AUDIT REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS OF
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AUDIT YEAR 2020-21

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFS(E)	Additional Finance Secretary (Expenditure)
AIR	Audit and Inspection Report
APS	Assistant Private Secretary
BOQ	Bill of Quantity
CAO	Chief Accounts Officer
CDA	Capital Development Authority
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
CSR	Composite Schedule of Rates
CWA	Community Welfare Attaché
DA	Daily Allowance
DAC	Departmental Accounts Committee
DCP	Deputy Chief of Protocol
DDO	Drawing & Disbursing Officer
DSL	Digital Subscriber Loop
DSR	Dead Stock Register
FMMA	Financial Management at Missions Abroad
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
FOH	Foreign Office Hostel
FOL	Foreign Office Lodges
FSO	Foreign Secretary Office
FTR	Federal Treasury Rules
GFR	General Financial Rules
GIDSH	Ghazi Illam Din Shaheed Hostel
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HBA	House Building Advance
HGO	Hajj Group Organization
HOC	Head of Chancery
HOM	Head of Mission
HQ	Headquarters
HRA	House Rent Allowance
HIVAC	Heating Ventilation Air Conditioning
IMPASS	Immigration and Passport
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MFDAC	Memorandum For Departmental Accounts Committee
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MORA	Ministry of Religious Affairs & Interfaith Harmony
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRP	Machine Readable Passport
NADRA	National Data Base & Registration Authority
NICOP	National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis

NOC	No Objection Certificate
NTC	National Telecommunication Corporation
OPAP	Office of Pilgrim Affairs of Pakistan
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PAHIC	Pakistan High Commission
PAO	Principal Accounting Officer
PAREP	Pakistan Permanent Representative
PBFH	Pak Brunei Friendship Hall
PCW&EF	Pakistan Community Welfare & Education Fund
PM	Prime Minister
POC	Pakistan Origin Card
POL	Petroleum Oil & Lubrication
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation Limited
PWD	Public Works Department
SECDIV	Strategic Export Control Division
SPD	Strategic Plans Division
SYK	Sahibzada Yaqub Khan
TA	Travelling Allowance
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America

ABBREVIATIONS OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

£	Pound Sterling
€	Euro
PKR/Rs.	Pakistan Rupee
AED	U.A.E. Dirham
SRL	Saudi Riyal
QR	Qatari Riyal
US$	United States Dollar
CHF	Swiss Franc

PREFACE

Articles 169 & 170 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, read with Sections 8 and 12 of the Auditor-General (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance 2001, require the Auditor-General of Pakistan to conduct audit of receipts and expenditure from the Federal Consolidated Fund and Public Account. The audit of these formations was conducted accordingly.

The report is based on audit of receipts and expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the year 2019-20 and allied wing of Ministry of Religious Affairs (Hajj Directorate Jeddah) for the financial years 2017-20 and in some cases previous years. Because of COVID travel restrictions audit of Pakistan Missions abroad could not be conducted this year. Audit of local formations of Ministry of Foreign Affairs including Headquarter has been conducted up to the financial year 2019-20. The Directorate General Audit (Foreign & International), Islamabad conducted audit during the year 2020-21 on test check basis with a view to report significant findings to the relevant stakeholders. Audit also assessed the efficiency, effectiveness, and economy aspects of the expenditure. The main body of the Audit Report includes only the systemic issues and audit findings of serious nature. Relatively less significant issues are listed in the Annex-I (MFDAC) of the Report. The Audit observations listed in the Annex-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 observations 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 institutionalizing and strengthening the internal controls to avoid recurrence of similar violations and irregularities.

The observations included in this report have been finalized in the light of discussions in the DAC meeting(s), where held.

The Audit Report is submitted to the President in pursuance of the Article 171 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, for causing it to be laid before both houses of Majlis-e-Shoora [Parliament].

Islamabad
Dated:

(Javaid Jehangir)
Auditor -General of Pakistan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Directorate General Audit (Foreign & International) is mandated to conduct audit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its 14 local formations, 122 Missions abroad and DG Hajj Jeddah. Further, it is also responsible for conducting audit of the allied wings of other Ministries and Divisions i.e. Defence, Commerce, TDAP, Information & Broadcasting, Interior, Overseas Pakistanis, Finance and Aviation Division (27 PIA offices located abroad).

During the audit year 2020-21, the Directorate General Audit (Foreign & International) planned audit of 45 formations that included 01 Financial Attest Audit and Compliance with Authority Audit of 14 local formations, 28 Pakistan Missions abroad and 01 Special Study, DG Hajj Jeddah with 1,614 mandays. However, audit of 28 Pakistan Mission Abroad and Hajj Directorate Jeddah could not be conducted due to current scenario of Covid-19. This office has conducted 13 audits up till now which includes 01 Financial Attest Audit, Compliance with Authority Audit of 12 local formations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs utilizing 674 mandays. The achievement in terms of planned audits and mandays was 31.11% and 39.16% respectively. During the audit, the accounts relating to the financial years 2019-20 for Ministry of Foreign Affairs and 2017-20 for Hajj Directorate were scrutinized by selecting transactions on test check basis.

During audit, a number of cases pertaining to financial indiscipline, poor internal controls and violation of prescribed rules/regulations etc. were observed which were reported to the respective Secretaries/Administrative Heads, seeking departmental responses and for holding meetings of the Departmental Accounts Committees (DACs). After completion of the prescribed audit exercise, cases of serious nature have been selected for printing in Audit Report. Amount held under observations in these cases is Rs. 2,214.236 million. A statement indicating currency wise details of the amount pointed out in the audit observations is placed at Annex-II.

a. Scope of Audit

This office is mandated to conduct audit of 164 formations working under Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Allied Wings. Total expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, headquarter was Rs. 5,752.147 million for the financial year 2019-20. In terms of percentage, the Audit coverage for the expenditure is 24.06% auditable expenditure.

b. Recoveries at the Instance of Audit

As a result of audit, recovery of Rs. 38.716 million was pointed out in this report. Recovery effected from January to December 2020 was Rs. 19.638 million which has been verified by audit.

c. Audit Methodology

The audit activity started with desk audit which included examining the permanent files, computer generated data, bank account statements, other related documents along with study of the policies followed which facilitated better understanding of the systems, procedures and audit entity(s). Field audit activity included review of record, site visits where necessary and discussion with the Management.

d. Audit Impact

On the observation of audit, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stopped Foreign Allowance to ongoing Chevening and Australian Awards Scholars besides recovery. Moreover, on the instance of audit, the Management has got approved 5 days DA to Accountants for overlapping period.

Furthermore, in pursuance of audit paras DAC directed to re-evaluate and stop payment of health insurance benefits to locally hired staff at Missions in USA.

e. Comments on Internal Controls

Internal control system is the most effective tool for good governance and efficient use of available resources. During audit it was observed that the accounts at the MOFA Headquarters were maintained on SAP system, whereas, Missions abroad were maintaining their accounts manually. The Ministry has started the process to bring the accounts of all Pakistan Missions abroad on SAP system which will help to streamline the accounting process. Weaknesses of internal controls have resulted in following irregularities:

- Mis-appropriation of funds
- Mis-procurement of physical assets
- Un-authorized appointment of contingent paid staff
- Non-refund of security deposits for rented accommodation abroad
- Overpayment / non-adjustment of TA/DA

- Overpayment of pay & allowances
- Un-authorized expenditure out of PCW&EF and FIGOB
- Cash payments instead of crossed cheques

g. Recommendations

The concerned Principal Accounting Officer(s) is requested to:

1. Make sure that all auditable record is provided to audit team(s) in time and cases of non-production of record should be dealt strictly under E&D Rules.
2. Investigation of financial embezzlement, fixing of responsibility and taking action for recovery.
3. Ensure pending adjustment of TA/DA bills
4. PPRA violations should be dealt strictly.
5. Take necessary action for prompt recovery of Government dues and credit the recovered amount into Government Treasury.
6. Recruitment of Local based staff should be streamlined as per MOFA rules and local laws.
7. Irregular retention of FIGOB funds in private accounts in Pakistan should be streamlined as per Finance Division instructions.
8. Method of hiring of health insurance services needs to be reviewed in general (specifically in US).
9. Ensure that DAC meetings are held promptly and appropriate directives are issued to implement the directives in order to avoid repetition of identical irregularities in future.

CHAPTER 1 PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1.1 Audit Paras

1.1.1 Irregular expenditure without budget provision – Rs. 62.887 Million

According to Rule 55 of GFR. Vol-I, in all applications for sanction to expenditure it should be distinctly stated whether provision for the proposed charge has, or has not, been made in the budget estimates of the year, and, if it has not been made whether the funds can be found by valid re-appropriation.

Audit observed that contrary to above rules, the Chief Accounts Officer (CAO) made payments worth Rs.62.887 million without budget provision under the relevant heads of accounts. Detail is at **Annex-III.**

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that concerned Mission have been approached for reply, the same will be furnished upon receipt.

Audit is of the view that due to weak internal control, the expenditure was incurred without budget provision under the relevant heads of accounts.

DAC in its meeting held on 25.11.2020 directed the Ministry to reconcile the accounts and pursue the case for regularization.

Audit recommends that irregularity be got regularized from the competent authority.

(Para-1 Certification Audit 2019-20)

1.1.2 Irregular expenditure due to misclassification - Rs. 50.379 million

According to Rule 307 of GFR Vol-I, in the matters of accounting and for control of expenditure, the nomenclature of the budget cum accounts heads should be strictly followed by departmental officers. Whenever provision is made in the budget estimates or in any order of appropriation does not conform to the prescribed head or unit, the corresponding receipt or expenditure should be accounted for against the particular head or unit under which the provision has been made or the appropriation has been communicated by competent authority, unless there be strong reasons for a contrary course, e. g., when such accounting would be contrary to law. All such cases should be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance, so that in the estimates of the following year the error may be rectified, unless the Ministry of Finance agrees to give effect to the correct classification in the accounts of the current year because of the magnitude of the amounts involved, or because the misclassification affects the accounts of commercial departments or allocation between Capital and Revenue heads.

Audit observed that contrary to above rule position an expenditure of Rs. 50,379,382 was found to have been incurred in the wrong object heads. Detail is at **Annex-IV**.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that concerned Missions have been approached for reply.

Audit is of the view that due to weak financial control, the expenditure was misclassified by the Ministry.

DAC in its meeting held on 25.11.2020 directed the Ministry to rectify the entries and get it regularized from Finance Division.

Audit recommends that irregularity be corrected and got regularized from the Finance Division.

(Para-3 Certification Audit 2019-20)

1.1.3 Non-surrender of savings against budget allocation Rs. 757.283 million

According to Para-95 of GFR Vol-I, all anticipated savings should be surrendered to government immediately if they are foreseen but not later than 15th May of each year in any case unless they are required to meet excess under some other unit.

Contrary to above, savings of Rs. 757,283,347 under Grant No. 48, 49, and 50 were not surrendered in time i.e. 15th May, 2020. Detail is at **Annex-V**.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management in its reply tried to give reasons for saving rather reasons for non-surrender of savings.

Audit is of the view that due to weak managerial control, the expenditure was misclassified by the Ministry.

DAC in its meeting held on 25.11.2020 directed the Ministry to reconcile the accounts and pursue the case for regularization.

Audit recommends that accounts be reconciled and irregularity be got regularized from the Finance Division.

(Para-4 Certification Audit 2019-20)

1.1.4 Excess payment on account of education subsidy – recovery of Rs. 1.695 million

According to para 5.6.2 (B) of FMMA, "Education subsidy will be admissible at 90% of actual cost of education (School Fee, Tuition Fee, Non-Refundable Registration Fee, Education Fee, Application Fee, Capital Assessment Fee, Development Fee, Non-Refundable Capital Development Fund, Capital levy Charges, Re-Enrollment Charges, Development Charges, etc.)

Contrary to above, it was noticed that the Mission paid 100% fee from government exchequer. Detail is at **Annex-VI**.

Audit is of the view that excess amount paid on this account by the Mission may be recovered from the concerned individual under intimation to Audit.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that concerned Missions have been approached for response.

Audit is of the view that due to weak financial control, 100% payment of Education subsidy was paid from government exchequer instead of 90%.

DAC in its meeting held on 25.11.2020 directed the Ministry to recover the excess paid amount from the concerned individuals under intimation to Audit.

Audit recommends that recoveries be made immediately from the concerned individuals.

(Para-11 Certification Audit 2019-20)

CHAPTER 2 MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

2.1 Introduction

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under the Rules of Business of the Federal Government, has been assigned to formulate, implement and monitor the foreign policy and deal with the matters listed below:

1. Relations and dealings with other countries.
2. Matters (other than those handled by other Divisions) relating to:
   (a) International organizations and bodies and their decisions.
   (b) Agreements and treaties with other countries.
3. Diplomatic, consular, trade and other representation abroad.
4. Declaration of war upon, and the making of peace with any country.
5. Offences against the laws of nations.
6. Foreign and extra-territorial jurisdiction.
7. Negotiations for settlement of Kashmir dispute and implementation of agreements reached.
8. Administration of:
   (a) Foreign Service of Pakistan.
   (b) Pakistan Missions abroad.
   (c) Security and operation of cypher communications.
9. Visits of the Heads of States and foreign dignitaries to Pakistan and the Head of the Government of Pakistan to foreign countries.
10. Matters relating to:
    (a) Protocol and foreign representatives in Pakistan.
    (b) Federal Government Guest Houses.
11. Preparation of policies regarding:
    (a) Extradition to and from other countries.
    (b) Repatriation of Pakistan nationals from abroad.
12. Foreign awards to Pakistanis.

13. Pakistan Institute of International Affairs.
14. Coordination of all works pertaining to Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO).
15. Institute of Strategic Studies.

Table-1 Audit Profile "Ministry of Foreign Affairs"

(Rupees in million)

Sr. No.	Description	Total Nos.	Audited	Amount held audit observation FY 2019-20
1	Ministry and its Formations	136	11	2,214.236
2	Assignments Accounts (excluding FAP)	01	01	Nil
3	Authorities / Autonomous Bodies etc. under the PAO	02	02	Nil

2.2 Sectoral Analysis

Ministry of Foreign Affairs is guided by the following foreign policy objectives

- Promotion of Pakistan as a dynamic progressive, moderate and democratic Islamic country.
- Developing friendly relations with all countries of the world, especially major powers and immediate neighbours.
- Safeguarding national security and geo-strategic interests.
- Consolidating commercial and economic cooperation with international community
- Safeguarding the interests of Pakistani diaspora abroad.
- Ensuring optimal utilization of national resources for regional and international cooperation.

To achieve these goals the Ministry is provided a budget of approximately Rs. 23 billion with which it has to cater to needs of headquarter and 122 Missions. This when looked into US$ terms is quite insufficient to cater to requirements of the modern diplomatic engagements. Despite the resource constraints the Ministry has not been able to devise an effective financial management system. The payments made in Missions on behalf of other ministries remain unadjusted thus causing budgetary problems during the year and accounting issues at the end of the year. Monthly adjustments with other ministries for payments made in Missions would allow for greater transparency in expenditure and accounting.

Pension payments for officers and staff are released only after clearance of all audit objections and other recoveries. This is a good control but audit observations are not communicated to officers and staff on a regular basis for timely response. It is only at the end of the service that officers and officials come to know of recoveries in their name. It is difficult for the persons at this later stage to dig out evidences. Immediate intimation of observations and recoveries to concerned would elicit a well-timed and suitable response and save them from the agony at the time of their retirement.

