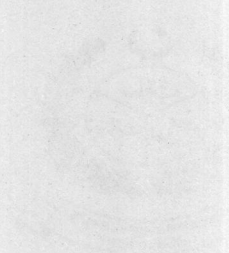




**AUDIT REPORT  
ON  
THE ACCOUNTS OF  
REVENUE RECEIPTS  
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB  
AUDIT YEAR 2013-14**

**AUDITOR GENERAL OF PAKISTAN**



REPORT  
ON  
THE ACCOUNTS OF  
REVENUE RECEIPTS  
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB  
ADMINISTRATIVE YEAR 2014-15

AUDITOR GENERAL OF PUNJAB

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABBREVIATIONS &amp; ACRONYMS</b>	v
<b>PREFACE</b>	vii
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	ix
<b>SUMMARY OF TABLES &amp; CHARTS</b>	xvii
I <i>Audit Work Statistics</i>	xvii
II <i>Audit Observations classified by Categories</i>	xvii
III <i>Outcome Statistics</i>	xviii
IV <i>Irregularities pointed out</i>	xviii
V <i>Cost Benefit</i>	xix
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>	
<b>EXCISE AND TAXATION DEPARTMENT</b>	
1.1 <i>Introduction</i>	1
1.2 <i>Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)</i>	2
1.3 <i>Brief comments on status of compliance with PAC Directives</i>	6
1.4 <b>AUDIT PARAS</b>	8
1.4.1 <i>Non/short realization of arrears of property tax for Rs. 33.89 millions</i>	8
1.4.2 <i>Non-recovery of property tax due to non-issuance of demand notices to the state owned organizations for Rs. 23.02 millions</i>	9
1.4.3 <i>Non-realization of property tax due to issuance of stay orders by Courts for Rs. 15.07 millions</i>	10
1.4.4 <i>Loss of revenue due to non-realization of professional tax for Rs. 11.73 millions</i>	11
1.4.5 <i>Short-realization of property tax due to inadmissible exemptions for Rs. 10.05 millions</i>	12
1.4.6 <i>Non-realization of token tax from motor vehicle owners for Rs. 6.46 millions</i>	13
1.4.7 <i>Non-realization of Income Tax on commercial vehicles for Rs. 5.51 millions</i>	14
1.4.8 <i>Non-realization/assessment of education cess on club - Rs 5.28 millions</i>	15
1.4.9 <i>Loss of property tax due to non-consolidation of property units owned by same persons for Rs.3.38 millions</i>	16
1.4.10 <i>Unauthentic exemptions granted to widows for property tax for Rs. 2.76 millions</i>	17

1.4.11	Short-assessment of property tax due to under valuation of property units-Rs 2.68 millions	18
1.4.12	Non-realization of arrears of property tax relating to 5 Marla Houses for Rs. 2.31 millions	19
1.4.13	Short-realization of property tax due to mis-calculation for Rs. 2.29 millions	20
1.4.14	Loss of government revenue due to non carrying forward arrears of property tax for Rs. 1.14 millions	21
1.4.15	Loss of government revenue due to grant of irregular exemption of more than one five marla residential house for Rs. 1.03 millions	22
1.4.16	Non-realization of 15 per cent provincial government share of property tax from Cantonment Board-Rs 671.84 millions	23

## CHAPTER 2

### BOARD OF REVENUE

2.1	Introduction	25
2.2	Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)	27
2.3	Brief comments on status of compliance with PAC Directives	31
2.4	<b>AUDIT PARAS</b>	32
2.4.1	Non production of auditable revenue record	32
2.4.2	Non/short-recovery of tawan of abiana for Rs. 94.19 millions	33
2.4.3	Loss of Government revenue due to non carrying forward of arrears of abiana for Rs. 75.91 millions	33
2.4.4	Non/short-recovery of arrears of abiana for Rs. 39.80 millions	35
2.4.5	Loss of Government revenue due to short demand of abiana for Rs. 21.07 millions	35
2.4.6	Non-recovery of government dues after expiry of stay orders Rs.17.65 millions	37
2.4.7	Loss due to non/short recovery of Capital Value Tax on transfer of urban immovable properties for Rs.9.01 millions	38
2.4.8	Loss due to non-payment of mutation fee on oral sale of land for Rs. 6.76 millions	39
2.4.9	Loss of Stamp Duty, Registration Fee and Capital Value Tax due to under valuation of urban land for Rs.5.97 millions	40
2.4.10	Loss due to non/short-realization of mutation fee on oral mutation in favour of legal heirs for Rs.5.87 millions	41
2.4.11	Non recovery of Agricultural Income Tax for Rs. 4.50 millions	42
2.4.12	Non-recovery of tawan from illicit cultivators of Government land for Rs. 4.42 millions	43



2.4.13	Loss due to non- recovery of Capital Value Tax on power of attorney for Rs.3.32 millions	44
2.4.14	Short realization of mutation fee due to under valuation of rural land for Rs. 1.91 millions	45
2.4.15	Loss due to short-payment of mutation fee on Decree Cases due to application of incorrect rate for Rs. 1.81 millions	46
2.4.16	Loss due to non levy of 10% surcharge on late payment of abiana for Rs. 1.63 millions	47

## CHAPTER 3

### IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

3.1	Introduction	49
3.2	Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)	51
3.3	Brief comments on status of compliance with PAC Directives	54
3.4	<b>AUDIT PARAS</b>	55
3.4.1	Non-realization of water charges due to application of old rates for Rs. 22.07 millions	55
3.4.2	Loss of Government revenue due to non-recovery of water charges for non irrigation purposes for Rs. 16.87 millions	56
3.4.3	Non recovery of Government revenue due to issuance of stay orders by Civil Court Rs. 13.91 millions	57
3.4.4	Blockage of government revenue due to non disposal of cases of special charges for Rs. 4.86 millions	58
3.4.5	Loss of government revenue due to mis-classification of government receipts as liabilities for Rs. 1.01 millions	59

## CHAPTER 4

### TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

4.1	Introduction	61
4.2	Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)	62
4.3	Brief comments on status of compliance with PAC Directives	65
4.4	<b>AUDIT PARAS</b>	66
4.4.1	Non-realization of renewal fee from bus stands for Rs. 1.42 millions	66
4.4.2	Non-realization of government revenue due to non surrender/renewal of expired route permits for Rs. 804,700	67

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **FOOD DEPARTMENT**

5.1	<i>Introduction</i>	68
5.2	<i>Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)</i>	69
5.3	<i>Brief comments on status of compliance with PAC Directives</i>	70
5.4	<b>AUDIT PARAS</b>	71
5.4.1	<i>Non-imposition/recovery of penalty on late deposit of cess for Rs. 21.74 millions</i>	71
5.4.2	<i>Non-realization of Sugarcane (Development) Cess and penalty for Rs. 5.03 millions</i>	72

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **Punjab Revenue Authority**

6.1	<i>Introduction</i>	73
6.2	<i>Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)</i>	73
6.4	<b>AUDIT PARAS</b>	76
6.4.1	<i>Non Realization/Transfer of Sales Tax on Services Claimed form Federal Board of Revenue, Approximately-Rs. 2,200 millions</i>	76
6.4.2	<i>Difference of Revenue Figures Given by PRAL and Treasury, Rs. 426.35 millions</i>	77
6.4.3	<i>Blockade of Government Revenue Due to Stay Orders -Rs. 306.08 millions</i>	77
6.4.4	<i>Non Imposition/action against Short Filers of Returns and Penalty Approximately – Rs. 47.13 millions</i>	78
6.4.5	<i>Non Imposition of Penalty on Late payment/Filing of Return for Sales Tax on Services Rs. 25.09 millions</i>	79
6.4.6	<i>Non Realization of Penalty Imposed – Rs. 3.17 millions</i>	80
Annexure 1	MFDAC Paras (List)	81
Annexure 2-25	Tables of Audit Paras	92

## **ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS**

AWB	Area Water Boards
CCA	Culture-able Commanded Area
CVT	Capital Value Tax
DAC	Departmental Accounts Committee
DCO	Divisional Canal Officer
DDO (R)	Deputy District Officer (Revenue)
DG	Director General
DOR	District Officer (Revenue)
DP	Draft Para
DRTA	District Regional Transport Authority
GFA	Goods Forwarding Agency
GARV	Gross Annual Rental Value
LBDC	Lower Bari Duab Canal
LCC	Lower Chenab Canal
MFDAC	Memorandum for Departmental Accounts Committee
MRA	Motor Registration Authority
M.Ton	Metric Ton
PAO	Principal Accounting Officer
PDP	Proposed Draft Para
PFR	Punjab Financial Rules
PIDA	Punjab Irrigation and Drainage Authority
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Ltd.
PT-8	Property Tax-8
RF	Registration Fee
SPPs	Small Power Producers
UCC	Upper Chenab Canal
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority



## PREFACE

Articles 169 & 170 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, read with Sections 8 & 12 of the Auditor General (Functions, Powers and Terms & Conditions of Service) Ordinance 2001, require the Auditor General of Pakistan to conduct audit of revenue receipts.

The report is based on audit of receipts of Government of the Punjab for the Financial Year 2012-13 and receipts of some formations for previous years. The Directorate General of Audit Punjab conducted audit during July to November 2013 on test check basis, with a view to reporting significant findings to the relevant stakeholders.

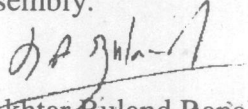
The main body of the audit report includes only the systemic issues and audit findings. Relatively less significant issues are listed in the Annexure-I of the Audit Report. The audit observations listed in the Annexure-I shall be pursued with the Principal Accounting Officer at the DAC level and in all cases where the PAO does not initiate appropriate action, the audit observation will be brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee through the next year's Audit Report.

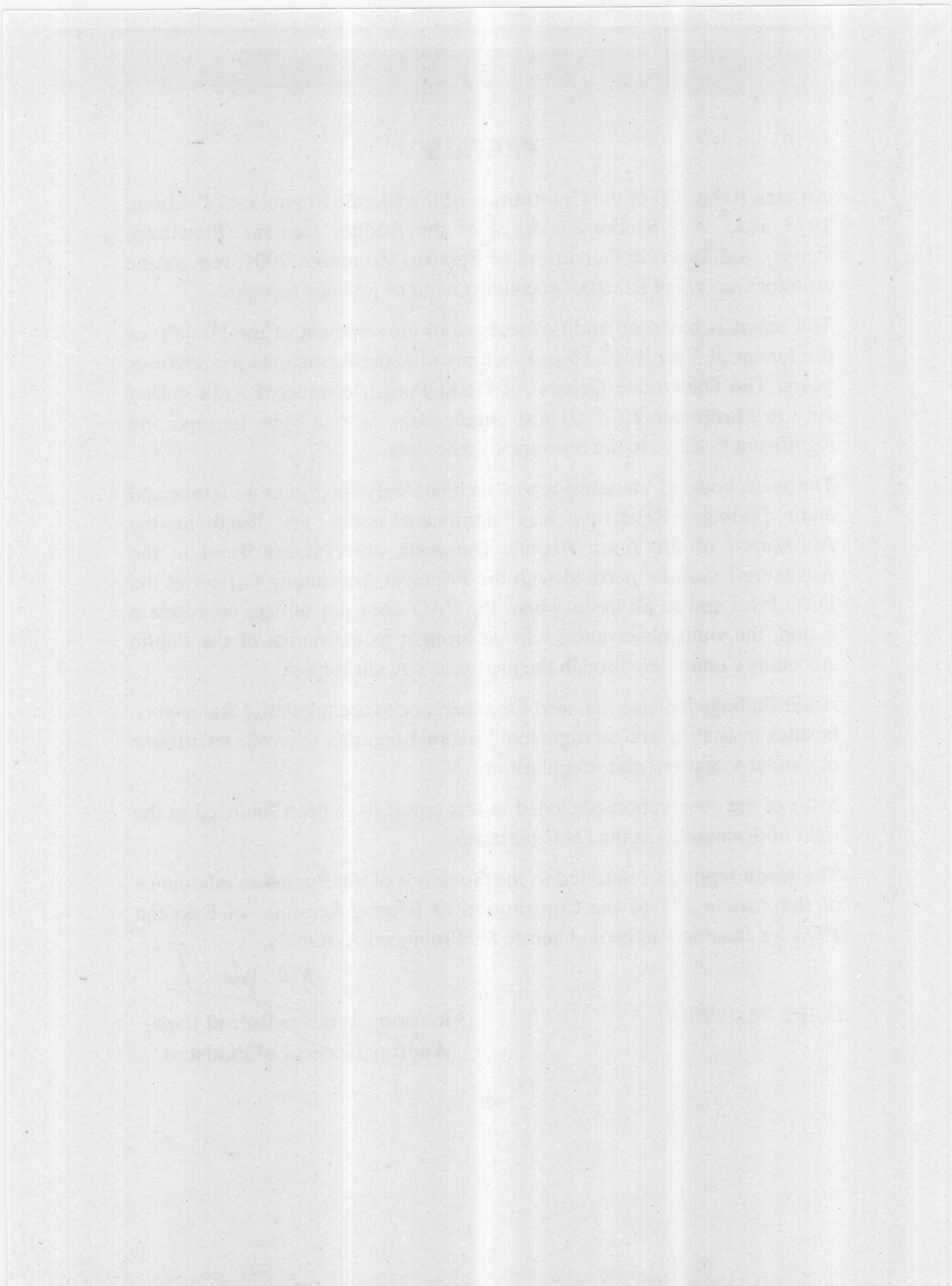
Audit findings indicate the need for adherence to the regularity framework besides instituting and strengthening internal controls to avoid recurrence of similar violations and irregularities.

Most of the observations included in this report have been finalized in the light of discussions in the DAC meetings.

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

Dated: 06.03.2014

  
(Muhammad Akhtar Buland Rana)  
**Auditor General of Pakistan**



# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **Audit Report on the Accounts of Revenue Receipts, Government of the Punjab**

The Director General Audit Punjab carries out, on test check basis, audit of tax and non-tax revenue receipts of Government of the Punjab, collected by Board of Revenue, Excise & Taxation, Irrigation, Energy, Transport and Food Departments. These Departments collected revenue of Rs. 79,762.51 millions which was 14.75% less than original budgeted receipt targets of Rs. 93,557.63 millions during the Financial Year 2012-13.

The receipt targets were reduced by the provincial government during the middle of the financial year. This downward revision depicted the need of improved survey/spade work while preparing the budget estimates.

This Audit Report presents audit results of receipts of Government of the Punjab for the Financial Year 2012-13 and the previous financial years. The Director General Audit Punjab conducted audit of revenue receipts relating to Urban Immovable Property Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax, Farm House Tax, Cotton Fee, Professional Tax, Provincial Excise, Sales Tax on Services, Stamp Duty, Registration Fee, *Abiana*, Mutation Fee, Capital Value Tax, Agricultural Income Tax, Sugarcane (Development) Cess and Route Permit Fee etc.

Audit findings were issued to the executive departments in the form of Audit and Inspection Reports. Significant issues were reported to respective Principal Accounting Officers (PAOs) in the form of Proposed Draft Paras (PDPs). The PDPs were also discussed with the Principal Accounting Officers in the Departmental Accounts Committee meetings to



incorporate the viewpoint of the concerned Principal Accounting Officers before finalization of the audit report.

Internal Audit units established in Excise & Taxation Department and Board of Revenue were not functioning effectively. Recurrence of similar types of irregularities every year was indicative of weak internal controls. Establishing an effective internal control system within each department/organization is imperative to check and avoid recurrence of various irregularities reported in the previous audit reports.

### ***Objectives***

The statutory audit is carried out on test check basis to

- see that the rules and procedures have been properly adopted;
- check that the assessment, collection and accounting of revenue is done in accordance with the law and there is no leakage of revenue which legally should come to Government; and
- review, analyze and comment on various Government policies relating to different sectors.

### **a. Scope of Audit**

Out of total receipts of Provincial Government for the Financial Year 2012-13, auditable receipts under jurisdiction of DG Audit Punjab was Rs. 79,762.51 millions covering seven PAOs and 612 formations. Out of this, DG Audit Punjab audited receipts of Rs. 34,206.27 millions on test check basis which is 42.88% of auditable receipts.

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

Recovery of Rs. 4,187.80 millions was pointed out and a recovery of Rs. 103.79 millions was made during the year 2013-14 at the time of compilation of this report. Out of the total recoveries, an amount of Rs. 10.24 millions was not in the notice of the executive before audit.

**c. Audit Methodology**

The Audit Year 2013-14 witnessed intensive application of desk audit techniques in the Directorate General of Audit Punjab. This was facilitated by access to live SAP/R3 data, internet facility and availability of permanent files. Desk review helped auditors in understanding the systems, procedures, environment of the audited entity before start of field activity. This greatly facilitated in identifying high risk areas for substantive testing in the field.

**d. Audit Impact**

There were no changes in rules, practices and systems during the year on the pointation of Audit.

**e. Comments on Internal Controls and Internal Audit Department**

Internal controls in government department comprise systems, processes, cultures and tasks that were taken together to support management in achieving government's policy objectives. The ultimate objective of an internal control system is to ensure integrity of information, compliance with laws, observance of rules and regulations, safeguarding assets and economical and efficient operations.

This report identifies control failures in the following areas:

- Non carrying forward of outstanding balances of taxes.
- Under application of Farm House Tax.
- Under assessment/under valuation in respect of property tax, stamp duty, registration fee, capital value tax and mutation fee.
- Non application of CVT on renewal of lease deed.
- Miscalculation of taxes.
- Non recovery/finalization of *tawan* cases.

- Grant of irregular exemptions to various institutions, persons and widows etc.
- Non pursuance of recovery cases of long-outstanding arrears/ court cases.
- Improper documentation of sale/lease of state lands.
- Non renewal of route permits.
- Supply of canal water for non- irrigation uses etc.

To pursue the recovery of long outstanding arrears under Property Tax, *Abiana*, Agricultural Income Tax and Route Permit Fees, the existing internal controls need to be reviewed and strengthened. This exercise should specifically focus to ensure the following:

- Internal Audit Department under Principal Accounting Officer be re-vamped/ re-invigorated.
- Staff deputed for internal audit be trained in modern auditing techniques.
- Long outstanding court cases be pursued vigorously to get the stay orders vacated and to get the recovery effected.
- Periodic review of internal controls be carried out to evaluate their adequacy.
- Recommendations of internal audit department and statutory audit be implemented in letter and spirit.
- Key performance indicators need to be designed for tax functionaries/recovery staff.

**f. The key audit findings of the report**

- Non-production of auditable record in 08 cases<sup>1</sup>
- Non realization/transfer of sales tax on services claimed from Federal Board of Revenue, approximately-Rs. 2,200 millions<sup>2</sup>
- Difference of revenue figures given by PRAL and treasury, Rs. 426.35 millions<sup>3</sup>
- Blockade of government revenue due to stay orders-Rs.306.08 millions<sup>4</sup>
- Non/short-recovery of *tawan* of *abiana* in 456 cases for Rs. 94.19 millions<sup>5</sup>
- Loss of Government revenue due to non carrying forward of arrears of *abiana* in 126 cases for Rs. 75.91 millions<sup>6</sup>
- Non imposition/action against short filers of returns and penalty approximately – Rs. 47.13 millions<sup>7</sup>
- Non-imposition/recovery of penalty on late deposit of cess in 11 cases for Rs. 21.74 millions<sup>8</sup>
- Non/short-recovery of arrears of *abiana* in 559 cases for Rs. 39.80 millions<sup>9</sup>
- Non/short realization of arrears of property tax in 10718 cases for Rs. 33.89 millions<sup>10</sup>
- Non imposition of penalty on late payment/filing of returns for sales tax on services Rs. 25.09 millions<sup>11</sup>

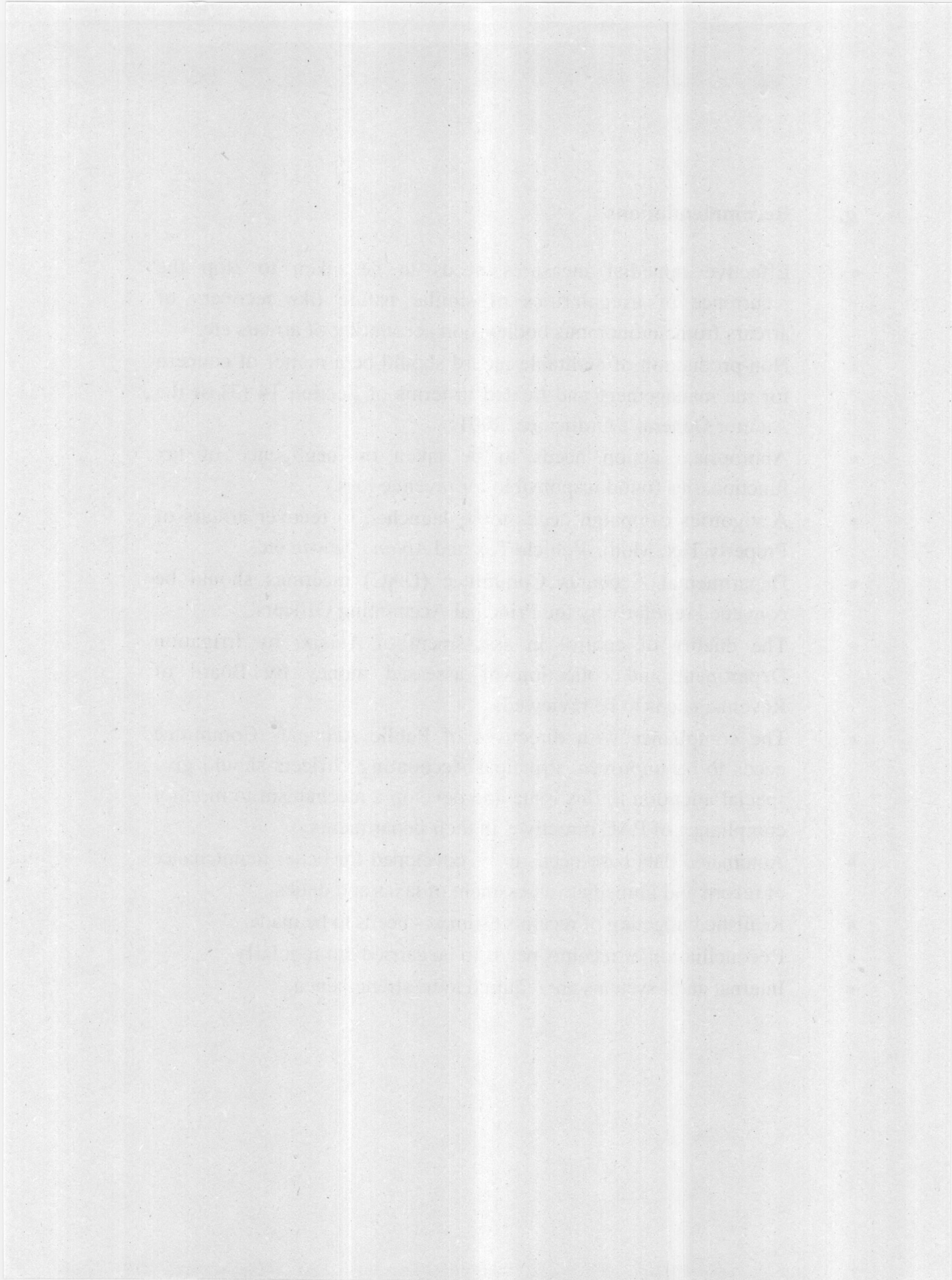
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| 1.  | Para 2.4.1 |
| 2.  | Para 6.4.1 |
| 3.  | Para 6.4.2 |
| 4.  | Para 6.4.3 |
| 5.  | Para 2.4.2 |
| 6.  | Para 2.4.3 |
| 7.  | Para 6.4.4 |
| 8.  | Para 5.4.1 |
| 9.  | Para 2.4.4 |
| 10. | Para 1.4.1 |
| 11. | Para 6.4.5 |

