021 | 5100186146 | 08.06.2022 | 4534963 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 3,261,048 |
| 2021 | 5100186148 | 08.06.2022 | 4534965 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 676,123 |
| 2021 | 5100186149 | 08.06.2022 | 4534962 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,800,782 |
| 2021 | 5100186150 | 08.06.2022 | 4534962 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,715,841 |
| 2021 | 5100186151 | 08.06.2022 | 4534963 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 1,495,950 |
| 2021 | 5100186152 | 08.06.2022 | 4534968 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 4,201,734 |
| 2021 | 5100186153 | 08.06.2022 | 4534964 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,601,993 |
| 2021 | 5100186155 | 08.06.2022 | 4534966 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,700,460 |
| 2021 | 5100186156 | 08.06.2022 | 4534975 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 6,045,677 |
| 2021 | 5100186158 | 08.06.2022 | 4534971 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 10,083,583 |
| 2021 | 5100186161 | 08.06.2022 | 4534975 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 12,978,076 |
| 2021 | 5100186163 | 08.06.2022 | 4534972 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 4,870,539 |
| 2021 | 5100186166 | 08.06.2022 | 4534971 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 9,228,078 |
| 2021 | 5100186167 | 08.06.2022 | 4534970 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 1,178,609 |

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| Year | Document No | Date | Cheque No | Date | Name of Supplier | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 5100186170 | 08.06.2022 | 4534969 | 09/06/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 11,737,554 |
| 2021 | 5100186171 | 08.06.2022 | 4535713 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,047,781 |
| 2021 | 5100187444 | 10.06.2022 | 4535707 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,801,947 |
| 2021 | 5100187445 | 10.06.2022 | 4535714 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,815,592 |
| 2021 | 5100187447 | 10.06.2022 | 4535714 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 4,511,042 |
| 2021 | 5100187450 | 10.06.2022 | 4535714 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,679,813 |
| 2021 | 5100187453 | 10.06.2022 | 4535535 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,517,275 |
| 2021 | 5100187455 | 10.06.2022 | 4535708 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 706,334 |
| 2021 | 5100187456 | 10.06.2022 | 4535715 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Progressive Construction Company | 3,343,690 |
| 2021 | 5100187459 | 10.06.2022 | 4535707 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,652,349 |
| 2021 | 5100187463 | 10.06.2022 | 4535718 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Ghulam Murtaza Enterprises | 1,866,361 |
| 2021 | 5100187465 | 10.06.2022 | 4535707 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 5,021,880 |
| 2021 | 5100187470 | 10.06.2022 | 4535707 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 6,827,606 |
| 2021 | 5100187472 | 10.06.2022 | 4535717 | 13/06/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 5,326,233 |
| 2021 | 5100187475 | 10.06.2022 | 4535716 | 13/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,395,131 |
| 2021 | 5100193239 | 20.06.2022 | 4554589 | 21/06/2022 | Skyways Enterprises | 2,557,622 |
| 2021 | 5100193240 | 20.06.2022 | 4554540 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 2,287,298 |
| 2021 | 5100193243 | 20.06.2022 | 4554542 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 2,279,306 |
| 2021 | 5100193245 | 20.06.2022 | 4554541 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,677,254 |
| 2021 | 5100193246 | 20.06.2022 | 4612453 | 24/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,617,729 |
| 2021 | 5100193248 | 20.06.2022 | 4612453 | 24/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,612,653 |
| 2021 | 5100193250 | 20.06.2022 | 4612456 | 24/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 5,116,673 |
| 2021 | 5100193257 | 20.06.2022 | 4612458 | 24/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,618,456 |
| 2021 | 5100193261 | 20.06.2022 | 4554592 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,711,068 |
| 2021 | 5100193263 | 20.06.2022 | 4612453 | 24/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,350,593 |
| 2021 | 5100193268 | 20.06.2022 | 4612457 | 24/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,202,550 |
| 2021 | 5100193269 | 20.06.2022 | 4612133 | 23/06/2022 | M/S Hadi Bux | 3,967,570 |
| 2021 | 5100193271 | 20.06.2022 | 4612133 | 23/06/2022 | M/S Hadi Bux | 3,860,386 |
| 2021 | 5100193272 | 20.06.2022 | 4612460 | 24/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,582,180 |
| 2021 | 5100193274 | 20.06.2022 | 4612461 | 24/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,621,908 |

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| Year | Document No | Date | Cheque No | Date | Name of Supplier | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 5100193275 | 20.06.2022 | 4554591 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,037,610 |
| 2021 | 5100193278 | 20.06.2022 | 4554590 | 21/06/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,060,839 |
| 2021 | 5100193279 | 20.06.2022 | 4612459 | 24/06/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 14,196,161 |
| 2022 | 1900346264 | 13.12.2022 | 4740888 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 788,854 |
| 2022 | 1900346266 | 13.12.2022 | 4740889 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 848,998 |
| 2022 | 1900346269 | 13.12.2022 | 4740889 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 797,350 |
| 2022 | 1900346271 | 13.12.2022 | 4740895 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 841,659 |
| 2022 | 1900346274 | 13.12.2022 | 4740890 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 907,843 |
| 2022 | 1900346276 | 13.12.2022 | 4740891 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 787,957 |
| 2022 | 1900352038 | 16.12.2022 | 4741178 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 925,269 |
| 2022 | 1900352039 | 16.12.2022 | 4741178 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 939,940 |
| 2022 | 1900352040 | 16.12.2022 | 4741174 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 916,957 |
| 2022 | 1900352041 | 16.12.2022 | 4741175 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 937,056 |
| 2022 | 1900397185 | 05.01.2023 | 4742451 | 05/01/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 936,559 |
| 2022 | 1900539579 | 22.02.2023 | 4839141 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 929,468 |
| 2022 | 1900539650 | 22.02.2023 | 4839141 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 931,394 |
| 2022 | 1900539731 | 22.02.2023 | 4839140 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Anmol Enterprises A/C | 941,520 |
| 2022 | 1900910367 | 05.06.2023 | 4968217 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 926,676 |
| 2022 | 1900910368 | 05.06.2023 | 4968217 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 918,555 |
| 2022 | 1900910372 | 05.06.2023 | 4968217 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 834,040 |
| 2022 | 1900910373 | 05.06.2023 | 4968217 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 410,484 |
| 2022 | 1900910376 | 05.06.2023 | 4968210 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 931,919 |
| 2022 | 1900910377 | 05.06.2023 | 4968210 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 999,280 |
| 2022 | 1900910379 | 05.06.2023 | 4968210 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 991,670 |
| 2022 | 1900910383 | 05.06.2023 | 4968210 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 925,688 |
| 2022 | 1900910385 | 05.06.2023 | 4968196 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 879,468 |
| 2022 | 1900910390 | 05.06.2023 | 4968196 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 871,347 |

