



AUDIT REPORT
ON
THE ACCOUNTS OF
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AUDIT YEAR 2024-25
(VOLUME-I)

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

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

PREFACE

Articles 169 and 170 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, read with Sections 8 and 12 of the Auditor-General's (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 the formations was conducted accordingly.

The report is based on audit of receipts and expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (HQ) and its local formations for the FY 2023-24 as selected under Audit Plan 2024-25 and certain Missions abroad along with foreign formations of other Ministries for the FYs 2016-24, as selected under the Audit Plan 2024-25.

Audit findings indicate the need for adherence to the regularity framework besides institutionalizing and strengthening the internal controls to avoid recurrence of violations and irregularities of similar nature. Relatively less significant issues have been listed in the Annex-I as MFDAC. The report has been divided into two volumes; Volume-I contains audit paras regarding Pakistan Missions Abroad for the previous Audit Year 2023-24, while Volume-II incorporates Audit findings pertaining to the Audit Year 2024-25.

The observations included in this report have been finalized in the light of discussions in the DAC meetings, where held.

There are certain audit paras which were also reported in last year(s) Audit Report (s) for the financial years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 2022-23 and 2023-24. Recurrence of such irregularities is matter of concern and needs to be addressed.

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

Islamabad
Dated:

(Muhammad Ajmal Gondal)
Auditor-General of Pakistan

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC	Air Conditioner
AGP	Auditor-General of Pakistan
AIR	Audit and Inspection Report
AMA	Authorized Medical Attendant
APS	Assistant Private Secretary
A&T	Accommodation & Transport
BER	Bid Evaluation Report
BOQ	Bill of Quantity
BPS	Basic Pay Scale
CAO	Chief Accounts Officer
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
Cd'a	Charge d' affairs
CG	Consulate General
CGA	Controller General of Accounts
CHD	Compulsory Hajj Dues
CPWA	Central Public Works Accounts Code
CWA	Community Welfare Attaché
DA	Daily Allowance
DAC	Departmental Accounts Committee
DAGP	Department of Auditor General of Pakistan
DCP	Deputy Chief of Protocol
DDO	Drawing & Disbursing Officer
DEO	Data Entry Operator
DG	Director General
DRA	Disparity Reduction Allowance
DRC	Diplomatic Residential Complex
EA	Entertainment Allowance
E&D	Efficiency & Discipline
EMDF	Export Market Development Fund
EOL	Extra Ordinary Leave
EOP	Embassy of Pakistan
FAM	Financial Audit Manual
FOH	Foreign Office Hostel
FA	Foreign Allowance
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
FGS	Federal Government Service

FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FIGOB	Funds for Improvement of Government Owned Buildings
FMMA	Financial Management at Missions Abroad
FOL	Foreign Office Lodges
FRC	Family Registration Certificate
FR & SR	Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules
FTN	Free Tax Number
FTR	Federal Treasury Rules
FY	Financial Year
GFR	General Financial Rules
GIDSH	Ghazi Illam Din Shaheed Hostel
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HEC	Higher Education Commission
HGOs	Hajj Group Organizers
HOC	Head of Chancery
HOM	Head of Mission
HQ	Head Quarters
HR	Human Resource
IC	Investment Committee
IRS	Institute of Regional Studies
ISSAIs	International Standard of Supreme Audit Institutions
ISSI	Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad
LC	Local Currency
LDC	Lower Division Clerk
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
LFP	Leave on Full Pay
LHP	Leave on Half Pay
LPC	Last Pay Certificate
LPR	Leave Preparatory to Retirement
MB	Measurement Book
MCMC	Mid-Career Management Course
MFDAC	Memorandum For Departmental Accounts Committee
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOP&HRD	Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development
MORA&IH	Ministry of Religious Affairs & Interfaith Harmony
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

MP	Management Position
MRP	Machine Readable Passport
NADRA	National Database & Registration Authority
NBP	National Bank of Pakistan
NICOP	National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis
NIT	Notice Inviting Tender
NMC	National Management Course
NOC	No Objection Certificate
OPAP	Office of Pilgrims Affairs of Pakistan
OPSA	Overseas Plastic Surgery Appeal
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PAHIC	Pakistan High Commission
PAO	Principal Accounting Officer
PAREP	Pakistan Representative
PCW&EF	Pakistan Community Welfare & Education Fund
PBFH	Pak Brunei Friendship Hall
PFM	Public Finance Management
PM	Prime Minister
POL	Petroleum, Oil & Lubricant
POVS	Pakistan Online Visa System
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
PWF	Pilgrim Welfare Fund
RET	Real Estate Tax
RNA	Record Not Available
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMC	Senior Management Course
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
S&T	Science & Technology
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats
TA	Travelling Allowance
TDAP	Trade Development Authority of Pakistan
TIC	Trade & Investment Counselor
TORs	Terms of Reference
UDC	Upper Division Clerk
VAT	Value Added Tax
UN	United Nations
WTO	World Trade Organization
YCC	Yorkshire Crescent Charity

FOREIGN CURRENCIES SYMBOLS / ABBREVIATIONS

Symbol	Name of Currency	Exchange Rate (Rs)
£	Pound Sterling	349.70
€	Euro	290.08
Rs	Pakistan Rupee	1
US\$	United States Dollar	278.55
AED	Emirati Dirham	75.83
RMB	Chinese Yuan	38.165
A\$	Australian Dollar	173.24
CHF	Swiss Franc	308.437
PESO	Buenos Aires	0.2716
Dirham (MAD)	Rabat	27.569
BGN Lev	Bulgarian Lev	147.81
Naira	Nigerian Naira	0.18
QR	Qatari Riyal	77
¥	Japanese Yen	1.7834
HK\$	Hong Kong Dollar	35.875
C\$	Canadian Dollar	193.780
SAR	Saudi Riyal	75
TL	Turkish Lira	7.88
BD	Bahrain Dirham	738.467
BRL (Reais)	Brazilian Real (Reais)	45.040
ZLT	Polish Zloty	67.380
IRR	Iranian Riyal	0.0066
OMR (RO)	Muscat Riyal	723.468
RR	Russian Ruble	2.448
LD	Libyan Dinar	56.94
RM	Malaysian Ringgit	62.87
HUF	Hungarian Forint	0.7006
JD	Jordanian Dinar	392.74
AD	Algerian Dinar	2.050
KSH	Kenyan Shilling	2.1529
CZK	Czech Koruna	11.443
AZN	Turkmenistan Mant	163.84
K.Won	South Korean Won	0.1884
SM	Tajikistani Somoni	25.56
KD	Kuwaiti Dinar	903.300

BYN	Belarusian Ruble	85.9070
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah	0.0172
SEK	Swedish Krona	25.158
Baht	Thai Baht	8.1082
KM	Bosnian Convertible Mark	145.2209

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Directorate General Audit (Foreign & International) is mandated to conduct audit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its 14 local formations, 123 Missions abroad and DG Hajj Jeddah. Further, it is also responsible for conducting audit of the allied wings of other Ministries i.e. Defence, Commerce, TDAP, Information & Broadcasting, Interior, Overseas Pakistanis, Finance Division and 27 PIA offices located abroad.

During the Audit Year 2024-25, the Directorate General Audit (Foreign & International) planned audit of 60 formations that included 01 Financial Attest Audit, Compliance with Authority Audit of 14 local formations and 45 Pakistan Missions abroad with 1,932 person-days. Accordingly, the audit of MOFA HQs and its 2 local formations along with 01 Certification Audit and 44 Missions abroad was conducted by this Directorate General during the current Audit Year. The report has been divided into two volumes; Volume-I contains audit paras regarding Pakistan Missions Abroad for the previous Audit Year 2023-24, while Volume-II incorporates Audit findings pertaining to the Audit Year 2024-25.

Audit observed a number of cases pertaining to financial indiscipline, poor internal controls and violation of prescribed rules/regulations etc. which were reported to the respective Secretaries/Administrative Heads for 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 the Audit Report. Amount held under observations in these cases is Rs 63,421.362 million (Volume-I & II).

Scope of Audit

Total expenditure of Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the period covered under Audit Plan of the FY 2022-23 was Rs 34,752.27 million and for the FY 2023-24 was Rs 37,609.92 million. The total expenditure audited was Rs 72,362.19 million.

Recoveries at the Instance of Audit

Recovery of Rs 3,869.335 million has been pointed out in this report and an amount of Rs 6.037 million has been recovered and verified till finalization of the report.

Audit Methodology

The audit activity for the year started with desk audit which included examining the monthly cash accounts, permanent files, computer generated data, bank account statements, and other related documents along with study of the policies which facilitated better understanding of the systems, procedures and audit entity. Field audit activity included review of record including detailed vouchers, cash books, budget files, bank statements, and other related records including site visits, where necessary, and discussion with the Management.

Audit Impact

At the instance of audit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs hired the services of development consultant firm for repair/maintenance and construction works of the Ministry and its allied buildings. Further the Ministry has got enhanced the cash payments limit of Rs 5,000 per transactions to US\$ 500 per transaction from Finance Division for Pakistan Missions. The limit of cash payment is maximum 30 transactions per month.

Comments on Internal Controls and Internal Audit Department

The audit teams extensively studied and evaluated the internal controls in the audited entities so as to obtain an adequate understanding of the internal control systems. The objective was to identify the material and significant internal control weaknesses and report to management for taking corrective measures. Although the entities have put in place internal controls, there is a strong need for a periodic review and updation of the internal control structures.

Key Audit Findings:

1. Overpayment of pay & allowances¹;
2. Mis-procurement of physical assets/services²;
3. Cash payments instead of payment through crossed cheques³;
4. Non-refund of security deposits of hired residences⁴;
5. Non-refund of Value Added Tax from host governments⁵;
6. Irregularities in Civil work⁶;
7. Irregular appointment of contingent paid staff⁷;

¹2.5.8, 2.5.9, 2.5.12, 2.5.15, 2.5.16, 2.5.19, 2.5.20

²2.5.21

³2.5.32

⁴2.5.3, 2.5.30

⁵2.5.37

⁶2.5.23, 2.5.31

⁷2.5.2

8. Non-recovery of utility charges⁸;
9. Unauthorized retention of government funds⁹;
10. Non-refund of 20% of PCWEF & FIGOB¹⁰;
11. Non-submission of Receipt/Expenditure Account of PCWEF & FIGOB¹¹
12. Irregularities in expenditure on account of medical charges¹²;
13. Irregular expenditure out of PCW&EF¹³;
14. Non-reconciliation of accounts in Missions abroad¹⁴;
15. Loss due to vacant embassy residence¹⁵; and
16. Cases of embezzlement of funds¹⁶.

Recommendations

Recommendations in the Audit Report of the Auditor-General of Pakistan highlight actions that are expected to improve the financial management and overall governance of the audited entities. Appropriate and timely implementation of audit recommendations is an important part to realize full benefit of the audit activity.

Based on the findings of this Audit report, the following recommendations are placed before the management of the audited entities:

1. To ensure prompt recovery of Government dues and credit of the recovered amount into Government Treasury;
2. To ensure observance of PPRA rules in letter & spirit;
3. To ensure payments through crossed cheques instead of cash;
4. To ensure refund of security deposits from the landlords / responsible officers/officials;
5. To ensure timely refund of Value Added Tax from host governments;
6. To ensure that rules/regulations are followed while carrying civil works;
7. To ensure that approvals of Finance Division are sought for appointment of contingent staff;

⁸2.5.5

⁹2.5.25, 2.5.28, 2.5.29, 2.5.35

¹⁰2.5.35

¹¹2.5.45

¹²2.5.9

¹³2.5.41

¹⁴2.5.27

¹⁵2.5.38

¹⁶2.5.1

8. To ensure timely recover of utility charges;
9. To ensure that unspent funds are remitted back to Pakistan for credit to Federal Consolidated Fund;
10. To ensure that mechanism for refund of 20% of PCWEF & FIGOB to Missions is devised;
11. To ensure the submission of Receipts & Expenditure Account of PCWEF & FIGOB to Finance Division;
12. To ensure compliance of medical re-imburement rules;
13. To ensure that rules for expenditure out of PCW&EF are followed in letter and spirit;
14. To ensure reconciliation of accounts with banks in Missions abroad;
15. To ensure not to retain vacant embassy residences;
16. Strengthen the internal / financial controls to minimize the chances of embezzlement; and
17. To get the financial rules that are outdated, contained in FMMA Vol-I & II revised in consultation with Finance Division.

CHAPTER 1 PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1.1 AUDIT PARAS

1.1.1 Excess expenditure without budget provision – Rs 519.222 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.

Article 25(1) of Public Finance Act, 2019 provides that the expenditure in excess of the amount of budget grant as well as the expenditure not falling within the scope or intention of any budget grant, unless regularized by a supplementary grant, shall be treated as excess expenditure.

Audit observed that contrary to above rules, the Chief Accounts Officer (CAO) made payments worth Rs 519,222,386 under Grant No.49 without budget provision under the relevant heads of accounts. Detail is at *Annex-II*.

Audit is of the view that expenditure without budget provision was a violation of rules.

The matter was reported to the Management on 25.10.2024. The Management replied that Finance Division has approved supplementary grant of Rs 1.5 billion through Cabinet Division. However, on the last day of Financial Year (28th June 2024) Finance Division had not punched supplementary grant in SAP system.

DAC in its meeting held on 02.12.2024 directed the Ministry to get the excess expenditure regularized from the Finance Division.

Audit recommends that expenditure may be got regularized from Finance Division.

(Para-1, Certification Audit 2023-24)

1.1.2 Non-surrender of savings against budget allocation – Rs 42.166 million

According to Para-95 of GFR Vol-I, all anticipated savings should be surrendered to government immediately 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.

Article-12(1) of Public Finance Management Act, 2019 provides that all Ministries and Divisions, their attached departments and sub-ordinate offices and autonomous organizations shall surrender to the Finance Division at least twenty-five days before the presentation of the budget in the National Assembly, all anticipated savings in the grants or assignment accounts or grant-in-aid controlled by them.

Contrary to above, savings of Rs 42,166,321 under Grant No. 48 were not surrendered in time i.e. 15th May 2024. Detail is at *Annex-III*.

Audit is of the view that non-surrendering of budget was a violation of above stated rules.

The matter was reported to the Management on 25.10.2024. The Management in its reply tried to give reasons for saving rather than reasons for non-surrender of savings.

DAC in its meeting held on 02.12.2024 directed the Ministry to get the irregularity condoned from the Finance Division.

Audit recommends that the matter may be got regularized from Finance Division under intimation to Audit.

(Para-2 Certification Audit 2023-24)

1.1.3 Misclassification of expenditure amounting to Rs 21.52 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.

Audit observed that contrary to above rule position an expenditure of Rs 21,520,000 was found to have been incurred in the wrong object heads. Detail is at *Annex-IV*.

Audit is of the view that expenditure has not been booked under the relevant Head of Account.

The matter was reported to the Management on 25.10.2024. The Management replied that concerned formation has been approached for reply.

DAC in its meeting held on 02.12.2024 directed the Ministry to make necessary correction in the head of account to ensure that expenditure is booked to relevant head of account.

Audit recommends that the expenditure may be justified and booked under the suggested Head of accounts. Further, a separate head of account for election campaign for international organization may be created.

(Para-3, Certification Audit 2023-24)

1.1.4 Misuse of public money on account of payment of electricity bill of Ghazi Ilam Din Shaheed Hostel (GIDSH) amounting to – Rs 7.15 million

According to Para-10 of Financial Management and Powers of Principal Accounting Officers Regulations, 2021, “The PAO shall ensure that the expenditure is not, prima facie, more than the occasion demands and that every government servant exercises the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public funds as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.”

According to Para-213(5) of GFR Vol-II, advances made for public expenditure will be held under objection until a detailed account duly supported by vouchers is furnished in adjustment of them.

During scrutiny of record, it was observed that Ghazi Ilam Din Shaheed Hostel of Ministry of Foreign Affairs made payment to M/S IESCO on account of estimated electricity bill amounting to Rs 7,150,000 for the month of June 2024 however; the actual bill for the month of June was Rs 1,292,571. It was also observed that average range of electricity bill of hostel is from Rs 600,000 to 1,200,000 approximately which was regularly being paid by the hostel authorities every month. It seems that the huge expenditure was incurred just to avoid lapse of funds which needs justification.

Audit is of the view that huge expenditure on account of electricity bill may be justified.

The matter was reported to the Management on 25.10.2024. The management replied that the advance payment of Rs 7,150,000 was made to M/s IESCO, Islamabad on the basis of anticipated expenditure for June 2024. The excess payment over and above the bill of June 2024 will be adjusted in the subsequent months accordingly.

DAC in its meeting held on 02.12.2024 directed the Ministry that the irregularity may be got condoned from the competent authority.

Audit recommends that the expenditure of Rs 7,150,000 may be justified to Audit.

(Para-5, Certification Audit 2023-24)

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 cipher 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; and
14. Coordination of all works pertaining to Economic Cooperation Organization.

Table-1 Audit Profile-Ministry of Foreign Affairs

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Description	Total Nos.	Audited	Amount held under observation FY2023-24
1	Ministry and its Formations	137	65	19,934.333
2	Assignment Account (excluding FAP)	01	01	-
3	Authorities / Autonomous Bodies etc. under the PAO	03	03	-

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 was provided a budget of Rs 72.385 billion during FY 2023-24 to cater to the needs of MOFA (HQ) and 123 Missions abroad.

Pension payments for officers and staff are released only after clearance of all audit objections and other recoveries. Some cheques, especially of tax deducted at source from vendors, remain outstanding till the end of the Financial Year. There needs to be coordination between administrative section, DDO and office of Chief Accounts Officer for timely submission of cheques in state treasury. This also demonstrates non-reconciliation between different wings of the Ministry. Monthly reconciliation between administrative wing and office of Chief Accounts Officer is required for appropriate adjustments. Monthly adjustments with other ministries for payments made in Missions abroad would allow for greater transparency in expenditure and accounting.

The Ministry is processing hundreds of cases pertaining to advances (HBA/MCA/GPF) every year. It has been noticed that the necessary formalities were not observed.

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 i.e., Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are being kept in a single account, whereas the funds are required to be kept in two separate accounts. 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.

There have been instances where security deposits on hiring of residence for officers / officials in Missions abroad were not refunded from the landlords. Similarly, VAT paid by Pakistan Missions abroad on purchases was also pursued for refund from the host governments. TA/DA advances were also not being adjusted for long periods of time. There is a 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 yet to be resolved by the Ministry. Additionally, it has been observed consistently that officer/officials in order to avail the benefit of six days joining time DA, vacate their official accommodation(s) out of their own volition, wherein it is expressly forbidden that officers/officials cannot vacate at their own discretion to avail full joining time DA.

The Ministry is processing hundreds of cases of HBA/MCA/GPF advances every year. It has been noted repeatedly in myriad cases that the recoveries regarding the advances do not commence in the prescribed time following the receipt of the advance amount by the officer / official. Further, instances have been noticed that either the first installment or recovery of advances in entirety is not reflected in the pay slips despite lapse of a considerable time. Furthermore, in multiple cases contrary to prescribed rate of recovery officers / officials are getting to decide the rate of recovery as per their convenience.

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 how

much NADRA is collecting and remitting to MOFA. 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 3,545.249 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverable amount of Rs 491.044 million as pointed out by the Audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Classification	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation	165.697
3	Irregularities / Overpayments	
	A- HR / Employees Related Irregularities	229.525
	B- Procurement Related Irregularities	616.065
	C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks	1,506.240
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	-
5	Others	1,027.722
	Total	3,545.249

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
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	26	21	55
2005-06	34	24	10	70
2006-07	23	9	14	39
2007-08	17	9	8	53
2009-10	52	42	10	81
2010-11	47	14	33	30
2013-14	05	0	05	0
2015-16	25	1	24	4
2017-18	18	15	03	83
2018-19	45	12	33	27
2019-20	32	18	14	56
Total	725	283	442	39

The overall compliance in respect of Ministry of Foreign Affairs is low. Ministry needs to pursue vigorously to comply with PAC directives.

2.5 AUDIT PARAS

Fraud / Embezzlement & Misappropriation

2.5.1 *Loss to public exchequer due to fraudulent drawl of – Rs 165.697 million.*

As per Para-2.36.1 of FMMA Vol-II, where it is established that misappropriation of Government money or loss to the Government in any form was facilitated by laxity of supervision on the part of a superior officer, his personal liability will be strictly assessed and he will be required to make good the whole loss or a proportion of it from his personal resources.

During audit of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Vienna, Austria, it was observed from the record that Ex-Accountant was involved in a fraudulent drawl of Rs 128,290,505 (€ 442,256.42) and Rs 37,406,758 (US\$ 134,291.45) from the Embassy's bank accounts by tampering with the official transactions and transferring the public money into his personal and wife's bank account. Audit observed the following:

1. According to the dismissal order No. Estt. (V)-6/7/2010 dated 17.02.2020, the Accountant was found guilty and was imposed upon a major penalty of recovery of € 442,256 and US\$ 134,292 besides dismissal from service but management failed to recover a single penny from the accused till date of audit in November, 2023.
2. Detailed inquiry conducted by MOFA was not shared with the Audit Team to assess the complete facts and findings of the inquiry officer.
3. According to the above government rules, immediate responsibility for proper financial management and working of the mission rests entirely with its Head of the Mission but it was observed that no action was taken against the HOM, HOC and the other 06 joint signatories of the bank accounts maintained by the mission, for laxity of supervision on their part.
4. There seems the possibility of involvement of other officers in the fraud but no attention was given to this aspect of the case.

Audit held that due to negligence of the HOM, HOC and other signatories as well as lack of internal financial control, the government has sustained a huge loss due to fraud by the accountant.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that an amount of € 17,328 has been recovered from the ex-Accountant. The

disciplinary proceedings have been conducted by the Ministry in line with relevant rules and regulations.

The reply is not tenable as no evidence of disciplinary proceedings has been provided. Further, the recovery of amount fraudulently drawn is still outstanding.

DAC in its meeting held on 31.10.2024, directed the Ministry to recover the fraudulently drawn amount, share the record of FIA proceedings in the case with Audit and the action taken by the Ministry.

No further progress was reported to Audit till finalization of the Audit Report.

Audit recommends:

1. Immediate recovery of € 442,2562 and US\$ 134,292 from the Accountant concerned
2. Fixing responsibility on the HOM, HOC and other officers for laxity on their parts.
3. Sharing the detailed fact-finding inquiry with the audit for scrutiny.

Note: The issues of similar nature were also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2021-22 vide Para number 2.4.1, 2.4.8 & 1.1.2, 2.5.2 respectively having financial impact of Rs 107.800 million. Recurrence of irregularity of similar nature is a matter of serious concern.

(Para-1, Vienna 2019-23)

Irregularities/ Overpayments

A- HR/ Employees Related Irregularities

2.5.2 *Unauthorized expenditure on account of contingent paid staff – Rs 44.651 million*

As per Para-11(A) (VI) of the Revised System of Financial Control and Budgeting, 2006, the Financial Adviser shall submit proposals for appointment of contingent paid staff to the Additional Finance Secretary (Expenditure) for approval.

Further, as per section 27 of Financial Management and Powers of Principal Accounting Officers Regulations, 2021, the Finance Division shall approve appointment of contingent paid staff within the budgetary provisions and as per the instructions issued from time to time.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad for the FY 2013-22, it was observed that the five Missions appointed contingent paid staff and incurred expenditure of Rs 44,650,885 on account of payment of salaries to contingent paid staff. However, appointment of such staff was unauthorized as approval was not obtained from Finance Division. Details are at *Annex-V*.

Audit is of the view that appointment of contingent paid staff without the approval of Finance Division was unauthorized.

The matter was reported to the management in February, March, June and November 2024. The management replied that appointment of contingent paid staff in the missions abroad is inevitable as cleaning of office buildings and maintenance of gardens cannot be compromised on. Further, daily many foreigners, delegations and general public visit the Embassies, hence cleaning of building and maintenance of garden is their requirement.

The reply is not tenable as the appointment of staff was made in violation of rules.

DAC, in its meetings held on 03.07.2024, 27.09.2024 and 21.11.2024 directed the Ministry to get the irregularity regularized from Finance Division.

No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends referring the matter to Finance Division for consideration.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2021-22 & 2023-24 vide para number 2.5.3 & 1.5.3 respectively having financial impact of Rs 76.518 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.3 Non-recovery of security deposit – Rs 39.817 million

According to Para-8.6.1(a) of FMMA Vol-II, Pakistani Missions abroad are required to ensure recovery of the security deposits from the landlord at the time of vacation of accommodations occupied by the officers/officials.

As per Para-8.8.2-B(iii) of FMMA Vol-II, the security deposit, for the rented accommodation should be deposited in a joint account, that of the Mission and the owner of the property. In case this is not possible, then the officer / official concerned will furnish an undertaking to the effect that return of security deposit will be his/her responsibility.

During audit of Pakistan’s Missions abroad for the FYs 2018-23, it was observed that various Missions made payment on account of security deposit for the rented accommodations for the officers. However, upon vacancy of the premises, the officers did not refund the security deposits as required under the above mentioned rule. The details are as under;

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
1	Barcelona	28	2019-23	€ 22,610	6,558,754	04-officers / officials
2	Houston	9	2018-23	US\$ 20,700	5,765,985	05-officers / officials
3	Buenos Aires	5	2018-23	US\$ 8,000	2,228,400	01-officer
4	UN Geneva	11	2021-23	CHF 59,445	18,335,079	04-officers
5	Dubai	30	2021-23	AED 91,370	6,929,154	17-officers / officials
				TOTAL	39,817,372	

Audit is of the view that weak internal controls resulted in non-recovery of security deposit from the officers.

The matter was reported to the management in February, June & July 2024. The management replied that in case of Barcelona and UN Geneva the case for refund of security deposit has been taken up with the landlords. In case of Houston the security deposit of one officer was adjusted against rent and in remaining case para has been conveyed accordingly.

In case of Buenos Aires the landlord has refused to refund the security on the plea that his property was damaged by the tenant.

The reply was not tenable as the refund of security deposit was responsibility of the officers/officials.

DAC in its meetings held on 22.10.2024, 31.10.2024, 12.11.2024 and 21.11.2024 directed the Ministry for recovery of security deposit.

Audit recommends to recover the outstanding amount from the officers / officials under intimation to Audit.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2018-19, 2019-20, 2021-22, 2022-23& 2023-24 vide para number 2.4.26, 1.1.10, 2.5.8, 1.5.2& 1.5.8 respectively having financial impact of Rs 21.918 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.4 Non-recovery of misappropriated public money from the Accountant – Rs 29.080 million

According to Para-2.10.1 of the FMMA Vol-II, if a Head of Mission receives intimation from the Chief Accounts Officer that moneys have been incorrectly withdrawn and that a certain sum should be recovered from a drawing officer, he shall effect the recovery without delay and without regard to any correspondence undertaken or contemplated with reference to the retrenchment order and the drawing officer shall without delay repay the sum in such manner as the Chief Accounts Officer may direct.

In the Embassy of Pakistan Sofia Bulgaria, the Bank reconciliation conducted by the office of the Chief Accounts Office Islamabad on 23.03.2020 verified the net shortfall of BGN Lev 56,499 (Rs 8,351,117) and US\$ 74,415 (Rs 20,728,410) from bank accounts as detailed below:

During Audit of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Sofia Bulgaria for the financial year 2018-23, it was observed that a recoverable amount of BLG Lev 56,499 and US\$ 74,415 has not yet been recovered from the accountant till date.

Audit held that due to misappropriation of the funds by the then incumbent accountant, Government has sustained a loss.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that the matter is sub-judice in the court of law. However, the mission has worked out the details of recovery against official from different accounts as US\$ 74,415 and BGN 56,499.

DAC in its meeting held on 21.11.2024, directed the Ministry for immediate recovery of the outstanding amount and share details of recovery already made.

Audit recommends immediate recovery of the amount involved from the accountant beside initiating disciplinary action under the E&D rules against the accountant as well as other responsible officers.

(Para-2, Sofia 2018-23)

2.5.5 Non-recovery of utility charges from the Officers/officials – Rs 18.322 million

According to Para-8.11.3 of FMMA Vol-II, other officers and members of the staff of Mission abroad are required to pay services and other tenant's charges themselves as these are not included in free furnished accommodation to which they are entitled. In case where house rent bill in respect of accommodation rented for officers and staff include services and other tenant charges for heating, electricity and water, recovery should be made from the occupant concerned at two percent each of the monthly rent for residential accommodation for Heating, Lighting and Water.

Further, according to Para-8.11.4 of FMMA Vol-II, the rates of recovery of 02 % each for electricity, heating, and water should equally apply to hotel accommodation provided by the government to the officers and staff of Missions abroad.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad for the years 2013-23, it was observed that contrary to above rules 6% of the rent amounting to Rs 18,321,938 on account of heating, lighting and water charges was not recovered from the occupant officers/officials for hired residence and during stay in hotels. The details are at *Annex-VI*.

Audit held that non-deduction of 6% of the rent for utility charges for residing in hired residence and hotel was a lapse on part of the management and recoverable from the officers/officials.

The matter was pointed out to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that in case of Beijing the matter was taken up with the management of DRC (Diplomatic Residence Compound) for provision of actual bills on account of heating

and water charges on the basis of actual consumption by the occupants. The DRC has intimated that these bills are significantly lower than the amount pointed out. DRC has been asked to share specific amount/calculation, which would be provided to Audit. In case of Parep Havana, the response has been sought from the mission. In case of Chengdu, and Guangzhou the utilities were not included in the rent. In case of Sofia the hotel was being used as official residence.

The reply was not tenable as the recoveries are due as per rules, whether the actual bills are less than 6% of rent or officer is residing in hotel.

DAC in its meetings held on 03.07.2024, 12.11.2024, 03.07.2024, 22.10.2024 and 21.11.2024 directed the Ministry to pursue recovery in case of Parep Havana, Beijing and Sofia. In case of Chengdu and Guangzhou DAC directed to provide copies of lease agreements and seek mission's certificate regarding non-inclusion of utilities in rent.

No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that amount of Rs 18,321,938 may be recovered from the concerned officers/officials under intimation to Audit.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2018-19 & 2019-20 vide para number 2.4.18 & 1.1.11 respectively having financial impact of Rs 6.111 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.6 *Doubtful payment of salary to a local based employee – Rs 17.768 million*

According to Para-23 of GFR Vol-I, every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

According to Para-9.1.1 of FMMA Vol-II, Heads of Missions are empowered to recruit staff locally on temporary basis against sanctioned posts. Such staff is not eligible for permanent employment. Their temporary employment should be in accordance with the prevailing practice or law of the country concerned. If there is no such law governing temporary employment the service of local recruits will be terminated on a fortnight's notice on either side. The services of such local recruits can be terminated by the Head of Mission

in accordance with the terms of the service contracts signed between the Mission and the employee.

The management of the Consulate General of Pakistan Barcelona, Spain hired the services of Administrative Assistant (local staff) vide Office Order No. Admn.1/21/2019 dated 01.12.2019.

During the scrutiny of the record of the Consulate General of Pakistan, Barcelona for the period 2019-23, Audit observed as under:

1. The status of local employee was illegal in Spain but she was appointed by, Ex-CG in violation of local rules.
2. While examination of monthly payroll bills, it revealed that the bank account of local employee was ES 44 0081 0474 9800 0647 9255 which created doubt about legitimacy of payments.
3. Further, examining the payment made from PCW&EF, it was revealed that as two cheques were issued to Mr. Umer Fareed Bank account No. ES 44 0081 0474 9800 0647 9255, further, name of applicants in these cases were different.
4. Bank advices also revealed that advice was issued in the name of Amna Umer but bank account was mentioned of Mr. Umer Fareed, who was the husband of Ms. Amna Umer.
5. Hence, an amount of € 61,250 was paid to Mr. Umer Fareed bank account without any justification.

Audit held that payment of salary to a person other than mission's employee created doubt regarding payments on behalf of third party and all cash/open cheque payments were doubtful.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that the services of lady have already been terminated. She has filed three different cases against the Consulate. The matter is sub-judice in court of law.

The reply is not tenable as the payment of salary of local employees was credited to other than her bank account and management did not provide evidence for court case.

DAC in its meeting held on 31.10.2024, directed the Ministry to seek updated input from the Mission and share with the Audit.

No progress was reported to Audit till finalization of the Audit Report.

Audit recommends that fact finding inquiry be made, responsibility be fixed and amount be recovered from the concerned under intimation to audit.

(Para-31, Barcelona 2019-23)

2.5.7 Non-recovery of overpaid pay and allowances – Rs 16.337 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.

During audit of MOFA (HQ) for the FY 2023-24, Pakistan Mission at Toronto for FY 2018-23 and DCP (Karachi) for FY 2022-23 respectively, it was observed that an amount of Rs 16,337,411 was lying outstanding and recoverable from various officers/officials on account of pay and allowance which were not recovered. Details are as at *Annex-VII*.

Audit was of the view that weak financial controls resulted in non-recovery of overpaid pay and allowances amounting to Rs 16.337 million.

The matter was reported to the management in January, February and November, 2024. The management acknowledged the irregularity and informed that the recoveries in some cases have been effected and remaining recoveries against the officers and officers are being pursued.

DAC in its meetings held on 12.11.2024, 02.01.2025 and 06.01.2025 directed the Ministry to get the already recovered amount verified from audit and pursue remaining recovery from the officers/officials.

No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that recoveries may be effected from the officers/officials concerned and got it verified from Audit.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 & 2023-24 vide para number 1.1.7, 2.5.4, 2.5.9, 1.5.4& 1.5.11 respectively having financial impact of Rs 95.563 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.8 Overpayment of foreign and entertainment allowances – Rs 11.226 million

According to Para-3 of MOFA’s Circular titled “Policy on Nomination of Officers for Mandatory Courses” dated 19-01-2012, all officers who shall be called to the Headquarters on official duty temporarily to undertake NS&WC, NMC, SMC, and MCMC mandatory courses shall be governed by the following criteria;

- a. Full Foreign Allowance for the first month
- b. 75% Foreign Allowance for subsequent months
- c. No Entertainment or DA for the entire period
- d. No Foreign Allowance, if any officer stays in Pakistan beyond the course period”

Further, according to Para-4.8.1 of FMMA Vol-II, regarding clarification of 15 days DA & entertainment allowance, DA for the first 15 days payable to an officer, in lieu of Foreign Allowance and house rent does not include element of entertainment. The officer concerned, while submitting quarterly entertainment return, inclusive of 15 days for which DA was drawn, will be required to account for the actual Entertainment Allowance drawn by him for 2 months and 15 days and not for the full quarter, as he is not expected to incur any expenditure on entertainment during the period he is in receipt of DA.

According to Para-4.4.3 of FAMA Vol-II, “amount unspent from the common Entertainment Fund in one month should be carried over to the next but there will be no carryover of the unspent balance remaining at the end of the Financial Year to the next year. The balance will lapse to the Government.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad at Parep Bern, The Hague, Chengdu, Canberra and Doha for the FY 2017-23, it was observed that four Pakistan Missions abroad made payment of Rs 11,226,270 on account of full Foreign and Entertainment Allowance to the officers despite the fact that they were in Pakistan to undertake different training/courses and paid Foreign and Entertainment Allowance with payment of DA during the period of 2017-23. The detail of the overpayment is at ***Annex-VIII***.

Audit was of the view that weak financial controls resulted in overpayment of Foreign and Entertainment Allowances amounting to Rs 11.226 million.

The matter was reported to the management in February, June, 2024. The management replied that in case of Bern, the ambassador was at NMC on official duty which is considered as authorized absence as per rules for ambassador. In case of The

Hague, Para has been conveyed to the former ambassador and in other case recovery has been started at source. In case of Chengdu the management replied that the course was hybrid and during the whole time the officer managed all the affairs of the mission online from July-2021 onward. In Canberra, the Officer has been intimated for recovery. Reply from Parep Doha is awaited.

DAC in its meetings held on 03.07.2024, 12.11.2024, 21.11.2024 and 06.01.2025 directed the Ministry to pursue recovery in case of Bern, The Hague & Canberra and provide record for verification in case of Chengdu and Doha.

No further progress was reported regarding recovery and verification of record till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to recover overpaid amount from the officers beside improving financial controls to avoid such instances in future.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2021-22 & 2022-23 vide para number 2.5.11 & 1.5.9 respectively having financial impact of Rs 4.307 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.9 *Inadmissible reimbursement of medical treatment charges – Rs 10.486 million*

According to Para-6.31.1 (a)(b) of FMMA Vol-II, claims for reimbursement shall be submitted to the Head of Mission supported by a copy of prescription from the AMA, Bills/Cash Memos/Invoices, in original, referral letter and the list of medicines, drawn up by the official, as per revised Proforma-II.

Further, according to OM No. F3.6(1)R-10/2010-171-2011 dated 24.03.2011 issued by Ministry of Finance (Regulation Wing) in consultation with Ministry of Health, the list of chronic diseases for reimbursement of amount spent on medical treatment is provided.

According to Para-6.1.5 of FMMA Vol-II, in cases where a normal child birth is expected, wives of Pak-based staff members should be sent to ordinary hospitals for their confinement. Confinement in expensive hospitals should be resorted to only when complications are expected and only on the advice of the “Authorized Medical Attendant”.

According to Para-6.31.2 of FMMA Vol-II, dental treatment which includes treatment of alveolar (gum and jaw bone) disease, extraction of teeth, treatment for dental caries, gingivitis, pyorrhea and filling (temporary or permanent) of dental cavities including

root canal treatment scaling, but does not include dental implants, orthodontic appliances, bridging crowing and provision of dentures.

Further, as per Para-6.2.1 of FMMA Vol-II, treatment means the use of all medical and surgical facilities required for the treatment of Government servants and includes: i. employment of such pathological, bacteriological, radiological or other methods as are considered necessary by the Authorized Medical Attendant. ii. supply of such medicines, vaccines, sera or other therapeutic substances as are considered necessary by the Authorized Medical Attendant. iii. provision of artificial limbs, joints and implants. iv. cost of giving injection. v. sterility and the expenditure incurred on the treatment of sterility.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad for the FYs 2017-23, it was observed that various Missions incurred expenditure on account of reimbursement of inadmissible medical charges/treatment amounting to Rs 10,486,525 contrary to above referred rules. The detail is at *Annex-IX*.

Audit is of the view that non-compliance of rules resulted in unauthorized reimbursement of medical charges.

The matter was reported to the management in February, June and July 2024. The Management accepted the irregularity in most of the cases and committed to effect recovery. In other cases, management replied that the medical items were purchased on the recommendations of the Doctors. In case of Canberra, the officer opted to avail separate medical health insurance for family members instead of family package.

DAC in its meetings held on 30.05.2024, 03.07.2024, 27.09.2024, 12.11.2024, 22.10.2024, 21.11.2024, 11.12.2024 and 06.01.2025, directed the Ministry to effect recovery from the officers/officials. In case of Canberra DAC directed to expedite response of the Officer and in case of Hong Kong DAC directed for verification of record.

No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to recover inadmissible reimbursement from the officers under intimation to Audit.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2023.24 vide para number 1.5.5 & 1.5.9 respectively having financial impact of Rs 16.032 million. Recurrence of irregularity of similar nature is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.10 Non-recovery of inadmissible education subsidy – Rs 8.017 million

According to Para-5.6.2-B of FMMA, Vol-II, the competent authority has decided that effective from current financial year i.e. 01.07.2010, the education subsidy @ 90% would be paid by the Government while the remaining 10% will have to be borne by the officers / officials. Other conditions Governing the Education subsidy and criteria remain unchanged.

According to Para-5.6.1 (vi)(b) of FMMA Vol-II, education subsidy will not be admissible for children attending Nursery, Play Group, Kindergarten, etc.

During audit of Pakistan Missions at Rabat, Tunis and Tokyo for the FYs 2018-23, it was observed that missions made 100% payment on account of Education Subsidy to the officers instead of 90% as stipulated under the rules. Further, in Parep Rabat paid fee for a student of Kindergarten. Hence, the missions made unauthorized and excess payment of Rs 8,016,926 for education subsidy. The detail is as under:

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	Rabat	1	2018-23	Dirham 67,500	1,860,908	Inadmissible fee paid for kindergarten
2	Tunis	1	2018-23	US\$ 5,249	1,462,109	100% education subsidy was paid
3	Tokyo	4	2019-23	¥ 307,000	547,504	
4	Tokyo	6	2019-23	¥ 2,325,000	4,146,405	
					8,016,926	

Audit is of the view that weak internal controls resulted in unauthorized and excess payment of Rs 8.016 million on account of education subsidy.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that in case of Parep Rabat the fee of the daughter of official was started when she was in class-I. In case of Tunis and Para-4 of Tokyo the para has been shared with officers for response/recovery. In case of Para-6 of Tokyo, as per record 10% share of fee was paid by the officers/officials themselves.

The reply of Rabat and Para-6 of Tokyo is not tenable as no documentary evidence in support of contention has been shared with audit.

DAC, in its meetings held on 27.09.2024 and 11.12.2024 directed the Ministry for recovery in case of Tunis and Para-4 of Tokyo. In case of Rabat, DAC directed for fact

finding inquiry and in case of Para-6 of Tokyo, DAC directed to get the recovery verified from audit.

No further progress was reported till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends to recover excess payments from the officers/officials under intimation to Audit.

Note: The issues of similar nature were also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2023-24 vide para number 2.4.13, 2.4.21, 1.1.4, 1.1.4 & 1.5.2 respective having financial impact of Rs 108.120 million. Recurrence of irregularity of similar nature is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.11 Loss due to payment of salary for leave period – Rs 7.034 million

According to Para-23 of GFR Vol-I, every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.

The management of the Consulate General of Pakistan Barcelona, Spain appointed, an Administrative Assistant (local staff) in December, 2019 at monthly salary of € 1,250.

During the scrutiny of the record of the Consulate General of Pakistan, Barcelona for the period 2019-23, it was observed that due to unsatisfactory performance of Ms. Amna Umer the Consul General terminated her services giving one month notice from 13.06.2022. However, an email message in personal file of Ms. Amna Umer reflected that the Ambassador of Pakistan Madrid directed CG Barcelona on 16.06.2022 to immediately send Ms. Amna on administrative leave whereas such leave was not defined in any contract of Ms. Amna and local recruitment rules. Further, the services of Ms. Amna Umer were terminated vide letter dated 07.07.2023 and she remained on administrative leave from 16.06.2022 to 07.07.2023 (almost 13 months) and an amount of € 18,750 was paid during the leave period.

Audit held that sending Ms. Amna Umer on administrative leave and payment of leave salary was in violation of rules and resulted in loss to government exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that a staff member registered a complaint against the then CG, the then CG was immediately recalled by the Ministry and the staff was sent on administrative leave to avoid further deterioration of the situation at the foreign / international level and to avoid litigation under local laws.

The reply is not tenable as there was a standard term in the contract for termination of services on one month notice and there was no clause for grant of administrative leave in the contract.

DAC in its meeting held on 31.10.2024, directed the Ministry to provide documents related to the case to Audit.

Audit recommends that a fact finding inquiry be made for fixing responsibility and financial loss may be recovered from the person responsible (s).

(Para-29, Barcelona 2019-23)

2.5.12 *Unauthorized expenditure on medical insurance of local staff – Rs 6.423 million*

According to the Para-9.7.1 of FMMA Vol-II, regarding Medical Facilities (Local Staff), medical facilities to Pakistan nationals recruited locally or from Pakistan have been withdrawn with effect from 8 September 1993. Foreign nationals were already not entitled to this facility. Further, according to the Clause (g) of the employment contract with Ms. Venessa Flores, Secretary to Consul General signed on 18.10.2013, medical facility will not be admissible to the employee.

The Consulate General of Pakistan, Houston incurred an expenditure of US\$ 23,058 on account of medical insurance of two local staff during the FYs 2018-23.

During audit of the Consulate General of Pakistan, Houston during FYs 2018-23, it was observed that the payment of US\$ 23,058 (Rs 6,422,806) on account of medical insurance of Ms. Venessa Flores, Social Secretary (local based) and Mr. Jawad Ansari, Driver (local based) was not admissible as per the relevant rules.

Audit held that expenditure on the medical insurance of the local staff was unauthorized and an extra burden on the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that medical insurance was provided in line with the local laws. Due to higher rate by the insurance company names of both the local employees were withdrawn from the

insurance. Currently none of the local employee was receiving insurance benefit. Further, instructions have been noted for future compliance.

The reply is not tenable as no local laws provision has been shared with audit.

DAC in its meeting held on 13.11.2024, directed the Ministry to share fact finding by the Mission in the matter regarding payment of insurance to local staff and subsequent discontinuation.

Audit recommends that matter should be inquired to fix responsibility and recover the unauthorized paid amount.

(Para-6, Houston 2018-23)

2.5.13 Payment to embassy employee instead of electricity company – Rs 5.14 million

As per Para-4.4.7 of FMMA Vol-II, states that the cheques drawn in favor of Government officers and departments in settlement of Government dues shall be crossed “A/c payee only-not negotiable.” Furthermore, Para-13.12.1 of FMMA Vol-II, the limit of cash payment has been fixed Rs 5,000 in respect of Foreign Mission abroad. Payment more than Rs 5,000 has to be made through cross cheque.

Embassy of Pakistan Riyadh made the payment of SAR 63,459.58 vide Vr. No. 61 of 10/2021 on account of payment of electricity bill to an employee of the Embassy.

During audit of Embassy for the years 2021-23, it was observed that the payment was being made to the embassy’s own employee instead of direct payment to the electricity provider company.

Audit is of the view that the payment should be made directly to the electricity provider company instead of embassy’s own employee.

The management replied verbally that company is not agreed to accept the cheques, however no documentary proof was provided.

The matter was reported again to the Management in July, 2024. The management replied that the Mission has obtained the electricity connection from Saudi Electric Company. The company does not accept payment through cheque and the only option to settle the bill through online transactions or payment through Mada cards. The Mission has Imprest account with NBP which does not provide facility of online payment. Alternatively, the bill had to be settled through personal account of an official of the Mission through Mada card. To overcome this problem Mission has now started paying utility bills

through C.G Jeddah, as they have Bank account with Bank Jazira which provides online payment facility.

DAC in its meeting held on 11.12.2024 directed the Ministry that the amount paid to the employee and the electricity bills may be verified to Audit with relevant record.

No progress was reported to Audit till finalization of the Audit Report.

Audit recommends that irregular payment made may be regularized from Finance Division.

(Para-14, Riyadh 2021-23)

2.5.14 Unauthorized payment to private firm for preparation of salaries & security benefits – Rs 4.738 million

According to Para-3.5.2 of FMMA Vol-II, as controlling officer, the Head of a Mission must see not only that the total expenditure is kept within the limits of the authorized appropriation, but also that the funds allotted are expended in public interest and upon objects for which money was provided. In order to maintain a proper control, he should arrange to be kept informed, not only for what has actually been spent from an appropriation but also what commitments and liabilities have been and will be incurred against it.

The management of the Embassy of Pakistan Madrid, Spain hired the services of M/s Paloma Campuzano Baudot for preparation of local staff salaries and social security benefits at monthly cost varying from € 272 to € 363 per month. Total expenditure incurred under the head was € 16,332.00 during 2020-21 to 2022-23. Detail is as under:

S #	V #	Dated	Monthly Amount (€)	Annual Amount (€)
1.	47	January, 2023	272.00	3,264.00
2.	52	July, 2022	363.00	4,356.00
3.	32	January, 2021	363.00	4,356.00
4.	35	March, 2021	363.00	4,356.00
Total				16,332

During the scrutiny of record of the Embassy of Pakistan Madrid, Spain for the period 2019-23, it was observed that an amount of € 16,332 was paid to M/s Paloma Campuzano Baudot for preparation of local staff salaries and payment of social security benefits for which budget was not available. Further, hiring of firm's services for

preparation of local staffs' salaries and social security benefits was not justifiable, as the local staff were just 2 or 3 in numbers. Further, it was Mission Accountants' responsibility.

Audit held that payment to firm without having budget under the head was unauthorized.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that in accordance with local practice all the financial and other issues are dealt with by Gestore (Lawyer) to avoid any legal complication and litigation.

The reply is not tenable as the preparation of Salary bills is not a technical or legal issue.

DAC in its meeting held on 27.08.2024 directed the Ministry to provide legal position of appointment of lawyer along with documentary evidence of the local rules.

No progress was reported to Audit till finalization of the Audit Report.

Audit recommends that matter may be inquired and responsibility be fixed.

(Para-5, Madrid 2019-23)

2.5.15 Irregular payment on account of pay and allowance during additional charge – Rs 2.570 million.

As per Establishment Division's O.M No.1/21/76-AR.I/R-II dated 18.06.1980, as amended vide O.M of even No. dated 10.04.1991 and Finance Division O.M No.F.No.1(2)Imp/2016-333 dated 01.07.2016, an officer/official holding additional charge of a post is entitled to draw additional charge allowance @ 20% of his pay subject to maximum of Rs 12,000 per month.

During the Audit of Ministry of Foreign Affairs (HQ) for the year 2022-23, it was observed that the Ambassador of Pakistan at Brussels relinquished the charge of Ambassador on 05.12.2022 and as per Ministry's Notification No. Estt (II)-23/58/95 dated 03.03.2023, the officer assumed the charge of the post of Foreign Secretary (BPS-22) in MOFA on 05.12.2022. Whereas, another record i.e. hand written charge relinquishment report revealed that the officer relinquished the charge of the Ambassador in Embassy of Pakistan Brussels on 18.01.2023 and was paid emoluments up to 18.01.2023 vide LPC No.6(226) AC/2021 dated 10.03.2023.

Audit is of the view that as the officer had assumed the charge of post of Foreign Secretary on 05.12.2022 and the same was notified in official gazette and had additional

charge of post of the Ambassador at Embassy of Pakistan Brussels. The Officer should have drawn pay and Allowances from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Headquarter and additional charge allowance @ 20% for holding additional charge of the post of Ambassador at Brussels.

Contrary to above the officer kept on drawing full pay and allowances from the Mission instead of MOFA(HQs) for the post of Foreign Secretary and 20% on account of additional charge allowance.

Audit is of the view that drawl of pay and allowances by the officer from Mission was unauthorized and recoverable.

Monthly Entitlement	Actual Payment	Excess
Net pay as per pay Roll for the month of December, 2022 and January, 2023 Rs 460,897 per month= (460,897/31x27month) =Rs.401,426 And Rs716,542 per month= (716,542/31x18) =Rs 416,057 Grand Total=817,483	As per pay bill of Mission for December,2022 and January, 2023 net pay US\$ 10,358.77 (Rs 2,324,508) per month (10,358.77/31x27) = US\$ 9,022.15 (Rs 2,024,570) US\$ 10,344.90 (Rs2,347,258) per month (10,344.90/31x18)=US\$ 6,006.71(Rs.Rs.1,362,922) Grand total=US\$ 15,028.86 (Rs3,387,492)	(Rs3,387,492-817,483) = Rs2,570,009

The matter was reported to the Management in December, 2023. The management replied that the officer relinquished the charge at Mission on 18.01.2023.

The reply is not tenable as according to the gazette notification the officer has assumed the charge for the post of Foreign Secretary on 05.12.2022 instead of 18.01.2023.

Audit is of the view that excess paid amount as pointed out may be recovered or got regularized from competent authority.

The management in its reply dated 06.01.2025 again informed that the Officer relinquished charge in Mission on 18.01.2023.

DAC in its meeting held on 06.01.2025 directed the Ministry for verification of charge relinquishment, charge assumption and PM's Summary for posting.

No further progress was reported to Audit till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends that irregularly overpaid amount on account of Pay and Allowance may be recovered from the officer.

(Para-60, MOFA (HQ) 2022-23)

2.5.16 Unauthorized payment on account of arrear of Rental ceiling and recovery of Rs 2.062 million

As per Para-8 (5) of Accommodation Allocation Rules, 2002, a house or flat shall be hired at the rates assessed by the assessment board or the rental ceiling of the FGS or the demand of the owner whichever is less. The difference between the rent fixed by the government and the demand of owner shall be paid by the FGS direct to the owner and the government shall not be a party to this transaction.

Further as per Para-2 of Ministry of Housing and Works letter No. F.4(8)/92-policy dated 28.09.2021, the enhanced rental ceiling will come into force with effect from 01.07.2021 and will apply to

- All fresh cases of hiring.
- Cases where the allottee /occupant is obliged to pay difference of rent to the owner out of his own resources. In such cases the rent may be increased up to the owner's demand (indicating at the time of hiring) or the allottee /occupant's revised rental ceiling whichever is less.

Para-4 of above referred letter in all other cases of hired houses except in cases where additional / alterations have been made with the prior permission of the Government, the benefit of revised rental ceilings will be permissible only on the expiry of the current lease agreement.

During scrutiny of the record of hiring files of the officers/officials of Ministry, it was observed that Ministry paid arrears of rental ceiling to various officers/officials in excess of rent demanded by the owner. Further, in some cases the owners did not give their consent and the rent assessment committee also failed to mention the rent assessment in assessment report, in this situation the employees were only entitled to rental ceiling of the existing rate till expiration of the agreement.

Moreover, as per rules the rent assessment committee was required to fill all the information given in assessment report as per actual given information, but in many cases the column of rent demanded in assessment report was not filled as per rent demanded by the owner concerned. The Ministry made payment of arrears of rental ceiling amounting to Rs 2,062,512 to 30 officers / officials on the basis of rent demanded written in assessment report which did not match with the rent demanded by the owner concerned.

Audit is of the view that payment of arrears of rental ceiling to the employees in excess of the amount demanded by the owner concerned, exhibiting poor financial discipline, and causing a loss to the public exchequer.

In the DAC meeting held on January 2nd 2025, the Ministry was directed to effect recovery in all the cases where the rent was paid in excess of the owner's demand.

No further progress was reported on the issue till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that Excess payment amounting to Rs 2,062,512 on account of rental ceiling may be recovered from the officers/officials concerned under intimation to audit.

(Para-92, MOFA (HQ) 2023-24)

2.5.17 Unauthorized retention of government accommodation after retirement by former Foreign Secretary and recovery of Rs 1.477 million.

According to sub Para-4(a) of Para-25 of Accommodation Allocation Rules, 2002, "in case of unauthorized retention beyond legally allotted period, rent equivalent to five rental ceiling of the type or category of the government accommodation under occupation shall be charged for each month for entire period of unauthorized retention."

During scrutiny of the record of accommodation files of MOFA for the year 2023-24, it was observed that former Foreign Secretary retained the house No.18-I, Street No. 10, F-6/3 beyond the grace period of six months after superannuation. The officer retired on 29.09.2022 and he was required to retain the subject house up to 29.03.2023 as per rule. Further, it was observed that the above-named officer was re-employed in MP scale in the ISSI and drew house rent allowance with pay. The officer requested for retention of the said house even after 30.03.2023 for his whole period of contract. The Ministry regretted the officer's request on the basis that there was no rule provision of retaining the government accommodation beyond six months after superannuation.

Consequently, in light of Sub-Para 4(a) of Para-25 of Accommodation Allocation Rules, 2002, the officer was required to pay five times the rental ceiling of BPS-22 for each month that he retained the house beyond the grace period.

Audit held that retention of government accommodation beyond grace period of six months from superannuation was unauthorized and reflects weak financial controls.

The matter was reported to the management on December 2nd 2024. The management did not provide response to the para.

DAC in its meeting held on 02.01.2025 directed the Ministry to expedite reply.

No further progress was reported to Audit till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends that an amount of Rs1,476,660 (Rs 98,444x5x3) may be recovered from the above concerned officer under intimation to audit. Further the subject house may be vacated immediately and vacation report along with inventory report may be shared with audit.

(Para-24, MOFA (HQ) 2023-24)

2.5.18 Un-authorized payment on account of education passage – Rs 1.468 million

As per Para-11.18.1 of FMMA Vo-II, Children of an officer (B-17 and above) left behind in Pakistan for purposes of education may be given a return passage by the approved route once a year to visit their parents in the country of posting, subject to following conditions: i. The concession will be limited to the cost of a return air passage by the cheapest class available from the port of embarkation in Pakistan (place from where the flight is taken) to the port abroad once every year. ii. The stay of the child with the parents shall not be less than six weeks. iii. In cases where the station of posting abroad is not directly linked by air with Pakistan, the cost of passage by air (cheapest class), by sea (tourist class) and/or land (appropriate class) will be admissible and the condition about the minimum period of six weeks stay abroad shall not be applicable. iv. The total period of absence from Pakistan shall not however, be less than six weeks in any case. v. Prior permission of the Ministry is necessary for the above passage.

According to Para-11.18.7 of FMMA Vo-II, the yearly education passage facility shall not be admissible at Government expense to the children of the officials serving in Missions abroad who are receiving education in foreign countries other than that of their parents' assignment.