- Non-recovery of property tax due to non-issuance of demand notices to the state owned organizations in 254 cases for Rs. 23.01 millions<sup>12</sup>
- Non-realization of water charges due to application of old rates in one case for Rs. 22.07 millions<sup>13</sup>
- Loss of Government revenue due to short demand of *abiana* in 103 cases for Rs. 21.07 millions<sup>14</sup>
- Non-recovery of government dues after expiry of stay orders in 43 cases for Rs. 17.65 millions<sup>15</sup>
- Loss of Government revenue due to non-recovery of water charges for non irrigation purposes in 14 cases for Rs. 16.87 millions<sup>16</sup>
- Non-realization of property tax due to issuance of stay orders by Courts in 188 cases for Rs. 15.07 millions<sup>17</sup>
- Non recovery of Government revenue due to issuance of stay orders by Civil Court in 55 cases for Rs. 13.91 millions<sup>18</sup>
- Loss of revenue due to non-realization of professional tax in 2501 cases for Rs. 11.73 millions<sup>19</sup>
- Short-realization of property tax due to inadmissible exemptions in 97 cases for Rs. 10.05 millions<sup>20</sup>
- Loss due to non-payment of mutation fee on oral sale of land in 1459 cases for Rs. 6.76 millions<sup>21</sup>
- Loss of stamp duty, registration fee and capital value tax due to under valuation of urban land in 138 cases for Rs. 5.97 millions<sup>22</sup>
- Non-realization of sugarcane (Development) cess and penalty in 06 cases for Rs. 5.03 millions<sup>23</sup>

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- 12. Para 1.4.2
  - 13. Para 3.4.1
  - 14. Para 2.4.5
  - 15. Para 2.4.6
  - 16. Para 3.4.2
  - 17. Para 1.4.3
  - 18. Para 3.4.3
  - 19. Para 1.4.4
  - 20. Para 1.4.5
  - 21. Para 2.4.8
  - 22. Para 2.4.9
  - 23. Para 5.4.2

**g. Recommendations**

- Effective remedial measures needs to be taken to stop the recurrence of irregularities of similar nature like recovery of arrears from autonomous bodies, non accounting of arrears etc.
- Non-production of auditable record should be a matter of concern for the management and treated in terms of Section 14 (3) of the Auditor General's Ordinance, 2001.
- Appropriate action needs to be taken on negligence of tax functionaries found responsible for revenue loss.
- A vigorous campaign needs to be launched to recover arrears of Property Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax and *Abiana/Tawan* etc.
- Departmental Accounts Committee (DAC) meetings should be convened regularly by the Principal Accounting Officers.
- The duality of control in assessment of *Abiana* by Irrigation Department and collection of assessed money by Board of Revenue needs to be reviewed.
- The compliance with directives of Public Accounts Committee needs to be improved. Principal Accounting Officers should give special attention to this issue and develop a mechanism to monitor compliance of PAC directives in their departments.
- Automated data base needs to be developed for better maintenance of record and immediate assessment of taxes and duties.
- Realistic budgeting of receipts estimates needs to be made.
- Reconciliation of receipts needs to be carried out regularly.
- Internal audit systems are required to be strengthened.





## **SUMMARY OF TABLES & CHARTS**

**Table 1: Audit Work Statistics**

(Rs in millions)

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Receipts</b>
1	Total Entities in Audit Jurisdiction	07	79,762.51
2	Total Formations in Audit Jurisdiction	612	79,762.51
3	Total Entities Audited	06	79,593.78
4	Total Formations Audited	167	34,206.27
5	Audit & Inspection Reports	167	34,206.27
6	Special Audit Reports	Nil	Nil
7	Performance Audit Reports	Nil	Nil
8	Other Reports	Nil	Nil

**Table 2: Audit Observations classified by Categories**

(Rs in millions)

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Monetary value of audit observations</b>
1	Non/Short recovery of Stamp duty, Registration fee & Capital Value Tax	18.31
2	Non/Short Recovery of <i>abiana/tawan</i>	232.60
3	Non/Short Recovery of Property Tax	754.38
4	Non-recovery of water charges	43.81
5	Non/short realization of mutation fee.	16.34
6	Non/Short realization of payment of sugarcane (Development) cess.	26.78
7	Non/Short Recovery of Motor Vehicle Tax	11.97
8	Non/Short Recovery of Professional Tax	11.73
9	Non-recovery of government revenue on expiry of stay orders	352.71
10	Sales tax on services	2701.75

11	Loss of government revenue due to misclassification of government receipts as liabilities	1.01
12	Non-realization of renewal fee on account of route permits, bus stands.	2.22
13	Non/short realization of agriculture income tax	4.50
14	Non realization of education cess on clubs	5.28
15	Miscellaneous issues	4.42
<b>Total</b>		<b>4187.8</b>

**Table 3: Outcome Statistics**

*(Rs in millions)*

Sr. No	Description	Total Receipts Current Year	Total Receipts Last Year
1	Outlays Audited	34,206.27	13,262.86
2	Monetary value of audit observations	4,187.80	1,072.13
3	Recoveries Pointed Out at the instance of Audit	168.77	310.21
4	Recoveries Accepted/ Established at the instance of Audit	168.77	310.21
5	Recoveries Realized at the instance of Audit	103.79	59.52

**Table 4: Irregularities Pointed out**

*(Rs in millions)*

Sr. No	Description	Monetary value of audit observations
1	Violation of rules and regulations and violation of principles of propriety and probity in public operations	4,018.02
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement, thefts and misuse of public resources.	-

3	Accounting Errors (accounting policy departure from NAM*, misclassification, over or understatement of account balances) that are significant but are not material enough to result in the qualification of audit opinions on the financial statements.	1.01
4	If possible quantify weaknesses of internal control systems.	-
5	Recoveries and non/short realization, representing cases of established non/short realization or misappropriations of public money pointed by Audit.	168.77
6	Non production of record	-
7	Others, including cases of accidents, negligence etc.	-

\*The accounting policies and practices prescribed by the Auditor General of Pakistan which are IPSAS (Cash) compliant.

**Table 5: Cost Benefit**

(Rs in millions)

Sr. No	Description	Amount	
		2013-14	2012-13
1	Outlays Audited (item-1 of table-3)	188136.14	208,423.17
2	Expenditure on audit	98.18	80.18
3	Recoveries realized at the instance of Audit	261.10	156.19
4	Cost benefit ratio	1:2.66	1:1.95

**Note:** The above table shows collective figures and ratios of expenditure and receipts wing.

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The following table shows the results of the analysis of the data obtained from the experiments conducted on the 15th of June 1961.

Time (min)	Concentration (g/l)	Temperature (°C)	pH
0	0.0	25.0	7.0
10	0.1	25.0	7.0
20	0.2	25.0	7.0
30	0.3	25.0	7.0
40	0.4	25.0	7.0
50	0.5	25.0	7.0
60	0.6	25.0	7.0
70	0.7	25.0	7.0
80	0.8	25.0	7.0
90	0.9	25.0	7.0
100	1.0	25.0	7.0

The results of the analysis of the data obtained from the experiments conducted on the 15th of June 1961 are shown in the following table.

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **EXCISE AND TAXATION DEPARTMENT**

#### ***1.1 Introduction***

The Excise & Taxation Department was established as an independent entity in 1974 after its separation from Board of Revenue. This Department provides services for collection of various taxes and duties and suggests ways and means for additional resource mobilization in the Province. Building up of taxpayer's confidence, creation of taxpaying culture and providing facilities to the general public in payment of taxes are the top most priorities. The Excise & Taxation Department consists of 61 auditable locations/ formations.

Excise & Taxation Department is primarily responsible for the collection of following provincial levies/taxes in the Province of Punjab.

1. Cotton Fee
2. Motor Vehicles Tax
3. Entertainment Duty
4. Professional Tax
5. Hotel Tax
6. Property Tax
7. Excise Duty (Duty on manufacturing, import, export of liquor, vend fee on retail sale of liquor and fees on grant and renewal of licenses/permits for liquor).
8. Farm House Tax
9. Education Cess on club

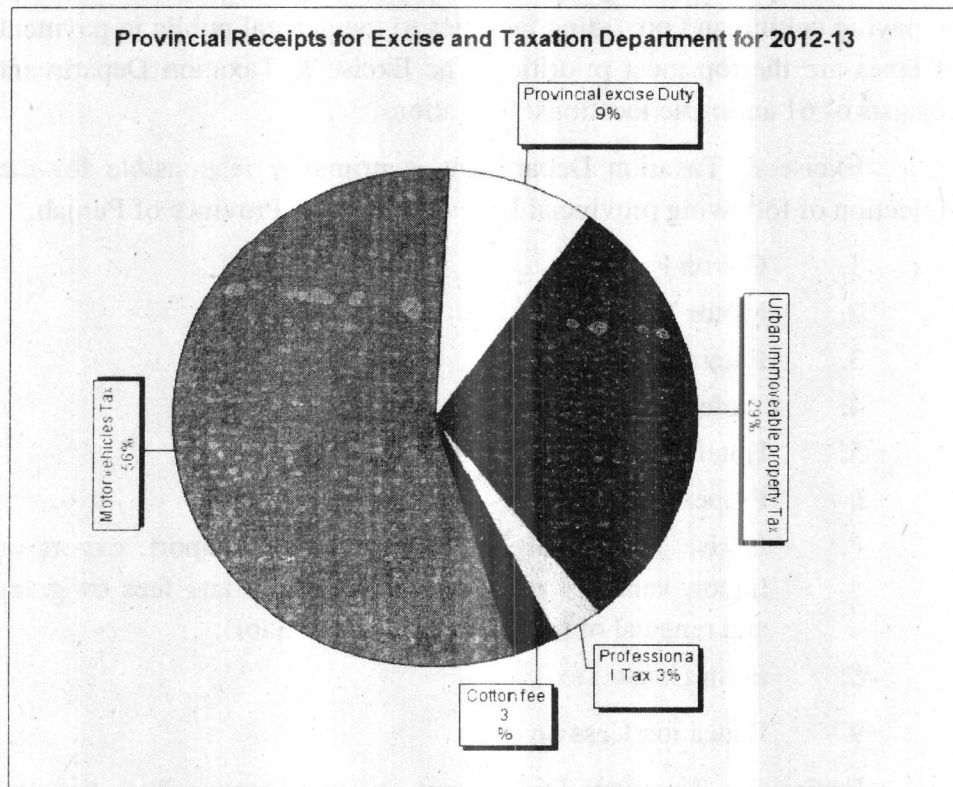
Excise & Taxation Department is also responsible for the collection of following Federal levies/taxes.

1. Income Tax (at the time of collecting motor vehicle tax)

2. Capital Value Tax (at the time of registration of imported motor vehicles if not paid at the time of import).

### 1.2 *Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)*

During the Financial Year 2012-13, the Excise and Taxation Department collected an amount of Rs.15,821.26 millions (in major heads) against the revised estimates of Rs. 16,464.83 millions. The distribution of receipts collected by the Department under different heads is shown in percentage in the following pie chart:



From the above pie chart, it is clear that in Financial Year 2012-13, the major portion of Rs 8,830.68 millions (56%) and Rs.4,601.91 millions (29%) of receipts collected by Excise and Taxation Department came from two sources viz. Motor Vehicles Tax & Urban Immoveable Property Tax respectively.

A comparison of budget estimates, revised estimates and actual receipts for the year 2012-13 for Excise and Taxation Department is tabulated below. The variation between the revised estimates and actual receipts is depicted both in absolute and percentage terms.

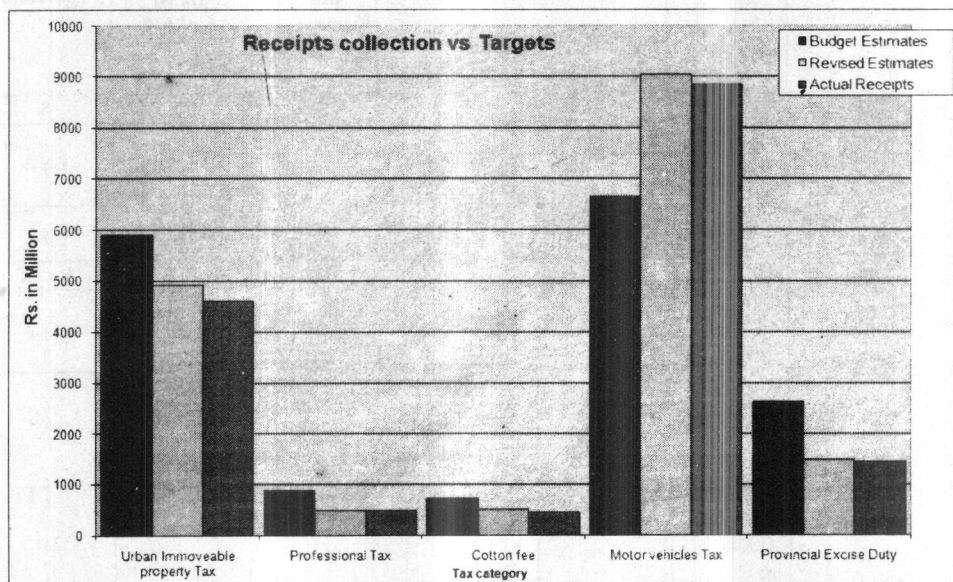
(Rs. in millions)

Variance Analysis for Excise and Taxation Department							
S #	Category	Head of Account	Budgeted Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual receipts as per Financial Statement	Variation excess/ (less) Col.6-5	Percentage of Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Urban Immoveable P. Tax	B01301	5,905	4,919.21	4,601.91	(317.29)	(-) 6
2	Professional Tax	B01601	886.5	494.37	488.90	(5.57)	(-) 1
3	Cotton fee	B03055	737.02	520	446.18	(73.82)	(-) 14
4	Motor vehicles Tax	B02801 to B02803	6,657.27	9,039.35	8,830.68	(208.67)	(-) 2
5	Provincial Excise Duty	B02601, B02602, B02603, B02612, B02613, B02621, B02622 & B02624	2,638.91	1,491.89	1,453.59	(38.31)	(-) 3
<b>Total</b>			<b>16,824.69</b>	<b>16,464.83</b>	<b>15,821.26</b>	<b>(643.57)</b>	<b>(-) 4</b>



These figures highlight that the overall actual receipts of Excise and Taxation Department were 4% less than the revised estimates of the receipts. The variation between the originally budgeted receipts (Rs. 16824.69 millions) and actual receipts collected (Rs.15,821.26 millions) was Rs.1,003.44 millions which was 6% of original budget estimates. The receipt targets during the year were reduced from Rs 16,824.40 millions to Rs 16,464.83 millions, showing a decrease of 2%. Thus, the receipt targets of the department were reduced during the financial year which shows deficiency in fiscal planning. This issue needs to be looked into by the provincial tax/duties collecting agencies.

The following column graph shows that revised revenue targets were not achieved by the Excise and Taxation Department for the financial year 2012-13.



The management needs to analyze the causes of the shortfalls depicted in the above graph and take appropriate steps to improve the revenue collection.

Comparison of taxes/ duties, disclosed no major changes in their rates during 2011-12 and 2012-13. The comparison of both years is illustrated in the table below:

*(Rs. in millions)*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budgeted Estimates</b>	<b>Revised Estimates</b>	<b>Actual receipts as per Financial Statement</b>
2011-12	15,974.36	12,049.55	12,762.45
2012-13	16,824.69	16,464.83	15,821.26

The above figures show that actual receipts in 2012-13 were more than the previous year i.e. 2011-12. However, the revised estimates in 2011-12 were only 25% less than original estimates whereas in 2012-13 revised estimates were 2% less than the original estimates. This shows that the original estimates were rational in 2012-13.

### ***1.3 Brief Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives***

The status of compliance with PAC Directives, for reports discussed so far, is given below:

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Audit Report Year*</b>	<b>Total Paras</b>	<b>Compliance received</b>	<b>Compliance not received</b>	<b>Percentage of compliance</b>
1	1985-1986	27	11	16	41
2	1986-1987	17	10	7	59
3	1988-1989	12	7	5	58
4	1989-1990	10	6	4	60
5	1990-1991	13	4	9	31
6	1992-1993	13	1	12	8
7	1993-1994	14	3	11	21
8	1994-1995	11	3	8	27
9	1996-1997	20	13	7	65
10	1997-1998	11	0	11	0
11	1998-1999	25	4	21	16
12	1999-2000	20	1	19	5
13	2000-2001	18	0	18	0
14	2001-2002	24	12	12	50
15	2003-2004	15	1	14	7
16	2006-2007	11	8	3	73
17	2009-10	19	15	4	79
<b>Total</b>		<b>280</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>35</b>

\* Only those reports have been mentioned which were discussed by PAC.

The compliance with the PAC directives in Excise and Taxation Department for the years 1986-87, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1996-97 & 2006-07 is

satisfactory. However, the compliance for the years 1992-93, 1997-98, 2000-01 and 2003-04 is comparatively low.

The Principal Accounting Officer has been approached for improvement in the compliance of the PAC Directives.

## **1.4 AUDIT PARAS**

### ***1.4.1 Non/short realization of arrears of property tax-Rs. 33.89 millions***

Section 16 (2) of the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 states that any sum on account of the tax levied or penalty imposed under this Act remaining un-recovered without sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Collector shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue. Further as per Section 12 of the Act *ibid* a late payment surcharge @ 1% of the gross payable tax shall stand imposed on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of every month of delay if the tax payable for any year is not paid by 30<sup>th</sup> September of the said year.

During audit of Excise & Taxation Department, it was noticed that 51 Excise & Taxation Officers neither recovered property tax in 10,718 cases nor took appropriate steps to recover the outstanding government revenue causing accumulation of arrears of property tax up to 30.06.2013.

Audit was of the view that ineffective recovery mechanism and weak management controls resulted in non/short recovery of arrears of property tax which was initially Rs. 67,873,235 (Annex-2).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 33,897,330 after verification of Rs 33,975,905 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that department needs to take effective steps to recover the outstanding arrears of property tax alongwith late payment surcharge at the earliest.

*[PDPs in Annex-2]*

***1.4.2 Non-recovery of property tax due to non-issuance of demand notices to the state owned organizations-Rs. 23.02 millions***

Section 3(2) of the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 states that subject to the provisions of sub section (3) & (4), there shall be levied, charged and paid a tax on the annual rental value of building and lands in a rating area at the specified rate of such annual rental value. Further, as per Secretary Excise & Taxation Department, Notification's No. SO TAX (E&T)3-90/2008 (P-III) dated 03<sup>rd</sup> August 2011, the exemption from payment of property tax has been withdrawn w.e.f. 01.07.2010, available to the buildings and lands owned by WAPDA and its corporatized entities

Audit of 50 Excise & Taxation Officers pertaining to period up to year 2012-13 revealed that contrary to above provisions, property tax on properties of certain autonomous bodies such as WAPDA, PTCL, Art Councils, Development Authorities, Market Committees, Banking Companies was not collected. It was observed that the rent was assessed and entered in the tax demand and receipt register but demand notices were not issued indicating weak supervisory controls and recovery mechanism.

Audit was of the view that the negligence on the part of management resulted in non-recovery of property tax which was initially Rs. 28,854,385 (Annex-3).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held from October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 23,016,511 after verification of Rs 5,537,874 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires ensuring prompt recovery of outstanding dues and evolving an effective system for issuance of demand notices and recovery thereof.

*[PDPs in Annex-3]*

#### ***1.4.3 Non-realization of property tax due to issuance of stay orders by Courts-Rs. 15.07 millions***

According to Clause 4 (A) of Article 199 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan read with advice of the Law Department circulated under Board of Revenue letter No.1929-89/2059-LR.IV, dated 23.08.89, any stay order issued by a civil court against recovery of government dues ceases to have effect on the expiry of a period of six months following the day on which the said stay order was issued.

Audit of the record of two Excise and Taxation Officers pertaining to the period up to 2012-13 revealed that in contravention of the above provisions, the managements did not initiate recovery proceedings in 188 cases where stay order was expired.

Audit was of the view that the negligence on the part of management resulted in non recovery of property tax which was initially Rs. 18,402,592.



The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1	Rawalpindi-II	184	11,526,151	0	11,526,151	16154
2	Mianwali	4	6,876,441	3,331,407	3,545,034	16377
Total		188	18,402,592	3,331,407	15,071,185	

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer during July and August 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in December 2013, reduced the para to Rs 15,071,185 after verification of Rs 3,331,407 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit stresses that immediate steps be taken for recovery on expiry of stay orders in court cases.

#### ***1.4.4 Loss of revenue due to non-realization of professional tax- Rs. 11.73 millions***

Punjab Finance Act, 1977, read with Punjab Finance Act, 2002, states that w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> July 1977 there shall be levied and collected from the persons engaged in any profession, trade or employment of different categories, professional tax at prescribed rates under second schedule to the Act.

Contrary to above, during audit of the Excise & Taxation Department, it was noticed that 44 Excise & Taxation Officers did not recover professional tax in 2501 cases. Further, neither the demand was raised nor notices were issued to lawyers for recovery of professional tax pertaining to the period up to 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of financial management resulted in non recovery of professional tax which was initially Rs. 21,081,225 (Annex-4).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held from October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 11,727,525 after verification of Rs 9,353,700 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that effective steps need to be taken for prompt recovery of outstanding government dues. Moreover, the demand notices be issued to lawyers for recovery of professional tax.

*[PDPs in Annex-4]*

#### ***1.4.5 Short-realization of property tax due to inadmissible exemptions-Rs. 10.05 millions***

Under section 4 (d)&(f) of the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 read with rule 24 of the rules made there under the buildings and lands or portions thereof used exclusively for public worship or public charity are exempted from payment of property tax. Such institutions shall maintain regular accounts of income & expenditure. The institutions qualifying for such exemptions shall get a certificate in form PT-17 issued by the Director, Excise & Taxation.

During audit of Excise and Taxation Department it was revealed that in violation of above provision of law, 16 Excise and Taxation Officers allowed exemptions in 97 cases without fulfilling the requisite formalities as necessary under law.

Audit was of the view that the above action of the management resulted in short-realization of government revenue which was initially Rs 10,477,416 during the period up to 2012-13. (Annex-5)

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held from October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 10,051,606 after verification of Rs 425,810 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that effective steps need to be initiated for the recovery of government dues. Further, the procedure of granting exemption also be streamlined.

*[PDPs in Annex-5]*

#### ***1.4.6 Non-realization of token tax from motor vehicle owners- Rs. 6.46 millions***

Section 3 of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1958 states that a tax shall be leviable on every motor vehicle, in equal installment for quarterly periods, commencing on the first day of July, the first day of October, the first day of January and the first day of April at the rate specified in the schedule to this Act. Under Section 34 and 35 of the Motor Vehicle Ordinance, 1965 a registering authority can also suspend/cancel the registration of a defaulting motor vehicle. Further, in case of default, penalty under Section 9 of the Act is also levied. Moreover, unpaid amount alongwith penalty is recoverable as arrears of land revenue under Section 11 of the Act *ibid*.