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| Year | Document No | Date | Cheque No | Date | Name of Supplier | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | 1900910397 | 05.06.2023 | 4968195 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 915,618 |
| 2022 | 1900910403 | 05.06.2023 | 4968195 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 919,939 |
| 2022 | 1900910408 | 05.06.2023 | 4968194 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Hadi Bux | 927,733 |
| 2022 | 1900910410 | 05.06.2023 | 4968194 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Hadi Bux | 939,234 |
| 2022 | 1900936985 | 09.06.2023 | 5007955 | 12/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 916,787 |
| 2022 | 1900936998 | 09.06.2023 | 5007953 | 12/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 905,786 |
| 2022 | 5100200802 | 13.12.2022 | 4740891 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 1,643,872 |
| 2022 | 5100200804 | 13.12.2022 | 4740890 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 1,164,754 |
| 2022 | 5100200805 | 13.12.2022 | 4740896 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 5,829,717 |
| 2022 | 5100200806 | 13.12.2022 | 4740896 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 1,365,373 |
| 2022 | 5100200807 | 13.12.2022 | 4740896 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 2,554,707 |
| 2022 | 5100200808 | 13.12.2022 | 4740895 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,302,478 |
| 2022 | 5100200809 | 13.12.2022 | 4740898 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 6,427,367 |
| 2022 | 5100200810 | 13.12.2022 | 4740898 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 4,079,268 |
| 2022 | 5100200811 | 13.12.2022 | 4740892 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 4,308,203 |
| 2022 | 5100200812 | 13.12.2022 | 4740897 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 2,641,910 |
| 2022 | 5100200813 | 13.12.2022 | 4740894 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,614,124 |
| 2022 | 5100200814 | 13.12.2022 | 4740894 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,575,406 |
| 2022 | 5100200815 | 13.12.2022 | 4740894 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,635,024 |
| 2022 | 5100200816 | 13.12.2022 | 4740894 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,293,220 |
| 2022 | 5100200817 | 13.12.2022 | 4740894 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,720,812 |
| 2022 | 5100200818 | 13.12.2022 | 4740892 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 3,593,194 |
| 2022 | 5100200819 | 13.12.2022 | 4740892 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,258,245 |
| 2022 | 5100200820 | 13.12.2022 | 4740892 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,575,802 |
| 2022 | 5100200821 | 13.12.2022 | 4740892 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 7,498,731 |
| 2022 | 5100200822 | 13.12.2022 | 4740897 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 6,722,631 |
| 2022 | 5100200823 | 13.12.2022 | 4740896 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 2,154,647 |
| 2022 | 5100200824 | 13.12.2022 | 4740893 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Anmol Enterprises A/C | 2,553,992 |
| 2022 | 5100200825 | 13.12.2022 | 4740893 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Anmol Enterprises A/C | 2,625,250 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | 5100200929 | 15.12.2022 | 4740888 | 16/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,710,632 |
| 2022 | 5100201032 | 19.12.2022 | 4741175 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 1,527,887 |
| 2022 | 5100201033 | 19.12.2022 | 4741172 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,813,905 |
| 2022 | 5100201034 | 19.12.2022 | 4741180 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 2,766,693 |
| 2022 | 5100201035 | 19.12.2022 | 4741176 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 13,730,736 |
| 2022 | 5100201036 | 19.12.2022 | 4741170 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 13,433,962 |
| 2022 | 5100201037 | 19.12.2022 | 4741178 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 2,635,899 |
| 2022 | 5100201038 | 19.12.2022 | 4741178 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 6,269,952 |
| 2022 | 5100201039 | 19.12.2022 | 4741178 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 4,102,591 |
| 2022 | 5100201040 | 19.12.2022 | 4741178 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Global Enterprises | 5,305,707 |
| 2022 | 5100201041 | 19.12.2022 | 4741171 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Hadi Bux | 4,632,122 |
| 2022 | 5100201042 | 19.12.2022 | 4741180 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 1,110,289 |
| 2022 | 5100201043 | 19.12.2022 | 4741177 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 2,753,665 |
| 2022 | 5100201044 | 19.12.2022 | 4741177 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 1,779,332 |
| 2022 | 5100201045 | 19.12.2022 | 4741173 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 5,333,483 |
| 2022 | 5100201047 | 19.12.2022 | 4741175 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 4,494,286 |
| 2022 | 5100201048 | 19.12.2022 | 4741176 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 5,438,991 |
| 2022 | 5100201050 | 19.12.2022 | 4741176 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,240,348 |
| 2022 | 5100201051 | 19.12.2022 | 4741172 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,857,439 |
| 2022 | 5100201052 | 19.12.2022 | 4741172 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 8,442,090 |
| 2022 | 5100201053 | 19.12.2022 | 4741172 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 6,236,638 |
| 2022 | 5100201054 | 19.12.2022 | 4741179 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Wonder Traders | 11,098,181 |
| 2022 | 5100201087 | 20.12.2022 | 4741214 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 4,383,689 |
| 2022 | 5100201089 | 20.12.2022 | 4741214 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 1,156,262 |
| 2022 | 5100201090 | 20.12.2022 | 4741214 | 20/12/2022 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 7,644,070 |
| 2022 | 5100201941 | 05.01.2023 | 4742453 | 05/01/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,943,815 |
| 2022 | 5100201945 | 05.01.2023 | 4742452 | 05/01/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,834,640 |
| 2022 | 5100201948 | 05.01.2023 | 4742453 | 05/01/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 3,725,702 |
| 2022 | 5100201950 | 05.01.2023 | 4742452 | 05/01/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,772,016 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | 5100201952 | 05.01.2023 | 4742451 | 05/01/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 2,790,530 |
| 2022 | 5100204525 | 22.02.2023 | 4839118 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 1,821,547 |
| 2022 | 5100204526 | 22.02.2023 | 4839119 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 2,792,792 |
| 2022 | 5100204527 | 22.02.2023 | 4839127 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 5,397,096 |
| 2022 | 5100204528 | 22.02.2023 | 4839121 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 4,608,559 |
| 2022 | 5100204529 | 22.02.2023 | 4839126 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 2,570,425 |
| 2022 | 5100204530 | 22.02.2023 | 4839122 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 3,932,974 |
| 2022 | 5100204531 | 22.02.2023 | 4839122 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 3,420,663 |
| 2022 | 5100204532 | 22.02.2023 | 4839124 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Anmol Enterprises A/C | 1,741,954 |
| 2022 | 5100204533 | 22.02.2023 | 4839116 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,617,576 |
| 2022 | 5100204534 | 22.02.2023 | 4839116 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,094,630 |
| 2022 | 5100204535 | 22.02.2023 | 4839117 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 869,468 |
| 2022 | 5100204536 | 22.02.2023 | 4839117 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 2,674,481 |
| 2022 | 5100204537 | 22.02.2023 | 4839123 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 1,852,719 |
| 2022 | 5100204538 | 22.02.2023 | 4839123 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 4,274,530 |
| 2022 | 5100204539 | 22.02.2023 | 4839139 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,838,466 |
| 2022 | 5100204540 | 22.02.2023 | 4839139 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,694,458 |
| 2022 | 5100204541 | 22.02.2023 | 4839134 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 8,096,573 |
| 2022 | 5100204542 | 22.02.2023 | 4839134 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 20,229,404 |
| 2022 | 5100204543 | 22.02.2023 | 4839141 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,851,834 |
| 2022 | 5100204544 | 22.02.2023 | 4839141 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 1,623,437 |
| 2022 | 5100204545 | 22.02.2023 | 4839121 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 3,441,310 |
| 2022 | 5100204546 | 22.02.2023 | 4839121 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 2,412,694 |
| 2022 | 5100204547 | 22.02.2023 | 4839121 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 11,139,651 |
| 2022 | 5100204548 | 22.02.2023 | 4839121 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 2,859,534 |
| 2022 | 5100204549 | 22.02.2023 | 4839121 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Global Enterprises | 9,507,595 |
| 2022 | 5100204550 | 22.02.2023 | 4839128 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 20,281,277 |
| 2022 | 5100204551 | 22.02.2023 | 4839125 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Hadi Bux | 4,594,499 |
| 2022 | 5100204552 | 22.02.2023 | 4839115 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 1,656,447 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | 5100204590 | 23.02.2023 | 4839120 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 2,692,288 |
| 2022 | 5100204602 | 23.02.2023 | 4839138 | 23/02/2023 | M/S Hadi Bux | 1,544,072 |
| 2022 | 5100217612 | 30.05.2023 | 4942069 | 31/05/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 11,992,655 |
| 2022 | 5100217613 | 30.05.2023 | 4942069 | 31/05/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 6,051,800 |
| 2022 | 5100217615 | 30.05.2023 | 4942069 | 31/05/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 6,007,265 |
| 2022 | 5100217616 | 30.05.2023 | 4942069 | 31/05/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 11,888,469 |
| 2022 | 5100217678 | 31.05.2023 | 4965760 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 19,319,906 |
| 2022 | 5100217679 | 31.05.2023 | 4965760 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 19,470,670 |
| 2022 | 5100217680 | 31.05.2023 | 4965759 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 15,009,633 |
| 2022 | 5100217681 | 31.05.2023 | 4965789 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 15,199,400 |
| 2022 | 5100217682 | 31.05.2023 | 4965759 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 14,908,650 |
| 2022 | 5100217684 | 31.05.2023 | 4942117 | 31/05/2023 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 7,137,008 |
| 2022 | 5100217686 | 31.05.2023 | 4942117 | 31/05/2023 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 7,069,964 |
| 2022 | 5100217687 | 31.05.2023 | 4965675 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 8,755,358 |
| 2022 | 5100217691 | 31.05.2023 | 4965675 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 5,715,890 |
| 2022 | 5100217693 | 31.05.2023 | 4965675 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 15,409,659 |
| 2022 | 5100217694 | 31.05.2023 | 4965757 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 15,483,123 |
| 2022 | 5100217695 | 31.05.2023 | 4965675 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 5,259,593 |
| 2022 | 5100217696 | 31.05.2023 | 4965757 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 8,792,588 |
| 2022 | 5100217699 | 31.05.2023 | 4965757 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 5,737,350 |
| 2022 | 5100217700 | 31.05.2023 | 4965789 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 3,305,578 |
| 2022 | 5100217702 | 31.05.2023 | 4965756 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 3,287,016 |
| 2022 | 5100217705 | 31.05.2023 | 4965789 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 3,860,381 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | 5100217707 | 31.05.2023 | 4965756 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 2,766,323 |
| 2022 | 5100217709 | 31.05.2023 | 4965756 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 16,786,860 |
| 2022 | 5100217711 | 31.05.2023 | 4942118 | 31/05/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 3,867,943 |
| 2022 | 5100217713 | 31.05.2023 | 4965676 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 2,791,113 |
| 2022 | 5100217715 | 31.05.2023 | 4965676 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 6,418,700 |
| 2022 | 5100217717 | 31.05.2023 | 4965676 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 15,327,140 |
| 2022 | 5100217719 | 31.05.2023 | 4942118 | 31/05/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 6,374,115 |
| 2022 | 5100217721 | 31.05.2023 | 4942118 | 31/05/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 16,697,235 |
| 2022 | 5100217726 | 31.05.2023 | 4965791 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 11,281,843 |
| 2022 | 5100217727 | 31.05.2023 | 4965758 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 5,879,300 |
| 2022 | 5100217731 | 31.05.2023 | 4965791 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 18,333,115 |
| 2022 | 5100217733 | 31.05.2023 | 4965758 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 7,527,375 |
| 2022 | 5100217737 | 31.05.2023 | 4965758 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 11,356,650 |
| 2022 | 5100217741 | 31.05.2023 | 4965677 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 5,925,534 |
| 2022 | 5100217743 | 31.05.2023 | 4965677 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 18,417,128 |
| 2022 | 5100217746 | 31.05.2023 | 4965677 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 7,585,709 |
| 2022 | 5100217748 | 31.05.2023 | 4965757 | 01/06/2023 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 5,237,133 |
| 2022 | 5100220354 | 06.06.2023 | 4968199 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 2,419,021 |
| 2022 | 5100220386 | 06.06.2023 | 4968199 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 7,586,460 |
| 2022 | 5100220387 | 06.06.2023 | 4968199 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 1,696,472 |
| 2022 | 5100220388 | 06.06.2023 | 4968198 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 2,212,320 |
| 2022 | 5100220389 | 06.06.2023 | 4968198 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 13,479,430 |
| 2022 | 5100220390 | 06.06.2023 | 4968214 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Hammad & Brothers | 9,097,533 |
| 2022 | 5100220391 | 06.06.2023 | 4968216 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 11,188,582 |
| 2022 | 5100220392 | 06.06.2023 | 4968215 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Anmol Enterprises A/C | 2,743,757 |
| 2022 | 5100220393 | 06.06.2023 | 4968212 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 4,645,375 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | 5100220394 | 06.06.2023 | 4968212 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 8,525,936 |
| 2022 | 5100220397 | 06.06.2023 | 4968212 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 1,841,480 |
| 2022 | 5100220399 | 06.06.2023 | 4968218 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 8,541,204 |
| 2022 | 5100220400 | 06.06.2023 | 4968218 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 8,449,085 |
| 2022 | 5100220402 | 06.06.2023 | 4968217 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,897,605 |
| 2022 | 5100220404 | 06.06.2023 | 4968197 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 9,252,506 |
| 2022 | 5100220405 | 06.06.2023 | 4968197 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 6,388,266 |
| 2022 | 5100220407 | 06.06.2023 | 4968197 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,871,385 |
| 2022 | 5100220418 | 06.06.2023 | 4968197 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,090,441 |
| 2022 | 5100220419 | 06.06.2023 | 4968197 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,486,792 |
| 2022 | 5100220421 | 06.06.2023 | 4968217 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,261,360 |
| 2022 | 5100220422 | 06.06.2023 | 4968217 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,590,962 |