During audit of MOFA (HQ) for the Financial Year 2023-24, it was observed that contrary to above an amount of Rs 1,468,498 was paid to four officers on account of cost of airfare for availing education passage in respect of their children. The detail of payments made is as under:-

Sl. No.	Para No.	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
1	45	292,934	The daughter of officer availed education passage from New York to Dhaka and back instead from Pakistan
2	97	572,964	Two children of officer availed education passage from Islamabad to Berlin but their stay was for sixteen days only instead of six weeks
3	105	252,600	The daughter of officer availed education passage from Netherlands to Islamabad while the officer was posted at Sofia.
4	106	350,000	The son of officer availed education passage from Netherlands to Islamabad while the officer was posted at Moscow.
Total		1,468,498	

Audit is of the view that the cost of air passage on education passage for countries other than Pakistan or the last place of posting was unauthorized. This reflects weak financial and internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in 2024. The management replied that Paras have been conveyed to the officers, the response will be shared in due course of time.

DAC in its meeting held on 02.01.2025 directed the Ministry to pursue the recovery.

No further progress regarding recovery was reported to Audit till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends that unauthorized payment of education passage may be recovered from the officers.

2.5.19 Irregular expenditure on payment of foreign allowance as arrear to retired employee – Rs 1.462 million

According to Para-3.5.1 of FMMA Vol-II, arrears of Foreign Allowance whenever authorized to officers and staff who were transferred to Pakistan prior to the issue of any general revision of Foreign Allowance order would be payable in Pakistan currency only.

According to Para-3.5.2 of FMMA Vol-II, no arrears of Foreign Allowance are payable to persons who retired from Government service prior to the date of issue of the orders of any general revision of Foreign Allowance.

During the scrutiny of the record of the Pahic London for the period 2022-23, it was observed that an amount of US\$ 5,247 (Rs 1,461,552) was paid to Ex-Senior Auditor on account of arrears of Foreign Allowance without mentioning any details such as the period for which arrear was being paid, any break up / calculations, reasons and justification.

Audit held that payment of arrears of Foreign Allowance without details of the period for which arrear was due was irregular.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2024. The management replied that the arrear of Foreign Allowance was paid on sanction and pay slip issued by the Chief Accounts Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the approval of competent authority.

The reply is not tenable as the official was not entitled for arrear after retirement in light of above referred rules.

DAC meeting was held on 21.11.2024. DAC directed the Ministry to get the record verified from Audit.

No record was provided for verification till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends that matter may be inquired for fixing responsibility for irregular payment and recovery be effected.

(Para-7, London 2022-23)

2.5.20 Recovery due to un-authorized cash payment of unspent balance of 85% entertainment allowance to the Ambassador on his transfer from Pahic London to Parep Dakar – Rs 1.437 million

According to Para-4.5.1 of FMMA Vol-II, officers can carry over the expenditure on entertainment from one Mission to another in case of transfer within the same Financial Year. Moreover, Para-4.16.1 provides that 85% of the Entertainment Allowance payable to Head of Mission and officers will be credited each month to a separate account to be named “Entertainment Fund” of the Mission. Accountant will maintain a separate register and cheque book for the Fund. 15% of the admissible Entertainment Allowance will be paid to officers through their monthly pay bills. This amount is for casual Entertainment and no account is required to be rendered for this portion

of the Entertainment Allowance. Therefore, officers will not make any claims from the Entertainment Fund for casual/occasional Entertainment.

During audit of accounts of the Embassy of Pakistan Dakar, Senegal for the financial years 2015-22, the scrutiny of Vr. No. 32 of April 2016 revealed that an officer, upon his transfer from Pahic London to Parep Dakar as Ambassador was paid US\$ 5,158 (Rs 1,436,761) in cash on account of unspent 85% of the entertainment Fund pertaining to the period July 2015 to January 2016.

Audit is of the view that as per aforementioned rule, it is the expenditure on entertainment that could be carried forward and it did permit cash payment of unspent 85% of the entertainment allowance. Moreover, as per rules, 15% entertainment allowance is paid through monthly pay and remaining 85% is transferred to the entertainment fund account. Thus, payment of unspent balance of 85% of the entertainment allowance amounting to US\$ 5,158 (Rs 1,436,761) was unauthorized besides, cash payment was also objectionable as he had already taken 15% of the entertainment allowance at London.

The above condition indicated non-compliance with rules ibid which resulted in un-authorized cash payment of balance of unspent 85% of the entertainment allowance to the Ambassador.

The observation was discussed with the Ambassador on 11.01.2023 however no reply was received till finalization of this report.

DAC in its meeting held on 20.12.2023 directed the Ministry to provide vouched account for entertainment.

The management in its reply dated 06.01.2024 informed that as directed by the DAC, Parep Dakar and Pahic London have been requested to provide vouched account for entertainment carried out.

The reply is not tenable as despite lapse of a period of more than one year Ministry/Mission failed to provide the vouched account of expenditure on entertainment.

DAC in its meeting held on 06.01.2024 directed the Ministry to implement its previous decision dated 20.12.2023 at the earliest and share with Audit.

No progress was reported to Audit till finalization of the Audit Report.

Audit recommends that the un-authorized payment of unspent 85% balance of the entertainment allowance amounting to US\$ 5,158 be recovered from the officer. Besides, effective steps be taken to ensure strict compliance with the rules *ibid* in order to avoid such recurrence.

(Para-2, Dakar 2015-22)

B- Procurement Related Irregularities

2.5.21 *Mis-procurement of physical assets and services in violation of Public Procurement Rules – Rs 570.377 million.*

As per Cabinet Division's O.M. No. 4/1/2008 dated 09-04-2008 financial limits for open tender(s) for Pakistan's Mission abroad have been fixed as under:

Sl. No.	Kind of Tender	Monetary Limits.
1.	Open tender	US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above
2.	Limited tender	Less than US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above US\$ 2,000 & € 1,500
3.	Single tender	Up to US\$ 2,000 or € 1,500

According to Rule-12(1) of Public Procurement Rules 2004, purchases over Rs 500,000 and up to the limit of Rs three million shall be advertised on Public Procurement Regularity Authority's website. These procurement opportunities may also be advertised in print media as deemed necessary by the procuring agency.

Further as per Rule-12(2) *ibid*, all procurement opportunities over three million rupees should be advertised on the Authority's website as well as in other print media or newspapers having wide circulation.

Furthermore, as per Rule-9 of PPRA, 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.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad, it was observed that contrary to above rule provisions, certain Pakistan Missions abroad incurred expenditure worth Rs 570.377 million on procurement of physical assets and various services without calling open tenders or through splitting to avoid tender requirement. Details are at *Annex X*.

Audit is of the view that due to weak internal and managerial controls irregular expenditure was incurred without fulfillment of the codal formalities.

The irregularity was pointed out in February, March, June & July 2024. The Management replied that in case of contracts of cleaning services the monthly expenditure

limit was below the prescribed tender limits, further Missions are continuing the earlier agreements which are cost effective. In most of the missions abroad vendors do not respond to tenders and the cost of advertisement in media is too much. Often purchases and repairs etc are made on need basis from time to time and done on quotation basis. However, audit point has been noted for compliance.

The reply is not tenable, as missions abroad violated the Public Procurement rules.

DAC in its meetings held on 30.05.2024, 27.08.2024, 27.09.2024, 22.10.2024, 31.10.2024, 12.11.2024, 21.11.2024 & 11.12.2024 directed the Ministry to conduct fact finding for not adhering to the PPRA rules and to ensure compliance of the rules.

No progress was reported to Audit till finalization of the Audit Report.

Audit recommends that expenditure be got regularized from the competent forum, besides fixation of the responsibility against person(s) at fault under intimation to Audit.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2017-18, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2022-23 & 2023-24 vide para number 2.4.8, 1.1.14, 1.1.13, 2.5.7, 2.5.6, 1.5.18 & 1.5.19 respectively having financial impact of Rs 1,867.139 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.22 Irregular purchase of vehicles during ban period – Rs 33.062 million

Finance Division vide its O.M. No. 7(1) Exp.IV/2016-577 dated 03.12.2018, ban was imposed on purchase of all types of vehicles except operational vehicles of law enforcing agencies for which NOC from Finance Division would be required.

Further, according to Para-1(i) (a) of the F.D. letter No. 07(1)/EXP-Iv/2016-430 dated 16.08.2020, there shall be a complete ban on the purchase of all types of vehicles (excluding motorcycles) both for current as well as development expenditure.

Furthermore, Para-3(5) of Rules for the use of Staff Cars, 1980 states that no Division shall purchase a staff car unless it has obtained no objection certificate from the Cabinet Division. In the case of, replacement of an existing staff car, it shall first be verified from the Cabinet Division that no surplus car is available.

Para-02 of the above letter states that relaxation of the ban is required to be obtained from the austerity committee for procurement of the vehicles and creation of the posts.

During Audit of the Pakistan Missions at Vienna & The Hague for the FYs 2018-23, it was observed that Missions purchased vehicles amounting to Rs 33,061,806 during ban period without obtaining relaxation of austerity committee of Finance Division. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (€)	PKR	Remarks
1	Vienna	4	2019-23	86,679	25,144,018	Purchased on lease basis Mercedes Benz in June, 2021
2	The Hague	6	2018-23	27,295	7,917,788	Staff car purchased in June 2019
Total					33,061,806	

Audit held that vehicles were purchased in violations of the Finance Division's austerity measures which reflects weak financial / internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in February & June, 2024. The management replied that in case of Pared Vienna, the vehicle was purchase on leasing basis, therefore, no relaxation of the ban from Austerity Committee was needed. In case of The Hague, staff car was purchased after receiving Ministry's authorization, further, Ministry always accords approval of purchase of car after seeking concurrence of the austerity committee and Finance Division.

The reply is not tenable as the approval of Finance Division's austerity committee for purchase of vehicles was not provided.

DAC in its meeting held on 30.10.2024 and 21.11.204 directed the Ministry to explain its position before the PAC regarding purchase of vehicle in Vienna. In case of The Hague, DAC directed to provide approval of Finance Division.

No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that matter may be referred to the Finance Division for regularization of expenditure.

2.5.23 Excess payment to contractor due to over estimation in construction work for elevators, recovery thereof – Rs 12.626 million

According to Para-56 of CPWA Code, a properly detailed estimate must be prepared for the sanction of competent authority; this sanction is known as the technical sanction to the estimate and must be obtained before the construction of the work is commenced. As its name indicates, it amounts to no more than a guarantee that the proposals are structurally sound, and that the estimates are accurately calculated and based on adequate data.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs incurred an expenditure of Rs 26.059 million during FY 2023-24 against a work “Construction of three passenger lifts in Foreign Office Lodges”.

During scrutiny of record, it was observed that Ministry paid Rs 26.059 million to M/s Sitara Engineering Construction Co. The work was executed under the supervision of the civil work consultant’s M/s Development Consultancy Services and M/s Effort-9 Engineering & Constructions”. Study of the paid vouchers and other relevant record revealed that consultants did not properly scrutinize the claims of the firm before making payments. As per drawings and designs of the work, besides considering the actual measurements, Consultant entertained the overbilling amounting to Rs 12.626 million of the contractor for civil work, provision and supply of bars & general steel work etc., without giving any input or scrutiny. Further, consultant did not prepare measurements sheets / book of the work.

Audit is of the view that due to poor financial discipline and non-adherence to detailed estimations of the work, excess payment to the contractor was made which resulted in overpayment of Rs12.626 million.

The management replied that BoQs and measurement sheets for this project were made by M/s Development Consultancy Services (M/s DCS), consultant of the Ministry hired as per PPRA rules. After expiration of the contract period, in order to get the work completed, the consultancy services of M/s Effort-9 Engineering & Constructions were hired on quotation basis (less than 500k) as the PPRA rules allow because the agreement of the Ministry with M/s DCS was expired and that it takes 6 to 8 weeks for hiring of consultant.

Reply of the MOFA is not acceptable as record regarding estimation and measurement book or measurement sheets was not provided to audit during the course of the audit, in the exit meeting or after the exit meeting. The Ministry has accepted the audit's take, that the actual work executed exceeded the work as per the original drawing(s) on the account that architectural drawings, civil drawings, electrical drawings, plumbing drawings, and sewerage drawings of FOL were not available in the Ministry and as a result of which, exact estimations of the quantity of work to be carried out wasn't possible before the actual commencement of work, which led to overestimation and the subsequent overpayment to the contractor.

In the DAC meeting held on January 2nd 2025, the Ministry was directed that record regarding the construction carried may be verified to audit in accordance with the approved drawings on January 2nd 2025.

No further progress was reported on the issue till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility be fixed on persons at fault besides recovery of excess payment.

(Para-05, MOFA (HQ) 2023-24)

C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks

2.5.24 Unjustified retention of balance in bank accounts and improper maintenance of record – Rs 867.508 million

As per Para-5 (ii) of Accounting Procedures for extended scope of PCW&EF and FIGOB in Pakistan, a working balance of Rs 5 million shall be maintained in the bank accounts. Funds above this limit shall be invested in the short term / long term schemes offered by the scheduled banks with the approval of PAO.

As per Para-2 of CGA's letter No. 372/AC-II/4-332/10 dated 11.05.2011, Ministry was advised to get the concurrence of Finance Division on Accounting Procedures for extended scope of PCW&EF and FIGOB.

As per Para-2(a) & Para-5 of Accounting Procedure for extended utilization of PCW&EF & FIGOB in Pakistan, Ministry was required to open separate Bank Accounts for PCW&EF and FIGOB in NBP, Foreign Office with the approval of Finance Division.

During audit of MOFA for the FY 2023-24, while scrutinizing the Ministry's PCW&EF and FIGOB account(s), audit discerned a sizeable working balance of Rs 867.508 million in PCW&EF & FIGOB combined account instead of the recommended working balance of Rs 5 million each. The average monthly balance of Rs 1,430.408 million was kept by the Ministry in the said account.

Moreover, Ministry was maintaining an integrated Bank account for PCW&EF and FIGOB instead of two separate accounts. Additionally, the Ministry did not include the role of Finance Division and CAO in Accounting Procedures for incurring the expenditure out of PCW&EF and FIGOB under the extended scope.

Audit was of the view that weak financial management resulted in retention of working balance of Rs 867.508 million in the bank accounts of PCW&EF and FIGOB, and its improper maintenance.

In the DAC meeting held on January 2nd 2025, directed the Ministry to open separate bank accounts for PCW&EF & FIGOB, and get the accounting procedures of the said fund(s) vetted from Finance Division.

No further progress was reported on the issue till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that DAC's decision be implemented on exigent basis.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Year 2021-22 vide para number 2.5.17 having financial impact of Rs 264.169 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

(Para-11, MOFA (HQ) 2023-24)

2.5.25 Unjustified blockage of government funds in an unauthorized suspense account – Rs 330.699 million.

As per Para-7 of GFR Vol-I, unless otherwise expressly authorized by any law or rule or order having the force of law, moneys may not be removed from the Public Account for investment or deposit elsewhere without the consent of the Ministry of Finance. Further, according to Para-95 of GFR Vol-I, all anticipated savings should be surrendered to government immediately 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.

During audit of Pahic Dhaka for FYs 2014-23, it was observed that mission was maintaining US\$ accounts bearing Nos. 1818000714 and 381800000761 (fixed deposit) in the name of suspense account for payment of rent of chancery whose ownership issue was disputed and had not been resolved yet.

Audit observed that a huge amount was kept idle in the account. Further, cash withdrawals were made from this account for maintenance and renovation of chancery building every now and then.

Audit is of the view that holding of huge amount in suspense account without approval of Finance Division was clear violation of rules which required settlement of inevitable payment at the earliest. This had already resulted in blockage of huge funds amounting to Rs 330,699,070 (US\$ 1,143,892) till October, 2023.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that the present chancery building was declared abandoned property by Bangladesh court in 1986, annulling the claim of a person as the owner with whom mission had signed the lease agreement for hiring the building pending a decision about ownership of the chancery building the Ministry allowed the Mission to open a suspense account in Feb-2005 in which monthly rent is being deposited.

DAC in its meeting held on 31.10.2024, directed the Ministry to share approval of Finance Division for maintaining suspense account otherwise refer the case to Finance Division for approval.

Audit recommends to take up the issue with concerned authorities immediately for early resolution of the issue to avoid potential legal dispute from the host country with regard to rental payment and land. Further, opening of suspense account be got regularized from Finance Division, besides remitting back of amount to Pakistan for credit to Federal Consolidated Fund.

(Para-19, Dhaka 2014-23)

2.5.26 Loss due to deduction of withholding tax by the HBL bank – Rs 115.296 million

As per Rule-23 of GFR Vol-I, states that “every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.”

MOFA has maintained a Special Saving Deposit Account No.04600051006101 titled “Foreign Affairs Welfare Account” with HBL Ltd, Foreign Office Branch, for PCW&EF and FIGOB at the Ministry’s headquarters Islamabad. Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been issued Tax Free Number/ numbers (FTN) by FBR i.e., 9011500-7 and 9011503-1 to claim tax exemption benefits.

For the period July 2023-June 2024, the bank deducted an amount of Rs 115.296 million in lieu of withholding tax, on profits.

During the audit of MOFA HQ for the year 2023-24, Audit observed that the Ministry suffered financial loss of Rs115.296 million on account of withholding tax payment to the HBL management, due to unclaimed tax exemption on the Free Tax Number.

Audit is of the view that the MOFA did not claim the tax exemption on the FTN, and failed to harvest the benefit afforded to the Ministry by the government. The Ministry suffered financial loss due to negligence of concerned officers / officials.

In the DAC meeting held on January 2nd 2025, the Ministry was directed to claim the tax refund, to avail the benefit of Free Tax Number.

No further progress was reported on the issue till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that decision of DAC be implemented in letter and spirit, and that the Ministry be mindful in future regarding claiming tax exemptions timely.

(Para-13, MOFA (HQ) 2023-24)

2.5.27 Non-reconciliation of accounts due to discrepancies between the cash book and bank statement – Rs 76.139 million

As per Para-5.10.1 of FMMA Vol-II, following returns and certificates should accompany monthly accounts: Bank reconciliation statement on the prescribed proforma drawn up in order to agree the bank balance as per bank's certificate with the bank balance as shown in the accounts duly signed by the head of the office.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad at Buenos Aires, Warsaw and Zahidan for the FYs 2016-23, it was observed that the missions did not carry out reconciliation of cashbook with bank accounts of US\$ and Local currency accounts, which resulted in difference of Rs 76,139,093. The detail is as under;

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	Buenos Aires	1	2018-23	US\$ 224,133 & Pesos 1.282 m	62,780,438	Non-reconciliation of US\$ & local currency accounts
2	Warsaw	1	2016-22	ZLT 49,999	3,368,933	Un-reconciled local currency account since 2014.
3	Zahidan	6	2018-22	US\$ 34,351 & IRR 63,825,874	9,989,722	Difference between cash book and bank account unreconciled since 2001 and shortfall of local currency
TOTAL					76,139,093	

Audit is of the view that non-reconciliation bank accounts and cash books demonstrated weak financial management and weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that in case of Buenos Aires and Warsaw the reconciliation was carried out by the

teams of Chief Accounts Office. In case of Zahidan, CAO has been requested for confirmation of reconciliation.

The reply was not tenable as the reconciliation of Buenos Aires and Warsaw was incomplete. No reconciliation in respect of Zahidan has been shared with audit.

DAC, in its meetings held on 27.09.2024, 22.10.2024 and 06.01.2025 directed the Ministry to provide reconciliation of Warsaw, Zahidan and Buenos Aires.

No further progress was reported to Audit till finalization of audit report.

Audit recommends the compliance of DAC directives, besides, fact finding for fixing responsibility on person(s) at fault for non-reconciliation.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Year 2023-24 vide para number 1.5.20 having financial impact of Rs 18.663 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.28 *Irregular retention of Amount of rent in an unauthorized bank account Rs 57.669 million and non-refund of loan Rs 44.963 million*

According to Para-3.3.1 of the FMMA Vol-II, it is required that any money received by a Mission on account of the revenues of the State shall not be kept out of the Public Account of the Federal Government. All transactions to which an officer of a Mission is a party in his official capacity must be brought to account without delay.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Vienna, Austria, opened a current bank Account No. No. 218434909 without approval of Finance Division for depositing the monthly rent of the Ambassador's residence received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for onward submission to the missions concerned from which a loan for the purchase of the building was taken by the mission. There was an opening balance of € 239,709.87 as on 30.06.2019 in the said bank account. An amount of € 337,673.76 (7,034.73 x 48 months) has been deposited into the said bank account w.e.f. July 2019 to 30th June 2023 at the monthly rent @ € 7,034.73. Out of the total balance of € 577,383.63, a loan of € 378,583.11 has been returned to Pahic London in June 2022. The mission has also issued loans amounting to € 515,575.41 from the rent account in different months to the PCW&EF and imprest account, out of which € 155,249 is still outstanding as on 30.06.2023. An overall closing balance of € 198,801 (43,551.70 balance amount + 155,249 loan amount) was available with the mission in the rent account as on 30.06.2023.

During Audit of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Vienna, Austria for the Financial Year 2019 to 2023, it was observed that the mission has irregularly retained € 198,801 in their private un approved bank account from Finance Division and did not return to the missions from which they obtained a loan and thus the amount was lying as unspent in the bank account.

Audit is of the view that neither full loan was returned to the mission concerned in time nor invested in any interest-bearing account and thus Govt. was deprived of the utilization of the amount in other missions, therefore held irregular.

Audit held that non-refund of loan in time has caused a loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that due to Ukraine war, there had been significant depreciation in Pak Rupees against US Dollars. Therefore, the Mission was compelled to take a loan from Embassy Residence Account to make various obligatory / legal binding payments like salaries, rents etc.

The reply is not tenable as depreciation of Rupee against US\$ due to Ukraine war has no concern with the issue. Further, Ministry did not attend the issue regarding retention of amount in unauthorized bank account.

DAC in its meeting held on 31.10.2024, directed the Ministry to provide authorization of Finance Division for opening of bank account and deposit the balance amount into imprest.

No further progress was reported on the issue till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to:

- i) Conduct a fact- finding inquiry to probe in to the matter for retention of balance amount and payments from rent account
- ii) Take disciplinary action against the individuals held responsible.
- iii) Seek approval of Finance Division for opening of bank account.

(Para-2, Vienna 2019-23)

2.5.29 *Unauthorized retention of imprest money of defunct mission Sana'a at Dubai – Rs 11.895 mission*

According to Section 21 (1) of Public Financial Management Act 2019, All Ministries and Divisions, their attached departments and subordinate offices and all public entities if so required by their statutes, shall arrange remittance in the Federal Consolidated Fund, without delay, of all revenues including all grants received by the Federal Government, all loans raised by the Government and all moneys received by it in repayment of any loan and all other moneys into the Public Account of the Federation as required under Article 78 of the Constitution. (2) All loans or grants made to the Federal Government by a foreign government or otherwise shall be remitted to the Federal Consolidated Fund and the Controller General of Accounts shall be responsible for its proper accounting.

Further, according to Para-95 of GFR Vol-I, all anticipated savings should be surrendered to government immediately 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.

Consulate General of Pakistan, Dubai has been retaining the imprest money amounting to AED 156,853 (Rs 11,895,135) of the defunct mission Sana'a since 2018 up till now.

During the audit of accounts of the mission for the year 2021-23, it was observed that management has retained the imprest money of mission Sana'a without any authorization of Finance Division.

Audit is of the view that unauthorized retention of money is a recurring loss to public exchequer. The retention of money was in violation of rules narrated above.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2024. The management replied that the matter is being addressed in consultation with Chief Accounts Office either to merge the said amount with imprest or returned to HQs and that the Ministry will intimate further progress to Audit.

The reply is not tenable as the balance funds of defunct mission needs to be surrendered and credited to the Federal Consolidated Fund.

DAC in its meeting held on 11.12.2024, directed the Ministry to rectify the matter with the advice of Chief Accounts Office.

Audit recommends that an amount of AED 156,853 may be deposited into government treasury and investigation may be initiated to fix the responsibility against person at fault and disciplinary action taken may be intimated to the audit.

(Para-12, CG Dubai, 2021-23)

2.5.30 *Loss due to forfeiture of bank guarantee kept as Security Deposit – Rs 2.071 million*

As per para 8.8.2-B (iii) of FMMA Vol-II, the security deposit, for the rented accommodation should be deposited in a joint account, that of the Mission and the owner of the property. In case this is not possible, then the officer / official concerned will furnish an undertaking to the effect that return of security deposit will be his/her responsibility.

During Audit of the Embassy of Pakistan, Berlin for the year 2022-23 it was observed that the Embassy hired an apartment for residence of First Secretary, against a Bank Guarantee of € 7,140 from the Commerzbank as per requirement of the lease agreement. The officer was transferred back to Headquarters and relinquished the charge on 23.07.2023.

Audit observed that the officer concerned did not obtain the clearance certificate from the landlord before vacation of the apartment. The landlady on the plea of damages to her property claimed the release of bank Guarantee. The bank management informed that the amount of € 7,140 (Rs 2,071,185) has been transferred to the landlady against damage claim on 28.04.2023.

Audit was of the view that non obtaining the clearance certificate and non-settlement of claims of the landlord before vacation of the apartment was violation of rules.

Audit held that due to negligence of the officer, Government exchequer sustained a loss of € 7,140.

The matter was reported to the management in 2024. The management replied that the land lady of the apartment had sent a notice to the officer for repairs of apartment. Moreover, the land lady had sued the Commerz Bank regarding the release of rental guarantee. The bank approached the embassy for release of banker guarantee. The embassy did not provide the bank with any authorization for release of guarantee. The embassy forwarded the case to Ministry and was awaiting instructions, however, the bank informed

later that they have released the amount to the land lady without the formal authorization of the embassy.

The reply is not tenable as the bank was compelled to release the guarantee because the land lady had sued on the plea that her property was damaged by the officer.

DAC in its meeting held on 21.11.2024, directed the Ministry to provide the copy of bank guarantee to Audit.

No further progress was reported to audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that matter may be inquired why the bank guarantee was released to the land lady by the bank and findings be shared with Audit. Further, amount may be recovered from the officer responsible for damages to the property of land lady.

(Para-13, Berlin 2022-23)

Others

2.5.31 Unauthorized expenditure on Civil Works Rs 321.583 million

Rule-192 of GFR Vol-I, states that “when works allotted to a civil department other than the Public Works Department are executed departmentally, whether direct or through contractors, the form and procedure relating to expenditure on such works should be prescribed by departmental regulations framed in consultation with the Accountant-General generally on the principles underlying the financial and accounting rules prescribed for similar works carried out by the Public Works Department”

Further Rule-193 (4)(ii) *ibid* further states that “all estimates for such works and repairs to be carried out locally should be submitted for prior scrutiny to the Chief Engineer, Pakistan Public Works Department”.

Para-208 of Central Public Works Account (CPWA) Code states that Payments of all work done otherwise than by daily labour and for all supplies are made on the basis of measurements recorded in Measurement Books (MBs) in Form 23 in accordance with rules. Para-209 of CPWA Code states that “all measurement should commence date wise with full details of works done in the MBs”.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad incurred Rs 321.583 million on civil works during financial year 2023-24 as per record provided. The details are attached as *Annex-XI*.

Audit observed as under:

1. The expenditure amounting to Rs 321.583 million was incurred on civil works/repair of different buildings of MOFA departmentally, through consultants and contractors, in contravention of the General Financial Rules mentioned in the criteria.
2. Principally, the consultant/engineer has to vet the civil works executed by preparing measurement sheets or recording measurements in Measurement Books, which in this case hasn't been adhered to. In the absence of accurate measurement details, complete in all respect as prescribed by rules, the expenditure incurred is held unauthorized.

Audit is of the view that the Ministry was required to frame departmental regulations in consultations with the Accountant General on the principles of financial and

accounting rules, and maintain all the civil works record properly in the measurement books. Due to weak internal controls, civil work was carried out departmentally, without approved regulations, resulted in unauthorized expenditure of Rs 321.583 million.

Management replied that exemption has been provided to Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Rules of Business, 1973 for maintenance of Foreign Office Buildings and its allied buildings, and that the Ministry does not come under the purview of Ministry of Housing & Works and GFR-192 hence is not applicable.

Ministry's contention is not tenable as Audit did not object to execution of repair/maintenance by MOFA departmentally; as exemption has been accorded to MOFA vide the Rules of Business. Audit rather objected to execution of civil works departmentally, without regulations approved from Finance Division. MoD has also been accorded exemption vide The Rules of Business 1973, it however has framed regulations duly approved from Finance Division with a dedicated technical wing i.e. Military Engineering Services. Despite a considerable period past the exemption, the Ministry is yet to frame regulations. This renders the payments made in lieu of civil works executed departmentally on account of repair & maintenance of Foreign Office building and its allied buildings unauthorized.

In the DAC meeting held on January 2nd 2025, DAC directed the Ministry to frame the rules at the earliest and comply with PAC directives issued on 01-10-2021.

No further progress was reported on the issue till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends:

1. Fixing of responsibility for execution of civil works, in contravention of rules and without approved regulations as ordained by the government,
2. Framing the subject rules/regulations in consultation with the stakeholders on exigent basis with concurrence from Finance Division.

(Para-01, MOFA (HQ) 2023-24)

2.5.32 Irregular payments in cash or through open cheques instead of crossed cheques – Rs 195.339 million

As per Para-13.12.1 of FMMA Vol-II, the limit of cash payment in respect of Pakistan's Missions abroad has been fixed. Further, payment more than the prescribed limit has to be made through crossed cheque in compliance of Rule-157 of FTR Vol-I.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad, for the FYs 2017-23, it was observed that certain Missions abroad incurred expenditure in cash / open cheques instead of crossed cheques amounting to Rs 195,339,102. The details of cash payments are attached as ***Annex-XII***.

Audit was of the view that payment to third parties in cash / open cheques instead of crossed cheques was irregular and violation of FTR. This reflects weak internal and financial controls in the Mission.

The matter was reported to the management in February and June, 2024. The management replied that contingent charges such as utility, electricity, internet, cable charges, water, Gas, telephone, POL etc are normally paid in cash as vendors don not have access to banks. TA/DA upon new postings in mission is paid in cash as the employees don't have bank accounts immediately on arrival in mission. In Istanbul the HBL bank has no online transaction facility; hence petty payments are made in cash. However, missions abroad have noted the observation for future compliance.

The reply was not tenable as it was clear violation of instructions of Finance Division regarding payments through cheques.

DAC in its meetings held on 22.10.2024, 1.12.2024, 11.12.2024 and 06.01.2025 directed the Ministry to get the irregularity regularized from Finance Division in respect of Buenos Aires and Dublin. In case of Dubai, DAC directed that relevant record be got verified from Audit while in the case of Istanbul, DAC directed the Ministry to provide adjustment of cash withdrawals and vouched accounts of utilities with the amounts drawn.

No further progress was reported to Audit till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends that irregular cash payments made may be regularized from Finance Division and that the Ministry must ensure to avoid cash payments in future.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Year 2022-23 vide para number 1.5.23 having financial impact of Rs 284.178 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.33 Non-obtaining of share of FIGOB and PCW&EF on E-Visa fees – Rs 143.456 million

According to the Para-10.1.1 of the 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 abroad. Further, according to the Rule 11.1.1 The fund for Improvement of Government Owned Buildings (FIGOB) was introduced vide Ministry's O.M. No. 1978-AS(A)/93 dated 18.04.1993. It is collected as 10% surcharge on the Counselor Fees charged by our Missions for various services.

The E-Visa services were introduced in various Pakistan Missions abroad, five Pakistan Missions abroad during 2013-23 remitted US\$ 515,010 on account of 20% of PCW&EF and FIGOB to NADRA while collecting E-Visa fee.

During Audit of Pakistan Missions at Havana, Mexico, Houston, Buenos Aires and Brasilia during the financial years 2013-23, it was observed that ever since introduction of E-Visa, the fee was collected online and not through Pakistan Missions abroad, so the 10% surcharge on the Consular fee for PCW &EF and 10% for FIGOB amounting to US\$ 515,010 (Rs 143.456 million) was also not credited in the relevant accounts of Missions. The detail is as under:

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (US\$)
1	Havana	21	2013-23	320
2	Mexico	21	2017-23	3,544
3	Houston	24	2018-23	488,000
4	Buenos Aires	22	2018-23	8,464
5	Brasilia	21	2018-23	14,682
			TOTAL	(US\$ 515,010) Rs 143,456,036

Audit held that non-obtaining 20% share of FIGOB & PCW&EF was a procedural lapse which resulted in reduction of fund and leading to non-achievement of the intended objectives of the FIGOB & PCW&EF.

The matter was pointed out to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that after introduction of E-Visa system in Pakistan Missions abroad Visa fee is directly paid by the applicant online to Ministry of Interior and it never reaches the mission. Hence, 10% share each for FIGOB and PCW&EF cannot be collected and credited in the mission account.

DAC in its meetings held on 03.07.2024, 27.08.2024, 12.11.2024, 22.10.2024 and 21.11.2024 directed to pursue the matter with NADRA, Ministry of Interior and Finance Division to devise a mechanism for sharing of revenue.

No further progress was reported till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends that the matter may be taken up with the NADRA, Ministry of Interior and Finance Division to devise a mechanism for obtaining 20% share of FIGOB&PCW&EF belonging to Pakistan Missions abroad.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Year 2023-24 vide para number 1.5.23 having financial impact of Rs 991.409 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.34 *Unauthorized borrowing of loan from HEC's Account to Imprest Account – Rs 104.430 million*

According to Para-7.6.2 of FMMA Vol-II, the duty of the Controlling Officer is not only to see that the total expenditure is kept within the limits of the appropriation but also to see that the funds are expended in the public interest and for those object, only for which money was provided.

The Embassy of Pakistan, Berlin obtained a loan amounting to € 360,000 from HEC's account, titled "S&T Scholars" meant for the payment of scholarships to student and credited the amount into the regular Imprest account of the Embassy.

Audit observed that the funds were obtained in violation of rules as the funds were only for the purpose of payment to scholarship of students in Berlin and the same was not the part of regular budget of the mission.

Audit held that withdrawal of funds for the purposes other than the authorized purpose was irregular and unjustified.

The matter was reported to the Management in May, 2024. The management replied that the mandatory expenditures like house rents, utilities etc cannot be deferred due to delays in recoupment of imprest. The expenditure was incurred by Ambassador with the approval of Ministry.

The reply is not tenable as the funds of HEC were meant for payment of Scholarships of students.

DAC in its meeting held on 21.11.2024 directed to share fact finding by the Mission as to availability of large amount of funds in HEC's account and refund of borrowed amount by the Mission back to HEC's account.

No progress was reported to the Audit till finalization of the Audit Report.

Audit recommends refund of the funds amounting to € 360,000 (Rs 104,429,520) to HEC's account, besides fixing responsibility for irregular borrowing.

(Para-1, Berlin 2022-23)

2.5.35 *Unauthorized retention of un-reconciled funds amounting to – Rs 98.593 million*

As per Para-3.6.1 of FMMA Vol-I, all funds lying with Pakistan Missions Abroad, which are not required to be disbursed within a period of one month, shall be promptly repatriated to Pakistan.

According to Para-95 of GFR Vol-I, all anticipated savings should be surrendered to government immediately 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.

During scrutiny of the record of Parep Ottawa, for the year 2018-23, it was observed that an amount of US\$ 337,999 & C\$ 29,930 (Rs 98,593,040) were lying un-spent and un-reconciled for the period from 05.07.2001 to 30.09.2013 vide Pahic Ottawa Fax message No. Acctt-5/17/2015 dated 30.04.2019.

The matter was reported to the management on 03-11-2023 followed by an exit meeting on 03-11-2023 wherein it was replied that necessary clarification from MOFA shall be obtained and implemented in letter and spirit. The reply as not tenable as retention of objected funds without approval of Finance Division was unauthorized and irregular.

The matter was again reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that the matter is pending due to non-bifurcation of funds department wise share of different departments. Ministry and office of the CAO are deliberating to send special audit team to reconcile and identify the amount and share of each department. Further, two teams of CAO office visited the Mission for reconciliation of amount lying with mission since 2013. Office the CAO has also been requested to provide updated status of reconciliation carried out by the visiting teams.

The reply is not tenable as un-reconciled amount is pending for last 23 years.

DAC in its meeting held on 22.10.2024, directed the Ministry to direct the Mission to reconcile the amount.

No progress was reported to Audit till finalization of the report.

Audit recommends that

- i) Fact finding inquiry may be initiated and responsibility may be fixed on the person at fault.
- ii) Reconciliation be carried out to determine actual amount pertaining to all other departments/grants.

(Para-3, Ottawa 2018-23)

2.5.36 Non-recovery of medical charges from medical insurance company – Rs 83.235 million

As per Policy Supplementary Insurance of M/s Helsana Insurance Company Bern, Switzerland, the company covers the following entitlement

- i. General ward, anywhere in Switzerland
- ii. Supplementary hospital insurance with free choice of hospital
- iii. With accident, (CHF 0.30 has already been included in the premium)
- iv. With maternity benefits General, Ward

Further, as per page 15 of the contract with M/s Henner International for Health Care and Assistance Direct payment of hospital bills “Henner guarantees direct payment of your hospital bills to the hospital (including childbirth). The medical providers within Henner Medical Network accept also direct payment for outpatient benefits: physician’s fee, laboratory tests, pharmacy”.

During audit of the Pakistan Missions at Bern & UN Geneva for the financial year 2021-23, it was observed that the management paid an amount of CHF 269,859 to different medical service providers on account of medical treatment of officers / officials. However, the same was not reimbursed by the Insurance Company. The detail is as under:

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No	Period of AIR	Amount (CHF)
1	Bern	5	2021-23	11,557
2	UN Geneva	2	2021-23	258,302
			TOTAL	(CHF 269,859) Rs 83,234,689

Audit held that non-reimbursed of medical charges from the insurance company is violation of the insurance policy.

The matter was reported to the management in June & July, 2024. The management replies are given as :

Para-5 Berne: Mission replied that the insurance company was approached for necessary reimbursement and an amount of CHF 2,279 has already been reimbursed by the insurance company against the relevant invoice.

Para-2 UN Geneva: Mission replied that since mission has already complied with audit observations and switched medical insurances and doing the needful withheld amounts.

The replies are not tenable as the recoverable amount pointed out by Audit is still outstanding.

DACs in its meeting held on 12.11.2024 & 21.11.2024 directed the management to recover the amount from the insurance companies.

Audit recommends that the Embassy should look into the matter and the amount should be recovered from the Insurance Company and share the reasons for delay in reimbursement with the Audit.

2.5.37 Non-refund of VAT from the host governments – Rs 41.008 million

According to Para 8.12.2 of FMMA Vol-II, Missions in Pakistan are exempted from all taxes other than service tax viz Conservancy and Water Taxes on reciprocal basis. Our Mission should also be exempted from such taxes.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad for the FYs 2021-23, it was observed that various missions made payment on account of various items / services and paid an amount of Rs 41,008,109 on account of VAT but the same was not claimed from the host government. Detail is as tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	CG New York	1	2022-23	US\$ 16,670	4,643,429	Common / maintenance charges of two govt. owned apartments (Real Estate Tax)
2	Paris	11	2022-23	€ 53,096	15,402,194	Various payments
3	Berlin	5	2022-23	€ 43,568	12,638,293	Various purchases & services

4	Berlin	8	2022-23	€ 28,696	8,324,193	Repair & renovation of building
TOTAL					41,008,109	

Audit is of the view that due to non-adherence to rules, no claim for refund of VAT amounting to Rs 41.008 million was made which resulted in loss to government exchequer.

The matter was reported repeatedly to the management in February, March, May & June, 2024. The management replied that in case of New York the Real Estate tax is not exempt as per New York state law. Only primary residence is allowed tax rebate. Mission building is not declared primary. In case of Paris and Berlin the case has been taken up with local government for refund of VAT, while German local authorities take considerable time in refund of VAT.

DAC, in its meetings held on 31.10.2024, 12.11.2024 and 21.11.2024 directed the Ministry to pursue the refund of VAT in case of Parep Paris and Berlin. DAC directed to provide legal position regarding Real Estate Tax in case of New York.

No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance of DAC directives for refund of VAT from the host government.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Year 2019-20, 2022-23 & 2023-24 vide para number 1.1.37, 1.5.29 & 1.5.26 respectively having financial impact of Rs 85.706 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.38 Loss to government due to unnecessary retention of accommodations – Rs 10.997 million

As per Para-8.4.1 of FMMA Vol-II, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) has directed that government hired accommodations were to be vacated immediately and in no case, due to exigency of service, this period exceeds beyond three months.

During audit of MOFA for the FY 2021-22, it was observed that in three (3) Pakistan Missions, the management retained the vacant embassy residences for which rent amounting to Rs 62.323 million was paid despite the fact that Ambassadors were not posted there. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period Of AIR	Amount	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
1	Barcelona	3	2019-23	€ 27,000	7,832,214	Embassy residence w.e.f 27.02.2020 to 30.06.2020 (four months)
2	Yangon	5	2016-23	US\$ 5,865	1,633,696	Three months
3	Brasilia	9	2018-23	Reais 34,000	1,531,360	CG residence w.e.f 05.08.2022 to 15.01.2023 (5 months)
TOTAL					10,997,270	

Audit is of the view that weak managerial practices resulted in unnecessary retention of accommodations and payment of Rs 62.323 million.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management's replies in each case are given under:

In Barcelona-as per term of contract the residence could not be vacated during the first year as per local laws. The residence was vacated upon completion of one year.

In Yangon-due to security considerations, logistical constraints vacant residence was retained even though the post was vacant. Further, embassy residence was also used for storage of valuable government inventory.

Brasilia-Mission management replied that after departure of the ambassador the case for retention or vacation of embassy residence was sent to the Ministry promptly for its decision.

DAC in its meetings held on 22.10.2024, 31.10.2024 & 21.11.2024, directed the Ministry to explain its position before the PAC.

Audit recommends to place the matter before PAC for directions.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Year 2023-24 vide para number 1.5.21 & 1.5.22 respectively having financial impact of Rs 27.901 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

2.5.39 Non-recovery of outstanding shop rent – Rs 10.476 million

Para-5 (e) of Finance Division OM No.F.3(2)/Exp.III/2006, dated 13.09.2006 states that in the matter of receipts pertaining to the Ministry/Division, Attached Departments and subordinate Offices, the Principal Accounting Officer is expected to

ensure that adequate machinery exists for due collection and bringing to account of all receipts of any kind connected with the functions of any kind connected with the functions of the Ministry/Division (s)/ departments and subordinate offices under his control.

Further Para-26 of GFR Vol-I, states that subject to any special arrangement that may be authorized by competent authority with respect to any particular class of receipt, it is the duty of the departmental controlling officers to see that all sums due to Government are regularly & promptly assessed, realized & duly credited in the public accounts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad has rented out different properties under its ownership to multiple commercial entities i.e. Bank, Canteens, Tuck Shop and post office. The Ministry made partial recoveries in some cases, and no rent recovery in others. The rule of 10% automatic increase in rent at the end of every year, as per Islamabad rent restriction ordinance 2001 and amended on 9th December 2021, was also not applied. The details are at *Annex-XIII*.

During scrutiny of record, audit observed that that an amount of Rs 10,476,000 was recoverable from tenants on account of rent but the total amount was outstanding. Similarly, utility charges were also not found recovered till 30.06.2024. Ministry did not make any serious efforts for the recovery of the outstanding amount. Two of the entities i.e. Post Office and the NBP haven't paid a single month's rent since establishment of the same.

Audit is of the view that due to weak financial discipline recovery of outstanding rent was not ensured, which resulted in outstanding rent dues of Rs.10,476,000.

In the DAC meeting held on January 2nd 2025, the Ministry was directed to effect recovery.

No further progress was reported on the matter till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that recovery of outstanding rent and utilities charges may be expedited besides taking corrective measures.

(Para-09, MOFA (HQ) 2023-24)

2.5.40 Irregular expenditure without supporting vouchers – Rs 9.22 million

According to Para-5.9.1 of FMMA Vol-I, at the end of each month an abstract of cash account (i.e. cash book) should be prepared in the form prescribed by the Ministry and sent to the Chief Accounts Officer (with a copy of forwarding letter and main statement endorsed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) duly supported by all the relevant receipt

schedules and payment vouchers in original so as to reach his office on or before 8th of the month following the month to which the account relates.

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Havana for the FYs 2013-23, it was observed, on test check basis, that an expenditure of Rs 9,218,632 was incurred under different heads without any supporting vouchers. The detail is at *Annex-XIV*.

Audit held that payment without supporting vouchers was irregular and reflects weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in February 2024. The Ministry forwarded the response of the then Accountant according to which upon relinquishing the charge in the Mission, the record including the Cash and valuables was handed over to incoming Accountant with comprehensive handing/taking certificate.

The reply is not tenable as the Mission responded that the then Accountant neither prepared vouchers nor maintained record.

DAC in its meeting held on 03.07.2024, directed the Ministry to investigate the matter and fix responsibility.

No further progress was reported on the issue till finalization of the Audit report.

Audit recommends that the recommendation of DAC may be complied with and share the investigation results with Audit.

(Para-5, Havana 2013-23)

2.5.41 Unjustified & doubtful expenditure from PCW&EF for transportation of illegal deportees – Rs 4,260,144.

According to Para-2.36.1 of the FMMA Vol-II, where it is established that misappropriation of government money or loss to the Government in any form was facilitated by laxity of supervision on the part of a superior officer, his personal liability will be strictly assessed and he will be required to make good the whole loss or a proportion of it from his personal resources.

During Audit of the Consulate General of Pakistan, Istanbul for the years 2019-23, it was observed that funds to the tune of US\$ 15,294 (Rs 4,260,144) were spent from the PCW&EF for the transportation of the deportees from different camps and prisons to

Istanbul Airport during the period 2019-20 to -2022. The expenditure was unjustified and doubtful. The details are at *Annex-XV*.

The following were observed:

1. According to the Provincial Director of Immigration Administration letter No. E-96077285-A00-79676 dated 20.10.2023 and Letter No.86330649-000 dated NIL Foreigners No. 6458) , it is required that the foreigners/illegal immigrants are received and deported back to the origin of their country, under the strict supervision of the Law Enforcement Agencies(LEA's) ensuring their safe deportation and keeping the illegal deportees at the airport until the flight time and assisting the officers of Istanbul Airport Civil Administration Authority for fulfilling the requisite data entries.

2. Similarly, as per letterNo.E-73974513-000-59635 dated 14.09.2023, issued to the Airport Civil Administration, illegal deportees were directly transferred to the Airport for sending to Pakistan by Turkish Airline and there was no involvement of the Consulate General's office except issuing of emergency travel documents.

3. Consulate General of Pakistan, Istanbul vide its letter No. Con-3-612020 dated 09.05.2023 stated that the individuals whose status is illegal, and upon entry into Turkey are arrested by Turkish police, were given deport centre(s) by Turkish Immigration authorities, and that the mission was not responsible in terms of their national status verification or any mistake in their data. This letter clearly shows that the mission was only involved in the preparation of the emergency travelling documents and had nothing to do with the transfer of the deportees to the Airport.

4. The above and similar nature letters issued by the said department, from time to time to the Consulate General of Pakistan depict that the said practice was in vogue in the years 2019 to 2021 vide letters No. 11259298-000-E-13066 dated 28.08.2020 and Letter No. E-86533472-000-19794 dated 22.06.2021 outline the procedure for deporting of the illegal deportees to Pakistan. When enquired, it came to notice that no such practice is being followed in the current such cases of deportees.

5. Records for the FY 2019-20 & 2020-21 relating to the deportees transported from various prison camps to Istanbul Airport were not available with the Mission as no such documents were produced to audit for ascertaining the factual position.

6. It is also pertinent to mention here that no record during Audit pertaining to vehicles/buses in which deportees were picked & sent to the Consulate General's office were found attached with the Vouchers. In addition, noting/approval was also silent about the number of deportees and requirement of number of buses. It is unbelievable that why

would Turkish Immigration Authorities hand over all the immigrants to the respective consulates and embassies and then again take them back from their custody. The entire expenditure drawn through vouchers seems bogus and fraudulent.

7. It is worth mentioning that no receipts of buses, stated to have been hired for deportees were found on the record.

In light of the above, the Audit considered that the amount has been misappropriated and thus causing a loss of US\$ 15,294 to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that as per practice, the deportees are brought to the Consulate General of Pakistan, Istanbul for final verification and their onward transportation to the airport. Direct transfer of the deportees does not take place unless the physical verification of each deportee is made and that too at the Consulate. It is not a standard practice that at all times, the Turkish Deportation office would provide the vehicles. Therefore, the Consulate has to hire and provide transport for deportation purposes when it is not provided by the Turkish side. As far as security is concerned, it is the exclusive responsibility of the Turkish side while there is no hard and fast rule relating to the provision of transport service/facility and it can either be provided by the Turkish side or in certain cases, this is hired by the Consulate.

Reply was not tenable as no proof of deportees for picking and drop and number of buses, hired for the deportees by the Consulate General was produced to audit. It is pertinent to mention here that no record/ details pertaining to vehicles/buses in which deportees were picked & sent to the Consulate General's office were found attached with the Vouchers and nothing has been mentioned in the Noting approval. Further, the said practice was not in vogue since 2022 onward.

DAC in its meeting held on 11.12.2024, directed to share fact finding by the mission regarding non-availability of record.

Audit recommends to conduct a fact-finding inquiry for fixing responsibility on the individuals involved in the fraudulent drawl of the funds besides recovery of the amount from the concerned and taking strict action under the E&D rules.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Year 2023-24 vide para number 1.5.32 having financial impact of Rs 10.509 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

(Para-05, Istanbul 2019-23)

2.5.42 Irregular and excess expenditure on internet charges for chancery building – Rs 2.777 million

According to Ministry of Foreign Affairs vide office letter No. MS (II) – I/Misc/2023 dated 31.07.2023 communicated information about telephone, mobile, internet and rental ceiling of the officers/officials of the missions in response to Director General Audit (Foreign and International) letter dated 19.07.2023.

According to Ministry of Foreign Affairs vide office letter No. MS (II) – I/Misc/2023 dated 31.07.2023 Internet ceiling for London was fixed as \$ 100 for Office of the Ambassador/High Commissioner/Consulate General.

The management of Pahic London paid £ 9,141.60 to M/s 9 Group Ltd. on account of internet charges for the Chancery building during 2022-23 (Voucher No. 98 dated 15.09.2022).

During the scrutiny of the record of the Pakistan High Commission, London for the period 2022-23, it was observed that an amount of £ 2,250 per quarter was being paid by the High Commission for internet services for Chancery building to M/s 9 Group and the per annum cost of internet was £ 9,142. The permissible limit for internet was \$ 1,200 (\$100 per month) per annum but excess amount of £ 7,942 (Rs 2,777,222) was incurred on internet services.

Audit held that payment of internet charges over and above the approved limit was illegal.

The matter was reported to the management in March, 2024. The management replied that Mission consists of 08 wings (14-departments). The bills are paid in Pound, whereas the ceiling has been fixed in Dollars, due to conversional difference and depreciation the amount seems to be in excess.

DAC in its meeting held on 21.11.2024, directed the Ministry to regularize the excess expenditure from Cabinet Division and get the ceiling rationalized / revised.

Audit recommends that matter may be inquired, irregular expenditure be regularized and responsibility be fixed.

(Para-5, London 2022-23)

2.5.43 Irregular Expenditure on account of maintenance of Garden beyond prescribed annual ceiling – Rs 1.313 million

As per Para-8.16.1 of FMMA Vol-II, 7th edition “the ceiling for maintenance of garden and lawns in the chanceries and Embassy residence has been fixed amounting to Rs. 24,500 per annum for European Countries, Britain, Russia, USA and Canada for rest of Countries Rupees 10,000 per annum.

During audit of Pakistan Missions at The Hague, Bahrain and Tokyo for the financial year 2016-23, it was observed that contrary to above an amount of Rs 1,313,243 was incurred on maintenance of garden exceeding the prescribed annual limit. The detail of payments made is as under:-

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	The Hague	11	2018-23	Rs 969,778	969,778	Maintenance of chancery garden
2	Bahrain	12	2016-23	BD 369,599	272,937	Maintenance of chancery and embassy residence garden
3	Tokyo	16	2019-23	¥ 39,547	70,528	Maintenance of chancery garden
				TOTAL	1,313,243	

The matter was reported to the management February and June 2024. The management replied that the Embassy residence in the Hague is National Monument of the Netherland and a historic building, the maintenance of Garden is vital and funds earmarked as per the ceiling are insufficient. In Bahrain the Mission had made all the payments on account of maintenance of garden as per yearly budgetary allocation. In Tokyo, the local government provides seeds soil and plants every year, however this year same were not provided therefore expenditure exceeded ceiling.

The reply is not tenable as the expenditure has been made in excess of prescribed ceiling by the government.

DAC in its meeting held on 21.11.2024 and 11.12.2024 directed the Ministry to get the expenditure regularized from Finance Division.

Audit recommends that case may be referred to Finance Division for the regularization of expenditure incurred in excess of prescribed ceiling and get the ceiling enhanced as per requirements of Pakistan Missions abroad.

2.5.44 Loss due to less transfer of consular fee to Federal Consolidated Fund – Rs 1.035 million.

According to the Para-3.3.1 of FMMA-Vol-I, it is required that any money received by a Mission on account of the revenues of the State shall not be kept out of the Public Account of the Federal Government.

The Embassy of Pakistan, Brasilia transferred 33% of the consular fee amounting to Rs 1,034,961 (Reais 27,480) to the Fund for Improvement of Government Owned Buildings (FIGOB) during the FYs 2018-23.

During audit of the Embassy of Pakistan Brasilia, it was observed that 33% of the consular fee amounting to Rs 1,034,961 (Reais 27,480) was transferred to the Fund for Improvement of Government Owned Building from consular receipts which was unauthorized as only 20% of the consular receipts was to be transferred to the FIGOB and PCW&EF.

Audit held that transfer of 33% of the Consular fee was unauthorized and caused loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the Management in February 2024. Management replied that in compliance of Audit observation the Mission has stopped the calculation and transfer of 33% to FIGOB.

The reply is not tenable as the amount already transferred to FIGOB need to be credited to Federal Consolidated fund through imprest.

DAC, in its meeting held on 21.11.2024, directed the management to reconcile the excess amount transferred to FIGOB and credit / transfer the same to Imprest account.

No further was progress reported on the issue till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that irregular practice of transferring 33% of the consular receipts to FIGOB may be stopped forthwith and already excess amount transferred to FIGOB may be credited back to Federal Consolidated Fund.

(Para-3, Brasilia 2018-23)

2.5.45 Non-submission of accounts of receipts and expenditure of PCW&EF and FIGOB to Finance Division

According to Para-7 of the Summary captioned “Enhancement of Community Welfare and Education Fund surcharge from 10% to 20%” moved by MOFA in February 1993, the Summary was approved by the Prime Minister subject to two conditions i.e., (a) an account of receipt and expenditure from the fund will be furnished to Finance Division (b) the account will be subject to audit by Auditor General of Pakistan.

MOFA is receiving enormous amounts in revenue on account of realization of the 20% surcharge(s) on consular services, deposited in to the Welfare account of PCW&EF and FIGOB. As per the bank statement for the month of June, 2024 a substantial sum of Rs 867.508 million lay at the credit of PCW&EF & FIGOB (Welfare Account). Pakistan Missions abroad are remitting a portion of the 20% surcharge, that amount in millions of rupees, to the Ministry through NADRA.

During audit of MOFA HQ, for the year 2023-24, it was observed that Pakistan Missions abroad and MOFA (HQ) incur huge expenditure out of the above funds. However, in contravention of the Prime Minister’s conditional approval, the Ministry is not submitting any account of the receipts and expenditure out of the two mentioned funds to Finance Division. It is pertinent to mention here that Ministry has not submitted the above account for the last 30 years, which is gross violation of Prime minister’s directives.

Audit is of the view that non-submission of account of the receipts and expenditure out of PCW&EF and FIGOB funds to the Finance Division is clear violation of the rules mentioned in the criteria.

In the DAC meeting held on January 2nd 2025, the Ministry was directed to ensure compliance of the Prime Minister’s directive, and submit reports of receipts and expenditure of the funds to Finance Division on monthly basis.

No further progress was reported on the matter till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that DAC’s decision be implemented in letter and spirit, with intimation to audit.