Some cheques especially of tax deducted at source from vendors remain outstanding till the end of the financial year. This requires close coordination between administrative section, DDO and office of Chief Accounts Officer for timely submission of cheques in state treasury. This also points out to non reconciliation between different wings. Monthly reconciliation between administrative wing and office of Chief Accounts Officer is required for appropriate adjustments.

The Ministry has been delegated powers to undertake the repair and maintenance of buildings under its control however no technically qualified staff is available to undertake the various small and big projects. The maintenance of record is not up to the mark and the BOQs are also made in a very rudimentary form without defining the quantity and rate of work to be undertaken. There is no reference to any CSR available in Pakistan PWD or provincial building departments for rate determination or comparison.

Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund (PCW&EF) and Fund for Improvement of Government Owned Buildings (FIGOB) are funded through 10% surcharge on consular fees collected in Missions abroad for each of the two funds. The funds at Headquarter Ministry of Foreign Affairs is being kept in a single account whereas it is required to be kept in separate accounts. Further the extended scope of PCW&EF approved by the Prime Minister of Pakistan includes certain services like maintenance of Foreign Office Dispensary, bus service for staff of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc. Such utilization of fund is inconsistent with the spirit of the fund whereby it is to be used for the welfare of Pakistani diaspora in various countries. The fund is expended to a great extent by the Head of Missions at their will with no specific rules for disbursement. There is no criteria for the payment of grant to destitute Pakistanis. Further most of the payment is being made in cash instead of transfer to the bank account of the concerned. The immigration fines, hospital charges and other government and judicial fines are being paid to the person concerned instead of relevant government agencies. It has been noticed that in most of the countries barring Middle East the Pakistani diaspora is unaware of the existence of this fund and the services it offers.

There have been instances noted where the appointments of contingent basis are being made without the approval of Ministry of Finance. TA/DA advances are also not being adjusted for long periods of time. There is a strong need to develop a coordination mechanism between administration wing and office of Chief Accounts Officer for timely resolution of these issues. Despite repeated observations of audit in previous audit reports these issues have not be resolved by the Ministry. The medical claims especially in Missions abroad also continue to rise year after year. The cases test checked by audit reflect non adherence to laid down procedure and also reimbursement of inadmissible items. Ministry may consider introduction of medical allowance on the analogy of medical allowance allowed in Pakistan in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Visa Fee collected by NADRA on issuance of E visa is being remitted to Ministry of Foreign Affairs on a monthly basis but there is no verification mechanism as to what NADRA is remitting. Ministry needs to develop verification and reconciliation mechanism with NADRA regarding authenticity of visa fee collected and remitted.

2.3 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs. 2,214.236 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverable of Rs. 38.716 million as pointed out by the audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rupees in million)

Sr. No.	Classification	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation	-
3	Irregularities / Overpayments	
	A- HR / Employees relates irregularities	38.716
	B- Procurement related irregularities	15.447
	C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks	-
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	211.116
5	Others	1,948.957
	Total	**2,214.236**

2.4 Brief comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

Year of Audit Report	Total Paras	Compliance Received	Compliance not Received	Percentage of Compliance
1986-87	11	4	7	36
1987-88	5	3	2	30
1988-89	6	2	4	33
1985-86	3	1	2	33
1989-90	8	1	7	13
1990-91	13	7	6	54
1991-92	9	2	7	22
1992-93	11	8	3	73
1993-94	10	0	10	0
1994-95	9	1	8	11
1995-96	19	5	14	26
1996-97	30	11	19	37

Year of Audit Report	Total Paras	Compliance Received	Compliance not Received	Percentage of Compliance
1997-98	31	0	31	0
1998-99	65	25	40	38
OIC	7	5	2	71
SAR Mexico	28	0	28	0
1999-2000	19	0	19	0
2000-01	26	3	23	12
2001-02	25	20	5	80
2002-03	20	7	13	35
2003-04	25	8	17	32
2004-05	47	22	25	47
2005-06	34	3	31	9
2006-07	23	8	15	35
2007-08	17	6	11	35
2009-10	52	24	28	46
2010-11	47	14	33	30
2013-14	05	0	05	0
2015-16	25	1	24	4
2017-18	18	14	04	78
Total	**648**	**205**	**443**	**32**

The overall compliance in respect of Ministry of Foreign Affairs is comparatively low.

2.5 AUDIT PARAS

Irregularities

A- HR / Employees Related Irregularities

2.5.1 Un-authorized contractual appointment of Director General (SECDIV) in Ministry of Foreign Affairs and recovery of Pay and Allowance Rs. 24.140 million.

An officer working in Strategic Plans Division was posted in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Director General (SECDIV) on deputation basis. The Ministry vide letter dated 26.09.2014 and 08.12.2015 took up the matter with Establishment Division for fixation of terms and conditions of his deputation.

In response, the Establishment Division vide its O.M No.1/262/2008-E-4 dated 14 March 2016 informed the Ministry that the request of Ministry was not covered under the rules on the following grounds:-

i. The officer was re-employed (after retirement) on contract basis in Strategic Plans Division for the period 26.12.2008 to 30.11.2015 without the approval of competent authority. He being a contractual employee of Strategic Plans Division cannot be posted on deputation basis as DG SECDIV, as the said post was to be filled by a BPS-20 level from MFA / SPD on deputation basis for a period of two years as approved by Prime Minister vide U.O dated 30.03.2007.
ii. The Prime Minster is the competent authority in the cases of appointment of Chief Executive/ Head of the organization vide Establishment Division's O.M dated 10.05.1997, wherein approval of the competent authority i.e Prime Minister has also not been sought for posting of the officer as Director General, SECDIV.
iii. Ministry of Foreign is advised to initiate a summary for the Prime Minister for Ex-post facto approval regarding appointment/posting of the officer as Director General, SECDIV, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in terms of Establishment Division's O.M dated 10.05.1997.

During scrutiny of record it was observed that contrary to above advice of the Establishment Division, Ministry did not take up the case for ex-post approval of the Prime Minster despite lapse of four years. The officer is still serving irregularly and drawing Pay and Allowances unauthorisedly. He has drawn Rs. 24,139,724 on account of Pay and allowances so far. The appointment, promotion and deputation of the officer is held irregular and entire amount drawn is unauthorized.

In view of above mentioned facts the appointment and payment of pay and allowance amounting to Rs 24,139,724 is held un-authorized.

Audit is of the view that due to weak managerial and financial controls unauthorized appointment was made.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that the case of officer has been referred to Establishment Division for regularization of his service. Letter sent to Establishment Division has been shared with Audit.

The reply of the Ministry is not tenable, as the Establishment Division has already advised the Ministry in 2016 to take up the case with Prime Minister office for ex-post facto approval of the Prime Minster, which has not been done sofar.

DAC in its meeting held on 11^{th} & 12^{th} January 2021 directed the Ministry to get the ex-post facto approval of the Prime Minister for regularization of services of the officer or effect recovery of the entire amount.

Audit recommends that the services of the officer be regularized or recovery be effected immediately.

(Para-25 & 65 MOFA(HQ) 2019-20)

2.5.2 Irregular payment of Compensatory Allowance Rs. 2.320 million

Para-9 of GFR Volume-I states that "no authority may incur any expenditure or enter into any liability involving expenditure from public funds until the expenditure has been sanctioned by general or special orders of the President or by an authority to which power has been duly delegated in this behalf and the expenditure has been provided for in the authorized grants and appropriations for the year".

Contrary to the above, Ministry made payments of Rs. 2,320,158 on account of Compensatory Allowance to ten officers of other departments who were posted in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on deputation basis. The officers were drawing Compensatory Allowance (i.e. Personal Staff Subsidy, NCA Service Allowance, Additional Special Technical Allowance, Special Technical Allowance, Project Allowance, Performance allowance of FBR, Fixed Incentive Allowance) admissible in their parent department which is held irregular while serving in MOFA besides they are also drawing deputation allowance.

Audit holds that due to weak financial discipline unauthorized payment was made on account of compensatory allowance.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that in this regard attention is invited to Esta Code Chapter II, Terms and conditions of service of civil servants wherein it is stated that the terms and conditions of service of any person whom this act applies shall not be varied to his disadvantage.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 DAC decided to get verification from the lending departments regarding the admissibility of allowance over and above admissible to the officers of the MOFA working at Headquarters. DAC also directed to effect recovery.

Ministry did not provide any record for verification till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the payment of compensatory allowance be recovered, otherwise, got regularized from the Finance Division.

(Para-61, MOFA (HQ) 2019-20)

2.5.3 Un-authorized reimbursement of litigation charges of lawyers to the High Commissioner at Embassy of Pakistan Australia - US$ 6,277

According to Para-10.1.1 of FMMA Vol-I, Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund (PCW & EF) was introduced vide MOFA's O.M. No. 4/11/81 Con-I, dated 08-10-1981. The fund is raised by levying 10%

surcharge on the consular fees collected in Missions aboard. The surcharge thus collected is accounted for separately.

Further rule provides at Sl. No. 10.4.1 of FMMA Vol-I, provides The Head of Mission is competent to authorize expenditure from the fund in accordance with the following guidelines. The PCWEF will be available for:

i. Welfare schemes for Pakistani community abroad

iii. Any legitimate expenditure on the maintenance of destitute Pakistanis other than that to be met out of Government funds under the existing rules

viii. Legal assistance to Pakistanis detained abroad including payment of lawyers fee, fines and cost of repatriation of destitute Pakistan detainees / prisoners on completion of sentences of release from detention. In all such cases expenditure will only be incurred after obtaining approval of the Foreign Secretary etc.

Audit observed that contrary to the above, Ministry reimbursed US$ 6,277 out of PCW&EF to High Commissioner of Pakistan at Australia. The ex-High Commissioner had a quarrel with her domestic servant, who sued her in local court. The High Commissioner hired services of lawyer to solve this dispute. Consequently, the lawyer charges amounting to US$ 6,277 paid to above named officer illegally. It was personal affair of officer and lawyer charges should have been borne by the officer herself rather than payment out of PCW&EF. The PCW&EF is strictly meant for welfare of Pakistani community abroad and Pakistani community. The amount held unauthorized.

Audit holds that due to weak financial controls unauthorized reimbursement was made to the officer.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that the officer has retired from the service. Ministry requested the DAC that the para may be raised at the time of audit of the Mission. Mission would be in better position to explain the factual position and ground realities.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 directed the Ministry to effect recovery from the officer.

Audit recommends that the amount may be recovered from the officer.

(Para-26, MOFA (HQ) 2019-20)

2.5.4 Non-recovery of outstanding government dues - Rs.2.314 million

In terms of Rule-28 of GFR Vol-I, no amount due to government should be left outstanding without sufficient reason and where any dues appear to be irrecoverable; the orders of competent authority for their adjustment must be sought.

Contrary to above, Ministry did not recover outstanding government dues amounting to Rs. 2,314,890 on account of pay & allowances from various officers / officials.

Audit is of the view that due to weak internal and managerial controls the above recovery could not be effected.

The Management replied that recoveries are under pursuance and Audit will be intimated as and when recoveries will be completed.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 directed the Ministry to effect recoveries and get them verified from Audit.

Audit recommends that recovery of Rs. 2.304 million may be effected from the officers/officials concerned besides taking strict disciplinary action against the persons at fault.

(Para-2, MOFA (HQ) 2019-20)

2.5.5 Non-recovery of 45% House Rent Allowance, 5% House Rent Charges & Standard Rent - Rs. 2.420 million

In terms of Rule-26(5) of Accommodation Allocation Rule 2002 , a Federal Government Servant who vacates a house or quarter or flat or government accommodation, shall be allowed house rent allowance only after obtaining a certificate from concerned Estate Office that the official is not occupying a government or hired accommodation.

Further, in terms of rule 26 of accommodation allocation rule 2002 "unless entitled to rent free accommodation, the allottee of accommodation shall be charged normal rent at the rate of five percent of the emoluments and house rent allowance".

According to Rule-15 (2) of the Accommodation Allocation Rules, 2002 of Ministry of Housing and Works "an allottee, on his retirement or expiry of contract period shall be entitled to retain the accommodation under his occupation for a period not exceeding six months, on payment of normal rent and this facility will be available to Federal Government Servants once only" and as per Rule-15 (3) "an allottee who has resigned or is dismissed, removed, compulsorily retired from service may retain accommodation under his occupation for a period of two months".

According to Rule-25(4-a) of the above mentioned Rules ,"in case of unauthorized retention beyond legally allotted period, rent equivalent to rental ceiling of the category of his entitlement or the category of the house under occupation, whichever is more, shall be charged for each month for the entire period of unauthorized occupation.

Audit observed that contrary to above, Ministry provided the accommodations to its officers/officials, on hired basis but payment of House Rent Allowance was not stopped. Further, officers/officials were allotted government accommodations but no recovery on account of house rent allowance and 05% house rent charges was made from the pay of the officers. In one case standard rent was not recovered from the officer who retained government accommodation after his dismissal from service. Resultantly an overpayment amounting to Rs. 2,419,761 was made. Detail is as under:

S. No	Formation & Period of AIR	Para No	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
1	MOFA(HQ) 2019-20	1	1,190,781	Accommodations were provided to the officers/officials, on hired basis but payment of House Rent Allowance was not stopped.
2	MOFA(HQ) 2019-20	7	259,044	APS retained government accommodation after his dismissal from service but standard

				rent was not recovered.
3	MOFA(HQ) 2019-20	8	837,877	officers/officials were allotted government accommodations but no recovery on account of house rent allowance and 05% house rent charges was made from the pay of the officers
4	DCP Peshawar 2019-20	1	43,573	Non-recovery of house rent allowance
5	DCP Quetta 2018-20	2	59,778	Non-recovery of house rent allowance
6	DCP Lahore 2019-20	2	28,608	Non-recovery of house rent allowance
		Total	**2,449,298**	

Audit is of the view that due to weak internal controls the above recovery could not be effected.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that recoveries have been initiated in some cases and remaining are being pursued for recovery from the concerned.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 directed the Ministry to effect recoveries and get them verified from Audit.

Audit recommends that recovery of Rs. 2,419,761 may be effected from the officers/officials concerned besides taking strict disciplinary action against the persons at fault.

B- Procurement Related Irregularities

2.5.6 Doubtful procurement / execution of event Management / printing & publication work in violation of PPRA- Rs 10.884 million

According to Para-2(f) of PPRA 2004, "corrupt and fraudulent practices" includes the offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value to influence the action of a public official or the supplier or contractor in the procurement process or in contract execution to the detriment of the procuring agencies; or misrepresentation of facts in order to influence a procurement process or the execution of a contract collusive practices among bidders (prior to or after bid submission) designed to establish bid prices at artificial, non-competitive levels and to deprive the procuring agencies of the benefits of free and open competition and any request for, or solicitation of anything of value by any official in the course of the exercise of his duty;

According to Para-4 of PPRA 2004, Procuring agencies, while engaging in procurement, shall ensure that the procurement are conducted in a fair and transparent manner, the object of procurement brings value for money to the agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical.

According to Para-146 of GFR, Vol-I, purchase orders should not be split up to avoid the necessity for obtaining the sanction of higher authority required with reference to the total amount of the orders.