| 2022 | 5100220423 | 06.06.2023 | 4968211 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 9,202,261 |
| 2022 | 5100220424 | 06.06.2023 | 4968211 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 6,352,868 |
| 2022 | 5100220426 | 06.06.2023 | 4968200 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 9,325,548 |
| 2022 | 5100220429 | 06.06.2023 | 4968219 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 12,545,673 |
| 2022 | 5100220431 | 06.06.2023 | 4968219 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,597,613 |
| 2022 | 5100220434 | 06.06.2023 | 4968200 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 8,421,563 |
| 2022 | 5100220437 | 06.06.2023 | 4968200 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 6,630,147 |
| 2022 | 5100220439 | 06.06.2023 | 4968199 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 1,696,014 |
| 2022 | 5100220441 | 06.06.2023 | 4968199 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 7,158,716 |
| 2022 | 5100220481 | 06.06.2023 | 4968194 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Hadi Bux | 1,541,011 |
| 2022 | 5100220483 | 06.06.2023 | 4968195 | 07/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 1,860,202 |
| 2022 | 5100223414 | 12.06.2023 | 5007954 | 12/06/2023 | M/S Anmol Enterprises A/C | 7,050,859 |
| 2022 | 5100226378 | 15.06.2023 | 5010368 | 15/06/2023 | M/S Mehmood & Co | 2,201,587 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | 5100226380 | 15.06.2023 | 5010367 | 15/06/2023 | M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 5,442,583 |
| 2024 | 5100287761 | 27/03/2025 | 5771268 | 27/03/2025 | M/S Wonder Traders | 10,860,840 |
| 2024 | 5100287773 | 27/03/2025 | 5771284 | 27/03/2025 | M/S Wonder Traders | 10,975,308 |
| 2024 | 5100288004 | 07/04/2025 | 5771356 | 07/04/2025 | M/S Wonder Traders | 13,514,931 |
| 2024 | 5100288005 | 07/04/2025 | 5771355 | 07/04/2025 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 15,546,238 |
| 2024 | 5100288006 | 07/04/2025 | 5771358 | 07/04/2025 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 15,508,290 |
| 2024 | 5100288007 | 07/04/2025 | 5771354 | 07/04/2025 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 13,590,214 |
| 2024 | 5100288009 | 07/04/2025 | 5771357 | 07/04/2025 | M/S Wonder Traders | 13,790,065 |
| 2024 | 5100288514 | 09/04/2025 | 5771502 | 09/04/2025 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 13,735,304 |
| 2024 | 5100297379 | 13/05/2025 | 5829175 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Wonder Traders | 13,298,816 |
| 2024 | 5100297382 | 13/05/2025 | 5829174 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Al-Shahzad Enterprises | 15,261,685 |
| 2024 | 5100297384 | 13/05/2025 | 5829172 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Al-Shahzad Enterprises | 14,755,085 |
| 2024 | 5100297387 | 13/05/2025 | 5829173 | 14/05/2025 | Kiswa Construction Company | 3,757,345 |
| 2024 | 5100297389 | 13/05/2025 | 5829171 | 14/05/2025 | Kiswa Construction Company | 7,487,575 |
| 2024 | 5100297392 | 13/05/2025 | 5829169 | 14/05/2025 | Kiswa Construction Company | 7,437,200 |
| 2024 | 5100297401 | 13/05/2025 | 5829158 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Wonder Traders | 28,793,050 |
| 2024 | 5100297402 | 13/05/2025 | 5829160 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Wonder Traders | 12,865,509 |
| 2024 | 5100297403 | 13/05/2025 | 5829161 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Wonder Traders | 29,735,803 |
| 2024 | 5100297404 | 13/05/2025 | 5829162 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 32,648,839 |
| 2024 | 5100297405 | 13/05/2025 | 5829163 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 30,387,026 |
| 2024 | 5100297406 | 13/05/2025 | 5829166 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 32,403,320 |
| 2024 | 5100297407 | 13/05/2025 | 5829165 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 20,284,614 |
| 2024 | 5100297409 | 13/05/2025 | 5829177 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 29,745,934 |
| 2024 | 5100297410 | 13/05/2025 | 5829176 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Wonder Traders | 13,414,157 |
| 2024 | 5100297411 | 13/05/2025 | 5829168 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Wonder Traders | 12,858,654 |
| 2024 | 5100297412 | 13/05/2025 | 5829167 | 14/05/2025 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 20,124,017 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | 5100297756 | 14/05/2025 | 5829292 | 14/05/2025 | Kiswa Construction Company | 3,601,645 |
| 2023 | 1900370534 | 12/12/2023 | 5136246 | 12/12/2023 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 936,283 |
| 2023 | 1900370536 | 12/12/2023 | 5136247 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 867,512 |
| 2023 | 1900370539 | 12/12/2023 | 5136247 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 936,868 |
| 2023 | 1900370544 | 12/12/2023 | 5136249 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 942,996 |
| 2023 | 1900387929 | 19/12/2023 | 5137333 | 19/12/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 929,702 |
| 2023 | 1900387933 | 19/12/2023 | 5137331 | 19/12/2023 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 931,004 |
| 2023 | 1900387936 | 19/12/2023 | 5137330 | 19/12/2023 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 934,164 |
| 2023 | 1900452485 | 15/01/2024 | 5167219 | 15/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 931,344 |
| 2023 | 1900487038 | 24/01/2024 | 5169085 | 25/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 916,359 |
| 2023 | 1900487041 | 24/01/2024 | 5169085 | 25/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 917,591 |
| 2023 | 1900487058 | 24/01/2024 | 5169082 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 976,036 |
| 2023 | 1900487061 | 24/01/2024 | 5169082 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 950,378 |
| 2023 | 1900487068 | 24/01/2024 | 5169083 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 983,647 |
| 2023 | 1900487072 | 24/01/2024 | 5169087 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 890,758 |
| 2023 | 1900487077 | 24/01/2024 | 5169087 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 915,088 |
| 2023 | 1900490258 | 25/01/2024 | 5169100 | 25/01/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 914,446 |
| 2023 | 1900492490 | 25/01/2024 | 5169101 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 977,047 |
| 2023 | 1900596015 | 27/02/2024 | 5240655 | 28/02/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 870,726 |
| 2023 | 1900596018 | 27/02/2024 | 5240655 | 28/02/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 864,126 |
| 2023 | 1900596020 | 27/02/2024 | 5240656 | 28/02/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 896,007 |
| 2023 | 1900596023 | 27/02/2024 | 5240656 | 28/02/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 867,121 |
| 2023 | 1900609035 | 01/03/2024 | 5241396 | 04/03/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 928,866 |
| 2023 | 1900609037 | 01/03/2024 | 5241396 | 04/03/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 962,980 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 1900609038 | 01/03/2024 | 5241396 | 04/03/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 883,468 |
| 2023 | 1900609040 | 01/03/2024 | 5241396 | 04/03/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 922,073 |
| 2023 | 1900609042 | 01/03/2024 | 5241397 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 969,556 |
| 2023 | 1900609044 | 01/03/2024 | 5241397 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 968,746 |
| 2023 | 1900609046 | 01/03/2024 | 5241397 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 882,379 |
| 2023 | 1900609047 | 01/03/2024 | 5241397 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 873,601 |
| 2023 | 1900609048 | 01/03/2024 | 5241398 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 916,747 |
| 2023 | 1900609050 | 01/03/2024 | 5241398 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 920,328 |
| 2023 | 1900609051 | 01/03/2024 | 5241398 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 934,943 |
| 2023 | 1900609053 | 01/03/2024 | 5241398 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 926,732 |
| 2023 | 1900609075 | 01/03/2024 | 5241399 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 876,955 |
| 2023 | 1900609116 | 01/03/2024 | 5241399 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 876,955 |
| 2023 | 1900859288 | 21/05/2024 | 5330214 | 21/05/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 919,365 |
| 2023 | 5100237360 | 12/12/2023 | 5136242 | 12/12/2023 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 8,281,320 |
| 2023 | 5100237362 | 12/12/2023 | 5136246 | 12/12/2023 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 6,383,228 |
| 2023 | 5100237364 | 12/12/2023 | 5136246 | 12/12/2023 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 1,854,118 |
| 2023 | 5100237365 | 12/12/2023 | 5136246 | 12/12/2023 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 1,769,768 |
| 2023 | 5100237367 | 12/12/2023 | 5136241 | 12/12/2023 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,864,788 |
| 2023 | 5100237368 | 12/12/2023 | 5136241 | 12/12/2023 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 3,719,712 |
| 2023 | 5100237369 | 12/12/2023 | 5136241 | 12/12/2023 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,759,284 |
| 2023 | 5100237370 | 12/12/2023 | 5136241 | 12/12/2023 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 6,432,604 |
| 2023 | 5100237371 | 12/12/2023 | 5136240 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 7,281,438 |
| 2023 | 5100237372 | 12/12/2023 | 5136245 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,807,381 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 5100237373 | 12/12/2023 | 5136243 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,771,890 |
| 2023 | 5100237374 | 12/12/2023 | 5136243 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,871,593 |
| 2023 | 5100237375 | 12/12/2023 | 5136243 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 8,424,640 |
| 2023 | 5100237377 | 12/12/2023 | 5136245 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 7,420,661 |
| 2023 | 5100237378 | 12/12/2023 | 5136240 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 8,354,082 |
| 2023 | 5100237379 | 12/12/2023 | 5136244 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,795,352 |
| 2023 | 5100237380 | 12/12/2023 | 5136244 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 11,787,492 |
| 2023 | 5100237381 | 12/12/2023 | 5136244 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,616,614 |
| 2023 | 5100237382 | 12/12/2023 | 5136244 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,729,942 |
| 2023 | 5100237383 | 12/12/2023 | 5136244 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,720,428 |
| 2023 | 5100237399 | 12/12/2023 | 5136240 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,631,140 |
| 2023 | 5100237413 | 12/12/2023 | 5136256 | 12/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,659,743 |
| 2023 | 5100238002 | 19/12/2023 | 5137331 | 19/12/2023 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,876,876 |
| 2023 | 5100238003 | 19/12/2023 | 5137331 | 19/12/2023 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,900,953 |
| 2023 | 5100238004 | 19/12/2023 | 5137331 | 19/12/2023 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 5,662,718 |
| 2023 | 5100238006 | 19/12/2023 | 5137332 | 19/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,869,480 |
| 2023 | 5100238009 | 19/12/2023 | 5137332 | 19/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,681,714 |
| 2023 | 5100238010 | 19/12/2023 | 5137332 | 19/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 8,399,603 |
| 2023 | 5100238011 | 19/12/2023 | 5137332 | 19/12/2023 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 4,615,910 |
| 2023 | 5100238012 | 19/12/2023 | 5137334 | 19/12/2023 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 2,850,341 |
| 2023 | 5100238013 | 19/12/2023 | 5137330 | 19/12/2023 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 5,589,556 |
| 2023 | 5100238014 | 19/12/2023 | 5137330 | 19/12/2023 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 1,863,786 |
| 2023 | 5100238016 | 19/12/2023 | 5137330 | 19/12/2023 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 1,867,048 |
| 2023 | 5100238017 | 19/12/2023 | 5137333 | 19/12/2023 | M/S Wonder Traders | 5,589,740 |
| 2023 | 5100239579 | 10/01/2024 | 5166708 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 5,690,208 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 5100239580 | 10/01/2024 | 5166712 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 14,589,621 |
| 2023 | 5100239582 | 10/01/2024 | 5166709 | 10/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 12,731,301 |
| 2023 | 5100239583 | 10/01/2024 | 5166709 | 10/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,782,118 |
| 2023 | 5100239584 | 10/01/2024 | 5166709 | 10/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 3,562,506 |
| 2023 | 5100239585 | 10/01/2024 | 5166711 | 10/01/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 6,392,227 |
| 2023 | 5100239586 | 10/01/2024 | 5166711 | 10/01/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 914,611 |
| 2023 | 5100239587 | 10/01/2024 | 5166711 | 10/01/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 2,569,793 |
| 2023 | 5100239588 | 10/01/2024 | 5166713 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 12,774,824 |
| 2023 | 5100239589 | 10/01/2024 | 5166708 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 5,333,524 |
| 2023 | 5100239590 | 10/01/2024 | 5166708 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 946,846 |
| 2023 | 5100239591 | 10/01/2024 | 5166710 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 6,406,448 |
| 2023 | 5100239592 | 10/01/2024 | 5166710 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,822,380 |
| 2023 | 5100239593 | 10/01/2024 | 5166713 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,854,482 |
| 2023 | 5100239594 | 10/01/2024 | 5166710 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 920,133 |
| 2023 | 5100239595 | 10/01/2024 | 5166712 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 2,756,488 |
| 2023 | 5100239596 | 10/01/2024 | 5166712 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 5,368,330 |
| 2023 | 5100239597 | 10/01/2024 | 5166710 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,857,958 |
| 2023 | 5100239598 | 10/01/2024 | 5166713 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,867,327 |
| 2023 | 5100239599 | 10/01/2024 | 5166711 | 10/01/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 1,844,788 |
| 2023 | 5100239600 | 10/01/2024 | 5166709 | 10/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,890,244 |
| 2023 | 5100239602 | 10/01/2024 | 5166710 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,885,572 |
| 2023 | 5100239603 | 10/01/2024 | 5166708 | 10/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 10,077,529 |
| 2023 | 5100239893 | 15/01/2024 | 5167220 | 15/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,638,031 |
| 2023 | 5100240923 | 25/01/2024 | 5169086 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 12,788,637 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 5100240924 | 25/01/2024 | 5169082 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,633,334 |
| 2023 | 5100240925 | 25/01/2024 | 5169086 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 7,420,604 |
| 2023 | 5100240926 | 25/01/2024 | 5169082 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 13,675,713 |
| 2023 | 5100240927 | 25/01/2024 | 5169086 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,655,783 |
| 2023 | 5100240928 | 25/01/2024 | 5169085 | 25/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,950,840 |
| 2023 | 5100240929 | 25/01/2024 | 5169085 | 25/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 4,551,245 |
| 2023 | 5100240930 | 25/01/2024 | 5169085 | 25/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,835,521 |
| 2023 | 5100240931 | 25/01/2024 | 5169085 | 25/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 3,445,212 |
| 2023 | 5100240932 | 25/01/2024 | 5169081 | 25/01/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 3,648,139 |
| 2023 | 5100240933 | 25/01/2024 | 5169084 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 11,089,164 |
| 2023 | 5100240935 | 25/01/2024 | 5169085 | 25/01/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 2,801,194 |
| 2023 | 5100240941 | 25/01/2024 | 5169082 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 11,617,344 |
| 2023 | 5100240943 | 25/01/2024 | 5169087 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 11,017,317 |