Contrary to above, during audit of the Excise & Taxation Department, it was noticed that 34 Motor Registration Authorities pertaining to the period up to 2012-13 did not invoke relevant provision of above law in 1982 cases.

Audit was of the view that ineffective recovery mechanism and weak management controls resulted in non recovery of motor vehicle tax which was initially Rs. 9,302,403. (Annex-6)

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held from October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 6,462,750 after verification of Rs 2,839,653 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit stresses recovering the outstanding government dues at the earliest and reviewing all such cases within the Province to know the exact quantum of recoverable dues.

*[PDPs in Annex-6]*

#### ***1.4.7 Non-realization of income tax on commercial vehicles- Rs. 5.51 millions***

According to Section 234-1A, 2 & 3 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001 and Finance Act, 2008, income tax is levied and collected from the owners of vehicles (having capacity 800-CC and above) at the rates specified in Division III of the First Schedule.

Contrary to above, during audit of the Excise & Taxation Department, it was found that owners of 1127 commercial vehicles plying within jurisdiction of 24 Excise & Taxation Offices did not pay income

tax. The concerned authorities also did not invoke the relevant provisions of law to check and hold up such vehicles.

Audit was of the view that the inaction on the part of Excise & Taxation Department caused non recovery of income tax which was initially Rs. 10,620,954 during the period up to 2012-13 (Annex-7).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meeting held in October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 5,507,621 after verification of Rs 5,113,333 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit stresses that matter needs to be inquired and responsibility for loss be fixed for non recovery of dues besides effecting recovery and strengthening internal controls.

[PDPs in Annex-7]

#### ***1.4.8 Non-realization/assessment of education cess on club-Rs. 5.28 millions***

According to Section 7 of the Punjab Finance Act, 2011 the Government introducing education cess on clubs and "club means an association or organization offering members social amenities, meals or temporary residence with minimum initial membership fee of two hundred thousand rupees and as notified by government as clubs" shall levy the cess as prescribed.

Contrary to above, during audit of Excise & Taxation Officers (Entertainment Lahore), it was observed that management did not recover/assess the education cess on clubs for the period up to 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that the negligence on the part of management resulted in non realization of education cess on clubs amounting to Rs. 5,283,000.

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer in April 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meeting held in December 2013, directed the department to recover the amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that effective steps need to be taken for prompt recovery of outstanding government dues.

[PDP No 15878]

***1.4.9 Loss of property tax due to non-consolidation of property units owned by same persons-Rs.3.38 millions***

According to Section 3 of the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act 1958, the annual value for the purposes of assessment of property tax shall be the aggregate annual value of all buildings and lands owned by the same person in a rating area.

Audit of PT-8 registers revealed that 38 Excise & Taxation Officers did not consolidate the annual rental value of buildings and land owned by the same persons for the purpose of assessment and recovery of property tax in 459 cases pertaining to the period up to 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that the negligence on the part of management caused loss to the government which was initially Rs. 5,273,493 which shows inefficiency and negligence of tax recovery officials/officers (Annex-8).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held from October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 3,377,751 after verification of Rs 1,895,742 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount expeditiously.

Audit requires that matter needs to be inquired and responsibility for lapse / negligence also be fixed against the officials concerned besides effecting recovery. Moreover, department needs to review and consolidate all cases of similar nature for proper assessment.

*[PDPs in Annex-8]*

#### ***1.4.10 Unauthentic exemptions granted to widows for property tax- Rs. 2.76 millions***

Section 4(g) of the Urban Immoveable Property Tax Act, 1958 states that the buildings and lands, the annual rental value of which does not exceed forty eight thousand and six hundred rupees, belonging to a widow, a disabled person or a minor orphan are exempt from payment of property tax.

In violation of the above rule, during audit of 18 Excise & Taxation Officers pertaining to period up to 2012-13 it was noticed that exemptions in 420 cases to widows were allowed without obtaining requisite documents. Therefore, Audit was not in a position to authenticate the exemption in the absence of relevant documents to verify whether or not the exemptions granted were valid.

Audit was of the view that the above action of the management resulted in loss of government revenue which was initially Rs. 4,310,736 (Annex-9).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held from October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 2,754,798 after verification of Rs 1,555,938 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires taking effective steps for the recovery of government revenue and streamlining the procedure of granting exemptions.

*[PDPs in Annex-9]*

#### ***1.4.11 Short-assessment of property tax due to under valuation of property units-Rs. 2.68 millions***

According to Section 5 of the Punjab Urban Immoveable Property Tax Act, 1958, the annual value of any land or building shall be ascertained by estimating the gross annual rental value at which such land or building that may be let for use or enjoyment with such building might reasonably be expected to be let from year to year, less an allowance of ten per cent for the cost of repairs and for all other expenses necessary maintain such building in a state to command such gross annual rent. Further under section 5-A of the Act, the annual value may be determined on the basis of such valuation tables and for such localities as may be notified or under the authority of the Government.

Contrary to above, three Excise & Taxation Officers had short realized the property tax due to less ascertainment of the value of property units during the period up to 2012-13.



Audit was of the view that the negligence on the part of management resulted in short assessment of property tax due to under valuation of property units amounting to Rs. 2,680,840 as detailed below:

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1	Zone-XI, Lahore	3	127,378	0	127,378	16018
2	Bahawalpur	8	1,459,208	0	1,459,208	16473
3	Okara	3	1,094,254	0	1,094,254	16024
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>2,680,840</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,680,840</b>	

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from July to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meeting held in December 2013, directed the department to recover the amount at the earliest.

Audit stresses to make strenuous efforts for recovery of government dues without further delay.

#### ***1.4.12 Non-realization of arrears of property tax relating to 5 Marla Houses-Rs. 2.31 millions***

Section 4 (I) of Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 as amended through Finance Act 2005, states that with effect from 01.07.2004 property tax shall not be levied in case of one residential house, measuring an area up to five marlas, used for residential purpose irrespective of its annual rental value. Property tax prior to 01.07.2004 was not exempted and thus payable under Section 16 of The Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 which states that any sum due on account of property tax remains unpaid after due date, without sufficient

cause to the satisfaction of the Collector, is required to be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

In violation of above referred provisions of law, during audit of property tax record of 36 Excise & Taxation Officers, it was found that the department failed to collect arrears of property tax relating to five *marla* houses for the period prior to 01.07.2004 from 915 units.

Audit was of the view that ineffective recovery mechanism and weak management controls resulted in non recovery of arrears of property tax relating to five *marla* houses which was initially Rs. 2,630,533 (Annex-10).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held from October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 2,305,917 after verification of Rs 324,616 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that responsibility for not initiating timely action be fixed besides effecting recovery of government revenue.

*[PDPs in Annex-10]*

#### ***1.4.13 Short-realization of property tax due to miscalculation- Rs. 2.29 millions***

Section 3(2) of the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 states that subject to the provisions of Sub Section (3) & (4), there shall be levied, charged and paid a tax on the annual value of buildings and lands in a rating area at the specified rate of such annual value. The tax is levied @ 20 % if annual rental value is up to Rs 20,000 and @ 25% on the value exceeding the said limit.

Contrary to above, during audit of 21 Excise & Taxation Officers, it was noticed that property tax was less assessed and recovered in 199 cases due to miscalculation of assessed tax and outstanding balance.

Audit was of the view that the above inefficiency/negligence on the part of the officials/officers resulted in short recovery of property tax which was initially Rs. 3,876,243 (Annex-11)

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held from October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 2,285,556 after verification of Rs 1,590,687 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit emphasis to effect the recovery of outstanding Government dues besides fixing responsibility for the negligence.

*[PDPs in Annex-11]*

***1.4.14 Loss of government revenue due to non carrying forward of arrears of property tax-Rs. 1.14 millions***

Rule 15 of the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Rules, 1958, states that the assessing authority shall maintain, for each rating area, a tax demand and receipt register in Form PT-8. Property tax which remains unpaid at the end of a financial year is required to be carried forward to next year's demand along with current year's demand.

Comparison of new and old PT-8 registers of the various formations of Excise & Taxation Department revealed that while carrying forward the arrears of property tax, 26 Excise and Taxation Officers missed the property tax figures on account of 306 properties.

Audit was of the view that the negligence on the part of management resulted in loss of government revenue which was initially Rs 1,925,377 (Annex-12).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held from October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 1,136,061 after verification of Rs 789,316 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that outstanding balances be carried forward to current year's demand register besides effecting the recovery.

*[PDPs in Annex-12]*

***1.4.15 Loss of government revenue due to grant of irregular exemption of more than one five marla residential house- Rs. 1.03 millions***

Section 4 (I) of Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act 1958, states that with effect from 01.07.2004, property tax shall not be levied in case of one residential house, measuring an area up to five marlas, used for residential purpose irrespective of its annual rental value.

Contrary to above, audit of property tax record of seven Excise & Taxation Officers, revealed that the department has exempted more than one five marla residential house owned by the same owner. The inaction caused loss of revenue for the period from 01.07.2004 onward in 47 cases (Annex-13).

Audit was of the view that ineffective recovery mechanism and weak management controls resulted in loss of property tax which was initially Rs. 1,062,002.

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from March to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held from October 2013 to January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 1,030,786 after verification of Rs 31,216 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit stresses that responsibility for negligence be fixed besides effecting recovery of government revenue.

*[PDPs in Annex-13]*

***1.4.16 Non-realization of 15 per cent provincial government share of property tax from Cantonment Board-Rs 671.84 millions***

According to Para 3 (3) of the Presidential Order No. 13 of 1979 dated 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1979 states that 15 per cent share of net proceeds of house tax collected by a Cantonment Board within its limits is payable to the Provincial Government concerned.

Contrary to above, during audit of Excise & Taxation Office, (Hotel & Entertainment), Lahore, did not recover Provincial Government's share of house tax from Cantonment Boards concerned for the period up to 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that the negligence on the part of management resulted in non recovery of Provincial Government's share of house tax amounting to Rs. 671,843,000.

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer in April 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, directed the department to recover the amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that department needs to take effective steps for timely recovery of 15 per cent share of provincial government.

*[PDP No.15877]*

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **BOARD OF REVENUE**

#### **2.1    *Introduction***

The Board of Revenue is the successor of the office of the Financial Commissioner. It was originally constituted under the provisions of West Pakistan Board of Revenue Act, 1957, which on dissolution of One Unit in 1970 became the Board of Revenue, Punjab.

The Board is the controlling authority in all matters connected with the administration of land, collection of government dues including land taxes, land revenue, preparation of land records and other matters relating thereto. Senior Member Board of Revenue is incharge of the Board.

The Board is the custodian of the rights of the land holders and is the highest revenue court in the province with Appellate/Provisional jurisdiction against orders of subordinate Revenue Officers/Courts including Commissioners and Collectors. All Revenue Officers and Revenue Courts are subject to the general superintendence and control of the Board of Revenue. The Board itself is subject to the administrative control of the Provincial Government. It consists of the following departments/functional units:

#### **a)    *Revenue Department***

Functions of the Revenue department are listed below.

- i        Supervises revenue work in the province.
- ii       Member (Revenue) is the highest court of appeal and revision in revenue cases in the province.
- iii      Is responsible for recovery of government dues including Agricultural Income Tax, Land Revenue, Water Rate, Usher, Mutation Fees, Stamp Duty, Registration Fee etc.

- iv Frames Laws/Rules/Policies relating to the revenue matters.

**b) *Colonies Department***

Functions of the Colonies department are:

- i Administration and management of State Land.
- ii Disposal of State Land, through sale, lease and exchange.
- iii Transfer of State Land to provincial government departments free of cost for public purposes.

**c) *Consolidation Department***

Functions of the Consolidation department are listed below:-

- i To consolidate scattered holdings of landowners in compact blocks to make land-use more productive and meaningful.
- ii To prepare an up-dated record of right holders for use by the Revenue Department/right holders.
- iii To eject illegal/un-authorized occupants of stated land.

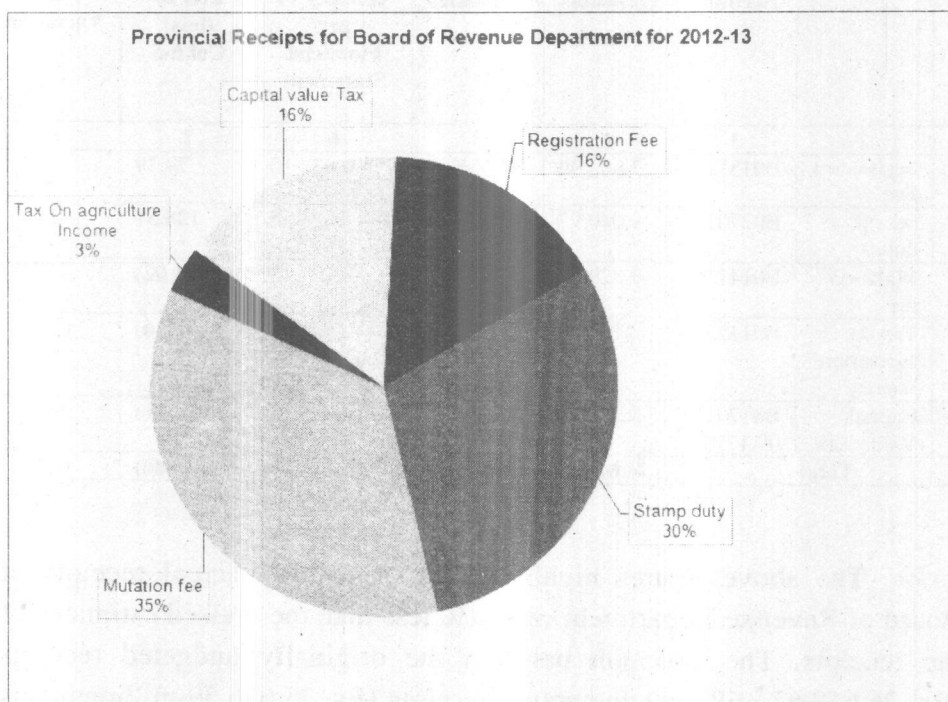
Other functional units are:-

- Administration Wing
- Research & Gazetteer Cell
- Directorate of Land Records
- Settlement & Rehabilitation Wing
- Punjab Land Commission (Statutory Agency)



## 2.2 Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)

During the Financial Year 2012-13, the Board of Revenue, Government of Punjab, collected an amount of Rs. 25,636.59 millions against the revised estimates of Rs. 25,770.27 millions. The distribution of receipts collected by the Department under different heads is shown in percentage terms in the pie chart given below.



From the pie chart it is clear that in Financial Year 2012-13 the major portion of Rs 16,735,80 millions (65%) of receipts collected by the Board of Revenue came from two heads viz. Mutation fee and Stamp duty.

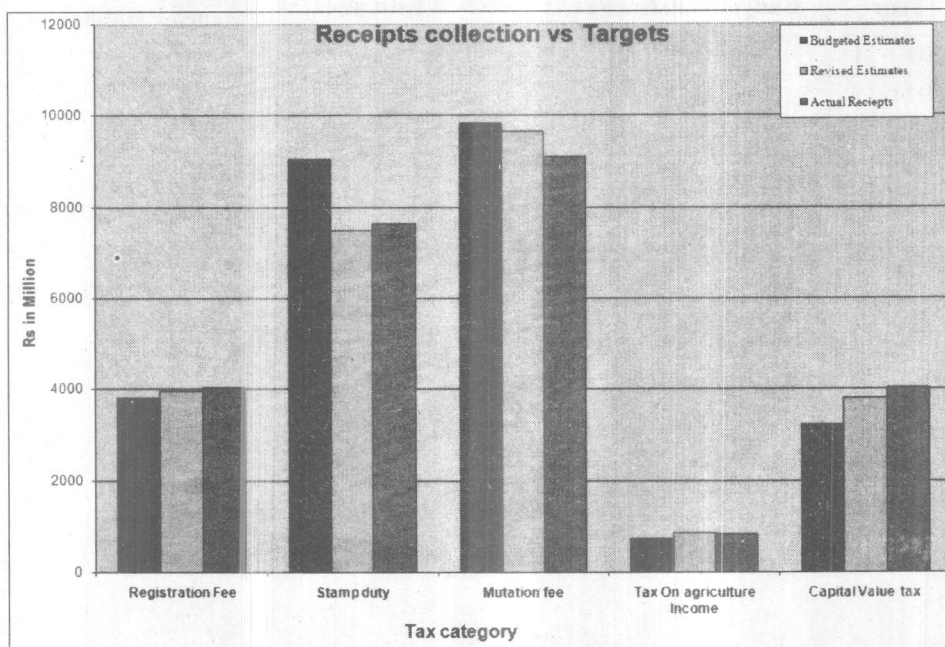
A comparison of budget estimates, revised estimates and actual receipts for the year 2012-13 is tabulated below. The variation between the revised estimates and actual receipts is manifested both in absolute and percentage terms.

(Rs. in millions)

Variance Analysis for Board of Revenue Department							
S #	Category	Head of Account	Budgeted Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual receipts as per Financial Statement	Variation excess/ (less) Col.6-5	Percentage of Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Registration Fee	B01311	3,802.99	3,958.72	4,038.10	79.39	2
2	Stamp duty	B02701	9,040.97	7,489.98	7,628.55	138.57	2
3	Mutation fee	B01417	9,829.86	9,648.27	9,107.25	(541.02)	(-)6
4	Tax on agriculture Income	B01173	720.52	863.51	827.35	(36.16)	(-)4
5	Capital Value Tax	B01701-09,1770	3,224.33	3,809.79	4,035.34	225.56	6
<b>Total</b>			<b>26,618.67</b>	<b>25,770.27</b>	<b>25,636.59</b>	<b>(133.66)</b>	<b>(-)1</b>

The above figures highlight that the overall actual receipts of Board of Revenue Department were 1% less than the revised estimates of the receipts. The variation between the originally budgeted receipts (Rs. 26,618.67 millions) and actual receipts (Rs. 25,636.59 millions) was 4% (Rs 982.10 millions). The receipt targets during the year were reduced from Rs 26,618.67 millions to Rs 25,636.59 millions showing a decrease of 3%. Thus, the Provincial Government slightly reduced receipt targets of Board of Revenue during financial year.

The following column graph shows that revenue target was not achieved in case of Stamp Duty. However, the Board of Revenue had achieved the targets of revenue for Mutation Fee and Tax on Agriculture Income.



The management needs to analyze the causes of the shortfalls in afore mentioned category and take plausible steps to improve the revenue collection.

Comparison of Taxes/ duties disclosed no major changes in their rates during 2011-12 and 2012-13. An in-depth analysis of taxes/duties of these two years showed minor increase in the coverage of mutation fee, stamp duty and registration fee.

The budgeted receipt estimates and revised receipt estimates of 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 show a downward revision in three years as illustrated below:

*(Rs in millions)*

Year	Budgeted Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual receipts as per Financial Statement
2010-11	19,573.93	19,198.34	18,411.56
2011-12	23,335.02	23,146.29	22,299.46
2012-13	26,618.67	25,770.27	25,636.59

However, in the Financial Year 2012-13, provincial government estimated the budget figures more realistically than previous year. Thus the revised estimates were close to original estimates and the department very nearly achieved the targets set in revised estimates.

### **2.3 *Brief Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives***

The status of compliance with PAC Directives, for reports discussed so far, is given below:

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Audit Report Year*</b>	<b>Total Paras</b>	<b>Compliance received</b>	<b>Compliance not received</b>	<b>Percentage of compliance</b>
1	1992-1993	20	6	14	30
2	1994-1995	20	10	10	50
3	1996-1997	28	5	23	18
4	1997-1998	8	0	8	0
5	1998-1999	14	0	14	0
6	1999-2000	12	0	12	0
7	2000-2001	12	2	10	17
8	2001-2002	15	0	15	0
9	2003-2004	17	0	17	0
10	2006-2007	17	2	15	12
11	2009-2010	20	2	18	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>183</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>15</b>

\* Only those reports have been mentioned which were discussed by PAC.

The compliance with PAC Directives by the Board of Revenue is not satisfactory. The main reason for this status is complex nature of recovery mechanism. It is worth mentioning here that paras are considered for settlement, once complete recovery is effected.

The Principal Accounting Officer has been approached for improvement in the compliance of the PAC Directives.

## **2.4 AUDIT PARAS**

### **2.4.1 *Non production of auditable revenue record***

According to Section 12 of the Auditor General, (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001, read with Section 14 of the said Ordinance, the Auditor General shall audit all receipts which are payable into the Consolidated Fund or Public Account of the Federal Government and of each Province and of the accounts of each district. The officers maintaining such record shall be responsible to provide record to Audit on demand failing which they shall be liable to disciplinary action under the Rules.

In violation of above provisions, eight Tehsildars failed to produce the record of mutation fee for scrutiny (Annex-14).

Audit was of the view that the above action of management was hindrance to statutory functions of the Auditor-General.

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as to the Principal Accounting Officer from February to November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, kept the para pending and directed the department to produce the record for audit scrutiny.

Audit stresses that matter be inquired and responsibility for non production of record be fixed under the Section 14 of Ordinance *ibid* besides issuance of necessary instructions to the field offices for facilitating in record production.

*[PDPs in Annex-14]*

#### **2.4.2 Non/short-recovery of tawan/abiana-Rs. 94.19 millions**

Section 45 of Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 states that any sum which remains unpaid after the day on which it becomes due, shall be recoverable by the Collector from the person liable for the same as if it were arrears of land revenue.

Contrary to above, 23 Revenue Officers in 456 cases did not make concrete efforts and invoke above provision of law to recover *tawan* of *abiana* pertaining to crops of *rabi* and *kharif*.

Audit was of the view that weak supervisory controls and ineffective recovery mechanism resulted in non/short recovery of government revenue which was initially Rs. 99,007,455 (Annex-15).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from February to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 94,193,694 after verification of Rs 4,813,761 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that timely collection of assessed amount of *abiana* from the defaulters be ensured and an effective mechanism for recovery be enforced.

[PDPs in Annex-15]

#### **2.4.3 Loss of Government revenue due to non carrying forward of arrears of abiana-Rs. 75.91 millions**

Under Section 36 of the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, occupier's rate assessed by the Divisional Canal Officer of Irrigation Department is forwarded to the *Tehsildars* concerned (through *Khataunis*) for effecting

recovery. On receipt of *Khataunis*, the amount due against each *mouza* is entered in the demand & collection register called *Khataunis Malguzari*. In order to keep a correct account of the recoverable amount, the amount outstanding at the end of a year is carried over to the next year's demand register (*Khataunis Malguzari*).

Audit of Demand and Collection Registers (*Khataunis Malguzari*) revealed that in disregard of the above provisions, two Tehsildars did not bring the previous year's outstanding amount of *abiana* to the subsequent year's demand register in 126 cases during 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of management resulted in non accountal/realization of an amount of Rs 80,035,811 as detailed below:-

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	DP No
1	Sahiwal	115	78,312,604	3,032,454	75,280,150	16114
2	Jalalpur Pirwala	11	1,723,207	1,091,513	631,694	16430
<b>Total</b>		<b>126</b>	<b>80,035,811</b>	<b>4,123,967</b>	<b>75,911,844</b>	

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from August to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 75,911,844 after verification of Rs 4,123,967 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit emphasis that outstanding amount of *abiana* be carried forward to the next year's demand register and recovery be effected at the earliest besides fixing the responsibility.