(Para-15, MOFA (HQ) 2023-24)

CHAPTER 3

THEMATIC AUDIT

Effectiveness of Role of Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund (PCW&EF) in Pakistan Missions Abroad

3.1 Introduction

A thematic audit focuses on a specific theme or topic within an organization or a specific area of operations. It is a valuable tool to address specific challenges, improve targeted areas, or ensure compliance with regulations in a focused manner. The Auditor General of Pakistan has approved the thematic audit on the "Effectiveness of Role of Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund (PCW&EF) in Pakistan Missions Abroad" as part of the Audit Plan 2023–24. The goal was to investigate how the concerned missions use PCW&EF for welfare schemes and provide required services to the Pakistani community living abroad. Missions collect PCW&EF as a 10% surcharge on the counselor fees they charge for various services. The primary uses of PCW&EF include the welfare of the Pakistani community and the upkeep of Pakistani schools overseas. Our audit reports have highlighted numerous cases of non-transfer or delayed transfer of receipts, as well as incidents where the expenditure is being incurred for purposes outside the scope of the fund. Furthermore, the digitization of consular services has left no mechanism in place for disbursement, utilization, accounting, and reconciliation, necessitating an investigation.

3.2 Background

MOFA's O.M. No. 4/11/81 Con-I, dated October 8, 1981, introduced the Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund (PCW&EF). Missions abroad levy a 10% surcharge on the consular fees they collect to raise the fund. The collected surcharge is accounted for separately and its receipt has to be kept in a separate bank account. Ministry of Foreign Affairs has framed rules that govern the expenditure from this fund. The Head of Mission is competent to authorize expenditures from the fund in accordance with the guidelines provided under Chapter X of Financial Management at Mission Abroad, Volume I. Rule 10.2.5 of the FMMA Vo-1 mandates the maintenance of a separate petty cash book to document the receipts and payments from the PCW& EF. The PCW&EF will be available for:

1. Welfare schemes for the Pakistani community abroad
2. Improvement of Pakistani schools

3. Any legitimate expenditure on the maintenance of destitute Pakistanis other than that to be met out of government funds under the existing rules
4. Repatriation of such destitute to 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 under the overall definition of “welfare of Pakistanis,”
5. Provision of legal aid through local lawyers to protect Pakistani workers abroad from exploitation by foreign employers
6. 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, TV, and press media. These funds could also support religious education for expatriate children
7. 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 the visiting team would require prior approval of the Foreign Secretary (MOFA O.M. No. 2/1/94-PCWEF, dated 12-10-1995)
8. Legal assistance to Pakistanis detained abroad includes payment of lawyers’ fees, fines, and the cost of repatriation of destitute Pakistani detainees or 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 June 21, 2010).
9. Welfare schemes referred to in Paragraph I above could include the provision of special facilities for the benefit of overseas Pakistanis, like the enlargement and renovation of waiting rooms, the construction of toilets, the installation of water coolers, and shamianas for those waiting in the sun

3.3 Establishing the Audit Theme

As per Paragraph 10.4.3 of FMMA Vol-1 pertaining to the Utilization of Funds, “funds have been provided in the budget for the provision of the facilities mentioned above; such funds will have to be utilized first without being diverted or reallocated for other purposes. Resort to the Community Welfare and Education Fund should only be made if the funds provided in the budget do not expressly cater for the project.” Furthermore,

according to Para 10.4.4 of the FMMA Vol-I, if the Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund available with one mission was urgently required in another mission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can transfer it to that mission either as a loan or grant, in consultation with the CAO's office. The Ministry can transfer it to a central fund to be opened in Islamabad, in consultation with the CAO, for future utilization elsewhere if it is felt that the fund is accumulating in a mission where the scope for its profitable utilization is limited. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified the committee under Additional Secretary (Admin) for utilization of PCW&EF, which has been delegated powers for certain actions, some of which are given as follows:

1. Extension of the contract and increase in salary of already-hired local staff
2. The total cost for the purchase of goods, furniture, fixtures, machinery, and equipment is \$3000
3. The printing of relevant material and books can cost up to US\$3,000.

We established the theme by asking the following question: How effectively have Pakistani missions abroad utilized PCW&EF for the benefit of the Pakistani community living abroad for the achievement of relevant goals under the National SDG Framework of Pakistan? Pakistan, like many countries, is actively engaged in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set forth by the United Nations. These goals cover a wide range of areas, including poverty alleviation, education, healthcare, gender equality, and environmental sustainability. Both governmental and non-governmental levels in Pakistan are making efforts to address these goals, but challenges persist, particularly in areas like access to education, healthcare, and clean water. We selected the thematic audit topic for the audit year 2022–23, which aligns with the following categories of SDGs:

Category 1

- SDG 4 (Quality Education)

SDG 4 in Pakistan focuses on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all. PCW&EF is also utilized for the improvement of schools established for Pakistanis living abroad. Efforts are made through government policies, international partnerships, and community initiatives to ensure the provision of facilities required for quality education.

- SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)

SDG 6 pertains to clean water and sanitation, aiming to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. According to Paragraph 10.4.2 of FMMA Vol. I, welfare schemes could include the provision of special facilities for overseas Pakistanis, such as the enlargement and renovation of waiting rooms, the construction of toilets, the installation of water coolers, and shamianas for those waiting in the sun.

- SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)

SDG 8 in Pakistan focuses on promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. PCWE&F is also utilized for the provision of legal aid through local lawyers to protect Pakistani workers abroad from exploitation by foreign employers.

Reasons of Selection

A thematic audit on the utilization of the Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund (PCW&EF) in Pakistan Mission Abroad was selected to examine the role of PCW&EF utilization in welfare and the provision of required services for the Pakistani community living abroad by the concerned missions. Pakistanis living abroad face various issues. Pakistan missions abroad maintain PCW&EF for the welfare of the Pakistani community and destitute Pakistanis, however, various irregularities in the utilization of PCW&EF were pointed out in annual audit reports during the last decade, requiring detailed scrutiny.

3.4 Purpose/ Objectives

The purpose and objective of the thematic audit, i.e., “Effectiveness of the Role of the Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund in Pakistan Missions Abroad,” was to examine the implementation of relevant Sustainable Development Goals, particularly quality education, in compliance with the National SDG Framework of Pakistan. The purpose included a critical evaluation of expenditures under the relevant head during the financial year 2022–23 and related management issues. The audit is intended to find out internal as well as external factors impeding optimal utilization of PCW& EF. The audit endeavored to gauge the efficiency and effectiveness of the administration of Pakistan missions abroad and the steps taken by the concerned authorities towards the standardization of rules for the utilization of funds to achieve reliability. Audit commented on the provision of legal aid through local lawyers to protect Pakistani workers abroad from

exploitation by foreign employers. The audit also evaluated the need for expenditure incurred for promotion of a sense of national and cultural identity rather than welfare projects in countries where financial assistance was provided from the fund for the projection of Pakistani culture over radio, TV, and press media.

Scope

The scope of the audit was to assess the effectiveness of rules, procedures, and policies related to welfare schemes for the Pakistani community abroad, the improvement of Pakistani schools, procurements, maintenance, and effective utilization of PCW&EF, as well as scrutinizing the financial records pertaining to FY 2022–23 at MOFA and missions abroad. The audit was developed on the following TORs:

1. To examine welfare schemes for the Pakistani community abroad
2. To analyze any legitimate expenditure on the maintenance of destitute Pakistanis other than that to be met out of government funds under the existing rules
3. To check whether the 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” or otherwise
4. To check whether 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, TV, and press media. Religious education for expatriate children could also be supported by these funds or otherwise.
5. To examine whether the expenditure on consular visits to different parts of the country is related to their accreditation or otherwise.
6. To see any improvement in Pakistani schools.
7. To check the legal assistance to Pakistan detained abroad, including payment of lawyers’ fees, fines, and the cost of repatriation of destitute Pakistan detainees.
8. To check the provision of legal aid through local lawyers to protect Pakistani workers abroad from exploitation by foreign employers.

Legal Framework Governing Theme

Articles 169 and 170(2) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, read with Sections 8 and 12 of the Auditor General's (Functions, Powers, and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001, require the Auditor General of Pakistan to conduct an audit of the receipts and expenditures of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A thematic audit of the effectiveness of the role of the Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund in Pakistani missions abroad was undertaken under the above legal framework. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has predefined and well-established business processes and has its own set of codes and manuals. These codes and manuals, along with the policies and directives of MOFA and Federal Government, were used as criteria for conducting this audit. Below is a list of directives, codes, and manuals.

1. Financial Management at Missions Abroad, Vols. I and II
2. Policies and directives issued by the MOFA
3. FR & SR
4. Federal Treasury Rules
5. General Financial Rules
6. Revised System of Financial Control and Budgeting
7. Accounts Code
8. Public Procurement Rules (2014)

Stakeholders and governmental organizations identified as directly or indirectly involved

It is very important that all stakeholders and government organizations be kept informed of the situation. The following government organizations and stakeholders are directly and indirectly involved in this assignment:

1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2. Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development
3. Pakistani Community Abroad
4. Public Accounts Committee

3.5 Role of an important organization

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, being an administrative Ministry, monitors the overall working of Pakistan missions abroad and reviews the prevalent policies from time to time. It is also tasked with implementing the Federal Government's directives.

Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development

The Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development deals with all the matters and affairs of the overseas Pakistanis, attending to their needs and problems, initiating schemes and projects for their welfare, and working for resolution of their problems and issues. The area of its activities encompasses the management of human capital, social protection, and the socio-economic uplift of the working class.

Public Accounts Committee (PAC)

The Parliament's Public Accounts Committee (PAC) plays a pivotal role in ensuring parliamentary oversight of the public exchequer by examining the Auditor General's reports. The Public Accounts Committee not only examines Auditor General's reports but also takes notices of public petitions and suo-moto notices on various issues of public importance since 2008.

3.6 Organization's Financials

The detail of PCW&EF collected as 10% surcharge on the counselor fees charged by Missions during financial year 2022-23 is as under;

Sr. No.	Name of Mission	Opening Balance	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Closing Balance
1	Ottawa	Rs.7,482,085.89	Rs 630,891.00	Rs 377,208.87	Rs 10,246,584.13
2	Cairo	35,409.55	42,464.10	44,475.63	33,398.02
3	Abuja	Rs 1,605,085.00	Rs 158,150.00	Rs 691,436.00	Rs 5,883,533.80
4	Beirut	Rs 6,736,453.00	Rs 3,109,117.00	Rs 357,622.00	Rs 9,487,948.00
5	Rabat	Rs 2,740,272	Rs 1,123,842.69	Rs 3,166.13	Rs 3,860,948.56
6	Houston	\$48,781.11	\$90,046.69	\$123,217.52	\$15,610.28
7	Mexico	Rs.3,305,766	Rs.2,045,499	Rs.1,089,547	Rs.4,261,718
8	Havana	€ 1,379.94	€ 40.00	-	€ 1,419.94
9	Buenos Aires	\$19,605.48	\$1,425.89	\$10.92	\$21,020.45

10	Brasilia	805.52	4,123.09	1,521	3,407.61
11	Cambodia	3,014,462	66,342	1,381,523	4,462,327
12	Berlin	175,287.18	14,796	154,114.27	1,017.73
13	Dubai	2,759,483.8	2,187,339.6	4,309,560.15	637,263.25
14	Riyadh	752,758.7	11,458,377.77	10,524,684.48	1,686,451.99
15	Muscat	28,773.03	37,002.89	32,515.636	33,260.29
16	Bahrain	-1,563.551	84,547.486	47,545.422	35,438.51
17	Madrid	€ 36,851.44	€ 14,746.23	€ 38,126.49	€ 13,471.18
18	Barcelona	€ 31,780.14	€ 42,628.17	€ 41,323.95	€ 33,084.36
19	Paris	€ 243,630.40	€ 59,724.90	€ 64,537.00	€ 238,818.20
20	London	£1,551,114.76	£2,839,204.24	£3,033,076.29	£1,357,242.71
21	Bradford	£337,236.99	£22,707.92	£24,226.84	£335,718.07
22	Hague	20,422.03	6,784.47	3,121.97	24,084.53
23	Bern	Rs.8,977,230.85	Rs 62,613.26	Rs 3,437.00	Rs 32,336,007.00
24	Manila	23,906,935	188,237	26,086	32,732,159
25	Dhaka	2,464,625	1,042,000	776,417	2,730,208
26	Brunei	1,831,289	216,549	156,287	2,751,473
27	Myanmar	2,452,777	1,068,016	-	3,520,793
28	Istanbul	Rs 10,462,665.91	Rs 8,296,114.35	Rs 11,810,753.55	Rs 6,948,026.71
29	Moscow	Rs 2,313,530.00	Rs 5,289,532.00	Rs 4,968,720.00	Rs 2,634,342.00
30	Ankara	Rs 2,630,941	Rs 8,336,759	Rs 2,267,645	Rs 8,700,055
31	Vienna	Rs 371,937.29	Rs 10,491,874.56	Rs 5,220,712.79	Rs 5,271,161.77
32	Beijing	Rs.23,664,704.95	-	-	Rs 4,919,120.23
33	Guangzhou	Rs.572,525.95	-	-	Rs 980,356.06
34	Sofia	Rs 2,622,750.17	Rs 5,232,002.46	Rs 1,707,716.64	Rs 6,147,035.99
34	Tokyo	Rs.9,414,039.00	-	-	Rs 9,414,039.00
35	Washington	\$306.00	\$97,903	\$67,613	\$30,596
36	New York	\$415,609	\$4791055	\$80455	\$5,126,209.00

The financial data of the above-mentioned missions reflected that sufficient funds under the relevant head were available with all missions to carry out welfare schemes as envisaged in their policy documents. However, several missions failed to properly invest these funds and adhered to policy-based accounting procedures. Most of the missions did not comply with the regulatory requirement, as stated in Appendix L of FMMA Vol. I, to invest the surplus amount of the fund in interest-bearing fixed deposit accounts. Following the implementation of the e-visa scheme, the NADRA in Pakistan directly credited the fee

and leviable surcharges to its account, retaining the mission's share of surcharges instead of transferring them to the mission for subsequent credit to the respective funds.

3.7 Field Audit Activity

The DAGP conducted the thematic audit in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs), as outlined in the Financial Audit Manual (FAM). We conducted the field audit activity separately from the desk audit activity and requisitioned records from relevant stakeholders. We carefully scrutinized the record to report any material irregularities and suggest remedial measures at the policy level. Time constraints limited the field audit activity to record scrutiny, preventing physical verifications.

3.8 Audit Methodology

We divided the assignment into distinct phases of planning, desk audit, field audit activity, and reporting using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. We planned the audit assignment with financial and HR constraints in mind, and optimized the number of man-days to meet the assignment's minimum requirements. The desk audit activity involved developing a comprehensive understanding of rules, procedures, and policies related to PCW&EF usage and compiling a master file of the legal framework for ready reference. To utilize resources for maximum value addition, the desk audit separated issues of potential significance from those with low materiality. We collected data from the paid vouchers, cash books, and bank statements of PCW&EF maintained in the missions.

3.9 Audit Analysis

A Review of Internal Controls

We have reviewed internal controls to assess their existence, implementation, effectiveness, and management's ability to override them, among other factors. We assessed the effectiveness of internal controls on a test-check basis and selected a sample for this purpose. Successive certification, compliance, and performance audit reports stand as evidence that internal controls for operational activity have not been improved or implemented. This history of regulatory violations by the entity depicts a weak and ineffective governance structure. The specific instances of internal control weaknesses found through observations and evaluation of the internal control system are mainly related to weaknesses in risk identification, operational, reporting, compliance controls, financial

management, and procurement management. We observed the following issues regarding the potential significance of internal control weaknesses:

1. The missions did not set any service standards, infrastructure standards, or minimum service delivery standards for the provision of quality services.
2. Targets for the initiation of welfare schemes or cultural activities were not available on record.
3. No mechanism was devised to maintain the record of KPIs, their evaluation, and remedial measures.
4. There was no record of any feedback from the Pakistani community regarding service provision.

3.10 Critical Review

PCW&EF was established for the welfare of the Pakistani community abroad; however, in most missions, no welfare schemes were initiated for the Pakistani community from PCW&EF; rather, the fund was utilized for unauthorized purposes. Additionally, they did not comply with the regulatory requirement, as stated in Appendix L of FMMA Vol. I, to invest the surplus amount of the fund in interest-bearing fixed deposit accounts. The audit specifically focused on the collection and utilization of the fund while conducting a thematic audit of PCW&EF. The scrutiny of the cash book and supporting vouchers revealed that the fund was being utilized without necessary documentation. Furthermore, some embassies and missions violated the spirit and purpose of the fund's creation by using PCW&EF for their operational expenses. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and missions abroad failed to design adequate internal controls to ensure proper utilization of PCW&EF. The heads of missions abroad used funds at their own discretion, without any proper justification. Despite the availability of sufficient funds for the missions, we observed that MOFA did not carry out any activity from PCW&EF to promote a sense of national and cultural identity.

Non-initiation of welfare schemes for Pakistani communities abroad

The government's policies are crucial in determining the type and extent of welfare schemes to be initiated for the community abroad. The availability of financial and human resources also impacts the start of welfare schemes. Governments allocate resources based on budgetary constraints and the overall economic situation. Each government sets its priorities based on various factors, such as economic development, healthcare, education, and social welfare. These priorities influence the decision to initiate welfare schemes for specific communities abroad. The management of the Pakistani missions abroad failed to initiate schemes for the welfare of the Pakistani community abroad despite the availability of sufficient funds. The management failed to consider the needs of the Pakistani community abroad when allocating funds for the PCW&EF. The management did not utilize the surplus funds available with the missions, as detailed below:

Serial No.	Name of Mission	Financial Year	Closing Balance
1	Mexico	2022-23	Rs.4,261,718
2	Havana	2022-23	Euro1419.94
3	Buenos Aires	2022-23	USD 21,020.45
4	Brasilia	2022-23	3,407.61
5	Houston	2022-23	USD 15610.28

The missions must focus on providing welfare schemes for Pakistanis facing specific challenges such as economic hardship, discrimination, healthcare disparities, or educational barriers. The management of the missions failed to assess the needs of the Pakistani community and did not properly plan for the use of funds designated for welfare schemes, as outlined in PCW&EF's policy document.

Pakistani schools are not improving

By investing in education, the PCW&EF has the opportunity to empower individuals within the Pakistani community, enhance their skills and knowledge, and create opportunities for personal and professional growth. However, a detailed scrutiny of the mission's cashbooks revealed a lack of utilization of funds for school improvement in Pakistan. The non-utilization of funds allocated for schools had significant repercussions, as a lack of fund utilization led to inadequate infrastructure and facilities in schools. Schools require ongoing maintenance, repairs, and upgrades to ensure a safe and conducive learning environment. Non-utilization of funds led to neglect of these essential aspects, affecting

school safety and functionality. We can also use funds for innovation and modernization initiatives in education, which includes the integration of technology. In these areas, a lack of fund utilization impeded progress. It is essential to ensure proper allocation of funds to schools based on their needs and priorities.

Provision of Financial Assistance

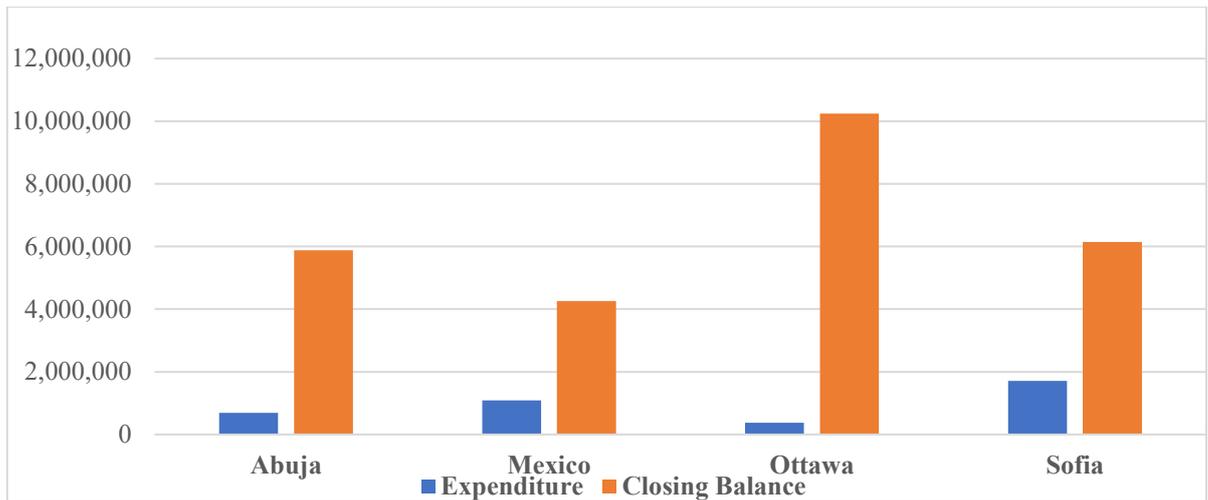
The Pakistani government, through its missions abroad, typically provides financial assistance to destitute Pakistanis for repatriation and support for the transportation of deceased Pakistani nationals back to Pakistan. Often, the government offers this assistance to Pakistanis who cannot afford travel expenses or national passes while residing in or visiting another country. The audit noted that the transportation of deceased Pakistani nationals' bodies back to Pakistan consumed a significant amount of financial assistance. Usually, the family of the deceased receives this financial assistance to alleviate their financial burden during this challenging time. The costs associated with repatriating a deceased person's body include transportation fees, embalming or preservation charges, documentation expenses, and any other related costs. Families or representatives of the deceased typically need to contact the nearest Pakistani diplomatic mission or consulate to initiate the repatriation process. The government offers financial support or arranges transportation services, depending on the circumstances and available resources, to ensure the return of the deceased's remains to Pakistan for burial or final rites. Pakistani diplomatic missions often work closely with airlines, local authorities, and relevant agencies to facilitate the smooth repatriation of the deceased person's body. This coordination helps ensure that all necessary arrangements are made efficiently. However, the embassies and consulates lacked Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that outlined the necessary documentation and procedures, including the payment amount, required documents, and clearances, before authorizing such payments. Resultantly, different missions were following different procedures to disburse financial assistance to the families of the deceased, creating doubts about the transparency of disbursements. Similarly, there were no detailed procedures available for providing financial assistance to destitute Pakistanis, with the head of the mission solely making all payments. To ensure transparency in the provision of financial assistance, it is crucial to establish detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in missions abroad. This allows consular officials to provide detailed information about the specific assistance and procedures available to Pakistanis abroad.

Provision of Legal Assistance to Destitute Pakistanis

The provision of legal assistance to destitute Pakistanis abroad varies based on several factors, including the country they are in, the specific services offered by Pakistani diplomatic missions or consulates, and the individual's circumstances. In certain situations, Pakistani embassies and consulates generally provide legal assistance to Pakistani citizens living abroad. This assistance includes guidance on legal rights, referrals to local legal aid organizations or lawyers, assistance with legal documents or processes, and support in cases of emergencies or distress. However, the extent and availability of legal assistance vary from one location to another. The government provides legal assistance to destitute Pakistanis in most of the missions. The audit identified procedural irregularities in certain cases, including the failure to obtain formal sanctions from competent authorities.

Non-utilization of PCW&EF for promotion of a sense of national and cultural identity

Cultural activities contribute to a nation's cultural capital, which encompasses its cultural assets, creativity and intellectual heritage. Neglecting these activities can lead to a loss of cultural capital, impacting a country's international standing and soft power. The absence of activities to promote cultural activities and a national sense of identity despite the availability of funds reflects badly on the administration of Pakistani missions abroad. The lack of focus on promoting a national sense of identity in most cases contributed to an identity crisis among the Pakistani diaspora and may result in individuals feeling disconnected from their roots, heritage, and national values. Despite the availability of sufficient funds, the management of the foreign missions failed to organize cultural festivals, exhibitions, performances, and workshops to celebrate Pakistan's cultural diversity, as evidenced by the chart below:



Irregular or unauthorized expenditure from PCW&EF

Spending money on items or services not approved by the MOFA or outside the scope of the PCW&EF's objectives constitutes mis-utilization of funds. It is crucial for missions to adhere to ethical and legal standards regarding the use of funds to maintain transparency and accountability. Missions abroad used funds allocated for the welfare of the Pakistani community abroad for other activities without proper authorization. Most of the missions diverted funds intended for PCW&EF to unrelated activities or the mission's imprest account, which went against their intended purpose and led to unauthorized expenditures from PCW&EF. Foreign missions failed to implement a robust risk management framework to protect public funds from potential losses resulting from mismanagement or mis-utilization.

3.11 Significant Audit Findings

3.11.1 Unauthorized Expenditure on Legal Assistance from PCW&EF LE-90,000

According to Para-10.6.1 of FMMA- Vol-I, The Foreign Secretary has been pleased to delegate his powers in respect of Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund (PCW&EF) to the Additional Secretary (Admin) and Heads of Mission vide MOFA letter No. Cash -1/2/1/2012 / Policy, dated 30.05.2012. Under serial No. 03, Additional Secretary (Admn) Legal assistance to Pakistanis detained abroad including payment of Lawyer(s) fee, fines and cost of repatriation of destitute Pakistani detained / imprisoned on completion of sentence or released from detention.

Embassy of Pakistan, Cairo incurred expenditure amounting to L.E 90,000 on legal assistance to Pakistanis detained in Egypt and paid fee to the Lawyer named Mr. AymanOuf for filing appeal for seven Pakistani Prisoners.

Audit observed that Lawyer's Fee of L.E 90,000 was paid without approval from Additional Secretary (Admn), MOFA. Audit held that payment of Lawyer fee from PCW &EF is unauthorized as per above rule position.

The observation was served and discussed with the HOC however no reply was received from the Management.

In the DAC meeting held on 03.07.2024, the Ministry was directed to share Additional Secretary Admin's approval with the audit.

No further progress was reported on the issue till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that expenditure may be regularized by Additional Secretary (Admin), MOFA.

3.11.2 Irregular/doubtful withdrawal of the PCW&EF for transportation of illegal deportees back to Pakistan incarcerated at different camps & prisons in Turkiye – US\$ 15,294

According to Para-2.36.1 of the FMMA Vol-II, where it is established that misappropriation of government money or loss to the Government in any form was facilitated by laxity of supervision on the part of a superior officer, his personal liability will be strictly assessed and he will be required to make good the whole loss or a proportion of it from his personal resources.

Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Istanbul, Türkiye incurred an expenditure amounting to US\$15,294 on account of payment to 03 traveling agents for the transportation of the illegal deportees from different cities to Istanbul Airport during the period 2019-20 to 2021-22.

During Audit of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Istanbul, Türkiye for the years 2019-20 to 2022-23, it was observed that funds to the tune of US \$ 15,294 were fraudulently drawn from the PCW&EF for the transportation of the deportees to Istanbul.

Audit observed the following:

1. According to the Provincial Director of Immigration Administration letter No. E-96077285-A00-79676 dated 20.10.2023, Foreigners No. 6458 and in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation on the implementation of the International Protection Law, it is required that the foreigners/illegal immigrants are received and deported back to the country of their origin, under the strict supervision of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA's) ensuring their safe deportation and keeping the illegal deportees at the airport until the flight time and assisting the officers of Istanbul Airport Civil Administration Authority for fulfilling the requisite data entries.
2. Similarly, the letter dated 14.09.2023 issued to the Airport Civil Administration by HasimOzcan also shows that illegal deportees were directly transferred to the Airport for sending to Pakistan by Turkish Airline and there was no involvement of the Consulate General's office except issuing of emergency travel documents.
3. Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Istanbul, Türkiye letter No. Con-3-612020 dated 09.05.2023 has also made it clear that mission was only involved in the preparation of the emergency departing documents and had nothing to do with the transfer of the deportees to the Airport.
4. The above and similar nature letters issued by the said department, from time to time to the Consulate General (CG) of Pakistan depict that the said practice was in vogue in the years 2019 to 2021 for deporting of the illegal deportees to Pakistan and that this practice discontinued after the transfer of officers previously posted at Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of

Pakistan in Istanbul, Türkiye. Hence, Audit considered that the funds were fraudulently drawn by those officers by presenting the bogus bills of travel agents.

5. Para-02 of letter No. 11259298-000-E-13066 dated 28.08.2020 and dated 14.07.2021 clearly states that the mission will provide only travel documents to the immigration administration of Turkey.
6. Records for the FY 2019-20 & 2020-21 relating to the deportees transported from various prison camps to Istanbul Airport were either not available in the office or produced to audit to authenticate the factual position of the drawl of the funds through illegal practices.
7. It is also important to note that no record surfaced during Audit pertaining to vehicles/buses in which deportees were picked & sent to the Consulate General's office. Nothing is on record to substantiate the movement that who was deputed by the mission, to whom the custody of the deportees was given and who handed those illegal immigrants back to the Turkish LEA's for their onward transmission to Istanbul Airport. It is simply incomprehensible that why would Turkish Immigration Authorities hand over all the immigrants to their respective consulates and embassies and then again take back their custody. In light of the above, the Audit considered that the amount has been misappropriated by the dealing hands causing a loss of US\$ 15,294 to the public exchequer.

Para was discussed with the management on 27th October, 2023. The department replied that as per practice, the deportees are brought to the Consulate General of Pakistan, Istanbul for final verification and their onward transportation to the airport. Direct transfer of the deportees does not take place unless the physical verification of each deportee is made and that too at the Consulate. It is not a standard practice that at all times, the Turkish Deportation office would provide the vehicles. Therefore, the Consulate has to hire and provide transport for deportation purposes when it is not provided by the Turkish side. As regards security, it is the exclusive responsibility of the Turkish side while there is no hard and fast rule relating to the provision of transport service/facility and it can either be provided by the Turkish side or in certain cases, this is hired by the Consulate.

Reply was not tenable as no proof for pick and drop of the deportees by the Consulate General was produced to audit.

In the DAC meeting held on 11.12.2024, the Ministry was directed to conduct a fact finding regarding non-availability of record by the mission.

No further progress was reported on the issue till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that fact-finding inquiry for fixing responsibility on the individuals involved in the fraudulent drawl of the funds may be conducted at the earliest, besides recovery of the amount and strict action under the E&D rules.

Detail of the expenditure incurred on the transportation of the deportees from different cities to Istanbul				
Date	V #	Paid to	Amount (US\$)	Remarks
06.07.2019	03	M/S Status Travel Resours	1287.22	Without details of deportees transported and their documents
07.08.2019	03	M/S Status Travel Resours	1373.62	
19.08.2019	01	M/S Status Travel Resours	1339.08	
30.09.2019	01	Flemingo Travel Istanbul	514.18	
30.09.2019	02	Flemingo Travel Istanbul	726.95	
30.09.2020	05	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	580.59	
10.10.2019	01	Flemingo Travel Istanbul	1408.45	
27.12.2019	06	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	1695.56	
21.01.2020	04	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	1525.50	
28.01.2020	05	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	847.45	
25.02.2020	02	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	652.28	
26.02.2021	02	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	928.57	
31.05.2021	04	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	770.78	
30.06.2021	04	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	834.85	
09.07.2021		M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	809.25	
		Total	15,294.33	

3.11.3 Irregular and unauthorized expenditure for software support of the website from PCW&EF £ 9,600.00

According to Para-10.4.1 of FMMA Vol-I, the Head of Mission is competent to authorize expenditure from the fund in accordance with the following guidelines. The PCW&EF will be available for: (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 Press 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) (*viii.) Legal assistance to Pakistan 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.

The management of the Consulate of Pakistan Bradford, UK paid £ 9,600 as software support of the website of the mission for appointment system on quarterly basis at the rate of £ 600 from PCW&EF to M/s Adora Soft (Vr No. 1 dated 04.10.2019). An amount of £ 9,600 was paid from 2019-20 to 2022-23.

Audit observed that the expenditure on software support of the website was not covered under PCW&EF utilization, as it has budget head in regular grant.

Audit held that payment of software support for website from PCW&EF was irregular and unauthorized.

Audit recommends that matter may be inquired and responsibility be fixed.

3.11.4 Irregular payment to Overseas Plastic Surgery Appeal (OPSA) and Yorkshire Crescent Charity from PCW&EF £ 3,000

According to Para-10.4.1 of FMMA Vol-I, 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 (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 Press 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) (*viii.) Legal assistance to Pakistan 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.

The management of the Consulate of Pakistan Bradford, UK paid £ 2,000 in a function arranged by Overseas Plastic Surgery Appeal (OPSA) vide Vr No. 2 dated 17.03.2020. Similarly, Consulate also paid £ 1,000 in a function arranged by Yorkshire Crescent Charity Reg.(YCC) vide Vr No. 1 dated 07.09.2022.

During the scrutiny of the record of the Consulate of Pakistan Bradford, United Kingdom for the period 2019-23, it was observed that no evidence was available on record which reflects that the above organizations were Pakistani origin and work for Pakistan based community. Further, no profile/Board/ trustee was available on record.

Audit held that expenditure on OPSA and YCC without availability of required record was irregular.

The management did not reply to the observation till holding of exit meeting, i.e. 12.12.2023.

Audit recommends that matter may be inquired and responsibility be fixed and amount be recovered from the officer concerned.

3.11.5 Irregular and Unauthorized expenditure from PCW&EF

According to Para-10.4.1 of FMMA Vol-I, 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 (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 Press 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) (*viii.) Legal assistance to Pakistan 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.

Further, para-10.4.5 of FMMA states, ‘PCW&EF fund shall not be used for:

- i. The benefit of employees of the Mission or their families
- ii. Purchase of items of Furniture and Furnishings, Air Conditioners, Stationery, Bicycles etc. for use in the Chancery or Residence of any employee of the Missions
- iii. Farewell or welcome parties for anyone
- iv. Entertainment of any nature
- v. Donations except to Pakistani Associations or Pakistani Schools [Ministry of Foreign Affairs letter No. G-1/4/84 op / Vol- I, dated 26-05-85]

During scrutiny of the record of Pakistan missions abroad it was observed that missions expended amounts 80 on items that are inadmissible under the said account. The detail is as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Mission	Detail of expenditure	Amount
1	Ottawa	Misc. expenditure	C\$2732.80
2	Yangon	Purchase of Air Conditioner and LCD	\$ 1,872

3	Brunei	Purchase of blood pressure meter, Food	B\$ 3,965.62
4	Houston	Misc. Items	US\$ 8662
5	Madrid	Computer and Printer	€ 1,724
6	Bradford	Maintenance of MRP and NADRA website	£ 10,867
7	London	Bank charges, Independence Day celebrations, Sky TV connection, etc.	£ 10,201

Audit held that without proper documentation and complete record, there was risk of misappropriation and resulted in un-authorized expenditure mentioned above from the PCW&EF during the FY 2022-23.

Audit recommends recovery of the unauthorized amount under intimation to Audit and strict compliance of rules in future to ensure utilization of funds for the allocated purposes only.

3.11.6 Irregular and unauthorized appropriation of PCW&EF receipt for Embassy's expenditure

According to Para-10.4.1 of FMMA Vol-I, 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 (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 Press 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) (*viii.) Legal assistance to Pakistan 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).

Further, according to Para-10.4.5 FMMA Vol-1, The PCW&EF fund shall not be used for:

- i. The benefit of employees of the Mission or their families
- ii. Purchase of items of Furniture and Furnishings, Air Conditioners, Stationery, Bicycles etc. for use in the Chancery or Residence of any employee of the Missions
- iii. Farewell or welcome parties for anyone
- iv. Entertainment of any nature
- v. Donations except to Pakistani Associations or Pakistani Schools

The management of various missions abroad withdrew loans from PCWEF account for utilization in normal imprest as per detail given below;

Sr. No.	Name of Mission	Amount
1	Madrid	€ 10,000
2	Beirut	US \$ 6000
3	Moscow	US \$ 24,120

Audit observed that the Head of Missions were not authorized to draw amount from PCWEF for appropriation towards imprest account.

Audit held that withdrawal of PCWEF fund by the Ambassador against FMMA guidelines was irregular and unauthorized.

Audit recommends that matter may be inquired and responsibility be fixed.

3.11.7 Irregular appointment from PCW&EF £ 34,800.00

According to Para-10.4.1 of FMMA Vol-I, 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 (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 Press 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) (*viii.) Legal assistance to Pakistan 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.

The management of Pakistan High Commission, London appointed Mr. Owais Ahmed Khan, as Consular Assistant and Mr. Mushahid Ali Ghafoor and Data Entry Operator vide Office Order dated 23.05.2022 at monthly salary of £1,400.00 and £1,500.00, respectively.

Audit observed that neither approval nor competitive process for appointment of employees was on record.

Audit held that expenditure on appointment of employees without competitive process and proper approval was irregular.

In the DAC held on 21.11.2024 the para was considered for settlement subject to verification of Ministry's approval.

No further progress was reported on the issue till finalization of this report. Audit recommends that matter may be inquired and responsibility be fixed.

3.11.8 Irregular payment of salaries to staff from PCW&EF- US\$ 381,466

According to Para-10.4.1 of FMMA, Vol I, the Head of Mission is competent to authorize expenditure from the fund for specified objectives which do not include payment of salaries to the staff.

The Consulate General of Pakistan Houston paid salaries amounting to US\$ 381,466 to the staff from PCW&EF during the FYs 2018-23. Detail is as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Staff	From	To	Rate in USD	Total Amount (US\$)
1	Mrs. Faiza Shaikh, Consular Assistant	Jul-18	June-19	1890	22,680

Sr. No.	Name of Staff	From	To	Rate in USD	Total Amount (US\$)
2	Mr. Osman Khan, Consular Assistant	Jul-18	June-19	1890	22,680
3	Mr. Shahzad Ghani, Consular Assistant	Jul-18	June-19	1890	22,680
4	Mrs. Faiza Shaikh, Consular Assistant	Jul-19	March-20	1890	17,010
5	Mr. Osman Khan, Consular Assistant	Jul-19	March-20	1890	17,010
6	Mr. Shahzad Ghani, Consular Assistant	Jul-19	March-20	1890	17,010
7	Mrs. Faiza Shaikh, Consular Assistant	Apr-20	June-20	2079	6,237
8	Mr. Osman Khan, Consular Assistant	Apr-20	June-20	2079	6,237
9	Mr. Shahzad Ghani, Consular Assistant	Apr-20	June-20	2079	6,237
10	Mrs. Faiza Shaikh, Consular Assistant	Jul-20	Jan-21	2079	14,553
11	Mr. Osman Khan, Consular Assistant	Jul-20	Jan-21	2079	14,553
12	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant	Jul-20	Jan-21	2079	14,553
13	Mrs. Faiza Shaikh, Consular Assistant	Feb-21	April-21	2079	6,237
14	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant	Feb-21	April-21	2079	6,237
15	Ms. Madiha Masood, Consular Assistant	15.04.2021	30.04.2021	1040	1,040
16	Mrs. Faiza Shaikh, Consular Assistant	May-21	June-21	2079	4,158
17	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant	May-21	June-21	2079	4,158
18	Ms. Madiha Masood, Consular Assistant	May-21	June-21	2079	4,158
19	Ms. Sonia Qureshi, Consular Assistant	16.06.2021	30.06.2021	1039.5	1,040
20	Mrs. Faiza Shaikh, Consular Assistant	Jul-21	Aug-21	2079	4,158
21	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant	Jul-21	Aug-21	2079	4,158
22	Ms. Madiha Masood, Consular Assistant	Jul-21	Aug-21	2079	4,158
23	Ms. Sonia Qureshi, Consular Assistant	Jul-21	Aug-21	2079	4,158
24	Mrs. Faiza Shaikh, Consular Assistant	Sep-21	Sep-21	2079	2,079

Sr. No.	Name of Staff	From	To	Rate in USD	Total Amount (US\$)
25	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant	Sep-21	Sep-21	2079	2,079
26	Mrs. Faiza Shaikh, Consular Assistant	Oct-21	Oct-21	2913	2,913
27	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant	Oct-21	Oct-21	1408	1,408
28	Ms. Madiha Masood, Consular Assistant	Oct-21	Oct-21	2079	2,079
29	Mrs. Faiza Shaikh, Consular Assistant	Nov-21	Nov-21	2496	2,496
30	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant	Nov-21	Nov-21	2079	2,079
31	Ms. Faiza Shaikh, Counsular Assistant (Visa)	Dec-21	Dec-21	2496	2,496
32	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant (NADRA)	Dec-21	Dec-21	2079	2,079
33	Ms. Sasha Hafiz, Consular Assistant (Reception)	Dec-21	Dec-21	2079	2,079
34	Ms. Faiza Shaikh, Counsular Assistant (Visa)	Jan-22	Jan-22	2500	2,500
35	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant (NADRA)	Jan-22	Jan-22	2500	2,500
36	Ms. Sasha Hafiz, Consular Assistant (Reception)	Jan-22	Jan-22	2500	2,500
37	Ms. Faiza Shaikh, Counsular Assistant (Visa)	Feb-22	Feb-22	2079	2,079
38	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant (NADRA)	Feb-22	Feb-22	2500	2,500
39	Ms. Sasha Hafiz, Consular Assistant (Reception)	Feb-22	Feb-22	2500	2,500
40	Ms. Faiza Shaikh, Counsular Assistant (Visa)	Mar-22	Jun-22	2500	10,000
41	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant (NADRA)	Mar-22	Jun-22	2500	10,000
42	Ms. Sasha Hafiz, Consular Assistant (Reception)	Mar-22	Jun-22	2500	10,000
43	Ms. Faiza Shaikh, Counsular Assistant (Visa)	Jul-22	Jun-23	2500	30,000
44	Mr. Tariq Khan, Consular Assistant (NADRA)	Jul-22	Jun-23	2500	30,000
45	Ms. Sasha Hafiz, Consular Assistant (Reception)	Jul-22	Jun-23	2500	30,000
	Total				381,466

During audit of the Consulate General of Pakistan Houston for the financial year 2018-23, it was observed that the PCW & EF fund was irregularly utilized for the payment of salaries of the staff in violation of rules.

Audit held that the payment of staff salaries from PCW&EF was negligence on the part of management.

Audit recommends that responsibility should be fixed on the concerned officers along with regularization of the subject expenditure.

3.11.9 Non-transfer of shares of PCW&EF and FIGOB by NADRA - \$ 3,085

According to Paras-10.1.1 and 11.1.1 of FMMA Vol-I, Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund (PCW & EF) and fund for Improvement of Government Owned Buildings (FIGOB) will be collected as 10% surcharge on the Counselor Fees charged by our Missions for various services.

The Embassy of Pakistan, Yangon has collected consular fee from the visiting Pakistani for various services. After promulgation of e-visa scheme, the fee along with leviable surcharges are credited directly to the NADRA's account in Pakistan.

Audit observed that the mission's share of surcharges was retained by the NADRA which did not transfer it to the mission for onward credit to the respective funds and the mission is facing problems of shortage of funds in meeting day to day expenditure on Pakistan community welfare.

Audit held that this resulted in undue retention of mission share of surcharges by the NADRA amounting to \$ 3,085.42 since 2019 till close of audit in December, 2023, as detailed below:

(In US\$)

Sr. No.	Year	Fee collected (\$)	FIGOB's share	PCW&EF's share	Total
1	2019	5,512.50	459.38	459.38	918.75
2	2020	1,237.50	103.13	103.13	206.25
3	2021	2,187.50	182.29	182.29	364.58
4	2022	2,875.00	239.58	239.58	479.17
5	2023	6,700.00	558.33	558.33	1,116.67
Total		18,512.5	1,542.71	1,542.71	3,085.42

The irregularity was reported to the management during December, 2023. The management replied that the justification will be provided by the Mission in due course of time.

Audit recommends that the Ministry may take up the matter with the NADRA's authorities for early transfer of mission's share of FIGOB and PCW&EF to respective funds.

3.11.10 Non-Maintenance of Separate Bank Account of PCW&EF and FIGOB

According to Para-10.2.3 of FMMA Vol- I, the total amount collected during a month should be transferred in the following month to a separate bank account opened in the name of "Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund." A saving bank account should be opened by the Mission for this purpose.

Further, according to Para-11.3.1 of FMMA Vol- I, a separate saving bank account of "Fund for Improvement of Government Owned Buildings" should be opened.

Moreover, according to Para-11.3.2 of FMMA Vol-I, the amount of FIGOB should be shown as distinct from Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund Account.

Contrary to the above rules, Paresp Tunis is not maintaining the bank account for PCW&EF and FIGOB separately. Further saving Bank account is not being maintained by the Mission for FIGOB as per above rules.

The observation was served and discussed with the HOM and HOC. The Management replied that existing banking laws of Tunisia do not permit the Foreign Missions to open two separate accounts for consular matters. Mission is authorized to open only current account.

Bank Accounts of PCW&EF and FIGOB may be maintained separately and compliance to this effect may be reported to Audit.

3.11.11 Non-investment of surplus PCW&EF Funds

According to Appendix – L of FMMA vol.-I, "surplus funds of the PCW & EF account may be placed in interest bearing fixed deposit accounts as per following calculations:

- i. Receipts up to June, 1995 A

CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of Pakistani Community Welfare and Education Fund, depends upon various factors such as its objectives, management, funding sources, and utilization of the fund. As welfare and education fund it must contribute to the overall development of the Pakistani community abroad by supporting educational initiatives, skills training programs, and community projects that benefit residents and promote cultural integration. It can be utilized directly for Pakistani community, as well as in collaboration with local organizations, educational institutions, and stakeholders interested in supporting education and welfare initiatives. However, effective management, governance, and transparency are crucial for the success of the fund. There are various challenges in terms of administration, decision-making processes, accountability, and preventing misuse or mismanagement of PCW&EF. Determining eligibility criteria, prioritizing fund allocation, and ensuring fair and equitable access to resources is complex phenomenon, especially when there are limited funds available compared to the demand for assistance. Balancing cultural values, diversity, and inclusivity within the Pakistani community require thoughtful planning and strategies to address varying needs, perspectives, and priorities. Measuring the impact and effectiveness of the fund's initiatives, monitoring outcomes, and conducting regular evaluations are essential but pose challenges in terms of data collection, analysis, and reporting. Overall, establishing a Pakistani community welfare and education fund abroad has brought significant benefits by supporting education, empowerment, and community development. However, addressing potential challenges such as financial sustainability, governance, access, and evaluation is essential to maximize the positive impact and ensure the fund's long-term success.

Recommendations

Head of the missions are required to:

- i. Strengthen the internal control mechanism for proper utilization of PCW&EF.
- ii. Detailed SOP's may be devised for disbursement of financial assistance to the destitute Pakistanis.
- iii. Make strenuous efforts for promotion of sense of national and cultural identity from PCW & EF.
- iv. Make concrete efforts to invest surplus amount as per the relevant rules.

- v. Devise a comprehensive plan for initiation of welfare schemes for Pakistani community abroad. Advocacy efforts and raising awareness about the needs of the Pakistani community abroad can also influence missions abroad to invest funds in welfare schemes for Pakistani community.
- vi. Missions must implement robust monitoring and accountability mechanisms to track fund utilization and address any discrepancies or inefficiencies.

CHAPTER 4 IMPACT AUDIT OF E-VISA SERVICES FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS AUDIT YEAR 2023-24

4.1 Introduction

Impact audits are aimed at determining the impact of initiatives or programs. Specifically, impact audit focuses on determining the outcome results attributable to a program, defined as a new initiative or recent change to an existing program. It answers cause and effect questions about the outcomes of an initiative by separating other contributing factors or variables, and understanding what is adequacy of the results. Online E-Visa initiative was introduced by the Government of Pakistan in order to modernize and streamline the visa application process, enhance security measures, and attract foreign visitors to contribute to the economic and cultural growth of Pakistan. Impact audit of the E-Visa Services for Foreign Nationals was approved by worthy Auditor-General of Pakistan in the Audit Plan 2023-24. The purpose was to assess the benefits and user-friendliness of the new E-Visa system compared to the process of manual issuance of Pakistan visas.

4.2 Overview

The E-Visa system was launched on 14 March 2019, with an objective of technology-based improvement in service delivery. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) vide email message No. P(II)-5/01/2019-Visa Policy dated 18 June 2019 conveyed the instructions of the Ministry of Interior to the Missions abroad to continue manual visa system side by side until clear discontinuation orders were conveyed. Orders were issued vide email message no. DG (Protocol)-1/E-visa-2020 on 25 January 2021 for discontinuation of manual visa system after 31 January 2021.

In this system, electronic/online visa applications are submitted by the applicants on NADRA's portal <http://visa.nadra.gov.pk>. Completed applications are forwarded to the Embassy/High Commission/ Consulate concerned for issuance of visas as per existing guidelines. NADRA issues login credentials to the Missions' designated officer(s) to process the visa applications. Since the system is completely online and digital, no physical record of the visa applications is maintained by the Missions and all record is preserved in the NADRA servers. Also, the fee for an online E-Visa is not submitted into the Mission's account, rather it is directly deposited into the online account of NADRA.

4.3 Scope & Methodology

The audit's focus was to evaluate the impact of E-Visa Services initiative launched on 14 March 2019 in Pakistan's Missions abroad. The impact audit uses two sub-elements of condition i.e. condition with (representing level of performance achieved with the initiative and condition without (representing level of performance in absence of the initiative). This report covered the period of three years before i.e. 2017, 2018, 2019, and three years after i.e. 2020, 2021, and 2022 of implementation of the E-Visa system in order to determine the impact and effectiveness of the intervention in the selected Missions.

Evaluation design: Time Series Analysis was employed for evaluating the impact of the automated visa application process of period before and after of the initiative in 2019-20.

4.4 Audit objectives

What effect did the E-Visa initiative have on the scheme regarding the visa automation drive, enhancing security measures, and attracting foreign visitors to contribute to the economic & cultural growth of Pakistan? To assess the impact of the programme both with and without the initiative, audit further strived:

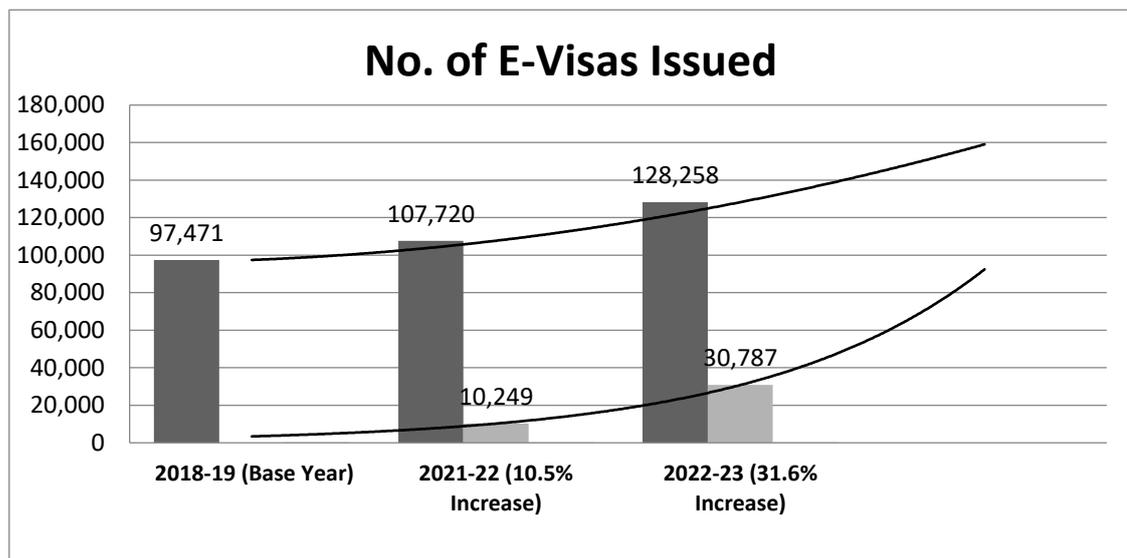
- i) To examine the process, yearly frequency of visa applications, time variation and consequent improvement in the service delivery.
- ii) To examine the change in category-wise visa fees for understanding the financial implications.
- iii) To assess the ease and user-friendliness created by the E-Visa initiative.

The data was collected during the field audit activity from the official record of the Missions as well as interviews of the Missions' officers dealing with the E-Visa applications were conducted. Moreover, published audit reports were consulted to extract relevant information. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis techniques have been applied including SWOT analysis, percentage variations, and trend analysis in order to identify the pros and cons of the new system.

4.5 Findings

i) Number of Visa Applications

In depth analysis has been carried out regarding the number of approved visa applications, financial year-wise, before and after implementation of the initiative. The data for the financial years 2019-20 and 2021-22 is skewed and non-representative due to prevalence of the COVID-19 virus and the travel restrictions associated with it. Also during these years, manual and E-Visas were being issued simultaneously as allowed by MOFA. Hence the financial year 2018-19 is taken as the base year and comparisons are made with the financial years 2021-22 and 2022-23 to reach a fair conclusion.



As illustrated in the graph above, there has been a significant increase in the number of issued visas after initiation of the E-Visa system. The total number of approved visas for the 31 audited Missions in FY 2018-19 was 97,471 which increased to 107,720 in FY 2021-22 and 128,258 in FY 2022-23 showing a progressive year-wise increase of 10.5% and 31.6% respectively. The average increase in the selected Missions for these years lies at 24.6% and 45.8%. Median increase percentage from the base year, a fair indicator of the central tendency, is calculated at 18.5% for the FYs 2021-22 and 2022-23. Table 1.0 shows the number of approved visa applications, financial year-wise, before and after implementation of the initiative.

Table 1.0: No. of issued visas, FY wise, with variation percentage (compiled by the author on the basis of record provided by the missions)

Sl. No	Name of the Mission	No. of manual visas issued			No. of E-Visas issued				
		2017-18	2018-19 (base year)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22 Variation %age	2022-23	2022-23 Variation %age
1	Consulate General of Pakistan, Houston	RNA*	3,031	1,711	3,960	9,140	202	9559	215
2	Consulate General of Pakistan, Dubai	6,719	6,215	4,527	1,939	9,888	59	15,200	145
3	Consulate General of Pakistan, Guangzhou	31,025	12,047	10,632	9,479	14,779	23	11,420	-5
4	Consulate General of Pakistan, Barcelona	2,303	2,049	1,487	2,363	3,914	91	4,318	111
5	Consulate General of Pakistan, New York	9,585	9,044	7,074	7,564	10,293	14	9,730	8
6	Embassy of Pakistan, Tokyo	RNA*	2,626	2,764	RNA*	3,205	22	5,443	107
7	High Commission of Pakistan, London	23,265	17,936	13,856	5,045	16,202	-10	19,126	7
8	Consulate of Pakistan Bradford	9,051	7,275	5,532	904	4,076	-44	8,131	12
9	Embassy of Pakistan, Paris	4,618	5,410	5,913	2,683	4,906	-9	5,907	9
10	Embassy of Pakistan, Berlin	4,664	4,770	2,764	1,188	3,315	-31	5,483	15
11	Embassy of Pakistan, Riyadh	3,854	3,419	4,429	595	2,746	-20	4,010	17
12	Embassy of Pakistan, The Hague	3,846	3,580	2,458	1,602	3,902	9	3,948	10
13	Consulate General of Pakistan, Istanbul	3,971	3,234	2,261	1,817	3,323	3	3,492	8
14	Embassy of Pakistan, Vienna	2,277	1,201	1,637	486	1,498	25	1,520	27
15	Embassy of Pakistan, Ankara	80	1,009	482	102	1,250	24	2,500	148
16	Embassy of Pakistan, Moscow	1,266	1,123	574	894	1,282	14	1,422	27

17	Embassy of Pakistan, Bahrain	709	454	260	325	1,181	160	1,255	176
18	Embassy of Pakistan, Madrid	1,558	1,203	942	964	1,372	14	2,415	101
19	High Commission of Pakistan, Dhaka	2,155	1,713	1,797	152	1,043	39	1,863	9
20	Embassy of Pakistan, Cairo	1,865	983	1,301	419	1,054	7	1,065	8
21	Embassy of Pakistan, Beijing	3,510	2,821	3,734	1,517	4,009	42	4,383	55
22	Consulate General of Pakistan, Hong Kong	2,934	1,776	272	657	1,820	2	1,916	8
23	Pakistan High Commission, Ottawa	681	723	500	295	452	-37	534	-26
24	Pakistan High Commission, Abuja	843	993	791	1,050	1,378	39	1,145	15
25	Embassy of Pakistan, Mexico	189	219	14	169	298	36	424	94
26	Embassy of Pakistan, Buenos Aires	227	234	34	83	321	37	334	43
27	Embassy of Pakistan, Beirut	267	462	299	136	207	-55	443	-4
28	Embassy of Pakistan, Brasilia	RNA*	318	47	144	513	61	594	87
29	Embassy of Pakistan, Sofia	99	93	59	12	130	40	128	38
30	Embassy of Pakistan, Havana	47	35	29	7	68	94	42	20
31	Embassy of Pakistan, Manila	1434	1475	330	74	155	-89	508	-66
*RNA (Record Not Available) Total			97,471			107,720	10.5	128,258	31.6

The maximum increase is observed in the case of the Consulate General of Pakistan; Houston i.e. 202% and 215% for the years 2021-22 and 2022-23. The Mission is a peculiar case and should be examined differently. The consular services jurisdiction of the CG Houston includes the states of Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Oklahoma hence covering a huge geographical area of the southern USA. Pakistani community of almost 200,000 people is living in the Mission's jurisdiction and a maximum number of visas are issued in the family visit sub-category to applicants of Pakistani origin. In the FYs 2020 to 2023, more than 81% of the visas were applied in this category.