| 2023 | 5100240952 | 25/01/2024 | 5169081 | 25/01/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 7,616,904 |
| 2023 | 5100240953 | 25/01/2024 | 5169081 | 25/01/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 9,094,688 |
| 2023 | 5100240955 | 25/01/2024 | 5169081 | 25/01/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 1,172,018 |
| 2023 | 5100240958 | 25/01/2024 | 5169081 | 25/01/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 1,818,808 |
| 2023 | 5100240959 | 25/01/2024 | 5169081 | 25/01/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 7,304,175 |
| 2023 | 5100240961 | 25/01/2024 | 5169084 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 10,993,108 |
| 2023 | 5100240962 | 25/01/2024 | 5169084 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 9,962,931 |
| 2023 | 5100240964 | 25/01/2024 | 5169087 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,862,205 |
| 2023 | 5100240965 | 25/01/2024 | 5169087 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,829,050 |
| 2023 | 5100240967 | 25/01/2024 | 5169087 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 10,039,018 |
| 2023 | 5100240968 | 25/01/2024 | 5169087 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,736,017 |
| 2023 | 5100240969 | 25/01/2024 | 5169083 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 9,555,498 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 5100240970 | 25/01/2024 | 5169083 | 25/01/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 3,585,896 |
| 2023 | 5100244290 | 27/02/2024 | 5240623 | 27/02/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 3,491,470 |
| 2023 | 5100244296 | 27/02/2024 | 5240655 | 28/02/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 8,927,934 |
| 2023 | 5100244299 | 27/02/2024 | 5240624 | 27/02/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 7,169,565 |
| 2023 | 5100244301 | 27/02/2024 | 5240624 | 27/02/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 1,875,339 |
| 2023 | 5100244304 | 27/02/2024 | 5240624 | 27/02/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 1,167,985 |
| 2023 | 5100244305 | 27/02/2024 | 5240626 | 27/02/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,803,665 |
| 2023 | 5100244307 | 27/02/2024 | 5240654 | 28/02/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 11,047,152 |
| 2023 | 5100244308 | 27/02/2024 | 5240626 | 27/02/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 10,975,305 |
| 2023 | 5100244311 | 27/02/2024 | 5240626 | 27/02/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,838,571 |
| 2023 | 5100244313 | 27/02/2024 | 5240625 | 27/02/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,742,056 |
| 2023 | 5100244314 | 27/02/2024 | 5240625 | 27/02/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 2,736,466 |
| 2023 | 5100244333 | 27/02/2024 | 5240654 | 28/02/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,500,589 |
| 2023 | 5100244749 | 01/03/2024 | 5241299 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 4,113,409 |
| 2023 | 5100244750 | 01/03/2024 | 5241299 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 4,086,591 |
| 2023 | 5100244751 | 01/03/2024 | 5241299 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,825,272 |
| 2023 | 5100244752 | 01/03/2024 | 5241298 | 04/03/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 4,675,970 |
| 2023 | 5100244753 | 01/03/2024 | 5241298 | 04/03/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 4,558,262 |
| 2023 | 5100244754 | 01/03/2024 | 5241300 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,718,306 |
| 2023 | 5100244755 | 01/03/2024 | 5241300 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,870,550 |
| 2023 | 5100244756 | 01/03/2024 | 5241300 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,808,916 |
| 2023 | 5100244757 | 01/03/2024 | 5241300 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,815,800 |
| 2023 | 5100244759 | 01/03/2024 | 5241300 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,691,140 |
| 2023 | 5100244760 | 01/03/2024 | 5241300 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 1,893,298 |
| 2023 | 5100244761 | 01/03/2024 | 5241299 | 04/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,832,282 |
| 2023 | 5100245407 | 07/03/2024 | 5242331 | 07/03/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 8,964,254 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 5100245408 | 07/03/2024 | 5242331 | 07/03/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 9,085,977 |
| 2023 | 5100245409 | 07/03/2024 | 5242332 | 07/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,678,801 |
| 2023 | 5100245410 | 07/03/2024 | 5242332 | 07/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 2,733,480 |
| 2023 | 5100245411 | 07/03/2024 | 5242334 | 07/03/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 2,752,680 |
| 2023 | 5100245412 | 07/03/2024 | 5242334 | 07/03/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 2,659,328 |
| 2023 | 5100245413 | 07/03/2024 | 5242333 | 07/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,613,604 |
| 2023 | 5100245414 | 07/03/2024 | 5242333 | 07/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 3,650,362 |
| 2023 | 5100245531 | 08/03/2024 | 5285041 | 08/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 7,982,556 |
| 2023 | 5100245532 | 08/03/2024 | 5285040 | 08/03/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 5,511,640 |
| 2023 | 5100245534 | 08/03/2024 | 5285039 | 08/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 11,244,705 |
| 2023 | 5100245538 | 08/03/2024 | 5285042 | 08/03/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 15,699,106 |
| 2023 | 5100246061 | 13/03/2024 | 5285880 | 13/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,824,250 |
| 2023 | 5100246063 | 13/03/2024 | 5285881 | 13/03/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 5,368,951 |
| 2023 | 5100246065 | 13/03/2024 | 5285881 | 13/03/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 10,943,822 |
| 2023 | 5100246066 | 13/03/2024 | 5285880 | 13/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 7,873,024 |
| 2023 | 5100246067 | 13/03/2024 | 5285882 | 13/03/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 15,051,077 |
| 2023 | 5100246069 | 13/03/2024 | 5285879 | 13/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 15,666,996 |
| 2023 | 5100246070 | 13/03/2024 | 5285884 | 13/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 18,282,690 |
| 2023 | 5100246071 | 13/03/2024 | 5285878 | 13/03/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 5,426,406 |
| 2023 | 5100246072 | 13/03/2024 | 5285878 | 13/03/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 6,402,522 |
| 2023 | 5100246075 | 13/03/2024 | 5285879 | 13/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 10,945,578 |
| 2023 | 5100246166 | 14/03/2024 | 5286079 | 14/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 15,266,561 |
| 2023 | 5100246168 | 14/03/2024 | 5286076 | 14/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 17,900,486 |
| 2023 | 5100246171 | 14/03/2024 | 5286075 | 14/03/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 10,822,293 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 5100246173 | 14/03/2024 | 5286078 | 14/03/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 6,277,100 |
| 2023 | 5100246174 | 14/03/2024 | 5286077 | 14/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 1,792,785 |
| 2023 | 5100247142 | 21/03/2024 | 5287434 | 22/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 12,823,301 |
| 2023 | 5100247143 | 21/03/2024 | 5287432 | 22/03/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 3,611,671 |
| 2023 | 5100247144 | 21/03/2024 | 5287433 | 22/03/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 7,184,734 |
| 2023 | 5100247145 | 21/03/2024 | 5287431 | 22/03/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 7,376,076 |
| 2023 | 5100247146 | 21/03/2024 | 5287430 | 22/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 8,243,271 |
| 2023 | 5100247147 | 21/03/2024 | 5287429 | 22/03/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 8,043,980 |
| 2023 | 5100247148 | 21/03/2024 | 5287428 | 22/03/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 12,535,325 |
| 2023 | 5100247255 | 22/03/2024 | 5287495 | 25/03/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 3,649,688 |
| 2023 | 5100250245 | 06/05/2024 | 5307540 | 07/05/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 5,504,225 |
| 2023 | 5100251483 | 15/05/2024 | 5309047 | 15/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 22,595,323 |
| 2023 | 5100251485 | 15/05/2024 | 5309049 | 15/05/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 11,033,748 |
| 2023 | 5100251486 | 15/05/2024 | 5309051 | 15/05/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 17,828,196 |
| 2023 | 5100251493 | 15/05/2024 | 5309052 | 15/05/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 9,188,670 |
| 2023 | 5100251494 | 15/05/2024 | 5309054 | 15/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 20,555,732 |
| 2023 | 5100251495 | 15/05/2024 | 5309046 | 15/05/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 9,112,412 |
| 2023 | 5100251497 | 15/05/2024 | 5309048 | 15/05/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 15,861,967 |
| 2023 | 5100251770 | 16/05/2024 | 5309335 | 16/05/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 15,118,087 |
| 2023 | 5100251771 | 16/05/2024 | 5309330 | 16/05/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 17,481,112 |
| 2023 | 5100251772 | 16/05/2024 | 5309332 | 16/05/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 8,994,600 |
| 2023 | 5100251773 | 16/05/2024 | 5309331 | 16/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 21,999,487 |
| 2023 | 5100251774 | 16/05/2024 | 5309333 | 16/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 20,223,308 |
| 2023 | 5100251775 | 16/05/2024 | 5309334 | 16/05/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 10,808,471 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 5100251776 | 16/05/2024 | 5309328 | 16/05/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 9,065,239 |
| 2023 | 5100252494 | 21/05/2024 | 5330209 | 21/05/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,861,992 |
| 2023 | 5100252495 | 21/05/2024 | 5330209 | 21/05/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 18,580,742 |
| 2023 | 5100252496 | 21/05/2024 | 5330208 | 21/05/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 12,064,154 |
| 2023 | 5100252497 | 21/05/2024 | 5330208 | 21/05/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 9,404,312 |
| 2023 | 5100252499 | 21/05/2024 | 5330213 | 21/05/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 18,801,443 |
| 2023 | 5100252502 | 21/05/2024 | 5330212 | 21/05/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 11,098,365 |
| 2023 | 5100252503 | 21/05/2024 | 5330219 | 21/05/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 21,575,943 |
| 2023 | 5100252505 | 21/05/2024 | 5330215 | 21/05/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 3,739,270 |
| 2023 | 5100252507 | 21/05/2024 | 5330215 | 21/05/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 3,717,788 |
| 2023 | 5100252509 | 21/05/2024 | 5330218 | 21/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 24,212,422 |
| 2023 | 5100252511 | 21/05/2024 | 5330216 | 21/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 5,613,719 |
| 2023 | 5100252513 | 21/05/2024 | 5330217 | 21/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 28,886,923 |
| 2023 | 5100252514 | 21/05/2024 | 5330216 | 21/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 14,849,602 |
| 2023 | 5100252517 | 21/05/2024 | 5330213 | 21/05/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 15,958,649 |
| 2023 | 5100252518 | 21/05/2024 | 5330209 | 21/05/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 8,359,324 |
| 2023 | 5100253116 | 23/05/2024 | 5331132 | 24/05/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 16,382,217 |
| 2023 | 5100253117 | 23/05/2024 | 5331119 | 24/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 24,554,848 |
| 2023 | 5100253118 | 23/05/2024 | 5331126 | 24/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 17,109,919 |
| 2023 | 5100253119 | 23/05/2024 | 5331149 | 24/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 20,851,641 |
| 2023 | 5100253120 | 23/05/2024 | 5331120 | 24/05/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 7,204,754 |
| 2023 | 5100253121 | 23/05/2024 | 5331140 | 24/05/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 9,055,674 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 5100253122 | 23/05/2024 | 5331121 | 24/05/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 11,759,100 |
| 2023 | 5100253123 | 23/05/2024 | 5331122 | 24/05/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 13,856,949 |
| 2023 | 5100253124 | 23/05/2024 | 5331127 | 24/05/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 19,129,923 |
| 2023 | 5100253125 | 23/05/2024 | 5331123 | 24/05/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 19,171,963 |
| 2023 | 5100253126 | 23/05/2024 | 5331128 | 24/05/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 18,017,531 |
| 2023 | 5100253127 | 23/05/2024 | 5331139 | 24/05/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 17,215,134 |
| 2023 | 5100257166 | 08/06/2024 | 5368160 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 9,058,738 |
| 2023 | 5100257346 | 09/06/2024 | 5368943 | 11/06/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 8,080,473 |
| 2023 | 5100257348 | 09/06/2024 | 5368161 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 4,273,630 |
| 2023 | 5100257352 | 09/06/2024 | 5368163 | 10/06/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,796,378 |
| 2023 | 5100257356 | 09/06/2024 | 5368286 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 16,695,712 |
| 2023 | 5100257359 | 09/06/2024 | 5368175 | 10/06/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 14,220,804 |
| 2023 | 5100257362 | 09/06/2024 | 5491120 | 13/06/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 14,771,076 |
| 2023 | 5100257364 | 09/06/2024 | 5368173 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 12,181,380 |
| 2023 | 5100257365 | 09/06/2024 | 5367976 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 13,035,409 |
| 2023 | 5100257369 | 09/06/2024 | 5368163 | 10/06/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 17,432,125 |
| 2023 | 5100257372 | 09/06/2024 | 5368286 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 12,146,658 |
| 2023 | 5100257376 | 09/06/2024 | 5368175 | 10/06/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 13,425,570 |
| 2023 | 5100257379 | 09/06/2024 | 5368284 | 10/06/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 14,322,523 |
| 2023 | 5100257382 | 09/06/2024 | 5368173 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 11,661,100 |
| 2023 | 5100257384 | 09/06/2024 | 5368160 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 12,697,101 |
| 2023 | 5100257387 | 09/06/2024 | 5367976 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 14,512,394 |
| 2023 | 5100257390 | 09/06/2024 | 5368163 | 10/06/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 16,804,743 |
| 2023 | 5100257392 | 09/06/2024 | 5368286 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 11,784,245 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | 5100257395 | 09/06/2024 | 5368255 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Sur Construction Company | 15,056,182 |
| 2023 | 5100257564 | 09/06/2024 | 5369249 | 11/06/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 4,445,087 |
| 2023 | 5100257567 | 09/06/2024 | 5368347 | 10/06/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 16,695,712 |
| 2023 | 5100257570 | 09/06/2024 | 5369250 | 11/06/2024 | Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | 1,847,240 |
| 2023 | 5100257572 | 09/06/2024 | 5369255 | 11/06/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 8,407,145 |
| 2023 | 5100258937 | 11/06/2024 | 5490652 | 13/06/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 3,604,347 |
| 2023 | 5100258938 | 11/06/2024 | 5490174 | 12/06/2024 | Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | 3,774,969 |
| 2023 | 5100258939 | 11/06/2024 | 5490169 | 12/06/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 13,755,295 |
| 2023 | 5100258940 | 11/06/2024 | 5490170 | 12/06/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 7,511,254 |
| 2023 | 5100258941 | 11/06/2024 | 5369926 | 12/06/2024 | M/S Wonder Traders | 13,702,780 |
| 2023 | 5100258942 | 11/06/2024 | 5490173 | 12/06/2024 | M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | 7,218,560 |
| **Total** | | | | | | **4,128,300,631** |