According to Para 9 of PPRA 2004, save as otherwise provided and subject to the regulation made by the Authority, with the prior approval of the Federal Government, a procuring agency shall announce in an appropriate manner all proposed procurements for each financial year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements so planned. The annual requirements thus determined would be advertised in advance on the Authority's website as well as on the website of the procuring agency in case the procuring agency has its own website.

According to PPRA Rule 12(1) Procurements over one hundred thousand rupees and up to the limit of two million rupees shall be advertised on the Authority's website in the manner and format specified by regulation by the Authority from time to time.

Contrary to the above, Ministry incurred an expenditure of Rs. 10.884 million on account of event management / printing & publication work during 2019-20. The following discrepancies were noted:

- The expenditure was incurred in piecemeal to avoid tendering process.
- The expenditure incurred and payment made in sequence wise dates to the firm i.e. M/s Mritz Traders which clearly reflects managed tendering.
- No call letter for quotation issued to the firms and found attached in any case.
- No sample envelop found attached with any voucher in which the firms submitted their quotations.
- Same firms participated in all cases (M/s Mritz, Unicorn and bookhub) whereas in other cases only one quotation changed with M/s 4040 production instead of M/s book hub. Remaining firms are the same.
- No firm was registered for GST and their whereabouts also not known.
- No supply order issued to the firms found attached with any voucher.
- No comparative statement prepared and signed by any officer
- The same note submitted and approved for payment found attached with the vouchers
- In all cases M/s Mritz became lowest and win the quotation create more doubts about manage tendering to favour a particular person and loss sustained to the government exchequer. This resulted in doubtful procurement of expenditure of Rs. 10.884 million. Detail is as under:

Audit holds that due to weak internal controls doubtful payments were made.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that most of the events took place on different dates, hence purchases for these events were of different nature and were made on different occasions and total amount did not fall in the tendering limit. Furthermore, three quotations for purchases beyond the prescribed limit were obtained and are part of the record. It is not possible for the Ministry to preempt all expenditure/events to be held in a financial year, before hand.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 directed the Ministry to provide detailed record to Audit for verification.

Ministry did not provide record for verification till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the matter may be investigated to fix responsibility on person(s) at fault and irregularity may be got regularized from the competent authority.

(Para-44, MOFA (HQ) 2019-20)

2.5.7 Irregular expenditure on account of purchase of furniture - Rs. 4.563 million

According to PPRA Rule 12(1) Procurements over one hundred thousand rupees and up to the limit of two million rupees shall be advertised on the Authority's website in the manner and format specified by regulation by the Authority from time to time. These procurement opportunities may also be advertised in print media, if deemed necessary by the procuring agency and Rule 42(d) (iii) A procuring agency may engage in negotiated tendering with one or more suppliers or contractors with or without prior publication of a procurement notification. This procedure shall only be used when,(ii) for technical or artistic reasons, or for reasons connected with protection of exclusive rights or intellectual property, the supplies may be manufactured or delivered only by a particular supplier; (iii) for reasons of extreme urgency brought about by events unforeseeable by the procuring agency, the time limits laid down for open and limited bidding methods cannot be met. The circumstances invoked to justify extreme urgency must not be attributable to the procuring agency. Provided that any procuring agency desirous of using negotiated tendering as a method of procurement shall record its reasons and justifications in writing for resorting to negotiated tendering and shall place the same on record.

Contrary to the above, it was observed that Ministry made payment of Rs. 4,563,728 on account of purchase of furniture and fixture items (sofa 7 & 4 seater, center table 3 piece, calligraphy painting, still life painting and 03 carpets) for Embassy Residences at Copenhagen, Brussels, Berlin, Rabat and Singapore without calling limited tender by declaring them artistic nature by the Foreign Secretary under Rule 42(d)(ii). Scrutiny of the record revealed that neither the furniture items were declared "Patent" by the authority nor these items were of artistic nature as these items were available widely in the market with almost same specifications. Hence the procurement could not entertained under the Rule 42(d)(ii) of PPRA.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that Rule 42 d(ii) of PPRA 2004 authorizes the Federal Government/its entities abroad (Mission Abroad to resort to "Alternate methods of Procurement' in certain cases. Rules 42 (d) (ii) stipulates: "for technical or artistic reasons, or for reasons connected with protection of exclusive rights or intellectual property, the supplies may be manufactured or delivered only by a particular supplier".

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 decided that the advice of Audit authorities will be implemented in future, besides regularization of expenditure from the competent forum.

Audit recommends that:-

Indent received from concerned Embassies/High Commissions be shared with audit. Documentary evidence i.e. bill of lading/transportation of goods from Pakistan to concerned Embassies be shared with audit to ascertain the factual position.

Acknowledgement from concerned embassy as well as entry into Dead Stock Register (DSR) be furnished to audit.

Expenditure be got regularized from the competent forum.

(Para-53 MOFA(HQ) 2019-20)

Others

2.5.8 Un-authorized expenditure incurred on account of internet / DSL charges to M/s Nayatel - Rs. 5.232 million

In terms of Sl.No.1 of Cabinet Division's OM No. 03/11/2007/STC-RA-II dated 31.05.2007, if NTC's network is not available in the area then it will issue NOC to concerned Ministry/Division for obtaining DSL connection from any private internet service provider. NTC will also mention a specific duration after which the subscriber will approach again to NTC for DSL connection.

Further according to Finance Division's Austerity Measure's notification No.7(1)Exp.IV/2016-812 dated 21.08.2019 the expenditure in Ministries/Divisions/Departments and Organization etc. is to be rationalized

Contrary to above rules an amount of Rs. 5,232,144 (Rs. 436,047 x 12 month) was paid to the M/s Nayatel in addition to M/s PTCL internet Rs. 5,828,612 (485,696 x 12). The payment of Rs. 5.232 million is exorbitant and unauthorized.

Audit holds that due to weak financial discipline unauthorized expenditure was incurred.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that services provided by NTC and PTCL were not sufficient to meet Ministry's requirement, therefore services of Nayatel were availed. Further, Nayatel has taken up case in Islamabad High Court against the requirement of NOC from NTC.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 directed the Ministry that necessary NOC from NTC may be obtained and provided to Audit.

Audit recommends that NOC from NTC may be obtained and provided to Audit.

(Para-9 MOFA (HQ) 2019-20)

2.5.9 Unauthorized expenditure incurred on account of repair and maintenance of office and residential buildings - Rs. 24.636 million

According to Sl. No. 9(46) of annexure to the Ministry of Finance O.M No. F.3(2)EXP-iii/2006 dated 13.09.2006, financial powers were delegated to accord sanctions to Works Division upto Rs. 2,000,000 and other Ministries/ Division's upto Rs. 500,000 in respect of repair/maintenance of non residential buildings.

Similarly, according to Sl. No. 9 (45) of annexure to the Ministry of Finance O.M No. F.3(2)EXP-iii/2006 dated 13.09.2006 financial powers to incur the expenditure under the head repair and maintenance of building and structure (hired & requisitioned) the PAO has been delegated upto two months' rent only.

According to Para-54 of CPWD code, for every work (excluding petty works and repairs) it is necessary to obtain, in the first instance, the concurrence of the competent authority of the administrative department requiring the work. The formal acceptance of the proposals by that authority is termed "administrative approval" of the work, and it is the duty of the local officer of the department requiring the Work to obtain the requisite approval to it. An approximate estimate and such preliminary plans as are necessary to elucidate the proposals should be obtained from the Public Works Department, and, subject .to any orders which the minor local Government may prescribe, the Divisional Officer may be required to provide these on the requisition of the head of the department concerned, or of such officer as is competent to accord administrative approval to the work.

According to Para-2.82 of Building & Roads Department Code, no work can be started unless Administrative Approval & proper detailed designed & estimate was sanctioned by the competent authority.

According to Para-146 of GFR, Vol-I, purchase orders should not be split up to avoid the necessity for obtaining the sanction of higher authority required with reference to the total amount of the orders.

Contrary to above, Ministry incurred an expenditure of Rs. 24,636,361 on account of repair and maintenance of office and residential buildings, beyond the delegated financial powers and without technical expertise as well as technical estimates/ (BOQ) etc. Hence the expenditure is held unauthorized and irregular. The detail is as under:

Sl. No.	Sanction / Vr. No. & Date	Amount	Brief Particular
1	GS(I)-2/01/2020-21 (washrooms) dated 24.07.2020	5,889,000	Repair/Renovation of 06 washrooms in the Ministry
2	5209 of 06/2020	1,795,430	Repair work at House No. 66, St.1, F-6/3 Islamabad
3	5208 of 06/2020	1,542,373	Repair work H.No.18 St.10 F-6/3
4	5210 of 06/2020	1,188,500	Repair work at FOL
5	GS(I)-1/1/2019-20(Badminton Court) dated 09.06.2020	945,000	Repair of badminton court in the MOFA
6	2804 of 01/2020	820,460	Repair of car parking
7	4813 of 06/2020	691,821	Repair work at SYK Block
8	4827 of 6/2020	690,000	Repair work at SYK Block
9	5411 of 06/2020	606,434	Repair of H. 34, St.12, F-6/3
10	5207 of 06/2020	447,000	Repair of paver tile FOH
	Sub-Total	**14,616,018**	
11	Para-35 MOFA (HQ) 2019-20	3,596,664	Repair work of HVAC at SYKB
12	Para-39 (Except Sl.6) MOFA (HQ) 2019-20	6,423,679	Repair works without technical sanctions & measurements.
	Grand Total	**24,636,361**	

Audit holds that due to weak financial discipline unauthorized expenditure beyond the delegated financial powers was incurred.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that Cabinet Division has amended the Para 1(d) of the Schedule II of the rule of business 1973 vide S.R.O 973(I) 2017 dated 25th September 2017 which allows Ministry of Foreign Affairs to carry on the maintenance of Foreign Office Building and other allied buildings.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 directed the MOFA authorities to pursue obtaining outstanding dues of Ministry from the CDA vigorously. DAC, further directed the Ministry to get the expenditure regularized and financial powers enhanced from Finance Division. DAC also directed to establish a technical wing to carry out the construction and repair work of buildings.

Audit recommends that un-authorized expenditure of Rs. 24,636,361 incurred on account of repair of office and residential building be got regularized from Ministry of Finance. Besides, provision of BOQs and missing financial bids.

(Paras-10, 35 & 39 MOFA (HQ) 2019-20)

2.5.10 Un-authorized expenditure on employment of contingent paid staff - Rs. 48.246 million

As per Para-11 (A) (VI) of Finance Division's O.M. No. F.3 (2) Exp.III/2006 dated 13.09.2006, contingent paid staff cannot be appointed without the approval of Finance Division.

Contrary to the above, Ministry incurred expenditure to the tune of Rs. 48,246,486 during the year 2019-20 on account of salary of contingent paid staff appointed without prior approval of the Additional Finance Secretary (Expenditure).

Audit holds that due to weak financial discipline unauthorized expenditure on contingent paid staff was incurred.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that cases have been referred to the concerned Directorates and their status is being verified.

DAC in its meeting held on 11^{th} & 12^{th} January 2021 directed the Ministry to get the expenditure regularized from Finance Division.

Audit recommends that the expenditure amounting to Rs. 48,246,486 may be got regularized by obtaining the sanction of Ministry of Finance.

(Para-11 MOFA (HQ) 2019-20)

2.5.11 Misclassification of expenditure - Rs. 19.843 million

As per para-12 of GFR Vol-I, a controlling officer must see not only that the total expenditure is kept within the limits of the authorized appropriation but also that the funds allotted to spending units are expended in the public interest and upon objects for which the money was provided.

Contrary to the above rule, Ministry incurred expenditure of Rs. 19,843,277 and was debited to the wrong head(s) instead of relevant head of account. The detail is as under:

S. No	Name of Formation	Period of AIR	Para No	Amount (Rs)
1	MOFA(HQ)	2019-20	17	6,756,776
2	MOFA(HQ)	2019-20	20	6,657,226
3	MOFA(HQ)	2019-20	43	6,429,225
			TOTAL	**19,843,227**

Audit holds that due to weak financial control expenditure was misclassified.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that the expenditure has been debited to the relevant head of account i.e. A03903-Conferences/Seminars in accordance with the instructions conveyed by Finance Division during a meeting.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 directed the Ministry to get the expenditure regularized from Finance Division.

Audit recommends that the misclassified expenditure be got regularized from the competent authority and the practice be stopped henceforth besides strengthening the internal control system effectively.

2.5.12 Illegal subsidy on account of utility charges - Rs. 23.938 million

As per para-10 of General Financial Rules Vol-I, every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public money as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of his own money.

According to Para-11 of GFR, Vol-I, each head of a department is responsible for enforcing financial order and strict economy at every step. He is responsible for observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations both by his own office and by subordinate disbursing officers.

In terms of para-7 (3) of accommodation allocation rule 2002, Allotment in each class and category shall be made subject to the terms and conditions laid down in the form of allotment letter as set out in annex-D, which states that occupant shall pay services charges i.e., the bills pertaining to electricity, water and gas supplies and telephone direct to the agencies concerned; and the Ministry/Division/department of allottee shall be responsible to intimate to the Estate Office about his transfer immediately on occurrence.

Contrary to the above, Ministry made payments amounting to Rs.23,937,604 on account of utility charges (Electricity & Gas charges) in respect of officers who resided in various hostels under the control of Ministry, (FOL, GIDSH, PBFH & FOH) which was the responsibility of the occupants and not the government. Hence, the government sustained loss worth Rs. 23,937,604 due to payment of utility charges. The details are as under:

S. No	Name of Formation	Period of AIR	Para No	Amount (Rs)
1	MOFA(HQ)	2019-20	31	16,381,434
2	GIDSH	2019-20	02	7,556,170
			TOTAL	**23,937,604**

Audit holds that due to weak financial discipline unauthorized payments were made.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that Hostel is a facility provided to the officer of Foreign Service residing single or family. In order to maintain an average amount, certain amount has been fixed in respect of room rent, utility charges. The utility charges have been fixed proportionately and are revised at regular intervals.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 decided that a committee to review the hostel charges being paid by the officers may be constituted and directed the Ministry to effect recovery from the officers.

Audit recommends that:-

1. The subsidy should be discontinued with immediate effect and Ministry may fix reasonable rates of room rent in consultation with M/o Housing and works.
2. Illegal subsidy resulting loss sustained by the government worth

Rs. 16,381,434 due to payment of utility charges may be made good from the occupants.

(Para-31, MOFA (HQ) 2019-20)

2.5.13 Non / short recovery of room rent/ac charges – Rs. 4.816 million.

In terms of Ministry of Foreign Affairs circular No. GS(II)-9/1/2008 dated 30.10.2015 revised rates for room rent are as under. In addition to room rent AC charges will also be charged @ Rs 50 per day per room during the summer season i.e. from 16th April to 15th October.

Sr. No.	Pay Scale	Single Room	Family Suite
1	17/18	110	220
2	19	213	426
3	20	248	496
4	21	275	550
5	22	296	592

Further, Ministry revised room rent charges w.e.f. 24.01.2020 vide it's circular No. GS(II)-9/1/2008(Misc) dated 24.01.2020 as given below:

Sr. No.	Accommodation	Revised Rate
1	Family Suite	1,000
2	Single Room	300

Contrary to the above instructions Ministry's two local formations made less recovery amounting to Rs. 4,816,335 on account of Room Rent/AC charges from various officers. Details are mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	AIR Para No.	Amount (PKR)
1	GIDSH	2019-20	1	2,531,461
2	PBFH	2018-20	1	2,284,874
			TOTAL	4,816,335

Audit is of the view that due to weak internal controls due recoveries were not effected.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that recovery on account of Room rent and AC charges in respect of the officers who stayed in GIDSH and PBFH are being effected.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 directed the Ministry to get the recoveries verified from Audit.