The E-Visa facility is a much more convenient option for the Pakistani migrants especially their 2nd and 3rd generations who intend to travel to Pakistan. The processes of NICOP and Pakistani passport issuance are cumbersome and time-consuming. Issuance of a Machine-Readable Passport, for instance, requires the physical presence of the applicant in the CG Houston and a processing time of more than a month. The E-Visa facility, after easing of COVID-related traveling restrictions, has certainly encouraged the Pakistan based applicants, who do not hold a valid Pakistani passport or NICOP, to apply for the visa on their USA passport conveniently without traveling long distances to Houston. Not to ignore the increase in the number of foreign applicants who have benefitted from this initiative and applied in the Tourist/Visit, Business, and other categories. Another peculiar factor for this surge in visa applications is that there was a noteworthy decrease in the E-Visa fees for the applicants of CG Houston (detailed in the Visa Fee section).

High Commission of Pakistan, London and Consulate of Pakistan, Bradford also cater for huge Pakistani community and most of the E-Visas are applied in the Family Visit sub-category. However, a decrease of E-Visa approvals of around 10% and 44% has been observed in these Missions respectively for the FYs 2021-22 which later increased to 7% and 12% respectively in the FY 2022-23. The initial decrease of the visa applications in these Missions can be attributed to the tough COVID related government policy. Pakistan remained in the “Red” and “Amber” lists of the UK Government for the better part of the FY 2021-22. Similarly, a negative trend of visa applications was experienced in other European Missions of Berlin and France during FY 2021-22 due to late lifting of the COVID related travelling restrictions.

Embassy of Pakistan Manila, Philippines is a unique case and an outlier with a sharp decrease in annual visa issuance of 89% and 66%. After E-Visa launching, the authority to issue Domestic Help visas and Tabligh visas went directly to the Ministry of Interior from the Embassy. This also followed a government ban on Domestic Help visas barring the travelling of the Filipino nationals to certain countries including Pakistan for this purpose. These factors, along with the fact that Filipinos are not a tourist nation rather their travelling is mainly due to overseas employment opportunities, may be a reason for the sharp decline in number of E-Visas.

In other Missions, however, the dynamics are different and the Tourist/Visit visa sub category had been applied the most. For instance, in the Embassy of Pakistan, Mexico 206 out of 298 visas (69%) in 2021-22 and 311 out of 424 visas (73%) in 2022-23 were

issued in this category. A reasonable increase in visa applications during the financial years 2021-23 by the foreign nationals of remaining countries/regions as well proves the positive impact created by the E-Visa intervention. Along with other factors like tourism promotion by the Pakistan government, this trend can be primarily attributed to the ease created for the users by the online visa system.

Processing Time

The processing time for an old visa application was 10 to 40 days; however, the E-Visa is issued within 7 days (depending upon the category of the visa). The Missions are in regular practice of issuing visas within 24 to 48 hours. However, in cases where the applications are returned for submission of further documents, the processing time may rise manifold. Also, such cases increase the workload for the Missions' officials as no tool is available that separates additionally provided documents from previously verified details, and whole of the application has to be re-scrutinized.

iii) Visa Fee

A comparison of the manual visa application fee and the E-Visa application fee for different categories is illustrated in table 2.0. In most of the cases, including the Pakistan Missions in Bahrain, Brasilia and Moscow, the manual visa fees and the E-Visa fees for the selected categories have remained similar. For the Tourist/Family Visa sub-category, there has been a nominal decrease in the visa fee in the embassies of Mexico, Buenos Aires, Vienna, Hague and Beirut. The Business Visa sub-category fees have either remained the same, increased slightly in case of the Pakistan embassies in Mexico and Vienna (by 58% and 39% respectively), or decreased nominally as witnessed in the London High Commission, the Embassy of Pakistan, Buenos Aires and the Embassy of Pakistan Sofia, Bulgaria (by 25%, 50% and 41% respectively). From the visa fees chart it can be concluded that the Pakistan visa fees are on the lower side overall compared to the world averages and attract the applicants to apply for Pakistan visa.

However, the most evident variation is observed in case of the USA based applications where the Tourist/Family Visa sub-category fee was reduced by US\$ 132 for Single Entry Visa and US\$ 102 for Multiple Entry Visa. Regarding the Business Visa category, the fee decreased by US\$ 224 and US\$ 174 for Single Entry Visa and Multiple Entry Visa respectively. This is a significant decrease which has contributed, among other factors, to the upsurge of E-Visa applications compared to the manual applications in the Consulate General of Pakistan, Houston (as discussed previously).

Table 2.0: Visa Fee Comparison (*Visa fee in US\$ where currency not mentioned*)

Sl. No	Name of the Mission	Fee Type	Visit/Tourist Visa		Business Visa	
			Single Entry	Multiple Entry (up to 1 year)	Single Entry	Multiple Entry (up to 1 year)
1	Pakistan High Commission, London	Manual Visa Fees	£ 74	£ 200	£ 134	£ 162
		E-Visa Fees	60	90	100	150
2	Embassy of Pakistan, Madrid	Manual Visa Fees	€ 32	€ 50	€ 90	€ 135
		E-Visa Fees	35	52.50	100	150
3	Embassy of Pakistan, Mexico	Manual Visa Fees	63	105	63	105
		E-Visa Fees	60	90	100	150
4	Embassy of Pakistan, Buenos Aires	Manual Visa Fees	44	44	200	200
		E-Visa Fees	35	52.5	100	150
5	Embassy of Pakistan, Bahrain	Manual Visa Fees	25	37.5	100	150
		E-Visa Fees	25	37.5	100	150
6	Embassy of Pakistan, Brasilia	Manual Visa Fees	35	52.5	100	150
		E-Visa Fees	35	52.5	100	150
7	Consulate General of Pakistan, Hong Kong	Manual Visa Fees	HK\$ 400	8.18	8.18	8.18
		E-Visa Fees	8.18	8.18	8.18	8.18
8	Embassy of Pakistan, Vienna	Manual Visa Fees	36	72	54	108
		E-Visa Fees	35	70	100	150
9	Embassy of Pakistan, Moscow	Manual Visa Fees	35	52.50	100	150
		E-Visa Fees	35	52.50	100	150
10	Consulate General of Pakistan, Houston	Manual Visa Fees	192	192	324	324
		E-Visa Fees	60	90	100	150
11	Embassy of Pakistan, Sofia	Manual Visa Fees	85 BGN	170	170	170
		E-Visa Fees	25	100	100	100
12	Embassy of Pakistan, The Hague	Manual Visa Fees	55	73	120	170
		E-Visa Fees	35	70	100	200
13	Embassy of Pakistan, Beirut	Manual Visa Fees	25	40	100	150
		E-Visa Fees	25	37.5	100	150

iv) User-friendliness

The applicants can now easily submit visa applications from any place and at any convenient time. Most of the visas are being issued without physical presence of the applicant in the Mission. Consular services jurisdiction for few of the examined Missions, for instance, is:

- a) **Embassy of Pakistan, Brasilia:** Brazil (5th largest country covering an area of 8.51 million sq. km), Bolivia, Colombia, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela.
- b) **Consulate General of Pakistan, Houston:** US states of Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Oklahoma.
- c) **Consulate General of Pakistan, New York:** New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware and Wyoming.

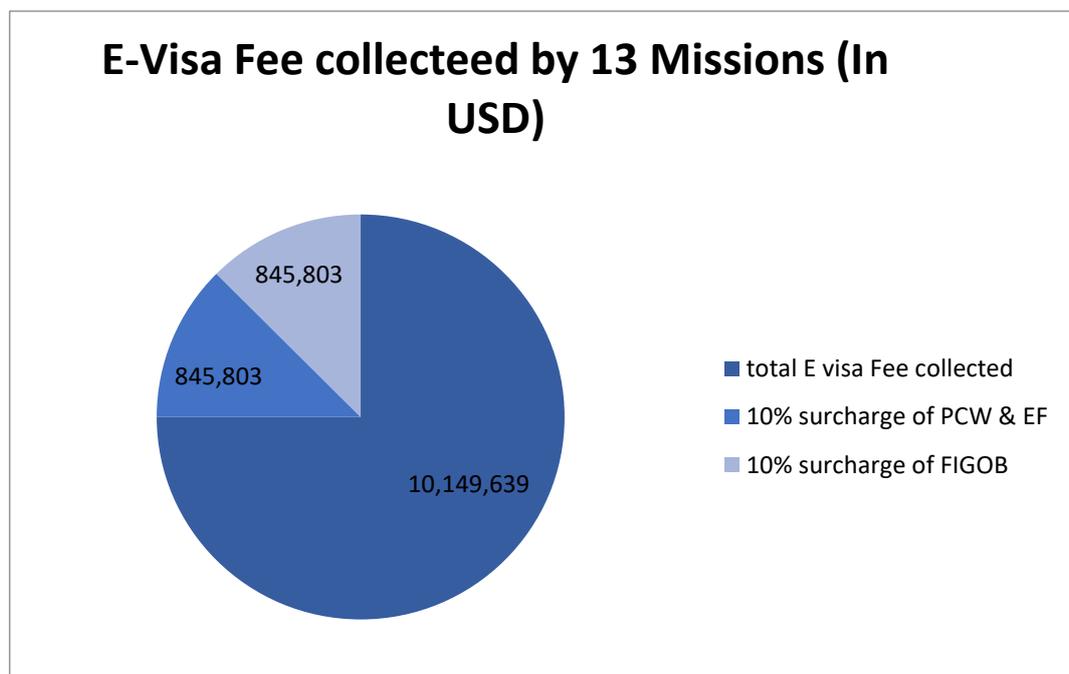
Considering the vast jurisdiction of the Missions, the online visa application system has certainly facilitated the interested applicants to apply and get visas from the comfort of their homes and save travel costs & time. The E-Visa system is quite easy and simple for the applicants and in line with the international best practices. All the information/assistance regarding the application is available on NADRA's Visa Portal. Further, it has lowered the workload of the Missions' officers/officials, decreased human interference, achieved financial transparency, and adopted a paper-less approach due to virtual record keeping.

However, complaints have been received regarding technical glitches with uploading photographs on the portal and making online payments. Sometimes the visa portal is inaccessible or down due to technical reasons or slow internet speed which results in panic and confusion for the users. For the applicants who are not well versed in computer skills, these issues are more aggravated. There have also been instances of fake and illegal Pakistan visa websites created with an intention to financially scam the users by getting their Credit/Debit card details. Such unauthorized users are regularly reported and barred from operating by the concerned Missions.

4.6 Audit Paras

4.6.1 Non reconciliation of E-Visa fee and non-provision of share to the Missions

As per Para-5 of the MOFA letter No. P(II)-5/01/2019-Visa Policy dated 26 March 2019 to all Pakistani Missions abroad, all visa fees are inclusive of 20% surcharge of FIGOB & PCW & EF along with NADRA processing fee and bank charges. The stated facts' details can be seen at table 3.0 showing that, only in 13 Pakistan Missions, approximately US\$ 10,149,639 have been collected as E-Visa fees which had been directly credited to the Ministry of Interior account instead of being routed through the concerned Missions. These are estimated figures because the Missions do not have complete records for the collected E-Visa fees. So far the 10% surcharge on the consular fee for PCW & EF and the 10% surcharge for FIGOB amounting to US\$ 1,691,606 have not been credited to the relevant accounts which is resulting into non-achievement of the intended objectives of these funds.



The severity of this observation magnifies when studied with the MOFA (HQ) Audit Report of 2022-23. As per para-2, MOFA received different cheques amounting to Rs. 991.4 million on account of E-Visa fees, however, “there is no mechanism of

reconciliation with NADRA and Missions abroad to ascertain actual amount collected by NADRA as consular receipts through online system”. Further, the Ministry is not maintaining any record regarding the expenditure of Rs 89.8 million made during the FY 2022-23 out of this share (para-6) making the expenditure unauthorized and doubtful. “According to Cash Book of PCW&EF and FIGOB as on 30th June 2023, an amount of Rs 729.942 million is lying in Foreign Office Welfare Account maintained with HBL, MOFA Branch” (para-8). As per the rules, this amount has been received for certain purposes including welfare of overseas Pakistanis and improvement of Pakistani owned infrastructure. The legal objectives are being compromised due to non-provision of the said amount to the Missions abroad. The systemic failure reflects lack of transparency, accountability and efficiency in the process of E-visa fee collection, 20% share disbursement and its utilization.

Table 3.0: FIGOB and PCW&EF share

S.no	Name of the Mission	E-Visa Fee Collected (US\$)	20% Share of FIGOB & PCW&EF (US\$) (<i>E-Visa Fee Collected/120</i>) x 20
1	Consulate General of Pakistan, Houston	2,440,000	406,667
2	Embassy of Pakistan, Washington D.C.	2,562,720	427,120
3	Embassy of Pakistan, Yangon	18,513	3,086
4	Embassy of Pakistan, Moscow	213,830	35,638
5	The Embassy of Pakistan, Mexico	17,720	2953
6	Embassy of Pakistan, Bahrain	69,025	11,504
7	Pakistan High Commission, London	2,742,380	457,063
8	Consulate of Pakistan, Bradford	543,011	90,501
9	The Embassy of Pakistan, Madrid	344,890	57,482
10	Consulate General of Pakistan, Barcelona	648,711	108,119
11	Embassy of Pakistan Paris, France	433,111	72,185

12	Embassy of Pakistan, Buenos Aires	42,319	7,053
13	Embassy of Pakistan, Brasilia	73,409	12,235
	Total	10,149,639	1,691,606

The observation was conveyed to Ministry of Interior on 29th November 2024. Ministry of interior in its letter dated 20th December 2024 conveyed NADRA's response regarding the observation. NADRA contended that the fee collected on behalf of Ministry of Interior is being deposited in the designated account of MoI. Moreover, NADRA office also collects the 10% (each) fee on account of FIGOB and PCW&EF which are being deposited in to the designated account of MOFA and the reconciled Financial Reports are available in Pakistan Online Visa System to stakeholders. Additionally, NADRA also submits verified challan to respective stakeholders while disbursing the shares.

In pursuance of the reply, the Ministry was approached to apprise audit of the status of funds deposited by NADRA in MOFA's account, and the process of reconciliation.

Reply of MOFA is awaited.

No further progress was reported on the issue till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that mechanism of reconciliation with NADRA and Missions abroad to ascertain actual amount collected by NADRA as consular receipts through online system (if any) may be verified to audit. Additionally, documentary proof of all the money deposited in to MoFA's account may be provided to audit.

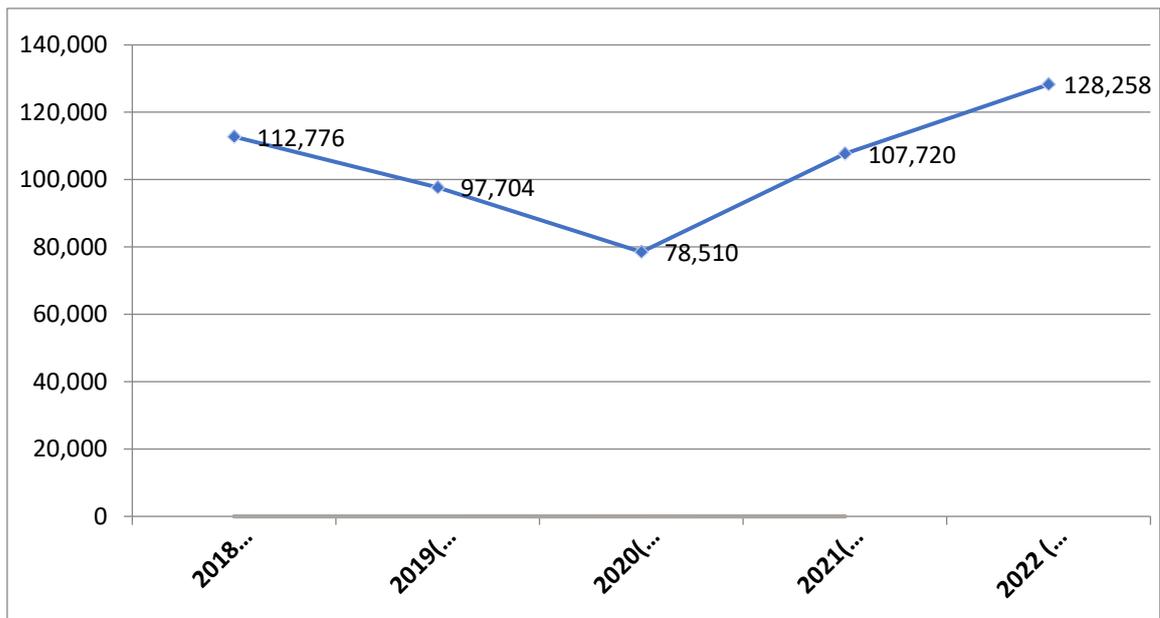
4.7 SWOT Analysis

The Internal factors (Strengths & Weaknesses) and the external factors (Opportunities & Threats) identified during the Impact Audit are summarized below:

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + User-friendly online facility + Increased transparency + Paper-less approach + Lesser human interaction + Reduction in processing time + Decrease in workload 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continued technical issues – Difficulties for technophobes – No tool for separating re-submitted documents – No mechanism for transferring FIGOB and PCW&EF share to the Missions
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Limit discretionary approach + Increase awareness + Mobile application for visa processing and tracing + Country/region specific visa application forms 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prone to hacking and financial scams – Interface speed & unreliability – Technical glitches – Non-realization of intended goals of FIGOB and PCW&EF

Conclusion & Recommendations

The E-Visa Services initiative by the Government of Pakistan has demonstrated significant positive impacts in terms of creating convenience for the users, decreasing the processing time and increasing transparency. The number of applications, hence the revenue generation, has shown a noteworthy increase in the last two years. The visa issuance process has become streamlined, secure and efficient. The issued visas are now digitally verifiable through the system of MOFA and the Ministry of Interior. The following line graph shows the ascending curve regarding the quickening pace of E-Visa processing duration and issuance. One can see the steep descent of the manual visas graph line, exhibiting the commitment of all the stake holders for public service delivery through the process of digitization and automation.



However, there is a requirement for constant improvement in the technological infrastructure to address the system glitches. A mobile application for visa processing and tracing will further add to the convenience of the users. It will also enable capturing of live pictures and fingerprints that will improve the internal controls of the system. Another recommendation is to introduce country/region specific bilingual visa application forms (in English and local languages) for convenience of the non-English speaking applicants.

There is also a need to create awareness among potential visa applicants about the simplified visa process as well as to promote the soft image of Pakistan as a favorable tourism and business destination. These steps will increase the interest of foreign nationals in contributing towards the economic and cultural growth of Pakistan. Finally, as elaborated before, there is a requirement to establish an efficient and transparent mechanism to collect and disburse FIGOB and PCW&EF shares to the Missions in the interest of the Pakistani community living abroad.

CHAPTER 5 MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

5.1 Introduction

Under the Rules of Business of the Federal Government, Ministry of Commerce has been assigned the functions of trade and commerce between provinces and with other countries including trade agreements with other countries and promotion of International Trade. Commercial wings functioning in Pakistan Missions abroad play an important role in promoting international / bilateral trade and thus earning substantial foreign exchange. These trade wings fall under the audit jurisdiction of DG Audit (F&I). The major functions of the Ministry are as under;

- i. Commercial intelligence and statistics;
- ii. Trademarks;
- iii. Organization and control of Chambers and Associations of Commerce and Industry;
- iv. Tariff (protection) policy and its implementation;
- v. Law of insurance, regulation and control of Insurance Companies, actuarial work, insurance of war, riot and civil commotion risks and life insurance but excluding health and unemployment insurance for industrial labour and post office insurance.
- vi. Export promotion;
- vii. Anti-dumping duties, countervailing and safeguard laws;
- viii. Management of EDF / EMDF with representation of Textile Industry Division on their Boards; and
- ix. Management of Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP).

5.2 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 7.634 million were raised as a result of this audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Classification	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation	-
3	Irregularities / Overpayments	
	A- HR / Employees Related Irregularities	4.535
	B- Procurement Related Irregularities	3.099
	C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks	-
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	-
5	Others	-
	Total	7.634

5.3 Brief comments on the status of compliance with PAC directives

Year of Audit Report	Total Paras	Compliance Received	Compliance not Received	Percentage of Compliance
1990-91	2	0	2	0
1992-93	1	1	0	100
1994-95	1	0	1	0
1995-96	3	0	3	0
1996-97	6	2	4	33
1998-99	6	4	2	67
1999-00	3	3	0	100
2000-01	3	1	2	33
2001-02	10	5	5	50
2002-03	1	1	0	100
2004-05	1	0	1	0
2005-06	9	6	3	67
2006-07	6	5	1	83
2009-10	21	6	15	28
2010-11	4	2	2	50
2013-14	1	1	0	100
2015-16	2	-	2	0
2017-18	2	-	2	0
2018-19	1	-	1	0
Total	83	37	46	44

The overall compliance in respect of Ministry of Commerce is comparatively low.

5.4 AUDIT PARAS

Irregularities / Overpayments

HR / Employees Related Irregularities

5.4.1 *Excess payment of DA during joining time – Rs 2.529 million.*

As per Para-10.20.13 of FMMA Vol-II, the payment of DA during joining time at the rate prescribed for specified hotels is to be made only if the preparation time is spent in the specified hotels and hotel receipt is provided otherwise the DA rate prescribed for elsewhere would be admissible.

According to Para-10.20.7 of FMMA Vol-II, only 50 DA is admissible to the officials of the Mission where residential accommodation is available during joining time at the station of posting. The officials themselves are not authorized to vacate or occupy residential accommodation. Further, Para-10.20.16 of ibid states that DA for joining time will not be admissible to any member of the family/servant who does not actually accompany the Government servant.

During audit of High Commission of Pakistan, Dhaka for the FY 2014-2023 and Parep Tokyo for the FY 2019-23, it was observed that contrary to above Pahic Dhaka paid US\$ 5,999.70 (Rs 1,671,216) as DA at specific hotels rates to 01-officer & 02-officials who were posted from HQ to mission and vice versa without provision specified hotel receipts. Further, 30% transit DA of specific hotel was also paid in some cases. Similarly, Embassy of Pakistan, Tokyo, paid US\$ 4,104 to the Commercial Counselor upon his transfer from Mission to HQ on account of 06 days joining time full DA for entire family. The officer was residing in government owned accommodation and same was vacated to avail full DA. Hence, he was entitled only for 50% DA amounting to US\$ 1,026 (US\$ 342 x 6/2= US\$ 1,026). However, the officer claimed full day for himself as well as his family.

Audit held that the excess payment of DA amounting to US\$ 7,026 was made in violation of rules which reflects weak internal controls.

The irregularity was reported to the management in February 2024. In case of Pahic Dhaka, the management replied that all the supporting documents i.e. hotel receipts/settlement certificate from CAO's office are attached. In case of Parep Tokyo, the management replied that upon relinquishment of charge the officer also vacated the official accommodation and his family accompanied the office during joining time DA.

The reply was not tenable as in case of Dhaka specified hotel receipts were not provided and in case of Parep Tokyo official accommodation was available and officer himself vacated the same to avail full DA.

DAC in its meeting held on 23.12.2024 directed the Ministry to recover the amount drawn over and above entitlement from the concerned officer/officials.

No further progress was reported to till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the management to recover the excess amount from the officers concerned.

(Para-1, Dhaka 2014-23 & Para-3, Tokyo 2019-23)

5.4.2 Non recovery of utility charges – Rs 2.007 million.

According to Para-8.11.3 & 8.11.4 FMMA Vol-II, recovery of (2% on each) electricity, heating and water should made from officers and staff of Missions abroad for whom residential accommodations are hired and the utilities are included in the rent agreements. It equally applies to hotel accommodation provided by the Government.

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Beijing (Commercial Wing) for the FYs 2017-23, it was observed that the mission hired private accommodations for the officers and officials of the mission. As per the rent agreements, the rent included heating and water charges which was required to be recovered from the officers / officials @ 4% of monthly rent amount but contrary to above amount of RMB 52,576 (Rs 2,006,563) was not recovered from the officers.

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of utility charges amounting to RMB 52,576 (Rs 2,006,563) resulted in loss to the public exchequer and reflects weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to the Management in February, 2024. The management replied that the matter was taken up with the management of DRC (Diplomatic Residence Compound) for provision of actual bills on account of heating and water charges on the basis of actual consumption by the occupants. The DRC has intimated that these bills are significantly lower than the amount has been asked to share specific amount/calculation, which would be provided to Audit. The Ministry further added that winter season is only from November till March and no heating provided in the rest of the months subsequently. Therefore, this calculation may also be revised.

The reply is not tenable because as per rules mentioned above recovery on account of heating and water charges was due.

DAC in its meeting held on 23.12.2024 directed the Ministry to recover the amount from officers concerned.

No further progress was reported regarding recovery till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the Ministry to recover utility charges from the officers concerned besides avoiding such instances in future.

(Para-1, Beijing 2019-23)

B- Procurement Related Irregularities

5.4.3 Mis-procurement of cleaning Services in Violation of PPR – Rs 3.099 million

As per Cabinet Division's O.M. No. 4/1/2008 dated 09-04-2008 financial limits for open tender(s) for Pakistan's Mission abroad have been fixed as under:

Kind of Tender	Monetary Limits.
Open tender	US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above
Limited tender	Less than US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above US\$ 2,000 & € 1,500
Single tender	Up to US\$ 2,000 or € 1,500

Further, according to Rule-9 of Public Procurement Rules 2004 "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.

During Audit of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to WTO Geneva for the FYs 2021-23, it was observed that contrary to above the Mission made payment of CHF 694.65 per month) to M/s Topnet on account of cleaning of Chancery building and during the period September, 2021 to December, 2022 total expenditure of CHF 10,047 (Rs 3,098,874) was made. The detail is as under

Top Net			
2021-22		2022-23	
Vr. #/ Month	Amount	Vr. #/ Month	Amount
10 of 09/2021	694.65	23 of 08/2022	387.45
2 of 10/2021	694.65	07 of 09/2022	694.65
2 of 11/2021	694.65	4 of 10/2022	854.25
3 of 12/2021	694.65	26 of 11/2022	694.65
16 of 01/2022	694.65	12 of 12/2022	614.45
6 of 02/2022	549.90	Total	3,245.45
3 of 03/2022	694.65		
11 of 04/2022	694.65		
4 of 05/2022	694.65		
3 of 06/2022	694.65		
Total	6,801.75		

The cleaning company was selected without calling open tenders as was required under PPRA rules.

Audit is of the view that selection of cleaning company without open tender and payment to a selected firm without open competition deprived the government of getting lowest possible rates for the contract involving recurring monthly payments. This reflects weak internal and financial controls.

The matter was reported to the Management in June, 2024. The management replied that the Mission made the contract with M/s Top Net (Cleaning Company) in June, 2006 @ CHF 563 per month including all cleaning material, garbage bags and cleaning equipment etc. The contract was extended up to 31.12.2022 @ CHF 694.65 per month. However, in order to minimize the expenditure on cleaning services, Mission contacted a cleaning lady to clean the office premises and made a contract for monthly charges of CHF 400 per month.

The reply was not tenable as Mission did not follow the Public Procurement rules while procuring cleaning services.

DAC in its meeting held on 23.01.2024 directed the Mission to conduct a fact finding inquiry to ascertain the circumstances under which the cleaning agreement made in violation of PPRA rules. The inquiry was to be submitted with 30 days to audit.

No further progress was reported to audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that the DAC recommendation may be implemented under intimation to audit, besides, strict compliance of PPRA rules.

(Para-5, WTO Geneva 2021-23)

Others

5.4.4 *Non- maintenance of Cash Book by Mission*

According to Para-2.4.1 of FMMA Vol-I, the official entrusted with the accounts work is responsible for keeping complete records of cash and book transactions in the cash book of the Mission and for the compilation of prescribed accounts and returns strictly in accordance with the directions and orders of the Chief Accounts Officer. He is also required to see that the rules and orders in force are observed in respect of all the transactions of Missions. [FTR 57]. 4.1.3 The cash book should ordinarily be closed at the end of each month. If the transactions are numerous a weekly closing of cash book is recommended.

Further, according to Para-4.1.4, the cash book when closed should be completely checked. The Drawing and Disbursing Officer / Head of Chancery should verify the totals of the cash book and record a certificate to that effect. The certificate should also be recorded on the monthly cash account and signed by the Drawing and Disbursing Officer / Head of Chancery / Head of Mission. [FTR 77(iii)]

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan Rabat (Commercial Wing) for the financial year 2019-23, it was observed that contrary to above the Commercial wing of the Mission was not maintaining the Cash Book since July 2019 to date.

Due to non-maintenance of Cash book for the above period risk of misutilization of funds increased. Non maintenance of Cash Book is a serious lapse on the part of the Commercial Wing.

Audit recommends that responsibility for non-maintenance of Cash Book may be fixed and Complete Cash Book for the Audit Period may be provided to Audit for verification.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that the Mission has already been closed. However, the observation has forwarded to the concerned HOC for future compliance.

The reply is not tenable as the Mission made gross violation of Federal Treasury rules.

DAC in its meeting held on 23.12.2024 directed the Ministry to hold fact finding inquiry in the matter to ascertain the factual position and fix the responsibility for not adhering to the Government instructions in true letter and spirit. The report will be submitted within 60 days.

No further progress was reported to audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that responsibility for non-maintenance of Cash Book may be fixed and Complete Cash Book for the Audit Period may be provided to Audit for verification.

(Para-1, Rabat 2019-23)

CHAPTER 6 MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

6.1 Introduction

The Defence Division is responsible for policy and administrative matters pertaining to the Defence of the Federation and three Armed Forces. It also deals with administrative & financial matters pertaining to Survey of Pakistan. The responsibility in respect of international negotiations, agreements and purchases of defence equipment along with allied accessories are also being handled by this Division.

Functions of Defence Division as per Rules of Business, 1973 are:

1. Defence of the Federation or any part thereof in peace or war including:
 - a. Army, naval and air forces of the Federation and any other armed forces raised or maintained by the Federation; and armed forces which are not the forces of the Federation but are attached to or operating with any of the armed forces of the Federation;
 - b. Army, naval and air force works;
2. Civilian employees paid from the Defence estimates.
3. (i) Defence matters pertaining to treaties and agreements with other Governments except those relating to purchase of stores; and
(ii) Matters regarding military assistance to foreign countries.
4. Stores and stationery for the Defence Services, other than those dealt with by the Defence Production Division.
5. Administration of National Guards Act, 1973.
6. International Red Cross and Geneva Conventions in so far as they effect belligerents.
7. Military awards and decorations.
8. Welfare of ex-servicemen.
9. Cantonment areas including:
 - a. The delimitation of such areas;
 - b. Local Self-Government in such areas, the constitution of local authorities for such areas and the functions and powers of such authorities; and
 - c. The regulation of housing accommodation (including control of rent) in such areas.

10. Acquisition or requisitioning of property for Defence Services; imposition of restrictions upon the use of lands in the vicinity of such property and of works of Defence.
11. Pardons, reprieves and respites, etc. of all personnel belonging to the Armed Forces.
12. Survey of Pakistan.
13. Administrative and budgetary control of Federal Government Educational Institutions (Cantonments/Garrisons) Directorate and its Institutions.
14. Administration of Military Lands and Cantonments Group.
15. National Maritime policy.
16. (i) Matters relating to security of resources of the Maritime Zones of Pakistan including protection of human life and property.
(ii) Pakistan Maritime Security Agency.
17. (i) National coordination of maritime activities.
(ii) National Maritime Affairs Coordination Committee.
18. Marine surveys and elimination of dangers to navigation.
19. Promotion of maritime disciplines.
20. International aspects:
21. Matters arising out of the implementation of law of the Sea pertaining to Maritime Affairs.
22. International negotiations, agreements and treaties (excluding those handled by other Divisions).
23. Liaison with International Sea Bed Authorities and other International Agencies in the Maritime field.
24. Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission.

6.2 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 32.860 million were raised as a result of this audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Classification	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation	-
3	Irregularities / Overpayments	
	A- HR / Employees relates irregularities	29.761
	B- Procurement related irregularities	3.099
	C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks	-
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	-
5	Others	-
	Total	32.860

6.3 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 Defence	1985-86	1	0	1	0
	1986-87	3	0	3	0
	1989-90	2	2	0	100
	1990-91	2	1	1	50
	1994-95	1	0	1	0
	1998-99	2	0	2	0
	2000-01	1	0	1	0
	2001-02	6	4	2	67
	2004-05	2	0	2	0
	2005-06	5	4	1	80
	2006-07	6	5	1	83
	2009-10	7	6	1	86
	2017-18	2	1	1	50
	TOTAL	40	23	17	57.5

The overall compliance in respect of Ministry of Defence is not satisfactory.

6.4 AUDIT PARAS

Irregularities / Overpayments

HR / Employees Related Irregularities

6.4.1 *Non-recovery of utility charges – Rs 16.550 million.*

According to Para-8.11.3 & 8.11.4 FMMA Vol-II, recovery of (2% on each) electricity, heating and water should be made from officers and staff of Missions abroad for whom residential accommodations are hired and the utilities are included in the rent agreements. It equally applies to hotel accommodation provided by the Government.

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Beijing for the FYs 2017-23, it was observed that the mission hired private accommodations for the officers and officials of the mission. As per the rent agreements, the rent included heating and water charges which was to be recovered from the officers / officials @ 4% of rent amount but contrary to above recovery of RMB 443,646 (Rs 16,550,100) from 29 officers/officials was not made. Details are at *Annex-XVI*.

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of utility charges amounting to RMB 443,646 (Rs 16,550,100) resulted in loss to the public exchequer and reflects weak internal and financial controls.

The management replied that the matter was taken up with the management of DRC (Diplomatic Residence Compound) for provision of actual bills on account of heating and water charges on the basis of actual consumption by the occupants. The DRC has intimated that these bills are significantly lower than the amount has been asked to share specific amount/calculation, which would be provided to Audit. The Ministry further added that winter season is only from November till March and no heating provided in the rest of the months subsequently. Therefore, this calculation may also be revised.

The reply is not tenable as recovery is due in light of rules referred above.

DAC in its meeting held on 09.12.2024 directed the executives to seek clarification in rent agreements regarding utility charges and submit to audit for verification, otherwise recovery may be effected.

No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends implementation of DAC decision besides avoiding such instances in future.

(Para-1, Beijing 2019-23)

6.4.2 Non-adjustment of TA/DA advances – Rs 9.540 million.

As per Para-269 of GFR Vol-I, the advances may be made to a Government servant, other than an inspecting officer, for himself or an Assistant or Deputy, proceeding on tour, up to an amount sufficient to cover for a month this contingent charges, such as those for the hire of conveyances or animals for the carriage of records, tents or other Government property, subject to adjustment upon the Government servant's return to Headquarters or 30th June, whichever is earlier.

Further Para 2.32.2 of FMMA Vol-II states that the traveling allowances bills of Government servants, on tour, shall be presented immediately on their return to the headquarters and, in any case, before 30 June every year. [FTR 277-79]

Furthermore, as per Sr. No. 11.7.4 of FMMA Vol-II In case of journey by air on tour. Transit DA at the rate of 30 percent of normal DA will be admissible provided overnight journey is involved. The overnight journey for purposes of transit on tour by air.

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan Riyadh (Defence Wing) for financial year 2021-23, it was observed that Mission granted TA/DA advances amounting to SAR 128,673 (Rs.9,540,022) to three officers and nine officials on their transfer/posting on account of 6 days joining time, 70% transportation charges, transit DA and transfer grant. Detail is at *Annex-XVII*.

Contrary to above rules the advances granted to the officers/officials were not adjusted /settled. According to the prevailing rules adjustment should be submitted for advances granted within the stipulated time period.

Audit is of the view that the management was also required to take action on the violation of rules and the amount of advance should be adjusted /recovered in time. This reflects weak financial and internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in July, 2024. The management replied that the Audit objection has already been shared with the concerned Mission abroad, the same will be communicated after receipt of views/comments as well as the documentary proofs from the concerned Mission.

DAC in its meeting held on 23.12.2024 directed the management to provide adjustment certificates of TA/DA for verification.

Audit recommends that the adjustment of TA/DA advances may be made/settled or recovery may be initiated from the officers/officials under intimation to Audit.

(Para-4, Riyadh 2021-23)

6.4.3 Excess payment of DA during joining time – Rs 3.666 million.

As per Para-10.20.13 of FMMA Vol-II, the payment of DA during joining time at the rate prescribed for specified hotels is to be made only if the preparation time is spent in the specified hotels and hotel receipt is provided otherwise the DA rate prescribed for elsewhere would be admissible.

According to the Para-10.20.19 of FMMA Vol-II, DA during six days of joining time, any overlapping period and 15 days in lieu of foreign allowance and house rent allowance has been reduced to a maximum of three DAs and regulated as follows:

Officers/Officials concerned	1 DA of category of entitlement
Spouse	50 percent DA
Up to three children	50 percent DA each

Further, the Finance Division vide No. F.1(10)R.10/2006-745 dated 30.12.2006 has notified following rates of DA for Dhaka;

Country (Town)	Cat-I	Cat-II	Cat-III	Cat-IV
Dhaka (Hotel Sheraton & Sonargaon)	91	181	163	121
Dhaka (Elsewhere)	44	87	78	58

During audit of High Commission of Pakistan, Dhaka for the FY 2014 to 2023, it was observed that mission made payment of DA at specified rates during joining time to 03 officers & 01-official during FYs 2014-15 to 2022-23.

Audit observed that the mission management paid DA admissible at specific hotels to officer(s)/official(s) who were posted to mission in violation of rules. Further, 30% transit DA of specific hotel was also paid in some cases. In none of the cases, specified hotel receipts were found attached with the claims.

Audit held that due to weak financial and internal controls mission made excess payment of DA amounting to US\$ 13,125 (Rs 3,665,969).

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that the Audit objection has already been shared with the concerned Mission abroad, the same will be communicated after receipt of views/comments as well as the documentary proofs from the concerned Mission.

DAC in meeting held on 09.12.2024 directed to produce Specified hotel receipts / bills vouchers/ relevant record to audit for verification, otherwise effect recovery of excess paid DA.

No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends the management to provide specified hotel receipts, otherwise recover the excess amount from the officers/officials concerned.

(Para-1, Dhaka 2014-23)

CHAPTER 7 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

7.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage comprises the following divisions:

Information and Broadcasting Division
National Heritage Division

According to Rules of Business 1973 (Schedule – II) Section 16 & Section 25 mandate of the Ministry's Divisions is as follows:

Information and Broadcasting Division

- i. Policy relating to internal publicity on national matters including the administration of the provisions of the Post Office, Act, 1898, and section 5 (1) (b) of the Telegraph Act, 1885, in so far as they relate to the Press.
- ii. Broadcasting including television.
- iii. Production of films on behalf of Government, its agencies, Government controlled Corporations, etc.
- iv. Press relations, including delegations of journalists and other information media.
- v. Provision of facilities for the development of newspapers industry.
- vi. (i) Policy regarding government advertisement; control of advertisement and placement; (ii) Audit of circulation of newspapers.
- vii. Administration of the Newsprint Control Ordinance, 1971.
- viii. National Anthem
- ix. Liaison and coordination with agencies and media on matters concerning Government policies and activities.
- x. Administration of the Information Group.
- xi. External Publicity.
- xii. Pakistan National Centers.
- xiii. (i) Administration of- (a) Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation Act, 1973; (b) Associated Press of Pakistan (Taking Over) Ordinance, 1961; and (c) Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority. (ii) Matters relating to- (a) The Pakistan Television Corporation; and (b) Omitted vide SRO No.48 (1)/2016 dated 26.1.2016. 2 (c) Shalimar Recording and Broadcasting Company.

- xiv. Training facilities for Radio and Television personnel.
- xv. Special Selection Board for selection of Press Officers for posting in Pakistan Missions abroad.
- xvi. Establishment of tourists centers abroad.
- xvii. Administration of the Newspapers Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1973(LVIII of 1973).
- xviii. (i) National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage of Pakistan (Lok Virsa). (ii) Pakistan National Council of Arts.
- xix. Cultural pacts and protocols with other countries.
- xx. Federal Land Commission.

National Heritage Division

- i. International agreements and assistance in the field of archaeology, national museums and historical monuments declared to be of national importance.
- ii. Quaid-e-Azam Papers Wing.
- iii. Pakistan Academy of Letters.
- iv. National Language Authority, Urdu Dictionary Board and Urdu Science Board.
- v. National and other languages used for official purposes.
- vi. Quaid-e-Azam Academy.
- vii. Aiwan-i-Iqbal and Iqbal Academy Pakistan.
- viii. Quaid-e-Azam Mazar Management Board (QMMB).
- ix. Quaid-e-Azam Memorial Fund.
- x. Omitted vide SRO 634(1)/2016 (F.No.4-2/2016-Min-I) dated 22.7.2016
- xi. Naming of institutions in the name of Quaid-e-Azam and other high and distinguished personages.
- xii. National Book Foundation.
- xiii. National Library of Pakistan.

7.2 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 9.465 million were raised in this audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Classification	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation	-
3	Irregularities / Overpayments	
	A- HR / Employees relates irregularities	5.689
	B- Procurement related irregularities	1.863
	C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks	-
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	-
5	Others	1.913
	Total	9.465

7.3 Brief comments on status of compliance with the PAC directives

Name of Ministry	Year of Audit Report	Total Paras	Compliance received	Compliance not received	Percentage of compliance
Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage	1986-87	2	0	2	0
	1989-90	3	2	1	67
	1996-97	2	0	2	0
	1998-99	3	0	3	0
	1999-00	2	2	0	100
	2001-02	7	3	4	43
	2003-04	4	2	2	50
	2004-05	4	2	2	50
	2005-06	3	0	3	0
	2006-07	3	0	3	0
	2009-10	6	2	4	33
	TOTAL		39	13	26

The overall compliance in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is unsatisfactory.

7.4 AUDIT PARAS

Irregularities / Overpayments

A- HR / Employees Related Irregularities

7.4.1 *Unauthorized inclusion of Rider Clause in lease agreement of hired Accommodation – Rs 3.767 million.*

According to Para 8.7.2 of FMMA Vol-II, financial powers have been delegated to the Head of Chancery in respect of signing contracts relating to the residences of Head of Mission and other officials.

During audit of Consulate General of Pakistan, Hong Kong for FY 2019-23, it was observed that the mission entered into a lease agreement for hiring of an accommodation for Press Attaché with effect from March 01, 2022. However, the officer signed a rider clause into the contract for one-time payment of HK\$ 25,000 for payment of furniture and monthly payment of HK\$ 5,000 for utility charges to the landlord without approval of HOM / HOC. Hence, the officer received unauthorized payment of HK\$ 105,000 (HK\$ 25,000 + HK\$ 80,000 till June, 2023 @ HK\$ 5,000 pm).

Audit is of the view that receipt of benefit of HK\$ 105,000 (Rs 3,766,875) by the officer by inclusion of rider clause without approval of HOM/HOC was unauthorized. This reflects weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The management replied that the matter is sub judice in the court of law. As such decision cannot be taken until the case is decided by the court. Further, the management told that an inquiry was also held in the matter.

The DAC in its meeting, held on 18.12.2024, directed the Ministry to provide the requisite documents to Audit.

No progress has yet been conveyed to audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends proper explanation of the reasons for unauthorized payment to the officer. Recovery may be effected from the officer on account of unauthorized benefits.

(Para-4, Hong Kong 2019-23)

7.4.2 Non-recovery of utility charges – Rs 1.922 million.

According to Para 8.11.3 & 8.11.4 FMMA Vol-II, “Recovery of (2% on each) electricity, heating and water should made from officers and staff of Missions abroad for whom residential accommodations are hired and the utilities are included in the rent agreements. It equally applies to hotel accommodation provided by the government.”

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan (Information Wing), Beijing for the FYs 2019-23, it was observed that the mission hired private accommodations for the officers and officials of the mission. As per the rent agreements, the rent included heating and water charges which needed to be recovered from four officers / officials @ 4% of rent amount but contrary to this the amount of RMB 50,370 (Rs 1,922,371) was not recovered from the 02-officers& 02-officials. Details are at *Annex-XVIII*.

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of utility charges amounting to RMB 50,370 (Rs 1,992,371) resulted in loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the Management in February, 2024. The management stated that DRC management had been asked to share specific amount /calculation which would be provided to Audit.

The reply was not tenable as recovery is due as preferred rules.

The DAC in its meeting held on 18.12.2024 directed the Ministry to effect recoveries as recommended by Audit.

No further progress regarding recovery has been reported to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of utility charges from the officers concerned and implementation of strong internal controls to avoid such instances in the future.

(Para-1, Beijing 2019-23)

B- Procurement Related Irregularities

7.4.3 *Mis-procurement of physical assets in violation of Public Procurement Rules – Rs 1.863 million.*

As per Cabinet Division's O.M. No. 4/1/2008 dated 09-04-2008 financial limits for open tender(s) for Pakistan's Mission abroad have been fixed as under:

Kind of Tender	Monetary Limits.
Open tender	US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above
Limited tender	Less than US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above US\$ 2,000 & € 1,500
Single tender	Up to US\$ 2,000 or € 1,500

Further, according to Rule 9 of Public Procurement Rules 2004 "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."

Consulate General of Pakistan, Dubai incurred expenditure amounting to AED 17,895.56 on account of purchase of various items during year 2022-23.

During audit of the Consulate General of Pakistan, Dubai for the year 2021-23, it was observed that the Mission purchased Furniture and Fixture items in piecemeal by splitting the expenditure through quotation instead of open tendering process as required under rules. The details are as under:

Sr. No.	Brief particulars	Vr. No.	Date	Amount (AED)
1	Purchase of bedroom set for Press Counselor residence	26	06/2022	10,945.00
2	Purchase of Sofa set for Press Counselor residence	27	06/2022	5,056.30
3	Purchase of Sofa set, chairs and dining table for Press Counselor residence	41	06/2022	8,570.00
4	Repair of furniture & Fixture	130	06/2022	650.00
5	Purchase of Furniture	80	11/2022	3000.00
6	Television set for press counselor	41-A	06/2022	1,629.02
			Total	24,571.3

Audit is of the view that the incurrence of expenditure in piecemeal without open tender and competition was irregular and deprived the government from competitive lowest possible rates. This reflects weak internal controls in the Mission.

The matter was reported to the management in June, 2024. The management replied that open tendering process would have resulted in more expenditure on account of advertisement bill. They had saved money of the state by avoiding tendering process.

The reply is not tenable as mission clearly violated the Public Procurement Rules.

The DAC in its meeting held on 18.12.2024 directed the Ministry to conduct a fact finding inquiry.

No further progress has been reported to audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends investigation of the matter for fixing the responsibility for violation of PPRA Rules and implementation of strong internal controls to avoid such instances in the future. Also, the expenditure may be regularized from the competent forum.

(Para-2, Dubai 2021-23)

Others

7.4.4 *Unauthorized re-appropriation of funds – Rs 1.913 million.*

According to Delegation of Financial Management and Powers of PAOs regulations 2021 Sl. No. 5 – Re-appropriation of Fund, “(a) No re-appropriation may be made: (i) from one demand for grant to another; (ii) after the expiry of the financial year; (iii) between funds authorized for expenditure charged to the Federal Consolidated Fund and other expenditure; (b) Funds may not be appropriated or reappropriated to meet: (i) any item of expenditure which has not been sanctioned by competent authority; (ii) Expenditure for a purpose, the allotment for which was specifically reduced or refused by the National Assembly.”

During audit of Consulate General of Pakistan, Hong Kong for the FYs 2019-23, it was observed that Mission re-appropriated funds of Rs 1,912,924 from restricted head of Mission’s budget in the month of June 2022 as detailed below:

Code	Classification	Total Budget	Re-appropriation
A01224	Entertainment Allowance	927,000	671,543
A01274	Medial Charges	1,860,000	894,119
A032	Communication	948,000	347,262
	Total	3,735,000	1,912,924

Audit is of the view that re-appropriation of funds without approval of Finance Division was unauthorized and reflects weak financial controls.

The matter was reported to the Management in February, 2024. The management accepted the irregularity and agreed to refer the matter to Finance Division for the approval of re-appropriation.

The DAC in its meeting held on 18.12.2024 directed the Ministry to get the expenditure regularized from Finance Division without delay.

No further progress was reported to audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends probing into the matter and obtaining approval from the Finance Division under intimation to Audit.

(Para-5, Hong Kong 2019-23)

CHAPTER 8 MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & NARCOTICS CONTROL

8.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Interior & Narcotics Control has been assigned the responsibility of maintaining law and order in the country. It also regulates the working of various security identity cards and passports. The Ministry of Interior consists of the one Division, i.e. Interior Division.

The departments attached with Ministry are;

- i. Central Jail Staff Training Institute
- ii. Civil Armed Forces
- iii. Directorate General Civil Defense
- iv. Federal Investigation Agency
- v. Immigration & Passports
- vi. Islamabad Capital Territory
- vii. National Police Foundation
- viii. National Response Centre for Cyber Crimes

The autonomous bodies of the Ministry of Interior are;

- i. National Alien Registration Authority
- ii. National Database and Registration Authority
- iii. National Police Academy

8.2 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 3.555 million were raised as a result of this audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Classification	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation	-
3	Irregularities / Overpayments	
	A- HR / Employees relates irregularities	-
	B- Procurement related irregularities	3.555
	C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks	-
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	-
5	Others	-
	Total	3.555

8.3 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 Interior	2006-07	1	0	1	0
	2015-16	1	0	1	0
	2017-18	1	0	1	0
	TOTAL	3	0	3	0

The overall compliance in respect of Ministry of Interior is Nil.

8.4 AUDIT PARAS

Irregularities / Overpayments

Procurement Related Irregularities

8.4.1 *Mis-procurement of repair and maintenance services of building hall – Rs 3.555 million.*

As per Cabinet Division's O.M. No. 4/1/2008 dated 09-04-2008 financial limits for open tender(s) for Pakistan's Mission abroad have been fixed as under:

Sl. No.	Kind of Tender	Monetary Limits
1.	Open tender	US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above
2.	Limited tender	Less than US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above US\$ 2,000 & € 1,500
3.	Single tender	Up to US\$ 2,000 or € 1,500

Further, according to Rule-9 of Public Procurement Rules 2004 "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."

Consulate General of Pakistan, Dubai incurred expenditure amounting to AED 46,834.75 (Rs 3,554,799) on account repair and maintenance of MRP Hall during year 2022-23.

During audit of the Consulate General of Pakistan, Dubai for the year 2021-23, it was observed that the Mission carried out the repair/maintenance work in piecemeal by splitting the expenditure through quotation instead of open tendering process as required under rules. The details are at *Annex-XIX*.

Audit is of the view that the incurrence of expenditure in piecemeal without open tender and competition was irregular and deprived the government from competitive lowest possible rates. This reflects weak financial and internal controls.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in June, 2024. The Ministry apprised that as the expenditure had been incurred by the mission concerned, the case had been taken up with the Consulate General of Pakistan, Dubai for provision of reply. However, response is still awaited.

DAC in its meeting held on 05.12.2024 directed the Ministry that record of procurements mentioned i.e. details of repairs, demand originated and noting of approval may be got verified from Audit.

No further progress has been reported to Audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends investigation of the matter for fixing the responsibility for violation of PPRA Rules and implementation of strong internal controls to avoid such instances in the future. Also, the expenditure may be regularized from the competent forum.

(Para-3, Dubai 2021-23)

CHAPTER 9 MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS & INTERFAITH HARMONY

9.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Inter-faith 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 & Khateebis 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 Zaireens
- 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.

9.2 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 8,244.818million were raised as a result of this audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Classification	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation	-
3	Irregularities / Overpayments	-
	A- HR / Employees relates irregularities	78.612
	B- Procurement related irregularities	1816.220
	C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks	433.362
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	0
5	Others	5916.624
	Total	8,244.818

9.3 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

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

9.4 AUDIT PARAS

Non-Production of Record

9.4.1 *Non-production of auditable record*

According to Section 14 of the Auditor General’s (Function, powers and Terms/conditions of Service) ordinance 2001, “The Auditor General shall in connection with the performance of his duties under this ordinance, have authority to require any accounts, books, papers and other documents which deal with or form the basis of or otherwise relevant to the transactions to which his duties in respect of audit extend, shall be sent to such place as he may direct for his inspection.”

Further, Section 14(3) of the said ordinance, states that “Any person or authority hindering the auditorial functions of the Auditor General regarding inspection of accounts shall be subject to disciplinary action under relevant Efficiency and Discipline Rules, applicable to such person.”

Directorate General of Hajj of Pakistan at Jeddah maintains its record regarding assets accounts and related to its employees etc. Details are at *Annex-XX*.

Audit observed during the course of audit of the accounts of the Directorate General of Hajj Jeddah for the year 2021-23 that Mission did not provide the above mentioned auditable record/information to the Audit team despite repeated requests.

Audit holds that non-provision of record is a serious irregularity.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2024. The management did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the subject record may be provided to audit for scrutiny.

(Para-69, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

Irregularities / Overpayments

A-HR / Employees Related Irregularities

9.4.2 *Mis-classification of expenditure on account of pay of local based contingent staff – SAR 834,000 (Rs 66.72 million)*

As per Rule-205 of FTR Vol-I, “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. “

DG Hajj Jeddah made the payment of pay and allowances to the local based officials who were recruited on contract basis.

During audit of the accounts of DG Hajj Jeddah for the year 2021-23, it was observed that fifteen (15) local based officials were recruited on contract basis and payment of their pay amounting to SAR834,000(69,500 X 12) was made. Their pay was being released from the Head of Account A01151 which was meant for the regular employees. However, their pay should have been released under the head of account A01156 which is meant for the Pay of Contract Staff employees .

Audit is of the view that payment should be made under the proper head of account and the misclassification should be rectified.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit Recommends that the misclassified payment of SR.834,000/- may be justified/regularized.

(Para-48, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.3 Irregular transfer of entertainment allowance funds to the next financial year – SAR 45,345 (Rs 3.492 million)

According to Para-4.16.1 of FMMA Vol-II, “the unspent amount of Entertainment Allowance at the end of the Financial Year will lapse and not be carried forward. The balance, if any, left in the Entertainment Fund at the end of the Financial Year will be credited to Government account under a receipt voucher.”

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah paid entertainment allowance to its officers during the period 2021-23. The balances at the end of financial years were as detailed below: -

Sr. No.	Period	Date	Amount (SAR)	Remarks
1	2020-21	30-06-2021	4,266.96	Carried forward to Next Financial year
2	2021-22	30-06-2022	22,984.00	Carried forward to Next Financial year
3	2022-23	30-06-2023	18,094.24	Carried forward to Next Financial year
		Total	45,345.20	

During the scrutiny of records of the Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah for the year 2021-23, it was observed that at the end of each year balance available in the entertainment account carried forwarded to the next financial year contrary to the rules narrated above.

Audit is of the view that the balance in the entertainment account at the end of each year is required to be surrendered through challan form as receipt of the government. Thus, forwarding of balance to next financial year is a violation of rules.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends regularization of the carrying forward of the balance from the competent forum and implementation of strong internal controls to avoid such instances in the future.

(Para-24, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.4 Payment to mission employees instead of vendor – SAR 36,651 (Rs 2.932 million)

According to Para-4.4.7 of FMMA, Vol-II, “the cheques drawn in favor of Government officers and departments in settlement of Government dues shall be crossed “A/c payee only-not negotiable.” Furthermore, para-13.12.1 of FMMA (Vol-II) the limit of cash payment has been fixed Rs 5,000 in respect of Foreign Mission abroad. Payment more than 5,000 has to be made through cross cheque.”

Furthermore, as per Para-4.4.8 of FMMA-II “The cheques drawn in favor of Government officers and departments in settlement of Government dues shall be crossed “A/c payee only-not negotiable.” The cheques drawn in favor of firms or private persons for payment of Rs 200 and above or in favor of Government servants drawing emoluments of Rs 700 P.M. and above for payments in respect of their personal claims shall also be crossed. [FTR 157].

Pakistan Mission Hajj at Jeddah paid an amount of SAR 36,651 to its employees against purchases and work done in cash instead of direct payment to vendors through crossed cheques. Detail of the payment is *Annex-XXI*.

During the process of audit for the year 2021-23, it was observed that a payment of SAR36,651 was required to be made to the vendor through cross cheque. However, the payment on account of purchases and work done was made to employees of mission.