#### **2.4.4 Non/short-recovery of arrears of abiana-Rs. 39.80 millions**

Section 45 of Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 states that any sum which remains unpaid after the day on which it becomes due, shall be recoverable by the Collector from the person liable for the same as if it were arrears of land revenue.

Contrary to above, 24 Revenue Officers in 559 cases did not invoke above provision of law to recover *abiana* pertaining to crops of *rabi* and *kharif*.

Audit was of the view that weak supervisory controls and ineffective recovery mechanism resulted in non/short recovery of government revenue which was initially Rs. 50,539,713 (Annex-16).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from February to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 39,800,442 after verification of Rs 10,739,271 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that timely collection of assessed amount of *abiana* from the defaulters be ensured and an effective mechanism for recovery be enforced.

*[PDPs in Annex-16]*

#### **2.4.5 Loss of Government revenue due to short demand of Abiana-Rs. 21.07 millions**

According to section 36 of the Canal & Drainage Act, 1873, occupier's rate (*abiana*) is levied and recovered from the occupier's of land. Occupier's rate primarily assessed by the Divisional Canal Officer of

the Irrigation Department, who dispatches a demand statement (33/C) statement along with relevant Khatuni to the concerned Collector (Tehsildar) for the purpose of recovery.

Audit of Demand and Collection Registers (*Khataunis Malguzari*) of various formations of Board of Revenue revealed that in disregard of the above provisions of law, two Tehsildars did not issue the demand and recover the *abiana* of crop *rabi*-2012, according to 33/C statement in 103 cases.

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of management resulted in loss of government revenue amounting to Rs 21,071,453, as detailed below:-

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	DP No
1	Mian Channu	83	20,994,758	0	20,994,758	16107
2	Kabirwala	20	76,695	0	76,695	16555
<b>Total</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>21,071,453</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,071,453</b>	

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer during August and November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, directed the department to recover the amount at the earliest.

Audit emphasis that short demand amount of *abiana* be entered in demand register and recovery be effected at the earliest besides fixing the responsibility.

#### **2.4.6 Non-recovery of government dues after expiry of stay orders-Rs.17.65 millions**

According to clause 4A of Article 199 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, read with the Law Department's advise circulated vide BOR Punjab Circular No.A-1929-89/2059 of 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 1989, any stay order issued by a civil court against recovery of government dues causes to have effect on the expiry of a period six months following by the day on which the said stay order was issued.

Contrary to above, during audit of four Revenue Officers, it was noticed that the authorities under BOR did not initiate recovery proceedings against 43 defaulters even after expiry of stay orders granted by various courts, pertaining to the period up to 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of management resulted in non recovery of *abiana* amounting to Rs 18,051,776, as detailed below:-

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	DP No
1	Mandi Bahu Din	11	3,107,379	404,683	2,702,696	16075
2	Phalia	7	2,730,463	0	2,730,463	16225
3	Mianwali	2	834,014	0	834,014	16407
4	Daska	23	11,379,920	0	11,379,920	16636
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>18,051,776</b>	<b>404,683</b>	<b>17,647,093</b>	

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from August to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 17,647,093 after verification of Rs 404,683 by Audit. Moreover, the

Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit emphasis that the department should take immediate steps for recovery of where period of stay order has expired and should pursue the case to get the stay orders vacated by the courts.

***2.4.7 Loss due to non/short recovery of capital value tax on transfer of urban immovable properties-Rs. 9.01 millions***

According to Section 6(3) read with 4(a)(i-ii) and 4(b)(iii) of the Finance Act, 2010, Capital Value Tax shall be payable by every person, who acquires immoveable property by purchase, gift, exchange, power of attorney (irrevocable) and immoveable property or a right to use an immoveable property for more than twenty years.

(a) Contrary to above, during audit it was noticed that 23 registering authorities charged /levied less Capital Value Tax or did not levy the tax at all in 378 conveyance deeds pertaining to period up to 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that weak supervisory and management controls of the management resulted in non/short realization of government revenue which was initially Rs 14,166,547 (Annex-17).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from April to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 8,704,173 after verification of Rs 5,462,374 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

(b) During audit, it was noticed that contrary to above provision of law, two Revenue Officers attested 12 cases of oral sales of immovable properties falling under urban area either by charging less Capital Value Tax or not levying the tax at all.

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of management resulted in non/short assessment and realization of government revenue amounting to Rs 309,013 as detailed below:-

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	DP No
1	Muridke	1	215,000	0	215,000	15716
2	Bakkhar	11	94,013	0	94,013	16692
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>309,013</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>309,013</b>	

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from July to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, directed the department to recover the amount at the earliest.

Audit emphasis that matter needs to be inquired and responsibility for the loss also be fixed besides effecting recovery along with 15% penalty per annum thereof.

[PDPs in Annex-17]

#### **2.4.8 Loss due to non-payment of mutation fee on oral sale of land-Rs. 6.76 millions**

According to the Punjab Board of Revenue Notification No.1587-2010/1597-LR-I, dated 30.6.2010, the scale of mutation fee on transfer of immovable property through oral mutation has been prescribed.

Audit of oral mutation records revealed that while attesting oral transfer of immovable property 27 Revenue Officers did not charge and recover the mutation fee in 1459 cases during 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that the above action of the management resulted in non realization of mutation fee which was initially Rs 10,583,226. (Annex-18)

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from February to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 6,757,703 after verification of Rs 3,825,523 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires to fix the responsibility for negligence and to recover the government dues at the earliest besides strengthening the internal controls.

*[PDPs in Annex-18]*

#### ***2.4.9 Loss of stamp duty, registration fee and capital value tax due to under valuation of urban land-Rs. 5.97 millions***

According to Section 27-A of the Stamp Act, 1899, if an instrument, chargeable with any land only or land with any building or structure thereon, the value of land is required to be calculated according to the Valuation Table notified by the District Collector in respect of the land situated in the area of locality.

Contrary to above, during audit of 19 Sub Registrars it was noticed that the value of 138 properties were accepted at lesser than notified rates by the concerned District Collectors pertaining to the period up to 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of management resulted in non/short recovery of government revenue which was initially Rs 11,595,837. The documents were required to be impounded and forwarded to the District Collector as the irregularity was serious in nature and justified levy of full penalty under Section 40 of the Act *ibid.* (Annex-19).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from April to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 5,970,286 after verification of Rs 5,625,551 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit stresses that matter be inquired and responsibility for the loss also be fixed besides effecting recovery and penalty due thereof. Moreover, department needs to take measure to ensure that notified rates be charged in future.

*[PDPs in Annex-19]*

#### ***2.4.10 Loss due to non/short-realization of mutation fee on oral mutation in favour of legal heirs-Rs.5.87 millions***

According to S. No. 4 of the Board of Revenue Punjab Notification No.1587-2010/1597-LR (1) dated 30-06-2010, entry based on Tamleek (gift in favour of legal heir) above 25 acres of agricultural land in rural area, mutation fee shall be payable @ 3 % of the value of land according to Valuation Table notified by the District Collector in respect of the land.

Contrary to above, during audit of Revenue Officer, Mian Channu, it was noticed that, mutation fee was charged in five cases, at less than the prescribed rate during 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of management resulted in short realization of mutation fee amounting to Rs 5,865,525.

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer during August, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, directed the department to recover the amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that:

- The matter be inquired to fix responsibility for this lapse.
- The recovery on account of non-realization of mutation fee needs to be effected without further delay.

[PDP No. 16108]

#### ***2.4.11 Non recovery of agricultural income tax-Rs. 4.50 millions***

According to Punjab Agricultural Income Tax Act 1997, agricultural income tax is chargeable from the cultivators owning land more than 12.5 acres.

Contrary to above, during audit of 14 Revenue Officers, it was noticed that agricultural income tax from 1079 cultivators was not recovered pertaining to the period up to 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of management resulted in loss of government revenue due to non recovery of agriculture income tax which was initially Rs 7,055,916 (Annex-20).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from February to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 4,495,896 after verification of Rs 2,560,020 by Audit. Moreover, the



Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit stresses that matter be inquired and responsibility for the loss also be fixed besides effecting recovery thereof.

[PDPs in Annex-20]

#### **2.4.12 Non-recovery of tawan from illicit cultivators of Government land-Rs. 4.42 millions**

Section 28 of the Colonization of Government Land Act, 1912 read with section 114 (d) of the Land Revenue Act 1967 states that all sums due on account of fine and penalties from un-authorized cultivators of government land are recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

Contrary to above, during audit of three Revenue Officers, it was noticed that, government dues from 39 un-authorized cultivators of Government land were not recovered.

Audit was of the view that the weak and ineffective supervisory controls resulted in non recovery of *tawan* amounting to Rs. 4,419,141. The details are given below:-

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1	Khanewal	33	4,285,437	0	4,285,437	15769
2	Phalia	3	124,204	0	124,204	16227
3	Layyah	03	9,500	0	9,500	16687
<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>4,419,141</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,419,141</b>	

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from February to November, 2013 to which

no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, directed the department to recover the amount at the earliest.

Audit stresses that matter be inquired and responsibility for the loss also be fixed besides effecting recovery thereof. Moreover, measures needs to be taken to strengthen the monitoring system to eradicate unauthorized cultivation.

***2.4.13 Loss due to non- recovery of capital value tax on power of attorney-Rs.3.32 millions***

According to Section 6(3) read with 4(a)(i-ii) and 4(b)(iii) of the Finance Act, 2010, capital value tax shall be payable by every person, who acquires immoveable property by purchase, gift, exchange, power of attorney (irrevocable).

Contrary to above, during audit of three registering authorities, it was found that capital value tax in 10 deeds of power of attorney were not charged at all pertaining to period up to 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that weak management controls resulted in non realization of government revenue amounting to Rs 5,063,000 as detailed below:-

*(Amount in Rupees)*

Sr. No	Sub Registrar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1	Chakwal	5	2,856,000	1,740,800	1,115,200	16166
2	Dunyapur	1	272,000	0	272,000	16543
3	Wagha Town, Lahore	4	1,935,000	0	1,935,000	16774
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>5,063,000</b>	<b>1,740,800</b>	<b>3,322,200</b>	

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from July to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 3,322,200 after verification of Rs 1,740,800 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that matter needs to be inquired and responsibility for the loss also be fixed besides effecting recovery.

#### ***2.4.14 Short realization of mutation fee due to under valuation of rural land-Rs. 1.91 millions***

According to Section 3 (2) of the Punjab Finance Act 2010, where the scale of mutation fee is fixed at a certain percentage of the consideration or value of land, the consideration or value of land shall be calculated according to the valuation table notified by the Collector in respect of the land situated in the area or locality concerned.

Contrary to above, during audit of 10 Revenue Officers, involving 533 cases, it was found that, the value of land was accepted at lower rates than notified by the District Collector concerned during 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of management resulted in loss of government revenue due to short recovery of mutation fee which was initially amounting Rs. 5,128,172. (Annex-21)

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from February to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 1,913,804 after verification of Rs 3,214,368 by Audit. Moreover, the

Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that:

- Notified valuation rates be charged/ implemented
- The recovery of balance amount be effected at the earliest.
- The responsibility for the lapse also be fixed.

*[PDPs in Annex-21]*

***2.4.15 Loss due to short-payment of mutation fee on Decreed Cases due to application of incorrect rate-Rs. 1.81 millions***

According to serial number 8 of the Punjab Board of Revenue Notification No.1587-2010/1597-LR-I, dated 30.6.2010, Decree, rule of a Court or an order of a Court based on mutual consent of parties in cases involving transfer of an immovable property including sale, exchange, gift or mortgage declaring or conferring a right in or title to an immovable property are liable to mutation fee @ Rs.2% of the value of land according to the valuation table notified by the District Collector in respect of the land situated in the locality.

Audit of oral mutation records revealed that while attesting oral transfer of immovable property, 07 Revenue Officers either did not charge at all or recovered less mutation fee in 44 decree cases during 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that the above action of the management resulted in loss of Rs 2,081,359. (Annex- 22)

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from April to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 1,807,364 after verification of Rs 273,995 by Audit. Moreover, the

Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit stresses to fix the responsibility for negligence and to recover the government dues at the earliest.

[PDPs in Annex-22]

**2.4.16 Loss due to non levy of 10% surcharge on late payment of abiana-Rs. 1.63 millions**

The amount of occupier's rate in respect of *kharif* and *rabi* crops is required to be deposited into government account by 31<sup>st</sup> March and 15<sup>th</sup> August respectively. Irrigation and Power Department Notification No SO (Rev) 2-19/86 dated 10.10.1993 states that ten percent surcharge on *abiana* shall be recovered in case of failure to pay *abiana* by due date.

Contrary to above, during audit of 16 Revenue Officers, it was found that surcharge on late payment of *abiana* were not levied and recovered in 623 cases pertaining to the period up to year 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of management, resulted in non recovery of surcharge which was initially amounting to Rs 1,863,137 (Annex-23).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from February to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 1,626,506 after verification of Rs 236,631 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that department needs to review the remaining cases of similar nature and ensure the levy of surcharge on late deposit of *abiana*. Moreover, recovery be effected at the earliest.

[PDPs in Annex-23]

## CHAPTER 3

### IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

#### 3.1 *Introduction*

The irrigation System of Punjab consists of about 23,184 miles, which commands Culturable Commanded Area (CCA) of about 21 millions acres. The twenty four (24) canal systems, which have a total capacity of 110,000 cusecs, draw their allocated discharges from 14 Barrages of the Punjab. The Barrages also control diversion of supplies to the inter-river link canals which transfer the water of the western rivers to the eastern rivers to cater for irrigation systems off taking from these rivers. The water from the rivers is diverted to Main Canals / Link Canals from Barrages and head Regulators and distributed to the farmer's fields through 58,000 outlets after flowing through the lengthy irrigation network.

Previously, Irrigation Department also dealt with Power/ Energy issue but now it deals solely with irrigation after establishment of an independent Energy Department vide notification No. So/(CAB-1) 2-1/2010 dated: 13-07-2011. Following functions are allocated to the Irrigation Department:

- Proper maintenance of barrages and canal system for irrigation.
- Supply of water to water courses for irrigation purpose.
- To realize the *abiana* from the *khatedars*.
- To approve maps of water courses.

Presently daily data about discharges / gauges of rivers, main canals, branch canals, distys and minors is prepared by the field staff in the analog form and retained in the divisional offices except that gauges /

discharges of main / branch canals are transmitted to I&P Secretariat. There is no mechanism for rapid monitoring of water distribution in a canal system i.e. between the head works and tail off takes / outlets

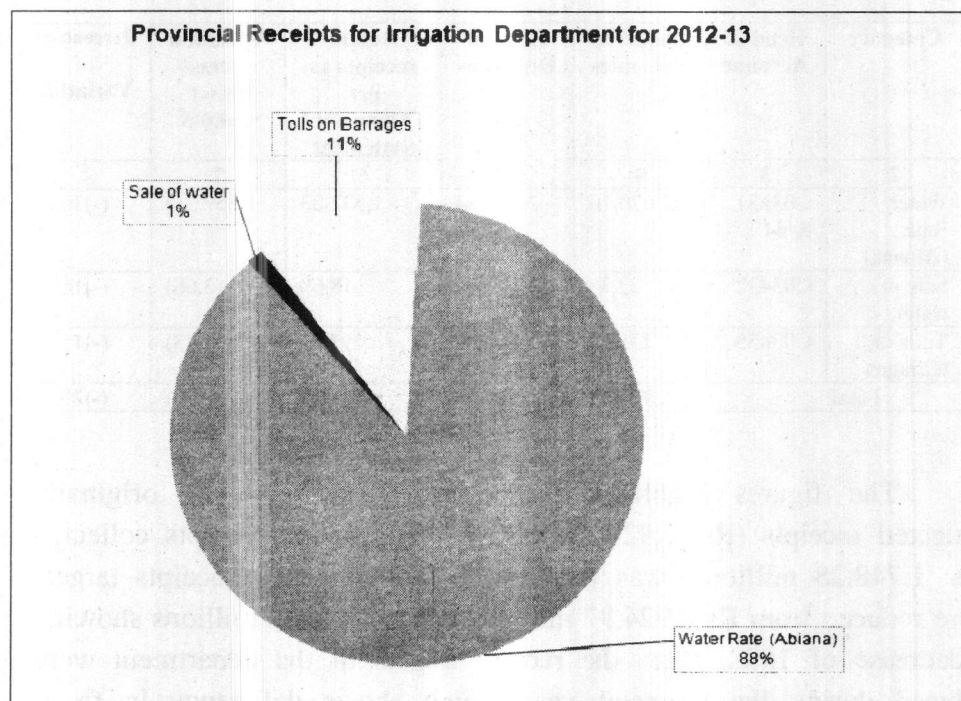
The role of Irrigation Department has been changed after the establishment of the Punjab Irrigation and Drainage Authority (PIDA) i.e., from an owner of irrigation infrastructure to service provider. PIDA was established in 1997 through an Act under the guidelines of World Bank with an objective to match operation and maintenance cost of irrigation with revenue. In 2002, the Punjab Water Management Ordinance was enacted, which provides for the transfer of entire framework of Irrigation Department to PIDA within a time frame.

The PIDA comprises of Area Water Boards (AWB). Under these AWBs, various Farmer Organizations (FOs) are setup to help AWBs in discharging their functions of distribution of water and collection of revenues. The PIDA consists of a chairman and seven members including a representative of Farmer's Organization.



### 3.2 *Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)*

During the Financial Year 2012-13, the Irrigation department, Government of Punjab, collected an amount of Rs.1,748.28 millions against the revised estimates of Rs.2,447.19 millions.



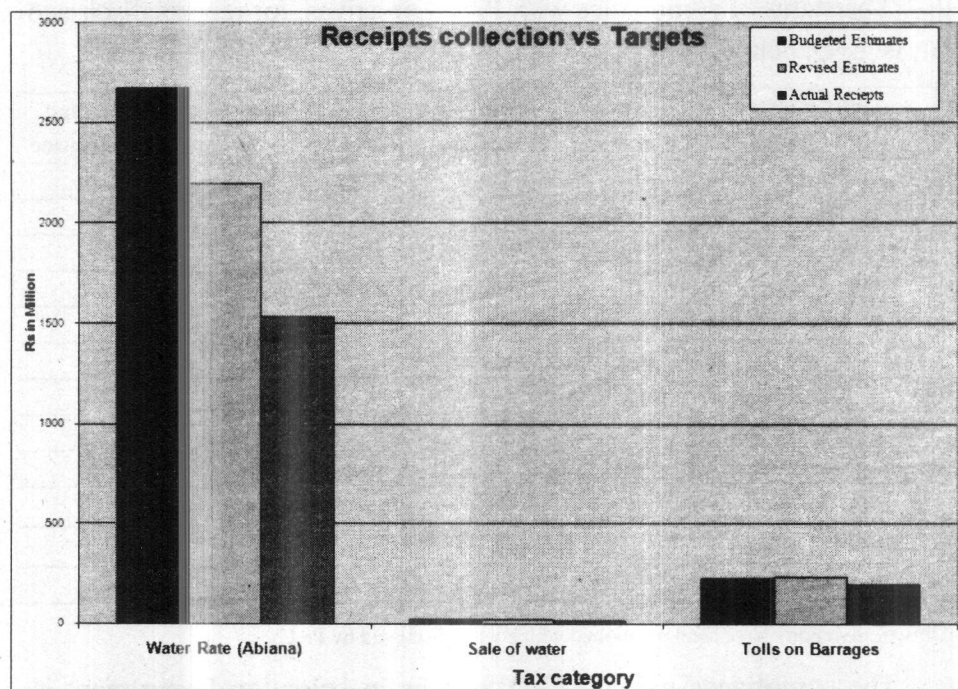
A comparison of budget estimates, revised estimates and actual receipts for the year 2012-13 is tabulated below. The variation between the revised estimates and actual receipts is depicted both in absolute and percentage terms.

(Rs. in millions)

Variance Analysis for Irrigation Department							
S #	Category	Head of Account	Budgeted Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual receipts as per Financial Statement	Variation excess/ (less) Col.6-5	Percentage of Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Water Rate (Abiana)	C03431 & 34	2,670.10	2,191.84	1,532.03	(659.81)	(-)30
2	Sale of water	C03432	22.36	22.36	18.68	(3.68)	(-)16
3	Tolls on barrages	C03435	232.41	233	197.57	(35.43)	(-)15
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,924.87</b>	<b>2,447.28</b>	<b>1,748.28</b>	<b>(699)</b>	<b>(-)29</b>

The figures highlight that variation between the originally budgeted receipts (Rs. 2,924.87 millions) and actual receipts collected (Rs. 1,748.28 millions) was Rs.1,176.59 millions. The receipts targets were reduced from Rs 2,924.87 millions to Rs 2,447.28 millions showing a decrease of 16%. Thus, the receipt targets of the department were reduced during the financial year which shows deficiency in fiscal planning. This issue needs to be looked into by the provincial tax/duties collecting agencies.

The following column graph shows that revised revenue targets were not achieved in any head by the department.



### **3.3 Brief comments on the status of compliance with PAC Directives**

The status of compliance with PAC Directives, for reports discussed so far, is given below:

<b>Sr .No</b>	<b>Audit Report Year*</b>	<b>Total Paras</b>	<b>Compliance received</b>	<b>Compliance not received</b>	<b>Percentage of compliance</b>
1	1992-1993	4	0	4	0
2	1993-1994	11	2	9	18
3	1994-1995	4	1	3	25
4	1996-1997	7	0	7	0
5	1997-1998	4	1	3	25
6	1998-1999	1	0	1	0
7	1999-2000	2	0	2	0
8	2000-2001	5	0	5	0
9	2001-2002	7	2	5	29
10	2006-2007	8	3	5	38
11	2009-2010	3	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16</b>

\* Only those reports have been mentioned which were discussed by PAC.

The compliance with PAC Directives in Irrigation Department is quite low because of its complex recovery mechanism. It is worth mentioning that there is usually partial recovery in many Audit Paras but Audit Paras are settled when complete recoveries are effected.

### **3.4 AUDIT PARAS**

#### ***3.4.1 Non-realization of water charges due to application of old rates-Rs. 22.07 millions***

Under Rules 11, 12 & 13 of the Canal and Drainage Rules, 1873, Divisional Canal Officer with the prior approval of the Superintendent Canal Officer is empowered to make contracts for the supply of Canal water for the purposes other than irrigation and the consumer shall make the payment according to the agreement.

Audit of Demand Register revealed that under an agreement, the Small Dams Division, Islamabad was providing water from Rawal Dam for drinking purpose since 1967 to Rawalpindi Development Authority (RDA). The rate of water which was originally fixed @ Rs. 0.19 per 1000 gallons in 1967 was revised to Rs. 4.00 per 1000 gallons in 1984 with the approval of Government. Billing of drinking water supplied by the Irrigation Department was being made to the RDA at the revised rate of Rs. 4.00 per 1000 gallons but RDA was making payment at the old rate of Rupee 0.19 per 1000 gallons in violation of the Government orders/instructions.

Audit was of the view that non adherence to government policy resulted in short realization of Rs. 22,074,479 during the period up to 2012-13 due to weak recovery mechanism and supervisory controls.

Audit pointed out this lapse to the formation as well as Principal Accounting Officer during September 2013. The department replied that a summary to the Chief Minister was moved for enhancement of water rates but the decision was still awaited. The departmental reply was not accepted as no concrete steps were taken by the department to resolve the issue during the last three decades.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, directed the department to recover the amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that immediate steps be taken for early finalization of the matter besides effecting recovery of government dues. Moreover, the system for collection of water charges be streamlined.