Ministry did not provide any record of recoveries effected from the officers till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends immediate recovery from the concerned officers under intimation to audit.

2.5.14 Loss sustained by the state due to non utilization of PBFH for international training events – Rs. 31.916 million

As per minutes of committee for construction of FSA Hostel it was decided by the committee that the hostel must be of international standard having all necessary basic facility of five star hotel because it would be used mostly for foreign diplomats.

Furthermore, the purpose of the project "construction of Hostel for Trainees (national / international) of Foreign Service Academy at Sector F-5/2, Islamabad" was undertaken to address the issue of shortfall of space for the residences of the national and international trainees enrolled in the Foreign Service Academy. The hostel was planned to be constructed within the premises of Foreign Services Academy, Islamabad. Facilities like air conditioning system, lifts, furniture, electric and communication work(s), etc. were also provided in the project.

Contrary to the above, Ministry, instead of accommodating international trainees enrolled in Foreign Service Academy (hostel rooms are allotted to the officers of Ministry of Foreign Affairs which runs counter to the purpose under which the hostel was constructed). An expenditure of Rs 362.301 million was incurred on construction of Pak-Brunei Friendship Hall to accommodate national/international trainees but not a single foreign trainee is residing in the building. Foreign trainees enrolled in Foreign Service Academy are being entertained in private hotels e.g. Margalla, Millennium, Serena and Marriot which brings on heavy loss to the public exchequer annually e.g. Rs 31.916 million was paid on account of boarding/lodging of foreign trainees and foreign diplomats for the year 2018-20.

Audit is of the view that due to non utilization of hostel loss was sustained by government exchequer.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that Pak Brunei Friendship Hall was built to accommodate officers under training at Foreign Service Academy. The first priority of the Ministry is to accommodate those officers in PBFH who are under training at Foreign Service Academy. Currently, there are 19 under training officers at Foreign Service Academy who have been allotted rooms at PBFH.

Ministry's reply is not tenable, as the Trainees were accommodated in various Hotels instead of trainees hostel.

The Ministry informed the DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 that it will constitute a committee to ponder over the observation raised by the Audit and the Audit will be informed, accordingly. DAC directed the Ministry to investigate the matter and share finding with Audit.

Audit recommends that:-

1. The matter may be investigated for misuse of hostel and report be shared with audit besides disciplinary action on person(s) at fault.
2. Hostel rooms occupied by the officers of Ministry of Foreign Affairs be got vacated immediately and be made available for trainees of Foreign Service Academy and Foreign Diplomats.

(Para-4, PBFH 2018-20)

2.5.15 Un-authorized accommodation at State Guest House by the President Secretariat staff

As per Ministry's letter No. SGH-2(15)/76-pt. dated 30.06.1989, the State Guest House Karachi is meant exclusively for the accommodation of foreign dignitaries in the light of Cabinet decision of March 1975 that "only foreign heads of state and government and ministries from foreign countries should be allowed to stay at the State Guest House, Karachi."

Cabinet Division's vide OM No. 1-4/2013-Min.1 dated 25.03.2015 State Guest House, Karachi including the Staff Quarters and Other Buildings appurtenant thereto and the Gardens thereof shall be used as official residence of the President of Pakistan with effect from 21.09.2013.

The Cabinet Division de-notified the decision of previous Cabinet vide No. 606 (2)-PWD/SGHK/2018 dated 30.08.2018.

Contrary to the above, Ministry didn't implement Cabinet Division's decision dated 30.08.2018 and the State Guest House was still under the control of President's staff illegitimately. The following personnel are residing illegally in the State Guest House, Karachi for two years. House Rent Allowance, House Rent Charges and Conveyance Allowance according to their status be calculated and recovered under intimation to audit.

Designation	No. of Employees
Driver	8
CHO	4
MI	1
Personal Staff	5

Audit is of the view that due to weak managerial controls State Guest House Karachi is being misused.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that the concerned section has conveyed that they have approached the President Secretariat to furnish appropriate reply in light of recommendations made by the audit authorities.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 noted that the Presidency has already been approached for reply of audit observation. However, the Ministry is again reminding the President Secretariat for appropriate reply of audit observation to be sent to the Audit authorities for deciding the status of Para. DAC directed the Ministry to pursue the President Secretariat for getting the control of State Guest House and effect recoveries from the concerned responsible for misuse of state Guest House.

Audit recommends that the matter may be brought to the notice of Cabinet according to the Prime Minister's vision of austerity measures to ascertain the fate of SGH Karachi besides recovery from above designated personnel. Moreover, the detail record was not provided to audit to ascertain the factual position, which may also be provided.

(Para-8, SGH Karachi, 2019-20)

2.5.16 Non-payment of liabilities - Rs. 17.920 million

As per 3.7 of General Financial Rules of Federal Budget Manual, Para 73 of the General Financial Rules sets the rule for Basis of Estimates. The Federal Budget is on disbursement basis and not on commitment basis. The estimates should, therefore, be prepared on the basis of what is expected to be actually received or paid (under proper sanction) during the ensuing year, including arrears of previous years and not merely the demand or the liability of expenditure falling due within the year

Contrary to the above, it was noticed that Pak PWD pointed out a huge amount of Rs. 17,919,893 is outstanding against Ministry of Foreign Affairs as detailed below:

Head of A/c	Description of Work	Total Amount	Liability Civil	Liability (E/M)
2015-16				
	A/R & M/O to Director General camp office, president House, Karachi. (SH: supply of Material)	92,699	92,699	-
	A/R & M/O to State Guest House, Karachi. (SH: supply of Material)	117,979	117,979	-
	A/R & M/O to President House,	114,76	25,960	-

A-133	Karachi. (SH: Up keep material)			
	Replacement of woolen carpet for mosque in the premises of President House, Karachi.	44,528	44,528	-
	Providing and Laying porcelain tiles for telephone exchange in the premises of President House, Karachi	183,275	183,275	-
	Purchase of furniture of camp office President House, Karachi.	62,84	62,840	-
	Repair/renovation of servant Quarters in the premises of president House, Karachi.	3,547,187	214,248	-
	Construction of underground water tank & fiber shade in the premises of President House, Karachi.	2,424,837	200,000	-
2016-17		868,154	621,144	-
2017-18		-	-	12,115,077
	TOTAL	7,278,995	5,804,816	12,115,077
		Grand TOTAL		**17,919,893**

Audit is of the view that due to weak managerial controls liabilities were outstanding for many years.

Matter was reported to the Management. The Management replied that the concerned section has conveyed that they have approached the President Secretariat to furnish appropriate reply in light of recommendations made by the audit authorities.

DAC in its meeting held on 11th & 12th January 2021 was informed by the Ministry that the President Secretariat has already been approached for reply of audit observation. However, the Ministry is again reminding the President Secretariat for appropriate reply of audit observation to be sent to the Audit authorities for deciding the status of Para. DAC directed the Ministry to vigorously pursue the case for clearance of pending liabilities.

Audit recommends that Ministry should take up the matter with Finance Division for clearance of aforesaid liabilities immediately. Furthermore, such situation should be avoided in future.

(Para-13 SGH Karachi, 2019-20)

CHAPTER 3 PAKISTAN COMMUNITY WELFARE & EDUCATION FUND

The Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund (PCW & EF) was introduced in 1981. The fund is raised by levying 10% surcharge on the counselor fees collected in Missions abroad. The surcharge thus collected is accounted for separately and kept in a separate Bank Account. Expenditure from this fund can be made under the rules framed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the time of introduction of PCW&EF it was prescribed that the fund shall be utilized for following nature of activities:

i. Welfare schemes for Pakistani community abroad.

ii. Improvement of Pakistani schools.

iii. Any legitimate expenditure on the maintenance of destitute Pakistanis other than that to be met out of Government funds under the existing rules

iv. Repatriation of such destitute Pakistanis, who in the considered opinion of the Head of the Mission, would be unable to bear expenditure on their return passage to Pakistan and whose case falls in the overall definition of "Welfare of Pakistanis".

v. Provision of legal aid through local lawyers to protect Pakistani workers abroad from exploitation by Foreign Employers.

vi. In countries where there is a need for promotion of a sense of national and cultural identity rather than welfare projects, financial assistance could be provided from the fund for the projection of Pakistani culture over radio, T.V and Print Media. Religious education for expatriate children could also be supported from these funds.

vii. Expenditure on consular visits to different parts of the country of their accreditation, subject to the conditions that the frequency of visits and the strength of visiting team would require prior approval of the Foreign Secretary (MOFA O.M. No.2/1/94-PCWEF, dated 12.10.1995).

Legal assistance to Pakistanis detained abroad including payment of lawyers' fee, fines and cost of repatriation of destitute Pakistan detainees / prisoners on completion of sentences of release from detention. In all such cases expenditure will only be incurred after obtaining approval of the Foreign Secretary (MOFA Circular No.3/1/SCOP/2010, dated 21.06.2010).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 31.07.2009 included following scope for the utilization of Pakistan Community Welfare & Education Fund:

a. Improve facilities for consular offices including personnel and equipment

b. Internship program of the Ministry.

c. Medical facilities for Dispensary including staff, medicines and equipment.

d. Medical support/rehabilitation equipment for officers/officials and their immediate family members with special needs, especially those with disabilities.

e. Provide relief assistance to the families of deceased officials.

f. Education support programs for officers and staff.

g. Maintenance of nursery, school and vocational training facilities of the Ministry.

h. Printing of relevant material, books and documents.

i. Transport service for staff.

j. Comprehensive welfare activities for Ministry's staff.

k. Projects of an emergent nature at the Headquarters, and Provincial Camp Office.

l. Legal assistance to Pakistanis detained abroad including payment of lawyers' fee, fines and cost of repatriation of destitute Pakistan detainees/prisoners on completion of sentences or release from detention.

In all such cases, expenditure will only be incurred after obtaining approval of the Foreign Secretary.

As per organizational structure the authority to sanction expenditure from the fund rests with the Foreign Secretary. However, Foreign Secretary has authorized the Heads of Mission(s) to sanction expenditure not exceeding US$

4,000 per occasion only (Except for 21 countries where limit is US$ 5,000) vide MOFA letter No.Cash-1/2/1/2012/Policy dated 30.05.2012 after completing all codal formalities. Initially this limit was US$ 1,500 per occasion which was enhanced up to US$ 3,000 in 2005.

The performance audit was carried out in January- February 2018, for six Missions i.e., Consulate General of Dubai, Consulate General of Jeddah, Embassy of Pakistan, Doha (Qatar), Consulate General of New York, Pakistan High Commission, London and Embassy of Pakistan, Paris. The details of the budget available and the expenditure audited is as under:

Name of Missions	Budget Available	Expenditure
Dubai	DHMs 52,187,133	DHMs 4,914,048
Jeddah	SRLs 438,217,195	SRLs 3,471,470
Doha	QR 72,312,053	QR 57,868,681
New York	US$ 73,669,409	US$ 506,964
London	£ 297,782,439	£ 4,236,225
Paris	€ 46,671,107	€ 178,078

3.1 Performance related audit observations raised in Performance Audit Report PCW&EF

3.1.1 Generalized Rules for Utilization of PCW &EF

The composition of Pakistani communities in different countries is different. Community residing in Gulf countries mainly comprises of labour class which is low paid whereas communities residing in European countries or America are relatively well off and most of them are skilled or highly skilled workers with better education. Owing to different composition in communities, their problems and requirements/expectations from Pakistani Government are also different. However, the organizational arrangement to carry out different functions from utilization of PCW&EF is the same in these quite different environments. Most of the purposes established to utilize this fund are defined vaguely and are quite general in nature. These are not in accordance with specific environment and requirements of a distinct community living in a peculiar area of the world. For example, culture of business in United Kingdom is quite different from that of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or UAE but functions and processes of fund utilization for the benefit of Pakistani communities in all these countries is the same throughout.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that specific issues/problems from different embassies may be identified based on proposals of the HOMs from various countries of the world to ascertain specific demands/requirements of the community living in that region. Thereafter, goals and targets/purposes of the fund for the community living in that region of the world be identified and performance of each Mission be judged based on those targets/purposes of PCW&EF.

(Para-4.1.1 (Paris) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.1.2 Lengthy Bureaucratic Process

Most of the time a lengthy bureaucratic process is involved which requires approval from Ministry of Foreign Affairs for utilization of the fund. In case of urgent expenditure people, have to wait for many days. Examples of delay are observed in processing of payments of fines, legal dues/claims and transportation of dead bodies from the stations where PIA is not operating.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that delegation to HOM and other relevant officers at Mission abroad may be revisited keeping in view of urgencies like transportation of dead bodies etc. to avoid lengthy bureaucratic processes involving MOFA.

(Para-4.1.2 PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.1.3 Limited role of Community Welfare Attachés (CWAs)

Community Welfare Wing is established in many embassies and CWAs are also appointed in those Missions, but no significant role of CWAs was observed in sanctions of the expenditure from PCW&EF. Cases are initiated by CWAs but the process of disbursement and Management of PCW&EF is entrusted to HOC and HOM. The attaché is not consulted while determining an activity to be sponsored from PCW&EF.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that the Missions where CWAs are appointed should be involved in Management and expenditure of this fund as they are more conversant with the issues being faced by community in a particular country.

(Para-4.1.3 PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.1.4 Lack of liaison with local Community Welfare Organizations

In many countries Pakistani communities have established certain Community Welfare Organizations. They work to improve educational, health, employment, general welfare and various needs and resolve problems faced by their brothers/countrymen. Little linkage or liaison was observed between these private organizations and the embassy.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that Missions should evolve a close liaison with the community organizations to eliminate the impression of being indifferent to the problems of Pakistani communities. These organizations and their patrons are actual strength of the Community Welfare Wing of the Mission.

(Para-4.1.4 PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.1.5 Community's lack of awareness about PCW&EF

Most of the people living in Europe and America were totally unaware of existence of any such fund being maintained out of their money. When asked if they were aware of any welfare or educational initiatives of the embassy sponsored from PCW&EF, most of the people said they never heard about any such fund maintained at embassy.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that Pakistani community should be involved in setting priorities/goals for utilization of PCW&EF. All welfare measures taken out of this fund should properly be advertised/communicated to the communities so that they can feel that their Government is present in that country to help them out.

(Para-4.1.5 PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.1.6 Lack of planned strategy for utilization of PCW&EF

Huge balances of PCW&EF are lying at various embassies and are invested in commercial banks to earn profit. Expenditure out of it is mainly made in response to a calamity or circumstantial requirement instead of any planned strategy. The local Pakistani community representatives may be appropriately associated to elicit proposals for schemes to be financed from PCW&EF. ***(Reference: Para-10.5.1(a)(iii) of FMMA Volume-I)***.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that an annual plan for effective utilization of the fund with specific targets regarding education, promotion of Pakistani culture and adherence to values of the motherland for children of expatriates should be chalked out and got approved from Ministry for implementation. This plan can be formulated with the help of prominent members of the community to strengthen harmony among them.