Audit is of the view that the payment was required to be made directly to the vendor instead of employees. Payments were made in cash is in violation of rules narrated above.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that irregular payment may be regularized from the Finance Division under intimation to audit.

(Para-34, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.5 Advance payment of salary/leave encashment to local based employees – SAR 25,652 (Rs 2.052 million)

As per clause-7 of the Contracts issued for local based employees of the Directorate will be as follows:

- i. Earned leave will be accrue @ three (03) days per 30 days worked, maximum to thirty (30) leaves for whole year.
- ii. No leave shall accrue in the period of leave.
- iii. Leave shall only be granted subject to exigencies in service.
- iv. No leave other than a medically certified one shall be granted from 1st of Ramdan to end of Dhulhijjah.
- v. All earned leave will lapse on termination of this contract leave on credit will not be carried forward to next year.

Furthermore, as per Rule-42 of GFR Vol-I, “The financial powers of the Federal Government, which have not been delegated to any other Ministry, department or authority vest in the Ministry of Finance.”

Director General Hajj, Jeddah hired the services of local based employees and made the Salary/leave encashment payments in advance to the employees. The details are at ***Annex-XXII***.

During the audit of vouchers for the year 2021-23, it was observed that no clause of advance payment of salary was found in the contracts of employees. Director General Hajj, Jeddah held no powers for granting advance salary. Thus, advance payment of salary was not admissible to the local based employees.

Audit is of the view that advance payment of salary was irregular.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The management did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

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

(Para-58, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.6 Overpayment of 15 days entertainment and foreign allowance – SAR 16,779 (Rs 1.309 million)

According to Para-4.8.1 of FMMA Vol-II, “a question arose whether DA drawn by an officer for first 15 days on arrival at the station of his posting abroad in lieu of Foreign Allowance and House Rent Allowance includes element of entertainment. In order to avoid any possible confusion, it is clarified that DA for the first 15 days payable to an officer, in lieu of Foreign Allowance and house rent does not include element of entertainment. The officer concerned, while submitting quarterly entertainment return, inclusive of 15 days for which DA was drawn, will be required to account for the actual Entertainment Allowance drawn by him for 2 months and 15 days and not for the full quarter, as he is not expected to incur any expenditure on entertainment during the period he is in receipt of DA.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah made payments of six days joining time along with 15 days DA on account of non-availability of accommodation at Madina Al Munawwara station. In addition to this Foreign Allowance and Entertainment Allowance were also paid for these 15 days to the two officers. The detail is at *Annex-XXIII*.

During the audit of accounts of mission, for the year 2021-23, it was observed that almost every officer enjoyed the 6 days joining time DA along with 15 days DA on account of non-availability of accommodation on his arrival. It was observed that above mentioned two officers were paid Foreign Allowance and Entertainment Allowance for the 15 days in addition to DA.

Audit is of the view that the payment of Foreign Allowance and Entertainment Allowance for the 15 days in addition to DA is a serious irregularity.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2024. The management did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the matter may be looked into and excess payment may be recovered from the officers concerned.

(Para-18, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.7 Unjustified payment of 15 days DA– SAR 16,650 (Rs 1.299 million)

According to Para-10.32.1 of FFMA Vol-II, “the drawing of DA on joining the Mission or on relinquishing the charge of a post at the Mission is restricted to six days. The facility of additional fifteen days DA paid in lieu of non-provision of Government accommodation is suspended till further orders. To mitigate any hardship to our officials on non-availability of official accommodation after six days joining time, following instructions may be strictly complied with: -

- Head of Mission would initiate action to locate suitable residential accommodation for the officials concerned immediately on receipt of their posting orders so that it is hired before or soon after their arrival;
- In order to obviate the need for staying in hotels upon arrival of the officials, efforts should be made to retain the accommodation of outgoing officials for the incoming officials after securing the instructions of the Ministry;
- If for valid reasons a new arrival does not find an accommodation after six days joining time, the facility of further stay at hotel or some other place at the cheapest possible rates in accordance with the status of official will be decided by the Ministry on recommendations of Head of Mission till the arrangement of proper residential accommodation. (MOFA Circular No. Rules-12/2/2002, dated 9 August 2002).”

The Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah paid an amount of SAR 16,650 to Mr. Fahim Khan Afridi, Director on account of 15 days DA due to non-availability of accommodation. The amount was paid vide Vr. No. HS-11 of 05/2023.

It was the responsibility of the officer-in-charge to make the necessary arrangement for residence of the incoming Director of the mission.

During the audit of accounts of mission, for the financial years 2021-23, it was revealed that no proper accommodation was arranged for the officer. The intimation of appointment of the officer was conveyed to the mission vide No.12(127)/2023-HA dated 24.03.2023. It is worth mentioning here that his predecessor Mr. Sajid Manzoor Asadi, Director extended his accommodation till his relieving on 16.04.2023 and spent his 06 days joining time in hotel. Mr. Fahim Khan Afridi, arrived on 24.04.2023 and he stayed at hotel till 10.05.2023 locating his accommodation.

Audit is of the view that the matter of accommodation could have been solved very easily by retaining the accommodation of Mr. Sajid Manzoor Asadi for Mr. Fahim

Khan Afridi employing the lowest cost to the public. Hence an avoidable expenditure of SAR16,650 was made in this regard.

Further an accommodation for D.G. and Director (Makkah) was available for the families of both the officers in the office building at Makkah along with office rooms. Thus, officer was not entitled to draw 21 days DA. The officer was only entitled to draw 50%DA for six days only.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the matter may be investigated and overpayment may be recovered from the officer concerned under intimation to audit.

(Para-14, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.8 Overpayment of 21 days entertainment and foreign allowance – SAR 10,500 (Rs 808,500)

According to Para-11.8.1 of FMMA Vol-II, where residential accommodation is not available for a Government Servant immediately on his arrival at a new post, he will be entitled to draw DA in lieu of foreign allowance and house rent allowance, for himself, his wife and children for a period not exceeding 15 days in addition to six days preparation time. The DA on the above account has been restricted to maximum of three.

According to Para-10.32.1 of FMMA Vol-II, “the drawing of DA on joining the Mission or on relinquishing the charge of a post at the Mission is restricted to six days. The facility of additional fifteen days DA paid in lieu of non-provision of Government accommodation is suspended till further orders. To mitigate any hardship to our officials on non-availability of official accommodation after six days joining time, following instructions may be strictly complied with: -

- Head of Mission would initiate action to locate suitable residential accommodation for the officials concerned immediately on receipt of their posting orders so that it is hired before or soon after their arrival;

- In order to obviate the need for staying in hotels upon arrival of the officials, efforts should be made to retain the accommodation of outgoing officials for the incoming officials after securing the instructions of the Ministry;
- If for valid reasons a new arrival does not find an accommodation after six days joining time, the facility of further stay at hotel or some other place at the cheapest possible rates in accordance with the status of official will be decided by the Ministry on recommendations of Head of Mission till the arrangement of proper residential accommodation.

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah paid Entertainment and Foreign Allowance to Director General. The officer availed 6 days joining time and 15 days additional DA in lieu of non-availability of accommodation. The detail is as below: -

Sr. No.	Pay slip	EA US\$	FA US\$	Total Amount US\$	Amount SAR
1	April, 2023	400.00	1,700.00	2,100	7,875
2	May, 2023	133.33	566.67	700	2,625
				Total	10,500

During the audit of accounts of mission, for the year 2021-23, it was observed that the officer was paid for 21 days DA along with Entertainment Allowance and Foreign allowance for this period.

Audit is of the view that the payment of Entertainment Allowance and Foreign allowance was inadmissible during this period as per rules narrated above. The officer had to draw DA during this period of 21 days. The payment is held irregular /unauthorized.

Further an accommodation for DG and Director (Makkah) was available for the families of both the officers in the office building at Makkah along with office rooms. Thus, the officer was not entitled to draw 21 days DA. The officer was only entitled to draw 50% DA for six days only.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that overpayments may be recovered from the officer concerned under intimation to audit.

(Para-44, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

B-Procurement Related Irregularities

9.4.9 Overpayment on account of hiring of buildings for hujjaj – Rs 1,145.043 million.

According to Para-10 of Financial Management and Powers of Principal Accounting Officers Regulations, 2021, “The PAO shall ensure that the expenditure is not, prima facie, more than the occasion demands and that every government servant exercises the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public funds as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure 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.”

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah executed the procurement of hiring of accommodation buildings for the Hujjaj.

During the course of audit of Hajj Mission Jeddah, for the year 2021-23, it was observed that the management entered into agreements with the companies/building owners for provision of accommodation to Hujjaj during the years 2021-23. As per Saudi government’s rules; four (4) Square meter space is provided for one haji. As per rules, number of hujjaj were to be mentioned in each agreement. The vacation reports of the sector commanders show that the space/number of Hujjaj in the contracts was mentioned over and above the actual space. Difference in the agreements and vacation report means that excess payment on account of accommodating provided to the Hujjaj was made. Some examples are as below:-

Sr. No.	Building No.	Capacity measured as per agreement	Rate per Haji	Total Payment	Payment After deductions	Available space as per vacation report
1	229-230	632	2200	1,390,400	1,326,699.49	552
2	231-232	307	2000	614,000	582,225.00	301
3	226-227	665	2200	1,463,000	1,395,425.00	648

Audit is of the view that such excess payments were contrary to the rules and prima facie more than the occasion demands. Further, no fines were put on the record regarding complaints of the sector commanders. The recovery of expenditure incurred on buildings on behalf of owners was also not on record.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that:

- a. An amount of SAR 15.444 million may be recovered from the owners of the buildings.
- b. Fines on the basis of complaints of the sector commander may also be recovered
- c. The expenditure incurred on buildings on behalf of the owners may also be recovered
- d. The whole record may be checked and remaining recovery if any may also be made from the concerned.
- e. Hiring of buildings for next year may be made on the basis of recommendations of the sector commanders.

(Para-1, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.10 Irregular procurement without open tenders – SAR 3,800,447 (Rs 296.435 million)

According to Rule-9 of Public Procurement Rules 2004 “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.”

Further Cabinet Division vide O.M. No. 4/1/2008 dated 09-04-2008 fixed financial limits for open tender(s) for Pakistan’s Mission abroad as under:

S.#	Kind of Tender	Monetary Limits.
1.	Open tender	US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above
2.	Limited tender	Less than US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above US\$ 2,000 & € 1,500
3.	Single tender	Up to US\$ 2,000 or € 1,500

Director General Hajj, Jeddah made payments on different oceans for different purchase/ hiring of services. Detail is as below:-

Sr. No.	Para No.	Brief Description	Amount (SAR)
1	7	Hiring of accommodation for Hujjaj	156,765
2	9	Procurement on account of hiring of transport	52,758
3	19	expenditure on hiring of cars for travelling of officers	2,821,500
4	23	expenditure on purchase of stationery by splitting	555,061
5	27	Hiring of medical mission building	193,200
6	38	repair of transport without open tendering	21,163
		Total	3,800,447

During the course of audit of D.G. Hajj, Jeddah for the financial years 2021-23, it was observed that the mission made the payments on account of procurement of various purchases/hiring of services without observing the procurement rules and relevant codal formalities.

Audit is of the view that payment on account of activity managed without tendering process was irregular.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated and the responsibility be fixed against the person(s) at fault.

9.4.11 Excess payment to catering companies on account of meal provision to hujjaj – SAR 1,896,290 (Rs 146.014 million)

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.”

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah, made the payments to different catering companies on account of meal provision to Hujjaj during hajj season, 2023.

During the scrutiny of the record of the mission, for the years 2021-23, it was observed that the mission entered into contracts with various suppliers/contractors for provision of meals to Hujjaj for 30 days. As per the contracts, the meals were to be provided to the Hujjaj in Makkah for 30 days. However, management made the excess payment for provision of meals in Makkah. The details are at *Annex-XXIV*.

Audit is of the view that the excess payment of meals over and above the maximum expenditure against the quota assigned to every company in undue favor to the suppliers and loss of SAR 1,896,290 to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the matter may be investigated and excess amount be recovered from the companies concerned under intimation to audit.

(Para-05, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.12 Irregular procurement without open tenders and approval of the competent authority – SAR 757,528 (Rs 59 million)

According to Para-9 of GFR Vol-I, “as a general rule no authority may incur any expenditure or enter into any liability involving expenditure from public funds until the expenditure has been sanctioned by general or 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.”

As per Sr. No. 14 of the SRO 285(I)/2021 dated the 8th March, 2021 issued by the Finance Division, “The financial powers so delegated to the principal accounting officers and other officers shall be subject to the conditions that—

- (a) as required under section 23 of the Act, ‘no authority shall incur or commit any expenditure or enter into any liability involving expenditure from the Federal Consolidated Fund and Public Account of the Federation until the same has been sanctioned by a competent authority duly empowered and the expenditure has been provided for the financial year through schedule of authorized expenditure; or supplementary grant or technical supplementary

grant under Article 84 of the Constitution; or re-appropriation under section 11 of the Act;”

As per Rule-12(1) of Public Procurement Rules 2004, “Purchases over Rs.100,000 and up to the limit of Rs Two million shall be advertised on Public Procurement Regularity Authority’s website. These procurement opportunities may also be advertised in print media as deemed necessary by the procuring agency. Rule-12(2)of ibid states that all procurement opportunities over two million rupees should be advertised on the Authority’s website as well as in other print media or newspapers having wide circulation. The advertisement in the newspapers shall principally appear in at least two national dailies, one in English and the other in Urdu.”

Cabinet Division vide O.M. No. 4/1/2008 dated 09-04-2008 fixes financial limits for open tender(s) for Pakistan’s Mission abroad have been fixed as under:

S.#	Kind of Tender	Monetary Limits.
1.	Open tender	US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above
2.	Limited tender	Less than US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above US\$ 2,000 & € 1,500
3.	Single tender	Up to US\$ 2,000 or € 1,500

Director General Hajj, Jeddah made payments on different oceans for different purchase/ hiring of services. Detail is as under:-

Sr. No.	Para No.	Brief Description	Amount (SAR)
1	16	Purchase and payment on account of 1900 train tickets	539,350
2	41	Provision of accommodation and other facilities to hujjaj at Minna / Arafat	218,178
		Total	757,528

During the course of audit of DG Hajj Jeddah for the financial years 2021-23, it was observed that the mission made the payments on account of procurement of various purchases/hiring of services without observing the procurement rules, and without soliciting approval of the competent authority.

Audit is of the view that the expenditure incurred without approval /sanction of the competent authority was irregular. Expenditure without tendering process and administrative approval of the competent authority was irregular and proper record was also not available.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that:-

- a. A fact finding inquiry be conducted for incurring the expenditure without approval /sanction of the competent authority.
- b. Reasons of violation of PPRA Rules may be intimated to Audit.
- c. Un-used tickets and record be provided to audit for further scrutiny
- d. Any other expenditure made for Minna and Arrafat arrangements be intimated to audit for further scrutiny
- e. Action taken against the person at fault be intimated to audit.

9.4.13 Irregular/excess payment on account of zamzam water – SAR 547,871 (Rs 42.186 million)

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah entered into an agreement with Al-Musbah International Trading Co. Ltd. at Jeddah for provision of 5 liters ZAMZAM water bottle to each of the 82,699 Hujjaj @ SAR 8.50.

As per clause 3 of the agreement it was agreed to make payment of SAR 702,941.50 in advance. As per clause 6 of the agreement, first party (Al-Misbah Co.) would deliver ZAMZAM water gallons to second party (Office of Pilgrims Affairs, Pakistan) at airport as per schedule.

During audit of the mission's accounts, for the financial years 2021-23, it was revealed that in addition to the prevailing agreement another agreement was made later on with the same company for transportation of zamzam water bottles to the airport. As clause 3 of the second agreement second party (Office of Pilgrims Affairs, Pakistan) was liable to pay an amount of SAR6.50 per bottle including VAT charges, for all standard services to be settled in advance to the first party (Al-Misbah Co.) for total bottles (82,699) quantity total amount SAR 537, 543.50.

Audit is of the view that clause 6 of the first agreement is very clear that the Al-Musbah International Trading Co. Ltd. will provide the water bottles at airport. In the presence of first agreement, it was illogical to enter into another agreement for logistic

services of zamzam water. The company had already accepted the delivery at airport. An unauthorized/irregular payment of SAR 537,543.50 was made.

Further number of Hujjaj was 81,484 whereas 82,699 bottles were purchased for the Hujjaj. Thus 1,215 excess bottles were purchased, leading to excess payment of SAR 10,327.50 on the purchase and SAR7,897.50 on logistics of the same.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2024. The management did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit suggests that:-

- a. Matter be investigated, fix the responsibility and disciplinary action be taken under intimation to audit.
- b. Excess payment of SAR 537,543.50 on logistic be recovered from the company/person responsible.
- c. Payment of SAR 10,327.50 on purchase of excess bottles be recovered from the company/person responsible.
- d. Record of receipt of bottles at airport, duly signed by the company representative and representative of D.G. Hajj Jeddah may be provided to audit for further scrutiny.

(Para-08,DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.14 Excess payment for welcome snacks for hujjaj – SAR 437,941 (Rs 35.035 million)

According to Para-10 of Financial Management and Powers of Principal Accounting Officers Regulations, 2021, “Principal accounting officer shall ensure that the expenditure is not, prima facie, more than the occasion demands and that every government servant exercises the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public funds as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.”

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah paid an amount of SAR 740,186 on account of welcome snacks to the pilgrims arriving at Jeddah airport from Pakistan during 2022.

During audit of Hajj mission, for the financial years 2021-23, it was observed that 34,346 Hujjaj landed in Saudi Arabia from Pakistan. As per Sr. No.1 of the minutes of the Procurement Committee meeting held on 11-05-2022 rate for welcome snacks was accepted as SAR 8.80 per person. The mission paid an amount of SAR 740,186 against 84,112 Hujjaj in advance. Hence excess payment of SAR 437,941 was made by the mission.

Audit is of the view that weak internal controls resulted in to loss of public money.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2024. The management did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that matter may be investigated, responsibility be fixed and excess payment may be recovered from the person at fault under intimation to audit.

(Para-13, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.15 *Wasteful expenditure on annually hiring of office building at Makkah despite the availability of space at Two Tower medical mission building– SAR 453,600 (Rs 34.927 million)*

According to Para-10 of Financial Management and Powers of Principal Accounting Officers Regulations, 2021, “Principal accounting officer shall ensure that the expenditure is not, prima facie, more than the occasion demands and that every government servant exercises the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public funds as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.”

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah has maintained an office at Makkah and hires a building every year for the same. An agreement was made for the year 2023 for an amount of SAR 453,600 per year. Directorate General also hires a two tower building for every year for the medical mission which remains empty for the whole year except in Hajj season. The details are at *Annex-XXV*.

During the process of audit for the years 2021-23 audit team visited the building and found that there were two families residing in the bed rooms available at 2nd floor and one bed room of 2nd floor was under use of employees of the office. Only two sections

were working on the 2nd floor at room No. 202 and 204. All the building was empty and was not in official use except these two rooms at the time of inspection.

Audit considers that after overview of the above drawn table it is clear that the building was hired for only these two sections and is being used as store and to facilitate the office employees including the Minister and Secretary of MoRA. These two sections can easily be adjusted in two towers Medical Mission Building along with stores. It was informed by Mr. Atta, Doctor that during the hajj season the medical Mission uses basement and ground floor only.

Audit is of the view that the hiring of office building separately is a sheer wastage of valuable money and should be withdrawn as early as possible.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that:-

- a. Matter may be investigated/looked into as why the extra expenditure is being incurred without any benefit and responsibility be fixed.
- b. Makkah office and Medical Mission may be shifted in the same building to save the precious money of Pakistan in the prevailing circumstances.
- c. Such irregular expenditure for the past ten years be calculated and regularized from the Finance Division

(Para-17, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.16 Non-recovery of fines imposed on catering companies – SAR 277,000 (Rs 21.329 million).

As Para-28 of GFR Vol-II, “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.”

Directorate General Hajj imposed fines on different catering companies responsible for provision of food to Hujjaj at Makkah. The details are at *Annex-XXVI*.

During the course of audit of mission accounts for the financial years 2021-23, it revealed that the fines were imposed by the authorities due to inefficiency /deficiencies of the catering companies at Makkah but could not be realized as per available record.

Audit is of the view that fines imposed should have been realized from the companies concerned.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit suggests that the fines imposed be recovered from the companies concerned under intimation to audit.

(Para-04,DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.17 *Doubtful payment of transport hired during hajj operations 2023 – SAR 230,130 (Rs 17.72 million)*

According to Para-10 of Financial Management and Powers of Principal Accounting Officers Regulations, 2021, “Principal Accounting Officer shall ensure that the expenditure is not, prima facie, more than the occasion demands and that every government servant exercises the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public funds as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.”

Directorate General of Pakistan Hajj, Jeddah, made payment of SAR 230,130 for hiring of transport for movement of Hujjaj during the Hajj season, 2023 at Madina station.

During audit for the financial years 2021-23, it was observed that the mission hired vehicles along with drivers for transportation during Hajj operation. However, in four cases the hired vehicles were driven by the employees of the mission. This meant that the vehicles were hired without drivers and the payment for drivers was made to the vendors. Detail is as below:-

Sr. No.	Type of vehicle & No.	Name of driver	Contact	Rate per day	Days	Amount SAR
9	HI-Ace -7552	Zubair	0592210265	380	26	9,880
10	Corolla-4158	Afzal	0597971067	300	20	6,000
12	Elantra-4869	Maaz	0597766666	300	15	4,500
22	Hi-roof -7958	Shoab	0548331748	480	12	5,760
					TOTAL	26,140

Audit is of the view that as per circumstances stated above the whole process of hiring of vehicles and payment of an amount of SAR 230,130 remains doubtful and needs to be investigated. The situation depicts that the implementation of internal controls is weak.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that:-

- a. The matter be investigated, responsibility be fixed and disciplinary action taken against the person at fault under intimation to audit.
- b. Irregular payment to mission's own employees be recovered under intimation to audit.
- c. Implementation of internal controls be strengthened.
- d. The whole payment of SAR 230,130 be investigated.

(Para-06, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.18 Non-accounting of balance amount of welcome snacks for hujjaj at Saudi airports – SAR 203,710 (Rs 15.686 million).

According to Para-10 of Financial Management and Powers of Principal Accounting Officers Regulations, 2021, "Principal accounting officer shall ensure that the expenditure is not, prima facie, more than the occasion demands and that every government servant exercises the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public funds as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money."

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah entered into agreements with the accommodation companies for accommodation of 81,484 Hujjaj.

During the course of audit of Hajj Mission Jeddah, for the financial years 2021-23, it was observed that the management deducted SAR 50 for each Haji from the accommodation provider companies, for provision of welcome snacks to be presented to the Hujjaj at Saudi airports. It was also noticed that the rate for provision of welcome snacks agreed upon with the relevant company at SAR 47.50 per Haji. Thus, an amount of (81484 x 2.5) SAR 203,710 was remained as balance after payment of snacks to the company for each Haji. However, no transaction was accounted for the balance of SAR 203,710 as per available record.

Audit is of the view that the amount was required to be deposited into the bank account of the Hajj Mission but was not done.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the matter be looked into and an amount of SAR203,710 be recovered under intimation to audit.

(Para-26, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.19 Doubtful bidding process of – SAR 37.918 million (Rs 2.844 billion)

The Competition Act, 2010 is a modern law. Briefly, the law prohibits situations that tend to lessen, distort, or eliminate competition such as actions constituting an abuse of market dominance, competition restricting agreements, and deceptive marketing practices.

Further, according to Sr. No.10. of PPRA Rules, “ Specifications shall allow the widest possible competition and shall not favor any single contractor or supplier nor put others at a disadvantage. Specifications shall be generic and shall not include references to brand names, model numbers, catalogue numbers or similar classifications. However, if the procuring agency is convinced that the use of or a reference to a brand name or a catalogue number is essential to complete an otherwise incomplete specification, such use or reference shall be qualified with the words “or equivalent”.”

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah issued advertisement for the bidding of accommodation, transportation, catering and medical facilities etc. for the Hujjaj of Hajj season 2022& 2023.

During the process of audit, for the year 2021-23, it was revealed that bidding process was held by the Directorate General of Hajj for an amount of about SAR. 1.168 billion for different heads of account. Audit observed that

- (i) A catering company Global Al khwan was the successful bidder for the year 2022 @SAR27.60 per haji, for the Makkah Station. The company deposited the 10% security for the Makkah Station. However, the company was asked to deposit the security for Madina station also. The company was not awarded the contract on the plea that the company had not deposited security for Madinah in time and the contract was divided among all other companies at the same rate for Makkah also. The same company complained to the DG but in vain. The security money of the company was not released in time and was returned after a long period on many visits and requests. It is worth mentioning here that only the limited companies, who have already worked for previous three years with the OPAP, were allowed to take part in the bidding process. Thus, a process of bidding for (34346 x 27.60 x 40) SAR. 37,917,984 (Rs2.844 billion) remained doubtful.
- (ii) It was observed that most of the bidders did not submit proper documentation. It was evident from the bidding documents available at the Mission that most of the companies did not specify the items along with prices to be provided to the Hajj mission. It was also noticed that only successful bidder was aware of the specification of the items to be provided. Almost every successful bidder had been successful for the so many previous years. The details are at *Annex-XXVII*.
- (iii) It was also noticed that the sign boards for Pakistani hujjaj, during the Hajj season 2023 on accommodation buildings were still hanging there. These were not displaced despite the fact DG Hajj office have enough space for storage at Medical towers. (Pictures taken during audit process are attached for reference). The reason behind is that these buildings were hired every year for the Hujjaj. Whereas PAOP incurred the expenditure for all sign boards for moving from store to buildings.

Audit considers that after overview of the situation it seems that bidding process did not contain fair and free environment. In the prevailing situation lowest possible rates could not be expected from the bidders.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that:-

- a) The matter may please be looked into and a serious effort be made to safe guard the money of Pakistani Hujjaj and to get lowest possible competitive rates for their expenditure.
- b) The matter of Global Al khwan catering company for not awarding contract may also be investigated
- c) Advertisements should contain specification as much possible
- d) A special/forensic audit is suggested for the Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah

(Para-43, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks

9.4.20 *Improper accountal of pending liabilities – SAR 5,320,458 (Rs 409.675 million)*

As per Sr. No. 07 of the S. R. O. 285(I)/2021.dated the 8th March, 2021 issued by the Finance Division, Responsibilities:- “(1) The principal accounting officer shall be responsible:

- (p) for monitoring the budget execution progress, and undertake reconciliation with accounting offices on monthly basis, related to revenues and expenditure of the division, department, sub-ordinate office or demand for grant under his control, through chief finance and accounts officer and furnish reconciled statement of revenue and expenditure, separately to Finance Division on quarterly basis, through chief finance and accounts officer;
- (s) for proper record of all assets, liabilities, commitments, revenues and expenditures to be maintained under the relevant rules, regulations, procedures and approved formats;”

Further as per Sr. No.11.7.1.1 of the Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual (APPM) “Balances of liabilities, in their various forms, will be reported in the quarterly, six monthly and annual accounts. In accordance with the Financial Reporting Manual, the classes of liability to be recognized shall include:

- Public debt
- Deferred liabilities
- Other classes of liability, as approved for recognition by the Auditor-General”

Director General Hajj, Jeddah not only deals with its own regular budget but also operates/coordinates in Hajj operations. In this regard Directorate General prepares accounts of the Hajj Mission. However, no specific form for the preparation of accounts has been devised so far.

During the course of audit of Hajj Mission Accounts for the year 2021-23, it was observed that some liabilities of the Mission are lying pending since long. Cheques to the vendors were issued from the Hajj Mission Account but were not drawn so far.

An amount of SAR 5,320,457.67 is a pending liability of the Hajj Mission Account. No proper financial statements are prepared and disclosure of these liabilities remains unidentified. The balance of SAR 5,320,457.67 remains idle in the Saudi Banks without any further gain.

Audit is of the view that the non-declaration of liabilities and use of unauthentic accounting system is a serious lapse on the part of management/Ministry.

The matter was reported to the management in August, 2024. The management did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that:-

- a) The standard system of accounts be implemented for the Hajj Mission Account
- b) Financial statements be prepared for the management
- c) Profit & loss statement be prepared to assert the expenditure per Haji
- d) Balance sheet be managed to evaluate the assets and liabilities.

(Para-29, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.21 Irregular retention of money collected as hajj package – SAR 307.621 million (Rs 23.687 billion)

According to Section 21 (1) of Public Financial Management Act 2019, “All Ministries and Divisions, their attached departments and subordinate offices and all public entities if so required by their statutes, shall arrange remittance in the Federal Consolidated Fund, without delay, of all revenues including all grants received by the Federal Government, all loans raised by the Government and all moneys received by it in repayment of any loan and all other moneys into the Public Account of the Federation as required under Article 78 of the Constitution. (2) All loans or grants made to the Federal Government by a foreign government or otherwise shall be remitted to the Federal Consolidated Fund and the Controller General of Accounts shall be responsible for its proper accounting.”

Directorate General of Hajj Jeddah retained money received from Hujjaj on account of their complete Hajj packages as detailed below: -

Sr. No.	Dates	Account type	Period about	Amount retained SAR
1	September, 2022 to April, 2023	CHD Account	8 months	20,855,416.58
2	November, 2019 to May, 2022	CHD Account	2 .5 years	51,646,517.99
3	November, 2019 to April, 2022	Accommodation Account	2 .5 years	212,203,633.86
4	September, 2020 to April, 2022	PWF	18 months	10,257,254.91
5	September, 2022 to April, 2023	PWF	8 months	12,658,231.02
			Total	307,621,054.36

During the audit of accounts of the mission for the financial years 2021-23, it revealed that after completion of each Hajj operation, Hajj Mission retained the balances of amount received from Hujjaj as Hajj package. The above-mentioned amounts remained in bank accounts without any profit/gain.

Audit is of the view that Mission should return the balances to the Hujjaj as the retention of money in the Saudi Arabian banks is a recurring loss to the Pakistan.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that matter be looked into and a suitable solution is required in this regard with the consultation of the Finance Division under intimation to audit.

(Para-12, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

Others

9.4.22 Irregular /unauthorized transfer of funds from hajj mission (hajj accommodation) account to PWF – SAR 35 million (Rs2.695 billion)

According to Para-9 of GFR Vol-I, “As a general rule no authority may incur any expenditure or enter into any liability involving expenditure from public funds until the expenditure has been sanctioned by general or 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.”

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah transferred an amount of SAR35 million from Hajj Mission account to Pilgrims Welfare Fund Account during 2023. However, reasons for transfer of money were not recorded.

During the process of audit for the year 2021-23, it was observed that an amount of SAR 35 million was transferred to the Pilgrims Welfare Fund Account. However, reasons and approval for transfer of money were not available.

Audit is of the view that the money was property of Hujjaj which was required to be returned to the concerned Hujjaj. The Directorate General of Hajj Jeddah transferred the money to PWF without any authority.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the matter may be investigated that to ascertain the reasons:

- a) Transfer of SAR. 35 million to PWF without any authority.
- b) Non refund of amount to the Hujjaj concerned.
- c) Charging SAR35 million to Hujjaj despite the receipt of PWF from Hujjaj.

(Para-20, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.23 Irregular payment from hajj mission account instead of PWF account – SAR 30.915 million (Rs 2.38 billion)

As per Sr. No.4 of Hajj Pilgrims Welfare fund Rules, “Expenditure from Fund can be managed as below; -

- i. Employment of seasonal duty staff in Pakistan and Saudi Arabia meant to Pilgrims welfare exclusively;
- ii. The welfare activities and welfare service to be provided to the Hajjis in Pakistan and Saudi Arabia;
- iii. Imparting training to Hujjaj, Khuddamul Hujjaj, members of Hajj Medical Mission and Seasonal Duty Staff etc. as well as providing of necessary kit/uniform to the Welfare staff.”

Directorate General of Hajj Jeddah managed the procurement of hiring of buildings for accommodation for the Moavneen-e-Hujjaj.

During the course of audit of Hajj Mission Jeddah, for the financial years 2021-23, it was observed that the management hired accommodation for the Movneen-e-Hujjaj during the year 2021-23. However, payments were made from Hajj Mission account instead of Pilgrims Welfare Fund (PWF) contrary to the rules narrated above. The details are at ***Annex-XXVIII***.

Audit is of the view that the recruitment of Moavneen-e-Hujjaj and their other expenditure is a part of the PWF and the payment should only be made from PWF account. Such payments are dual charging from Hujjaj on account of their Welfare. Hajj Mission account is meant for direct expenses of Hujjaj.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that:

- i. An amount of SAR30.915 million may be recovered from the PWF and be returned to Hajj Mission Account for onward transmission to the concerned Hujjaj as balance remaining.

- ii. Further payment on account of Movneen-e-Hujjaj from the Hajj Mission Account may be stopped immediately.
- iii. Such expenditure incurred on buildings in the previous five year may also be calculated and intimated to audit.

(Para-02, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.24 Cash payments instead of crossed cheques– SAR 6.01 million (Rs 468.756 million)

According to Para-2.2.2 of FMMA Vol-II, “no money shall be drawn from the bank unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from the bank in anticipation of demands or to prevent the lapse of Budget Grants.”

As per FTR laid down at Paras-157 & 158, payments to corporate or local bodies, firms & private persons should be made through crossed cheques/bank orders.

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah, made the payments to the vendors /employees of the mission out of PWF.

During the scrutiny of the record of the mission, for the year 2021-23, it revealed that contrary to the rules mission made the payments through cash instead of crossed cheques. The detail is at **Annex-XXIX**.

Audit is of the view that the payments were required to be made through crossed cheques. The payment of SAR 5.787 million is held irregular due to violation of rule narrated above.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that irregularity may be got regularized from the Finance Division under intimation to audit besides justification for such payments.

(Para-70, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.25 Irregular grant of loan from PWF for regular budget of DG Hajj – SAR 4.600 million (Rs 368.00 million)

According to Para-9 of GFR Vol-I, “as a general rule no authority may incur any expenditure or enter into any liability involving expenditure from public funds until the expenditure has been sanctioned by general or 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.”

Furthermore, as per delegation of powers stated in the book titled ‘FMMA’ Vol-II, no power has been delegated to the Ambassadors for grant of public funds as advance to the others government departments/institutes.

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah granted loans from PWF to its regular budget for routine expenditure. The detail is at *Annex-XXX*.

During the course of audit of Hajj Mission, for the financial years 2021-23, it was observed that an amount of SAR4.6 million was drawn from the PWF for use as its regular budget in violation of rules.

Audit is of the view that drawl of SAR4.6million as loan from Pilgrims Welfare Fund is a sheer violation of rules narrated above.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that: -

- a. The reasons of irregular grant of loan may be furnished to Audit.
- b. Irregularity be got condoned from the competent authority.
- c. Such practices be stopped immediately in the future.

(Para-10,DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.26 Irregular expenditure on account of vehicles without maintenance of log books and movement registers – Rs 33.338 million.

As per Sr. No.15 Maintenance of Record:- “The following registers shall be maintained for each staff car namely :-

- (i) Movement Register - A Movement Register shall be maintained in the form as set out in Annex 'A' and shall remain in the custody of the staff car driver. On the cover of this register shall be indicated the name of the Division, the number of staff car, the designation of the Officer-in-Charge with his office telephone number. A copy of these rules shall also be pasted inside the Movement Register. Vehicle Log Book.- A bound register in the form as set out in Annex 'B' shall be maintained as the vehicle Log Book by the Officer-in-Charge of the staff car which shall form a permanent historical record of the staff car including all brief description accidents etc. during its life which shall be entered therein.”

Directorate General Hajj Jeddah officially provided a list of fifty six (56) official vehicles to audit team. Out of 56 vehicles 12 vehicles were under use at Jeddah office, nine were at Madina office and remaining 35 vehicles were at Makkah office as per statement provided.

During the process of audit at Makkah office for the year 2021-23, it was observed that 35 vehicles should have been present at Makkah Office as per official record. On the inquiry, only one vehicle was found present at office. Officials told that due to insufficient space vehicles were parked at another building. The officials were asked by audit to provide hiring file of that building where the vehicles have been parked. It was informed that the parking is free for Pakistani official vehicles. However, neither the hiring file of the parking building nor the vehicles were shown physically to audit. Further, a combined list of vehicles was provided to audit. There was no bifurcation of vehicles purchased for Hajj Mission, PWF and Hajj Directorate. The detail is as under:

Sr. No.	Brief Description	Amount SAR	Amount Rupees
	Medical Mission Hajj		
1	A03807-POL charges		2,657,087.00
2	A13001-Transport		2,375,668.00
	Jeddah Office		
3	A03807-POL charges		2,651,077.00
4	A13001-Transport		1,487,745.00
	Expenditure from PWF		
5	A03807-POL charges	209,077.09	16,098,935.93
6	Insurance of Vehicles	104,772.00	8,067,444.00
		Total	33,337,956.93

Audit is of the view that:-

- a. Thirty four (34) vehicles were found missing as neither the log books nor the movement registers were presented to audit for scrutiny.
- b. The matter may lead to misuse of thirty four (34) vehicles
- c. Agreement / MOU for free parking space was not available in the record.
- d. Further no approval for retention of 56 vehicles was available in the record.
- e. Expenditure of the Hajj Mission, PWF and Hajj Directorate vehicles should be incurred from their relevant accounts and record should be prepared separately.
- f. The Directorate has inter-mingled the expenditure of Regular Budget, PWF and Hajj Mission Account which is a serious irregularity, tends to misappropriation and against the principles of transparency.

In view of the above narrated circumstances the expenditure on vehicles without maintenance of Log Books and Movement Registers is irregular

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that:-

- a) A high level inquiry be conducted for location of vehicles/ possible misuse of vehicle
- b) Approval for retention of 56 vehicles be provided to audit
- c) Expenditure on each vehicle be managed from its relevant account and be submitted to audit for scrutiny.
- d) Log Books be prepared and submitted to audit for scrutiny
- e) Movement register be prepared properly and submitted to audit for scrutiny
- f) Matter be investigated for violation of staff car rules under intimation to audit.

(Para-22, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.27 Unjustified retention of cash in hand – SAR 73,545 (Rs 5.663 million)

According to Rule-290 of FTR, as also reproduced at Para-2.2.2 of FMMA Vol-II, “No money shall be drawn from the bank unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from the bank in anticipation of demands or to prevent the lapse of Budget Grants. “

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah maintained its regular budget for routine activities/ expenditure during the years 2021-23.

During the course of audit for the year 2021-23, it was observed from the Cash Book and Cash Transaction Comparison Report that cash ranging between SAR 73,545.28 to SAR 32417.15 was drawn from regular Account bearing No.163-146-457-9940 and retained by the Mission for a period of two years (July, 2021 to June 2023) without any requirement/justification. Detail is at *Annex-XXXI*.

Audit is of the view that due to weak internal, financial and managerial controls such cash was drawn and retained without any justification. Retention of such cash without justification may lead to misuse of public funds.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the interest on prevailing rate may be calculated on the amount retained for the entire period and recovered from the responsible under intimation to audit.

(Para-32, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.28 Missing store items-computers/laptop etc. – SAR 56,671 (Rs 4.364 million)

According to Para-151 of GFR Vol-I, “the head of an office or any other officer entrusted with stores of any kind should take special care for arranging for their safe custody, for keeping them in good and efficient condition and for protecting them from loss, damage or deterioration. Suitable accommodation should be provided more particularly for valuable and combustible stores. He should maintain suitable accounts and inventories and prepare correct returns in respect of the stores in his charge with a view to preventing losses

through theft, accident, fraud or otherwise and to making it possible at any time to check the actual balances with the book balances and the payment to suppliers, etc.”

Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah is maintaining its stores and a stock register has been prepared in this regard.

During the scrutiny of record /stock register for the year 2021-23, it was observed that some of the items were missing. Detail of the missing items is as below:-

Sr. No.	Brief description	Account	No of items missing	Price per unit	Total Price
1	Computer System	Computer Set	7	2,967	20,769
2	Laptop	Laptops + iPad	10	3200	32,000
3	Shredder	Shredders	1	414	414
4	Megaphone	Megaphones	4	552	2,208
5	CCTV Camera	CCTV Cameras	16	80	1,280
6	Mobile phones gifted by Ufone		374	0	0
				Total	56,671

Audit is of the view that the stocks were mishandled and missing of stock was not pointed out timely. Had it been pointed out timely it would have been easier for the management to find the missing items and responsible.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that matter be investigated and the responsibility be fixed under intimation to audit.

(Para-21, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.29 Irregular payment on account of law charges – SAR 22,000 (Rs 1.76 million)

According to Serial No. 9(23) of Finance Division’s OM No. F.3(2) /Exp.II/2006 dated 13.09.2006, full powers were delegated to the Head of Department for payment of law charges in consultation with Law Division.

Pakistan Mission Hajj at Jeddah paid an amount of SAR 22,000 to law firm namely M/s Hammad & Al-Mehdar vide Voucher No. HS-01 of 06/2022 vide cheque dated 10.06.2022.

During audit of DG Hajj, Jeddah for the financial years 2021-23, it was observed as under:

- The mandatory consultation with Law Division was not done and payment was made without involvement of Law Division.
- Neither details of the payment nor approval of Head of Mission was found attached with the Voucher.

Audit is of the view that the payment was made in violation of rules and was irregular in the absence of approval of the Head of Mission.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the entire amount be regularized with the approval of the Law Division under intimation to audit.

(Para-28, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.30 Irregular payment due to misclassification – SAR 21,788 (Rs 1.743million).

As per Rule-205 of FTR Vol-I, “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.”

Director General Hajj, Jeddah made the payments for the routine purchase /work done during the years 2021-23.

During the course of audit for the years 2021-23, it was observed that payments were made against the following bills in the head of accounts as mentioned against each. The detail is at *Annex-XXXII*.

The payment of SAR 21,788.05 was made without proper classification of expenditure.

Audit is of the view that the analysis of misclassified expenditure does not depict the true picture of annual budget and expenditure. This weak internal control compromises the preparation of budget estimations. Thus, the situation states the weak internal controls and management of directorate. Further it seems that misclassification was done due to unavailability of funds in the relevant heads of account instead of re-appropriation of funds.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit holds that such payment without proper classifications may be regularized.

(Para-50, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

9.4.31 *Non-maintenance of cash book of Pakistan House and income account Madina*

As per Para-4.1 of FMMA Vol-I, “a Cash Book shall be maintained in all the Missions in the form duly approved by the Ministry (Appendix-J). 4.1.2 All monetary transactions shall be entered in the cash book as soon as they occur and attested by the Drawing and Disbursing Officer. [FTR 77(ii)] 4.1.3 The cash book should ordinarily be closed at the end of each month. If the transactions are numerous a weekly closing of cash book is recommended. 4.1.4 The cash book when closed should be completely checked. The Drawing and Disbursing Officer / Head of Chancery should verify the totals of the cash book and record a certificate to that effect. The certificate should also be recorded on the monthly cash account and signed by the Drawing and Disbursing Officer / Head of Chancery / Head of Mission. [FTR 77(iii)].”

Directorate General of Hajj is maintaining Income Account Madina at Madina Munawwara station.

During the course of audit, for the year 2021-23, it was observed that DG Hajj, Jeddah maintained Income Account Madina at bank Al-Riyadh for the years 2021-23. However, details and cash book of account was not presented to audit for the scrutiny.

Audit is of the view that due to non-maintenance of cash books and bank reconciliation statements, the income earned from Pakistan House Madina was not accounted for and credited to the government treasury. Non-maintenance of cash book was due to weak financial controls which needs appropriate corrective action.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in August, 2024. The Ministry did not reply.

The Ministry was requested for holding of DAC meeting on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated. Total receipts and expenditure during the previous year 2016-23 be recorded in the cash books and the same along with relevant record be got verified from Audit.

(Para-33, DG Hajj Jeddah 2021-23)

CHAPTER 10 MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

10.1 Introduction

Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development was established on June 07, 2013 through merger of erstwhile Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis. Under the Rules of Business 1973, the Ministry makes policies for employment promotion abroad; takes measures for the welfare of Pakistani emigrants and their dependents in Pakistan; and coordinates with provincial governments to align national labor laws with Pakistan's international obligations on labor standards.

ATTACHED DEPARTMENTS

- i. Bureau of Emigration & Overseas Employment
- ii. Employees Old-Age Benefits Institution
- iii. National Industrial Relations Commissions Islamabad
- iv. Overseas Employment Corporation
- v. Overseas Pakistanis Foundation
- vi. Workers Welfare Fund

10.2 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 275.502 million were raised as a result of this audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Classification	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation	-
3	Irregularities / Overpayments	
	A- HR / Employees Related Irregularities	3.606
	B- Procurement Related Irregularities	-
	C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks	-
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	-
5	Others	271.896
	Total	275.502

10.3 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 Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development	1990-91	1	-	1	0
	1995-96	1	1	-	100
	1999-00	4	-	4	0
	2001-02	1	-	1	0
	2006-07	2	1	1	50
	2009-10	2	-	2	0
	TOTAL	11	2	9	18.18

The overall compliance in respect of Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development is comparatively very low. Ministry should take necessary steps to comply with PAC directives.

10.4 AUDIT PARAS

Irregularities / Overpayments

HR / Employees Related Irregularities

10.4.1 *Non-adjustment of TA/DA advances – Rs 3.606 million*

As per Para-269 of GFR Vol-I, “the advances may be made to a Government servant, other than an inspecting officer, for himself or an Assistant or Deputy, proceeding on tour, up to an amount sufficient to cover for a month this contingent charges, such as those for the hire of conveyances or animals for the carriage of records, tents or other Government property, subject to adjustment upon the Government servant's return to Headquarters or 30th June, whichever is earlier.”

Further, Para-2.32.2 of FMMA Vol-II, states that the traveling allowances bills of Government servants, on tour, shall be presented immediately on their return to the headquarters and, in any case, before 30 June every year.

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan Riyadh (CWA wing) for financial year 2021-23, it was observed that Mission granted TA/DA advances amounting to SAR 48,631 (Rs3,605,559) to one officer and three officials on their transfer/posting on account of 6 days joining time, 70% transportation charges, transit DA and transfer grant. The detail is at *Annex-XXXIII*.

Contrary to above rules the advances granted to the officers/officials were not adjusted /settled. According to the prevailing rules adjustment should be submitted for advances granted within the stipulated time period.

Audit is of the view that the management was also required to take action on the violation of rules and the amount of advance should be adjusted /recovered in time. This reflects weak financial and internal controls.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in July, 2024. The Ministry did not reply to the audit observation till finalization of this report.

The Ministry was requested on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 for holding of DAC meeting but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the adjustment of TA/DA advances may be made/settled or recovery may be initiated from the officers/officials under intimation to Audit.

(Para-1, Riyadh 2021-23)

Others

10.4.2 Undisbursed amount of death compensation lying with the embassy in fixed accounts – Rs 242.141 million.

According to the Para-10.7.3 of FMMA Vol. I, “if the amount is not to be used for a period of more than one month, it is kept in a fixed deposit to earn commission on the dormant money which is used for attestation/translation charges or any other minor charges for the documents of the deceased. If the commission earned is not sufficient then the minor charges are met from the commission earned by PCW&EF, in case this commission is also not sufficient to meet the expenditure then principal amount of PCW&EF can be used.”

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Muscat (CWA Wing) for the period 2022-23, it was observed that mission was holding amount of death compensation of the deceased Pakistanis. It was revealed that mission had three fixed deposits accounts with the title ‘Death Compensation Account’ amounting to OMR 334,679.41 (Rs 242,140,553) and no transaction was made in these accounts since bank accounts had been opened in Feb, 2010. Further death compensation register also did not reflect the transfer of amount from the death compensation account to the fixed deposit accounts. The detail is as under:- Habib Bank Limited Muscat in which the accounts of the Embassy are maintained.

Sr. No.	Date of Deposit	Account No	Remarks	Principal Amount in OMR	Current Balance in OMR on 28.03.2023
1	09.2.2010	2037-0015601900	Fixed since February 2010, no transaction made since then	95,825	106,945.455
2	09.2.2010	2037-0015602300		9,047.872	11,808.490
3	09.2.2010	2037-0010560011		164,147.501	215,925.465
Grand Total				269020.373	334,679.410

Audit is of the view that the relevant Ministry and Finance Division should have been consulted for fate of these outstanding amounts. Further, Bank was also not negotiated for long to get the favorable return.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in July, 2024. The Ministry did not reply to the audit observation till finalization of this report.

The Ministry was requested on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 for holding of DAC meeting but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that:-

- a. The case may be taken up with the Finance Division to seek disposal of such unattended amount of Death Compensation Account.
- b. Till clarification of the FD, bank should be negotiated to get the maximum favorable return on the fixed deposits.

(Para-1, Muscat 2022-23)

10.4.3 Non deposit of unattended death compensation case into the fixed deposit account – Rs 20.888 million

According to the Para-10.7.3 of FAMA Vol-I, “if the amount is not to be used for a period of more than one month, it is kept in a fixed deposit to earn commission on the dormant money which is used for attestation/translation charges or any other minor charges for the documents of the deceased. If the commission earned is not sufficient then the minor charges are met from the commission earned by PCW & EF, in case this commission is also not sufficient to meet the expenditure then principal amount of PCW & EF can be used.”

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Muscat for the period 2018-22, it was observed that Embassy held the unattended death compensation fund of deceased Fatima Tahira D/o S.R. Emanuel since 19.03.2017 amounting to OMR 28,870.52 (Rs 20,887,821) in the current account of Death Compensation Fund instead of depositing the same into the fixed deposit account as per above rule.

Case No	Cheque No	Date of Receipt of Cheque	Particular	Amount in RO
6/16/2017-CWA	Decree/NBO	19.03.2017	Late Fatima D/o Emanuel	28870.52

Audit is of the view that the amount is lying unattended since the year 2017. Neither any mechanism was devised to transfer the amount to legal heirs of the family nor is any guidance sought from the Finance Division for disposal of unattended amount of Death Compensation Account. Due to weak financial management amount was not deposited into the fixed deposit account as required under rule.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in July, 2024. The Ministry did not reply to the audit observation till finalization of this report.

The Ministry was requested on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 for holding of DAC meeting but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends deposit of amount into fixed deposit account. Also, the case may be taken with the Finance Division to seek disposal of such unattended amount of Death Compensation Account.

(Para-2, Muscat 2022-23)

10.4.4 Irregular payment on account of hiring of residential accommodation without agreements – Rs 7.084 million.

According to Para-8.8.2-B of FMMA, Vol-II, “Hiring of Accommodations at Missions Abroad. No rent agreement be concluded where the rent exceeds the approved ceiling. The Mission will obtain approval for rent fixation of every new officer / official posted at the Missions invariably even the rent for the same rank has already been approved. Head of Chancery will sign / countersign the rent agreement.”

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Bahrain for the year 2016-23, it was observed that mission made payment of BD 9,593.000 (Rs 7,084,121) for hiring of accommodations for the six officers/officials but the copies of the agreements were not available on record. The details are at *Annex-XXXIV*.

Audit is of the view that in the absence of lease agreements the expenditure was irregular and reflects weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in June, 2024. The Ministry did not reply the audit observation till finalization of this report.

The Ministry was requested on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 for holding of DAC meeting but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that the lease agreements done, if any, may be provided to audit for further scrutiny otherwise expenditure may be got regularized from the Finance Division under intimation to audit.

(Para-5, Bahrain 2016-23)

10.4.5 Unauthentic maintenance of death compensation account register and missing of – Rs 1.783 million.

According to Para-10 of Financial Management and Powers of Principal Accounting Officers Regulations, 2021, “The PAO shall ensure that the expenditure is not, prima facie, more than the occasion demands and that every government servant exercises

the same vigilance in respect of the expenditure incurred from public funds as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.”

Embassy of Pakistan Muscat is maintaining death compensation account register for calculation of the compensation received from host government and concerned companies.

During the audit of record of the embassy for the year 2022-23, it revealed that there are four cases of death compensation which are still outstanding. Detail is as under:-

Sr. No.	Detail M/s	Outstanding Amount(OMR)
1	Sardar Ghani	5,000.000
2	Sultan Ghani	5,000.000
3	Zakirullah	5,000.000
4	Fatima Tahira	28,870.752
	Total	43,870.752

Thus, an outstanding amount of OMR 43,870.752 is still lying with the mission. However, the account register of the mission shows an amount of OMR 41,406.062, as outstanding death compensation. A shortfall of OMR 2,464.690 (Rs 1,783,203) is evident from the above factual position.

Audit is of the view that balance of account register should be matched with the actual outstanding amount of OMR 43,870.752. Short fall of OMR 2,464.690 is required to be explained by the management. This reflects poor accounting management.

The matter was reported to the Ministry in July, 2024. The Ministry did not reply to the audit observation till finalization of this report.

The Ministry was requested on 04.11.2024, 06.12.2024, 03.01.2025 and 14.01.2025 for holding of DAC meeting but the Ministry did not comply.

Audit recommends that calculation may be made to correct the missing/incorrect entries under intimation to audit.

(Para-4, Muscat 2022-23)

CHAPTER 11 MINISTRY OF FEDERAL EDUCATION & PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

11.1 Introduction

Ministry of Professional and Technical Training was established in July 2011 in the wake of 18th Amendment. Some of the Departments/Organizations previously under MOLM and MOE were placed under this Ministry. Supreme Court of Pakistan in its Judgment dated 25th November, 2011 directed that in view of insertion of Article 25-A in the Constitution, the Federal Government cannot absolve itself from the responsibility of providing Education to its citizens.

On 19th June, 2014 Ministry has now renamed as Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training vide Cabinet Division's notification No. 4-10/2011-Min-I dated: 19th June, 2014.

Functions

- National cohesion on education policies and reforms, and focusing national attention on education issues
- Lead Educational Standard setting
- Leading programs of national importance to ensure equity and cohesion
- Leading international cooperation and coordination on education matters
- Achieve universal literacy in the country
- Integration of Religious Educational Institutions
- Collect, analyze and disseminate information on key education indicators including student learning assessments and education financing
- Manage, supervise and implement formal education in schools and colleges under ICT through the Federal Directorate of Education
- Registration & regulation of Private Educational Institutions in ICT and enforcement of relevant rules & regulations on private education sector
- Contribute to the education of young through a value system based on the Scout Promise and Law
- Lead a coordination of academic evaluation across Pakistan, especially for quality in large scale student exams through the Inter Board Committee of Chairmen (IBCC)

11.2 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 1.679 million were raised as a result of this audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Classification	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation	-
3	Irregularities / Overpayments	
	A- HR / Employees Related Irregularities	1.679
	B- Procurement Related Irregularities	-
	C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks	-
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	-
5	Others	-
	Total	1.679

11.3 Brief comments on the status of compliance with PAC directives

Year of Audit Report	Total Paras	Compliance Received	Compliance not Received	Percentage of Compliance
2005-06	2	2	0	100
2003-04	2	0	2	0
2001-02	1	0	1	0
1994-95	2	0	2	0
1989-90	2	0	1	50
1986-87	2	2	0	100
Total	11	4	6	36

The overall compliance in respect of Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training is comparatively low. Ministry should take necessary steps to comply with PAC directives.

11.4 AUDIT PARAS

Irregularities / Overpayments

HR / Employees Related Irregularities

11.4.1 *Non recovery of utility charges and Security Deposit – Rs .6.679 million*

According to Para-8.11.3 & 8.11.4 FMMA Vol-II, “recovery of (2% on each) electricity, heating and water should made from officers and staff of Missions abroad for whom residential accommodations are hired and the utilities are included in the rent agreements. It equally applies to hotel accommodation provided by the Government.”

As per Para-8.8.2(B) (iii) of FMMA Vol-II, “the security deposit, for the rented accommodation should be deposited in a joint account, that of the Mission and the owner of the property. In case this is not possible, then the officer / official concerned will furnish an undertaking to the effect that return of security deposit will be his/her responsibility.”

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan (Education Wing), Beijing for the FYs 2019-23, it was observed that the mission hired private accommodations for the Education Attache. As per the rent agreement, the rent included heating and water charges which was to be recovered from the officer @ 4% of rent amount but contrary to above mission did not recover amount of RMB 24,000 (Rs 915,960) on account of utility charges from the officer. Further, an amount of RMB 20,000 (Rs 763,300) was paid to M/s Beijing Housing Services Corporate for hiring accommodation for Education Attache vide voucher No. 5 of July 2020 on account of security deposit. The officer vacated the house upon his transfer to HQ but the security deposit was not refunded from the landlord by the officer.

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of utility charges amounting to RMB 24,000 (Rs 915,960) and security deposit RMB 20,000 (Rs 763,300) resulted in loss to the public exchequer and reflects weak internal and financial controls.