**Annex-6**

## 37.6.11 Doubtful payment to suppliers without Final Completion Reports (FCRs) duly verified by the third-party – Rs 314.716 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Incurred Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2024-25 | 11-L Murad Distry | Badin | A. Aziz Leghari | 3,000 | 900 | 252 | PCPL-6 | 1,833,516 |
| 2 | 2024-25 | 153-L Mirwah | Badin | Shakeel Ahmed Rahmoon | 3,000 | 900 | 280 | PCPL-4 | 1,879,629 |
| 3 | 2024-25 | 1-R Murad Distry | Badin | Sajid Ali | 3,900 | 1,170 | 245 | PCPL-6 | 1,822,186 |
| 4 | 2024-25 | 9-ER Ali Abad Distry Branch-B (Ph-III) | Badin | Akber Ali | 4,000 | 1,714 | 86 | PCPL-9 | 741,026 |
| 5 | 2024-25 | DO 348-L Naseer Branch | Badin | Aamir Majeed | 2,000 | 600 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,861,344 |
| 6 | 2023-24 | 10-ER Tando Ghulam Ali Distry | Badin | Aga Muzamil | 5,500 | 290 | 278 | PCPL-6 | 1,835,118 |
| 7 | 2023-24 | 11-BR Bahwali Wah | Badin | A.Ghaffar Nizamani | 1,500 | 450 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,811,178 |
| 8 | 2023-24 | 125-R Mirwah | Badin | Jameel Ahmed Rahimoon | 2,000 | 600 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,806,328 |
| 9 | 2023-24 | 125-R Mirwah Ph-I | Badin | Ahmed Rahimoon | 2,000 | 300 | 40 | PCPL-4 | 474,642 |
| 10 | 2023-24 | 152/4-L West Branch | Badin | Shahid Arain | 8,000 | 1,000 | 283 | PCPL-6 | 1,847,975 |
| 11 | 2023-24 | 1-L Sangi Minor | Badin | Shahid Arain | 3,000 | 900 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,843,711 |
| 12 | 2023-24 | 1-T Bahadur Wah | Badin | Mr Baradi | 4,000 | 500 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,847,711 |
| 13 | 2023-24 | 28-AL Manak Wah | Badin | A.Majeed | 1,200 | 360 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,807,235 |
| 14 | 2023-24 | 28-L Phulleli | Badin | Hamza Hameed | 600 | 180 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,827,368 |
| 15 | 2023-24 | 2-AL Murad Distry | Badin | Tulsi Das | 1,950 | 905 | 288 | PCPL-4 | 1,842,382 |
| 16 | 2023-24 | 32-BL Manak Wah | Badin | Ali Ghulam Athelo | 1,400 | 420 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,811,178 |
| 17 | ***2023-24*** | ***35-R Sher Wah*** | ***Badin*** | Hassan Ali | 1,800 | 330 | 206 | BL | 1,844,477 |
| 18 | 2023-24 | 36-AL Manak Wah | Badin | Ali Ghulam Athelo | 1,400 | 420 | 275 | PCPL-6 | 1,842,580 |
| 19 | 2023-24 | 36-L Manak Wah | Badin | Ali Ghulam | 2,400 | 720 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,807,235 |
| 20 | 2023-24 | 42-AL Bahadur Wah (Ph-I) | Badin | Colonel Awais | 3,400 | 1,020 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,805,778 |
| 21 | 2023-24 | 42-AL Bahadur Wah | Badin | Colonel Awais | 3,400 | 396 | 229 | PCPL-9 | 1,842,859 |
| 22 | 2023-24 | 52-DL Murad Wah | Badin | Ali Muhammad Nizamani | 8,000 | 2,035 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,805,778 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Incurred Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 2023-24 | 88-R Shadi Wah Large | Badin | Hari Ram | 800 | 400 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,848,025 |
| 24 | 2023-24 | 6-AR Murad Distry | Badin | Tulsi Das | 1,920 | 895 | 290 | PCPL-4 | 1,842,106 |
| 25 | 2023-24 | 72-L Morjhar | Badin | Jameel Ahmed Rahimoon | 3,400 | 1,020 | 270 | PCPL-4 | 1,806,328 |
| 26 | 2023-24 | 7-AL Murad Distry | Badin | Tulsi Das | 2,600 | 1,201 | 285 | PCPL-4 | 1,835,560 |
| 27 | 2023-24 | 8-AL Murad Distry | Badin | Zullfiquar (Ilyas) Ibrahim | 1,666 | 500 | 275 | PCPL-6 | 1,842,580 |
| 28 | 2023-24 | 8-BL Murad Distry | Badin | Ghulam Rasool Leghari | 3,000 | 600 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,807,235 |
| 29 | 2023-24 | 8-L T.G.Ali Distry | Badin | Raees Anwar Ali Nizamani | 1,900 | 570 | 265 | PCPL-6 | 1,847,918 |
| 30 | 2023-24 | 9-BR Tando Ghulam Ali Distry | Badin | Aga Humayoon | 8,670 | 3,601 | 283 | PCPL-6 | 1,847,975 |
| 31 | 2023-24 | 9-ER Aliabad Distry Branch A | Badin | Akber Ali | 3,000 | 275 | 229 | PCPL-9 | 1,843,175 |
| 32 | 2023-24 | DO 348-L Naseer Branch | Badin | Aamir Majeed | 2,000 | 600 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,805,778 |
| 33 | 2023-24 | DO 348-L Naseer Branch Ph-I | Badin | Aamir Majeed | 2,000 | 220 | 225 | PCPL-9 | 1,845,528 |
| 34 | 2022-23 | 11-L Mehra Wah | Badin | Meer Zulfiqar Ali Talpur | 3,000 | 420 | 135 | Step Footing BL | 1,846,145 |
| 35 | 2022-23 | 12-R T.G Ali Distry | Badin | Anwer Khan Nizamani | 4,000 | 948 | 350 | PCPL-4 | 1,763,241 |
| 36 | 2022-23 | 1-T Bahadur Wah | Badin | Hassan Ali | 4,000 | 1,200 | 240 | PCPL-9 | 1,820,473 |
| 37 | 2022-23 | 255 Naseer Branch | Badin | Arshad Hussain | 4,000 | 290 | 260 | Bricks | 1,789,945 |
| 38 | 2022-23 | 264 Naseer Branch | Badin | Chaudhry Farhan | 4,000 | 1,600 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,856,285 |
| 39 | 2022-23 | 2-L Shaikh Bhirkiyo Distry | Badin | Ghulam Nabi Morai | 2,600 | 1,300 | 235 | PCPL-9 | 1,855,537 |
| 40 | 2022-23 | 35-R Sher Wah | Badin | Hassan Ali | 1,800 | 1,200 | 240 | BL | 1,842,574 |
| 41 | 2022-23 | 3-AR Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mahmood Arain | 3,075 | 1,127 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,844,975 |
| 42 | 2022-23 | 3-L Pir Sakhi-II | Badin | Mehar Khan | 2,600 | 290 | 280 | Bricks | 1,799,667 |
| 43 | 2022-23 | 3-R Amerlo | Badin | Shahid Mahmood Arain | 3,300 | 650 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,856,285 |
| 44 | 2022-23 | 52-DL Murad Wah | Badin | Ali M Nizamani | 8,000 | 1,800 | 235 | PCPL-9 | 1,855,537 |
| 45 | 2022-23 | 53-L Imam Wah | Badin | Khair Muhammad | 2,500 | 750 | 300 | PCPL-6 | 1,795,221 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Incurred Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | 2022-23 | 6-AL Dhadharko Minor | Badin | Mushtaq Memon | 2,600 | 200 | 235 | PCPL-9 | 1,855,537 |
| 47 | 2022-23 | 6-R Matli Minor | Badin | Governor Lund | 2,000 | 400 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,821,745 |
| 48 | 2022-23 | 8-BL Murad Distry | Badin | Ghulam Rasool Laghari | 3,000 | 1,164 | 280 | PCPL-6 | 1,763,501 |
| 49 | 2022-23 | 9-ER Ale Abad | Badin | Akbar Ali | 6,000 | 1,800 | 230 | PCPL-9 | 1,832,700 |
| 50 | 2022-23 | DO 195 Naseer Branch | Badin | Ali Akber Halipoto | 2,500 | 750 | 240 | PCPL-9 | 1,820,473 |
| 51 | 2021-22 | 11-BL Mor Minor | Badin | Taj Muhammad Malah | 1,500 | 290 | 330 | PCPL "6" | 1,735,092 |
| 52 | 2021-22 | 3-AL Ado Wah | Badin | Abdul Ghafar Nizamani | 6,000 | 1,600 | 430 | Bricks | 1,779,153 |
| 53 | 2021-22 | 35-R Sher Wah | Badin | Hassan Ali | 1,800 | 330 | 285 | PCPL-9 | 1,655,410 |
| 54 | 2021-22 | 35-R Sher Wah Phase-1 | Badin | Hassan Ali | | | 400 | Bricks | 1,655,410 |
| 55 | 2021-22 | 3-R Amarlo | Badin | Shahid Arain | 3,300 | 500 | 310 | PCPL-6 | 1,543,372 |
| 56 | 2021-22 | 10-AR SM1 TG Ali Distry | Badin | Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur | 7,000 | 1,045 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 1,793,325 |
| 57 | 2021-22 | 8-L T.G Ali Distry | Badin | Rais Anwar Ali Nizamani | 1,900 | 570 | 350 | PCPL-6 | 1,758,158 |
| 58 | 2021-22 | 8-BL Murad Distry | Badin | Ghulam Rasool Laghari | 3,000 | 600 | 255 | Bricks | 1,231,532 |
| 59 | 2021-22 | 4-L Soomarki | Badin | Dr Nadeem Shah | 4,500 | 1,200 | 300 | PCPL "9" | 1,725,145 |
| 60 | 2021-22 | 3-AR Amarlo | Badin | Shahid Arain | 3,075 | 977 | 331 | PCPL-6 | 1,645,916 |
| 61 | 2021-22 | 3-R Amarlo Ph-I | Badin | Shahid Arain | 3,300 | 810 | 380 | PCPL-6 | 1,793,325 |
| 62 | 2021-22 | 10-AR SM-I T.G. Ali Distry Ph-I Material Shifted from 41-BL Ex- Bahadur Wah | Badin | Mir G.A. Talpur | 7,000 | 1,345 | 207 | PCPL-9 | 1,221,356 |
| 63 | 2021-22 | 14-AR West Branch | Badin | M. Ismail Khan | 6,500 | 2,300 | 350 | Bricks | 1,668,634 |
| 64 | 2021-22 | 8-R Morjhar | Badin | Wali Dad | 3,000 | 1,500 | 295 | PCPL "9" | 1,788,523 |
| 65 | 2021-22 | 1-GL Shaikh Bhirkiyo | Badin | Ghulam Nabi Morai | 2,200 | 660 | 350 | PCPL-6 | 1,717,396 |
| 66 | 2021-22 | 1-AL Pir Sakhi-I | Badin | Abid Halephoto | 6,000 | 290 | 250 | BL ( Step Footing) | 1,789,816 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Incurred Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 67 | 2021-22 | 6-BR T.G.Ali Distry | Badin | Abid Halephoto | 5,000 | 290 | 300 | BL ( Step Footing) | 1,810,991 |
| 68 | 2023-24 | 25-T Run Distry | Tharparker | Chaudhary Tariq | 6,000 | 1,800 | 285 | PCPL-6 | 1,816,945 |
| 69 | 2022-23 | 1-CL Pipe Run Distry | Tharparker | Arbab Naimatullah | 3,000 | 355 | 250 | Bricks | 1,627,502 |
| 70 | 2022-23 | 5-CL Run Distry | Tharparker | Arbab Naimatullah | 2,500 | 215 | 210 | Bricks | 1,650,270 |
| 71 | 2022-23 | 6-L Kunbharo Minor Phase-I | Tharparker | Nazeer Ahmed | 1,500 | 1,030 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,573,078 |
| 72 | 2021-22 | 5-R Kumbaro Minor | Tharparker | Rashid Iqbal | 1,200 | 600 | 400 | PCPL "4" | 1,520,641 |
| 73 | 2021-22 | 8-CL Padhar Minor | Tharparker | Asim Raza | 1,200 | 600 | 430 | PCPL "4" | 1,622,813 |
| 74 | 2021-22 | 6-L Kunbharo Minor | Tharparker | Nazeer Ahmed | 1,200 | 600 | 430 | PCPL "4" | 1,622,813 |
| 75 | 2021-22 | 33-R Shadi Wah Small | Tharparker | Nadeem Gulzar | 4,000 | 750 | 324 | PCPL "9" | 1,773,121 |
| 76 | 2024-25 | 105-AR Mirwah | Khairpur | Kousar Ali | 1,700 | 300 | 255 | PCPL-6 | 1,826,395 |
| 77 | 2024-25 | 10-L Shah Nawaz Wah | Khairpur | Riaz Hussain | 1,500 | 300 | 245 | PCPL-6 | 1,811,462 |
| 78 | 2024-25 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Perwaiz Ali | 3,000 | 300 | 235 | BL | 1,861,630 |
| 79 | 2024-25 | 162-L KFW | Khairpur | Naseer Ahmed | 2,200 | 660 | 250 | PCPL-6 | 1,862,957 |