(Para-4.1.6 PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2 Financial Management related Audit Paras

During scrutiny of the accounts of PCW&EF maintained at selected Missions abroad a number of financial irregularities were found at each station and were communicated to the HOM/HOC for taking appropriate measures to ensure financial discipline. However, the gist of major irregularities found commonly in most of the Missions audited is described below with certain recommendations.

3.2.1 Payment made through cash to individuals without adequate documentation – AED 49,103

As per para-13.12.1 of FMMA (Vol-II), the limit of cash payment in respect of Pakistan Missions abroad has been fixed at Rs. 5,000. Payment more than Rs 5,000 has to be made through cheque in compliance of Rule-157 of FTR Vol-I.

Audit observed that contrary to above rules in most of the cases payments from PCW&EF, on various accounts, were made in the form of cash to the person concerned instead of making payment through a crossed cheque to the relevant organization or payee agency. These transactions include payments on account of judicial fines, hospitals, airlines etc.

It was revealed during the period of audit that an amount of AED 49,103 was incurred for 12 cases on account of immigration fines/visa cancellation charges. In most of the cases, there is no proper documentary evidence whether they were imposed by the Dubai government authorities. The payment was also made to the individuals directly rather than concerned authorities and no acknowledgment was received from the concerned. Moreover, the receipt of the fine by the local government is not found attached with the documents. This payment process made the payment doubtful and irregular.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that no payment should be made to an individual except for the financial help to the destitute Pakistanis. Judicial or government fines, hospitals or other organizations claims on various accounts be cleared by making payments directly to the organizations to avoid chances of misappropriation.

(Para-4.2.1 (Annex-A(ii) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.2 Lack of proper documentary evidence relating to the payments of PCW&EF- AED 22,772

According to Federal Treasury Rule 205 (FTR) a Government officer entrusted with the payment of money shall obtain for every payment he makes, including repayment of sums previously lodged with the Government, a voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim and all information necessary for its proper classification and identification in the accounts. Every voucher must bear, or have attached to it, an acknowledgment of the payment signed by the person by whom, or in whose behalf, the claim is put forward. The acknowledgment shall be taken at the time of payment. "

Audit observed that contrary to above and prescribed rules for expenditure from PCW &EF, majority of the cases processed for payments from PCW&EF lacked proper documentary evidences as detailed particulars of beneficiaries and other relevant persons/authorities were not available on the record. In many cases only an application on simple paper was available without even passport details, payment vouchers and receipt for the money disbursed.

i. The case of Mr. Shahid Mehmood lacks the documentary evidence. The visa to Dubai is not attached which may indicate the date of validity of visa. No evidence of immigration fine imposed by the concerned authorities is attached mentioning the amount of immigration fine AED 1,922. The said amount was paid to the individual rather the concerned authorities, the receipt of the fine is not attached with the documents. The application has been processed only on a single application without any copy of CNIC/Passport for the verification of Pakistani nationality.

ii. Mr. Abdul Rashid was 'brain dead' and he was transported to Lahore, Pakistan. The noting side of the approval of sanction states, "the visas of the patient and family have already been expired due to hospitalization the patient. There is immigration fine of overstay amounting to AED 4,250." However, it may be noted that the daughter, family of the said person, had a valid immigration residence showing her employment at Chadwick House Group Limited, the expiry date of that residence was 14/06/2017 and there was no stamp of cancellation on her residence. The clarification on contradiction between note and documentary evidence is needed. There is also no official evidence of immigration fine neither the official acknowledgment of payment is attached with. Moreover, the payment was made to the individual rather to the Dubai Government. It may also be noted that the application of Ms. Aiman Rashid dated 25/09/2016 did not request for financial help for immigration fine (AED 4,250).

iii. The grant of significant amount of AED 14,600 to Mr. Muhammad Zahid Rasheed and AED 4,000 to Mr. Imran Mohammad Qureshi on account of immigration fine was released without any documentary evidence. The case was processed on the basis of a single application dated 23.01.2017 only. There is no suitable evidence stating that for which period of time this heavy fine was paid. Neither copy of passport or CNIC attached to ascertain whether the said persons were Pakistani national. The immigration fine official acknowledgement was not available and payment was made to the individual rather than the government.

iv. The cases of Mr. Shafqat Hassan and Mr. Aman Ullah Khan were processed on the basis of single applications. Copies of passports or CNICs were not attached to ascertain whether the said persons were Pakistani nationals. The immigration fine official acknowledgement receipts are not available and payment of AED 745 and AED 7,000 respectively was made to the individuals rather than the concerned authorities.

v. The case of five persons was processed on the basis of a single application. Copy of passport or CNIC of five applicants was not attached, to ascertain whether the said persons are Pakistani nationals. The immigration fines official acknowledgement and payment to the individual rather than the government is again the same issue present in above cases. It may be noted that the application of the individuals requested for AED 1,750 (AED 350 for each) but the Consulate granted them AED 600 each (AED 3,000).

This situation makes the transactions dubious and is a reflection of poor internal controls in proper Management of the fund.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that complete financial trail may be followed in record keeping of financial transactions and detailed documents may be made part of the case/file for ready reference and transparency.

(Para-4.2.2 (Annex-A(iv) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.3 Absence of criteria for extending financial help to destitute Pakistanis – AED 123,600

As per para-13.12.1 of FMMA (Vol-II), the limit of cash payment in respect of Pakistani Missions abroad has been fixed at Rs. 5,000. Payment more than Rs 5,000 has to be made through cheque in compliance of Rule-157 of FTR Vol-I.

Para-10 of GFR-Vol-I, states that:-

(i) Every public officer is expected to exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from public moneys as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money.

(ii) The expenditure should not be prima facie more than the occasion demands.

(iii) No authority should exercise its powers of sanctioning expenditure to pass an order which will be directly or indirectly to its own advantage.

(iv) Public moneys should not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community unless-

(1) the amount of expenditure involved is insignificant, or

(2) a claim for the amount could be enforced in a court of law, or

(3) the expenditure is in pursuance of a recognized policy or custom.

(v) The amount of allowances granted to meet expenditure of a particular type should be so regulated that the allowances are not on the whole a source of profit to the recipients.

Audit observed that cases in Gulf countries are being processed for giving cash to destitute Pakistanis on account of financial help. However, this help is solely determined by HOM on his discretion and different amounts have been sanctioned on various occasions. Audit was unable to find any formula or basis of calculations to determine the requirement of the applicant before extending financial help. This arbitrary determination of the magnitude of financial help is in contravention to the basic principles of financial propriety to be ensured by the authorities.

i. The amount of AED 5,000 was granted to Mr. Saif Ur Rehman on account of food and other expenses without any calculation of living expenditures in Dubai for any specific time period. The acknowledgment of the person concerned of receiving cheque is not attached. It may be noted that the said person is already supported through legal assistance in the court case against HH Sheikh Rashid Makhtoom School.
ii. The amount of AED 55,000 was granted to Mr. Gohar Ali Khan on account of food and other expenses without any calculation of living expenditures in Dubai for any specific time period. It may be noted that the said person is already supported through legal assistance in the court case against HH Sheikh Rashid Makhtoom.

iii. The amount of AED 50,000 was granted to Mr. Ilyas Khan on account of food and other expenses without any calculation of living expenditures in Dubai for any specific time period. The documentary evidence, the copy of passport/CNIC, is not attached to ascertain the nationality of the individual. The personal acknowledgment of the funds is also not available on record.

iv. The amount of AED 8,000 is granted to Mr. Ashraf Ahmed on the application for the same reason. It shows that the Welfare Wing has no coherent policy for granting support amount to needy individuals neither it estimates/calculate the reasonable amount enough for the person. Giving money on account of food and other expenses without any procedure is mere waste of public money and make all these payments doubtful. The same issue of lack of documentary evidence of nationality and lack of personal acknowledgment of funds is present in this case as well.

v. The applicant, Ms. Uzma, was granted the financial help of AED 5,600 on account of rent of her flat and payment for college fee for her son. The said expenses have no evidence, e.g. deed of flat or voucher of college fee. It may be noted that in her application, she has requested the Consulate General to release her monthly salary. The clarification is needed whether the Consulate Dubai has linkage with the H.H Sheikh Makthoom School.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that rational and practical formula/criteria may be developed to help out various types of destitute expatriates so that a uniform treatment can be ensured without any chance of favoritism or exercise of discretion.

(Para-4.2.3 (Annex-A(v) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

Expenditure from PCW&EF on purposes other than specified criteria

3.2.4 Irregular financial help for living expenditures – QR 5,000, SR 10,000 & AED 29,100

The Pakistan Community Welfare Fund is basically meant for welfare of the Pakistan community abroad in light of rules prescribed for expenditure from PCW & EF.

Audit observed during scrutiny of record that contrary to the rules on PCW &EF mentioned above, Mission made payments in different cases on requests for financial help on account of managing the cost of living expenditures (food and rent etc.). The details are as under:

i. The expenditure of AED 29,100 was incurred in 05 cases for financial support for living with the reference of rules for "help for destitute Pakistani nationals". The average amount AED 5,000 is granted for a single person without calculating/estimating the living cost in Dubai for any specific time of period. Moreover, instead of helping for searching jobs for needy persons, the Welfare Wing is more concentrated on financial help of the persons. The amount granted is given to persons without independent verification of the concerned applicants. It is worth noting whether the definition of "Destitute Pakistani" really suitable in the connection of granting amount for food and rent for a person, while the explanation of this term in different rules/documents is more concerned about the persons who has nothing to go back to Pakistan as Dubai has its local as well as Pakistani national philanthropists who can help these cases. The annual report has mentioned that some cases have been referred to local philanthropist but the report is unable to clarify the number and nature of cases referred locally.

(Annex-A(i) (UAE) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

ii. The amount of SR. 10,000 was paid to Mr. Mohammad Tahir Latif on account of financial assistance to Mrs. Zahid Hamid after the arrest of Mr. Zahid Hamid, renowned political commentator. As per the record available, the case is processed without any documentary evidence. The application from Mrs. Zahid Hamid is not available; the official identity of her and her husband and their case of arrest is not attached.

The determination of amount of financial assistance is questionable that on which grounds, SR. 10,000 was granted to her, whether the amount is granted on account of legal assistance or for the living expenditures. The amount is credited to bank account of Mr. Mohammad Tahir Latif, whose identity and relevancy of this case is not known.

(Annex-A(KSA) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

iii. The application from a Pakistani national Ms. Shagufta received at Consulate for financial help as her house burned-out due to short circuit in Doha Qatar on 16.10.2015. The photos of the burnt house are attached with the documents. However, the address of house is not available that in which area the house was allocated. There is no verification available of the burnt house from official record of rescue department showing the date of destruction or the loss beard. The staff of the CWA also did not visit the location to verify. The amount of QR. 5,000 was given to Ms. Shagufta without evaluation of cost of destruction of house.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that Mission should ensure that payments are made after meeting the requirements prescribed under the rules.

(Annex-A(Qatar) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.5 Irregularities on account of Purchase of Air Ticket – SR 2,700

The Pakistan Community Welfare Fund is basically meant for welfare of the Pakistan community abroad in light of rules prescribed for expenditure from PCW & EF.

Audit observed that two Missions made payments in violation of rules prescribed for PCW&EF as mentioned above. The details of irregularities on account of purchase of air tickets in UAE and Saudi Arabia are as follow:

i. Ms Amna Mai requested for legal assistance for her son and return air ticket to Pakistan. Mission paid AED 1500 on this account. However, there is no documentary evidence on account of her son namely Rehan Ejaz available. There is no copy of Passport/CNIC attached for ascertaining his nationality. The copy of court case is also not available for which the fee of lawyer is pleaded. Moreover, the amount is given to the individual, i.e. Amna Mai, instead to the lawyer (in case of court case) and travel agent/airline (in case of travel). No official receipt from the lawyer and travel agent/airline is available on record.

(Annex-A(vi) (UAE) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

ii. The amount of SR 9,531 was paid to M/s Pakistan International Airlines on account of two cases, one of them was repatriation of Mst. Parveen Bibi to Pakistan. PIA has furnished the official receipts for stretcher case of Mr. Moula Baksh. However, there is no official receipt from PIA of SR 1200 for Mst. Parveen Bibi. There is also no evidence of return of the said individual available on record.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that Mission should ensure that payments are made after meeting the requirements prescribed under the rules.

(Annex-A(KSA) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.6 Irregular expenditure on medical treatment and transportation charges of Dead Bodies - € 2,000, US$ 5,000, AED 104,285 & PKR 8,200

The Pakistan Community Welfare Fund is basically meant for welfare of the Pakistan community abroad in light of rules prescribed for expenditure from PCW & EF.

Audit observed that two Missions made payments in violation of rules prescribed for PCW&EF as mentioned above. The details of irregularities on account of medical treatment and transportation charges of Dead Bodies in UAE and France are as follow:

Cases of UAE

- As per the annual report of the Community Welfare Wing (UAE), 20 such cases have been processed which cost AED 81,400 (Pak Rs. 2.32 Million). It may be noted that as per the rules, PIA is being instructed by the Government to provide free services for the transportation of Dead Bodies to Pakistan. The process of payment was also not vigilant as the payments were made to individuals rather to the airlines, hospitals or any other service.

(Annex-A(iii) (UAE) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

- The case of Mr. Shakeel Ahmed was processed on the basis of a single application dated 24-01-2017. There is no copy of passport or CNIC attached to ascertain whether the said person is Pakistani national. The amount is given to individual rather to pay to any hospital or pharmacy for purchase of the medicines.
- There is no documentary evidence available for the case of Mr. Mukthair Ahmed Karim. In this case, the payment to Rs. 3,200 was made to M/s Rashid Hospital and Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Mukhtiar Ahmed. There is no application available, neither any evidence of Pakistani nationality, CNINC/Passport is attached. The bill of the hospital is not attached against which the payment is made to the M/s Rashid Hospital. The payment made to person directly AED 5,000 on early repatriation is also questionable as there is no evidence (air ticket) available. Moreover, the amount of the air ticket and other arrangements are not observed more than AED 1,000 in other cases supported by the PCW&EF. This act shows that the Welfare Wing has no coherent policy neither awareness of costs incurred.
- The application was submitted by Ms. Aiman Rashid daughter of Mr. Abdul Rashid for financial help on 25/09/2016. The amount of AED 8,685 is paid by the Welfare Wing to Ms. Aiman for travel of three persons (AED 2,895 each), however the identity of third person is not evident, i.e. the copy of Passport/CNIC. Though the Emirates Airline issued MEDIF Report but the cost estimates are not attached against the funds granted. The amount should be paid to Airline directly rather to individual, the official receipt from the airline is also not available on record.
- Mr. Mohsin Azad Satti through his application even dated: 21.08.2017 and 25-08-2017 requested to Consulate General for financial help for transferring the patient, his father, Mr.

Muhammad Azad to Holy Family Hospital Pakistan. However, the email message of the Acting Consul General Dubai to Director (FSO) reveals that the wife of the patient, Mrs. Shaheen Akhtar, approached the Consulate for help. That email message was sent as most immediate message to the Ministry for approval as the expenditure was more than US$ 5,000 authorized to HOM. The Mission had to repatriate the patient latest by the same date. However, there is no response from the Ministry attached on the matter concerned. The Consulate paid to the individual AED 18000 rather to Airline or Hospital.