[PDP No. 16665]

### **3.4.2 Loss of Government revenue due to non-recovery of water charges for non irrigation purposes-Rs. 16.87 millions**

Under Rules 11, 12 & 13 of the Canal and Drainage Rules, 1873, Divisional Canal Officer with the prior approval of the Superintendent, Canal Officer is empowered to make contracts for the supply of Canal water for the purposes other than irrigation and the consumer shall make the payment according to the agreement.

Contrary to above, during audit of three Divisional Canal Officers, it was noticed that, canal water was supplied to various organizations for non-irrigation use, but water charges were not recovered in five cases pertaining up to the period 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that the negligence on the part of the management resulted in non recovery/realization of water charges amounting to Rs 17,175,620 as detailed below:

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No.	Name of DCOs	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1	Khanewal	2	1,412,838	0	1,412,838	15764
2	Sargodha	4	402,249	302,683	99,566	16232
3	Multan	8	15,360,533	0	15,360,533	16257
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>17,175,620</b>	<b>302,683</b>	<b>16,872,937</b>	

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from July to November, 2013.

DAC in its meeting held in January 2014, reduced the para to Rs 16,872,937 after verification of Rs 302,683 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that immediate steps be taken to pursue the matter and to effect the recovery.

#### ***3.4.3 Non recovery of Government revenue due to issuance of stay orders by Civil Court-Rs. 13.91 millions***

According to clause 4A of Article 199 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, read with law Department's Circular No. 1929-89, any stay order issued by civil court against recovery of government dues ceases to have an effect on the expiry of a period of six month following the day on which the stay order was issued.

Contrary to above, four Divisional Canal Officers, did not demand and recover special charges (*tawan*) due to issuance of stay order by the Civil Court in 55 cases pertaining up to 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that the stay orders were not vacated due to non pursuance by the management. This resulted in non recovery/realization of special charges (*tawan*) amounting to Rs 13,911,608.

The details are as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No.	Name of DCOs	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1	Khanewal	5	390,811	0	390,811	15768
2	Gujrat	41	7,683,921	0	7,683,921	15844
3	Sargodha	4	5,300,000	0	5,300,000	16230
4	Layyah	5	536,876	0	536,876	16702
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>13,911,608</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,911,608</b>	

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from August to November, 2013. The Department did not furnish the reply.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, directed the department to recover the amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that immediate steps be taken to pursue the matter and finalize the *tawan* cases for recovery.

#### ***3.4.4 Blockage of government revenue due to non disposal of cases of special charges-Rs. 4.86 millions***

According to the instructions issued by the irrigation department vide No. CE (IW)-11446/55/R/57/30 of 25<sup>th</sup> February, 1952, the departmental officers are required to finalize the proceedings of *tawan*, imposed for un authorized use of canal water, within 80 days and send their reports to the concerned Divisional Canal Officer to finalize the assessment of *tawan* within the minimum possible time

Contrary to above, during audit of five Divisional Canal Officers, it was noticed that 90 *tawan* cases were found pending for decision with Irrigation Department for a period of more than eighty days. This caused



blockage of government revenue due to non finalization of cases of special charges (*tawan*).

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of the management resulted in blockage of government revenue amounting to Rs 4,863,380 as detailed below:-

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No.	Name of DCOs	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Khanewal	13	36,530	0	36,530	15766
2.	Bahawalpur	12	298,010	0	298,010	16066
3.	D.G Khan	17	2,497,280	0	2,497,280	16578
4.	Gujranwala	35	1,232,340	0	1,232,340	15977
5.	Pakpattan	13	799,220	0	799,220	16256
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>4,863,380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,863,380</b>	

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from July to November, 2013.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, directed the department to recover the amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that matter be inquired and responsibility for the loss also be fixed besides depositing government dues into treasury at the earliest.

### ***3.4.5 Loss of government revenue due to mis-classification of government receipts as liabilities-Rs. 1.01 millions***

According to Rule 4.1 of the Punjab Financial Rules Vol-1, Departmental Controlling Officers should accordingly see that all sums due to government are regularly received and checked against demand and that these are deposited under the respective head of accounts of receipts.

Contrary to above, during audit scrutiny of receipts record of the Divisional Canal Officer, Shujabad, it was observed that the receipts were deposited under the liabilities head G-10409 and 5602-PW Remittance instead of receipts heads of accounts C-03432- Direct Receipts and C-03434 Misc. Receipts. Further it was also observed that DCO, Shujabad was incurring unauthorized expenditure out of this head for payment of electricity bills of residences/offices of canal colony.

Audit was of the view that negligence on the part of the management resulted in loss of government revenue due to misclassification of receipts amounting to Rs 1,014,000 during the year 2012-13.

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer in September, 2013. Department replied that amounts will be adjusted through transfer entry.

DAC, in its meetings held in January 2014, directed the department to probe the matter within 15 days and also to rectify the error through transfer entry.

Audit emphasises that matter be inquired and responsibility for non deposit of government dues in proper head of account be fixed besides rectification of accounting error.

[PDP No. 16426]

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT**

#### ***4.1 Introduction***

Transport Department was established in the year 1987, previously it existed as Transport Cell in the Services, General Administration and Information Department under the supervision of the Additional Chief Secretary Government of the Punjab.

The Punjab Provincial Transport Authority is a statutory body constituted under Section 46 of the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965 and is an important satellite organization of the Transport Department to regulate the Public Transport in the Province.

Punjab Provincial Transport Authority exercises and discharges various functions under the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965 throughout the province, whereas, the District Regional Transport Authorities established at each district of the Province, w.e.f 14.08.2001, exercise power and functions conferred by the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965 and its Rules 1969, within their respective territorial jurisdictions.

#### ***Core Operational activities***

- Route Permit Fee
- License fee for bus/wagon stands
- License fee for carrying the business of goods forwarding
- Fitness fee from different categories of public transport
- License of bus body building workshop

The main source of income of the Department is from issuance and renewal of route permits & motor vehicles fitness certificate. The revenue from these two sources is collected under the heads of account "B-02812" and "B-02811" respectively.

Route permit fee is levied under Motor Vehicle Ordinance, 1965 and rules made there under. Route permits to the owners of commercial vehicles are issued under the said law for a specific period. On expiry, these are renewed on payment of prescribed fee. The fee is charged in shape of route permit's adhesive stamps made available by the postal authorities and are purchased by the applicants from the post offices. The applicants paste the revenue stamps on the application forms which are properly defaced. In case of renewal of route permit, the owner shall make application one month before the expiry of the permit with a fee of Rs.450 in shape of route permit adhesive stamps pasted on the application forms. On the applications submitted after the stipulated period late fee @ Rs.200 per month or part thereof is charged.

#### **4.2    *Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)***

During the Financial Year 2012-13, the Transport Department of the Government of Punjab collected an amount of Rs.449.35 millions against the revised estimates of Rs. 456.29 millions.

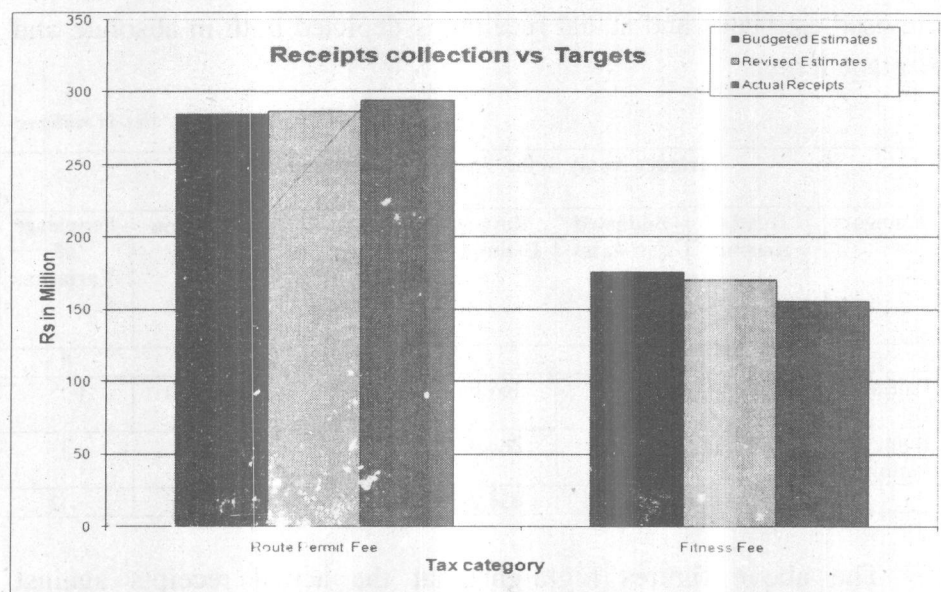
A comparison of budget estimates, revised estimates and actual receipts for the year 2012-13 is tabulated below. The variation between the revised estimates and actual receipts is depicted both in absolute and percentage terms.

(Rs. in millions)

Variance Analysis for Transport Department							
S #	Category	Head of Account	Budgeted Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual receipts as per Financial Statement	Variation excess/ (less) Col.6-5	Percentage of Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Fitness Fee	B02811	175.69	169.84	155.56	(14.28)	(-)8
2	Route Permit Fee	B02812	284.30	286.45	293.79	7.34	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>460.00</b>	<b>456.29</b>	<b>449.35</b>	<b>(6.94)</b>	<b>(-)2</b>

The above figures highlight that the actual receipts against Fitness Fee & Route Permit Fee of the Transport Department was 2% less than the revised estimates of the receipts. The variation between the original budgeted receipts (Rs.460.00 millions) and actual receipts (Rs.449.35 millions) collected was Rs.10.65 millions. The budgeted receipt targets during the year were revised from 460 millions to 456.29 millions. The actual receipts collected were 2% less than the revised estimates.

The following column graph shows the comparison of revenue targets against actual collection by the Transport Department.



The management needs to analyze the causes of the shortfalls depicted in the above graph and take appropriate steps to improve the revenue collection.

The comparison of budgeted receipt estimates, revised receipt estimates and actual receipts for 211-12 and 2012-13 for the Transport Department is given below.

(Rs. in millions)

Year	Budgeted Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual receipts
2011-12	276.56	400	336.59
2012-13	460	456.29	449.35

The budget estimates for Transport department are more realistic than previous year, department almost achieving the targets.

#### **4.3 Brief comments on the status of compliance with PAC Directives**

The status of compliance with PAC Directives, for reports discussed so far, is given below:

<b>Sr No</b>	<b>Audit Report Year*</b>	<b>Total Paras</b>	<b>Compliance received</b>	<b>Compliance not received</b>	<b>Percentage of compliance</b>
1	1985-1986	1	1	0	100
2	1986-1987	1	0	1	0
3	1990-1991	2	1	1	50
4	1992-1993	1	0	1	0
5	1993-1994	1	0	1	0
6	1996-1997	1	0	1	0
7	1997-1998	1	0	1	0
8	1998-1999	1	1	0	100
9	1999-2000	2	2	0	100
10	2000-2001	1	0	1	0
11	2001-2002	1	1	0	100
12	2006-2007	2	1	1	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>47</b>

\* Only those reports have been mentioned which were discussed by PAC.

The compliance with PAC Directives in Transport Department is 100% for Audit years 1998-99, 1999-2000 & 2001-02. The Principal Accounting Officer has been approached for improvement in the compliance of the remaining PAC Directives.

## **4.4 AUDIT PARAS**

### ***4.4.1 Non-realization of renewal fee from bus stands-Rs. 1.42 millions***

According to Rule 253 of the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1969, read with Rule 253-A, ibid licenses granted to bus/wagon stand owners are required to be renewed each year on payment of prescribed renewal fee.

Contrary to above, during audit of 11 Secretaries of District Regional Transport Authorities, it was noticed that, renewal fee from bus stands were not recovered in 65 cases during 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that the negligence on the part of management resulted in non-realization of government revenue which was initially Rs 1,752,581 (Annex-24).

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from July to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC in its meeting held in December 2013, reduced the para to Rs 1,415,395 after verification of Rs 337,186 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit emphasis that department needs to take effective steps for recovery of government dues besides strengthening internal controls.

*[PDPs in Annex-24]*



#### ***4.4.2 Non-realization of government revenue due to non surrender/renewal of expired route permits-Rs. 804,700***

Section 34 (1) (b) and Section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Ordinance 1965, read with rules 64 (2), 85 and 91 of the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1969 states that a route permit, issued for a specific period, is required either to be renewed annually on payment of prescribed fee or surrendered to the issuing authority. In case of default, registration of such vehicle is liable to suspension. Moreover, under Section 115 of the Ordinance, 1965, the vehicle can be impounded as well.

Contrary to above, during audit of 11 Secretaries of District Regional Transport Authorities, it was noticed that, route permit renewal fee was not recovered in case of 297 route permit holders who had neither surrendered their expired route permits nor got them renewed pertaining to period up to 2012-13 (Annex-25).

Audit was of the view that this negligence on the part of the management resulted in non realization of potential revenue which was initially Rs 1,222,450.

Audit reported the matter to the respective formations as well as Principal Accounting Officer from July to November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC in its meeting held in December 2013, reduced the para to Rs 804,700 after verification of Rs 417,750 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that department needs to take effective steps for recovery of government dues. Moreover, certain pragmatic intervention are needed by the department regarding procedure / mechanism of route permit fee i.e obtaining NOC from Excise Department (MRA) and DRTA for renewal of permit.

*[PDPs in Annex-25]*

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **FOOD DEPARTMENT**

#### ***5.1 Introduction***

As per Rules of business, 1974 (amended-to-date), Food Department, Government of the Punjab has been assigned the responsibilities of voluntary procurement of wheat, control over flour mills etc. Food Department is also responsible for regulating sugar industry through the Cane Commissioner Punjab. Prices of cane are fixed by the Provincial Government, on recommendations of the Federal Government, after getting it approved from the Sugarcane Control Board.

The Cane Commissioner, Punjab provides services for the collection of sugar cane cess from the sugar mills to formulate and initiate development scheme as well their execution.

#### ***Sugarcane Development Cess***

Sugarcane Development Cess Fund is collected 80 paisas per 40 kg of the cane supplied to the mills which is contributed by the concerned sugar mills and the growers equally. Cess so collected is spent on the development of sugarcane, construction of roads/culverts and plant protection measures within the area of collection. Five percent of the cess is spent on research activities pertaining to development of sugarcane. A Cess Committee has been constituted to carry out development activities out of the Sugarcane Development Cess.

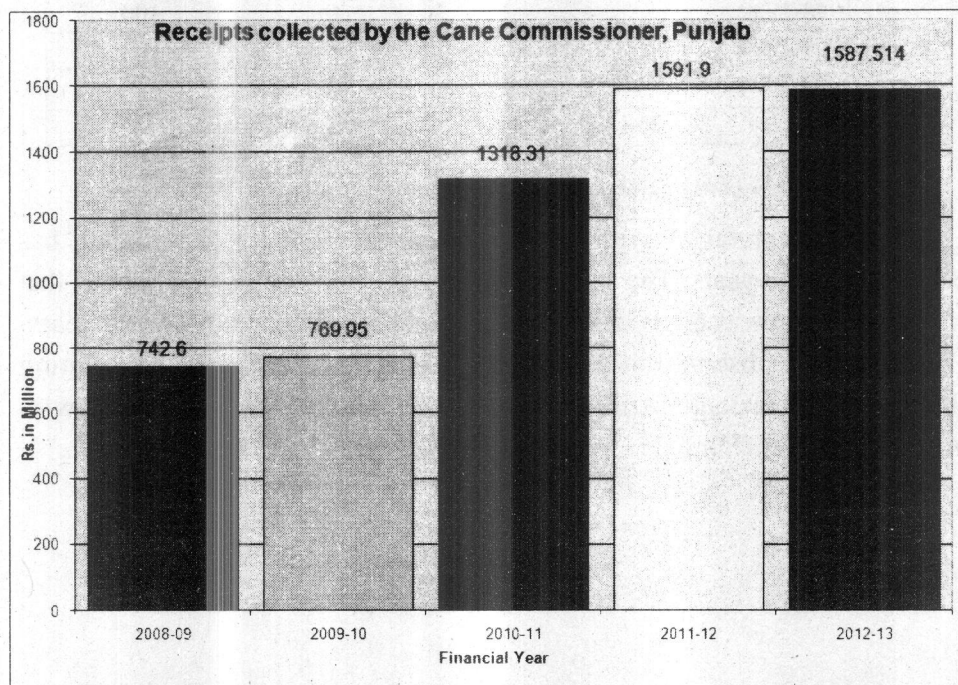
## 5.2 Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)

A comparison of receipts collected for last five years are tabulated below:

(Rs. in millions)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Receipts	742.60	769.95	1,318.31	1,591.90	1,587.51
Percentage changes	-	4%	71%	21%	-0.3%

The above figures highlight that the receipts collection for the years 2010-11 & 2011-12 show an increase of 71% and 21% respectively. However, in 2012-13, the receipts collection decreased by 0.3%. The cess collection is dependent upon the sugar cane supply to mills which in turn is related with sugar cane production in the relevant year. The comparison of above stated figures is also shown in following column graph.



The above column graph clearly shows that there is a lot of variation in the amount of receipts collected by cane commissioner punjab over last five years.

### **5.3 Brief comments on the status of compliance with PAC Directives**

The status of compliance with PAC Directives, for reports discussed so far, is given below:

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Audit Report Year*</b>	<b>Total Paras</b>	<b>Compliance received</b>	<b>Compliance not received</b>	<b>Percentage of compliance</b>
1	1990-1991	3	2	1	67
2	1992-1993	1	1	0	100
3	1994-1995	4	4	0	100
4	1996-1997	2	2	0	100
5	1998-1999	3	3	0	100
6	1999-2000	6	2	4	33
7	2001-2002	7	4	3	57
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>69</b>

\* Only those reports have been mentioned which were discussed by PAC.

The compliance with PAC Directives in food department has declined over the years. The main reason for the trend depicted above is that no PAC meeting was convened to review audit reports for subsequent years. It has also been observed that the frequent change of Principal Accounting Officer and top management in the department makes the compliance with PAC directives difficult.

## **5.4 AUDIT PARAS**

### ***5.4.1 Non-imposition/recovery of penalty on late deposit of cess- Rs. 21.74 millions***

According to Rule 2&3 of the Punjab Sugarcane (Dev) Cess Rules 1964, the cess is required to be deposited into the government treasury within five days of the close of each fortnight i.e. 5<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of each month. Failure to pay the cess attracts penalty equivalent to the amount of cess under Rule 5 of the Rules *ibid*.

Audit of the record of sugar mills under Cane Commissioner Punjab for the year 2012-13 revealed that in disregard to above provisions, 11 sugar mills did not pay the sugarcane (dev.) cess within prescribed date but the penalty on late payment was not imposed.

Audit was of the view that this negligence on the part of Food Department resulted in non recovery of government revenue amounting to Rs 41,323,818.

Audit reported the matter to the respective formation as well as Principal Accounting Officer in November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC in its meeting held in December 2013, reduced the para to Rs 21,744,415 after verification of Rs 19,579,403 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit requires that immediate steps be taken to recover the government dues and system be streamlined to ensure expeditious recovery in such cases.

*[PDP No. 16664]*

**5.4.2 Non-realization of sugarcane (Development) cess and penalty-  
Rs. 5.03 millions**

According to Rule 2 & 3 of the Punjab Sugarcane (Dev) Cess Rules 1964, the cess is paid equally by the growers and mill owners @ Rs. 2 per maund and is required to be deposited into the government treasury within five days of the close of each fortnight i.e. 5<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of each month. Failure to pay the cess attracts penalty equivalent to the amount of cess under Rule 5 of the Rules *ibid*. The unpaid amount of cess and penalty are recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

Audit of the record of six sugar mills under Cane Commissioner Punjab revealed that in disregard to above provisions of rules, sugarcane (dev.) cess along with penalty were not paid during 2012-13.

Audit was of the view that this negligence on the part of Food Department indicates weak supervisory control which resulted in non recovery of government revenue amounting to Rs 11,884,978.

Audit reported the matter to the respective formation as well as Principal Accounting Officer in November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC in its meeting held in December 2013, reduced the para to Rs 5,030,168 after verification of Rs 6,854,810 by Audit. Moreover, the Committee directed the department to recover the balance amount at the earliest.

Audit emphasis that immediate steps be taken to recover the government dues and system be streamlined to ensure expeditious recovery in such cases.

[PDP No. 16663]

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **The Punjab Revenue Authority**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

According to Sales Tax Act, 1951 sales tax on services was Federal Subject. The federal government however asked Provinces in year 2000 to introduce legislations and entrust FBR to collect and administer Provincial sales tax on services. Further, 18<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment read with 7<sup>th</sup> NFC Award empowered the provinces to collect and administer sales tax on services.

Accordingly the Punjab Government established a semi-autonomous organization "the Punjab Revenue Authority" with automated tax payment and collection system on 1.07.2012. It has also enacted the Punjab Sales Tax on Services Act 2012 in supersession of the Punjab Sales Tax Ordinance 2000. In the beginning tax coverage was only up to 14 categories of services covered under the repealed ordinance viz a viz hotel, clubs, caterers etc.

#### **6.2 Comments on Budgeted Receipts (Variance Analysis)**

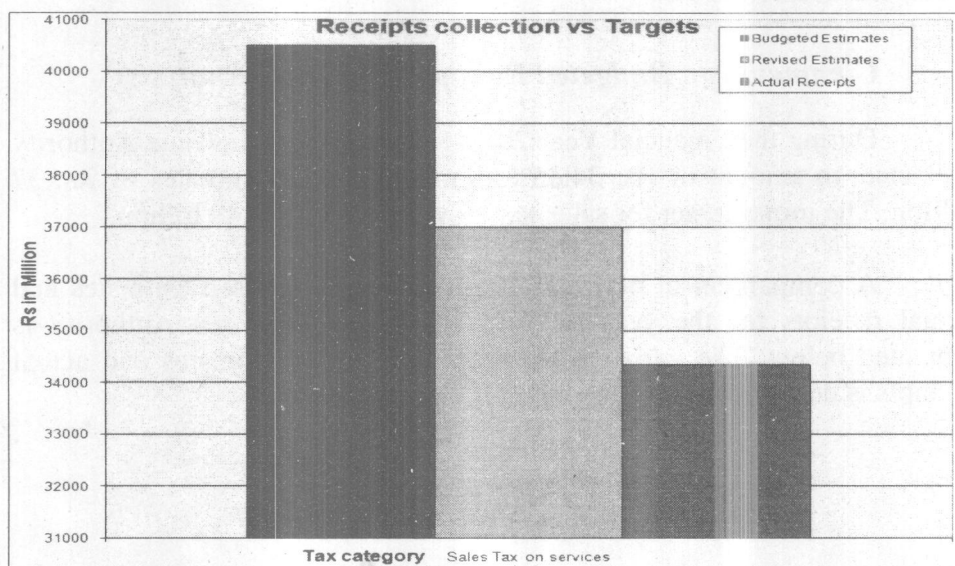
During the Financial Year 2012-13, the Punjab Revenue Authority collected an amount of Rs. 34.35 billion against the estimates of Rs. 37 billion. The initial target for sales tax on services was 40.49 billion.