The matter was reported to the management in February, 2024. The Management replied that the actual bills were significantly lower than the amount stated by the audit hence, audit calculation @4% of rent amount for whole period of 30 months needs revision. Moreover, the matter was also taken up with the management of DRC (Diplomatic Residence Compound) for provision of actual bills on account of heating & water charges on the basis of actual consumption by the occupant. The DRC was also requested to refund the security deposit. However, reply of DRC is awaited.

The reply is not tenable as recovery is due as per the rules pointed out by audit.

DAC in its meeting held on 03.12.2024 directed the Ministry to recover the amount of utility charges and security deposit from the officer concerned as per rule and future agreement may be revised accordingly. Furthermore, a consolidated case may be moved through Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Finance Division for relaxation in rules.

No further progress was reported to audit till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to recover the amount of utility charges and security deposit from the officer concerned besides avoiding such instances in future.

(Para-1 & 4, Beijing 2019-23)

CHAPTER 12 MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (VOLUME-II)

12.1 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:

15. Relations and dealings with other countries;
16. Matters (other than those handled by other Divisions) relating to;
 - (c) International organizations and bodies and their decisions.
 - (d) Agreements and treaties with other countries.
17. Diplomatic, consular, trade and other representation abroad;
18. Declaration of war upon, and the making of peace with any country;
19. Offences against the laws of nations;
20. Foreign and extra-territorial jurisdiction;
21. Negotiations for settlement of Kashmir dispute and implementation of agreements reached;
22. Administration of;
 - (d) Foreign Service of Pakistan.
 - (e) Pakistan Missions abroad.
 - (f) Security and operation of cipher communications.
23. Visits of the Heads of States and foreign dignitaries to Pakistan and the Head of the Government of Pakistan to foreign countries;
24. Matters relating to;
 - (c) Protocol and foreign representatives in Pakistan.
 - (d) Federal Government Guest Houses.
25. Preparation of policies regarding;
 - (c) Extradition to and from other countries.
 - (d) Repatriation of Pakistan nationals from abroad.
26. Foreign awards to Pakistanis;
27. Pakistan Institute of International Affairs; and
28. Coordination of all works pertaining to Economic Cooperation Organization.

12.2 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 7,813.389 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverable amount of Rs 326.583 million as pointed out by the Audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Classification	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation	6.546
3	Irregularities / Overpayments	
	A- HR / Employees Related Irregularities	253.338
	B- Procurement Related Irregularities	3,822.011
	C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks	535.200
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	431.978
5	Others	2,764.011
	Total	7,813.389

12.3 AUDIT PARAS (VOLUME-II)

Fraud / Embezzlement & Misappropriation

12.3.1 Mis-appropriation of funds while payment of rent of residence and recovery – Rs 6.546 million

According to Para-2.36.1 of FMMA Vol-II, where it is established that misappropriation of Government money or loss to the Government in any form was facilitated by laxity of supervision on the part of a superior officer, his personal liability will be strictly assessed and he will be required to make good the whole loss or a proportion of it from his personal resources.

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Tripoli for the year 2016-24, it was unveiled from a note dated 30.03.2022 submitted by the Accountant that an amount of US\$ 23,500 was less paid by the then 3rd Secretary Mr. Fayyaz Ahmed to the landlord. The rental ceiling fixed by the Mission US\$ 2,300 per month for the period 01.12.2020 to 30.06.2021 for the residence of above named officer. The officer paid @ US\$ 1,300 per month to the landlord and US\$ 1,000 per month retained by the officer. Subsequently the rental ceiling of the said house enhanced by the Mission US\$ 2,300 to US\$ 2,875 per month for the period 01.07.2021 to 30.06.2022. Similarly, the officer paid to the landlord @ US\$ 1500 per month and retained US\$ 1,375 per month. Thus, total amount retained/pocketed by the officer becomes US\$ 23,500.

The above state facts were reported by the landlord that the officer was paying the rent amount of residence less than to the lease agreement. The officer was recalled by the Ministry and he traveled from Tripoli to HQ on 31.02.2022. Moreover, there was nothing on the record i.e. Receipt Schedule mode of recovery and totally or partially etc. of the embezzled and or the amount was recovered, paid back to the landlord or otherwise.

Audit is of the view that the officer misappropriated funds for his personal benefit and also caused bad name of country

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends the misappropriated amount may be recovered from the officer and shared with audit along with evidence besides legal action as per rules against the officer.

(Para-1, Tripoli 2016-24)

Irregularities/ Overpayments

A- HR/ Employees Related Irregularities

12.3.2 Irregular appointment of local based staff without codal procedure – Rs 58.284 million

As per below rules of FMMA Volume-II states that;

9.2.1 “Where the local scales/rates of pay for the locally recruited staff are exactly the same as admissible to the corresponding or similar category of staff in the employment of local Government, the Head of Mission may allow such rates of pay under intimation to the Ministry.

9.2.2 Head of Mission may also sanction any subsequent increase in scales/rates of Pay and Allowances corresponding to the increase allowed by the local Government, subject to the availability of budget provision.

9.2.3 Heads of Missions are not empowered to allow higher start in salary by way of granting premature increments. The powers to grant premature increments rest with the Ministry.”

Consulate General, Jeddah hired local based staff without availability of the sanctioned posts and incurred expenditure amounting to SAR 777,120 during FYs 2021-24.

During audit on accounts of Consulate General, Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that expenditure of SAR 777,120 was incurred from PCWEF & MRP on salaries of local based staff appointed vide advertisement dated 28.9.2021 & 09.6.2022 but the following observations were noticed;

- i. ToRs for the posts were not approved mentioning need for post, required qualification, no. of experience in years and JDs, age etc.
- ii. As per advertisement no experience for Arabic Asstt cum interpreter & local clerks & cleaners
- iii. Evaluation criteria i.e. weightage to written, interview, passing marks in written etc duly approved by competent authority was not attached before advertisement.
- iv. No long list, short list, minutes of meeting of committee, merit list, test results plus interview evaluation sheet by members etc. were attached.

- v. Old iqamas of local based employees were not shown which may witness that they were local.

The details are at *Annex-XXXV*.

Audit is of the view that non-compliance of rules was made due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to justify the violation of rules and strengthening internal controls to avoid such irregularities in future.

(Para-39, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

12.3.3 Wasteful expenditure on account of language training course – Rs 57.541 million

According to Rule 10(1) of GPFR Vol-I that “Same vigilance should be exercised in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of expenditure of his own money.”

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Seoul for the financial years 2021-24, it was observed that mission paid US\$ 52,536 as Foreign Allowance and K Won 215,300,000 as Tuition Fee (1&2) and Rent of Accommodation to two trainee officers on account of Korean Language Training Course in Seoul for one year (5th December, 2022 to 10th November 2023). The details of payment are at *Annex-XXXVI*.

Audit noticed as under:

- i. Language Completion Certificate / Degree showing the completion of Language Course was not available on record
- ii. What was the criteria for posting of Language Trainees.
- iii. What was the difference of Language Course offered at NUML Pakistan and Seoul National University.
- iv. What was the Posting Policy of Language Trainees at Pakistani Missions Abroad in same Country.
- v. Why Language Trainee posted in Missions if the same Language Course offered in Pakistan.

Audit held that after passing of sufficient time Korean Language Training Completion Certificates / Degrees were not obtained. Further, without completion certificate expenditure on whole language training course could not be authenticated and chance of wastage of funds could not be ruled out.

During Exit Meeting held on 27.09.2024 Management replied that Mission approach to for provision of Language Completion Certificates.

Reply of the department was not satisfactory because no documentary evidence regarding completion of language training course was provided along with criteria and policy.

The matter was reported to the management on 08.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that documentary evidence may be provided. Besides, matter may be probed for non-provision of Korean Language Training Completion Certificates/ Degrees.

(Para-7, Seoul 2021-24)

12.3.4 Irregular reimbursement of inadmissible medical items and treatment – Rs 24.407 million

According to para 6.10.1 of FMMA Vol-II, the reimbursement of Surgical cotton, Plaster and soap for skin diseases, Cost of Unani Auruvedic and Homeopathic medicines, Vicks (other than vicks cough syrup and vicks ointment) Dettol soap/Dettol cream , Glaxose-D/Complan, Sanitary towels, Soap, Shampoo, Disposable syringes,. Cervical collar, Belt, Orthopedic shoes, Crutches , wool, Surgical gloves, Injection pack and Theater gowns used by the doctors and patients is not admissible.

As per Para-6.31.2 of FMMA Vol-II, dental treatment which includes treatment of alveolar (gum and jaw bone) disease, extraction of teeth, treatment for dental caries, gingivitis, pyorrhea and filling (temporary or permanent) of dental cavities including root canal treatment scaling, but does not include dental implants, orthodontic appliances, bridging crowing and provision of dentures.

Further, as per par 6.1.3 of FMMA Vol-II, under the Medical Attendance Rules families of Government Servants are not entitled to free medical attendance and treatment at their residences.

Furthermore, as per para 6.12.1(iv) of FMMA Vol-II, during stay abroad, the parents would be entitled to ordinary/routine medical treatment at the place of posting. For any special/abnormal or extra-ordinary treatment (including surgery) involving expenditure in excess of US\$ 150, would be paid for by the official himself and case for reimbursement sent to Health/Finance Division through administrative Ministry.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad for the FYs 2016-24, it was observed that various Missions incurred expenditure on account of reimbursement of inadmissible medical charges/treatment amounting to Rs 27,407,195 contrary to above referred rules. The detail is at *Annex-XXXVII*.

Audit is of the view that non-compliance of rules resulted in unauthorized reimbursement of medical charges.

The matter was reported to the management during December, 2024 and January, 2025. The management neither replied the observations nor convened a DAC meeting till finalization of this report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to recover inadmissible reimbursement from the officers/officials under intimation to Audit.

12.3.5 Overpayment of foreign and entertainment allowances – Rs 22.570 million

According to Para-3 of MOFA's Circular titled "Policy on Nomination of Officers for Mandatory Courses" dated 19-01-2012, all officers who shall be called to the Headquarters on official duty temporarily to undertake NS&WC, NMC, SMC, and MCMC mandatory courses shall be governed by the following criteria;

- e. Full Foreign Allowance for the first month
- f. 75% Foreign Allowance for subsequent months
- g. No Entertainment or DA for the entire period
- h. No Foreign Allowance, if any officer stays in Pakistan beyond the course period"

As per para 3.11.3 of FMMA Vol-II, no Foreign Allowance will be admissible If an official proceeding on leave and leave spent in Pakistan.

Further, as per note-1 to para 3.7.1-A of FMMA Vol-II, both in case of Heads of Missions and other officers, no Foreign Allowance would be admissible if leave is granted for a period exceeding 4 months.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad at Pared Dushanbe, Ashgabat, Abu Dhabi, Riyadh, Melbourne, Wellington, Canberra, Algiers and Jakarta for the FY 2019-24, it was observed that contrary to above rules Pakistan Missions abroad made payment of Rs 22,569,901 on account of full Foreign and Entertainment Allowance to the officers despite the fact that they were in Pakistan to undertake different training/courses and were availing leave in Pakistan. Further, in some cases mission paid Foreign and Entertainment Allowance in excess of prescribed rate. The detail of the overpayment is at *Annex-XXXVIII*.

Audit was of the view that weak financial controls resulted in overpayment of Foreign and Entertainment Allowances amounting to Rs 22.570 million.

The matter was reported to the management during December, 2024 and January, 2025. The management neither replied the observations nor convened a DAC meeting till finalization of this report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to recover overpaid amount from the officers beside improving financial controls to avoid such instances in future.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2021-22 & 2022-23 vide para number 2.5.11 & 1.5.9 respectively having financial impact of Rs 4.307 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

12.3.6 Irregular appointment of local based staff without sanctioned posts – Rs 19.440 million

As per below rules of FMMA Volume-II states that;

9.2.4 “Where the local scales/rates of pay for the locally recruited staff are exactly the same as admissible to the corresponding or similar category of staff in the employment of local Government, the Head of Mission may allow such rates of pay under intimation to the Ministry.

9.2.5 Head of Mission may also sanction any subsequent increase in scales/rates of Pay and Allowances corresponding to the increase allowed by the local Government, subject to the availability of budget provision.

9.2.6 Heads of Missions are not empowered to allow higher start in salary by way of granting premature increments. The powers to grant premature increments rest with the Ministry.”

Consulate General, Jeddah incurred expenditure of SAR 259,200 on hiring local staff without availability of sanctioned posts during FY 2021-24.

During audit on accounts of Consulate General Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that 19 local based employees were appointed from PCWEF whereas 17 Nos of posts were sanctioned, hence two posts having salaries paid SAR- 3,600 per month each total paid SAR 259,200 were hired without sanctioned posts. Furthermore, old iqamas of hired employees were not shown / provided witnessed.

Audit is of the view that non-compliance of rules was made due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence chances of undue favors could not be ruled out.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends regularization of posts besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

(Para-40, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

12.3.7 Unauthorized Payment on account of salary of Protocol Officer – Rs 16.446 million

According to sanctioned strength of the Embassy of Pakistan, Washington dated 3rd June, 2024, no post of Protocol Officer was available on the sanctioned strength.

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Washington for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Khan was serving in the Mission as protocol officer without sanctioned post of protocol officer. He was being paid US\$4920 per month. During the period of one year total amount of US\$ 59,040 was paid as salary.

Audit is of the view that payment of pay & allowances without sanctioned post was irregular and without any legal basis. The amount paid without sanctioned post may be recovered.

The matter was discussed with Management during exit meeting on 07.11.2024. The management replied that Mr. Ghulam Muhammad was appointed on one of the 8 sanctioned posts of Assistant. He was performing the protocol duties for the Embassy. In

order to maintain liaison with State Department and local authorities regarding protocol of incoming delegations, he was given a local rank of protocol officer.

The reply of the management is not acceptable as there was no sanctioned post of protocol officer in the sanctioned strength of the mission.

Ministry did not convene a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to effect the recovery of payment of US\$ 59,040 (US\$ 4920x12) under intimation to audit and action be taken against the responsible for hiring services without availability of post.

(Para-5, Washington 2023-24)

12.3.8 Non-recovery of inadmissible education subsidy – Rs 13.499 million

According to Para 5.6.1 (i) of FMMA Vol-II, Education Subsidy at Mission abroad will be governed by following rules:

- i. 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.)
- ii. Mission will make payment of 90% admissible charges for upto two children between the ages of 5 to 18 years of Pak-based officials directly to schools on the Approved list against original bills/invoices subject to the provisions of these rules.
- iii. In case a child attends a school other than the approved school, if the cost of education is less than the cost at the approved schools, only 90% of the actual cost equal to fee of approved will be paid by the Mission directly to the school. If the cost of education is more than the cost of approved school, the Mission will pay directly to the school only 90% of the actual cost of the corresponding grade the child would have attended at the approved school. Head of Mission will certify that the payment by Mission is not more than the cost of education for corresponding grade at the approved school.
- iv. Head of Mission would ensure the validity of

payment being made to schools against original documents which will be kept in the Mission's record.

During audit of Pakistan Missions at Prague, Kuala Lumpur, Algiers, Bangkok, Shanghai and Nairobi for the FYs 2021-24, it was observed that contrary to above rules missions made excess payment on account of Education Subsidy to the officers/officials for unapproved school and for inadmissible items. Further, Parep Kuala Lumpur paid education subsidy for third child against the rules. the missions made unauthorized and excess payment of Rs 13,498,575 for education subsidy. The detail is at *Annex-XXXIX*.

Audit is of the view that weak internal controls resulted in unauthorized and excess payment of Rs 13.499 million on account of education subsidy.

The matter was reported to the management during December, 2024 and January, 2025. The management neither replied the observations nor convened a DAC meeting till finalization of this report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to recover excess payments from the officers/officials under intimation to Audit.

Note: The issues of similar nature were also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2023-24 vide para number 2.4.13, 2.4.21, 1.1.4, 1.1.4 & 1.5.2 respective having financial impact of Rs 108.120 million. Recurrence of irregularity of similar nature is a matter of serious concern.

12.3.9 Un-authorized payment on account of rental ceiling along with retention of residential accommodation in Pakistan by the officials on posting abroad and recovery – Rs 10.001 million

According to Housing & Works letter No. F.S, Cat-I,I-8/1, EI dated 10.04.2014, inter-alia stated that the house rent allowance payable to officer/official at the station of posting or rental ceiling whichever is higher will be deposited in the relevant head of account.

Further, a draft gazette notification of Ministry of Housing & Works dated 19.11.2015, the station declared as a non-family station by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs subject to the condition that he/she will not avail house/hiring/official accommodation at the place of posting.

During the audit of Pahic London for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the following officials retained official accommodations in Pakistan upon their transfer

from HQ to PAHIC London. The PAHIC London also provided official accommodation at London as tabulated below:-

Sl. No.	Vr. No. & Month	Name & Designation M/s	Period	Rental Ceiling (£)	Total Amount (£)	House hired at Mission	House retained at Pakistan
1	157 of 08/2023	Sanauallah, Driver	05.10.2022 to 30.06.2024 (21 months)	650	13,650 (650x21)	65 Trent Road, Slougs SL, 38 AW, London	H. No. 64/6-B, St. No. 72, G-7/1, Islamabad
2	157 of 08/2023	Shahbaz Masih, Sweeper	23.06.2021 to 30.06.2024 (23 months)	650	14,950 (650x23)	64 Singleton, Close, SW17 9JZ, London	H. No. 7/11-A, G-9/2, Islamabad
				Total:-	28,600		

Audit is of the view that according to gazette notification of Ministry of Housing & Works the officials were not authorized for dual accommodations resulting into loss to national exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management on 10.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to recover the total amount paid on account of hiring of these officials including amount of £ 28,600 from the concerned officials under intimation to Audit and this practice my henceforth be discontinued.

(Para-19, London 2023-24)

12.3.10 Excess payment on account of end of service gratuity to a former typist – Rs 7.786 million

According to Ministry's circular issued vide letter No. Estt (VII)-06/1/97 dated 26.05.2015, Finance Division has approved Revised Contract of Appointment for the local-based staff in all Pakistan Missions Abroad. This revised contract increases the End of Service Gratuity at the rate of 15 day's pay (last pay drawn) for each completed year of service to a maximum of Rs. 200,000/- (no gratuity will be admissible if total service is less than five years, or in case of termination of service on disciplinary grounds), and also provides an option to avail Social Security Contribution, instead of the End of Service Gratuity, if the local laws so warrant.

Further Sl. No. 9.7.1© further provides “No gratuity will be admissible to such locally recruited Pakistani employees of the Mission who had previously served either in Federal Government of Pakistan/Provincial Governments in Pakistan or in any other Pakistani Mission Abroad and had, on their retirement from those services, duly received Pension/ Gratuity Benefits. Likewise, a local or foreign national having served in our Pakistan Mission Abroad and having received Gratuity from that source will not be eligible for a Second Gratuity if he is employed in some other Pakistan Mission Abroad. Second Gratuity will also not be admissible to an employee who has once retired from one Mission with Gratuity Benefit and is re-employed by the same Mission.”

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Rome for the period 2019-24, it was unveiled from note dated 01.08.2020 submitted by the accountant that an amount of US \$ 45,060 (Rs. 7.986 million) was required to be paid to Mr. Muhammad Akhtar Malik, former typist on account of end of service gratuity. The same was subsequently paid vide Vr. No. 77 of 02/2022. The official served in the Diplomatic Section of Embassy from 10.05.2000 to 28.02.2020. The govt. of Pakistan has fixed end of service gratuity to the local based staff at the rate of 15 day's pay (last pay drawn) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 200,000/-. The Mission paid US\$ 45,060 in excess of prescribed limit.

Moreover, the nomenclature of the official seems that he is retired from government service of Pakistan and subsequently appointed as local based staff in the Mission the details of the official may also be shared with Audit.

Audit is of the view that payment of end of service gratuity in excess of prescribed limit is unauthorized and loss to the state.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that details history of the official be shared with Audit besides recovery of excess payment of Rs. 7.786 million.

(Para-8, Rome 2019-24)

12.3.11 Non-recovery of security deposit – Rs 6.898 million

According to Para-8.6.1(a) of FMMA Vol-II, Pakistani Missions abroad are required to ensure recovery of the security deposits from the landlord at the time of vacation of accommodations occupied by the officers/officials.

As per Para-8.8.2-B(iii) of FMMA Vol-II, the security deposit, for the rented accommodation should be deposited in a joint account, that of the Mission and the owner of the property. In case this is not possible, then the officer / official concerned will furnish an undertaking to the effect that return of security deposit will be his/her responsibility.

During audit of Pakistan’s Missions abroad for the FYs 2019-24, it was observed that various Missions made payment on account of security deposit for the rented accommodations for the officers/officials. However, upon vacancy of the premises, the officers/officials did not refund the security deposits as required under the above mentioned rule. The details are as under;

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR
1	Moscow	7	2023-24	US\$ 14,750	1,158,612
2	Warsaw	5	2022-24	ZLT 11,000	741,180
3	Birmingham	13	2022-24	£ 3,173	1,109,598
4	Birmingham	14	2022-24	£ 1,750	611,975
5	CG Jeddah (A/C Wing)	2	2021-24	SAR 6,000	450,000
6	Algiers	19	2019-24	US\$ 8,274	2,304,723
7	Rome	6	2019-24	€ 1,800	522,144
				TOTAL	6,898,232

Audit is of the view that weak internal controls resulted in non-recovery of security deposit from the officers.

The matter was reported to the management during December, 2024 and January, 2025. The management neither replied the observations nor convened a DAC meeting till finalization of this report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to recover the outstanding amount from the landlord or officers / officials under intimation to Audit.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2018-19, 2019-20, 2021-22, 2022-23& 2023-24 vide para number 2.4.26, 1.1.10, 2.5.8,

1.5.2 & 1.5.8 respectively having financial impact of Rs 21.918 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

12.3.12 Unauthorized drawl of TA/DA, education subsidy and medical charges on account of premature return family members of HOM and recovery – Rs 4.715 million

According to Rule at Sl. No.11.19.7 of FMMA Vol-II, “Requests for grant of passage for premature return to Pakistan of children on grounds of non-availability of educational facilities in the countries of posting will not be entertained except in cases where they are justified on grounds of developments which the officials could not anticipate at the time of transfer. Request for premature passage may be considered subject to fulfillment of the following conditions:

i. The official shall not claim the cost of passage to any other Mission abroad or return to headquarters.

ii. In case at the time of transfer of official to Pakistan, the family member concerned becomes ineligible for any reason to be entitled to TA as admissible under the rules, the official shall refund the cost of premature passage.”

Moreover, in the similar case the Finance Division vide office memorandum OM No. E.1(3) R.10/2004 dated 13.12.2007 already warned the Ministry that no amendment in the PFS Rules bearing financial implication can be made without concurrence of the Finance Division.

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Rome for the FYs 2019-24, it was observed that Ministry of Foreign Affairs approved premature return passage in respect of family members of Mr. Jauhar Saleem, Ambassador vide sanction No. Estt (III)-41/33/95 dated 25.11.2021 and cost of return air tickets amounting to € 6,890/- was paid vide Vr. No. 27 of 11/2021 in respect of Mrs. Zareen Jauhar, Mr. Ayan Jauhar and Ms. Ashal Jauhar. As per air tickets they travelled from Rome to Islamabad on 08.12.2021 at 20:25.

The examination of record revealed that HOM continuously drawing Education Subsidy, Medical Charges and also claimed DA for premature return family members upon his transfer from Parep Rome to HQ. The mission made payment of € 12,807.86 & US \$ 2,889/- (Rs. 4.715 million) on account of TA/DA, Education Subsidy and medical charges for the period after their departure from the Mission.

The detail of unauthorized payments is at *Annex-XL*.

Audit is of the view that the HOM was cognizant of the rule & regulations regarding premature return passage of family members and he intentionally incurred the above expenditure in violation of rule which caused considerable loss to the state and the officer used public money as a source of income.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the amount may be recovered besides fixing responsibility for misuse of authority.

(Para-1, Rome 2019-24)

12.3.13 Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA – Rs 3.081 million

According to Para-10.20.7 of FMMA Vol-II, only 50 percent DA is admissible to the officers / officials of the Mission where residential accommodation is available during joining time at the station of posting. The officers / officials themselves are not authorized to vacate or occupy residential accommodation. Further, Para-10.20.16 of ibid states that DA for joining time will not be admissible to any member of the family/servant who does not actually accompany the Government servant.

As per para- 11.17.1 of FMMA Vol-II, two return emergency passages are allowed to the officers/official and their wives from the country of posting to Pakistan in entire service.

During audit of Pakistan Missions at Ashgabat, Sarajevo, Birmingham, C.G Jeddah, Algiers and Nairobi for the FY 2017-24, it was observed that contrary to above rules, Ministry/Missions paid an amount of Rs 3,081,255 to various officers/officials on account of full DA for six day's joining time despite availability of accommodation and who travelled without family. Further, one mission paid cost of emergency passage in respect of two daughters of an officer which was not admissible. The details are at ***Annex-XLI***.

Audit is of the view that due to weak internal and financial controls, Ministry made unauthorized payment of TA/DA to various officers/officials.

The matter was reported to the management during December, 2024 and January, 2025. The management neither replied the observations nor convened a DAC meeting till finalization of this report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that irregular and excess paid amount of TA/DA may be recovered from the officers/officials under intimation to audit.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2019-20, 2021-22, 2022-23 & 2023-24 vide para number 1.1.3, 2.5.5, 1.5.10 & 1.5.7, 1.5.10 respectively having financial impact of Rs 48.737million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

12.3.14 Payment of British Income Tax & National Insurance Contribution to typist due to negligence – Rs 2.605 million

As per rule 23 of GFR Vol-I, “Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence. “

During audit of accounts of The Consulate of Birmingham for the years 2022-24, it was observed that the management paid amount of £ 7,448 to typist for out of court settlement on account of deductions for British Income Tax & National Insurance Contribution vide Vr No. 10 of Dec 2022 which were retained by Mission for the period from 2008 to 2012. The said typist approached the court for undue retention of the deductions instead of depositing in account of HM Revenue and Customs Department of UK.

Audit is of the view that the management paid the amount of retained deductions to the typist for out of court settlement instead of depositing it with relevant authorities

The matter was reported to the management on 02.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to recover the amount of tax liabilities to deposit in HM Revenue and customs department and responsibility be fixed for negligence of responsible officers / officials for undue retention of deductions leading to court proceedings.

(Para-6, Birmingham 2022-24)

12.3.15 Inadmissible payment of Charge Allowance – Rs 1.679 million

According to Para-5.2.1 of FMMA Vol-II, “In case an officer who acts as Charge d’ Affairs (a.i) in the absence of Head of Mission (whether on leave on duty), if exceeding four weeks (28 days), becomes entitled to charge allowance at the rate of 20 percent of his own foreign allowance and entertainment allowance. Therefore, gazette notification notifying assumption and relinquishment of additional charge of Charge d’ Affairs (a.i) is required to be issued for the purpose of authorization of charge allowance by the Chief Accounts Officer for the specified period.”

Further, “Charge Allowance is not admissible to Acting Consul Generals who performed duties in absence of Consul Generals. The facility is only admissible to Charge d’ Affairs (a.i) who work in absence of Ambassadors/High Commissioners.”

During the audit of Consulate General of Pakistan, Shanghai for the period 2019-24, it was observed that payment of US\$ 6,028.47 was made to Mr. Nawab Ali Rahoojo (Counsellor) on account of Charge Allowance during absence of Consul General in the Consulate i.e. w-e-f 02.06.2019 up to 24.02.2020. The details of payment are at ***Annex-XLII***.

Audit held that payment of charge allowance in absence of C.G to Counsellor was inadmissible and violation of the government instructions.

The matter was reported to the management on 10.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that payment of inadmissible amount of charge allowance may be recovered from the concerned.

(Para-1, Shanghai 2019-24)

12.3.16 Unauthorised payment of rent of accommodation beyond the superannuation of officer – Rs 1.448 million

As per rule serial No. 8.4.2 of FMMA Vol-II, “Missions are directed for looking into the diplomatic / exit clause of the accommodation occupied by the officer/officials will serve notice of vacations on the owner of the property synchronizing with his/her date of departure/retirement, this ensuring that property is not to be retained as even for a month. In case the official’s departure is not certain and travel schedule cannot be synchronized with the exit/diplomatic clause, then most efforts are to be made to serve notice of vacation on the owner of the property as soon officer/official’s travel itinerary becomes final missions knows certainly about its departure date.”

Moreover, as per SI No.8.6.1 of FMMA Vol-II, “Missions are therefore, advised to carefully examine all draft lease agreements and negotiate with landlords to soften such hard terms and conditions, if not exclude them altogether. In this regard following guidelines should be observed.

- Advance Rent
- Brokerage Charges Security Deposit
- Six Months (the period of advance must
- Not cross over to next Financial Year) 05% of Annual Rent.
- Equivalent of one month's rent.”

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Tripoli for the financial year 2026-24, it was observed that Mission made payment amounting to US \$ 24,000 vide V.No.33 dated 30.06.2016 on account of one year advance rent for the residence hired in respect of Mr. Amir Khan, 2nd Secretary for the period 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017 @ US\$ 2000.00 per month. It is pertinent to mention here that date of superannuation of Mr. Amir Khan 2nd Secretary was 12.04.2017. Payment of advance rent for hired accommodation in respect of the Officer beyond the date of his superannuation was not justified. Payment/agreement should have been restricted up to the date of superannuation.

Audit is of the view that due the negligence of the Mission and ignorance/violation of above mentioned rule the overpayment was made to the landlord @ US\$ 2000 with effect from 13.04.17 to 30.06.17 which caused loss of US\$ 5,200 to the state.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the overpayment of rent amounting to US\$ 5,200 may be recovered from officer concerned in compliance of the rule GFR-23 under intimation to audit.

(Para-2, Tripoli 2016-24)

B- Procurement Related Irregularities

12.3.17 Mis-procurement of physical assets and services in violation of Public Procurement Rules – Rs 3,694.757 million.

As per Cabinet Division's O.M. No. 4/1/2008 dated 09-04-2008 financial limits for open tender(s) for Pakistan's Mission abroad have been fixed as under:

Sl. No.	Kind of Tender	Monetary Limits.
1.	Open tender	US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above
2.	Limited tender	Less than US\$ 4,000 or € 3,000 & above US\$ 2,000 & € 1,500
3.	Single tender	Up to US\$ 2,000 or € 1,500

According to Rule-12(1) of Public Procurement Rules 2004, purchases over Rs 500,000 and up to the limit of Rs three million shall be advertised on Public Procurement Regularity Authority's website. These procurement opportunities may also be advertised in print media as deemed necessary by the procuring agency.

Further as per Rule-12(2) *ibid*, all procurement opportunities over three million rupees should be advertised on the Authority's website as well as in other print media or newspapers having wide circulation.

Furthermore, as per Rule-9 of PPRA, 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.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad, it was observed that contrary to above rule provisions, certain Pakistan Missions abroad incurred expenditure worth Rs 3,694.757 million on procurement of physical assets and various services without calling open tenders or through splitting to avoid tender requirement. Details are at *Annex-XLIII*.

Audit is of the view that due to weak internal and managerial controls irregular expenditure was incurred without fulfillment of the codal formalities.

The matter was reported to the management during December, 2024 and January, 2025. The management neither replied the observations nor convened a DAC meeting till finalization of this report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that expenditure be got regularized from the competent forum, besides fixation of the responsibility against person(s) at fault under intimation to Audit.

Note: The issues of similar nature were also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Years 2017-18, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2022-23 & 2023-24 vide para number 2.4.8, 1.1.14, 1.1.13, 2.5.7, 2.5.6, 1.5.18 & 1.5.19 respectively having financial impact of Rs 1,867.139 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

12.3.18 Irregular purchase of vehicle during ban imposed by government – Rs 45.974 million

As per Finance Division vide letter No. 7(1) Exp.iv/2023-2024 dated 20th February 2024, “There shall be complete ban on purchase of all vehicles except ambulances, buses for educational institutions, solid waste vehicles, tractors, fire fighting vehicles, motor bikes for the financial year 2023-2024.”

During audit of Consulate General of Pakistan, Dubai for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that contrary to above mission Wing incurred expenditure of AED 586,880 (US\$ 160,043.632) (Rs 45,974,394) on purchase of Vehicles without obtaining relaxation of ban from austerity committee of Finance Division. Detail is as under:

Sr. No.	Voucher / Month	Amount AED	Amount US\$	Amount Rs
1	76 / Aug 23	469,504.00	128,034.905	36,723,194
2	6 / Oct 23	117,376.00	32,008.724	9,251,200
Total		586,880.00	160,043.632	45,974,394

Audit is of the view that irregular expenditure amounting to AED-586,880 (US\$ 160,043.632) (Rs45,974,394) on purchase of vehicles without relaxing ban on purchase of vehicles from Finance Division was due to non-compliance of the rules.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management replied that mission purchase vehicle for Embassy of Kabul on the instructions of Ministry.

The reply is not tenable as the vehicle was purchased without approval of Finance Division.

The Ministry did not convene DAC meeting till finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to justify the purchase of vehicle without approval of Finance Division and irregular expenditure may be got regularized from the Finance Division.

(Para-11 Dubai 2023-24)

12.3.19 Un-authorized payment of arrears to contractor without the approval of Finance Division – Rs 37.515 million

Rule 125 of GFR Volume-1 states that “It is the duty of the authority against which a claim is made to consider in the first instance the question of a time-bar before submitting it to the Accountant General for the issue of authority for payment. The Accountant General will refuse payment of all claims found to be time-bared until the sanction of Government has been obtained.”

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan Abu Dhabi for the period 2021-24 it was observed that Embassy paid an arrear amounting AED 494,730 on the direction of Ministry of Foreign Affairs to M/s Jamal AL Amert General contracting Co. for repair and renovation work at Pakistan Cultural Centre, Abu Dhabi on dated 04.10.2021. The work was initiated in 2004 at a total cost of AED 2.4 million and an amount AED 494,730 remained outstanding on account of electro-mechanical work due to unknown reason.

Audit observed as under: -

- i. This was a time barred payment since 2004 and Finance Division approval was not sought for clearance of payment to contractor
- ii. Construction was carried out in Abu Dhabi under the law of the land, but the decision for payment was made by Wafaqi Mohatsib, Pakistan without legal jurisdiction as case for payment should have been initiated in Abu Dhabi under local laws
- iii. No documents were available to authenticate the expenditure.

Audit is of the view that payment of time barred arrears to contractor without the approval of Finance Division and without legal provision was unjustifiable

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management replied that in 2018, the company filed a case in Wafaqi Mohtasib, Islamabad for settlement

of outstanding amount and in light of Wafaqi Mohtasib's recommendations and Ministry's instruction payment was made. However, as per audit recommendations mission will obtain approval of Finance Division for being time barred case.

The reply is not tenable as the approval of Finance Division has not been obtained and shared with audit.

The Ministry did not convene DAC meeting till finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that matter may be inquired and responsibility may be fixed.

(Para-10, Abu Dhabi 2021-24)

12.3.20 Irregular payment to contractor on account of repair & maintenance of office building – Rs 18.716 million

Rule 221 of Central Public Works Account Code states that, "Before signing the bills, sub-divisional officer should compare the quantities in the bill with those recorded in the measurement book and see that all the rates are correctly entered and that all calculations have been checked arithmetically".

During audit on accounts of Consulate General, Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that payment SAR 249,549.4 was made to M/s Madona Albina & Co on account of repair of chancery building but the following observations were noticed;

- i. Item wise claim / running bills were not attached
- ii. Measurement Book was not recorded at the time of work execution
- iii. Work satisfactory completion certificates by technical member / engineer was not attached mentioning percentage of work completed.

Sr. #	Name of Vendor	Description	Vr. # & date	Cheque / Doc. # & date	Amount Paid in SAR
1	M/s Modon Albina	White wash paint work and r/r roofs / zinc sheets roof	01, dt. 10.8.21	Nil, 10.8.21	17,967
2			02, 10.8.21	Nil, 10.8.21	26,951.40
3			03, 26.8.21	Nil, 26.8.21	35,935.20
4			01, 19.9.21	Nil, 19.9.21	53,902.80
5			01, 21.10.21	Nil, 21.10.21	53,902.80
6			02, 25.10.21	Nil, 25.10.21	35,935.20
7			01, 17.3.22	Nil, 17.3.22	9,982.00
8			02, 17.3.22	Nil, 17.3.22	14,973.00
Total					249,549.4

Management was of the view that the instant contract was not Works contract and it was lump sum contract and payments were made as per schedule of requirements and payment millstones already agreed upon in the contract.

Audit is of the view that such expenditure incurred was due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends provision of requisite record and strengthening internal controls to avoid such irregularities in future.

(Para-14, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

12.3.21 Non-deduction of advance from actual claims of Development Consultant – Rs 12.614 million

As per CPWA code 228 that “Recoveries of advances so made should not be postponed until the whole of the work entrusted to the contractor is completed. They should be made from his bills for work done as the materials are used, the necessary deductions being made whenever the items of work in which they are used are billed for.”

Consulate General, Jeddah incurred expenditure on consultancy services in violation of PPRA rule amounting to SAR 44,919 during FY 2021-24.

During audit on accounts of Consulate General, Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that advance payment SAR 168,187.50 was made to M/s Asas Development Consultants but the same was not deducted from actual bill / invoices.

Audit is of the view that non-deduction of mobilization advance/ secured advance depicts negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to justify for non-deduction of advance and recovery of the same from the contractor.

(Para-15, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

12.3.22 Unjustified payment to consultant firm – Rs 12.614 million

As per FTR-205 states that “Every Government officer entrusted with the payment of money should obtain for every payment he makes a voucher setting forth the full and clear particulars regarding the claims and all relevant information necessary for its proper identification and classification in accounts. Every voucher must bear to have attached to it an acknowledgement of payment signed by the person by whom or on whose behalf the claim is put forward. Where it is not possible to obtain an acknowledgement, a certificate of disbursement should be in manuscript, signed by the disbursing officer and countersigned by the superior officer.”

Consulate General, Jeddah paid amounting to SAR 168,187.50 to consultant without justification during FY 2021-24.

During audit on accounts of Consulate General, Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that CG Jeddah made payment from FIGOB account against release of bank guarantee SAR 168,187.50 to M/s ASAS Development Consultants. The payment was unjustified since the bank guarantee was never credited into FIGOB bank account and resulted into overpayment. The details are given below;

Release of bank guarantee against advance payment 15% vide article 6 of contract	Vr. # 01, dt. 25.6.24	Bank transfer dt. 25.6.24	168,187.50
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Audit is of the view that release of bank guarantee depicts negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that release of bank guarantee amount may be justified and amount may be refunded to the FIGOB account under intimation to audit.

(Para-16, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks

12.3.23 Non-surrender of Funds available in “Construction Fund” Accounts – Rs 269.716 million

According to Para 5.21.3 of FMMA Vol-I, states that “The unspent balance if any, out of the special remittances, when no longer required should be remitted to the concerned quarter under intimation to this office.”

During the audit of the High Commission for Pakistan, Canberra, Australia for the Financial Years 2022-24 it was observed that the mission maintained two accounts for construction purposes US\$ Account No. 062000-15693432 with balance of US\$ 541,992.89 and A\$ Account No. 062909-10198851 with balance of A\$ 1,557,035.51 as on 30.06.2024. The accounts were opened for construction of chancery building, which had already been completed.

Audit held that funds should be transferred to respective account of Federal Government. The lapse occurred due to ineffective financial management and weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management on 03.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the unspent balances may immediately be remitted to Pakistan for credit to Federal Consolidated Fund.

(Para-14, Canberra 2022-24)

12.3.24 Non-reconciliation of accounts due to discrepancies between the cash book and bank statement – Rs 246.254 million

As per Para-5.10.1 of FMMA Vol-II, following returns and certificates should accompany monthly accounts: Bank reconciliation statement on the prescribed proforma drawn up in order to agree the bank balance as per bank's certificate with the bank balance as shown in the accounts duly signed by the head of the office.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad, for the FYs 2016-24, it was observed that the missions did not carry out reconciliation of cashbook with bank accounts of US\$ and Local currency accounts, which resulted in difference of Rs 246,253,620. Further, some accounts are unreconciled for many years. The detail is as under;

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	Ashgabat	6	2017-24	US\$ 53,797	14,955,560	Negative balance in April, 2018
2	Dushanbe	13	2021-24	SM 159,267	4,070,865	Negative balance in August 2023
3	Tripoli	18	2016-24	US\$ 76,694	21,329,932	Unreconciled amount in PCW&EF and FIGOB Accounts in June 2018
4	Jakarta	6	2022-24	US\$ 574,546	159,723,788	Unidentified difference in bank accounts and cash book since 2014-15
5	Rome	13	2019-24	US\$ 12,188 & € 56,723	19,842,472	In Bank reconciliation statements this amount is being shown outstanding since 2008
6	Tripoli	12	2016-24	US\$ 87,834 LD32,751	26,331,003	This amount was being shown unreconciled since 2005.
				TOTAL	246,253,620	

Audit is of the view that non-reconciliation bank accounts and cash books demonstrated weak financial management and weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to the management during December, 2024 and January, 2025. The management neither replied the observations nor convened a DAC meeting till finalization of this report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the accounts may be reconciled, besides, fact finding for fixing responsibility on person(s) at fault for non-reconciliation.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Year 2023-24 vide para number 1.5.20 having financial impact of Rs 18.663 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

12.3.25 Unauthorized merger of unknown remittances into mission's official account – Rs 11.499 million

According to Para 3.3.2 of FMMA Vol-I, “Money received by an officer of the Mission in his official or non-official capacity which does not relate to or form part of the revenues of the State shall not be taken in Government accounts. The officer concerned is not required to pay into the Public Account any such moneys. The Head of the Mission should not, without prior sanction of the Ministry of Finance, receive money or incur expenditure for or on behalf of an individual or party for ultimate disbursement or recovery in Pakistan to the individual concerned. In case, however, in which he has been authorized with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance to enter into such transactions, he should

keep proper accounts of such receipts and disbursements as per order issued from time to time and render them to the Accounts Officer concerned.”

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Tripoli for the FY 2016-24, it was observed that as per reconciliation statement for the month of May, 2020 an amount of US\$ 41,281.56 showing merged into Mission’s official account as “Unknown remittance” which was violation of rule as inter-alia stated that a money received by an officer of the Mission in his official or non-official capacity which does not relate to or form part of the revenues of the State shall not be taken in Government accounts. Amounts at serial no. 2 and 3 were similarly credited. The detail is as under:

S.No	Date of Transfer	Particulars	US \$
1	May 2020 Reconciliation Statement	Unknown remittance merged to Mission account	16,592.56
2	23.06.2017 (Schedule RS-1)	Unknown remittance merged to Mission account	7,346
3	23.06.2017 (Schedule RS-1)	Unknown remittance merged to Mission account	17,343
	Total		41,281.56

Audit is of the view that the merger of unknown remittance into Mission’s official held un-authorized which cause imbalance in the balance sheet of Mission Account.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the merger of unknown remittance may be justified besides the fate of unknown remittance be referred to Finance Division for further guidance or utilization.

(Para-14, Tripoli 2016-24)

12.3.26 Un-authorized transfer of funds from imprest to PCWEF – Rs 7.731 million

As per Para-3.1.1 of FMMA Vol 1, “Pakistan Missions abroad are financed by means of imprest accounts. The amount of imprest in case of each Mission is fixed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in consultation with Chief Accounts Officer and Financial Adviser and is placed at the disposal of the Head of the Mission who opens a current account with the bank specified by the Government. All the personal claims of Government servants and contingent charges of the Mission are met from the imprest.”

Further as per para 3.1.2 of FMMA Vol-I, “The amount of expenditure so incurred from the imprest during a month is recouped by the Chief Accounts Officer on receipt of the monthly Cash Account from the Mission through normal banking channels in Pakistan.”

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Tripoli for the year 2016-24, it was observed that the Mission transferred an amount of US\$ 27,753 vide V. No. 3 dated 17.01.2019 from imprest account to PCWEF without any lawful authority and just to neutralize the already unjustified overdraft.

Audit is of the view that transfer of funds from imprest to PCWF was without any solid justification and thus held unauthorized.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that unauthorized transfer of amounts be recovered and payments be made strictly according to policy and procedure. Further, the responsibility for the same should be fixed.

(Para-22, Tripoli 2016-24)

Value for Money and Service Delivery Issues

12.3.27 Loss to Govt. due to non-investment of idle funds in FIGOB Account – Rs 154.316 million

According to letter vide No. Rules-4/6/95 Islamabad, the 30th August, 1995 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs that 80% of credit balance funds should be invested on 12 months renewable basis

Consulate General, Jeddah did not invest FIGOB idle funds amounting to SAR 2,057,541.667 during FY 2021-24.

During audit on accounts of Consulate General, Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that excessive fund amounting to SAR 19,000,000 was remained idle in bank account PCWEF since 1.7.2021 to May 2023 which was not invested as Bank Al-Riyadh offered interest rate @ 5.65% per annum to the consulate, the profit income for period of 23 months stood @ SAR 2,057,541.667.

Audit is of the view that non-investment of funds depicts negligence by management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence due to non-investment loss sustained to Govt.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that necessary justification may please be provided for non-investment of fund. The matter may also be investigated for fixing responsibility.

(Para-1, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

12.3.28 Loss due to Non-utilization of government property – Rs 143.843 million

Para 23 of GFR Vol-I states that “Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.”

During audit of the Embassy of Pakistan, Washington for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the Government of Pakistan owned a building at 2315, Massachusetts Avenue, NY Washington DC 20008. The said building was previously used as Chancery building and was then lying vacant since long after being vacated. The Embassy was shifted to new building. Audit observed that the said Government owned building could be rented out for the purpose of generating revenues and an income as per estimate by Treffer Appraisal Group amounting to US \$ 516,400 could be earned annually but the management did not rent out the building resulting in loss to public exchequer.

The matter was discussed with Management during exit meeting on 07.11.2024. The management replied that old Chancery building had already been placed on advertisement for rent through realtor. The said building was waiting for potential lessor till date. The building would be put on lease (rent) as soon as potential lessor is identified, after completion of all codal formalities.

The Ministry did not convene a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that non-utilization of Government owned building since long may be justified besides taking remedial measures to rent out the building immediately.

(Para-1, Washington 2023-24)

12.3.29 Loss to Govt. due to non-increase of rent – Rs 53.457 million

As per Rental & Tenancy Law of Pakistan that rent increases automatically imposed after every year of tenancy at a rate of 10%, and after three years at a rate of 25% of what the tenant is already paying.

During audit on accounts of Pakistan Mission Riyadh for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that M/s Aiduk Aramax was rented space in Embassy @ SAR 10,000 since 2014 without increment per annum. This resulted a loss to the tune of SAR 712,761 as detailed at *Annex-XXIV*.

Audit is of the view that non-increment per annum was not made due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation and loss sustained to Govt.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to recover the amount from the concerned quarter under intimation to audit.

(Para-1, Riyadh 2023-24)

12.3.30 Loss on account of out of court settlement due to negligence – Rs 47.863 million

As per para-23 of GFR Vol-I, “Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.”

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Rome for the financial year 2019-24, it was observed that the embassy of Pakistan entered into renovation contract for the chancery with MS GDV Construction Company in year 2008 worth € 700,000 subsequently, the mission annulled GDV construction half way, unilaterally, and awarded remaining work to another company MARCLLO KAVA at an additional cost of € 94,000. Its worth mentioning that MARCLLO KAVA was part and parcel of GDV at the time of award of contract. The renovation contract was unilaterally terminated from a company and subsequently awarded to its subsidiary Marcello Kava.

Serious deficiencies were observed regarding the protection of client embassy in case of disagreement during execution phase and in case of non-fulfillment justifying the termination. Further, the contract lacked the jurisdiction or arbitration clause as well. The same is evident from email fax message bearing No.AC-1/2013(GDV), dated 21 Jan-2021. Additionally, some creditor’s claims were also pending against MS GDV construction.

On June-20, 2017, after lapse of considerable time on termination of contract, GDV filed a law suit against the mission for € 394,041. The court passed an ex-party judgment against the mission for € 252,033 including € 30,000 as legal Admn fee and interest since 2013.

Mission in its email message AC-1/2013(GDV) dated 02 March-2021 stated that possible loss, owing to mishandling of renovation contract, to the exchequer was minimized and stressed upon continuing the legal proceeding as reasonable. The chances for decision in favor were likely to improve with new strategy and different counsel.

During audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Rome for the financial year 2019-24, was observed that out-of-court agreement was reached and stipulated on 03/07/2024 between GDV Construction and the Embassy of Pakistan for a final and all-inclusive settlement amount of €165,000.00 (one hundred and sixty-five thousand euros). This amount includes €150,000 as final compensation from the Embassy of Pakistan to GDV and an additional €15,000 for legal fees, both to be paid within 5 business days of signing this Agreement.

Audit is of the view that an out-of-court settlement paid for services not rendered by the contracting party can be considered a financial loss for the party making the payment, especially if they receive nothing of value in return. This is because the payment does not yield the intended benefits or services, resulting in an outflow of funds without corresponding value or compensation. Additionally, it may be classified as loss or written-off in financial records, reflecting a loss to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the matter be probed at appropriate level fixing responsibility on person/persons at fault besides recovery of €165,000.

(Para-24, Rome 2019-24)

12.3.31 Loss to Govt. due to non-investment of surplus funds in PCWEF Account – Rs 32.499 million

According to letter vide No. Rules-4/6/95 Islamabad, the 30th August, 1995 by Ministry of Foreign Affairs that 80% of credit balance funds should be invested on 12 months renewable basis

During audit on accounts of Consulate General, Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that excessive fund amounting to SAR 4,000,000 was remained idle in bank account PCWEF since 1.7.2021 to May 2023 which was not invested as Bank

Al-Riyadh offered interest rate @ 5.65% per annum to the consulate, the profit income for period of 23 months stands @ SAR 433,316.667

Audit is of the view that non-investment of funds depicts negligence by management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence due to non-investment loss sustained to Govt.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends responsibility may be fixed for loss sustained and idle funds may be invested in profitable schemes/bank account.

(Para-5, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

Others

12.3.32 Unjustified retention of Heavy balance of HEC on account of Overseas Scholarship in USA – Rs 1,227.283 million

According to Para-5.21.3 of the FMMA Vol-I, “The unspent balance if any, out of special remittances, when no longer required should be remitted to the concerned quarter.”

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Washington for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that mission paid US \$ 153,301 on account of HEC’s (Overseas Scholarship) in USA for the month of June 2024. The opening balance for the month of June 2024 was US\$ 615,024.86 and closing balance was US\$ 4,405,968.54. The Embassy regularly receives remittances from HEC Islamabad for the payment of Stipend and Health Insurance etc. for HEC Scholar.

Audit observed that Embassy maintained balance of US \$ 4,405,968.54 as on 30th June 2024 for HEC (Overseas Scholarship) in USA. Further, the summary/list of students actually enrolled and passed out/ completed their degrees were not available on record.

Audit is of the view that why that balances was available in account and was being maintained by the mission.

The matter was discussed with Management during exit meeting on 07.11.2024. The management replied that matter was being taken up with the HEC for policy decision of authorities concerned.

The reply was not acceptable as it was a regular practice in the mission.

The Ministry did not convene a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that matter be placed before concerned stakeholder for policy decision for appropriate utilization of funds besides summary/list of students actually enrolled and passed out/ completed their degrees be produced to audit.

(Para-5, Washington 2023-24)

12.3.33 Irregular payments in cash or through open cheques instead of crossed cheques – Rs 514.642 million

As per Para-13.12.1 of FMMA Vol-II, the limit of cash payment in respect of Pakistan's Missions abroad has been fixed. Further, payment more than the prescribed limit has to be made through crossed cheque in compliance of Rule-157 of FTR Vol-I.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad, for the FYs 2017-24, it was observed that contrary to above certain Missions abroad incurred expenditure in cash / open cheques instead of crossed cheques amounting to Rs 514,641,936. The details of cash payments are attached as *Annex-XLV*.

Audit was of the view that payment to third parties in cash / open cheques instead of crossed cheques was irregular and violation of FTR. This reflects weak internal and financial controls in the Mission.

The matter was reported to the management during December, 2024 and January, 2025. The management neither replied the observations nor convened a DAC meeting till finalization of this report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that irregular cash payments made may be regularized from Finance Division and that the Ministry must ensure to avoid cash payments in future.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Year 2022-23 vide para number 1.5.23 having financial impact of Rs 284.178 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

12.3.34 Unauthorized collection of Consular fee – Rs 336.614 million

As per article 4 of Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, it is the inalienable right of individual to be dealt with in accordance with law. Clause(C) of ibid Article states that no person shall be compelled to do that which the law does not require him to do.

During the audit of five Pakistan missions abroad, it was found that the missions collected fee of € 748,398 and £ 341,759 (Rs 336,613,915) on account of providing services for attestation of different documents like Power of Attorney and registration of different documents like marriage registration certificates and child birth registration etc without any

relevant and applicable notification of attestation rates for respective documents issued by Ministry with concurrence of Finance division. The details of collection are as under:

S.No	Mission	Period of AIR	Para No	Amount (LC)	Amount (RS)
1	The Hague	2023-24	15	€ 70,705	20,510,106
2	Birmingham	2022-24	20	£ 142,739	49,915,828
3	Lisbon	2018-24	25	€ 550,189	159,604,327
4	Paris	2023-24	23	€ 127,504	36,986,360
5	London	2023-24	29	£ 199,020	69,597,294
			Total		336,613,915

It was further noticed that management failed to produce relevant rules authorizing for collection of fees on account of different Consular services.

Audit is of the view that the collection of fees was neither authorized nor authenticated. This reflects weak internal and financial controls in the Missions.

The matter was reported to the management in 1st week of January, 2025. The management neither replied to the observations nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the MOFA should get approved the law along with rules/ regulation and duly concurred rates of consular charges from the competent forums for the collection of consular charges from diaspora for the consular services provided in Pakistani missions abroad.

12.3.35 Irregular Collection & deposit of receipts in Cash and without issuance of prescribed receipts & non maintenance of Cash Book – Rs 181.190 million

According to rule 3.3.1 of FMMA Vol-I, “It is required that money received by a mission on account of the revenues of the state shall not be kept out of the public Account of federal govt. All transactions to which an officer of mission is a party in his official capacity must be brought to account without delay.

According to rule no.4.2.1 of FMMA Vol-I, “Receipts books in numbered form T.R.5 should be obtained from Stationery and Forms office Karachi. This standard form shall be used by all missions receiving money on behalf of the govt. unless any special form of receipt has been adopted by mission with approval of Ministry (FTR83). As per 4.2.2, the receipts books must be kept under lock and key in personal custody of the authorized officer to sign the receipt (FTR 84).”

As per rule no. 4.2.3 of FMMA Vol-I, “Before a receipt book is brought into use, the number of forms contained therein must shall be counted and the result recorded in the conspicuous place in the book over the signatures of officer in charge of book. Counterfoils of used receipts book shall be kept in safe custody.”

As per rule no.4.1.1of FMMA Vol-I “A Cash Book shall be maintained in all missions in the form duly approved by Ministry. Rule 4.1.11 of FMMA Vol-I, states that a government officer receiving money on behalf of govt. must give the payer a receipt. The receipt shall be signed by the duly authorized officers who satisfy himself at the time of signing of receipt and initialing its counterfoil that the amount has been properly entered in the cash book.”

During course of audit of EOP, Paris it was observed that management collected € 624,620 on account of passport fee, consular services including attestation fee&share@10% each for P.C.W & E.F and F.I.G.O.B out of Passport fee & NADRA receipts in cash during the F.Y 2023-24instead of through non cash modes of collection which was unjustified &irregular.

It was further noticed that receipts issued for cash collection on account of consular services including attestation fee were neither serially numbered in duly binding form nor any prescribed receipt books duly approved from Competent forums required under the rules for the collection of such receipts were issued to use for cash collection. In addition, Cash book was not maintained as required under the rules. Moreover, cash collection of receipts & its further cash deposit in N.B.P Frankfurt, Germany after a month and non-issuance of prescribed receipts was unauthorized under the rules.

Audit is of the view that cash collection of receipts instead of through non cash modes of collection and also without prescribed receipt books issued by Competent forums , its deposit in NBP/bank approved by SBP after much delay and non-recording in cash book was unauthorized & irregular .

The matter was reported to the management on 08.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends for fact finding inquiry to fix the responsibility for unauthorized collection of receipts in cash instead of through non cash modes of collection, delay deposit in NBP/bank approved by SBP, non-issuance of prescribed receipts from duly

issued receipt books from competent forum, non-maintenance of Cash Book and stoppage of such practices in future.

(Para-26, Paris 2023-24)

12.3.36 Short deposit of consular fees Rs 3.780 million and undue delay in cash deposit into Bank – Rs 142.409 million

As Para-28 of GFR Vol-II, “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.”