(Annex-A(viii) (UAE) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

i. **Case of France**

As per the record available, the Mission paid Euros 2,000 to M/s Pompes Funerbes Musulmanes En-Nour for handling, clearance, documentation and transportation of dead body of a deceased Pakistani national, Muhammad Arshad S/o Muhammad Wali. The expenditure is made from the PCW&E Fund for the transportation of dead body, however the documentary evidence (copy of Passport/CNIC) of the said Pakistani national are not available on record. The official acknowledgement from the said firm is also not available on record.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that Mission should ensure that payments are made after meeting the requirements prescribed under the rules.

(Annex-A(France) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.7 Irregular payment on account of Legal Assistance to Destitute Pakistani Nationals - AED 15,000

According to Federal Treasury Rule 205 (FTR) a Government officer entrusted with the payment of money shall obtain for every payment he makes, including repayment of sums previously lodged with the Government, a voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim and all information necessary for its proper classification and identification in the accounts. Every voucher must bear, or have attached to it, an acknowledgment of the payment signed by the person by whom, or in whose behalf, the claim is put forward. The acknowledgment shall be taken at the time of payment."

Audit observed that contrary to above and rules prescribed for PCW&EF Mission made payment as detailed below:

8 persons were terminated from H.H. Sheikh Rashid Al Maktoum Pakistan School Dubai. Their case was submitted to Dubai Courts to claim their gratuity for their respective length of service. Glory International (Advocates & Legal Consultants) took the responsibility of pleading the cases of eight teachers with Dubai Courts. They requested to Consulate General, Dubai for the financial help of AED 15,000 on account of legal assistance in this case. However, the audit examination reveals that the evidence of Pakistani nationality, copy of Passports/CNIC of these eight (8) persons is not attached. The details of any application submitted in court and termination letters from the school are also not available on record.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that Mission should ensure that payments are made after meeting the requirements prescribed under the rules.

(Annex-A(vii) (UAE) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.8 Expenditure on telephone/mobile internet in violation of PCW&EF-SR 2,145

Audit observed that contrary to the rules prescribed for expenditure from PCW&EF Mission made payment as detailed below:

The expenditure of SR. 2,145 was incurred on telephone/mobile charges for Protocol Officer, Mr. Abubakar Malik, and Protocol Assistant, Mr. Abdul Shahid Farooqi, for their official duty of protocol at the Consulate. The amount was paid on account of regular admissible telephone/mobile charges for the two officers having no direct connection with the conditions stated in PCW&E rules. The Consulate also subscribed the internet package for SR. 1245 for the Consulate’s official work. As the funds are particularly designated for the destitute Pakistani nationals abroad, the expenditures incurred on Consulate affairs thus stand irregular as per the rules of PCW&EF.

The details of the expenditures are as follow:

Sr. No.	Name/Description	Amount (SR.)
1	Mr. Abdul Shahid Farooqi, Protocol Assistant	800
2	Mr. Abubakar Malik, Protocol Officer	100
3	Subscription of Internet packages	1245
Total Amount		**2,145**

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that Mission should refund to PCW&EF and ensure that payments are made after meeting the requirements prescribed under the rules. Besides disciplinary action against the person responsible for irregular payment.

(Annex-A (KSA) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.9 Expenditure on insurance, repair and POL for vehicles in violation of PCW&EF – SR 11,375

The Pakistan Community Welfare Fund is basically meant for welfare of the Pakistan community abroad in light of rules prescribed for expenditure from PCW & EF.

Audit observed that contrary to the prescribed rules, the Mission in Saudi Arabia incurred expenditure of SR. 10289 on account of insurance, repair and POL charges for the vehicles of the Consulate. The advances for vehicle # GEA 5329 was on account of AC repair, change of tyres and accessories were given to the driver Mr. Asad Ali Khan, in total amounting SR. 2594. The vehicle was under the use of diplomatic wing which has no direct connection. The amount of SR. 465 was also given to the driver of vehicle ABG-005 belongs to Diplomatic Wing. The expenses on account of POL charges for three vehicles of consulate's Diplomatic Wing were charged to PCW&E Fund. The insurance premium of SR. 3099.92 and SR. 3480 from 25-05-2014 to 23-05-2015 and from

24-05-2015 to 23-05-2016 respectively for two vehicles of Diplomatic Wing was paid out of PCW&EF (GEA 5329 and ABG-005).

The details of expenditure are as follow:

Sr. No.	Name/Description	Vehicle #	Amount (SR.)
1	Mr. Asad Ali Khan	GEA 5329	3394
2	Mr. Muhammad Nazir Akbar	ABG-005	465
3	M/s Gulf Cooperation Insurance	GEA 5329 ABG-005	6580
4	Mr. Al-Muhsin Salim (for POL charges)	CC005 AAX-6310 GEA-5329	936
Total Amount			**11,375**

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that Mission should refund the payments to PCW&EF besides initiating disciplinary action against the person responsible for irregular payments.

(Annex-A(KSA) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.10 Expenditures on consulate's staff visit in violation of PCW&EF Rules - SR 105,281

According to Serial No. 10.4.1(vii) of FMMA Vol-I, expenditure on consular visits to different parts of the country of their accreditation, subject to the conditions that the frequency of visits and the strength of visiting team would require prior approval of the Foreign Secretary.

Audit observed that contrary to above officers and officials posted at Mission at Saudi Arabia claimed SR. 105,281 on account of air fares and TA/DA for visits without approval of the Foreign Secretary. The payment was made without any details which would serve as evidence for use of this amount related to PCW&E Funds. It was further observed that in some cases DMO, Messenger and Guards were also part of visiting team which is unjustified. In some cases non-gazetted employees like UDC and LDC travelled by air for which they were not entitled. In case of payment of rent for hall, the hall was made for Pakistani community gathering therefore the payment for rent of hall was not authorized.

Sr. No.	Name/Designation	Expense	Amount (SR.)
1	Mr. Kharlzada Kasrat, International walker	Hiring of Vehicle	7,000
2	Mr. Muhammad Junaid, HOC Mr. Hamid Rashid, Admn. Acct Mr. Hamid Raza Malik, APS Muhammad Anwar, LDC Mr. Gulzar Hussain, LDC	Airfare to Abah Dated: 11-13, December 2014	2,250
3	Mr. Shoaib Mubarak, VC (CA) Mr. Hamid Raza Malik, APS Mr. Arshad Nadeem, Assistant Mr. Muhammad Safeer, APS Mr. Nadeem Sangi, Steno Mr. Iftikhar Ahmed, UDC Mr. Muammad Bashrat, Messenger Mr. Muhammad Afzal, Driver	TA/DA on visit to Madinah Dated: 01-02 August 2014	6,965
4	Mr. Muhammad Saleh, Driver	Over time duty allowance	1,600
5	Mr. Majid Ali Awan, Consul Mr. Hamid Raza Mali, APS Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad, UDC Mr. Muhammad Anwar, LDC Mr. Gulzar Hussain, LDC Syed Zesshan Ahmad, DMO Mr. Ghazanfar Hussain, Guard Mr. Muhammad Afzal, Driver	TA/DA for visit to Madinah Dated: 05-06 June 2014	81,720
6	Raja Munawar Hussain, VC Mr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Acctt Mr. Nadeem Sangi, PA Mr. Muhammad Wasim, Assist Mr. Muhammad Anwar, LDC Mr. Noman Khan, LDC Mr. Shahid Jamal, Messenger Mr. Shaukat Khan, Driver	TA/DA for visit to Madinah Dated: 19-21 June 2014	5,746
Total Amount			**105,281**

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that irregular expenditure may be got regularized from competent authority and cost of air tickets and DA may be recovered from the non entitled officials. Further, Mission should ensure that payments are made after meeting the requirements prescribed under the rules. Disciplinary action may also be initiated against the person(s) responsible for irregular payments.

(Annex-A(KSA) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.11 Irregular expenditures on independence day parade out of PCW&EF – US$ 10,000.

The Pakistan Community Welfare Fund is basically meant for welfare of the Pakistan community abroad in light of rules prescribed for expenditure from PCW & EF.

Contrary to above, the Mission at USA made an expenditure of US$ 10,000 as a financial contribution to Pakistan Parade held in New York organized by the Pakistani community. The said amount is significant which was paid out of PCW&E Fund. It may be noted that the Federal Cabinet instructs the Missions every year to organize events related to Independence Day however the M/o Finance usually issue the supplementary grants to the M/o Foreign Affairs for the expenditures on Independence Day Celebration in Missions abroad. The said expenditure is made out of PCW&E Fund rather from regular grants. The expenditure is also not for the event held by the Mission rather it was paid as financial contribution to the privately managed event. Moreover, the rule of FMMA regarding the expenditures over cultural identity projection of the country, the expense can be made on the cultural projection over radio, TV and press media. The said expenditure was made as a financial contribution to the event in contrary to the rules allowing expenditure over radio, TV and press media only. The same amount US $ 10,000 was also paid to the Management of Pakistan Day Parade in 2016. However, the acknowledgment and documentary evidence is not available.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that Mission should ensure that payments are made after meeting the requirements prescribed under the rules. Besides disciplinary action against the person responsible for irregular payments.

(Annex-A(USA) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.12 *Irregular expenditure on cleaning services* - **£ 7,000**

The Pakistan Community Welfare Fund is basically meant for welfare of the Pakistan community abroad in light of rules prescribed for expenditure from PCW & EF.

Audit observed that contrary to above the High Commission at London paid £ 7,000 on account of cleaning of buildings of Chancery, MRP Passport, NADRA Office and Marquee. The details are as under:

No. & Date	Name of Payee	Amount
May,2015	Sloane Cleaning Services	£ 3,500
CC587, April 2017		£ 3,500
	Total	**£ 7,000**

As per the PCW&E Funds rules, the funds cannot be used for the purpose of cleaning services as it has no direct link with the purpose of fund utilization for Destitute Pakistani nationals. The expenditures of £ 7,000 may be considered as irregular expenditure.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends the recoupment of funds from concerned besides initiating disciplinary action against person(s) at fault.

(Annex-B(iii)(UK) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.13 *Irregular payments for legal and court fees on behalf of Federal Government Pakistan* - **£ 803,596**

As per the record available, the case was under process in the High Court of Justice Chancery Division in the court of the Honourable Mr. Justice Henderson, the court case is between the High Commission for Pakistan in United Kingdom (Claimant/Respondent)

And

National Westminster Bank PLC (Defendant/Applicant)

And

Prince MukkaramJah, His Exalted Highness of the Nazim VIII of Hyderabad (Applicant)

And

1) Prince MuffakhanJah
2) Shannon Consulting Limited (Applicants)

And

1) The union of India
2) The president of India (Applicants)

In this regard, the Prime Minister approved for payment of costs amount to £ 397,957.20 from the Mission's PCW&E Fund. This withdrawal will be treated as a loan to be reimbursed by the Ministry either through re-appropriating any savings in its budget or through supplementary grant, if necessary. The High Commission of London-Pakistan started payment from the month of February 2015, the details of which are as follow:

No. & Date	Name of Payee	Amount
February 2015, VR. 5	Ashurst LLP	£ 132,610
S.C.B 05001/12082901 01.05.2015		£ 13,443
	Sub-Total	**£ 146,053**
February 2015, VR. 5	Withers LLP	£ 60,250
S.C.B 05001/12082901 01.05.2015		£ 10,000
	Sub-Total	**£ 70,250**
February 2015, VR. 5	Russell-Cooke LLP	£ 155,100
S.C.B 05001/12082901 01.05.2015		£ 10,000
	Sub-Total	**£165,100**
February 2015, VR. 5	TLT LLP	£ 150,000
S.C.B 05001/12082901 01.05.2015		£ 15,000
	Sub-Total	**£ 155,000**
S.C.B 06001/12082901 09.06.2015	Stephenson Harwood	£ 258,655.93
S.C.B 011004/12082901 30.11.2016		£ 8,537
	Sub-Total	**£ 267,192.93**
	Grand Total	**£ 803,595.93**

The amount of £ 803,595.93 was paid on account of legal and court fee on the above by the High Commission of London, while there is no evidence of return or adjustment present which shows the above mentioned amount is settled against the loan. The above amount has not yet been obtained from the Federal Government by the Ministry and credited to PCW&EF in London, High Commission.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that amount paid from PCW &EF may be refunded by the Ministry and credited to PCW&EF in London, High Commission.

(Annex-B)(UK) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

3.2.14 Irregular expenditures on different occasions and events- € 54,650

As per the rule 10.4.1(vi) of FFMA Vol. I, the PCW&E Fund may be utilized for the following purpose.

"In countries where there is a need for promotion of a sense of national and cultural identity rather than welfare projects, Financial Assistance could be provided from the fund for the projection of Pakistani culture over radio, T.V and Press Media. Religious education for expatriate children could also be supported from these funds."

The provision for rule allows Mission to carry on the activities for promotion of a sense of national and cultural identity however it also specifies that such projection of Pakistani culture is through radio, T.V and press media. However, the Mission at Paris did not observe the above mentioned rule in its true spirit. The Mission organized and in some cases supported different activities like sports, musical nights and ceremonies. The expenditures on such activities need to be regularizing in accordance with the rule 10.4.1(vi) of FFMA Vol.1 regarding Utilization of PCWE Fund. The details of such activities are as follow:

Sr. No.	Activity/Financial Support	Year	Amount(€)
1	Contribution for equipment for Jinnah Trophy	2015	3,500
2	Workshop for Pakistani Sports Artisans	2015	3,470
3	Welfare scheme for Pakistani Cricketers	2015	4,500
4	Jinnah Exhibition for Cricket promotion	2015	3,000

5	Pakistani Community Cricket Promotion	2015	4,000
6	Contribution for Jinnah Champions	2015	4,500
7	Band for Ceremony for Martyrs of Terrorism	2015	1,200
8	Support for publication of Durre-e-Makhnoon	2016	1,500
9	Air tickets for winners of competition of Albert de Mun	2016	2,000
10	Sponsorship of Jinnah Trophy-Cricket League	2016	21,580
12	Christmas Day Reception	2017	2,000
13	Organization of Pakistan Pavilion in Lyon	2017	3,400
Total Amount			**54,650**

The total expenditure of Euro 54,650 including a significant amount of Euro 21,580 for a single activity requires justification for utilization of PCWE Fund on these activities in contrary to the rules of FMMA.

The matter was reported to the Ministry, however, no DAC meeting was convened despite repeated requests.

Audit recommends that Mission should ensure that payments are made after meeting the requirements prescribed under the rules. Besides, taking disciplinary action against the person at fault.

(Annex-B)(France) PAR PCW&EF 2017-18)

CHAPTER 4 MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS & INTERFAITH HARMONY

4.1 *Introduction*

The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Interfaith Harmony is responsible for Muslim pilgrims' visits to India for Ziarat and to Saudi Arabia for Umra& Hajj and the welfare and safety of pilgrims. The main activities also include research-based Islamic studies, holding of conferences, seminars, training, education of Ulema & Khateebs and exchange of visits of scholars of Islamic learning with foreign and international institutions. The Ministry also performs activities like Management of Ruet-e-Hilal, Dawah, and infants and minor adoption laws. There are six subordinate offices working as Directorates of Hajj of this Ministry and two autonomous bodies, i.e., Council of Islamic Ideology and Pakistan Madrassah Education Board.