A comparison of original budget estimates, revised estimates and actual receipts for the year 2012-13 for Punjab Revenue Authority is tabulated below. The variation between the revised estimates and actual receipts is depicted both in absolute and percentage terms:

(Rs. in millions)

Variance Analysis for Punjab Revenue Authority							
S #	Category	Head of Account	Budgeted Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual receipts as per Financial Statement	Variation excess/ (less) Col.6-5	Percentage of Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sales Tax on Services	B02382-85	40,496	37,000	34,350.8	2,649.2	7
<b>Total</b>			<b>40,496</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>34,350.8</b>	<b>2,649.2</b>	<b>7</b>

The above figures highlight that the actual receipts against sales tax on services of the Punjab Revenue Authority was 7.16% which is less than the revised estimates of the receipts, having short fall of Rs. 2,649.2 millions. The budgeted receipts target during the year was revised from 40496 millions to 37,000 millions. The variation between the original estimates and revised estimates is Rs. 3.49 millions (8.63%). The following column graph shows the comparison of revenue targets vs actual collection by the Punjab Revenue Authority.





The management needs to analyze the causes of the shortfalls depicted in the above graph and take appropriate steps to improve the revenue collection.

## **6.4 AUDIT PARAS**

### ***6.4.1 Non realization/transfer of sales tax on services collected by Federal Board of Revenue, Approximately-Rs. 2,200 millions***

18<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment and the Punjab Sales Tax on Services Act, 2012 in supersession of Sales Tax Ordinance, 2000 has empowered the Punjab Government (Punjab Revenue Authority), to levy and collect (consumption) taxes on services in the jurisdiction of Punjab.

Examination of record revealed that the tax on services that come under the ambit of the Punjab Revenue Authority has been collected by the Federal Board of Revenue in the year 2012-13 who is reluctant to transfer the same as demanded by the department.

Audit was of the view that ineffective recovery mechanism and weak management controls resulted in non transfer which was approximately Rs. 2,200 millions.

Audit reported the matter to the respective authority in November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC meeting was not convened till finalization of this report.

Audit requires that department needs to take effective steps in transfer of outstanding sales tax on services at the earliest. Deliberated efforts are required to calculate the correct amount of dispute and matter needs to be taken at higher level so that amount may be realized/transferred in provincial treasury

*[PDP No. 16788]*

#### ***6.4.2 Non reconciliation of revenue figures given by PRAL and treasury-Rs. 426.35 millions***

According to the para 89(3) G.F.R Vol, 1 all deposit of revenue receipts are required to be reconciled with the record of treasury/DAO on monthly basis.

Examination of record revealed that reconciliation of revenue figures was not being carried out as prescribed. Resultantly difference is still required to be reconciled with treasury/DAO. In the absence of proper reconciliation, the figures shown by the department cannot be treated as authentic.

Audit was of the view that the negligence on the part of management resulted in non reconciliation of the differential amount of Rs. 426.35 millions.

Audit reported the matter to the authority in November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC meeting was not convened till finalization of this report.

Deliberated efforts are required to reconcile the figures of revenue under intimation to audit.

[PDP No. 16789]

#### ***6.4.3 Blockade of government revenue due to stay orders-Rs. 306.08 millions***

According to the clause 4A of Article 199 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan read with law Deptts' circular No. 1929-89/2059 dated 23-08-1989, any stay order issued by the Civil Courts against the recovery of Government dues causes to have effect on the expiry of period of six month from the day on which the stay order is issued.

Examination of the record relating to legal department of the Punjab Revenue Authority for the year 2012-13 revealed that the recovery proceeding of Government dues of sales tax on services in some cases were stayed by different honorable courts of law.

Audit was of the view that due to non pursuance by the management resulted in non recovery/blockade of sale tax on services amounting to Rs. 306.08 millions.

Audit reported the matter to the respective authority in November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC meeting was not convened till finalization of this report.

Deliberated efforts are required to be initiated where period of stay order has been expired constitutionally or otherwise, and where the period of stay has not expired, vigorous efforts are required to vacate the stay orders besides effecting recovery of government dues.

[PDP No. 16790]

#### ***6.4.4 Non imposition/action against short filers of returns and penalty approximately –Rs. 47.13 millions***

According to Section 35(1), Chapter VI (Returns) of the Punjab Sales Tax On Services Act 2012” every registered person shall furnish, not later than the due date, a true, correct and properly filled-up return in the prescribed form to a designated bank or any other office specified by the Authority, indicating the tax due and paid during a tax period and such other information or particulars as may be prescribed by the Authority.” and rule 48 (2) states that “Where any person fails to furnish a return within the due date. Such person shall be liable to pay a penalty of five thousand rupees provided if a return is not filed within fifteen days of the due date, a penalty of hundred rupees for each day of default shall be levied.”

Examination of record maintained electronically by PRAL revealed that a number of persons registered for sales tax on services with the Punjab Revenue Authority did not file the returns and authority failed to

invoke the relevant provisions of law to identify the non/short filers as prescribed.

Audit was of the view that negligence on part of management resulted in non imposition of penalty on short filing amounting to Rs 47.13 millions.

Audit reported the matter to the respective authority in November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC meeting was not convened till finalization of this report.

Audit requires that matter needs to be inquired and deliberated efforts are required to be initiated against the defaulters besides effecting recovery of government revenue.

[PDP No. 16791]

#### ***6.4.5 Non imposition of penalty on late payment/filing of return for sales tax on services-Rs. 25.09 millions***

According to Section 2(17) of the Punjab Sales Tax On Services Act 2012 “due date” in relation to the furnishing of a return under Chapter VI means the 15th day of the month following the end of the tax period, or such other date as the Authority may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify; and Rule 48 (2) states that “Where any person fails to furnish a return within the due date. Such person shall be liable to pay a penalty of five thousand rupees provided if a return is not filed within fifteen days of the due date, a penalty of hundred rupees for each day of default shall be levied.”

Contrary to above, a number of persons registered for sales tax on services with the Punjab Revenue Authority filed the returns and deposited the tax due later than 15th of the relevant month but authority did not invoke the relevant provisions of law against the late filers/ depositor.

Audit was of the view that ineffective recovery/observance mechanism and weak management controls resulted in non identification and non imposition of penalty amounting to Rs. 25.09 millions.

Audit reported the matter to the authority in November, 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC meeting was not convened till finalization of this report.

Audit stresses the recovery of outstanding government dues and penalty at the earliest and reviewing all such cases within the Province to know the exact quantum of recoverable dues.

[PDP No. 16792]

#### ***6.4.6 Non realization of penalty—Rs. 3.17 millions***

Rule 48 (2) of the Punjab Sales Tax On Services Act 2012, “Where any person fails to furnish a return within the due date. Such person shall be liable to pay a penalty of five thousand rupees provided if a return is not filed within fifteen days of the due date, a penalty of hundred rupees for each day of default shall be levied”.

Contrary to above, examination of record of the Punjab Revenue Authority revealed that the department imposed the penalties against various defaulters but the defaulters did not deposit the amounts and the concerned authority did not invoke the relevant provision of law as prescribed.

Audit was of the view that this inaction on part of management resulted in non realization of government revenue amounting to Rs 3.17 millions.

Audit reported the matter to the authority in November 2013 to which no satisfactory reply was furnished.

DAC meeting was not convened till finalization of this report.

Audit stresses to make strenuous efforts for recovery of government dues without further delay.

[PDP No.16795]

**ANNEXURE -1**

**MFDAC PARAS (List)**

**EXCISE & TAXATION DEPARTMENT**

*(Amount in Rupees)*

S. #	Name of formation	File No./ PDP No.	Para No./ Part No.	Subject	Amount involved
1.	Bahawalnager	15970		Non realization of property tax due to unlawful demolish of property units	15,976
2.	Sahiwal	16651		Loss of registration fee and penalty due to late registration of vehicles	25,000
3.	Khushab	16224		Un authentic exemption of property tax allowed to retired government servant	4,355
4.	Muzaffargarh	16726		Un authentic exemption of property tax allowed to retired government servant	13,774
5.	Zone-XI, Lahore	16019		Short assessment of property tax due to non increasing of 50% addition in ARV of building lands used as offices/school	54,962
6.	Entt. Lahore	15881		Non realization of Hotel Tax	12,176
7.	Okara	16023		Short assessment of property tax due to misclassification of properties	1,739,782
8.	Multan	16281		Loss of revenue due to unlawful allotment of registration marks other than successful bidders of auction	690,000
9.	Sahiwal	16650		Loss of revenue due to unlawful allotment of registration marks other than successful bidders of auction	32,000
10.	Bahawalpur	16476		Loss of Government revenue due to non-realization of cotton fee along with penalty	101,247
11.	Sahiwal	16643		Loss of Government revenue due to non-realization of cotton fee along with penalty	193,452

12.	Kasur	16577		Loss of Government revenue due to non-realization of cotton fee along with penalty	52,200
13.	Layyah	16736		Loss of Government revenue due to non-realization of cotton fee along with penalty	13,610
14.	Multan-II	16277		Loss of Government revenue due to short/non carrying forward of annual rental value from PT-1 to PT-8	25,236
15.	Sahiwal	16645		Loss of Government revenue due to short/non carrying forward of annual rental value from PT-1 to PT-8	140,464
16.	Okara	16031		Short -realization of property tax by giving incorrect effect of orders passed by assessing authorities	37,325
17.	Sahiwal	16648		Short -realization of property tax by giving incorrect effect of orders passed by assessing authorities	101,595
18.	Gujranwala	16207		Non realization of farm house tax	57,600
19.	Okara	F-5001	1/II	Non realization of professional tax on commercial vehicle	7,410
20.	Okara	F-5001	2/II	Sub realization of property tax due to non consolidation of property unit	2,170
21.	Pak Pattan	F-5014	1/II	Non realization of hotel tax	6,340
22.	Pak Pattan	F-5014	2/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
23.	T.T Singh	F-5017	1/II	Non realization of professional tax on Motor vehicle	10,800
24.	Zone-II Lahore	F-5025	1/II	Non realization of property tax due to allowing excess exemption	2,474
25.	Chakwal	F-5048	1/II	Unauthorized exemption from Property tax to widow	4,740
26.	Chakwal	F-5048	2/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
27.	Sheikhpura	F-5052	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
28.	Bahawalnager	F-5056	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0



29.	Sheikhpura	F-5062	1/II	Non realization of hotel tax	4,636
30.	Gujranwala-II	F-5072	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
31.	Gujranwala-I	F-5073	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
32.	Rawalpindi-III	F-5074	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
33.	Rawalpindi-II	F-5075	1/II	Non transfer of taxable units from PT-I to PT-8	12,627
34.	Rawalpindi-II	F-5075	2/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
35.	Rawalpindi-I	F-5076	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
36.	Multan-II	F-5090	1/II	Short realization of property tax by giving incorrect effect of orders	19,817
37.	Multan-II	F-5090	1/II	Short realization of property tax due to miscalculation	11,124
38.	MRA, Multan	F-5091	1/II	Short/non realization of additional penalty on late registration of vehicle	10,500
39.	Zone-I, Lahore	F-5092	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
40.	Zone-IV, Lahore	F-5093	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
41.	MRA, Faisalabad	F-5099	1/II	Non production of proof of income tax on Commercial vehicle	1,640,865
42.	MRA, Faisalabad	F-5099	2/II	Non production of proof of token tax	117,542
43.	MRA, Faisalabad	F-5099	3/II	Non realization of professional tax	30,400
44.	Lodhran	F-5195	1/II	Short realization of property tax due to short / non transfer of ARV of property units from PT-I to PT-8	8,958
45.	Lodhran	F-5195	2/II	Non realization of professional tax from owners of commercial vehicle	8,600
46.	Zone-II, Lahore	F-5196	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
47.	Khanewal	F-5198	1/II	Short realization of property tax due to short / non transfer of ARV of property units from PT-I to PT-8	8,802

48.	Khanewal	F-5198	2/II	Non realization of professional tax from owners of commercial vehicle	7,400
49.	Sialkot	F-5202	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
50.	Sargodha	F-5205	1/II	Non realization of cotton fee	49,188
51.	Bahawalnager	F-5210	1/II	Short realization of property tax due non consolidation	7,075
52.	T.T Singh	F-5211	1/II	Non realization of arrear of property tax of 5 marla	3,823
53.	Gujrat	F-5212	1/II	Non realization of professional tax from owners of commercial vehicle	8,400
54.	Hafizabad	F-5214	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
55.	Extended area, Lahore	F-5215	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0

## **BOARD OF REVENUE (Tehsildar)**

*(Amount in Rupees)*

S. #	Name of formation	File No./ PDP No.	Para No./ Part No.	Subject	Amount involved
1.	Saddar Bahawalpur	16468		Short realization of mutation fee on gift of residential land	216,100
2.	Ahmad Pur East	16767		Short realization of mutation fee on gift of residential land	36,431
3.	Cantt, Lahore	15704		Loss of Government revenue due to irregular payment of lambardari fee	52,888
4.	Mandi Bahu Din	16078		Loss of Government revenue due to irregular payment of lambardari fee	14,917
5.	Mian Channu	16112		Loss of Government revenue due to irregular payment of lambardari fee	86,041
6.	Cantt, Lahore	16127		Loss of Government revenue due to irregular payment of lambardari fee	158,310
7.	Dunyapur	16540		Loss of Government revenue due to irregular payment of lambardari fee	160,037
8.	Layyah	16686		Loss of Government revenue due to irregular payment of lambardari fee	22,465
9.	Sahiwal	F-5100	1/II	Non realization of mutation fee	3,600
10.	Mianwali	F-5102	1/II	Non submission of with hotlding tax	0
11.	Rawalpindi	F-5103	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures with the treasury	0
12.	Chakwal	F-5104	1/II		0
13.	Mianchannu	F-5105	1/II	Non realization of mutation fee	4,200
14.	M.B Din	F-5107	1/II		0
15.	Multan city	F-5108	1/II	Short realization of mutation fee	11,750
16.	Faisalabad city	F-5109	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
17.	Attock	F-5110	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
18.	Muree	F-5111	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
19.	Sargodha-	F-5141	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
20.	Jaranwala	F-5143	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
21.	Tandlianwala	F-5144	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0

22.	Nankana Sb	F-5142	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
23.	Chunian	F-5145	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
24.	Pattoki	F-5146	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
25.	Kasur	F-5147	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
26.	Chiniot	F-5156	1/II	Non recovery of Agricultural income tax	7417
27.	Bhakkar	F-5155	1/II	Short realization of mutation fee	5100
28.	Bhakkar	F-5155	1/II	Non submission of withholding tax	0
29.	Sadar Faisalabad	F-5157	1/II		0
30.	Jalalpur pir wala	F-5158	1/II		0
31.	Gujranwala city	F-5161	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
32.	Kabirwala	F-5162	1/II	Non realization of mutation fee on inheritance	1800
33.	Dunyapur	F-5163	1/II	Short realization of mutation fee on oral mutation	8700
34.	Hafizabad	F-5166	1/II	Non production of auditable record	0
35.	Sohawa	F-5164	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
36.	Jhelum	F-5165	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
37.	Sialkot	F-5167	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
38.	Daska	F-5168	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
39.	Gujrat	5 F-169	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
40.	Pasrur	F-5217	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
41.	Khanewal	F-5003	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
42.	Sadiqabad	F-5004	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
43.	Noshara virkan	F-5007	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
44.	Cantt. Lahore	F-5026	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
45.	Kamoki	F-5027	1/II	Non realization of mutation fee	
46.	Muridke	F-5028	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
47.	Lalian	F-5031	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	

48.	Haroonabad	F-5039	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
49.	Pattoki	F-5045	1/II	Short realization of mutation fee	1500
50.	Pattoki	F-5045	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
51.	Chakwal	F-5046	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
52.	Jhelum	F-5049	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
53.	Gujrat	F-5050	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
54.	Vehari	F-5055	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
55.	Bahawalnager	F-5057	1/II	Non realization of mutation fee	1600
56.	Bahawalnager	F-5057	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	
57.	Muzaffargarh	F-5058	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	

### **BOARD OF REVENUE (Sub Registrar)**

*(Amount in Rupees)*

S. #	Name of formation	File No./ PDP No.	Para No./ Part No.	Subject	Amount involved
1.	Faisalabad Saddar	15894		Loss due to non/short recovery of Capital Value Tax on transfer of urban immovable properties	1,480
2.	Data Gunj Bux, Lahore	16785		Non realization of fine on time barred registration	141,500
3.	Chakwal	16170		Non assessment/realization of capital gain tax	40,000
4.	Cantt Rawalpindi	16303		Non assessment/realization of capital gain tax	54,375
5.	Urban-II, Sialkot	16626		Non assessment/realization of capital gain tax	47,125
6.	Wagha Town, Lahore	16777		Non assessment/realization of capital gain tax	75,000
7.	Data Gunj Bux, Lahore	16786		Non assessment/realization of capital gain tax	20,405
8.	Additional District Collector, Lahore	15976		Inadmissible refund of stamp papers allowed on time barred claims	185,760



9.	Shalamar Town, Lahroe	F-5080	II/I	Short realization of stamp duty	8,000
10.	Phalia	F-5082	II/I	Non submission of withholding tax	0
11.	Rural Rawalpindi	F-5086	II/I	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
12.	Kabirwala	F-5181	II/I	Non realization of registration fee	2,800
13.	Samanabad, Lahore	F-5083	II/I	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
14.	Ravi Town, Lahore	F-5084	II/I	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
15.	Sadar Gujranwala	F-5178	II/I	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
16.	Pasrur	F-5218	II/I	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
17.	Dunyapur	F-5182	II/I	Short realization of mutation fee	5,208
18.	Dunyapur	F-5182	II/2	Short realization of registration fee	5,000
19.	Wagha Town, Lahroe	F-5186	II/I	Non given of exact location	0
20.	Aziz Bhatti Town, Lahore	F-5222	II/I	Non given of exact location	0
21.	Sohawa	F-5180	II/I	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
22.	Jhelum	F-5188	II/I	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
23.	Attock	F-5179	II/I	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
24.	Cantt, Multan	F-5177	II/I	Short realization of stamp duty	8,800
25.	Cantt. Multan	F-5177	II/2	Short realization of stamp duty	7,638
26.	Gujrat	F-5184	II/I	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
27.	Urban Sialkot	F-5185	II/I	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
28.	Data gunj bux, Lahroe	F-5221	II/I	Non given exact location	0
29.	Urban Rawalpindi	F-5087	II/I	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
30.	Urban Sialkot	F-5059	II/I	Short realization of stamp duty & registration fee	1,670
31.	Mian channu	F-5081	II/I	Short realization of stamp duty & registration fee	1,500

32.	Samanabad Town, Lahore	F-5008	II/1	Non indication of value of land scheme	0
33.	Samanabad Town, Lahore	F-5008	II/2	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
34.	Muridke	F-5006	II/1	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
35.	Wagha Town, Lahore	F-5009	II/1	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
36.	Chunian	F-5013	II/1	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
37.	Ferozwala	F-5054	II/1	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
38.	Arifwala	F-5015	II/1	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
39.	Chakwal	F-5047	II/1	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
40.	Saddar Faisalabad	F-5018	II/1	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
41.	Chiniot	F-5019	II/1	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
42.	Chiniot	F-5019	II/2	Non realization of stamp duty	2,224
43.	Depalpur	F-5020	II/1	Short realization of stamp duty and registration fee	9,610
44.	Depalpur	F-5020	II/2	Non realization of stamp duty and registration fee	2,500
45.	Depalpur	F-5020	II/3	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
46.	Chishtian	F-5021	II/1	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
47.	Bhakkar	F-5022	II/1	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0

## **IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT**

(Amount in Rupees)

S. #	Name of formation	File No./ PDP No.	Para No./ Part No.	Subject	Amount involved
1.	Okara	15753	1/I	Blockage of Government Revenue due to non finalization of cases of special charges	154,400
2.	Okara	15745		Non realization of professional tax from contractor's	16,500
3.	Khanewal	15767		Non realization of professional tax from contractor's	29,000
4.	Okara	15755	3/I	Non realization of SD from contractors	9,100
5.	Khanewal	15765		Non realization of water charges of effluent discharge of water	38,500
6.	Gujrat	15845	3/I	Non realization of professional tax from contractors	11,000
7.	Multan	16259		Loss of government revenue due to mis-classification of government receipts as liabilities	870,147
8.	Gujranwala	15978	1/I	Non realization of <i>tawan</i> of <i>abiana</i>	21.838 millions
9.	Sialkot	16787		Blockage of government revenue due to non disposal of cases of special charges	1,125,885
10.	Pakpattan	16255	2/I	Non submission of <i>tawan</i> cases by the sub division for finalization <i>tawan</i> for un authorize use of canal water	0
11.	Kala Bagh Division, Mianwali	16412		Non realization of advanced income tax at the time of auction of toll tax contract	312,828
12.	Kala Bagh, Mianwali	16414	3/I	Non realization of special charges on decide <i>tawan</i> cases	179,540
13.	Bahawalpur	16472	2/I	Non delivery of khatonies of <i>abiana</i> and <i>tawan</i>	2,564.075 millions
14.	Sialkot	F-5124	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figure	0
15.	Shujabad, Multan	F-5122	1/II	Non realization of rent of rest houses	6,400
16.	Gujranwala	F-5123	1/II	Temporary embezzlement of government revenue.	258,446
17.	Khanewal	F-5002	6/I	Non realization of special charges on decided <i>tawan</i> cases.	1,027,793
18.	Gujrat	F-5042	1/II	Blockage of government revenue due to non finalization of <i>tawan</i> cases.	326
19.	Gujrat	F-5042	2/II	Late deposit of revenue into treasury.	0



### **Transport Department**

(Amount in Rupees)

S. #	Name of formation	File No./ PDP No.	Para No./ Part No.	Subject	Amount involved
1	MVE-I, Lahore	F-5011	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
2	MVE-III, Lahore	F-5053	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
3	DRTA, Bhakkar	F-5134	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
4	DRTA, Rawalpindi	F-5136	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
5	Sailkot	F-5188	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
6	Gujrat	F-5198	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
7	Jhelum	F-5191	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0
8	MVE-I, Faisalabad	F-5206	1/II	Non reconciliation of revenue figures	0

### **Punjab Revenue Authority**

(Amount in Rupees)

S. #	Name of formation	File No./ PDP No.	Para No./ Part No.	Subject	Amount involved
1	Punjab Revenue Authority	16800	13/I	Non submission of certified audit report	0
2	Punjab Revenue Authority	16799		System of Satisfaction of Notices Issued Under Section 27(2) for Compulsory Registration.	0

[Annex-2]

**1.4.1 Non/Short realization of arrears of property tax-Rs. 33.89 millions**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Zone-II, Lahore	204	1,727,677	1,124,027	603,650	15693
2.	Zone-X, Lahore	145	1,615,781	561,046	1,054,735	15725
3.	Zone-XI, Lahore	186	2,731,737	1,664,232	1,067,505	15732
4.	Zone-XII, Lahore	123	1,227,634	1,028,212	199,422	15738
5.	Kasur	179	258,763	186,248	72,515	15744
6.	Okara	168	574,577	468,752	105,825	15756
7.	Zone-I, Lahore	97	1,353,061	1,113,943	239,118	15784
8.	Zone-I, Lahore	34	363,901	266,705	97,196	15785
9.	Chiniot	236	845,931	804,698	41,233	15795
10.	Chakwal	92	612,616	276,692	335,924	15805
11.	Muzaffar Garh	150	236,884	220,217	16,667	15820
12.	Khanewal	173	1,575,156	544,138	1,031,018	15847
13.	T.T Singh	120	614,706	488,526	126,180	15858
14.	Pakpattan	69	643,521	121,842	521,679	15867
15.	Vehari	206	474,356	393,628	80,728	15896
16.	Mandi Baha ud Din	73	355,152	146,450	208,702	15942
17.	Sheikhpura	140	317,327	0	317,327	15953
18.	Bahawalnager	146	163,052	0	163,052	15965
19.	Zone-VI, Lahore	104	2,445,612	2,349,931	95,681	15981
20.	Zone-VI, Lahore	120	298,854	286,278	12,576	15988
21.	Zone-VII, Lahore	126	2,343,069	606,030	1,737,039	15989
22.	Zone-VII, Lahore	139	145,861	0	145,861	15996
23.	Zone-VIII, Lahore	114	1,153,611	1,027,778	125,833	15997
24.	Zone-VIII, Lahore	127	85,597	77,920	7,677	16004
25.	Zone-V, Lahore	71	2,834,471	1,738,845	1,095,626	16006