Rule 7 of FTR states that “All money received by or tendered to Government officers on account of the revenues of the Federal Government shall without undue delay be paid in full into a treasury or into the Bank.”

Consulate General, Jeddah has short deposited receipts of Consular fee SAR 50,403 and delay in cash deposits amounting to SAR 1,898,793 during FY 2021-24.

During audit on accounts of Consulate General, Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that consular fees SAR 50,403.00 was less deposited. Furthermore, cash SAR 1,898,793.00 was deposited with abnormal delays i.e. 30 days, 10 days etc. without any justification. The details are at *Annex-XLVI*.

Audit is of the view that short deposit of fees and undue delay in cash deposit depicts negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the matter may be investigated and its findings may be shared with audit.

(Para-20, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

12.3.37 Non-transfer of Flood Fund to Federal Government – Rs 82.923 million

According to Para-5.9.4 of FMMA Vol- I states that “Every officer whose duty is to prepare and render any accounts or return in respect of public money is responsible for the completeness and strict accuracy and their dispatch within the prescribed date”.

During the audit of the High Commission for Pakistan, Kuala Lumpur it was observed that the management maintained account No. 10-002-043371-9 for flood fund. The available balance was RM 1,318,962.22. The Management requested for transfer of funds to Affin Bank Berhad on 18.12.2023. The funds were not transferred by the bank till date as no evidence was available.

Audit held that these funds should be transferred to Federal Government through adjustment with CAO. The lapse occurred due to ineffective financial management and weak internal controls.

The management during exit meeting replied that mission had taken up the matter with the bank, which provided updated statement which depicts that the funds had been transferred from the account.

The reply is not tenable as evidence for transfer of funds was not provided to audit.

The matter was reported to the management on 13.02.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report.

Audit recommends that the Bank statement showing the transfer of funds be produced to audit for verification.

(Para-30, Kuala Lumpur 2022-24)

12.3.38 Non-refund of VAT from the host governments – Rs 65.078 million

As per Para-8.12.2 of FMMA Vol-II, foreign Missions in Pakistan are exempted from all taxes on reciprocal basis. Our Missions are also exempted from taxes.

Embassy of Pakistan, Minsk paid VAT amounting to US\$ 15,049 and LC 14,299 in connection with miscellaneous purchases and repair works which needed to be refunded.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad for the FYs 2027-24, it was observed that various missions made payment on account of various purchases / procurement of services and paid an amount of Rs 65,078,265 on account of VAT but the refund of same was not claimed from the host government. Detail is at *Annex-XLVII*.

Audit is of the view that due to non-adherence to rules, no claim for refund of VAT amounting to Rs 65.078 million was made which resulted in loss to government exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management during December, 2024 and January, 2025. The management neither replied the observations nor convened a DAC meeting till finalization of this report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the VAT paid may be got refunded from the host government under intimation to audit.

Note: The issues of similar nature were also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for Audit Year 2019-20, 2022-23 & 2023-24 vide para number 1.1.37, 1.5.29 & 1.5.26 respectively having financial impact of Rs 85.706 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

12.3.39 Short realization of profit on-investments of FIGOB funds – Rs 43.450 million

As Para-28 of GFR Vol-II, “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.”

According to 3 (b) of OM No. F.4(1)/2002-BR-II dated 2-7-2003 of Finance Division, Govt. of Pakistan that “The process of selection of bank/(s) should be transparent. In case the total working balances exceed Rs.10 million, the selection of the bank/(s) as well as the terms of deposits will be approved by the concerned Board of Directors/Governing Body on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks. Also read with para 06 stating that Public sector entities would need to have an Investment Committees (IC) with defined investment approval authority. Transactions above the approval authority of the IC will be subject to approval of the Board of Directors or equivalent forum.”

Consulate General, Jeddah short realized profit on investment amounting to SAR 579,322.22 during FYS 2021-24.

During audit on accounts of Consulate General, Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that an investment of amounting to SAR 19,000,000 was made @ 5.65% in June 2023 till June-2024 (13 months), profit becomes SAR 1,162,958.333 but realized / credited into bank was SAR 583,636.11 (profit credit in Sept-23 was SAR

280,302.78 and in July-24 was SAR 303,333.33) vide bank statement for the investment period. Hence profit of SAR 579,322.22 was short realized. Furthermore, investment was made without competitive process.

Audit is of the view that short realization of profit depicts negligence by management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that short realization of profit may be justified and recovery may be made from the bank under intimation to audit.

(Para-2, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

12.3.40 Non-recovery of rent and other charges from the vendors – Rs 40.500 million

As Para-28 of GFR Vol-II, “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.”

During audit on accounts of Consulate General, Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that space in office was rented out to different vendors for different services but contrary to above rent and utility charges amounting to SAR 540,000 were not recovered till the end of audit period. Audit demanded the requisite record for hiring of courier Service Company and photocopier owner but no record was produced. The details are given below;

Sr. #	Name of Company	Description	Rent p.m.	Period	Amount Due (SAR)
1	M/s Aramex	Courier services	10,000 (as per assessed rent of Parep Riyadh)	1.7.21 to 30.6.2024 (36 Months)	360,000
2		Utilities charges	1,000 (as per assessed rent of Parep Riyadh)		36,000
3	Photocopiers owner in both canteens	Photocopy services @ both canteens	2,000 each approximately	36x4,000	144,000
Total					540,000

Audit is of the view that non-recovery of rent was due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that recovery be effected and the internal controls be strengthened.

(Para-3, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

12.3.41 Un-authorized utilization of school's fund and non-repayment thereof – Rs 25.905 million

According to Para-7.6.2 of FMMA, Vol-II, “The duty of the Controlling Officer is not only to see that the total expenditure is kept within the limits of the appropriation but also to see that the funds are expended in the public interest and for that object, only for which money was provided. In the discharge of these duties, he has to assume full responsibility before Government and Public Accounts Committee. He has to justify the excesses or explain financial irregularities that are pointed out by Audit or otherwise.”

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Tripoli for the year 2016-24, it was observed that the Mission utilized a huge amount of US\$ 93,000 out of funds for Pakistani schools & colleges. Missions had no general authority to use the fund other than allocation of the purpose. The detail is at *Annex-XLVIII*.

Audit is of the view the Mission irregularly utilized the funds of school and there was nothing on record that the fund utilized by the Mission subsequently refunded back by the Mission which makes it irregular.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that utilization of school fund may be justified and funds may immediately be refunded back under intimation to audit.

(Para-3, Tripoli 2016-24)

12.3.42 Unjustified payment of security charges from PCW&EF – Rs 19.622 million

According to Para-10.4.1 of FMMA Vol-I, states that “The Head of Mission is competent to authorize expenditure from the fund in accordance with the following guidelines. The PCW&EF will be available for:

- 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 Press 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)
- viii. Legal assistance to Pakistan detained abroad including payment of lawyer’s 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.”

During the audit of the High Commission for Pakistan, Kuala Lumpur for the Financial Years 2022-24 it was observed that contrary to above the management incurred expenditure during FYs 2022-24 for payment of security services, paid to Muktafin Protective Services @ RM 12,974 per month till March, 2024 and RM 13,219.20 per month

for May and June, 2024 from Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund. Total payment of RM 312,111 was made from PCW & EF.

Audit held that the payment of security services of Chancery building was unjustified and inadmissible from the PCW & EF.

The management replied that in order to ensure 24/7 security of the Government owned properties of Chancery and High Commissioner's residence, the Ministry had accorded approval to Mission for the subject expenditure from the PCW & EF. However, the Ministry recently revised the approval for incurring the expenditure from regular budget along with debiting share to other Wings on a proportionate basis. Tender was floated on PPRA website and local newspapers and subsequently, a local company was hired for the security of both premises after acquiring approval from the Ministry.

The reply is not convincing as these services be hired from the regular budget instead of PCW & EF.

Ministry did not convene a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the irregularity may be regularized from the competent authority under intimation to audit.

(Para-26, Kuala Lumpur 2022-24)

12.3.43 Irregular expenditure from PCW&EF on Community School in Abu Dhabi – Rs 17.250 million

According to Para-10.4.1 of the FMMA Vol-I, "The Head of Mission is competent to authorize expenditure from the PCWEF fund in accordance with the guidelines. The PCW&EF will be available for welfare schemes for Pakistani community abroad and improvement of Pakistani schools and other specified purposes."

During audit of the Embassy of Pakistan, Abu Dhabi for the year financial years 2021-22, it was observed that Embassy of Pakistan, Abu Dhabi released an amount of AED 360,000 (AED 30,000 PM) (Rs 17,250,411) to Pakistani schools at Musaffah Abu Dhabi during financial year 2021-2022 on recurring basis each month for payment of salaries of staff in violation of the instructions as PCW&EF was not for payment of salaries of staff on a monthly basis.

It was also observed that the said school was no longer under the control of the Embassy of Pakistan, Abu Dhabi was being run as company by individual under licenses issued by Abu Dhabi government with special power of Attorney to the Ambassador of Pakistan to UAE to represent the licenses and to act on behalf of the licensee to perform all transaction and requirement related to financial and administrative matters.

Matter was also highlighted during audit of 2017-21 and DAC strictly directed not to make payment from PCW&EF for salaries of school staff.

Audit is of the view that the expenditure from PCW&EF for non-specified purposes on a recurring basis was irregular. Moreover, the expenditure on the school being run as companies by private individuals was not a bonafide expenditure charged to the public exchequer.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management replied that there were almost 7 hundred thousand Pakistani community in Abu Dhabi and there are only three schools. Mostly the children of labour class or low paid workers were getting education, hence school charges were very nominal fee, and therefore mission was forced to assist the school. Though the school is under private management, the Ambassador being chairman of the Board of Governors was competent to allow such expenditure.

The reply is not tenable as the recurring expenditure was not covered under the rules and was also restricted by the DAC in its earlier decision.

The Ministry did not convene DAC meeting till finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the matter may be probed to fix the responsibility for utilizing PCW&EF for recurring payment of salaries of the school teachers.

(Para-8, Abu Dhabi 2021-24)

12.3.44 *Doubtful payments to Ms Dar ul Libya out of PCW&EF without supporting invoices and detail of services rendered – Rs 16.610 million*

According to FTR 205 reproduced at Para-2.19.1 of FMMA Vol-II, “A Government officer entrusted with the payments of money should obtain for every payment a voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim, acknowledgement of the

payee, and all information necessary for its proper classification and identification in the accounts.”

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Tripoli for the FYs 2016-24, it was observed that an amount of US\$ 59,630 transferred to the MS Darul Libya on account of transportation charges of three dead bodies of Pakistani destitute without any supporting voucher, invoice of the company and detail of services rendered. Further, the approval of the competent authority to transfer funds/ incurred expenditure was not made available to the audit for scrutiny.

Audit is of the view that payment without proper documents lead to doubt of misappropriation of fund. The expenditure held un-authorized.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the matter be investigated by the management under intimation to Audit.

(Para-25, Tripoli 2016-24)

12.3.45 Irregular payment on account of property tax in respect of rent of chancery building – Rs 11.304 million

According to Para-8.12.1 of FMMA Vol II, “It is a universal practice for landlords to assess rents of their buildings inclusive of all taxes levied by the local Government or authorities on the property. Such taxes, other than service taxes are, therefore, not payable by Missions on account of the buildings rented by them.”

During the audit of the Consulate General of Pakistan, Vancouver for the financial years 2017-2024, it was observed that mission paid amount of C\$ 389,801.53 to M/s Gilic Holding Ltd. on account of Rent of Chancery Building for the period June, 2022 to June, 2024 which included payments on account of Property Tax amounting to C\$ 55,069.10.

Audit is of the view that property tax was paid in violation of above rules.

The matter was discussed with Management on 18.10.2024. The management replied that as per Policy guidelines of Chief of Protocol, Global Affairs Canada, Para-2.7 property tax was part of the rent and payable by the landlord and not by the tenant. It was

further stated that taxes are passed on as part of the rent payable were in fact rent and not taxes for which the lessee foreign state could legitimately claim reimbursement.

Reply of management is not tenable because as per rule stated above foreign missions are exempted from paying any kind of taxes including property tax.

The Ministry did not convene a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the matter be taken up with the competent forum/ authorities for policy and amount paid as property taxes be got refunded under intimation to audit.

(Para-1, Vancouver 2017-24)

12.3.46 Unauthorized drawl of loan from Export Marketing Development Fund – Rs 8.702 million

According to rule FTR-8 and GFR Vol-1(5) as reproduced at Para-3.3.2 of FMMA Vol-I, which inter alia stated that “Money received by an officer of the Mission in his official or non-official capacity which does not relate to or form part of the revenues of the State shall not be taken in Government accounts. The officer concerned is not required to pay into the Public Account any such moneys. The Head of the Mission should not, without prior sanction of the Ministry of Finance, receive money or incur expenditure for or on behalf of an individual or party for ultimate disbursement or recovery in Pakistan to the individual concerned. In case, however, in which he has been authorized with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance to enter into such transactions, he should keep proper accounts of such receipts and disbursements as per order issued from time to time and render them to the Accounts Officer concerned.”

The management of the Embassy of Pakistan, Rome took loan amounting to € 30,000 for various payment i.e. payment of legal charges etc. without prior permission of Finance Division.

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Rome for the FYs 2019-24, it was observed that Euro 30,000/- was first merged into the Mission’s account and subsequently transferred from Mission’s official Account to EMDF. There is no rule provision to merge the EMDF into Mission’s official Account and subsequently return back the amount to EMDF vide Vr. No. of 06/2023 without prior approval of Ministry of Finance.

Audit is of the view the Mission irregularly merged the EMDF into Mission official account without prior approval of Finance Division which is unauthorized.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the irregularity be got regularized from Finance Division besides fixing responsibility of person at fault. Further, this practice may immediately be discontinued under intimation to audit.

(Para-10, Rome 2019-24)

12.3.47 Irregular & unauthorized execution of civil works in hired embassy residence – Rs 8.181 million

As per para 2.19.1, “A Government officer entrusted with the payments of money should obtain for every payment a voucher setting forth full and clear particulars of the claim, acknowledgement of the payee, and all information necessary for its proper classification and identification in the accounts.”

Furthermore, as per Rule-23 of GFR Vol-I, “Every Government officer should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by Government through fraud or negligence on his part and that he will also be held personally responsible for any loss arising from fraud or negligence on the part of any other Government officer to the extent to which it may be shown that he contributed to the loss by his own action or negligence.”

According to para 6.09 of Pakistan Public Works Code, “A proper detailed estimate must be prepared for the sanction of the competent authority, which is known as technical sanction and must be obtained before the construction of work is commenced. Its amount no more than a guaranty a proposal are strictly sound and that an estimate are calculated and based on adequate data. Such sanction shall be accorded by officer of PWD authorized to do so.”

During the audit of EOP, Lisbon, it was observed that the management got executed civil works valuing 28,201.98 Euros for construction of ramps, Chairlift & modification of washroom in rented premises of embassy residence, Lisbon for the Ambassador designate, which was held irregular and unauthorized on following grounds:

1. Civil works was executed in rented premises to be vacated on one month notice which did not cover under the rules.
2. Estimates of civil works were not vet or technically sanctioned by any technical evaluation committee.
3. Payment for civil works was concealed under the unauthorized increase of rent from 8195.09euro to 8978.48 euro by increasing monthly rent @783.39euro per months from 1st June 2024 to 31st May 2027 (in 36 installments)
4. The payment was made to landlord instead of directly to contractor causing loss of VAT @23% valuing 5273.540euros. In addition to it, under the sixth clause of tenancy agreement, tenant was not bound to carry out any construction/ civil works or improvements through landlord who was authorized only for grant of written consent and post inspection instead of getting it executed. .
5. Neither any agreement with contractor for civil works nor any voucher for payment existed between EOP, Lisbon and Contractor
6. EOP. Lisbon was committed to pay the balance amount of 28, 210.98 euro as per addendum to agreement if it left the embassy residence at one month notice before completion of installments which was not favorable condition. Besides, as per sixth clause the new construction would be integral part of residence without any right of retention or benefit compensation vis-à-vis tenant. The mission was directed to explore the alternate suitable option along with other options vide email message no. MS(I)-4/72/2006 dt 27-02-2024 , however nothing was done in this regard for the interest of national exchequer.
Audit is of the view that incurrence of the expenditure in violation of the above mentioned codal formalities along with loss of refund of VAT amounting to € 5,273.540 was irregular, un authorized and unjustified.

The matter was reported to the management on 07.01.2025. The management replied that keeping in view the limited mobility of the Ambassador, the mission had requested the Ministry for this work. The landlord had given two options i.e (i) the Embassy pays total amount of € 22,928 directly to the contractor and Mission have not to pay the VAT (ii) the embassy pays to landlord total amount and VAT in 36 monthly installments. Mission opted 2nd option on direction of MOFA. Mission had no options except to choose landlord's given options as mission could not carry out repair work at its own.

The reply is not tenable as the expenditure was incurred in violation of above referred rules.

The Ministry did not convene DAC meeting till finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the responsibility be fixed for irregular and unauthorized expenditure besides recovery of loss on account of refund of VAT from responsible person.

(Para-40, Lisbon 2018-24)

12.3.48 Irregular expenditure on PM visit without vouchers – Rs 7.309 million

As per FTR-205 states that “Every Government officer entrusted with the payment of money should obtain for every payment he makes a voucher setting forth the full and clear particulars regarding the claims and all relevant information necessary for its proper identification and classification in accounts. Every voucher must bear to have attached to it an acknowledgement of payment signed by the person by whom or on whose behalf the claim is put forward. Where it is not possible to obtain an acknowledgement, a certificate of disbursement should be in manuscript, signed by the disbursing officer and countersigned by the superior officer.”

Consulate General, Jeddah incurred expenditure on PM visit without supporting details / vouchers amounting to SAR 97,455 during FY 2021-24.

During audit on accounts of Consulate General, Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that expenditure under various heads of accounts SAR 97,455 was incurred but no supporting vouchers were not attached in imprest account. The details are given below;

Sr. #	Description	Vr. # & Date	Amount in SAR
1	PM visit in October-21	Reconciliation item Oct-21	65,500
2	Purchase of air ticket for Mr. Ameer PHC to Canada for visit Jeddah to Riyadh during PM visit but no invoice attached	Vr. 27 of Nov-21	700
3	Tips at Qasr e Ziafah including Mualam charges but no details / supports attached		8,755
4	Paid to local transportation during PM visit but no details of vehicles and officer to whom it was arranged	Vr. # 02, 10.5.2022	7,500
5	Paid protocol division but no details / supporting evidence was attached.		15,000
Total			97,455

Audit is of the view that expenditure was incurred due to prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation and in absence of requisite record expenditure could not be authenticated.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends to justify the matter and production of requisite record to audit.

(Para-21, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

12.3.49 Short realization of profit on-investments of PCWEF funds – Rs 5.063 million

As Para-28 of GFR Vol-II, “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.”

According to 3 (b) of OM No. F.4(1)/2002-BR-II dated 2-7-2003 of Finance Division, Govt. of Pakistan that “The process of selection of bank/(s) should be transparent. In case the total working balances exceed Rs.10 million, the selection of the bank/(s) as well as the terms of deposits will be approved by the concerned Board of Directors/Governing Body on the basis of competitive bids from at least three independent banks. Also read with para 06 stating that Public sector entities would need to have an Investment Committees (IC) with defined investment approval authority. Transactions above the approval authority of the IC will be subject to approval of the Board of Directors or equivalent forum.”

During audit on accounts of Consulate General, Jeddah for financial year(s) 2021-24, it was observed that an investment of amounting to SAR 3,500,000 was made @ 5.65% in June 2023 till June-2024 (13 months), profit becomes SAR 214,229 but realized / credited into bank was SAR 146,727.78 (profit credit in Sept-23 was SAR 51,177.78 + March-24 was SAR 47,016.67 and in July-24 was SAR 48,533.33). Hence profit of SAR 67,501.22 was short realized. Furthermore, investment was made without competitive process.

Audit is of the view that short realization of profit depicts negligence by management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends the recovery of short realized profit and the internal controls be strengthened.

(Para-8, CG Jeddah 2021-24)

12.3.50 *Doubtful expenditure due to payment to allottee instead of landlord – Rs 3.864 million*

As per Accommodation Allocation Rules 2002, the payment of residential accommodation was required to be made to the landlords, after proper measurement of the hired house by the hiring committee.

The management of the Pahic London paid an amount of £ 11,050 on account of rent of residential accommodation to various officers/officials of the Mission.

During audit of Pakistan High Commission, London for the year 2023-24, it was observed that contrary to above the mission paid an amount of £ 11,050 on account of rent of residential accommodation to various officers/officials of the Mission were reimbursed to the allottees instead of payment directly through crossed cheque to the landlord. The payment of rental ceiling reimbursed to the allottees was violation of above mentioned rule as detailed at *Annex-XLIX*.

Audit is of the view that due to weak financial and internal controls payments were reimbursed to the allottee rather than payment to the landlord through cross cheques which resulted in irregular expenditure.

The matter was reported to the management on 10.01.2025. The management neither replied to the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends fact finding inquiry to fix the responsibility for payment to allottee instead of landlords, either to get acknowledgment from land lord or recover the amount from allottee to deposit into treasury account.

(Para-21, London 2023-24)

12.3.51 Unauthorized expenditure on account of contingent paid staff – Rs 2.253 million

As per Para-11(A) (VI) of the Revised System of Financial Control and Budgeting, 2006, the Financial Adviser shall submit proposals for appointment of contingent paid staff to the Additional Finance Secretary (Expenditure) for approval.

Further, as per section 27 of Financial Management and Powers of Principal Accounting Officers Regulations, 2021, the Finance Division shall approve appointment of contingent paid staff within the budgetary provisions and as per the instructions issued from time to time.

During audit of Pakistan Missions abroad for the FY 2019-24, it was observed that Parez Baku and Algiers appointed contingent paid staff and incurred expenditure of Rs 2,253,121 on account of payment of salaries to contingent paid staff. However, appointment of such staff was unauthorized as approval was not obtained from Finance Division. Details are as under:

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	
1	Baku	3	2021-24	Rs 1,890,271	1,890,271	Appointed contingent paid staff.
2	Algiers	15	2019-24	AD 177,000	362,850	Appointed local based driver on contingent basis
				TOTAL	2,253,121	

Audit is of the view that appointment of contingent paid staff without the approval of Finance Division was unauthorized.

The matter was reported to the management during December, 2024 and January, 2025. The management neither replied the observations nor convened a DAC meeting till finalization of this report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends referring the matter to Finance Division for consideration

12.3.52 Inadmissible payment on farewell dinner from entertainment fund account – Rs 2.042 million

According to rule 4.1.1 of the FMMA Vol-II, “The purpose of Entertainment Allowance is to enable the officers to cultivate relationship with appropriate local persons and other foreigners who might be of assistance in their efforts at furthering Pakistan's interest in the country of accreditation.”

Further, according to Para 3.5.1 of the FMMA Vol-I, The Head of a Mission is responsible for enforcing financial orders and strict economy in expenditure. He should ensure observance of all relevant financial rules and regulations by officers subordinate to him.

During the audit of Embassy of Pakistan, Beijing for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that three farewell dinners were arranged by the Ex-Ambassador out of entertainment fund which was inadmissible. The detail is as under.

Date of farewell dinner	Amount of US\$ spent
28-10-2023	2,587.95
21-09-2023	3,100
03-08-2023	1,642.2
Total	7,330.15

Audit held that farewell dinner out of entertainment fund account was inadmissible and violation of FMMA Vol-II.

During exit meeting held on 04.10.2024 management replied that rule 4.19 (Chapter IV, FMMA Vol-II) does not state that entertainment allowance cannot be used for farewell dinner.

Reply of the department was not justified as the expenditure on account of farewell dinner out of entertainment fund account was inadmissible and irregular.

The Ministry did not convene a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that payment on farewell dinner may be recovered from the concerned and deposited into government treasury.

(Para-1, Beijing 2023-24)

12.3.53 Irregular payment of salary to gardener out of FIGOB – Rs 1.668 million

As per Para-11.1.1 of FMMA Vol-I, “Purpose of Fund for improvement of Government owned buildings is to generate resources for the maintenance and upkeep of buildings owned by the Government in foreign countries.”

During audit of Consulate General of Pakistan, Dubai for the financial year 2023-24, it was observed that contrary to above Parep Dubai incurred an expenditure on salary of Gardener amounting to AED 22,000 during the financial year 2023-2024 @ 1,850

AED/month out of FIGOB. There is no provision for making payment of salaries to Gardener out of FIGOB as this expenditure should have been incurred from regular imprest budget.

Audit is of the view that expenditure on maintenance of Garden from FIGOB was unauthorized due to non-compliance of the rules.

The matter was reported to the management on 31.12.2024. The management replied that mission had big Garden and its maintenance was vital. The expenditure was incurred with the approval of the Foreign Secretary.

The reply is not tenable as the expenditure was not covered under the rules of FIGOB.

The Ministry did not convene DAC meeting till finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that this practice may be stopped immediately, and payment should be made from relevant head of account. The irregularity may be got regularized from the competent authority.

(Para-4, Dubai 2023-24)

CHAPTER 13 MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS & INTERFAITH HARMONY (VOLUME-II)

13.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Inter-faith 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 & Khateebes 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:

- xvi. Pilgrimage beyond Pakistan; Muslim pilgrims' visits to India
- xvii. Ziarat and Umra
- xviii. Welfare and safety of pilgrims and Zaireens
- xix. Administrative control of the Hajj Directorate at Jeddah and dispensaries in Makkah and Medina
- xx. Islamic studies and research, including holding of seminars, conferences, etc on related subjects
- xxi. Training and education of Ulema and Khatibs, etc.
- xxii. Error-free and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran
- xxiii. 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
- xxiv. Ruet-e-Hilal
- xxv. Tabligh
- xxvi. Council of Islamic Ideology
- xxvii. Observance of Islamic Moral Standards
- xxviii. Donations for religious purposes and propagation of Islamic ideology abroad

- xxix. Development of policies, arrangement for the proper collection, disbursement and utilization of Zakat and Ushr funds and maintenance of their accounts
- xxx. Maintenance of liaison with Pakistani Missions abroad for collection of Zakat and other voluntary contributions from Pakistan citizens and others residing outside Pakistan.

13.2 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 43,487.029 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverable amount of Rs 1,612.275 million as pointed out by the Audit. Summary of the audit observations classified by nature is as under:

(Rupees in millions)

Sl. No.	Classification	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Reported cases of fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation	-
3	Irregularities / Overpayments	-
	A- HR / Employees relates irregularities	1,006.016
	B- Procurement related irregularities	29,574.070
	C- Management of Accounts with Commercial Banks	-
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	4,700.188
5	Others	8,206.754
	Total	43,487.029

13.3 AUDIT PARAS (VOLUME-II)

Irregularities / Overpayments

A-HR / Employees Related Irregularities

13.3.1 Excess expenditure of Visa fees & other expenses in excess of quota of muavineen & medical mission – Rs 646.664 million

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.”

Also, as per Saudi Taleemat website one Muavin was allowed per 100 Hujjaj.

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah incurred excess expenditure on Muavineen and medical mission for Hujjaj amounting to SAR 8,622,193.7 during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that excess expenditure of SAR 8,622,193.7 was incurred on deputing excess number of muavineen and medical mission in view of quota approved by Saudi Govt. A total of 69,452 Hujjaj were allocated to Directorate of Hajj and the remaining were at the disposal of private HGOs. The government quota was one Muavin for 100 Hujjaj plus 289 muavineen quota for medical mission hence expense of 984 Muavineen were to be borne by Govt. and the remaining by private HGOs. On the contrary, 1402 Pakistan based Muavineen and 1100 local based Muavineen were hired. So, in totality 1518 additional Muavineen were hired. The expense of the excess 1,518 hired Muavineen fell on the public. The details are given below:

Amount in SAR

Sr. #	Total Hujjaj for public sector	Total muavineen required	Pak / local based Muavineen / SDS deputed	Excess deputed	Visa fees per person	Resid: + transp: + other Exp	DA	Total cost per person	Total excess
1	69452	69452/100= 695 + 289= 984	1,402 visa fees paid	418	381.65	2798	5,985	9,164.65	3,830,823.7
2	Local based Muavineen	984	1100	1,100			4,791,370		4,791,370
			2,502	1,518					8,622,193.7

Audit is of the view that hiring of excess Muavineen was made owing to negligence on the part of management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence, undue subjective evaluation to private HGOs and muavineen was made.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends effecting expeditious recovery of excess expenses from the quarters concerned besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

(Para-07, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.2 Unjustified payment of DAs to local based muavineen – Rs 359.352 million

As per para O.S # 07 of Internal Audit Report that local based Muavineen were hired in excess of demand and in violation of rules.

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.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah paid DAs to local based Muavineen amounting to SAR 4,791,370.00 without any supporting details during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that DAs at SAR 110 each day per person total SAR 4,791,370 was paid to local based Muavineen. The following observations were noticed:

- i. Sanction from Ministry for hiring of 1100 local Muavineen was not provided.
- ii. Plan for utility and actual utility report was not provided.
- iii. Attendance report on E-Attendance was not found / provided.
- iv. Details for payment to Locals for the period at Mina was not provided, hence chances of payment at Mina could not be ruled out as all Muavineen were banned by Saudi Govt. at Mina.
- v. If divide total expenditure by 110 DA per day resulted in fraction i.e. 43,557.9 seemed unjustified.

Audit is of the view that non-provision requisite record was due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence in absence of requisite record expenditure could not be authenticated.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends probe into matter along with provision of requisite record besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

(Para-50, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

B-Procurement Related Irregularities

13.3.3 *Mis-procurement of physical assets and services in violation of Public Procurement Rules – Rs 24,659.706 million.*

According to Para 2.38.4 –A of FMMA Vol-II, “In case amounts are greater than USD 4,000 (SR 15000), procurement mode to be adopted is open tender and in case amounts are between US\$ 2000-4000 (SAR 7,500 to SAR 15,000), limited tender is to be resorted to.”

As per section 10 of SRO 432(1)/2004, section 26 of the Public Procurement Authority Ordinance 2002 (XXII of 2002) dated 09.06.2024 that, “Any unauthorized breach of these rules shall amount to mis-procurement read with rule 20 and 16 A (2) of PPRA 2004, the Procuring Agencies shall use open competitive bidding as the principal method of procurement for the procurement of goods, services and works. The procuring agency shall prepare provisional annual estimates including descriptions, specifications, statement of requirements and quantities based on rational demand estimates. Further as per rule 23 (1) of PPRA that Procuring agencies shall formulate precise and unambiguous bidding documents that shall be made available to the bidders immediately after the publication of the invitation to bid.”

During audit of Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah for FY 2023-24, it was observed that contrary to above rule provisions, mission incurred expenditure worth Rs 24,659.706 million on hiring of buildings, catering services, transport, local Mouvineen and insurance services without observing Public Procurement rules.. Details are as under;

Sl. No.	Para No.	Amount (SAR)	PKR (Million)	Remarks
1	54	1,407,246	105.543	Hiring of building for medical mission Makkah & Madina without tendering
2	65	238,270,252	17,870.268	Mis-procurement of buildings
3	66	67,133,990	5,035.049	Mis-procurement of hiring of catering services
4	67	15,110,850	1,133.313	Mis-procurement of hiring of transport services
5	69	1,351,750	101.381	Mis-procurement of Rent A Car service
6	70	4,791,370	359.352	Mis-procurement of local Muavineen service
7	71	288,568.9	21.642	Irregular purchase of IT equipment
8	73	383,250	28.743	Mis-procurement of luggage/transport service
9	74	58,871.72	4.415	Mis-procurement of hiring of insurance company without tender
TOTAL		328,796,149	24,659.706	

Audit is of the view that due to weak internal and managerial controls irregular expenditure was incurred without fulfillment of the codal formalities.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that expenditure be got regularized from the competent forum, besides fixation of the responsibility against person(s) at fault under intimation to Audit.

13.3.4 Unjustified hiring of dilapidated buildings for residence of hujjaj at Makkah – Rs 2,678.66 million

According to Rule 10 (i) of GFR Vol-I, “Every officer incurring or authorizing expenditure from public funds should be guided by high standards of financial propriety. 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.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah hired buildings for Hujjaj for the amount of SAR 35,715,500 during FY 2023-24. Also, as per paras 3.7 & 3.12 of the report issued by the Director Accommodation and Transport (based on evaluation made by Sector in-charges) very few buildings, and that too in a very dilapidated / non-habitable condition, were hired for residence of Hujjaj. They were without basic facilities.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that very few buildings and that too in a very pathetic / non-habitable condition, were hired for residence of Hujjaj amounting to SAR 35,715,500. They were without basic facilities and not in livable condition as pointed out by the Director (A&T). The buildings were inspected by audit team. Most of the buildings were found closed. Pictorial evidences attached. The details are at *Annex-L*.

Audit is of the view that hiring of un-livable buildings was owing to negligence on the part of management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation.

Through hiring unlivable buildings at much higher cost was an undue favor extended to the building owners. Which resulted in a loss to the government?

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends implementation of strong internal controls besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) fault.

(Para-4, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.5 Loss incurred owing to excess hiring of accommodation for prescribed number of Hujjaj at Makkah – Rs 600.664 million

According to para-10 of GFR Vol-I, “Every Officer incurring or authorizing expenditure from public funds should be guided by high standards of financial propriety. 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.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah incurred excess expenditure on accommodation of Hujjaj amounting to SAR 8,000,853.5 during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that excess accommodation was hired for prescribed number of Hujjaj. Additional cost amounting to SAR 8,000,853.5 was incurred. The details are given below:

							Amount in SAR
No. of Hujjaj per quota	as	1% reserved	Total No. of Hujjaj due for accommodation	No. of beds hired	Excess hired beds	Avg. rate of bed	Total excess cost
68,832		688	69,520	73,110	3,590	2,228.65	8,000,853.5

Audit is of the view that excess hiring of accommodation depicts negligence by management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence, due to excess hiring loss was sustained.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the loss sustained to the government may be justified besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault. Also, such practices should be abandoned in the future.

(Para-8, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.6 Non-recovery of excess payment on account of accommodation in Mina – Rs 549.814 million

According para O.S # 01 of Internal Audit Report and as per approved policy framework, it was the responsibility of Office of Pilgrim Affairs of Pakistan (OPAP) to ensure proper arrangements for Pakistani Hujjaj including procurement of adequate space at Mina along with essential allied services.

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah incurred excess expenditure on accommodation of Hujjaj at Mina amounting to SAR 7,330,860 during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed in view of internal audit report & report by Director (A&T) supported by letter issued by the Directorate of Hajj Mission vide # nil dated 01 July 2024 that due to shortage of 2386 mattresses in Mina, excess payment of SAR 6,128,632.46 was made on account of residence, nutrition and other ancillary services to Tawafa Company. Furthermore, category C Maktab were not provided to those 1,466 Hujjaj who had opted & paid for this facility. Hence in total excess payment SAR 7,330,860 was made to Tawafa company. The details are given below:

S. #	Detail of Facilities in holy sites	No. of Hujjaj	Rate Per Haji	Amount SAR
1	Residence	68,880	1550	106,764,000
2	Nutrition & catering services	68,880	345	23,763,600
3	Accommodation services	68,880	655.5	45,150,840
	Total of Tawafa Co.	68,880		175,678,440
	Per Hajj Expense		175,678,440/68,880	2,550.5
	Excess payment due to shortage of mattresses		2,550.5x2386	6,085,493
	Additional Payment for Maktab "C" of 1,466 @849.5		1,466x849.5	1,245,367

G. Total	7,330,860
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Audit is of the view that excess payment made without physical inspection was due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls prevails in the formation. Hence due to excess payment loss sustained to Govt.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends expeditious recovery from the quarter concerned besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) fault. Also, such events should be avoided in the future.

(Para-9, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.7 Unjustified payment on account of accommodation charges at Madinah without occupancy / Daily Departure Report – Rs 540.037 million

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.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah incurred expenditure of SAR 7,200,500 on accommodation without occupancy / daily departure report during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that payment of SAR 7,200,500 was made to various owners of building but occupancy / Daily departure report, so that claim could be matched with actual utilization of beds etc., was not found attached. The details are given below:

Sr. #	Name of Group	Name of Hotel	No. of beds claimed	Rate	Amount in SAR	Remarks
1	M/s Abraj Hussam	M/s Gulnar Taiba	1925	3,100	5,967,500	-
2	M/s Shaza Al-Hijra	-	411	3,000	1,233,000	For complete Hajj season hired for medical mission & Muavineen
Total					7,200,500	

Audit is of the view that payment made without occupancy report was due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence in absence of requisite record expenditure could not be authenticated.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends probe into matter along with provision of requisite record besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

(Para-59, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.8 Excess hiring of accommodation for class-C category at Makkah – Rs 373.668 million

As per statement provided by management, 1161 Hujjaj applied for C-category Hajj whereas a five-star hotel was hired having capacity of 3,000 Hujjaj on higher rate.

According to para-10 of GFR Vol-I, “Every Officer incurring or authorizing expenditure from public funds should be guided by high standards of financial propriety. 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.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah incurred excess expenditure on excess accommodation of C-category Hujjaj amounting to SAR4,974,243 during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that excess expense of SAR 4,974,243 was incurred on excess hiring of accommodation at higher rates for C-category Hujjaj vide statement provided by the management. The details are given below:

Sr. #	Name of 5 star hotel	No. of beds hired	No. of C-Cat. Hujjaj	Excess No. hired	Rate	Excess Amount SAR
1	M/s Fundaq Manarat Gazzah Building # 121 & 122	3,000	1161	1,839	2700	4,965,300
Total						4,974,243

Audit is of the view that excess hiring of accommodation on excess rates depicts negligence by management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence due to excess hiring on excess rates loss was sustained.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply will be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends probe into matter along with recovery of loss besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

(Para-17, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.9 Loss due to hiring of excess capacity building in Madinah for Medical Mission & Muavineen – Rs 58.725 million

As per minutes of meeting dated 19.3.2024, a building for medical mission and muavineen was hired having 411 beds against maximum 134 muavineen at Madina.

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah hired excess capacity of accommodation for Muavineen over the maximum allocation of muavineen at Madina SAR 783,000 during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that as per plan recorded in presentation maximum 134 muavineen and lowest capacity building of 150 beds was quoted by M/s Fundaq Shiza Al Eiman having cost impact of SAR 450,000 but M/s Shiza Al-Hijra having 411 beds and paid SAR 1,233,000. Hence excess expenditure of SAR 783,000 was incurred without justification.

Audit is of the view that excess hiring of building depicts negligence by management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence due to excess hiring loss sustained to Govt.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply will be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

(Para-19, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.10 Excess hiring of 1% reserved beds at Madinah – Rs 55.893 million

As per Saudi Taleemat, 1% reserve beds of total hujjaj were to be maintained.

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.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah incurred excess expenditure on reserve accommodation of Hujjaj amounting to SAR 745,250 during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that excess number of beds i.e. over 1% reserved beds were hired against the Saudi Taleemat. At maximum 20,000 Hujjaj at a time stayed at Madina. 1% beds for the total Hujjaj would become 200 beds but instead the management reserved 471 beds. Each bed hired from M/s Shaza Al-Munawar at SAR 2,750 totaling SAR 1,295,250 for 200 beds. Hence excess payment of 271 beds @ SAR 2750 amounting to SAR 745,250 was made.

Audit is of the view that excess hiring of accommodation on excess rate was due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence due to excess hiring of accommodation Govt. sustained loss.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends deep probe into the matter and immediate stoppage of such actions in the future.

(Para-21, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.11 Excess purchase of Train Tickets – Rs 34.870 million

As per para O.S # 03 of Internal Audit Report & report by Director (A&T) it was observed that Train tickets were purchased in excess of the actual requirement.

According to Rule 10 (i) of GFR Vol-I, “Every officer incurring or authorizing expenditure from public funds should be guided by high standards of financial propriety. 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.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah incurred excess expenditure on train tickets for Hujjaj amounting to SAR 464,940 during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed in view of Internal Audit Report & Report by Director (A&T) that train tickets were purchased in excess of the actual requirement. Moreover, Payment for train facility in Mashair was made to Tawafa Company manually including provision of buses for transportation of Hujjaj (including welfare staff) from Makkah to Mina and back. Not shown on E-Hajj portal as detailed below:

Sr. #	Details	No. of Hujjaj	Rate P/Haji	Amount in SAR
1	Hujjaj	68,880	287	19,768,560
2	Welfare Staff	1,200	287	344,400
3	Additional Tickets	1620	287	464,940
	Total to Tawafa Co.	71,700	287	20,577,900
	Less Due Hujjaj + welfare staff	70,080	287	20,112,960
	Excess tickets purchased	1,620	287	464,940

Audit is of the view that excess tickets were purchased due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls prevails in the formations. Hence due to non-recovery of excess payment loss sustained to Govt.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends recovery of excess payment besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) fault.

(Para-25, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.12 Loss to Govt. due to non-obtaining of tender fees – Rs 14.775 million

As per rule 23(5) of PPRA that, “The procuring agency shall provide a set of bidding documents to any supplier or contractor, on request and subject to payment of price, if any.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah during FY 2023-24 floated tenders for procuring various goods and services but tender fee was not recovered amounting to SAR 197,000.00 from the bidders.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that tenders were called and 394 bidders participated but no tender fee was charged from the bidders. If bidders were charged at minimum fees @ SAR 500 totaling SAR 197,000 could have been obtained.

Audit is of the view that non-obtaining / recovery depicts negligence by management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence, non-recovery of tender fees incurred loss to Govt.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends recovery of tender fees besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

(Para-32, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.13 Unjustified excess rate payment of accommodation over contract rate at Madinah – Rs 7.259 million

According to para-2 of contract agreement, the rates of hotels of M/s Abu Al-Jood Group was SAR 1,100 per bed per fitra.

According to Rule 10 (i) of GFR Vol-I, “Every officer incurring or authorizing expenditure from public funds should be guided by high standards of financial propriety. 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.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah incurred excess expenditure of SAR 96,794.85 on accommodation of Hujjaj during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that payment of SAR 96,794.85 was made to M/s Abu Al-Jood over and above the quoted rate SAR 1100 per bed per fitra. The details of payment on exceeding rate hotel wise are given below:

Sr. #	Name of Hotel	No. of Hujjaj stayed	Contract Rate	Payment rate	Excess Rate	Excess Amount in SAR
1	M/s Haya Salam Silver	2,759	1100	1116.346	16.346	45,098.614
2	M/s Kayan Al- Masi	1880		1105.85	5.85	10,998
3	M/s Haya Waha	2773		1110.71	10.71	29,698.83
4	M/s Haya Taiba	2690		1104.089	4.089	10,999.41
					Total	96,794.854

Audit is of the view that excess rate payment was made due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence due to excess rate payment Govt. sustained loss.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends probe into matter and its findings may be shared with audit.

(Para-35, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

Value for Money

13.3.14 Loss due to non-purchase of Pakistan House despite availability of funds from the Saudi Government. – Rs 4,700.188 million

As per Parep Riyadh's fax message bearing No. Admn-3/8/2020 dated 27.10.2020 addressed to the Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had confirmed availability of funds as compensation amount for purchase of the Pakistan House-I.

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah did not purchase building for Pakistan House at Madinah despite availability of the funds amounting to SAR 62,669,175.

During audit of the accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that Saudi Govt. allocated funds amounting to SAR 62,669,175 vide letter # 001-42-041172 dated 15.10.2020 for Pakistan House. Madina House of Pakistani Mission was demolished in 2015.

Audit is of the view that non-purchase of the building was owing to negligence on the part of management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation and thus loss sustained to Govt. Had the Pakistani Mission purchased the building against the available funds in 2020 substantial revenues could have been saved to the Govt.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that the building should be purchased at the earliest so that further loss on this account could be avoided by the government.

(Para-3, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

Others

13.3.15 Non-refund of saved funds to Hujjaj – Rs 7,985.755

As per letter of Directorate of Hajj Mission vide No. 2(5)2024-ACCH/Hajj dated 27.8.2024 addressed to the Ministry of Religious Affairs & Interfaith Harmony, Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah had to refund the spared amount of Hajj balance to the Hujjaj.

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah did not refund the amount SAR 106, 476, 736 to Hujjaj during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of the Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that the spared fund of Hujjaj amounting to SAR 106,476,736 was retained and had not been refunded to Hujjaj, till conclusion of the audit.

Audit is of the view that non-refund of the spared amount to the Hujjaj manifests negligence on the part of management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends refund of the retained / saved funds to the Hujjaj besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

(Para-01, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.16 Unjustified cash payment on account of various heads of account – Rs 177.450 million

As per Ministry of Finance letter No. Finance-I / cash payment/2022-23 dated 22.9.2023 that Pakistan Mission abroad where applicable may be allowed to incur expenditure through cash payment up to US\$ 500 per transaction subject to completion of codal formalities. The limit of cash payment is maximum 30 transactions per month.

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah incurred expenditure amounting to SAR 2,366,002.41 on various heads of account in violation of rule during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that total cash payments of SAR 9,656,260.41 were made from Pilgrim Welfare Fund Account during Hajj season 2024 whereas cash payment for Pak based Muavineen was SAR 7,290,258. Cash expenditure incurred instead of cross cheque payment under other contingent heads of account including insurance of vehicles, rent of flat, POL, repairs, miscellaneous etc. was SAR 2,366,002.41.

Audit is of the view that huge cash expenditure depicts negligence by management and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence due to huge cash expenditure chances of non / less payment to actual vendor could not be ruled out.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

(Para-47, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.17 Doubtful cash payments including salaries to Cashier – Rs 20.776 million

According to para 76 and 77 of FTR, Volume-I, “Moneys tendered as dues of the Government or for deposit in the custody of the Government shall not pass through the hand so far departmental officer unnecessarily. Direct payment into the treasury or into the Bank by the person who tenders such money shall be insisted on, and direct payments arranged whenever this is practicable.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah incurred expenditure of SAR 277,017.28 on salaries and other heads of account in violation of rules during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that huge cash payments including salaries of local based staff & other various heads of account amounting to SAR 277,017.28 were paid to Mr. Abid Assistant / Cashier of Directorate office Jeddah instead of direct payment to the vendors or employees pertaining to them. The details are at ***Annex-LI***.

Audit is of the view that cash payments were made due to non-compliance of rules and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Due to cash payment, chances of non-payment to concerned quarters could not be ruled out.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends probe into matter and its finding may be shared with audit.

(Para-78, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.18 Irregular payment on account of welfare staff transportation without supporting details – Rs 22.773 million

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.”

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah incurred expenditure of SAR 303,640 on transportation without supporting details during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that payment of SAR 303,640 was made to M/s Mawakeb Al-Khair Transportation Company against transportation charges of welfare staff but following observations were notice:

- Record of No. of buses utilized with Reg # duly authenticated by Transport in-charge for transportation of welfare staff not found
- Details of welfare staff travelled route wise was not available

Audit is of the view that transportation charges payment without details was due to negligence and prevalence of weak internal controls in the formation. Hence due to absence of requisite record expenditure could not be authenticated.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends provision of requisite record besides fixing of responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

(Para-83, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

13.3.19 Maintaining fleet of vehicles without approval of the Cabinet Division

According to Para O.S # 17 of Internal Audit Report and as per Rule 5 of Rules for the use of Staff Cars 1980, 'No Division shall purchase a staff car unless it has obtained a no objection certificate from the Cabinet Division. In the case of replacement of an existing staff car, it shall first be verified from Cabinet Division that no surplus car is available. According to Rule III of Policy for Monetization of Transport Facility issued by the Cabinet Division on 12-12-2011, Ministries/ Divisions/ Departments will maintain a limited Pool of vehicles (1000/800-cc) for general duties. In addition, one 1300-cc vehicle will be maintained for protocol/ operational duty by the entitled officers. However, the number of 1300-cc vehicles for operational / protocol duties by the entitled officers shall be determined, keeping in view the strength and functions of the Ministry.'

Rule XV of the said policy states that "The Ministries/Divisions/Departments/ needing operational vehicles shall get their authorization of such vehicles fixed from the Vehicle committee constituted with representative each from Cabinet Division Finance Division and the respective Ministry/Division/Department."

Directorate General Hajj, Jeddah maintained fleet of vehicles in violation of rules during FY 2023-24.

During audit of accounts of Directorate General of Hajj, Jeddah for financial year 2023-24, it was observed that it was maintaining a huge fleet of 52 vehicles including three vehicles gifted by the bank (after disposal of seven) during 2023-24(Annex-13). This fleet of vehicles included luxury vehicles like Chevrolet Suburban, Hyundai (H1), Toyota Sequoia, Toyota Fortuner, Suzuki APV etc. None of the vehicles had the approval of the Cabinet Division. The position showed that OPAP offices in KSA used these vehicles unauthorized and contrary to above quoted rules.

Audit is of the view that expenditure incurred on POL and repair and maintenance of vehicles is irregular and unauthorized. It has also been observed that OPAP management obtained luxury vehicles instead of operational vehicles like ambulances which can be used for welfare of Hujjaj. Ironically during this period the Management of OPAP obtained budget for purchase of ambulances from the Ministry. In addition to the above, it was required to record gifts in PWF Portal but no entry was made till conclusion of Audit. This shows reluctance on the part of OPAP to share such information from the Ministry.

During the exit meeting held on 20.10.2024, the management responded that necessary reply would be communicated to Audit within due course.

The matter was reported to the management on 16.01.2025. The management neither replied the observation nor convened a DAC meeting till the finalization of the audit report on 26.02.2025.

Audit recommends that a case for authorization/ regularization of vehicles from Cabinet Division should be initiated and in future the Management of OPAP should strive to secure operational vehicles/ambulances under corporate social responsibility / donations from various business/service providers instead of luxury vehicles.