| 80 | 2024-25 | 1-CR Rashidi Minor | Khairpur | Saleh M Shah | 2,000 | 600 | 230 | BL | 1,814,489 |
| 81 | 2024-25 | 24-AL Mir Wah | Khairpur | Anwer Ali | 2,000 | 450 | 250 | PCPl-6 | 1,792,335 |
| 82 | 2024-25 | 24-R Hingorja Minor | Khairpur | Anwer Ali | 2,000 | 450 | 245 | PCPl-6 | 1,759,875 |
| 83 | 2024-25 | 25-L SC 6 Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Allah Rakhio Narejo | 3,600 | 900 | 233 | BL | 2,078,232 |
| 84 | 2024-25 | 2-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Shoukat Ali | 3,000 | 750 | 230 | BL | 1,827,541 |
| 85 | 2024-25 | 2-L Khairpur Ex Minor | Khairpur | Haji Khawan Dino | 2,700 | 300 | 265 | PCPL-6 | 1,853,006 |
| 86 | 2024-25 | 33-T Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Inayatullah | 3,500 | 600 | 228 | BL | 1,813,429 |
| 87 | 2024-25 | 3-AL Bhatti Minor | Khairpur | Khadim Hussain | 1,200 | 360 | 255 | PCPL-6 | 1,843,893 |
| 88 | 2024-25 | 3-BR Daraza Minor | Khairpur | Inayatullah | 4,300 | 1,290 | 235 | BL | 1,821,331 |
| 89 | 2024-25 | 3-BR Teekino Wah | Khairpur | Sadoro Khan | 700 | 200 | 230 | BL | 1,828,849 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Incurred Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 90 | 2024-25 | 3-L Khairpur Ex Minor | Khairpur | Deedar Ali Solangi | 2,000 | 450 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,867,548 |
| 91 | 2024-25 | 3-R Sada Rang Wah | Khairpur | Pervaiz Ahmed | 6,000 | 800 | 250 | PCPL-4 | 1,630,803 |
| 92 | 2024-25 | 40-AL Mir Wah | Khairpur | S. Liaquat Ali Shah | 2,000 | 800 | 250 | PCPL-6 | 1,845,249 |
| 93 | 2024-25 | 4-T Khairpur Ex-Minor | Khairpur | Kashif Bhutto | 4,000 | 2,000 | 220 | PCPL-9 | 1,819,891 |
| 94 | 2024-25 | 68-L Faiz Nahar | Khairpur | Ghullam Mustafa | 2,000 | 600 | 250 | PCPL-6 | 1,809,833 |
| 95 | 2024-25 | 74-T Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Rab Dino | 3,500 | 852 | 230 | Bricks | 1,846,557 |
| 96 | 2024-25 | 77-BL SC 7-R Mirwah | Khairpur | Naeem A Mallah | 1,500 | 300 | 255 | PCPL-6 | 1,843,893 |
| 97 | 2024-25 | 77-BR Mirwah | Khairpur | Naeem Raza | 4,500 | 4,000 | 230 | BL | 1,814,489 |
| 98 | 2024-25 | 8-BL Mudd Minor | Khairpur | Nisar Ahmed Pitafi | 2,500 | 600 | 250 | PCPL-4 | 1,803,793 |
| 99 | 2024-25 | 8-L Bhatti Minor | Khairpur | Khadim Hussain | 1,800 | 455 | 270 | PCPL-4 | 1,827,228 |
| 100 | 2024-25 | 9-R Khauhra | Khairpur | Ghullam Raza | 2,500 | 1,000 | 350 | PCPL-2 | 1,842,773 |
| 101 | 2024-25 | LP Mumtaz Hattar | Khairpur | Mumtaz Ali | 3,000 | 1,000 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,876,143 |
| 102 | 2024-25 | LP Mumtaz Hattar (Ph-I) | Khairpur | Mumtaz Ali | 3,000 | 1,000 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,849,840 |
| 103 | 2023-24 | 10-BL Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Peer Shahbaz | 1,500 | 450 | 265 | BL | 1,837,811 |
| 104 | 2023-24 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Manzoor Hussain | 3,000 | 900 | 258 | BL | 1,809,094 |
| 105 | 2023-24 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Manzoor Hussain | 3,000 | 258 | 258 | BL | 1,809,094 |
| 106 | 2023-24 | 11-R Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Wazir Ali | 3,000 | 400 | 210 | BL | 1,840,932 |
| 107 | 2023-24 | 12-L Shah Nawaz Wah | Khairpur | Shakir Hussain | 1,350 | 405 | 258 | BL | 1,809,094 |
| 108 | 2023-24 | 13-CR Pir Mangio Minor | Khairpur | Mir Lutfullah | 1,800 | 540 | 230 | BL | 1,842,492 |
| 109 | 2023-24 | 14-R Shahnawaz | Khairpur | Riaz Ahmed | 2,400 | 720 | 258 | BL | 1,839,651 |
| 110 | 2023-24 | 15-R Mahesar Minor | Khairpur | Windar Ali | 2,500 | 750 | 260 | BL | 1,840,595 |
| 111 | 2023-24 | 16-L Ali Nawaz Wah | Khairpur | A.Jabbar | 2,200 | 400 | 250 | PCPL-6 | 1,811,605 |
| 112 | 2023-24 | 16-L Ali Nawaz Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | A.Jabbar | 2,200 | 300 | 250 | PCPL-6 | 1,729,714 |
| 113 | 2023-24 | 16-R Sathio Wah | Khairpur | Mazhar Ali | 3,000 | 900 | 293 | PCPL-4 | 1,839,326 |
| 114 | 2023-24 | 17-AL Sathio Wah | Khairpur | Riaz Hussain | 2,000 | 600 | 295 | PCPL-4 | 1,837,451 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Incurred Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 115 | 2023-24 | 17-L Sathio Wah | Khairpur | Riaz Hussain | 2,000 | 600 | 290 | PCPL-4 | 1,842,106 |
| 116 | 2023-24 | 1-BL Khairpur Ex Minor | Khairpur | S.Qaim Ali Shah | 2,100 | 400 | 271 | BL | 1,849,455 |
| 117 | 2023-24 | 1-CR Rashidi | Khairpur | M.Ali | 2,000 | 600 | 250 | BL | 2,155,759 |
| 118 | 2023-24 | 1-CR Rashidi Minor (Ph-I) | Khairpur | Muhammad Ali | 2,000 | 850 | 250 | BL | 1,841,424 |
| 119 | 2023-24 | 1-DL Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Hafeezullah | 4,000 | 400 | 210 | PCPL-9 | 1,843,157 |
| 120 | 2023-24 | 1-DL Faiz Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Hafeezullah | 4,000 | 400 | 210 | PCPL-9 | 1,843,157 |
| 121 | 2023-24 | 1-EL SC 3-AR Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Riaz Ahmed | 1,300 | 390 | 300 | PCPL-4 | 1,806,328 |
| 122 | 2023-24 | 1-EL SC 3-AR Faiz Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Zaheer Ahmed | 2,000 | 600 | 275 | PCPL-6 | 1,842,580 |
| 123 | 2023-24 | 1-EL SC 4-L Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Riaz Ahmed | 2,500 | 750 | 290 | PCPL-4 | 1,840,808 |
| 124 | 2023-24 | 1-EL SC 5-L Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Zaheer Ahmed | 1,600 | 600 | 230 | BL | 1,809,647 |
| 125 | 2023-24 | 21-BR Khan Wah | Khairpur | Altaf | 3,000 | 400 | 200 | PCPL-6 | 1,600,435 |
| 126 | 2023-24 | 25-L SC 5-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Allah Rakhio | 2,100 | 630 | 272 | PCPL-6 | 1,843,711 |
| 127 | 2023-24 | 29-AL Sathio Wah | Khairpur | DR M Jaffar | 2,300 | 500 | 290 | PCPL-4 | 1,803,087 |
| 128 | 2023-24 | 25-R Khan Wah | Khairpur | Rasool Bux | 1,400 | 420 | 260 | PCPL-6 | 1,848,025 |
| 129 | 2023-24 | 27-AR KFE | Khairpur | Imtiaz Hussain | 2,200 | 660 | 258 | BL | 1,809,094 |
| 130 | 2023-24 | 27-AR KFE Ph-II | Khairpur | Imtiaz Hussain | 2,400 | 786 | 262 | BL | 1,836,802 |
| 131 | 2023-24 | 27-L Khan Wah | Khairpur | Rasool Bux | 2,000 | 600 | 270 | PCPL-6 | 1,830,811 |
| 132 | 2023-24 | 27-L Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Gul Bahar | 2,000 | 600 | 260 | BL | 1,840,595 |
| 133 | 2023-24 | 27-R KFE | Khairpur | Imtiaz Hussain | 2,400 | 400 | 250 | BL | 1,841,424 |
| 134 | 2023-24 | 27-R KFE Ph-I | Khairpur | Imtiaz Hussain | 2,400 | 720 | 262 | BL | 1,836,532 |
| 135 | 2023-24 | 27-R KFE Ph-II | Khairpur | Imtiaz Hussain | 2,400 | 262 | 262 | BL | 1,836,802 |
| 136 | 2022-23 | 10-L Lundi Minor | Khairpur | khairpur | 1,800 | 540 | 350 | PCPL-4 | 1,819,159 |
| 137 | 2022-23 | 10-T Imdad Minor | Khairpur | Zafar Abbass | 4,000 | 1,200 | 270 | Bricks | 1,843,789 |
| 138 | 2022-23 | 11-BR Ali Bahar Ph-II | Khairpur | Wazir Ali | 3,000 | 900 | 170 | BL | 1,846,350 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Incurred Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 139 | 2022-23 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah Ph-II | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan | 12,000 | 3,600 | 270 | BL | 1,845,231 |
| 140 | 2022-23 | 11-BR Faiz Bux Wah Ph-III | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan | 12,000 | 3,600 | 270 | BL | 1,845,231 |
| 141 | 2022-23 | 11-R Ali Bahar Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Wazir Ali | 3,000 | 900 | 270 | BL | 1,845,231 |
| 142 | 2022-23 | 11-T Imdad Minor | Khairpur | Zafar Abbass | 4,000 | 1,200 | 275 | Bricks | 1,824,070 |
| 143 | 2022-23 | 12-L Ali Bahar Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Munawar Ali | 4,000 | 1,200 | 270 | BL | 1,845,231 |
| 144 | 2022-23 | 13-AR Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo | 6,000 | 3,000 | 240 | Bricks | 1,863,146 |
| 145 | 2022-23 | 13-L Ali Bahar Wah | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo | 12,000 | 3,600 | 270 | BL | 1,845,231 |
| 146 | 2022-23 | 14-AR KFW | Khairpur | Sikander Ali Dharejo | 3,000 | 900 | 270 | Bricks | 1,831,761 |
| 147 | 2022-23 | 17-L Faiz Wah | Khairpur | Fareed Phulpoto | 1,600 | 480 | 280 | BL | 1,830,770 |
| 148 | 2022-23 | 18- BR Lalan Wah | Khairpur | Raza M. Mari | 2,600 | 1,025 | 270 | Bricks | 1,844,182 |
| 149 | 2022-23 | 18-BR Lalan Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Raza M. Mari | 2,600 | 1,300 | 235 | Bricks | 1,852,113 |
| 150 | 2022-23 | 18-L New Piryaloi Minor | Khairpur | khairpur | 2,900 | 870 | 350 | PCPL-4 | 1,846,992 |
| 151 | 2022-23 | 18-R Faiz Bux Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo | 3,000 | 900 | 240 | BL | 1,876,616 |
| 152 | 2022-23 | 18-R Faiz Bux Wah Ph-II | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo | 3,000 | 900 | 240 | BL | 1,876,616 |
| 153 | 2022-23 | 19-L Sathio wah | Khairpur | Ubaidullah | 4,000 | 1,200 | 240 | BL | 1,846,220 |
| 154 | 2022-23 | 1-L Kupri Minor | Khairpur | Jamaluddin Larik | 1,100 | 330 | 300 | Bricks | 1,864,798 |
| 155 | 2022-23 | 1-R Sadrang | Khairpur | Ali Khan Shar | 2,700 | 1,210 | 240 | BL | 1,837,672 |
| 156 | 2022-23 | 21-L Ali Nawaz Wah | Khairpur | Mukhtiar Ali | 2,500 | 1,625 | 250 | Bricks | 1,805,731 |
| 157 | 2022-23 | 23-T Bhatti Minor | Khairpur | Khairpur | 1,600 | 480 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,829,850 |
| 158 | 2022-23 | 24-AR Faiz Bux Wah | Khairpur | Muhammad Ali | 2,000 | 600 | 280 | BL | 1,865,568 |
| 159 | 2022-23 | 24-R Sathio Wah | Khairpur | Pervaiz Ahmed Dhamerejo | 3,800 | 1,140 | 280 | Bricks | 1,862,734 |
| 160 | 2022-23 | 25-L Ali Bahar Wah Ph-I | Khairpur | Mazhar Ali | 4,500 | 1,025 | 165 | Bricks | 1,838,162 |
| 161 | 2022-23 | 25-R Khan Wah | Khairpur | Rasool Bux Lakhair | 1,400 | 420 | 270 | BL | 1,831,761 |