Following functions have been assigned to the Ministry as per the Rules of Business, 1973:

i. Pilgrimage beyond Pakistan; Muslim pilgrims' visits to India
ii. Ziarat and Umra
iii. Welfare and safety of pilgrims and zairines
iv. Administrative control of the hajj Directorate at Jeddah and dispensaries in Makkah and Medina
v. Islamic studies and research, including holding of seminars, conferences, etc on related subjects
vi. Training and education of Ulema and Khatibs, etc.
vii. Error-free and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran
viii. Exchange of visits of scholars of Islamic learning and education, international conferences / seminars on Islamic subject and liaison with foreign and international bodies and institutions
ix. Ruet-e-Hilal
x. Tabligh
xi. Council of Islamic Ideology

xii. Observance of Islamic Moral Standards

xiii. Donations for religious purposes and propagation of Islamic ideology abroad

xiv. Development of policies, arrangement for the proper collection, disbursement and utilization of Zakat and Ushr funds and maintenance of their accounts

xv. Maintenance of liaison with Pakistani Missions abroad for collection of Zakat and other voluntary contributions from Pakistan citizens and others residing outside Pakistan.

4.2 Brief Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

Brief comments on the status of compliance with PAC directives

Name of Ministry	Year of Audit Report	Total Paras	Compliance received	Compliance not received	Percentage of compliance
Ministry of Religious Affairs & Inter-faith Harmony	1986-87	4	1	3	25
	1987-88	1	0	1	0
	1988-89	1	0	1	0
	1989-90	3	0	3	0
	1994-95	1	1	0	100
	1996-97	7	1	6	14
	2000-01	7	2	5	29
	2002-03	9	6	3	67
	2003-04	13	12	1	92
	2004-05	3	3	0	100
	2005-06	2	1	1	50
	2006-07	4	4	0	100
	2015-16	3	0	3	0
	2017-18	3	1	2	33
	TOTAL	**61**	**32**	**29**	52

The overall compliance in respect of Ministry of Religious Affairs & Interfaith Harmony is moderate.

4.3 AUDIT PARAS

4.3.1 Absence of Long Term Hajj Policy

Hajj is foremost religious activity having high public interest occurring every year. It also has economic dimension as billions of rupees are expended. It is handled by Ministry of Religious Affairs on the basis of policy announced every year. The review of Hajj Policy 2016 and 2017 revealed that there was no significant difference except Hajj quota for HGOs. As a result different contracts are concluded in KSA like hiring of buildings, transportation and catering services on a yearly basis. Every year the same process is repeated for hiring of almost the same buildings, Transport Company and catering companies.

The absence of long term Hajj policy results in undue litigation in Pakistan with HGOs that delays Hajj arrangements in Saudi Arabia. It also hampers Directorate General Hajj Jeddah to conclude long term contracts for accommodation, transport and catering. The office of Directorate General Hajj Jeddah works eight months against Saudi instructions on the pretext to conclude these contracts every year.

DAC meeting held on 31.12.2020. The matter was deferred.

Audit recommends that the Ministry should adopt the long term Hajj policy instead of managing/planning Hajj operation on yearly basis. This would allow MoRA / Directorate Hajj to manage Hajj operation in a more economic, efficient and effective method.

4.3.2 Operation of Hajj office throughout the year in violation of instructions by Saudi Government

The Ambassador of Pakistan to Saudi Arabia conveyed Saudi government instruction to DG hajj Jeddah through letter dated 24.05.2014 that the Offices of Hajj Affairs in KSA would be allowed to operate only from the beginning of Shawal to the end of Muharram (Hajj season only). Accordingly, Offices of Hajj affairs are not allowed to maintain permanent offices round the year in Saudi Arabia.

The office of the DG Hajj Jeddah is working round the year, in violation of the instructions of KSA. Pakistani Hajj Mission is relocated in

Jeddah for remaining eight months. The working of Pakistani Hajj Mission for remaining eight months reflects negatively on the efficiency and economy of the Hajj operation. The deployment of Hajj Mission for four months would result in savings for government of Pakistan.

The observation was discussed in DAC meeting held on 31.12.2020. The Management apprised the DAC that the staff of office of the DG Hajj Jeddah is a part of diplomatic staff KSA. The DAC directed to provide following documentary evidence in support of the plea.

- Approval of opening of DG Hajj office Jeddah
- Notification of Saudi Government for operating office only for four months
- Notification regarding working of DG Hajj Jeddah office under Embassy of Pakistan for eight months
- Total expenditure of office for eight months
- Number of staff and their duties and schedule

No documents were provided till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends that as per Saudi government instructions the DG Hajj office may work only for 4 months.

(Para-4.1.1 (b) PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

4.3.3 Interest/profit not transferred to government of Pakistan on account of Hajj dues by Banks

As per Hajj policy 2017, the intending Pakistani Hujjaj submitted Hajj applications along with dues SR 6,783 (Rs. 280,000) in designated banks. The Banks were required to refund the amount to unsuccessful persons within 07 days from the date of balloting for successful Hujjaj. The designated ten (10) banks collected an amount of Rs. 29.626 billion on account of Hujj dues. It was observed that the designated banks retained money of unsuccessful applicants from 07 to 104 days. The total receivable profit on this amount was calculated as Rs. 176.817 million. Out of this an amount of Rs. 64.015 million is still outstanding from the designated banks.

The profit was not transferred to MORA/unsuccessful applicants by the banks. The quantum of profit for this period is high and non receipt/transfer to unsuccessful applicants shows financial mismanagement and inefficiency of the Ministry.

The Management replied that the requisite certificates of major three banks i.e. Habib Bank Limited, National Bank of Pakistan and Muslim Commercial Bank regarding investment of Hajj dues in Sharia remunerative account on next day of balloting as per Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) have been provided to Audit.

DAC meeting was held on 31.12.2020. DAC directed the Management for provision of copies of Expression of Interest (EOI) which are Sharia Compliant.

Audit recommends that the profit on account of Hajj dues of the unsuccessful Hajj applicants may be returned to them. A long term policy on this issue may be formulated for collection and early refund of unsuccessful Hajj applicants.

(Para-4.2.1 PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

4.3.4 Profit earned on money of successful candidates not transferred to concerned Rs 138.100 million

As per Hajj policy 2017, the intending Pakistani Hujjaj submit Hajj applications along with dues SR 6,783 (Rs. 280,000) in designated banks. The MORA kept the money of 107,384 successful candidates from the date i.e. transferred by schedule banks to MORA in the official account. The amount was kept by MORA for the period till transferred to DG, Hajj, Jeddah for payment to concerned quarters.

The MORA earned profit from the account but the benefit not transferred to the Hujjaj.

The Management informed the DAC that statement showing receipt and expenditure of Hajj 2017 have been provided to Audit. An amount of Rs. 138,099,848 was earned as profit for retention of Hajj dues by the banks during Hajj 2017, which is reflected in the receipt.

DAC meeting was held on 31.12.2020. The DAC directed that documentary evidence to the fact that profit earned on the money of successful candidates has been transferred to Hujjaj.

Ministry did not provide documentary evidence till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the profit earned on the money of successful candidates of year 2017 be transferred to Hujjaj and get it verified from Audit.

(Para-4.2.2 PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

4.3.5 Shortfall of cash in cash book amounting to SR 25,028 since long

As per FTR 77, all monetary transactions shall be entered in the cash book. The cash book should be closed at the end of each month and should be completely checked when closed by DDO and verified by the senior officer.

The scrutiny of cash book of Directorate General Hajj Jeddah for the month of January 2017 revealed that there was a shortfall of SR 25,028. The detail of shortfall was not investigated up to the month of June 2018.

The shortfall of cash indicates the absence of internal controls in the organization and signifies inefficiency of the Management.

The Director Hajj Jeddah informed the DAC that the matter of waiving off the loss has already been taken up with the Ministry.

DAC meeting was held on 31.12.2020. The committee directed the Management to pursue the matter and finalize the same at the earliest.

Audit recommends that the fate of the matter may be finalized at the earliest. Further, strengthening of internal controls and effective monitoring of laid down procedures regarding cash handling may be ensured.

(Para-4.2.3 PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

4.3.6 Non-refund of dues to Hujjaj SR 15,979,104 and irregular retention of Hujjaj money by MORA/DG Haj Jeddah

It was observed from the scrutiny of receipts and expenditure statement for the year 2017 Hajj that there was unspent balance amounting to SR 15,979,104 (SR 7,010,587 + 8,968,517) on account of Compulsory Hajj dues and accommodation/transport. The leftover amount was required to be refunded back to the Hujjaj who performed Hajj in 2017 but the same has not been refunded.

Non refund of unspent balance of Hujjaj money is reflective of laxity on the part of Management.

The Management appraised that unspent balances are due to difference of receipt of package amount and actual expenditure. While making remittances for next year from Pakistan these balances were deducted and the same was refunded in Pakistan.

DAC meeting was held on 31.12.2020 the committee directed to show the record relating to refund of these unspent balances.

Audit recommends that the unspent balance SR 15,979,104 may be refunded back to Hujjaj at earliest and record be got verified from Audit.

(Para-4.2.4 PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

4.3.7 Double payment on account of hiring of Mushair transport not provided by the KSA

As per general transport contract between Naqabah Siyarat (General Transport Syndicate) KSA and OPAP dated 22-01-2017, the provision of transport from Harram to Mina/Arafat (Mushair) during Hajj 2017 was the responsibility of the Saudi government. The payment for the Mushair transport was made to Saudi government under compulsory Hajj dues.

However, in violation of the above contract, the Mushair transport was not provided to the Hujjaj by Saudi government due to unknown reasons. Subsequently the transport was hired by the Directorate General Hajj Jeddah from the same contractor who had provided Salawat transport @SR 3,500 per day. The Salawat transport was hired from the contractor round the clock @SR 2,700 per day for Hujjaj. Whereas, the DG Hajj Jeddah hired Mushair transport @ SR 3,500 per day for five days. This shows lack of coordination and mismanagement on the part of Hajj Directorate which resulted in financial loss to the government.

The reasons for non provision of transport by Saudi government and hiring of Mushair transport @SR 3,500 per day instead of actual SR 2,700 from the same contractor be justified.

The Management apprised that amounts of train tickets of Hujjaj to whom train facility was not provided was refunded by the Saudi Government.

DAC meeting was held on 31.12.2020. The committee directed to verify the relevant record to Audit.

Audit recommends that matter of non provision of Mushair transport by Saudi government may be justified and refund on account of non-provision of transport got verified by Audit.

(Para-4.2.5 PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

4.3.8 Payment of full DA instead of seasonal Hajj duty DA to the officers / officials of the Hajj Directorate in violations of rule for the period of three to four months

As per FMMA 11.12.1, the government has prescribed rule for payment to the officers/officials on account of DA during Hajj season equal to US$ 50 per day to gazetted and US$ 35 for non-gazetted staff.

Whereas in violation of above rule, the officers/officials of Hajj Directorate were paid full DA i.e. US$ 164 for Makkah and US$ 178 Madinah per day for three to four months. Moreover, government accommodations and meals were also available to them during the period of Hajj.

Overpayment to officers/officials of Hajj directorate reflects lack of internal controls and financial mismanagement.

The Management apprised the DAC that payment of full DA to the officers/officials of the Hajj Directorate Jeddah has now been stopped.

DAC meeting was held on 31.12.2020. The DAC directed to effect recovery of overpaid amount and show the orders of competent authority regarding stoppage of DA.

Audit recommends that overpayment from concerned officers / officials may be recovered at the earliest. The accounts section in Hajj Directorate needs to be strengthened to avoid overpayment.

(Para-4.2.7 PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

4.3.9 Non-refund of Rs. 2.050 million from HGO M/s Al-Nisma Tour Operator

As per para 18, 19(V) of Hajj Policy 2017, MORA will act as regulator for HGO for service provision to Hujjaj and will penalize the concerned HGO in case of a genuine complaint.

A complaint was lodged by Mr. Ghulam Qadir Khan, Passport No.TF-4110792 that he paid Rs. 2,050,000 to the said tour operator to arrange Hajj visa/air tickets for 05 persons. The said amount was transferred through Cheque No.00000011 and Account No.11697100094703, dated 11th July, 2017 to account No.11697100117303 maintained at HBL, Lakki Marwat, by the owner of the HGO. He handed over five passports to the HGO but he failed to arrange/provide the Hajj visas/air tickets and the complainants could not perform Hajj.

M/s Al-Nisma was registered tour operator and it was responsibility of Ministry of Religious Affairs to take action for refund of Rs. 2,050,000 from tour operator. However no action was taken by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The complainant approached the courts and the court ordered a third party Audit.

The Management replied that hiring of audit firm is under process in the Ministry as and when third party audit is carried out the report will be provided to Audit.

DAC meeting was held on 31.12.2020 the DAC directed to provide the copy of third party audit report as directed by the court. DAC further directed the Ministry to get the amount refunded from the HGO and get it verified from Audit.

Audit recommends that MORA may take action to obtain refund from HGO for the complainant. Clear timelines may be laid down for the disposal of the complaints.

(Para-4.2.9 PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

4.3.10 Performance of Hajj by Welfare Staff in violation of Saudi Laws and undue favour to welfare staff on account of purchase of space at Minnah and Arafat for performing Hajj from PWF

As per para 25 of Hajj policy 2017, the staff will be deputed to KSA for welfare services (medical, Muavneen) on service visa provided by KSA. The welfare services include health services, information, facilitation, boarding and lodging, transport etc. The performance of Hajj by the Muavineens on service visa is not allowed by Saudi laws. Pakistani Welfare staff performed Hajj on service visa in violation of above mentioned policy of KSA.

It was noticed from DG Hajj Jeddah letter No.1(1)/2017-Hajj, dated 22.08.2017 that an amount of SR 560,000 and SR 496,000 respectively were incurred on account of space and other facilities for performing hajj by welfare staff from Pilgrim Welfare fund. This reflects undue favor to welfare staff and misuse of funds.

The Welfare staff should be restricted to perform their duties only instead of performing Hajj. Moreover, the service visa holders were not authorized by the KSA government to perform Hajj. The service holder visas were also paid TA/DA from public exchequer to discharge welfare duties. A huge amount has been expended on the hajj facilities for welfare staff from PWF. This reflects financial mismanagement and lack of internal controls which affects the economy of Hajj operation.

DAC meeting held on 31.12.2020 directed that policy decision may be taken for non-performance of Hajj of by the welfare staff as per Saudi instructions and persons having complaints should not be selected as Muavineens in future.

Audit recommends that the expenditure incurred on Hajj of Muavineens/Welfare staff by Directorate General Hajj may be calculated and recovery be made from the concerned. Policy decision may be taken for non-performance of Hajj by welfare staff in future.

(Para-4.2.12 PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

4.3.11 Unauthorized extension in tenure

As per Para-25(VII) all categories of Welfare Staff deputed in KSA would not be allowed to stay for more than 45 days with the possibility of revision up-to 60 days or more as per requirement with the approval of the Secretary, MoRA.

It was noticed that extension in tenure of Admn Officer and driver was extended by DG Hajj Jeddah in violation of above mentioned Hajj Policy directions. DG Hajj Jeddah was not authorized to extend the service tenure. This shows weakness of internal controls.

The Management replied that ex-post facto sanction of the Secretary of MoRA&IH will be obtained as directed by the Audit.