26.	Zone-V, Lahore	78	209,268	11,076	198,192	16013
27.	Zone-XI, Lahore	153	1,687,588	678,299	1,009,289	16017
28.	Okara	122	398,377	0	398,377	16025
29.	Zone-III, Lahore	119	1,016,021	247,685	768,336	16037
30.	Zone-III, Lahore	33	327,766	182,198	145,568	16038
31.	Zone-III, Lahore	117	75,876	35,956	39,920	16039
32.	Zone-XII, Lahore	85	582,221	180,095	402,126	16048
33.	Zone-XII, Lahore	33	321,827	168,893	152,934	16049
34.	Zone-X, Lahore	97	913,030	597,583	315,447	16056
35.	Zone-X, Lahore	29	376,143	300,545	75,598	16057
36.	Zone-X, Lahore	89	68,170	0	68,170	16058
37.	Sheikhpura	70	169,381	0	169,381	16069
38.	Chakwal	71	495,150	128,796	366,354	16083
39.	Mandi Baha ud Din	58	249,409	93,674	155,735	16095
40.	Zone-IX, Lahore	100	2,007,388	1,445,272	562,116	16119
41.	Rawalpindi-I	61	684,928	570,772	114,156	16139
42.	Rawalpindi-I	10	285,659	272,628	13,031	16140
43.	Rawalpindi-I	49	50,672	42,280	8,392	16141
44.	Rawalpindi-II	219	4,840,803	3,363,750	1,477,053	16155
45.	Rawalpindi-II	40	741,572	517,471	224,101	16156
46.	Rawalpindi-II	138	159,176	73,127	86,049	16157
47.	Pakpattan	94	360,706	0	360,706	16176
48.	Gujranwala-II	131	915,990	906,115	9,875	16204
49.	Khushab	75	274,009	92,742	181,267	16215
50.	Faisalabad-I & II	261	1,509,732	551,299	958,433	16234
51.	Faisalabad-I & II	274	91,436	31,299	60,137	16241
52.	Faisalabad-III	233	1,553,352	832,621	720,731	16246
53.	Faisalabad-III	257	133,209	43,622	89,587	16253
54.	Multan-I	299	4,399,107	1,645,352	2,753,755	16260
55.	Multan-II	98	733,036	53,544	679,492	16273
56.	Zone-I, Lahore	230	1,761,464	940,963	820,501	16341
57.	Zone-II, Lahore	146	1,498,296	0	1,498,296	16350

58.	Zone-IV, Lahore	93	1,275,715	687,384	588,331	16361
59.	Mianwali	42	1,197,438	0	1,197,438	16378
60.	Bhakkar	59	196,028	117,309	78,715	16397
61.	Sargodha	199	643,627	437,353	206,273	16438
62.	Sargodha	213	48,684	33,043	15,641	16447
63.	Khanewal	105	516,588	93,559	423,029	16449
64.	Bahawalpur	232	705,728	357,204	348,524	16475
65.	Attock	64	47,158	16,714	30,444	16508
66.	Jhelum	44	37,920	2,661	35,259	16521
67.	Extt. Area, Lahore	150	1,553,374	0	1,553,374	16606
68.	Extt. Area Lahore	128	95,123	0	95,123	16607
69.	Gujrat	149	1,607,517	175,081	1,432,436	16623
70.	Sahiwal	0	605,086	0	605,086	16641
71.	Kasur	176	367,807	0	367,807	16567
72.	Kasur	176	32,688	0	32,688	16573
73.	Lodhran	42	134,270	0	134,270	16581
74.	Rahim Yar Khan	230	483,276	214,648	268,628	16587
75.	Rahim Yar Khan	230	40,021	19,309	20,712	16591
76.	Hafizabad	123	423,428	202,464	220,964	16596
77.	Hafizabad	118	28,483	13,650	14,833	16597
78.	D.G Khan	119	501,949	132,683	369,266	16656
79.	T.T Singh	95	167,992	91,980	76,012	16709
80.	Muzaffar Garh	134	206,284	0	206,284	16719
81.	Layyah	49	86,064	40,961	45,103	16730
82.	Bahawalnager	147	126,943	105,016	21,927	16738
83.	Sialkot	187	1,595,850	1,112,553	483,297	16748
84.	Attock	111	606,479	429,807	176,672	16497
85.	Jhelum	92	652,046	188,731	463,315	16520
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,718</b>	<b>67,873,235</b>	<b>33,975,905</b>	<b>33,897,330</b>	

[Annex-3]

**1.4.2 Non-recovery of property tax due to non-issuance of demand notices to the state owned organizations- Rs. 23.02 millions**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Bhakkar	3	180,911	39,560	141,351	16398
2.	Zone-II, Lahore	6	356,624	18,507	338,117	15695
3.	Zone-XI, Lahore	4	20,365	0	20,365	15737
4.	Zone-XII, Lahore	5	38,709	2,700	36,009	15743
5.	Kasur	8	170,609	2,700	167,909	15745
6.	Okara	7	183,780	133,450	50,330	15759
7.	Chiniot	5	142,501	0	142,501	15797
8.	Chakwal	4	230,605	16,674	213,931	15806
9.	Khanewal	5	173,085	134,217	38,868	15853
10.	T.T Singh	2	425,026	316,669	108,357	15859
11.	Pakpattan	3	53,368	0	53,368	15874
12.	Vehari	6	194,225	0	194,225	15898
13.	Mandi Baha ud Din	1	10,705	0	10,705	15943
14.	Sheikhpura	2	69,810	0	69,810	15956
15.	Bahawalnager	6	110,508	0	110,508	15966
16.	Zone-VI, Lahore	6	1,488,661	141,265	1,347,396	15983
17.	Zone-VII, Lahore	5	545,654	144,394	401,260	15991
18.	Zone-VIII, Lahore	4	138,889	102,061	36,828	16000
19.	Zone-V, Lahore	8	623,342	0	623,342	16008
20.	Zone-XI, Lahore	3	30,408	0	30,408	16021
21.	Okara	7	280,605	0	280,605	16028
22.	Zone-III, Lahore	2	2,644,492	0	2,644,492	16040
23.	Zone-XII, Lahore	2	65,879	6,345	59,534	16053
24.	Zone-X, Lahore	2	148,635	0	148,635	16059
25.	Sheikhpura	1	234,133	0	234,133	16068

26.	Chakwal	3	172,078	0	172,078	16084
27.	Mandi Baha ud Din	2	22,736	0	22,736	16103
28.	Zone-IX, Lahore	6	549,343	0	549,343	16120
29.	Rawalpindi-I	3	184,785	0	184,785	16143
30.	Rawalpindi-II	6	4,794,959	4,255,204	539,755	16158
31.	Pakpattan	6	64,887	0	64,887	16180
32.	Gujranwala-I	9	240,576	53,414	187,162	16196
33.	Gujranwala-II	5	2,003,879	16,816	1,987,063	16202
34.	Khushab	1	58,304	0	58,304	16220
35.	Faisalabad-I & II	9	3,308,484	0	3,308,484	16236
36.	Faisalabad-III	15	3,143,245	0	3,143,245	16248
37.	Multan-I	3	972,012	0	972,012	16262
38.	Multan-II	2	79,116	0	79,116	16275
39.	Zone-I, Lanore	2	76,832	0	76,832	16349
40.	Zone-II, Lahore	4	1,009,577	0	1,009,577	16352
41.	Zone-IV, Lahore	1	43,803	0	43,803	16365
42.	Mianwali	2	133,768	0	133,768	16381
43.	Sargodha	12	242,840	3,600	239,240	16440
44.	Bahawalpur	5	312,285	70,116	242,169	16479
45.	Rahim Yar Khan	9	323,065	0	323,065	16588
46.	Extt. Area, Lahore	2	443,246	0	443,246	16609
47.	Gujrat	2	233,017	0	233,017	16621
48.	Sahiwal	5	523,651	0	523,651	16642
49.	Kasur	5	160,403	0	160,403	16569
50.	Lodhran	4	116,893	0	116,893	16582
51.	T.T Singh	3	105,782	62,896	42,886	16713
52.	Muzaffargarh	4	135,635	0	135,635	16720
53.	Bahawalnager	8	124,718	3,929	120,789	16739
54.	Sialkot	3	214,686	0	214,686	16757
55.	Attock	3	37,287	7,517	29,770	16503
56.	Jhelum	3	160,964	5,840	155,124	16526
<b>Total</b>		<b>254</b>	<b>28,554,385</b>	<b>5,537,874</b>	<b>23,016,511</b>	

[Annex-4]

**1.4.4 Loss of revenue due to non-realization of professional tax-  
Rs. 11.73 millions**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Professional Tax, Lahore	201	3,259,500	3,096,400	163,100	15690
2.	Professional Tax, Lahore	26	850,000	681,000	169,000	15691
3.	Professional Tax, Lahore	15	188,900	148,900	40,000	15692
4.	Kasur	14	168,500	136,000	32,500	15746
5.	Okara	75	180,000	66,000	114,000	15760
6.	Chiniot	32	219,000	190,000	29,000	15804
7.	Chakwal	19	56,000	35,000	21,000	15810
8.	Muzaffar Garh	51	197,400	41,000	156,400	15826
9.	Khanewal	154	616,500	139,000	477,500	15848
10.	T.T. Singh	92	207,700	144,100	63,600	15860
11.	Pakpattan	75	186,500	100,500	86,000	15869
12.	Vehari	87	110,400	89,400	21,000	15903
13.	M.B. Din	19	47,000	22,000	25,000	15947
14.	Bahawalnager	120	110,000	0	110,000	15967
15.	Okara	54	180,000	92,000	88,000	16029
16.	Sheikhpura	19	193,000	0	193,000	16067
17.	Chakwal	20	57,000	19,000	38,000	16086
18.	M.B. Din	19	57,000	42,000	15,000	16100
19.	Rawalpindi-I	0	6,100,000	0	6,100,000	16146
20.	Pakpattan	59	110,000	0	110,000	16179
21.	Gujranwala-II	52	1,139,000	1,019,000	120,000	16203
22.	Khushab	34	137,000	46,500	90,500	16218
23.	Faisalabad-III	203	1,618,000	1,138,000	480,000	16254
24.	Multan-II	109	1,440,000	674,000	766,000	16271
25.	Multan	104	215,000	0	215,000	16282

26.	Minawali	22	171,000	86,000	85,000	16380
27.	Bhakkar	6	94,525	0	94,525	16399
28.	Sargodha	27	156,500	100,500	56,000	16444
29.	Khanewal	46	150,000	52,000	98,000	16452
30.	Bahawapur	93	369,400	203,500	165,900	16480
31.	Attock	65	406,000	213,000	193,000	16498
32.	Jhelum	69	432,000	154,000	278,000	16522
33.	Hafizabad	68	122,800	21,000	101,800	16598
34.	Gujrat	36	207,000	98,000	109,000	16620
35.	Sahiwal	21	137,600	0	137,600	16646
36.	Kasur	31	165,600	0	165,600	16574
37.	Lodhran	17	21,600	0	21,600	16584
38.	Rahim Yar Khan	88	106,600	16,900	89,700	16592
39.	D.G Khan	25	164,000	98,000	66,000	16660
40.	T.T Singh	65	83,400	28,000	55,400	16714
41.	Muzaffargarh	62	207,800	0	207,800	16718
42.	Layyah	13	16,000	10,000	6,000	16735
43.	Bahawalnager	52	57,000	18,000	39,000	16742
44.	Sialkot	42	369,000	335,000	34,000	16753
<b>Total</b>		<b>2501</b>	<b>21,081,225</b>	<b>9,353,700</b>	<b>11,727,525</b>	



[Annex-5]

**1.4.5 Short-realization of property tax due to inadmissible exemptions-Rs. 10.05 millions**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Zone-II, Lahore	6	949,267	0	949,267	15696
2.	Kasur	2	10,902	0	10,902	15751
3.	Zone-I, Lahore	5	2,253,775	0	2,253,775	15783
4.	Chiniot	7	129,695	84,470	45,225	15799
5.	Sheikhpora	2	529,309	0	529,309	15951
6.	Zone-VIII, Lahore	7	244,023	137,068	106,955	15999
7.	Zone-V, Lahore	38	2,012,813	56,784	1,956,029	16009
8.	Zone-X, Lahore	2	52,280	0	52,280	16061
9.	Sheikhpora	1	163,111	0	163,111	16070
10.	Rawalpindi-II	6	1,842,187	147,488	1,694,699	16159
11.	Faisalabad-III	3	85,586	0	85,586	16250
12.	Zone-I, Lahore	4	664,845	0	664,845	16342
13.	Zone-II, Lahore	6	1,113,397	0	1,113,397	16351
14.	Extt. Area Lahore	2	329,202	0	329,202	16610
15.	Kasur	3	19,750	0	19,750	16572
16.	Muzaffargarh	3	77,274	0	77,274	16722
<b>Total</b>		<b>97</b>	<b>10,477,416</b>	<b>425,810</b>	<b>10,051,606</b>	

[Annex-6]

**1.4.6 Non-realization of token tax from motor vehicle owners-  
Rs. 6.46 millions**

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Kasur	34	92,145	48,745	43,400	15748
2.	Okara	54	295,543	131,125	164,418	15758
3.	Chakwal	60	88,000	0	88,000	15807
4.	Muzaffar Garh	87	156,695	70,085	86,610	15827
5.	Khanewal	50	480,050	0	480,050	15851
6.	Pakpattan	42	196,555	35,376	161,179	15868
7.	Vehari	29	261,515	132,450	129,065	15904
8.	M.B. Din	58	79,735	0	79,735	15944
9.	Bahawalnager	119	243,470	0	243,470	15964
10.	Okara	38	385,000	300,600	84,400	16026
11.	Sheikhpura	15	143,800	0	143,800	16071
12.	Chakwal	22	109,830	103,780	6,050	16085
13.	M.B. Din	40	91,820	44,120	47,700	16096
14.	Pakpattan	32	157,055	0	157,055	16178
15.	Khushab	33	138,270	41,170	97,100	16217
16.	Faisalabad MRA	337	1,338,965	1,041,500	297,465	16243
17.	Multan MRA	204	2,539,940	0	2,539,940	16280
18.	Minawali	50	108,050	0	108,050	16382
19.	Bhakkar	6	36,000	18,000	18,000	16403
20.	Khanewal	65	356,595	65,200	291,395	16450
21.	Bahawalpur	62	380,625	201,560	179,065	16477
22.	Attock	38	209,140	136,720	72,420	16499
23.	Jhelum	25	77,260	0	77,260	16527
24.	Harfizabad	41	63,725	32,125	31,600	16600
25.	Gujrat	27	118,065	102,680	15,385	16616
26.	Sahiwal	55	163,375	0	163,375	16644

27.	Kasur	33	101,105	0	101,105	16575
28.	Lodhran	24	104,180	0	104,180	16583
29.	Rahim Yar Khan	35	35,620	12,000	23,620	16594
30.	D.G Khan	114	228,050	98,825	129,225	16658
31.	T.T. Singh	18	132,860	52,075	80,785	16712
32.	Muzaffargarh	40	40,000	0	40,000	16723
33.	Bahawalnager	55	114,950	23,350	91,600	16741
34.	Sialkot	40	234,415	148,167	86,248	16756
<b>Total</b>		<b>1982</b>	<b>9,302,403</b>	<b>2,839,653</b>	<b>6,462,750</b>	

[Annex-7]

**1.4.7 Non-realization of Income Tax on commercial vehicles -  
Rs. 5.51 millions**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Kasur	19	15,600	600	15,000	15750
2.	M.B.Din	49	53,400	0	53,400	16101
3.	Gujranwal-II	166	3,209,676	3,094,579	115,097	16201
4.	Faisalabad	206	876,035	788,231	87,804	16244
5.	Multan	204	3,840,130	0	3,840,130	16279
6.	Minawali	6	176,120	30,000	146,120	16379
7.	Minawali	11	19,134	8,934	10,200	16388
8.	Bhakkar	4	38,502	16,636	21,866	16401
9.	Khanewal	37	330,340	197,150	133,190	16451
10.	Bahawalpur	62	105,050	55,900	49,150	16481
11.	Attock	10	107,730	30,000	77,730	16500
12.	Jhelum	15	115,760	0	115,760	16528
13.	Bhakkar	6	94,525	0	94,525	16399
14.	Okara	26	319,809	54,300	265,509	15757
15.	Muzaffar Garh	45	23,700	8,100	15,600	15828

16.	Vehari	29	52,900	3,600	49,300	15905
17.	Okara	27	361,200	342,000	19,200	16027
18.	Hafizabad	23	105,890	100,790	5,100	16601
19.	Gujrat	27	154,535	108,450	46,085	16617
20.	Kasur	12	16,800	0	16,800	16576
21.	D.G Khan	20	137,278	0	137,278	16661
22.	T.T. Singh	9	53,176	16,256	36,920	16715
23.	Muzaffargarh	5	19,652	0	19,652	16725
24.	Muzaffargarh	40	12,000	0	12,000	16728
25.	Layyah	10	120,550	103,750	16,800	16729
26.	Bahawalnager	19	23,642	10,442	13,200	16743
27.	Sialkot	40	237,820	143,615	94,205	16755
<b>Total</b>		<b>1127</b>	<b>10,620,954</b>	<b>5,113,333</b>	<b>5,507,621</b>	

**[Annex-8]**

**1.4.9 Loss of property tax due to non-consolidation of property units owned by same persons-Rs. 3.38 millions**

*(Amount in Rupees)*

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Zone-II, Lahore	14	63,230	46,480	16,750	15699
2.	Zone-XI, Lahore	5	133,843	21,198	112,645	15734
3.	Zone-XII, Lahore	8	73,490	6,671	66,819	15742
4.	Kasur	7	18,905	16,713	2,192	15749
5.	Zone-I, Lahore	18	258,850	134,559	124,291	15786
6.	Chiniot	8	131,579	81,080	50,499	15798
7.	Chakwal	7	57,336	40,292	17,044	15809
8.	Khanewal	5	32,316	7,212	25,104	15855
9.	T.T Singh	10	61,167	12,456	48,711	15864
10.	Pakpattan	11	74,150	0	74,150	15873
11.	Vehari	7	72,984	55,661	17,323	15900

12.	M.B. Din	6	33,005	8,814	24,191	15946
13.	Bahawalnager	3	23,481	0	23,481	15969
14.	Zone-VII, Lahore	7	119,616	21,668	97,948	15992
15.	Zone-VIII, Lahore	6	27,407	7,033	20,374	16002
16.	Zone-V, Lahore	10	69,199	48,358	20,841	16012
17.	Okara	2	18,984	0	18,984	16032
18.	Zone-III, Lahore	15	78,699	21,038	57,661	16041
19.	Zone-VII, Lahore	10	115,631	23,400	92,231	16051
20.	Zone-X, Lahore	12	99,742	24,226	75,516	16060
21.	Sheikhpura	5	8,488	0	8,488	16073
22.	M.B. Din	3	31,541	0	31,541	16102
23.	Zone-XI, Lahore	11	107,689	0	107,689	16123
24.	Rawalpindi-I	4	40,645	16,731	23,914	16142
25.	Rawalpindi-II	11	65,501	22,451	43,050	16162
26.	Pakpattan	2	13,929	0	13,929	16181
27.	Gujranwala-I	21	547,513	540,283	7,230	16192
28.	Gujranwala-II	12	226,433	201,352	25,081	16209
29.	Khushab	6	47,227	3,642	43,585	16222
30.	Faisalabad-I & II	13	53,098	8,441	44,657	16239
31.	Faisalabad-III	11	44,649	13,217	31,432	16251
32.	Multan -I	24	277,550	23,129	254,421	16264
33.	Multan -II	12	84,359	10,479	73,880	16274
34.	Zone-I, Lahore	24	342,650	34,639	308,011	16343
35.	Zone-II, Lahore	19	187,099	0	187,099	16355
36.	Zone-IV, Lahore	2	447,531	17,831	429,700	16362
37.	Mianwali	4	33,564	21,769	11,795	16386
38.	Bhakkar	7	78,805	0	78,805	16400
39.	Sahiwal	15	109,023	0	109,023	16647
40.	Khanewal	6	84,340	0	84,340	16453
41.	Jhelum	5	50,157	31,443	18,714	16524
42.	Hafizabad	6	52,967	8,424	44,543	16599
43.	Extt. Area Lahore	14	93,722	0	93,722	16608

44.	Gujrat	15	191,981	52,552	139,429	16619
45.	Kasur	6	27,202	0	27,202	16570
46.	Lodhran	4	16,224	0	16,224	16586
47.	Rahim yar khan	5	69,780	0	69,780	16589
48.	Sialkot	21	376,212	312,500	63,712	16751
<b>Total</b>		<b>459</b>	<b>5,273,493</b>	<b>1,895,742</b>	<b>3,377,751</b>	

**[Annex-9]**

**1.4.10 Unauthentic exemptions granted to widows for property tax-  
Rs. 2.76 millions**

*(Amount in Rupees)*

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Zone-XI, Lahore	51	421,863	389,544	32,319	15733
2.	Kasur	24	125,264	118,709	6,555	15747
3.	Bahawalnager	1	31,790	0	31,790	15968
4.	Zone-VII, Lahore	45	413,901	321,707	92,194	15993
5.	Zone-V, Lahore	33	323,070	302,038	21,032	16010
6.	Zone-XI, Lahore	40	310,703	26,693	284,010	16020
7.	Sheikhpura	30	101,466	0	101,466	16072
8.	M.B. Din	19	72,993	13,792	59,201	16097
9.	Rawalpindi-I	8	93,564	35,893	57,671	16144
10.	Pakpattan	8	383,979	0	383,979	16177
11.	Khushab	23	178,184	160,441	17,743	16216
12.	Zone-I, Lahore	8	160,734	35,560	125,174	16346
13.	Zone-II, Lahore	18	507,201	0	507,201	16353
14.	Zone-IV, Lahore	19	393,569	98,873	294,696	16363
15.	Attock	16	169,920	52,688	117,232	16501
16.	Kasur	42	187,544	0	187,544	16571
17.	Extended Area, Lahore	20	337,826	0	337,826	16611
18.	Muzaffargarh	15	97,165	0	97,165	16721
<b>Total</b>		<b>420</b>	<b>4,310,736</b>	<b>1,555,938</b>	<b>2,754,798</b>	

[Annex-10]