(Amount in Rupees)

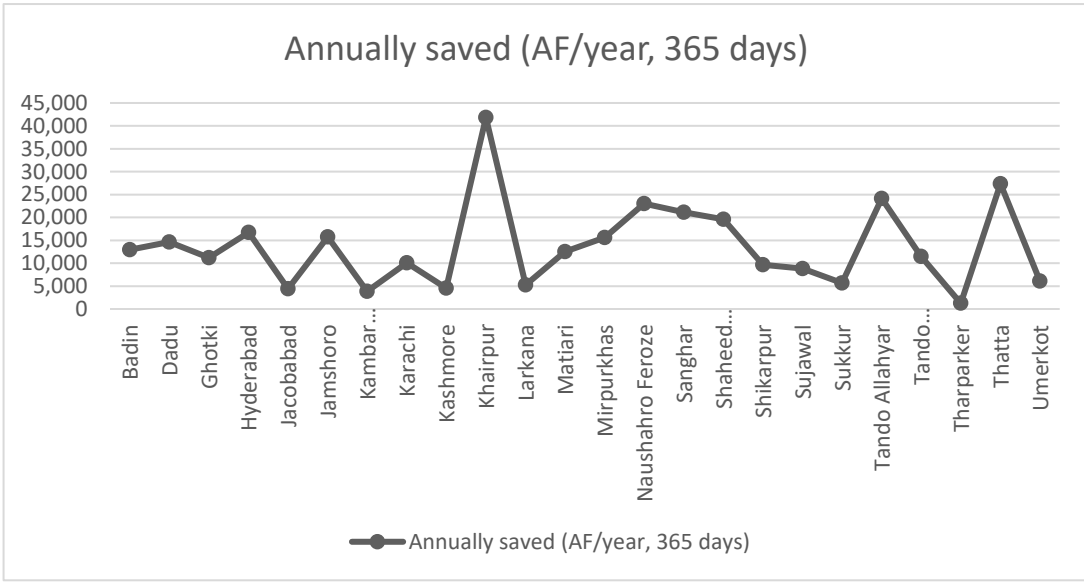
| Sr. # | Year | Name of Watercourse | District | Name Of Chairman | Total Length (m) | Already Lining (m) | Sanction Lining (m) | Mode of Lining | Incurred Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 162 | 2022-23 | 27-L Khan Wah | Khairpur | Rasool Bux Lakhair | 2,000 | 600 | 260 | BL | 1,835,174 |
| 163 | 2022-23 | 28-L Mir Wah | Khairpur | Wazir Ali | 3,000 | 900 | 240 | BL | 1,837,672 |
| 164 | 2022-23 | 2-L Bhatti Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Khadim Hussain Mirani | 1,200 | 610 | 250 | Bricks | 1,795,176 |
| 165 | 2022-23 | 2-L Imdad Minor | Khairpur | Farhan Abro | 3,000 | 900 | 270 | Bricks | 1,843,789 |
| 166 | 2022-23 | 39-AL KFW | Khairpur | Sikandar Ali Dharejo | 2,600 | 780 | 220 | Bricks | 1,853,094 |
| 167 | 2022-23 | 3-L Bhatti Minor | Khairpur | Hamadullah | 1,200 | 650 | 250 | Bricks | 1,836,069 |
| 168 | 2022-23 | 3-R Miani Minor Ph-I | Khairpur | Anees Ahmed | 2,500 | 1,110 | 300 | Bricks | 1,794,180 |
| 169 | 2022-23 | 40-AL Mir Wah | Khairpur | Ali Hassan | 1,200 | 500 | 300 | Bricks | 1,762,966 |
| 170 | 2022-23 | 44-L Mir Wah Ph-II | Khairpur | Ghanwar Khan Golo | 3,500 | 2,700 | 240 | Bricks | 1,869,796 |
| 171 | 2022-23 | 46-BL Mir Wah | Khairpur | Ghulam Qasim | 2,800 | 1,025 | 200 | Bricks | 1,855,537 |
| 172 | 2022-23 | 46-CL Mir Wah | Khairpur | Ghulam Akber | 800 | 240 | 270 | Bricks | 1,831,761 |
| 173 | 2022-23 | 4-R Imdad Minor | Khairpur | Ghulam Sadim | 2,400 | 720 | 260 | Bricks | 1,859,073 |
| 174 | 2022-23 | 4-R Junki Minor | Khairpur | Allah Rakhio | 3,000 | 1,500 | 380 | Bricks | 2,473,176 |
| 175 | 2022-23 | 5-AL Kupri Minor | Khairpur | Khairpur | 1,500 | 450 | 290 | PCPL-6 | 1,829,850 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | **314,716,610** |

### 37.6.15 Payment through unverified source for project execution - Rs 100.028 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Contractor/Supplier | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M/S Sur Construction Company | 213,035,445 | 181,762,661 | 582,156,119 | 223,973,796 | 1,200,928,021 |
| M/S Wonder Traders | 340,229,445 | 209,225,942 | 408,145,971 | 160,107,133 | 1,117,708,491 |
| Al Mumtaz Government Contractor | - | - | 359,749,794 | - | 359,749,794 |
| Universal Traders A/C 867902549103 | - | - | 259,547,403 | - | 259,547,403 |
| M/S Abid Ali Panhwar & Co. | 79,156,317 | 178,477,029 | - | - | 257,633,346 |
| M/S Shaikh Enterprises A/C 60331203 | - | 39,245,708 | 158,774,686 | - | 198,020,394 |
| M/S Global Enterprises | 49,296,504 | 96,394,647 | - | - | 145,691,151 |
| M/S Hammad & Brothers | 29,907,700 | 94,247,944 | - | - | 124,155,644 |
| M/S Z.H Construction & Co | 51,827,877 | 47,482,980 | - | - | 99,310,857 |
| M/S Mehmood & Co | 15,397,207 | 68,305,326 | - | - | 83,702,533 |
| M/S Progressive Constrction Company | 70,003,033 | - | - | - | 70,003,033 |
| Skyways Enterprises | 38,325,260 | - | - | - | 38,325,260 |
| M/S Hadi Bux | 22,109,561 | 14,178,671 | - | - | 36,288,232 |
| M/S Veeru Mal Enterprises | 31,868,033 | - | - | - | 31,868,033 |
| M/S Shaikh Enterprises | 28,443,729 | 2,431,829 | - | - | 30,875,558 |
| M/S Al-Shahzad Enterprises | - | - | - | 30,016,770 | 30,016,770 |
| Kiswa Construction Company | - | - | - | 22,283,765 | 22,283,765 |
| M/S Anmol Enterprises A/C | - | 17,657,332 | - | - | 17,657,332 |
| M/S Ghulam Murtaza Enterprises | 4,535,014 | - | - | - | 4,535,014 |
| **Grand Total** | **974,135,125** | **949,410,069** | **1,768,373,973** | **436,381,464** | **4,128,300,631** |
| Total Work Executed As Per Technical Wing | 1,016,665,334 | 997,916,000 | 1,777,366,512 | 436,381,464 | 4,228,329,310 |
| **Total Liability Created Under The Scheme** | **42,530,209** | **48,505,931** | **8,992,539** | **-** | **100,028,679** |

## 37.6.17 Disproportionate Distribution of Water Savings across Districts – Potential




### Misalignment with Project Objective

| Sr. # | District | No. of Water Courses | Total length of watercourse covered under Additional lining (meters) | Annually saved (AF/year, 365 days) | Annually saved water Cusec | Total Additional Land available for cultivation due to saved water (Acre) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Khairpur | 303 | 110,354 | 41,814 | 21,081 | 10,628 |
| 2 | Thatta | 198 | 57,707 | 27,324 | 13,776 | 6,945 |
| 3 | Tando Allahyar | 175 | 51,469 | 24,150 | 12,176 | 6,139 |
| 4 | Naushahro Feroze | 167 | 49,288 | 23,046 | 11,619 | 5,858 |
| 5 | Sanghar | 153 | 40,899 | 21,114 | 10,645 | 5,367 |
| 6 | Shaheed Benazirabad | 142 | 41,032 | 19,596 | 9,880 | 4,981 |
| 7 | Hyderabad | 121 | 34,762 | 16,698 | 8,419 | 4,245 |
| 8 | Jamshoro | 114 | 40,186 | 15,732 | 7,932 | 3,999 |
| 9 | Mirpurkhas | 113 | 31,478 | 15,594 | 7,862 | 3,964 |
| 10 | Dadu | 106 | 32,831 | 14,628 | 7,375 | 3,718 |
| 11 | Badin | 94 | 24,832 | 12,972 | 6,540 | 3,800 |
| 12 | Matiari | 91 | 27,421 | 12,558 | 6,331 | 3,192 |
| 13 | Tando Muhammad Khan | 83 | 23,526 | 11,454 | 5,775 | 2,912 |

| Sr. # | District | No. of Water Courses | Total length of watercourse covered under Additional lining (meters) | Annually saved (AF/year, 365 days) | Annually saved water Cusec | Total Additional Land available for cultivation due to saved water (Acre) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Ghotki | 81 | 19,899 | 11,178 | 5,636 | 2,841 |
| 15 | Karachi | 73 | 24,306 | 10,074 | 5,079 | 2,561 |
| 16 | Shikarpur | 70 | 17,193 | 9,660 | 4,870 | 2,455 |
| 17 | Sujawal | 64 | 16,762 | 8,832 | 4,453 | 2,245 |
| 18 | Umerkot | 44 | 12,720 | 6,072 | 3,061 | 1,543 |
| 19 | Sukkur | 41 | 12,505 | 5,658 | 2,853 | 1,438 |
| 20 | Larkana | 38 | 9,576 | 5,244 | 2,644 | 1,333 |
| 21 | Kashmore | 33 | 9,609 | 4,554 | 2,296 | 1,158 |
| 22 | Jacobabad | 32 | 8,832 | 4,416 | 2,226 | 1,122 |
| 23 | Kambar Shahdadkote | 28 | 6,894 | 3,864 | 1,948 | 982 |
| 24 | Tharparkar | 9 | 2,919 | 1,242 | 626 | 316 |
| **Grand Total** | | **2373** | **707,000** | **327,474** | **165,103** | **83,742** |

**Annex-9**

## 37.6.19 Unjustified expenditure on additional lining without PC-I provision – Rs 419.940 million

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | District | S. Length | Total No. of water Courses | Amount Incurred |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Khairpur | 6,741 | 27 | 49,473,464 |
| 2 | Thatta | 6,243 | 24 | 44,195,334 |
| 3 | N.Feroze | 5,932 | 24 | 44,001,525 |
| 4 | Ghotki | 4,708 | 22 | 40,423,740 |
| 5 | Sanghar | 4,150 | 18 | 33,324,819 |
| 6 | T.A.Yar | 3,448 | 16 | 29,846,921 |
| 7 | Shaheed Benaizabad | 2,858 | 13 | 24,029,928 |
| 8 | Shikarpur | 2,170 | 10 | 17,783,275 |
| 9 | Karachi | 2,532 | 8 | 14,924,775 |
| 10 | T.M.Khan | 1,826 | 8 | 14,901,885 |
| 11 | Sujawal | 1,695 | 7 | 13,147,101 |
| 12 | Kamber | 1,357 | 7 | 13,137,441 |
| 13 | Matiari | 1,880 | 7 | 13,078,738 |
| 14 | Dadu | 1,674 | 7 | 13,070,963 |
| 15 | Hyderabad | 1,264 | 5 | 9,250,012 |
| 16 | Badin | 1,083 | 5 | 8,137,701 |
| 17 | Sukkur | 1,113 | 4 | 7,592,365 |
| 18 | Jacobabad | 975 | 4 | 7,522,520 |
| 19 | Jamshoro | 1,055 | 4 | 7,455,727 |
| 20 | Mirpur Khas | 930 | 4 | 7,358,990 |
| 21 | Umerkot | 1,032 | 4 | 7,283,427 |
| **Total** | | **54,666** | **228** | **419,940,651** |

**Annex-10**

## 37.6.22 Recovery of Overpayment to Suppliers despite Short Supply at Site - Rs 19.697 million

(Amount in Rupees)