DAC meeting was held on 31.12.2020 the DAC directed the Management that ex-post facto approval of the Secretary may be obtained as DG Hajj Jeddah was not authorized to extend the tenure of welfare staff.

Audit recommends that ex-post-facto approval of Secretary MoRA may be obtained and provided to Audit. Monitoring mechanism of staff deputed for hajj duties needs to be strengthened.

(Para-4.2.14 PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

4.3.12 Provision of welcome snacks to private scheme Hujjaj Rs. 23.005 million

According to record total number of 107,526 Government Hujjaj and 76,684 private Hujjaj performed Hajj in 2017. An amount of SR 10 were deposited by government schemes selected Hujjaj in their Hajj dues for providing welcome snacks. The Directorate General Hajj Jeddah provided welcome snacks at Jeddah and Madinah airports @SR 10 to the government scheme Hujjaj.

The record revealed that 76,684 Hujjaj under private Hajj quota were also provided welcome snacks at the airports but SR10 was not charged from the HGO concerned. Hence, public exchequers incurred a loss of Rs. 23,005,200 (total private Hujjaj 76,684 x SR 10 = SR 766,840 x Rs. 30 = Rs. 23,005,200). Audit noticed that the above amount was not recovered from the private Hajj operators.

Management replied that provision of welcome snacks to private Hujjaj by Hajj directorate Jeddah was undue financial benefit to HGOs as the amount received from Hujjaj on this account was neither refunded to Hujjaj nor provided to the Hajj directorate. The snacks were provided to private scheme Hujjaj on the request of private HGOs. Moreover, cost of per Haji @ SR. 10 was received from each tour operator. However, provision of snacks to private as well as Government Scheme Hujjaj has now been discontinued.

DAC meeting was held on 31.12.2020. The Committee directed to provide the documentary evidence of recovery from private HGOs.

Audit recommends that recovery effected be verified from Audit. Monitoring and coordination system of MoRA with HGOs needs to be strengthened.

(Para-4.2.18 PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

4.3.13 652 Hujjaj allowed to perform Hajj in violation of Hajj Policy and non-deduction of additional dues SR.1.304 million

As per para-8(vii) of Hajj Policy, 2017 "Any person who has performed Hajj during last seven (7) years will not be eligible to perform Hajj in 2017 under Government Hajj Scheme and five (5) years for private Hajj Scheme".

It was observed from payments made by Director General Hajj Jeddah for compulsory hajj dues, accommodation, food and transport that Maktab-ul-Vokala, KSA deducted an amount of SR 1,304,000 on account of 652 repeaters @ SR 2000 per haji. This is reflective of ineffective screening system in MORA for processing of hajj application. Further, this amount was not charged to 652 hujjaj.

This leads to poor financial Management and ineffective & inefficient monitoring system to check repeating Hujjaj.

DAC was held on 30.01.2020. The matter was not discussed in DAC.

Audit recommends that recovery of the additional dues paid to KSA for 652 repeaters Hujjaj may be made, moreover, reasons for including repeaters in Hajj in violation of Hajj Policy and instructions of KSA may be made known.

4.3.14 Non-initiation of disciplinary action against HGO M/s GFC International Pvt Ltd (Hajj License No.2230-6717/1)

As per para 18, 19(V) of Hajj Policy 2017, MoRA will act as regulator for HGO for service provision to Hujjaj and will penalize the concerned HGO in case of a genuine complaint.

It was noticed that there was several complaints against the above mentioned tour operator regarding non-provision of promised facilities during Hajj 2017. When the monitoring team inquired the matter with tour operator, the tour operator instead of solving the problems of Hujjaj started threatening the monitoring team. The monitoring team recommended that the above mentioned company may be banned in future but no action has been taken by the Ministry of Religious Affairs to date.

The above situation reflects ineffective and inefficient complaints redressal system in the Ministry. The record keeping is not upto the mark as the Management demanded copies of complaints from Audit which were taken from the record of the Ministry.

Ministry replied that audit has to provide copies of complaints to MoRA. The reply is not tenable as record is already available with the Ministry.

DAC meeting was held on 31.12.2020. DAC recommended the para for settlement subject to verification of record.

Ministry did not provide record for verification, till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends that relevant record may be provided to Audit for verification. Further, supervision of services provided by the HGOs as per contract by MoRA needs to be strengthened.

(Para-4.8.2 PAR Hajj, Jeddah 2018-19)

Annex-I MFDAC

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No.	Amount
1	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Non-recovery of House Building, Motor Car and Motor Cycle Advance	5	Rs. 19.633 million
2	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Irregular expenditure on account of repair of foreign secretary's government owned residence	15	Rs. 3.089 million
3	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Un-authorized expenditure incurred on account of repair of residential buildings	13	Rs. 6,079,950
4	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Un-authorized expenditure incurred on account of repair of residential buildings	64	Rs. 3,197,860
5	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Doubtful payment / recovery of house building advance from Mr. Sarfaraz Ahmed Khan, Deputy Director	6	Rs. 1,051,920
6	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Overpayment on account of difference of cost of air tickets for the same stations and recovery thereof	18	Rs. 3,528,300
7	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Unauthorized refund of income tax deducted at source from salary	21	Rs. 332,393
8	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Unauthorized payment on account of 20% special allowance 2013 and recovery	22	Rs. 538,610
9	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Unauthorized payments out of PCW&EF on different occasions	27	Rs. 41,600,672
10	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Unjustified payment on mobilization advance	33	Rs. 1,496,664
11	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Irregular award of contract on account of operation and maintenance of HVAC system at SYKB	36	Rs. 2.400 million
12	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Irregular award of contract on account of operation and maintenance of security cameras	37	Rs. 1.186 million
13	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Irregular execution of civil work through splitting indent avoid tendering	38	Rs. 1,265,251
14	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Irregular expenditure on plant &	40	Rs. 19.905 million

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No.	Amount
			machinery against the defective sanctions		
15	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Irregular expenditure on plant & machinery against the defective sanctions	41	Rs. 10.884 million
16	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Irregular execution of event Management / printing & publication work through splitting indent avoid tendering	42	Rs. 10.884 million
17	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Non-accountal of dead stock items worth -	45	Rs. 16.289 million
18	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Non-submission of detail of payments / adjustment	49	Rs. 103.934 million
19	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Irregular expenditure on account of repair of elevators	55	Rs. 1, 529,755
20	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Non-deduction of general sales tax due to execution of work from non-registered firm	56	Rs. 167,356
21	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Irregular expenditure for janitorial services due to defective tendering	58	Rs. 11.972 million
22	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Irregular expenditure on repair & renovation due to defective tendering	59	Rs. 5.889 million
23	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Non-production of record	62	Rs. 30.253 million
24	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Overpayment of 06-days joining time DA despite availability of accommodation	67	US$ 19,869
25	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Un-justified expenditure on account of janitorial services	77	Rs. 20.819 million
26	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Un-authorized expenditure on account of POL / repair & maintenance of vehicles and availing of official vehicle facility in addition to monetization and recovery	79	Rs. 59.793 million
27	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Unauthorized payment on hiring of security guards	80	Rs. 25.134 million
28	MOFA (HQ)	2019-20	Exorbitant expenditure on account of purchase of computers, printers and scanners	81	Rs.92.296 million
29	Khartoum	2015-19	Non-adjustment of TA/DA advances	1	Rs. 5.752 million

Annex-II Currency Table

		PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	AED	QRls	
			1	161.14	218	194.61	42.96	43.87	44.26	Total Rs.
		PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	TL	KM	in million
Emp Rec	**2.5.1**		24,139,724							
		24.140	24,139,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.5.2		2,320,000							
		2.320	2,320,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.5.3			6,277						
		1.011	-	1,011,476	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.5.4		2,314,000							
		2.314	2,314,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.5.5		2,420,000							
		2.420	2,420,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.5.13		4,816,000							
		4.816	4,816,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1.1.4		1,695,000							
		1.695	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**38.716**
Proc	**2.5.6**		10,884,000							
		10.884	10,884,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	

		PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	AED	QRls	
			1	161.14	218	194.61	42.96	43.87	44.26	Total Rs.
		PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	TL	KM	in million
	2.5.7		4,563,000							
		4.563	4,563,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15.447**
VFM	**3.1.1**									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3.1.2									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3.1.3									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3.1.4									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3.1.5									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3.1.6									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3.1.7									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3.2.1							49,103		
		2.154	-	-	-	-	-	2,154,149	-	
	3.2.2							22,772		
		0.999	-	-	-	-	-	999,008	-	

	PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	AED	QRls	
		1	161.14	218	194.61	42.96	43.87	44.26	Total Rs.
	PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	TL	KM	in million
3.2.3							123,600		
	5.422	-	-	-	-	-	5,422,332	-	
3.2.4						10,000	29,100	5,000	
	1.928	-	-	-	-	429,600	1,276,617	221,300	
3.2.5						2,700			
	0.116	-	-	-	-	115,992	-	-	
3.2.6		8,200	5,000		2,000		104,285		
	5.778	8,200	805,700	-	389,220	-	4,574,983	-	
3.2.7							15,000		
	0.658	-	-	-	-	-	658,050	-	
3.2.8						2,145			
	0.092	-	-	-	-	92,149	-	-	
3.2.9						11,375			
	0.489	-	-	-	-	488,670	-	-	
3.2.10						105,281			
	4.523	-	-	-	-	4,522,872	-	-	
3.2.11			10,000						
	1.611	-	1,611,400	-	-	-	-	-	
3.2.12				7,000					
	1.526	-	-	1,526,000	-	-	-	-	

		PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	AED	QRls	
			1	161.14	218	194.61	42.96	43.87	44.26	Total Rs.
		PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	TL	KM	in million
	3.2.13				803,596					
		175.184	-	-	175,183,928	-	-	-	-	
	3.2.14					54,650				
		10.635	-	-	-	10,635,437	-	-	-	
	4.3.1									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4.3.2									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4.3.3									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**211.116**
Others	**1.1.1**		62,887,000							
		62.887	62,887,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1.1.2		50,379,382							
		50.379	50,379,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1.1.3		757,283,000							
		757.283	757,283,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.5.8		5,232,000							
		5.232	5,232,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2.5.9		24,636,000							
		24.636	24,636,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	

	PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	AED	QRls	
		1	161.14	218	194.61	42.96	43.87	44.26	Total Rs.
	PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	TL	KM	in million
2.5.10		48,210,000							
	48.210	48,210,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.5.11		19,843,000							
	19.843	19,843,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.5.12		23,938,000							
	23.938	23,938,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.5.14		31,916,000							
	31.916	31,916,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.5.15									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.5.16		17,920,000							
	17.920	17,920,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.3.4		138,100,000							
	138.100	138,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.3.5						25,028			
	1.075	-	-	-	-	1,075,203	-	-	
4.3.6						15,979,104			
	686.462	-	-	-	-	686,462,308	-	-	
4.3.7									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

	PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	AED	QRls	
		1	161.14	218	194.61	42.96	43.87	44.26	Total Rs.
	PKR million	PKR	US$	Pound	Euro	SRLs	TL	KM	in million
4.3.8									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.3.9		2,050,000							
	2.050	2,050,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.3.10									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.3.11									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.3.12		23,005,000							
	23.005	23,005,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.3.13						1,304,000			
	56.020	-	-	-	-	56,019,840	-	-	
4.3.14									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,948.957**
							Grand Total Rs.		**2,214.236**

Annex-III (Para-1.1.1)

Sl. No.	Period	Object	Document. No	Description	Item text/Vr.	Amount (Rs)
61958	12	A03403	2000008572	High Commission of Pakistan Singapore	2	5,458,522
93973	13	A03403	2000010119	High Commission of Pakistan Singapore	2	4,808,873
100037	13	A03403	2000010080	CG, Dubai	19	5,271,950
100047	13	A03403	2000010086	CG, Dubai	94	6,470,073
36363	6	A03403	2000003619	Embassy at Muscat	39	4,899,846
81209	12	A09501	2000008472	Embassy in Cuba	12	9,642,107
33720	5	A03959	2000002891	Embassy in Hanoi	7	6,734,372
71221	12	A03403	2000008277	CG Istanbul	10	6.804,330
71222	12	A03403	2000008277	CG Istanbul	8	6.338,280
106437	13	A03959	2000010250	CG Milan	11	5,405,638
105487	13	A03402	2000009973	Embassy in Dublin	2	5,561,067
90813	13	A03403	2000010241	Embassy in Rome	3	7,657,601
68150	12	A03805	2000008610	UN NY	27	976,327
					TOTAL	**62,886,999**

Annex-IV (Para-1.1.2)

Document No. / Formation	Period	Vr No.	Account debited	Account to be debited	Amount (Rs.)
1900913113 (MOFA HQ)	12	4667	A-06301 Entertainment & Gifts	A-03960 Expenditure on Foreign Delegation abroad arrive in PAK	17,494,471
1900695481 (MOFA HQ)	9	3565	A-3903 Conference & Seminars	A-03960 Expenditure on Foreign Delegation abroad arrive in PAK	6,023,397
1900798881 (MOFA HQ)	11	4414	A-03913 Contribution & Subscription	A-0385 TA/DA	5,164,132
1900302737	5	781	A-03913	A-0385 TA/DA	4,932,973

(MOFA HQ)			Contribution & Subscription		
2000010286 (Bahrain)	13	80	A-0342 Rent of office Building	A-12401 Construction of Office Building	7,500,000
2000008666 (Washington)	12	110	A-12401 Civil Work	A-10106 Principal Repayment to Financial Institutions	8,354,905
				A-07105 Interest on loan of financial institutions	909,504
				TOTAL	**50,379,382**

Annex-V (Para-1.1.3)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Account Head	Final Grant(Rs)	Actual Expenditure (Rs)	(Savings) (Rs)
1	**48**	Employees Related Expenses	1,139,915,358	1,125,697,758	(14,217,600)
2		Operating Expenses	420,088,108	416,606,403	(3,481,705)
3		Employees Retirement Benefits	50,197,608	49,674,153	(523,455)
4		Physical Assets	67,192.012	66,358,140	(833,872)
5		Repair & Maintenance	64,200,914	62,726,622	(1,474,292)
6	**49**	Employees Related Expenses	9,902,797,571	9,655,310,311	(247,487,260)
7		Operating Expenses	8,329,988,105	8,003,210,692	(326,777,413)
8		Employees Retirement Benefits	5,653,242	1,924,713	(3,728,529)
9		Transfers	1,721,072	609,925	(1,111,147)
10		Physical Assets	201,058,188	187,907,158	(13,151,030)
11		Civil Works	9,276,000	9,275,979	(21)
12		Repair &	336,505,822	292,857,465	(43,648,357)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Account Head	Final Grant(Rs)	Actual Expenditure (Rs)	(Savings) (Rs)
		Maintenance			
13	**50**	Operating Expenses	3,878,102,529	3,777,253,863	(100,848,666)
				GRAND TOTAL	**(757,283,347)**

Annex-VI (Para-1.1.4)

Sr. No	Document No. / Mission	Description	Vr No	Amount (Rs.)	10% excess (Rs)
23529	2000001155 (Nairobi)	100% payment to school at the condition of 10% recovery from pay bill of High Commissioner, Nairobi. However, the evidence of recovery from pay bill not evident.	49	8,806,539	880,654
32653	2000002851 (Tunis)	100% payment to school in r/o children of Ambassador	5	8,146,833	814,683
				TOTAL	**1,695,337**