**1.4.12 Non-realization of arrears of property tax relating to 5 Marla Houses-Rs. 2.31 millions**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Zone-II, Lahore	63	96,510	50,783	45,727	15698
2.	Zone-X, Lahore	30	35,951	27,039	8,912	15730
3.	Zone-XI, Lahore	50	98,880	33,799	65,081	15735
4.	Zone-XII, Lahore	30	79,951	15,196	64,755	15741
5.	Zone-I, Lahore	46	261,997	4,857	257,140	15787
6.	Chakwal	9	37,814	20,121	17,693	15811
7.	Vehari	26	33,211	0	33,211	15902
8.	M.B. Din	13	62,137	0	62,137	15948
9.	Zone-VII, Lahore	35	63,485	0	63,485	15994
10.	Zone-VII, Lahore	20	26,557	3,963	22,594	16003
11.	Zone-V, Lahore	10	18,958	12,429	6,529	16011
12.	Zone-XI, Lahore	37	60,090	14,245	45,845	16022
13.	Okara	38	50,734	0	50,734	16030
14.	Zone-III, Lahore	28	128,796	14,189	114,607	16046
15.	Zone-XII, Lahore	17	58,585	0	58,585	16054
16.	Zone-X, Lahore	24	67,998	28,622	39,376	16063
17.	Chakwal	15	30,727	1,661	29,066	16087
18.	M.B. Din	30	62,957	1,537	61,420	16098
19.	Zone-IX, Lahore	10	29,708	0	29,708	16125
20.	Rawalpindi-I	14	30,245	7,686	22,559	16145
21.	Rawalpindi-II	24	546,994	0	546,994	16164
22.	Gujranwala-I	18	60,051	33,103	26,948	16198
23.	Gujranwala-II	15	32,681	2,350	30,331	16213
24.	Faisalabad-I & II	49	38,389	3,869	34,520	16240
25.	Faisalabad-III	44	35,648	15,047	20,601	16252

26.	Zone-I, Lahore	36	109,738	5,647	104,091	16348
27.	Zone-II, Lahore	50	93,273	0	93,273	16356
28.	Zone-IV, Lahore	11	23,441	2,811	20,630	16366
29.	Khanewal	3	59,949	4,401	55,548	16455
30.	Attock	19	69,258	0	69,258	16507
31.	Jhelum	19	30,340	2,404	27,936	16531
32.	Halizabad	8	13,291	0	13,291	16605
33.	Gujrat	20	54,412	0	54,412	16615
34.	Sahiwal	7	22,086	0	22,086	16653
35.	Extended Area, Lahore	19	43,678	0	43,678	16612
36.	Sialkot	28	62,013	18,857	43,156	16758
<b>Total</b>		<b>915</b>	<b>2,630,533</b>	<b>324,616</b>	<b>2,305,917</b>	

**[Annex-11]**

**1.4.13 Short-realization of property tax due to miscalculation-  
Rs 2.29 millions**

*(Amount in Rupees)*

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Chkawal	4	83,184	68,084	15,100	15808
2.	Khanewal	23	529,717	397,824	131,893	15849
3.	T.T. Singh	19	204,850	88,240	116,610	15861
4.	Zone-X, Lahore	4	19,503	9,845	9,658	16064
5.	Zone-IX, Lahore	6	234,899	0	234,899	16122
6.	Gujranwala-II	5	142,977	86,959	56,018	16212
7.	Multan-I	24	294,114	8,647	285,467	16263
8.	Zone-I, Lahore	3	176,208	56,725	119,483	16345
9.	Zone-I, Lahore	13	140,065	6,360	133,705	16347
10.	Zone-II, Lahore	2	64,253	0	64,253	16357
11.	Zone-II, Lahore	4	13,785	0	13,785	16359
12.	Khanewal	4	49,161	0	49,161	16456



13.	Jhelum	6	16,798	5,996	10,802	16525
14.	Gujrat	29	1,361,396	587,678	773,718	16622
15.	Sahiwal	14	81,665	0	81,665	16649
16.	Sahiwal	4	22,255	0	22,255	16652
17.	Lodhran	3	21,234	0	21,234	16585
18.	Extended Area Lahore	2	20,153	0	20,153	16613
19.	T.T Singh	5	15,198	9,573	5,625	16717
20.	Muzaffargarh	3	13,619	0	13,619	16727
21.	Sialkot	22	371,209	264,756	106,453	16752
<b>Total</b>		<b>199</b>	<b>3,876,243</b>	<b>1,590,687</b>	<b>2,285,556</b>	

**[Annex-12]**

**1.4.14 Loss of government revenue due to non carrying forward  
arrears of property tax-Rs. 1.14 millions**

*(Amount in Rupees)*

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>ETO</b>	<b>No of Cases</b>	<b>Amount Pointed Out</b>	<b>Amount Verified</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>PDP No</b>
1.	Zone-II, Lahore	19	162,810	122,033	40,777	15694
2.	Zone-X, Lahore	6	109,726	34,021	75,705	15727
3.	Chiniot	14	64,516	50,352	14,164	15796
4.	Muzaffar Garh	22	65,605	47,893	17,712	15821
5.	Khanewal	15	110,688	0	110,688	15854
6.	T.T. Singh	7	21,083	0	21,083	15865
7.	Vehari	20	90,627	73,220	17,407	15897
8.	M.B Din	2	62,840	16,520	46,320	15949
9.	Zone-VII, Lahore	13	114,987	43,517	71,470	15990
10.	Zone-VIII, Lahore	13	78,926	69,952	8,974	15998
11.	Zone-V, Lahore	7	124,709	115,443	9,266	16007
12.	Sheikhpura	3	7,096	0	7,096	16074
13.	M.B Din	8	61,236	0	61,236	16099
14.	Khushab	18	114,392	45,110	69,282	16219

15.	Faisalabad-I & II	13	53,263	16,655	36,608	16235
16.	Faisalabad-III	24	173,708	21,643	152,065	16247
17.	Zone-I, Lahore	18	214,130	67,759	146,371	16344
18.	Zone-II, Lahore	4	28,726	0	28,726	16358
19.	Mianwali	5	66,518	15,156	51,362	16384
20.	Bhakkar	9	32,236	16,701	15,535	16404
21.	Sahiwal	3	20,439	0	20,439	16654
22.	Kasur	14	28,750	0	28,750	16568
23.	T.T. Singh	17	28,697	11,274	17,423	16716
24.	Muzaffargarh	9	31,690	0	31,690	16724
25.	Layyah	13	37,744	4,462	33,282	16733
26.	Bahawalnager	10	20,235	17,605	2,630	16744
<b>Total</b>		<b>306</b>	<b>1,925,377</b>	<b>789,316</b>	<b>1,136,061</b>	

**[Annex-13]**

***1.4.15 Loss of government revenue due to grant of irregular exemption of more than one five marla residential house - Rs. 1.03 millions.***

*(Amount in Rupees)*

Sr. No	ETO	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Chakwal	1	13,773	0	13,773	15813
2.	M.B. Din	01	10,280	0	10,280	15950
3.	Zone-III, Lahore	6	88,583	0	88,583	16045
4.	Zone-X, Lahore	6	78,003	0	78,003	16065
5.	Zone-IX, Lahore	14	362,159	0	362,159	16121
6.	Rawalpindi-II	9	467,593	31,216	436,377	16160
7.	Multan-II	10	41,611	0	41,611	16276
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>1,062,002</b>	<b>31,216</b>	<b>1,030,786</b>	

[Annex-14]

### 2.4.1 Non production of auditable revenue record

Sr. No	Name of formation	No of Patwar Circles	Nature Of receipts	PDP No
1.	Tehsildar Cantt, Lahore	26	Mutation Fee	15706
2.	Tehsildar Muridke	125	Mutation Fee	15718
3.	Tehsildar Muzafargarh	All revenue Circles	Mutation Fee	15974
4.	Tehsildar Cantt, Lahore	22	Mutation Fee	16130
5.	Tehsildar Chakwal	84	Mutation Fee	16172
6.	Tehsildar Arifwala	73	Mutation Fee	16325
7.	Sahiwal	18	Mutation Fee	16118
8.	Dunyapur	10	Mutation Fee	16542

[Annex-15]

### 2.4.2 Non/short-recover of tawan on abiana-Rs. 94.19 millions

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Cantt, Lahore	32	34,287,027	0	34,287,027	15701
2.	Kamoke	6	229,313	0	229,313	15708
3.	Muridke	17	3,517,945	0	3,517,945	15715
4.	Khanewal	22	718,323	0	718,323	15770
5.	Sadiqabad	26	3,075,495	0	3,075,495	15775
6.	Liaqatpur	15	5,276,269	0	5,276,269	15779
7.	Nankana Sahib	22	1,983,822	0	1,983,822	15815
8.	Lalian	15	6,175,953	18,430	6,157,523	15830
9.	Noshera Verkan	10	246,181	0	246,181	15837
10.	Haroonabad	4	652,902	0	652,902	15918
11.	Vehari	16	3,991,295	194,130	3,797,165	15962
12.	Muzafargarh	23	4,508,965	904,369	3,604,596	15972
13.	City, Faisalabad	3	184,300	54,050	130,250	16283
14.	Sargodha	15	6,427,493	0	6,427,493	16457

15.	Bahawalpur	38	8,786,035	63,000	8,723,035	16464
16.	Nankana Sahib	18	965,305	0	965,305	16486
17.	Chunian	13	2,143,029	1,314,637	828,392	16492
18.	Patooki	12	3,511,251	0	3,511,251	16557
19.	Kasur	4	2,896,282	24,305	2,871,977	16561
20.	DG Khan	15	5,108,889	1,491,084	3,617,805	16671
21.	Layyah	04	518,877	23,809	495,068	16679
22.	Bhakkar	102	2,327,009	0	2,327,009	16697
23.	Ahmad Pur	24	1,475,495	725,947	749,548	16762
<b>Total</b>		<b>456</b>	<b>99,007,455</b>	<b>4,813,761</b>	<b>94,193,694</b>	

[Annex-16]

#### 2.4.4 Non/short-recover of arrears of abiana-Rs 39.80 millions

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Cantt, Lahore	32	5,676,356	0	5,676,356	15700
2.	Kamoke	17	488,645	0	488,645	15707
3.	Muridke	25	1,016,561	0	1,016,561	15712
4.	Khanewal	46	409,593	0	409,593	15771
5.	Sadiqabad	30	1,866,581	102,666	1,763,915	15776
6.	Lieqatpur	14	612,000	128,095	483,905	15780
7.	Pattoke	18	297,567	5,642	291,925	15790
8.	Noshera Verkan	4	112,239	0	112,239	15838
9.	Mian Chanu	17	375,069	118,898	256,171	16110
10.	Cantt, Lahore	59	7,084,682	1,038,297	6,046,385	16126
11.	City, Multan	10	543,348	35,627	507,721	16306
12.	Arifwala	22	1,081,593	958,444	123,149	16323
13.	Saddar Gujranwala	17	321,083	0	321,083	16369
14.	Jalalpur Pirwala	21	7,051,729	2,066,900	4,984,829	16429
15.	Sargodha	23	646,792	86,936	559,856	16458
16.	Bahawalpur	21	736,659	358,961	377,698	16465

17.	Nanakana Sahib	29	531,979	259,488	272,491	16487
18.	Dunyapur	13	358,474	206,140	152,334	16538
19.	Kabirwala	28	1,172,333	0	1,172,333	16551
20.	Pattoki	11	213,479	99,361	114,118	16558
21.	Kasur	5	731,291	228,086	503,205	16562
22.	Daska	34	2,814,003	0	2,814,003	16635
23.	Layyah	30	777,006	519,083	257,923	16677
24.	Bhakkar	33	15,620,651	4,526,647	11,094,004	16698
	<b>Total</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>50,539,713</b>	<b>10,739,271</b>	<b>39,800,442</b>	

**Annex-17]**

**2.4.7 (a) Loss due to non/short recovery of Capital Value Tax on transfer of urban immovable properties**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Sub Registrar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Chakwal	21	559,620	0	559,620	15792
2.	Muridke	3	146,490	0	146,490	15835
3.	Arifwala	13	3,983,100	0	3,983,100	15886
4.	Chishtian	44	429,436	102,608	326,828	15929
5.	Nishtar Town Lahore	9	296,100	290,100	6,000	15939
6.	Mian Channu	5	54,908	50,128	4,780	16136
7.	Cantt Multan	20	291,004	278,444	12,560	15907
8.	Borewala	1	61,200	0	61,200	15937
9.	S/A Lahore	9	344,265	172,896	171,369	16104
10.	Nishtar Town Lahore	9	286,970	255,970	31,000	16106
11.	Chakwal	7	252,840	199,400	53,440	16167
12.	Samnabad Town Lahore	74	2,291,981	1,204,656	1,087,325	16185
13.	Cantt, Rawalpindi	8	573,310	404,247	169,063	16301
14.	City, Multan	9	179,880	131,830	48,050	16313
15.	Arifwala	8	930,175	764,175	166,000	16319
16.	Kabirwala	1	14,600	0	14,600	16550

17.	Dunyapur	3	66,600	0	66,600	16544
18.	Kabirwala	4	44,600	0	44,600	16548
19.	Pasrur	14	122,840	0	122,840	16666
20.	Burewala	1	61,200	0	61,200	15937
21.	Bhakkar	98	1,733,528	1,607,920	125,608	16705
22.	Wagha Town, Lahroe	10	451,900	0	451,900	16775
23.	Data Gunj Bux, Lahore	7	990,000	0	990,000	16781
<b>Total</b>		<b>378</b>	<b>14,166,547</b>	<b>5,462,374</b>	<b>8,704,173</b>	

[Annex -18]

**2.4.8 Loss due to non-payment of mutation fee on oral sale of land-Rs. 6.76 millions**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	DP No
1.	Cantt, Lahore	190	56,900	0	56,900	15705
2.	Muridke	58	279,914	0	279,914	15717
3.	Khanewal	214	153,350	0	153,350	15773
4.	Sadiqabad	148	867,730	602,046	265,684	15777
5.	Lieqatpur	45	168,140	43,522	124,618	15781
6.	Chakwal	3	78,750	0	78,750	15794
7.	Madi Bhah Din	83	880,620	0	880,620	16076
8.	Phalia	70	1,196,170	495,390	700,780	16226
9.	Saddar Rawalpindi	12	1,139,674	60,759	1,078,915	16297
10.	Khanewal	10	147,000	144,000	3,000	16421
11.	Sargodha	87	629,730	0	629,730	16461
12.	Bahawalpur	18	174,650	145,850	28,800	16469
13.	Tandlianwala	64	310,052	176,190	133,862	16482
14.	Jaranwala	53	137,908	0	137,908	16485
15.	Chunian	27	77,448	2,160	75,288	16495
16.	Dunyapur	26	484,650	201,150	283,500	16536
17.	Kabirwala	38	630,225	0	630,225	16552

18.	DG Khan	3	141,088	0	141,088	16675
19.	Layyah	18	68,828	54,882	13,946	16682
20.	Layyah	2	42,386	0	42,386	16685
21.	Layyah	72	318,086	258,597	59,489	16680
22.	Bhakkar	97	465,652	132,622	333,030	16695
23.	Ahmad Pur East	18	81,220	57,220	24,000	16766
24.	Rajan pur	43	1,886,152	1,450,835	435,317	16768
25.	Dunyapur	6	76,195	300	75,895	16541
26.	Bhakkar	6	31,308	0	31,308	16761
27.	Sub Registrar, Kabirwala	48	59,400	0	59,400	16547
<b>Total</b>		<b>1459</b>	<b>10,583,226</b>	<b>3,825,523</b>	<b>6,757,703</b>	

**[Annex-19]**

**2.4.9 Loss of Stamp Duty, Registration Fee and Capital Value  
Tax due to under valuation of urban land-Rs.5.97 millions**

*(Amount in Rupees)*

Sr. No	Sub Registrar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Chakwal	2	322,500	0	322,500	16169
2.	Chakwal	3	553,075	0	553,075	15793
3.	Muridke	3	72,470	0	72,470	15836
4.	Arifwala	21	2,423,415	0	2,423,415	15887
5.	Burewala	4	335,355	330,465	4,890	15935
6.	Cantt Multan	38	78,715	48,715	30,000	15908
7.	Kabirwala	4	17,700	0	17,700	16549
8.	Urban-II, Sialkot	7	4,111,471	4,105,771	5,700	16624
9.	Samnabad Town Lahore	2	1,051,000	531,000	520,000	16186
10.	Chishtian	3	63,790	0	63,790	15931
11.	Duya Pur	1	14,184	0	14,184	16545
12.	Kabirwala	1	60,750	0	60,750	16546
13.	Shalimar Town Lahore	3	360,770	0	360,770	16133

14.	Pasrur	5	591,000	513,000	78,000	16669
15.	Wagha Town, Lahore	10	55,778	0	55,778	16776
16.	Aziz Bhatti Town, Lahore	8	121,200	96,600	24,600	16778
17.	Data Gunj Bux, Lahore	1	645,000	0	645,000	16782
18.	Data Gunj Bux, Lahore	7	480,000	0	480,000	16783
19.	Data Gunj Bux, Lahore	15	237,664	0	237,664	16784
<b>Total</b>		<b>138</b>	<b>11,595,837</b>	<b>5,625,551</b>	<b>5,970,286</b>	

**[Annex -20]**

**2.4.11 Non-recovery of Agricultural Income Tax-Rs. 4.50 millions**

*(Amount in Rupees)*

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	DP No
1.	Cantt, Lahore	12	46,000	0	46,000	15702
2.	Muridke	117	472,357	0	472,357	15713
3.	Khanewal	86	284,350	0	284,350	15772
4.	Mian Chanu	51	1,038,400	649,950	388,450	16109
5.	Sahiwal	291	1,298,875	42,794	1,256,081	16115
6.	Arifwala	71	383,651	204,193	179,458	16324
7.	Sargodha	82	1,948,352	907,192	1,041,160	16460
8.	Saddar Bahawalpur	14	49,619	31,544	18,075	16470
9.	Tandlianwala	29	151,075	124,975	26,100	16483
10.	Jaranwala	63	240,299	117,686	122,613	16484
11.	Dunyapur	76	365,005	88,800	276,205	16537
12.	Kabirwala	33	185,300	0	185,300	16553
13.	Daska	61	214,179	47,830	166,349	16638
14.	DG Khan	93	378,454	345,056	33,398	16672
<b>Total</b>		<b>1079</b>	<b>7,055,916</b>	<b>2,560,020</b>	<b>4,495,896</b>	



**[Annex-21]**

**2.4.14 Short-realization of mutation fee due to under valuation of rural land-Rs. 1.91 millions**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	DP No
1.	Mian Chanu	15	139,542	0	139,542	16131
2.	Saddar Gujranwala	112	1,815,325	1,199,034	616,291	16367
3.	Khanewal	11	97,830	90,525	7,305	16422
4.	Jalalpur Pirwala	64	358,843	172,881	185,962	16432
5.	Bahawalpur	87	635,466	543,346	92,120	16466
6.	Dunyapur	36	631,850	140,954	490,896	16535
7.	Kabirwala	23	148,382	0	148,382	16554
8.	Daska	66	668,697	607,760	60,937	16637
9.	Ahmad Pur East	64	383,338	221,469	161,869	16764
10.	Rajanpur	55	248,899	238,399	10,500	16770
<b>Total</b>		<b>533</b>	<b>5,128,172</b>	<b>3,214,368</b>	<b>1,913,804</b>	

**[Annex-22]**

**2.4.15 Loss due to short-payment of mutation fee on Decree Cases due to application of incorrect rate-Rs. 1.81 millions**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No
1.	Khanewal	1	31,128	4,000	27,128	16424
2.	Bahawalpur	7	509,865	0	509,865	16467
3.	Dunyapur	5	773,700	53,700	720,000	16534
4.	Layyah	12	135,262	51,734	83,528	16681
5.	Ahmad Pur East	11	180,864	139,971	40,893	16765
6.	Rajanpur	6	397,140	6,890	390,250	16771
7.	Rajanpur	2	53,400	17,700	35,700	16772
<b>Total</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>2,081,359</b>	<b>273,995</b>	<b>1,807,364</b>	

[Annex-23]

**2.4.16 Loss due to non levy of 10% surcharge on late payment of  
abiana-Rs. 1.63 millions**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr. No	Tehsildar	No of Cases	Amount Pointed Out	Amount Verified	Balance	DP No
1.	Cantt, Lahore	49	79,247	0	79,247	15703
2.	Kamoke	32	72,106	0	72,106	15709
3.	Muridke	36	198,652	0	198,652	15714
4.	Khanewal	49	103,111	0	103,111	15774
5.	Sadiqabad	30	186,658	0	186,658	15778
6.	Liaqatpur	70	103,531	0	103,531	15782
7.	Mandi Bahu Din	36	79,130	14,158	64,972	16077
8.	Mian Chanu	88	217,843	128,487	89,356	16111
9.	Cantt, Lahore	47	97,012	0	97,012	16128
10.	Jalalpur Pirwala	22	113,483	54,666	58,817	16435
11.	Sargodha	23	64,679	0	64,679	16459
12.	Dunyapur	23	192,730	2,436	190,294	16539
13.	Kabirwala	30	46,736	0	46,736	16556
14.	Pattoki	11	21,348	13,576	7,772	16559
15.	Kasur	5	73,129	23,308	49,821	16563
16.	Bhakkar	72	213,742	0	213,742	16694
<b>Total</b>		<b>623</b>	<b>1,863,137</b>	<b>236,631</b>	<b>1,626,506</b>	

[Annex-24]

**4.4.1 Non-realization of renewal fee from bus stands-Rs.1.42 millions.**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr No	Secretary DRTA	No of cases	Amount pointed out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No.
1.	Rahim Yar Khan	5	42,000	16,000	26,000	15915
2.	Lahore	7	189,581	180,186	9,395	16034
3.	Rawalpindi	5	150,000	90,000	60,000	16151
4.	Bhakkar	7	91,000	0	91,000	16395
5.	Jhelum	6	77,000	51,000	26,000	16515
6.	D.G Khan	6	128,000	0	128,000	16533
7.	Kasur	9	285,000	0	285,000	16565
8.	Lodhran	3	33,000	0	33,000	16579
9.	Gujrat	17	434,000	0	434,000	16631
10.	Muzaffargarh	0	99,000	0	99,000	16691
11.	Sialkot	0	224,000	0	224,000	16746
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>1,752,581</b>	<b>337,186</b>	<b>1,415,395</b>	

[Annex-25]

**4.4.2 Non-realization of government revenue due to non surrender/ renewal of expired route permits-Rs. 804,700**

(Amount in Rupees)

Sr No	Secretary PTA/DRTA	No of cases	Amount pointed out	Amount Verified	Balance	PDP No.
1.	Pakpattan	24	62,700	23,300	39,400	16173
2.	Bahawalpur	27	100,800	56,400	44,400	16334
3.	Bhakkar	15	43,300	0	43,300	16396
4.	Sargodha	30	101,800	40,950	60,850	16463
5.	Jhelum	30	108,650	60,350	48,300	16514
6.	D.G Khan	68	185,500	0	185,500	16532
7.	Kasur	40	228,950	223,150	5,800	16566
8.	Lodhran	37	206,550	13,600	192,950	16580
9.	Gujrat	26	78,000	0	78,000	16632
10.	Muzaffargarh	0	31,750	0	31,750	16690
11.	Sialkot	0	74,450	0	74,450	16747
<b>Total</b>		<b>297</b>	<b>1,222,450</b>	<b>417,750</b>	<b>804,700</b>	