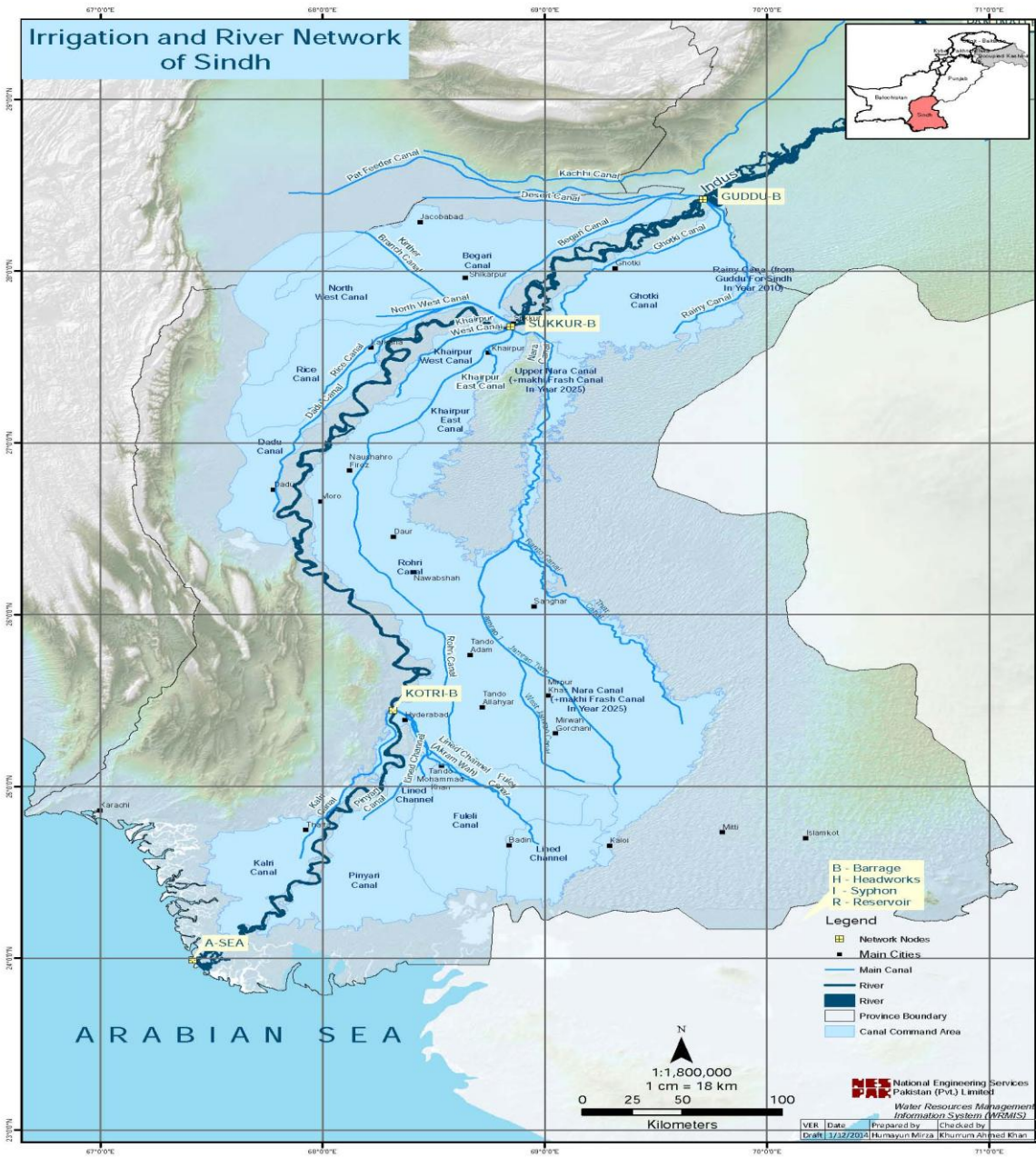
| Sanction No. | Date | Sanction Amount | Bill No. | Bill Date | Name of watercourse | District | Cheque No. | Actual Amount as per Audit Calculation | Paid Amount | Excess Paid Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1039 | 16 May 2022 | 5,928,771 | 602 | 01.04.22 | 18-L Jari Wah | Ghotki | 4505144 | 53,743 | 885,743 | 832,000 |
| | | | 604 | 01.04.22 | 28-R Bundh Minor | Ghotki | 4505144 | 74,359 | 894,309 | 819,950 |
| | | | 605 | 01.04.22 | 39-L Masu Wah | Ghotki | 4505144 | 44,396 | 666,596 | 622,200 |
| | | | 609 | 01.04.22 | 2-R Qazi Wah | Ghotki | 4505144 | 60,215 | 899,715 | 839,500 |
| | | | 611 | 01.04.22 | 9-AL Desert Minor Lower Distt | Ghotki | 4505144 | 44,938 | 823,638 | 778,700 |
| | | | 617 | 04.05.22 | 35-R Lundi Wah | Ghotki | 4505144 | 60,110 | 873,860 | 813,750 |
| | | | 618 | 04.05.22 | 36-L Qazi Wah | Ghotki | 4505144 | 60,860 | 884,910 | 824,050 |
| 1050 | 06 May 2022 | 1749683 | 613 | 30.04.22 | 4-L Soomarki | Badin | 4505144 | 93,099 | 861,309 | 768,211 |
| | | | 622 | 30.04.22 | 3-AL Adu Wah | Badin | 4505144 | 873,874 | 888,374 | 14,500 |
| 1303 | 06 June 2022 | 1652349 | 612 | 12.05.22 | 36-L Ex Matli Distry | Badin | 4535707 | 47,074 | 850,674 | 803,601 |
| | | | 615 | 12.05.22 | 6-AR Murad Distry | Badin | 4535707 | 67,175 | 801,675 | 734,501 |
| 1305 | 06 June 2022 | 6827606 | 616 | 09.05.22 | 22-R Lundi Wah | Ghotki | | 60,215 | 899,715 | 839,500 |
| | | | 625 | 09.05.22 | 1-R Piyaro Minor | Ghotki | 4535707 | 97,969 | 351,554 | 253,585 |
| | | | 626 | 09.05.22 | 2-L Piyaro Minor | Ghotki | 4535707 | 47,476 | 726,276 | 678,800 |
| | | | 627 | 09.05.22 | 8-AL Desert Minor Lower | Ghotki | 4535707 | 42,056 | 872,256 | 830,200 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sanction No. | Date | Sanction Amount | Bill No. | Bill Date | Name of watercourse | District | Cheque No. | Actual Amount as per Audit Calculation | Paid Amount | Excess Paid Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 628 | 09.05.22 | 91BL Dahar Wah Lower | Ghotki | | 39,380 | 886,080 | 846,700 |
| | | | 629 | 09.05.22 | 38-L Qazi Wah | Ghotki | 4535707 | 57,268 | 790,268 | 733,000 |
| | | | 630 | 09.05.22 | 3-AL Qadirpur Minor | Ghotki | 4535707 | 49,724 | 677,124 | 627,400 |
| | | | 631 | 09.05.22 | 11-AL Mahesro Wah | Ghotki | 4535707 | 54,270 | 787,670 | 733,400 |
| | | | 631 | 09.05.22 | 36-AL Qazi Wah | Ghotki | 4535707 | 54,563 | 836,663 | 782,100 |
| 1306 | 06 June 2022 | 5021880 | 601 | 01.04.22 | 12-L Desert Minor | Ghotki | 4535707 | 47,914 | 829,714 | 781,800 |
| | | | 603 | 01.04.22 | 12-AL Desert Minor | Ghotki | 4535707 | 47,352 | 829,152 | 781,800 |
| | | | 606 | 01.04.22 | 60-R Bundh Minor | Ghotki | 4535707 | 76,154 | 883,704 | 807,550 |
| | | | 607 | 01.04.22 | 78- BR Dahar Wah Lower | Ghotki | 4535707 | 44,604 | 823,304 | 778,700 |
| | | | 608 | 01.04.22 | 10- AL Desert Minor Lower | Ghotki | 4535707 | 44,938 | 823,638 | 778,700 |
| | | | 610 | 01.04.22 | 8-BL Desert Minor | Ghotki | 4535707 | 50,568 | 832,368 | 781,800 |
| 1316 | 06 June 2022 | 895,275 | 619 | 10.05.22 | 2-L Shaikh Bhirkyo | Badin | | 83,773 | 895,275 | 811,502 |
| | | **22,075,564** | **Total** | | | | | **2,378,066** | **22,075,564** | **19,697,498** |

**Picture-1**

## Irrigation Map of Sindh



**Annex-1**

## 38.4.18 Misappropriation of funds due to non-recording of expenditure in prescribed heads of accounts – Rs 58.891 million

### Statement of expenditure in contravention of Assignment Accounts heads

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | PSO | 1,973,310 |
| 2 | NTC | 61,794 |
| 3 | NTC | 27,925 |
| 4 | CYBERNET | 16,384 |
| 5 | DODECAPAK | 2,533,107 |
| 6 | DODECAPAK | 7,395,932 |
| 7 | DODECAPAK | 7,395,932 |
| 8 | DODECAPAK | 7,395,932 |
| 9 | DODECAPAK | 5,343,561 |
| 10 | SAT ENTERPRISES | 1,601,665 |
| 11 | DODECAPAK | 989,206 |
| 12 | DODECAPAK | 283,883 |
| 13 | DODECAPAK | 4,106,268 |
| 14 | TCS | 500,000 |
| 15 | SAT ENTERPRISES | 32,953 |
| 16 | SAT ENTERPRISES | 640,163 |
| 17 | VEEZEE | 912,119 |
| 18 | WIDE ANGLE | 893,280 |
| 19 | VEEZEE | 1,604,915 |
| 20 | AH DECORATES | 2,158,628 |
| 21 | AHMED ENTERPRISES | 2,158,628 |
| 22 | SRB | 460,177 |
| 23 | SRB | 264,602 |
| 24 | FBR (GST WHT) | 264,602 |
| 25 | FBR (GST WHT) | 83,593 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 26 | FBR (GST WHT) | 61,011 |
| 27 | FBR (GST WHT) | 121,691 |
| 28 | FBR (GST WHT) | 304,467 |
| 29 | FBR (GST WHT) | 305,085 |
| 30 | FBR (INCOME TAX WHT) | 1,731,150 |
| 31 | FBR (INCOME TAX WHT) | 1,731,150 |
| 32 | FBR (INCOME TAX WHT) | 89,817 |
| 33 | FBR (INCOME TAX WHT) | 35,898 |
| 34 | FBR (INCOME TAX WHT) | 17,998 |
| 35 | FBR (INCOME TAX WHT) | 400,000 |
| 36 | FBR (INCOME TAX WHT) | 90,000 |
| 37 | NBP (INCOME TAX) | 229,998 |
| 38 | MS. SAMREEN | 105,000 |
| 39 | JAMEEL AHMED RIND | 105,000 |
| 40 | MS BISMA | 105,000 |
| 41 | FARKHUNDA MEMON | 105,000 |
| 42 | ZIAUDDIN SIDDIQUI | 35,000 |
| 43 | RIZWAN | 35,000 |
| 44 | MARVI KALHORO | 35,000 |
| 45 | BEENA KUMARI | 35,000 |
| 46 | NAMIRA SHAHID | 35,000 |
| 47 | SARDAR KHAN | 35,000 |
| 48 | ABDUL MANAN | 35,000 |
| 49 | MULAZIM HUSSAIN | 35,000 |
| 50 | MANESH KUMAR | 35,000 |
| 51 | ABDUL WAHID | 35,000 |
| 52 | ABDUL HALEEM | 18,666 |
| 53 | SHAHID ALI | 18,666 |
| 54 | HUSSAIN BUX | 18,666 |
| 55 | GOUTAM | 18,666 |
| 56 | NTC | 28,268 |
| 57 | SAMREEN PARAS | 472,500 |
| 58 | FARKHUNDA MEMON | 472,500 |
| 59 | MS BISMA | 472,500 |

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr.# | Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 60 | JAMEEL AHMED RIND | 472,500 |
| 61 | ZIAUDDIN SIDDIQUI | 157,500 |
| 62 | RIZWAN | 157,500 |
| 63 | MARVI KALHORO | 157,500 |
| 64 | BEENA KUMARI | 157,500 |
| 65 | NAMIRA SHAHID | 157,500 |
| 66 | SARDAR KHAN | 157,500 |
| 67 | ABDUL MANAN | 157,500 |
| 68 | MULAZIM HUSSAIN | 157,500 |
| 69 | MANESH KUMAR | 157,500 |
| 70 | ABDUL WAHID | 157,500 |
| 71 | ABDUL HALEEM | 84,000 |
| 72 | SHAHID ALI | 84,000 |
| 73 | HUSSAIN BUX | 84,000 |
| 74 | GOUTAM | 84,000 |
| **Total** | | **58,890,756** |

**Annex-2**

## 38.4.19 Wasteful Procurement, Irregular Server Transfer, and Violation of Pakistan Cloud Policy – Rs 24.000 million

### Statement of procurement of various services as per PC-I

(Amount in Rupees)

| Sr. # | Head of Account | Vendor Name | Invoice # | Inv. Date | Particulars | Qty | Invoice Amount | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Server Purchase | M/s Dodecapak | 5702 | Nil | 02 DR server installation with software module integration alongwith consultancies (training of the servers) | 2 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| 2 | Application Server Purchase | M/s Dodecapak | 5703 | Nil | Application server installation with software module integration alongwith consultancies (Training of the servers) | 1 | 8,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| | Database Server Installation | | 5703 | Nil | Database server installation with software module integration alongwith consultancies (Training of the servers) | 1 | | 4,000,000 |
| 3 | Development Server Purchase | M/s Dodecapak | 5704 | Nil | Development server Installation with software module integration along with consultancies (trainings of the servers) | 1 | 8,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| | Production Server Purchase | | 5704 | Nil | Production server Installation with software module integration along with consultancies (trainings of the servers) | 1 | | 4,000,000 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | **24,000,000** | |