(Para-86, DG Hajj Jeddah 2023-24)

ANNEXURES

Annex-I (MFDAC)

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
1	London	2022-23	Irregular expenditure on gardening over & above the permissible limit	3	£ 2,139.94
2	London	2022-23	Irregular repair & maintenance of furniture & fixture by splitting up to avoid tender	15	£ 6,000
3	London	2022-23	Inadmissible expenditure on national day from Sumptuary Allowance	20	£ 7,130
4	London	2022-23	Irregular appointment from PCW&EF	32	£ 34,800
5	London	2022-23	Unauthorized expenditure on banking charges from PCW&EF	33	£ 4,049
6	Sofia	2018-23	Irregular payment of Sumptuary allowance to the Ambassador without details of the guests	5	US\$ 3,000
7	Sofia	2018-23	Mis-appropriation of the sumptuary allowance by Mr. Marwan Alex Ayyash Charge D' Affairs while he was on official tour	6	US\$ 1,813
8	Brasilia	2018-23	Irregular grant of loan from FIGOB to the Imprest Account –	4	Reais 200,000
9	Brasilia	2018-23	Unauthorized retention of the donation for Diamer Basha & Mohmand Dam Fund	8	Reais 13,197
10	Brasilia	2018-23	Excess payment of Education Subsidy for HOM's daughter	10	Reais 6628
11	Brasilia	2018-23	Excess payment of one-month security deposit and brokerage charges	13	Reais 48,000
12	The Hague	2018-23	Irregular expenditure incurred on account of repair of furniture by splitting up work	9	€ 5,825
13	UN Geneva	2021-23	Mis-procurement and misclassification on account of installation of communication system and security infrastructure	6	CHF 24,898
14	UN Geneva	2021-23	Irregular appointment of Local based staff	7	CHF 23,890
15	UN Geneva	2021-23	Unauthorized appointment of the Gardener	8	CHF 18,000

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
16	UN Geneva	2021-23	Irregular procurement of Furniture and Fixture	9	CHF 17,880
17	UN Geneva	2021-23	Non-adjustment of TA/DA advances	17	CHF 56,723 & US\$ 55,564
18	UN Geneva	2021-23	Excess expenditure over and above the budget grant	18	Rs 213,539,882
19	Toronto	2018-23	Irregular Payment on Account of Procurement various Services without Calling Open Tender	1	C\$ 67,804
20	Toronto	2018-23	Non-Refund of Tax from the Host Government	2	C\$ 3724
21	Toronto	2018-23	Non-adjustment of TA/DA Advances	3	C\$73,534.46 & US\$ 4147
22	Toronto	2018-23	Unauthorized reimbursement of Medical Charges to the Officers/Officials	4	C\$ 17,752
23	Toronto	2018-23	Unauthorized Payment of Entertainment Allowance -	5	US\$ 6,109
24	Toronto	2018-23	Unauthorized utilization of Bhasha Dam Fund-	6	C\$ 16,082
25	Toronto	2018-23	Unauthorized Payment of hiring charges -	8	C\$ 6,579
26	Toronto	2018-23	Unauthorized purchase of furniture and fixture for residence of the CG	12	C\$ 13,156
27	Toronto	2018-23	Unauthorized Payment on Account of Business Class Air Ticket in respect of Consul General	14	US\$ 10,734
28	Berlin	2022-23	Mis-procurement of transportation services	9	€ 17,556
29	Berlin	2022-23	Unauthorized appointment from domestic servant to a gardener	10	€ 15,400
30	Berlin	2022-23	Irregular appointment of consultant	11	€ 12,075
31	Berlin	2022-23	Irregular payment in absence of relevant record	12	€ 10,769
32	Berlin	2022-23	Doubtful payment on account of hosting of double dinners and recovery	15	€ 3,590
33	Guangzhou	2017-23	Inadmissible expenditure on medical items	6	RMB 8,002

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
34	Guangzhou	2017-23	Inadmissible payment on account of hotel room rent charges during Covid-19 –	8	RMB 3,960
35	Ottawa	2018-23	Non-refund of Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) From the Host Government	2	C\$ 2015
36	Ottawa	2018-23	Un-authorized expenditure out of FIGOB	7	C\$13,747
37	Buenos Aires	2018-23	Overpayment on account of brokerage charges	6	US\$ 3200
38	Buenos Aires	2018-23	Mis-procurement of Platform for Chancery	9	Rs 1,467,902
39	Buenos Aires	2018-23	Doubtful payment on account of Hotel Charges	10	Rs 2,768,022
40	Buenos Aires	2018-23	Non disposal of HOM car along with bearing of storage charges	11	Rs 593,820
41	Buenos Aires	2018-23	Unauthorized payment of Foreign Allowance	15	US\$ 1569
42	Buenos Aires	2018-23	Irregular payment of medical charges	17	Pesos 466,822
43	Buenos Aires	2018-23	Irregular expenditure without budget provision	20	Rs 17.276 million
44	Buenos Aires	2018-23	Non-surrender of unspent balances	21	Rs 10.809 million
45	FOH	2022-23	Loss due to payment of late surcharge on electricity, gas and water bills	3	Rs 325,598
46	FOH	2022-23	Non-carrying of physical verification of assets	8	-
47	Paris	2022-23	Irregular reporting of receivables and non-recovery of long outstanding balances	2	€ 13,792
48	Paris	2022-23	Unauthorized and unjustified withdrawal of cash from bank	3	€ 32,650
49	Paris	2022-23	Excess expenditure over authorized available ceiling	5	US\$ 328,728
50	Paris	2022-23	Irregular payment of education subsidy without original invoices	12	€ 24,231
51	Berne	2021-23	Irregular expenditure on the medical charges along with payment of medical health insurance for the employees	2	CHF 43,066

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
52	Berne	2021-23	Unauthorized disbursement of salary without revision of Contract of Messenger-cum-Cleaner	16	CHF 163,200
53	Beijing	2019-23	Inadmissible payment on account of hotel room rent charges during Covid-19	1	RMB 10,331
54	Beijing	2019-23	Unauthorized expenditure of dental crowing treatment	6	RMB 23,908
55	Beijing	2019-23	Un-authorized payment of full DA to officers during his local official visits	8	US\$ 1,723
56	Beijing	2019-23	Un-authorized payment of full DA to officers during their local official visits	15	US\$ 2,820
57	Beijing	2019-23	Inadmissible payment of hotel room rent charges during Covid-19	18	RMB 16,841
58	Houston	2018-23	Irregular expenditure without budget provision	1	Rs 77.095 million
59	Houston	2018-23	Irregular grant of loan from FIGOB to the Imprest Account	3	Rs 11.220 million
60	Houston	2018-23	Inadmissible payment of rent of residential furniture to the Security Guards	10	US\$ 1400
61	Houston	2018-23	Non-investment of FIGOB	14	US\$ 78,295
62	Houston	2018-23	Non-investment of PCW&EF	15	US\$ 15,610.28
63	Houston	2018-23	Irregular expenditure on the medical charges along with payment of medical health insurance for the employees	19	US\$ 10,581
64	Houston	2018-23	Unauthorized retention of the vehicle of the Closed wing in the Mission	23	-
65	SGH Lahore	2022-23	Unjustified payment of arrears of electricity bills	1	Rs 19 million
66	CAO	2022-23	Overpayment on account of pay & allowances	2	Rs 709,878
67	CAO	2022-23	Overpayment of rent of residential building	7	Rs 307,473
68	Barcelona	2019-23	Irregular appointment of local staff	26	
69	CG New York	2022-23	Excess payment of brokerage charges	3	US\$ 1,980
70	CG New York	2022-23	Un-authorized expenditure out of FIGOB	4	US\$ 68,579

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
71	CG New York	2022-23	Difference in cash book balance and bank balance	6	US\$ 103,109
72	Vienna	2019-23	Irregular fictitious expenditure on repair & maintenance of Chancery building without tender	3	€ 63,753
73	Vienna	2019-23	Irregular payment of internet charges of the chancery in excess of the approved ceiling	10	US\$ 8,928
74	Dhaka	2022-23	Non-adjustment of value added tax	3	BDT 432,539
75	Dhaka	2022-23	Excess payment of airfare, room rent and DA	10	\$ 915.55
76	Dhaka	2022-23	Excess expenditure over and above the budget grant	11	Rs 110,157,180
77	Dhaka	2022-23	Doubtful expenditure on purchase of laptop	20	BDT 2,650,000
78	Dhaka (OM)	2022-23	Non-adjustment of value added tax	3	BDT 330,864
79	Tunis	2018-23	Loss due to Purchase of Business Class Air Tickets for HOM's Family	3	TD 47,432
80	Beirut	2018-23	Unauthorized expenditure on medical charges	3	Rs 3,741,807
81	Bradford	2019-23	Irregular procurement / hiring of cleaning services without competitive process	1	£ 77,360
82	Moscow	2022-23	Loss due to excess payment of internet charges of Chancery Building	11	US\$ 7,643
83	Madrid	2019-23	Irregular & unauthorized expenditure of entertainment without supporting record	21	€ 6,703
84	Cairo	2022-23	Unauthorized Expenditure on Legal Assistance from PCW &EF	2	LE 90,000
85	Cairo	2022-23	Irregular expenditure on purchase of POL	11	EGP 70,472
86	Brunei	2018-23	Excess expenditure on internet	3	US\$ 1,086
87	Havana	2013-23	Non-maintenance of cash book	3	-
88	Havana	2013-23	Excess payment on account of maintenance of garden	9	Rs 191,437
89	Chengdu	2017-23	Non-deduction of Income Tax from officer	9	Rs 104,276

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
90	Chengdu	2017-23	Unauthorized reimbursement of medical charges without supporting documents	10	RMB 45,554
91	Chengdu	2017-23	Unauthorized reimbursement of medical charges without supporting documents	11	RMB 5,035
92	Chengdu	2017-23	Excess expenditure on maintenance of garden	14	RMB 1400
93	Chengdu	2017-23	Inadmissible payment of 75% utility charges	19	RMB 18,857
94	Chengdu	2017-23	Un-authorized payment of cook subsidy to Charged d 'Affairs	20	US\$ 11,250
95	Berlin	2022-23	Unauthorized award of contract on a/c of repair & renovation of Embassy building	02	€ 163,107
96	UN New York	2022-23	Unauthorized payment on a/c of medical charges	03	US\$ 4,474
97	Sofia	2018-23	Misappropriation of funds by the Ambassador	01	US\$ 112,649.40
98	Moscow	2022-23	Irregular acquisition of services of a private hospital MEDCI without prior approval of the government	04	RR 1,961,271
99	Moscow	2022-23	Misuse of medical facilities of two hospitals by the officer/officials of the Mission	05	RR 4,896,234
100	Mexico	2017-23	Unauthorized payment of medical charges without appointment of AMA	07	21.593 million
101	London	2022-23	Unauthorized expenditure on purchase of physical assets during ban period	01	£ 3,188.88
102	UN New York	2022-23	Unauthorized purchase of furniture and fixture during ban period	06	US\$ 940
103	Guangzhou	2017-23	Inadmissible payment of Education Subsidy for 3rd child of ACG	1	RMB 287,930
104	Chengdu	2019-23	Inadmissible payment of Education Subsidy for 3rd child of ACG	3	RMB 272,506
105	Barcelona	2019-23	Excess expenditure on account of travelling expenses	2	€ 2,870
106	Houston	2022-23	Irregular payment of higher rent, legal counsel fee and breakage charges	21	US\$ 7991.75

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
107	Toronto	2018-23	Un-authorized charge allowance to acting CG	10	US\$ 8,467
108	Hong Kong	2019-23	Inadmissible medical charges	1	HK\$ 1,540
109	Paris	2022-23	Recovery of excess amount paid over entitlement as TA/DA on transfer	14	€ 1,790
110	Tokyo	2019-23	Overpayment of 6 days joining time DA	9	US\$ 1,898
111	Tokyo	2019-23	Overpayment of 6 days preparation time DA	10	US\$ 2,277
112	London	2022-23	Loss due to non-refunds of value added tax (vat)	06	£ 14,329
113	Dubai	2021-23	Irregular payment of sumptuary allowance to officers of mission	02	AED 31,086
114	Khartoum	2019-22	Irregular reimbursement on account of rent to the Ambassador for the period after retirement	05	US\$ 5,806
115	MOFA(HQ)	2023-24	Irregular expenditure under the head purchase of transport during the ban period	112	Rs 24,197,000
116	Hong Kong	2019-23	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	4	US\$ 1,674
117	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	62	US\$ 4,845
118	Dhaka	2014-23	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	1	US\$ 9,738
119	Dhaka (OM)	2014-23	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	1	US\$ 27,724
120	Beijing	2019-23	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	3	US\$ 1,208
121	Beijing	2019-23	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	13	US\$ 714
122	Guangzhou	2017-23	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	5	US\$ 1,575
123	Tokyo	2019-23	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	11	US\$ 2,277
124	Tokyo	2019-23	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	12	US\$ 2,277
125	Dubai	2021-23	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	18	AED 1,932

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
126	Beijing	2019-23	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	11	US\$ 2,434
127	MOFA(HQ)	2023-24	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	17	US\$ 1835 & £ 190
128	MOFA(HQ)	2023-24	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	19	US\$ 4,335
129	MOFA(HQ)	2023-24	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	88	Rs 198,884 & US\$ 144
130	Abuja	2018-23	Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA	01	US\$ 4,296
131	PBFH	2022-23	Non / short recovery of room rent/AC charges from the officers residing in hostels	1	Rs 906,432
132	GIDSH	2022-23	Non / short recovery of room rent/AC charges from the officers residing in hostels	1	Rs 1,604,815
133	FOH	2022-23	Non / short recovery of room rent/AC charges from the officers residing in hostels	1	Rs 1,213,300
134	MOFA (HQ)	2022-23	Unauthorized payment on account of PM assistance package and recovery	64	Rs 3,000,000
135	Hong Kong	2019-23	Excess payment of room rent charges for quarantine period during Covid	3	HK\$ 9,600
136	Beijing	2019-23	Excess payment of food charges for quarantine period during Covid	2	RMB 16,962
137	Beijing	2019-23	Excess payment of food charges for quarantine period during Covid	19	RMB 4,690
138	Guangzhou	2017-23	Excess payment of food charges for quarantine period during Covid	9	RMB 6,723
139	Canberra	2017-22	Excess payment of room rent charges for quarantine period during Covid	1	A\$ 2,869
140	Berlin	2022-23	Doubtful payment on account of repair and renovation of Embassy Building	3	€ 151,032
141	Muscat	2022-23	Loss due to non-utilization of plot allotted for embassy complex	1	Rs 50.327 million
142	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Non-recovery of house building, motor car and motor cycle advance against the sanctioned advances	30	Rs 131,542,122
143	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Non / less recovery of refundable GPF advance –	31	Rs 9,627,505

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
144	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Doubtful / less deduction of monthly instalment of house building advance from Mr. Ayaz Mahmood, Assistant	70	Rs 2,784,240
145	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Doubtful / less deduction of monthly instalment of house building advance from Ms. Wajiha Khan, Director –plus interest on HBA thereof	71	Rs 2,097,130
146	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Less deduction of monthly instalment of GPF advance from Mr. Ayaz Mahmood, Assistant	72	-
147	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Less recovery of refundable GPF advance from Ms Wajiha Khan, Director	73	Rs 487,736
148	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Doubtful / less deduction of monthly instalment of house building advance & GPF advance from Mr Shujaat Hussain (Shujjat Hussain), Daftari	74	-
149	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Non-recovery of house building advance from the officers / officials	75	Rs 61,476,417
150	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Non confirmation of recovery of interest on account of house building advance	76	-
151	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Un-authorized grant of HBA amounting to	77	Rs 8,157,982
152	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Non-addition of second installment of HBA and adjustment of previous balance of HBA in respect of Ms. Asma Fatima, Director	81	Rs 3,695,988
153	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Non-addition of HBA in payslip of Mr. Shahbaz Hussain, DG	82	Rs 5,374,800
154	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Non-addition of HBA and MCA in payslip in respect of Mr. Khayal Muhammad, DD	84	Rs 4,121,200
155	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Less deduction on account of recovery of GPF advance (refundable) in respect of Mr. Zahid Ahmed Khan Jatoi, Director	90	Rs 417,333
156	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Unauthorized deviation of route in respect of Mr Salman Sharif, Ex-Counsellor	116	Rs 166,457

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
157	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Non-recovery of house building advance from the officers / officials	117	Rs. 3,101,037
158	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Less recovery of motor car advance from Raja Muhammad Ayaz Khan, LDC	118	Rs 69,000
159	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Less recovery of motor car advance from Mr Sohail Ahmed, APS	119	Rs 58,335
160	MOFA (HQ)	2023-24	Less recovery of motor car advance from Mr Haider Munawar Cheema, DD	120	Rs 1,000,000

M/o Science & Technology

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
1	Beijing	2019-23	Overpayment of 70% transportation charges of personal effect from APS	3	US\$ 2,230

M/o Interior (MRP Wing)

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
1	Hong Kong	2019-23	Inadmissible payment on account of hotel room rent charges during Covid-19	1	HK\$ 8,400
2	Hong Kong	2019-23	Inadmissible payment on account of Food charges during Covid-19	2	HK\$ 1,170
3	Paris	2022-23	Doubtful payment of rent of hired house	1	€ 3,700
4	Tokyo	2019-23	Excess payment on account of 6 days Joining Time DA	1	US\$ 1,078

M/o Information Broadcasting & Media Development

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
1	Hong Kong	2019-23	Inadmissible payment of Room Rent charges Quarantine period	2	HK\$ 10,500

2	Hong Kong	2019-23	Inadmissible payment on account of food charges	3	HK\$ 4,200
3	Dhaka	2014-23	Excess payment of DA	1	USD 3,246
4	London	2022-23	Recovery of excess payment of Entertainment allowance	1	USD 2,094
5	Tokyo	2019-23	Unauthorized reimbursement of medical charges	2	¥ 890,593

M/o Commerce

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
2	Dubai	2021-23	Purchase of vehicle despite ban	1	AED 109,800
3	WTO Geneva	2021-23	Irregular appointment of local based staff	3	CHF 21,175
4	Tokyo	2019-23	Unauthorized payment on A/c of 10% share of Education subsidy	2	¥ 113,500
5	Tokyo	2019-23	Unauthorized expenditure on medical items	6	¥ 76,998
6	Tokyo	2019-23	Unauthorized expenditure on medical items	7	¥ 1,589,339
7	Chengdu	2017-23	Unauthorized expenditure of preparation time DA and cost of Air ticket	3	USD 1,656 & RMB 20,418
8	WTO Geneva	2021-23	Unjustified expenditure on retention of messenger cum driver	1	CHF 99,000

M/o Defence

Sl. No.	Formation	Period	Title of Para	AIR Para No	Amount
1	Paris	2022-23	Irregular expenditure on contingent paid staff	3	Euro 14,640
2	Riyadh	2021-23	Irregular payment on A/c of TA/DA	6	SAR 29,680
3	Riyadh	2021-23	Irregular expenditure on furniture & fixture	8	SAR 20,050
4	Riyadh	2021-23	Irregular execution of rental agreement	11	SAR 28,000
5	Berlin	2022-23	Inadmissible expenditure on medical treatment	1	Euro 7,067
6	Tokyo	2019-23	Overpayment of 6 days joining time DA	2	USD 1,897
7	Tokyo	2019-23	Overpayment of 6 days joining time DA	4	USD 759
8	Tokyo	2019-23	Overpayment of 6 days joining time DA	8	USD 1,897
9	Ankara	2018-23	Overpayment on A/c of Entertainment allowance	1	USD 3,830
10	Brasilia	2018-23	Mis-procurement of cleaning services	1	USD 16,680

Annex-II (Para-1.1.1)*Excess expenditure without budget provision – Rs 519.222 million*

Sl. No.	Vr No. & Month	Name of Mission	Head of A/c	Amount (Rs.)
1.	12 of 05/2024	Madrid	A03403	5,868,235
2.	40 of 04/2024	EOP, Oslo	A03403	3,028,491
3.	40 of 02/2024	Canberra	A03403	652,689
4.	77 of 04/2024	Dhaka	A03403	8,694,613
5.	17 of 09/2023	Brussels	A03805	303,612
6.	61 of 02/2024	Dubai	A03403	6,761,283
Sub-total				25,308,923

S. No.	Grant No.	Account Code	Account Head	Final Grant	Actual Expenditure	Excess
01	49	A03	Operating Expenses	21,394,141,551	21,838,980,938	444,839,387
02	49	A06	Transfer	45,000,000	81,679,194	36,679,194
03	49	A09	Physical Assets	62,885,304	64,861,764	1,976,460
04	49	A13	Repair & Maintenance	747,380,331	757,798,753	10,418,422
Sub-total						493,913,463
Grand Total						519,222,386

Annex-III (Para-1.1.2)*Non-surrender of savings Rs 42.166 million against budget allocation*

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Account Code	Account Head	Final Grant	Actual Expenditure	(Savings)
1	48	A01	Employees Related Expenses	2,258,779,580	2,242,882,443	(15,897,137)
3		A03	Operating Expenses	911,808,629	886,551,107	(25,257,522)
4		A04	Employees Retirement Benefits	118,618,526	117,856,986	(761,540)
7		A09	Physical Assets	299,114,499	298,841,176	(273,323)
9		A13	Repair & Maintenance	257,627,300	256,888,961	(738,339)
Total						(42,166,321)

Annex-IV (Para-1.1.3)**Misclassification of expenditure amounting to Rs 21.52 million**

S. #	Vr. No. & Month	Ministry/ Mission	Brief particulars	Debited to the Head	To be debited to the head	Amount (Rs.)
01	5803 of 05/2024	MOFA (HQ)	Course for UN Based SIDS and LDCs on election	A03913 Contribution & Subs	A-03960 Expenditure on Foreign Delegations arriving in Pakistan or A-06201 Expenditure on Foreign Trainees in Pakistan	21,520,000
TOTAL						21,520,000

Annex-V (Para-2.5.2)**Unauthorized expenditure on account of contingent paid staff – Rs 44.651 million**

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
1	Havana	7	2013-23	PKR 1,210 million	1,210,000	Gardener, cleaner & security guards
2	Rabat	8	2019-23	Dirham 194,000	5,348,386	Gardener
3	London	16	2022-23	£ 17,376	6,076,485	Cleaner
4	London	19	2022-23	£ 75,210	26,301,358	06-individuals
5	UN Geneva	10	2021-23	CHF 15,600	4,811,628	Gardener
6	Certification Audit	4	2023-24	PKR 903,028	903,028	Watch man, gardener, sanitary worker, telephone operator, receptionist & electrician
					44,650,885	

Annex-VI (Para-2.5.5)***Non-recovery of utility charges from the Officers/officials – Rs 18.322 million***

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	Havana	14	2013-23	PKR 130,960	130,960	6% utility charges of the Ambassador residing in hotel
2	Chengdu	2	2017-23	RMB 38,584	1,472,558	6% utility charges of CG residing in hotel
3	Beijing (OM)	12	2019-23	RMB 73,326	2,798,487	4% utility charges for heating & water for 6 officers / officials (residence)
4	Beijing	17	2019-23	RMB 107,520	4,103,501	4% utility charges for heating & water for 6 officers / officials (residence)
5	Guangzhou	14	2017-23	RMB 230,191	8,785,240	6% utility charges of CG residing in hotel
6	Sofia	3	2018-23	US\$ 3,702	1,031,192	6% utility charges of the Ambassador residing in hotel
TOTAL					18,321,938	

Annex-VII (Para-2.5.7)***Non-recovery of overpaid pay and allowances – Rs 16.337 million***

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
1	MOFA (HQ)	20	2023-24	67,500	Non-recovery of conveyance allowance during leave period (04-officials)
2	MOFA (HQ)	29	2023-24	9,509,363	Payment of pay & allowances despite postings abroad (197 officers / officials)
3	MOFA (HQ)	102	2023-24	450,205	Payment of full pay & allowances during LHP & EOL (01-officer)
4	MOFA (HQ)	103	2023-24	37,585	Payment of full pay & allowances during LHP (01-official)
5	DCP Karachi	5	2022-23	338,954	Payment of pay & allowances after relinquishment of charge, conveyance charges during leave period & payment of full pay during LHP (01-officer)
6	MOFA (HQ)	56	2022-23	4,442,305	Unauthorized drawl of pay & allowances due to irregular conversion of EOL into other kind of leave (LHP, Leave not due etc)

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
					(30.05.2021 to 28.05.2023-729 Days EOL) (01-Officer)
7	MOFA (HQ)	39	2023-24	907,920	Unauthorized drawl of arrear of executive allowance due to irregular conversion of EOL into other kind of leave (LHP, Leave not due etc) (30.05.2021 to 28.05.2023-729 Days EOL) (01-Officer)
8	MOFA (HQ)	110	2023-24	163,992	Full payment of pay during leave (LHP)
9	MOFA(HQ)	28	2023-24	303,864	Non deduction of 5% tax on transport of monetization
10	MOFA(HQ)	64	2023-24	115,723	Unauthorized payment on disparity reduction allowance
			TOTAL	16,337,411	

Annex-VIII (Para-2.5.8)

Overpayment of foreign and entertainment allowances – Rs 11.226 million

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No	Period Of AIR	No. of Persons Involved	Amount (US\$)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
1	Bern	6	2021-23	1	US\$ 10,614	2,956,530	NMC w.e.f 01.11.2021 to 04.03.2022
2	The Hague	1	2018-23	1	US\$ 14,771	4,114,462	NMC w.e.f 10.02.2020 to 06.08.2020
3	The Hague	2	2018-23	1	US\$ 9,678	2,695,807	NMC w.e.f 09.05.2022 to 09.09.2022
4	Chengdu	8	2017-23		US\$ 2,456	684,119	SMC w.e.f 31.05.2021 to 17.09.2021
5	Canberra	3	2017-22	1	US\$ 1,681	468,243	Paid foreign & entertainment allowance during the period of payment of 15-days DA
6	Doha	1	2018-22	1	QAR 4,019	307,109	Unspent balance not deposited
						11,226,270	

Annex-IX (Para-2.5.9)***Inadmissible reimbursement of medical treatment charges – Rs 10.486 million***

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
1	UN New York	3	2022-23	US\$ 4,474	1,246,233	Inadmissible medical items
2	Chengdu	1	2017-23	RMB 68,904	2,629,721	Purchased milk powders, Pediasure, Alvera gel etc. (Acting CG)
3	Chengdu	15	2017-23	RMB 41,539	1,585,336	Medical treatment in private hospital instead of govt hospital without referral of AMA
4	Hong Kong	2	2019-23	HK\$ 2,400	86,100	Extra bed charges during hospitalization (2 nd sec)
5	Abuja	13	2018-23	Naira 625,000	112,369	Dental treatment (accountant)
6	Beijing	7	2019-23	RMB 23,908	912,449	Dental crowing Amb
7	Guangzhou	11	2017-23	RMB 1,065	40,646	Dental bridging (wife of CG)
8	The Hague	4	2018-23	€ 286	83,963	Orthodontic treatment (wife of C'da)
9	The Hague	5	2018-23	€ 865	250,921	Acupuncture treatment of Amb
10	Dubai	17	2021-23	AED 350	26,543	Orthodontic treatment & crowning (CG)
11	Riyadh	4	2021-23	SAR 11,860	879,319	Orthodontic treatment (son of DHM)
12	UN New York	4	2020-21	US\$ 8,000	2,228,400	Electromyography (A diagnostic procedure to test the health of muscles and nerve cells that control them; No prescriptions, details etc with voucher.)

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
13	Canberra	16	2017-22	A\$ 2,335	404,525	Health insurance charges in respect of officer, her spouse and son were obtained separately instead of family package
					10,486,525	

Annex-X (Para-2.5.21)

Mis-procurement of physical assets and services in violation of Public Procurement Rules – Rs 570.377 million

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
1	UN New York	1	2022-23	US\$ 23,620	6,579,351	Procurement of 63 Android tablets and 25 Apple I pads without tender
2	Bradford	7	2019-23	£ 5,957	2,083,196	Purchase of furniture for office without tender
3	Moscow	10	2022-23	US\$ 9,061	2,523,942	Hiring of internet services
4	Madrid	1	2019-23	€ 123,638	35,865,158	Cleaning services of chancery & health insurance (without tendering)
5	Washington	1	2022-23	US\$ 50,724	14,129,170	Complete building service, trash removal, pest control services (without tender)
6	Tunis	5	2018-23	US\$ 30,708	8,533,713	Cleaning services of chancery (without tendering)
7	Abuja	2	2018-23	US\$ 8,525	2,374,639	Purchase of furniture items for chancery & embassy residence

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
8	Barcelona	1	2019-23	€ 96,558	28,009,738	Cleaning services of chancery (without tendering)
9	Barcelona	27	2019-23	€ 61,825	17,934,320	Procurement of health insurance without tendering
10	Vienna	5	2019-23	€ 77,415	22,456,698	Cleaning services of chancery (without tendering)
11	Bern	1	2021-23	CHF 257,987	79,572,917	Procurement of health insurance without tendering
12	Houston	7	2018-23	US\$ 79,200	22,061,160	Cleaning services of chancery (without tendering)
13	Ottawa	1	2018-23	C\$ 30,511	5,912,443	Cleaning services (without tendering)
14	Buenos Aires	8	2018-23	US\$ 27,435	7,642,019	Cleaning services of chancery (without tendering)
15	London	4	2022-23	£ 18,720	6,546,489	Maintenance of garden without tender
16	London	26	2022-23	£ 40,450	14,145,592	Repair of office & residential building in piecemeal (from FIGOB)
17	Brasilia	1	2018-23	US\$ 37,404	10,418,884	Cleaning services of chancery (without tendering)
18	UN Geneva	1	2021-23	CHF 747,660	230,606,531	Procurement of health insurance without tendering
19	Ankara	1	2022-23	TL 336,000	2,646,202	Cleaning services of chancery and residence (renewal of contract)
20	Bahrain	16	2016-23	BD 42,902.096	31,681,812	Cleaning services. Security services, repair of AC without tender

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	Amount (PKR)	Remarks
21	Dubai	32	2021-23	AED 36,500	2,768,021	Repair & maintenance of AC system of chancery without tender
22	Dubai	33	2021-23	AED 56,086	4,253,349	Purchased stationery, furniture & repair of transport without tender
23	Tokyo	18	2019-23	¥ 1,050,000	1,872,570	Repair of chancery & residential building without tender
24	Riyadh	7	2021-23	SAR 34,988	2,594,066	Purchased stationery in piecemeal without tender
25	Istanbul	6	2019-23	US\$ 25,721	7,164,585	Purchase of furniture & fixture, plant & machinery for residence & office on basis of single quotation (splitting)
					570,376,565	

Annex-XI (Para-2.5.31)

Unauthorized expenditure on Civil Works Rs 321.583 million

Sl. No.	Name of project	Date of approval by F.S	Amount Rs (In Millions)
1	Repair & maintenance of Ministry premises	08.12.2023	11.500
2	Repair & maintenance of Messes/ hostel	08.12.2023	35.213
3	Repair & maintenance of Foreign office Hostel (FOH)	19.12.2023	66.039
4	Repair & maintenance Foreign Service Academy (FSA)	07.05.2024	103.262
	Construction of lifts at foreign office lodges Ministry of foreign affairs	05.09.24	57.229
5	Repair & maintenance Foreign Service Academy (FSA)	27.09.2023	4.5
6	Repair & maintenance Foreign Service Academy (FSA)	30.05.2023	3.360
6	Changing and construction of rooms outside gymnasium of the Ministry	29.04.24 (AS(A))	5.720

7	Additional work paint and insulation & water proofing of banquet Hall, Auditorium etc Foreign Service Academy	28.06.2024	14.988
8	Repair & maintenance Foreign office lodges (D-3 Block)	27.09.2023	2.078
9	Repair & maintenance Ghazi Irum Din Hostel (GIDSH)	18.08.2023	0.725
10	Installation of barbed wire/razor wire etc. MOFA	22.05.2023	0.440
11	Repair & maintenance officer POLL residence Foreign Affairs, Islamabad.	24.02.2023	13.821
12	Construction of roof for generator Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SYKB	-----	1.185
13	Renovation of bridge connecting SYKB to ASB Ministry of foreign affairs	-----	1.520
		Total	321.583

Annex-XII (Para-2.5.32)

Irregular payments in cash or through open cheques instead of crossed cheques – Rs 195.339 million

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	Buenos Aires	2	2018-23	PKR 67.862 m	67,862,000	Misc. cash withdrawals
2	Buenos Aires	3	2018-23	PKR 10.268 m	10,268,000	Purchase of uniform, repair of transport, POL, stationery, education subsidy, cook subsidy, purchase & repair of furniture, crockery, utility bills, internet cable, 70% transportation, pay of local staff, TA/DA.
3	Dubai	25	2021-23	AED 958,581	72,695,140	Advertisement charges, repair of transport, repair of computer, purchase of sofa set, room rent charges etc
4	Istanbul	4	2019-23	US\$ 100,133	27,892,047	Misc. cash withdrawals
5	Dublin	1	2017-22	US\$ 59,314	16,621,915	Issued open cheques to vendors / employees instead of

						crossed cheques for misc payments
					195,339,102	

Annex-XIII (Para-2.5.39)

Non-recovery of outstanding shop rent – Rs 10,476 million

Name of entity	Rent as per Housing and work order	Total sqft area	Rent required to paid including 10% escalation per year	Paid		Recoverable
HBL	Rs 80 per sqf	1500x80=120000	5332800	Nil w.e.f. July 21 to June 24	5,332,800	5,332,800
NBP	-co-	1500 x 80 Rs 120,000	No rent paid since the establishment of the Bank in MOFA Hq			
Post office	-do-	800 sqf x80 =Rs 64000	No rent paid			
Tuck Shop adjacent to old budding reception	-do-	500x80=	40,000	For the year		1,440,000
Abaasi & Co Canteen old building	80	1200x80=96000	2500	93500x12x3		3,366,000
Do-New building	80	2000x80=Rs 160,000	2500	157500x12x3		5,670,000
TOTAL						10,476,000

Annex-XIV (Para-2.5.40)***Irregular expenditure without supporting vouchers – Rs 9.22 million***

Month	Vr.No	Head of account	Description	Amount in Euros	Amount in CUP	Amount in Rs.
Aug-2021	4	A03303	Electricity	169.17	0	32,694
Aug-2021	5	A03303	Electricity	5408.31		1,045,210
Aug-2021	10	A03805	Travelling Allowance	4319.24		834,736
Aug-2021	14	A01271	Over Time Allowance	173.64		33,558
Aug-2021	20	A03202	Telephone	62.73		12,123
Aug-2021	21	A03202	Telephone	835.66		161,500
Aug-2021	22	A03807	POL Charges	7411		1,432,250
Aug-2021	23	A03970	Others	1632		315,400
Aug-2021	34	A03970	Others	167.7		32,410
June-2021	3	A03805	Travelling Allowance	1022.14		193,123
June-2021	6	A03805	Travelling Allowance	4310.83		814,488
June-2021	18	A03302	Water	647.05		122,254
June-2021	22	A01151	Basic Pay of Staff	922.2		174,240
June-2021	23	A03959	Education Subsidy	16270.23		3,074,097
June-2020	16	A03906	Uniform		585	94,975
June-2020	22	A01274	Medical Allowance		411	73,952
June-2020	23	A03902	Printing & Publication		800	129,880
June-2020	26	A03901	Stationery		350	56,823
June-2020	46	A03402	Rent of Residential Building		750	121,763
June-2020	47	A01277	Contingent Paid Staff		400	64,940

Month	Vr.No	Head of account	Description	Amount in Euros	Amount in CUP	Amount in Rs.
June-2020	48	A03403	Rent of Residential Building		324	52,601
June-2020	49	A01270	Cook Subsidy		250	40,588
June-2020	50	A03807	POL Charges		618.27	160,126
June-2020	51	A03970	Others	24.83		4,471
June-2020	53	A13201	Furniture & Fixture		175	28,411
June-2020	54	A13201	Furniture & Fixture		195	31,658
June-2020	-	A-13138	Maintenance of Garden		495	80,363
			Total	43,377	5,353	9,218,632

Annex-XV (Para-2.5.41)

Unjustified & doubtful expenditure from PCW&EF for transportation of illegal deportees– Rs 4,260,144

Detail of the expenditure incurred on the transportation of the deportees from different cities to Istanbul				
Date	V #	Paid to MS	On account of	Amount (US\$)
06.07.2019	03	M/S Status Travel Resours	Transportation of illegal deportees	1287.22
07.08.2019	03	M/S status travel Resours	Transportation of illegal deportees	1373.62
19.08.2019	01	M/S status travel Resours	Transportation of illegal deportees	1339.08
30.09.2019	01	Flemingo travel Istanbul	Transportation of illegal deportees	514.18
30.09.2019	02	Flemingo travel Istanbul	Transportation of illegal deportees	726.95
30.09.2020	05	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	Transportation of illegal deportees	580.59
10.10.2019	01	Flemingo travel Istanbul	Transportation of illegal deportees	1408.45
27.12.2019	06	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	Transportation of illegal deportees	1695.56

21.01.2020	04	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	Transportation of illegal deportees	1525.50
28.01.2020	05	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	Transportation of illegal deportees	847.45
25.02.2020	02	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	Transportation of illegal deportees	652.28
26.02.2021	02	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	Transportation of illegal deportees	928.57
31.05.2021	04	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	Transportation of illegal deportees	770.78
30.06.2021	04	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	Transportation of illegal deportees	834.85
09.07.2021	?	M/S Pak Anadolu Turizm	Transportation of illegal deportees	809.25
Total:-				15,294.33

Annex-XVI (Para-6.4.1)

Non-recovery of utility charges – Rs 16.550 million

(Amount in RMB)

Sr. No	Name & Designation	Rental Ceiling	Utility Charges / Month (Cx4%)	Period	Duration (Months)	Recoverable Amount (DxF)
DA OFFICE						
1	Brig. Ghulam Mustafa, Defence & Military Attache	20,187	807	11.09.2022 to 30.06.2023	10	8,070
2	Naik Muhammad Sajjad, PA to D&AA	9,010	360	28.06.2018 to 23.07.2022	49	17,660
4	Naik Muhammad Abu Bakar, PA to D&AA	9,010	360	24.07.2022 to 30.06.2023	11	3,960
5	Havildar Muhammad Arif, Accountant	8,758	350	01.07.2017 to 14.09.2019	26	9,100
6	Havildar Muhammad Tufail, Accountant	9,000	360	06.12.2022 to 30.06.2023	7	2,520
ADP OFFICE						

Sr. No	Name & Designation	Rental Ceiling	Utility Charges / Month (Cx4%)	Period	Duration (Months)	Recoverable Amount (DxF)
7	Brig. Asif Iqbal, Attache Defence Procurement	24,380	975	27.08.2017 to 26.08.2020	36	35,107
8	Brig. Rana Faisal Iqbal, Attache Defence Procurement	24,380	975	27.08.2020 to 30.06.2023	34	33,156
9	Havildar Taqleed Abbas Bhatti, Supply Assistant	7,295	292	01.09.2020 to 30.06.2023	34	9,921
NA OFFICE						
10	Capt. Syed Ghulam Akbar Shah Bukhari, Naval Attache	21,200	848	04.07.2019 to 09.07.2022	36	30,528
11	Capt. Ashar Ahmad Khan Niazi, Naval Attache	21,200	848	10.07.2022 to 30.06.2023	12	10,176
12	L/Wtr Basit Ali, Clerk to NA	7,405	296	30.09.2018 to 15.07.2022	45	13,329
13	L/Wtr Waqas Akhtar	7,405	296	16.07.2022 to 30.06.2023	12	3,552
AIR ATTACHE OFFICE						
14	Gp. Capt. Syed Akhtar Bukhari, Air Attache	21,200	848	21.11.2017 to 12.03.2021	39	33,072
15	Gp. Capt. Muhammad Iqbal Nadeem, Air Attache	21,200	848	13.03.2021 to 30.06.2023	27	22,896
PALO OFFICE						
16	Muhammad Kokib Saleem, PALO	20,000	800	13.05.2022 to 30.06.2023	13	10,400
PATLO OFFICE						

Sr. No	Name & Designation	Rental Ceiling	Utility Charges / Month (Cx4%)	Period	Duration (Months)	Recoverable Amount (DxF)
17	Col. Arshad Mehmood, PATLO	21,637	865	01.07.2017 to 05.08.2020	34	29,413
18	Col. Naveed Masoor, PATLO	21,637	865	06.08.2020 to 30.06.2023	35	30,278
19	Mr. Mudassar Hussain, Asst. to PATLO	8,315	333	12.05.2018 to 05.08.2022	48	15,965
20	Mr. Muhammad Riaz, Asst. to PATLO	8,315	333	06.08.2022 to 30.06.2023	11	3,663
PNTLO OFFICE						
21	Capt. Shahid Masood, PNTLO	20,000	800	13.05.2019 to 12.03.22	34	27,200
22	Capt. Fawad Qaiser, PNTLO	20,000	800	13.03.2022 to 14.01.2023	10	8,000
23	Capt. Muhammad Waqar Ahmed	20,000	800	15.01.2023 to 30.06.2023	6	4,800
24	MCPO Iftikhar Ahmed, Asst. to PNTLO	10,000	400	29.08.2019 to 22.07.2022	35	14,000
25	MCPO Muhammad Khalid Rafiq, Asst. to PNTLO	10,000	400	23.07.2022 to 30.06.2023	11	4,400
TECH ATTACHE (AIR) OFFICE						
26	Gp. Capt. Imran-e-Adalat, Tech Attache (Air)	22,732	909	01.07.2019 to 09.01.2022	38	34,553
27	Gp. Capt. Syed Zeeshan Mahmood, Tech Attache (AIR)	22,732	909	10.07.2022 to 30.06.2023	12	10,911
28	Snr. Tech. Muhammad Saleem, Asst. to TA (Air)	8,684	347	28.03.2019 to 30.06.2022	37	12,852

Sr. No	Name & Designation	Rental Ceiling	Utility Charges / Month (Cx4%)	Period	Duration (Months)	Recoverable Amount (DxF)
29	Snr. Tech. Babar Iqbal, Asst. to TA (AIR)	8,684	347	01.07.2022 to 30.06.2023	12	4,164
Total						443,646

Annex-XVII (Para-6.4.2)

Non-adjustment of TA/DA advances – Rs 9.540 million

Sr. No.	Name of the employee M/s	Vr. No.	Date	Amount (SAR)
1	Ijaz Hussain, PA to Defence Attach	69	03/2022	150.75
2	Muhammad Tanveer Khan Clerk	71	03/2022	150.75
3	Muhammad Tanveer Khan clerk	22	12/2022	21,631.26
4	Muhammad Tanveer Khan clerk	46	12/2022	5,095.00
5	Muhammad Umar, Naval & Air Attaché	62	04/2023	35,604.71
6	Muhammad Umar, Naval & Air Attaché	60	04/2023	3,132.00
7	Amjad Ali, Assistant	30	04/2023	9,911.12
8	Muhammad Saleem, APS	31	04/2023	8,410.93
9	Waqar Ahsan, clerk-def	29	12/2022	8,410.93
10	Kifayatullah, APS	78	03/2023	4,581.00
11	Kifayatullah, APS	79	03/2023	21,683.70
12	Muhammad Shabbir, UDC OM	56	07/2022	9,911.12
			Total	128,673.27

Annex-XVIII (Para-7.4.2)

Non-recovery of utility charges – Rs 1.922 million.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Sr. No	Name & Designation	Rental Ceiling	Utility Charges / Month (Cx4%)	Period	Duration (Months)	Recoverable Amount (DxF)
	Ms. Hina Firdous Press Counsellor	20,140	805	01.07.2019 to 24.08.2020	14	11,270
	Ms. Saida Sara Raza, Press Attache	20,140	805	02.09.2020 to 30.06.2023	34	27,370

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Sr. No	Name & Designation	Rental Ceiling	Utility Charges / Month (Cx4%)	Period	Duration (Months)	Recoverable Amount (DxF)
	Mr. Fawad Dildar, Information Assistant	8,500	340	06.12.2019 to 30.06.2023	31	10,540
	Mr. Ghulam Ali, Information Assistant	5,951	238	01.07.2019 to 04.12.2019	5	1,190
					Total	50,370

Annex-XIX (Para-8.4.1)

Mis-procurement of repair and maintenance services of building hall – Rs 3.555 million

Sr. No.	Brief particulars	Vr. No.	Date	Amount (AED)
1	Payment on a/c of repair/maintenance of MRP Hall	66	11/2021	6,700.00
2	Payment on a/c of repair/maintenance of MRP Hall	67	11/2021	6,700.00
3	Replacement of Split AC	14	07/2022	4,300.00
4	Repair & maintenance MRP	46	08/2022	6,200.00
5	Repair of MRP hall	116	08/2022	1,720.00
6	Electricity Work charge Hall	119	08/2022	6,006.00
7	Repair MRP Hall	5-A	08/2022	1,680.00
8	Repair of MRP hall	80	01/2023	4,000.00
9	Installation of Queue System	104	02/2023	5,145.00
10	Purchase of furniture	25	06/2023	4,383.75
			Total	46,834.75

Annex-XX (Para-9.4.1)

Non-production of auditable record

1. Budget allocation received from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad/MORA
2. Expenditure control registers/ appropriation register
3. Receipts (FYs 2020-21 to 2022-23) Counterfoils of receipt books.
4. Sanctioned Strength Pakistan Based and Local Based
5. Service books and leave accounts of locally recruited staff.
6. Pay scales and other fringe benefits allowed to locally recruited staff with reference to the rules framed by the local government.
7. Leave rules of locally recruited staff with reference to local government leave rules applicable to the corresponding category of staff.
8. Contingent charges register

9. Service books and leave accounts of Pakistan based staff, checking and posting of outfit allowance in the service books of non-gazetted staff)
10. Register of TA/DA advances
11. Accommodation Record FYs 2020-23 of residences (Govt. owned and hired) Rent register of hired building and its posting from time to time.
12. Annual inventory report / Annual physical verification report submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Auction record)
13. Log Books Movement Register of the vehicles FYs 2020-23
14. VAT Register
15. Copy of terms & conditions of the AMA appointed during the audit period
16. Detail of expenditure incurred on repairs of Fixed Assets.
17. Detail of Insurance of Official buildings /Equipment (if any).
18. Files / record relating to remittances made by C.A.O's office, relates for the purchases of fixed assets.
19. Details of inquiries/disciplinary actions against any staff member relating to purchase of
20. Income Tax Statements.
21. Cases of grant of home passage to officers/officials and their children.
22. Agreements for medical facilities for hajj Seasons
23. Agreements for tent service at Minna/Urfat for hajj Seasons
24. Record of Waqaf Building at Madina Munawara
25. Record of Building at Makkah

Annex-XXI (Para-9.4.4)

Payment to mission employee instead of vendor – SAR 36,650.62 (Rs 2.932 million)

Sr. No.	Detail	Employees Name M/s	Vr. No.	Date	Amount (SAR)
1	Water Charges	Abid Nawaz	04	08/2022	2,100.00
2	Pay of Dr. Atta Ur Rehman	Abid Nawaz	21	08/2022	6,000.00
3	Courier & Pilot Service	Abid Nawaz	14	10/2022	1,649.00
4	Repair of Vehicle	Abid Nawaz	12	11/2022	1,283.00
5	POL Charges	Abid Nawaz	27	11/2022	1781.00
6	Repair of Vehicle	Abid Nawaz	10	12/2022	840.00
7	Repair of Vehicle	Zaigham Nawaz	11 to13	12/2022	4,986.00
8	Repair of Vehicle	Abid Nawaz	23	12/2022	393.00
9	Salaries of Mr. Rashid Jamal, Acctt. Mr. Zeshan Local Employee and Dr. Atta ur Rehman, M.O.	Abid Nawaz vide cheque No. 828 dated 26-05-2022	25, 26& 27	05/2022	17,618.62
					36,650.62

Annex-XXII (Para-9.4.5)**Advance payment of salary/leave encashment to local based employees SAR 25,652 (Rs 2.052 million)**

Sr. No	Name of Employee M/s	Vr. No.	Date	Amount	L.E. paid on	Remarks
1	Ayub Javed,	HS-11	11 /2021	3,832	16-11-2021	Payment in Advance
2	Ch. M. Zaheer,	HS-12	11 /2021	4,400	16-11-2021	Payment in Advance
3	Abdul Malik,	HS-13	11 /2021	5,500	16-11-2021	Payment in Advance
4	Shakeel Ahmad	HS-27	11 /2021	3,800	21-11-2021	Advance Salary
5	Mehmood Ali Messenger	HS-28	2	3,800	29-09-2022	Advance Salary
6	Khalid Ahmad Khan	HS-03	11 /2021	4,320	16-11-2022	Advance Salary
			Total	25,652		

Annex-XXIII (Para-9.4.6)**Overpayment of 15 days entertainment and foreign allowance SAR 16,779 (Rs 1.309 million)**

Sr. No.	Name M/s	Designation	Excess FA	Excess EA	Amount SAR
1	Zaigham Nawaz	Dy. Director	6,179.25	787.50	6,966.75
2	Zia ur Rehman	Director	8,237.25	1,575.00	9,812.25
				Total	16,779.00

Annex-XXIV (Para-9.4.11)**Excess payment to catering companies on account of meal provision to hujjaj – SAR 1,896,290 (Rs 146.014 million)**

Company Name	Total Meals	Quota of Hujjaj	Rate per meal	Average meals for every haji	Total stay of a Haji in days	Amount Paid	Amount due for 30 days	Excess paid
Arafat Catering	913412	10000	11	91.34	30.45	10047532	9900000	147532
Hussian Al Mali Catering	692546	7000	11	98.94	32.98	7618006	6930000	688006
Retaj Catering	512177	5500	11	93.12	31.04	5633947	5445000	188947
Mumtaz Sargodha Catering	403186	4000	11	100.80	33.60	4435046	3960000	475046

Company Name	Total Meals	Quota of Hujjaj	Rate per meal	Average meals for every haji	Total stay of a Haji in days	Amount Paid	Amount due for 30 days	Excess paid
Nakha Alia Catering	396069	4000	11	99.02	33.01	4356759	3960000	396759
							Total	1,896,290

Annex-XXV (Para-9.4.15)

Wasteful expenditure on annually hiring of office building at makkah despite the availability of space at two tower medical mission building. – SAR 453,600 (Rs 34.927 million)

Sr. No.	Floor No.	Rooms	Section/status	Remarks
1	Ground Floor	Rooms 1-5 were closed	Madinah Departure Section	closed
2	1 st Floor	Room No.101	D.G. Office	closed
		Room No.102	PA to DG Office	closed
		Room No.103	Director Office	closed
		Room No.104	I T Store	closed
		Room No.105	Building Store	closed
3	2 nd Floor	Room No.201	Locked	closed
		Room No.202	Building Plan Section	Open
		Room No.203	Committee Room	closed
		Room No.204	Transport Section	Open
		Room No.205	Bed Room	closed
		Room No.206	Bed Room	closed
		Room No.207	Locked	closed
		Room No.208	Bed Room	Open
		Room No.209	Bed Room for Local Moavnin	Open
		Room No.210	Bed Room	Open
		Room No.211	Minister MORA	closed
		Room No.212	Secretary MORA	closed
4	3 rd Floor	Two separate residential family apartments for D.G and Director Makkah		

Annex-XXVI (Para-9.4.16)*Non-recovery of fines imposed on catering companies – SAR 277,000 (Rs 21.329 million).*

Sr. No.	Company M/s	Building No./Commander	Amount of fine (SAR)
1	Arafat Catering	721 & 722	10,000.00
2	Nakah Alia Catering	811, 812 & 813	20,000.00
3	Mumtaz argodha Catering	806	15,000.00
4	Manazal Al Turkish	Sector Commander 1&2	34,000.00
5	Al-Shala	Sector Commander 1&2	31,000.00
6	Al-Maali	Sector Commander 5	7,000.00
7	Rifadah	Sector Commander 1	25,000.00
8	Kranfil	Sector Commander 5 & 6	30,000.00
9	Al-Qimma	Sector Commander 9	17,000.00
10	Jasmin	Sector Commander 4	22,000.00
11	Retaaj	Sector Commander 4	14,000.00
12	Nakah Alia Catering	Sector Commander 2 & 9	24,000.00
13	Al-Wasam	Sector Commander 9	4,000.00
14	Al-Noor	Sector Commander 6	24,000.00
		Total	277,000.00

Annex-XXVII (Para-9.4.19)***Doubtful bidding process of – SAR 37.918 million (Rs 2.844 billion)***

Sr. No.	Particulars	Company	From	To
1	Rent a car	Muhammad Yousaf Ali Hamdan	2013	2023
2	Transportation of Hujjaj	Jameel Khogeer	2013	2023
3	Accommodation	Annex		
4	Catering	Arafat Catering	2017	2023
		Safwat al Wasaam Catering	2017	2023
		Mazak Al Turki	2019	2023
		Al-Shoula	2017	2023
		Jasmin Catering	2017	2023
		Hussam Mali Catering	2017	2023
		Retaag Catering	2017	2023
		Mumtaz Sargodha Catering	2018	2023
		Al-Noor Catering	2018	2023
		Marmara Shalal Istanbul	2018	2023
		Arjwan taba Company	2019	2023
		Rifadah Catering	2017	2202
		Karanfil Catering	2018	2023
		Zoqi&Zoqi	2017	2023
	Hujjaj Luggage Transportation	Mussasa Adil Ali	2022	2023
	Hujjaj Gift pack	Mussasa Nima Tul Tajaria	2022	2023
	Security Guards	United Movement Company	2019	2023
	Welcome Snacks		2018	2023
	Mobile phone sims	M/s Mobily	2016	2023

Annex-XXVIII (Para-9.4.23)***Irregular payment from hajj mission account instead of PWF account – SAR 30.915 million (Rs 2.38 billion)***

Sr. No.	Building No.	Capacity measured	Rate per Haji	Total Payment	Payment after deductions	Remarks
1	410-413	4578	2000	9,156,000.00	8,697,699.99	Building for Moavneen
2	207-209	674	2100	1,415,400.00	1,346,925.00	Building for Moavneen
3	401	450	2200	990,000.00	786,470.00	used for A&T, F&C, HMM staff
4	402-B	345	1850	638,250.00	602,675.00	Reserved for 1% quota for Hujjaj

Sr. No.	Building No.	Capacity measured	Rate per Haji	Total Payment	Payment after deductions	Remarks
5	416	535	800	428,000.00	427,425.00	Building for Moavneen
6	706	489	2100	1,026,900.00	976,925.00	Building for Moavneen
6	501-505	9039	2100	18,981,900.00	18,076,970.00	Building for Moavneen
Total					30,915,089.99	

Annex-XXIX (Para-9.4.24)

Cash payments instead of crossed cheques – SAR.6.01 million (Rs 468.756 million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Voucher No.	Date	Cash
1	Rent of Villa hired at Jeddah	PWF 8	31.05.2022	4,307.38
2	Rent of Villa hired at Jeddah	PWF 9	31.05.2022	180.20
3	Insurance of Vehicles	PWF 10	31.05.2022	49,596.84
4	Repair of Transport	PWF 11	31.05.2022	17,595.49
5	DA to Pak Based Muavineen	PWF-06	18.06.2022	279,333.00
6	Rent of office/Disp. At Hajj Terminal, Jeddah	PWF-05	30.06.2022	8,250.95
7	Misc. Expenditure (Stretcher cases & Destitute)	PWF 7	30.06.2022	22,596.66
8	POL Charges	PWF 8	30.06.2022	30,413.00
9	Rent of Building for Sector Office	PWF-09	30.06.2022	205,168.85
10	POL Charges	PWF 10	30.06.2022	240.00
11	Conveyance and Food Charges	PWF 11	30.06.2022	1,140.00
12	Repair of Transport	PWF 12	30.06.2022	79,610.76
13	DA to Pak Based Muavineen	PWF 14	02.07.2022	1,000,177.00
14	DA to Pak Based Muavineen	PWF 15	19.07.2022	2,491,389.00
15	Rent of Building for Sector Office	PWF 12	31.07.2022	67,115.11
16	Mina Arafat Arrangements	PWF 13	31.07.2022	35,826.50
17	Misc. Expenditure (Stretcher cases & Destitute)	PWF 16	31.07.2022	12,190.69
18	Rent of Building for Sector Office	PWF 17	31.07.2022	56,528.14
19	Conveyance and Food Charges	PWF 18	31.07.2022	75,610.86
20	POL Charges	PWF 19	31.07.2022	44,579.00
21	Repair of Transport	PWF 20	31.07.2022	33,725.52
22	Telephone Charges	PWF 21	31.07.2022	8,798.84

Sr. No.	Particulars	Voucher No.	Date	Cash
23	DA to Pak Based Muavineen	PWF 7	01.08.2022	640,386.00
24	Insurance of Vehicles	PWF 08	15.08.2022	88,531.43
25	Rent of Building for Sector Office	PWF 9	30.08.2022	6,734.49
26	Rent of office/Disp. At Hajj Terminal, Jeddah	PWF 10	30.08.2022	39,812.00
27	Mina Arafat Arrangements	PWF 11	30.08.2022	13,250.00
28	Telephone Charges	PWF 12	30.08.2022	33,157.64
29	Conveyance and Food Charges	PWF 13	30.08.2022	36,877.97
30	POL Charges	PWF 14	30.08.2022	39,361.89
31	Misc. Expenditure (Stretcher cases & Destitute	PWF 15	30.08.2022	170,592.30
32	Office Stationery	PWF 16	30.08.2022	6,186.16
33	Repair of Transport	PWF 17	30.08.2022	11,840.84
34	Miscellaneous Charges	PWF-05	30.10.2022	3,461.26
35	Purchase and Repair of Machinery and Equip.	PWF-03	30.11.2022	14,618.00
36	Purchase and Repair of Furniture and Fixtures	PWF-04	30.11.2022	2,380.00
37	Misc. Expenditure	PWF-05	30.11.2022	2,480.00
38	Rent of office/Disp. At Hajj Terminal, Jeddah	PWF-05	30.12.2022	34,970.00
39	Miscellaneous-Fine	PWF-06	30.12.2022	5,750.00
40	Repair and Maintenance of Transport	PWF-07	30.12.2022	91,162.73
41	Telephone	PWF-08	30.12.2022	757.70
42	Misc	PWF-09	30.12.2022	5,499.68
43	POL	PWF-10	30.12.2022	4,538.89
44	Purchase and Repair of Machinery and Equ.	PWF-11	30.12.2022	300.00
45	Pay of Staff (Local Contingent)	PWF-03	31.01.2023	9,680.00
			TOTAL	5,786,702.77

Cash payments from Madinah Imprest on account of accommodation etc.

Sr. No.	Brief Description	Company name	Receipt No.	Date	Amount
1	Tasri No.2175	Dar Us Shohada	Nil	21-06-2023	2,800.00
2	Tasri No.2175	-Do-	Nil	20-06-2023	30,000.00
3	Tasri No.2175	-Do-	Nil	17-06-2023	4,000.00
4	Not available	Mukhtar Mahmood	235	11-06-2023	2,800.00
5	Accommodation	Faraj	23234	10-07-2023	12,100.00

Sr. No.	Brief Description	Company name	Receipt No.	Date	Amount
6	Not available	Saud Jaber Al-hujaily	Nil	01-06-2023	57,000.00
7	Accommodation	Faraj Al Madinah	23477	13-06-2023	6,820.00
8	Accommodation	Al-Awayil Al-Vahadi	01628	10-06-2023	11,050.00
9	Accommodation	Al-Awayil Al-Vahadi	01628	05-07-2023	5,550.00
10	Accommodation	Al-Awayil Al-Vahadi	01630	07-07-2023	325.00
11	Accommodation	Al-Safeer Golden Hotel	1387	28-07-2023	3,630.00
12	Accommodation	Al-Safeer Golden Hotel	1322	18-07-2023	4,000.00
13	Accommodation	Al-Safeer Golden Hotel	1320	16-07-2023	3,500.00
14	Accommodation	Sama Tayba Hotel	0250	16-07-2023	8,500.00
15	Accommodation	Al-Safeer Golden Hotel	1397	28-07-2023	440.00
16	Accommodation	Al-Safeer Golden Hotel	1400	18-07-2023	4,250.00
				Total	156,765.00

Cash payments from Madinah Imprest on account of hiring of transport etc.

Sr. No.	Brief Description	Company name	Receipt No.	Date	Amount
1	3 vans Hired for Hujjaj	Al-Saada Transport Co.	32900002230	03-06-2023	600.00
2	4 vans Hired	-Do-	32900002231	04-06-2023	2,800.00
3	5 vans Hired	-Do-	32900002231	04-06-2023	3,500.00
4	2 vans Hired	-Do-	32900002234	06-06-2023	1,600.00
5	3 vans Hired	-Do-	32900002233	06-06-2023	2,100.00
6	2 vans Hired	-Do-	32900002236	07-06-2023	1,500.00
7	1 vans Hired	-Do-	32900002237	08-06-2023	800.00
8	3 vans Hired	-Do-	32900002238	09-06-2023	2,400.00
9	1 car Hired	-Do-	32900002239	12-06-2023	500.00
10	Not clear	Mukhtar	Hand written	06-06-2023	3,208.00
					19,008.00

Hiring of Salawat Tansport at Madinah Munawwara

Sr. No.	Brief Description	Company name	Receipt No.	Date	Amount
1	3 Buses Hired for Hujjaj	Mosasa Ahlam Al Muqati	229	30-05-2023	3,750.00
2	4 Buses Hired	-Do-	230	31-05-2023	5,000.00
3	4 Buses Hired	-Do-	231	01-06-2023	5,000.00
4	3 Buses Hired	-Do-	235	05-06-2023	3,750.00
5	3 Buses Hired	-Do-	236	06-06-2023	3,750.00
6	3 Buses Hired	-Do-	237	07-06-2023	3,750.00
7	3 Buses Hired	-Do-	238	08-06-2023	3,750.00
8	2 Buses Hired	-Do-	240	10-06-2023	2,500.00
9	2 Buses Hired	-Do-	241	11-06-2023	2,500.00
				Total	33,750.00

Cash payments from Madinah Imprest on account of repair of transport at Madina office

Sr. No.	Details	Vr. No./ Receipt No.	Date	Amount
1	Repair of transport	10	03/2023	6,051.50
2	Repair of transport	144	06/2023	850.00
3	Repair of transport	145	06/2023	1,180.00
4	Repair of transport	146	06/2023	1,040.00
5	Repair of transport	148	06/2023	1,200.00
6	Repair of transport	149	06/2023	3,150.00
			Total	13,471.50

Annex-XXX (Para-9.4.25)***Irregular grant of loan from PWF for regular budget of DG Hajj – SAR 4.600 million (Rs 368.00 million)***

Sr. No.	Brief particulars	Date	Amount (SAR)
1	Loan from PWF	07/2019	300,000.00
2	Loan from PWF	08/2019	300,000.00
3	Loan from PWF	09/2019	400,000.00
4	Loan from PWF	10/2019	400,000.00
5	Loan from PWF	11/2019	500,000.00
6	Loan from PWF	08/2020	300,000.00
7	Loan from PWF	12/2021	500,000.00
8	Loan from PWF	02/2022	300,000.00
9	Loan from PWF	03/2022	300,000.00
10	Loan from PWF	10/2022	300,000.00
11	Loan from PWF	12/2022	500,000.00
12	Loan from PWF	05/2023	500,000.00
		Total	4,600,000.00

Annex-XXXI (Para-9.4.27)**Unjustified retention of cash in hand – SAR 73,545.28 (Rs.5.663 million)**

S. No	Month	Year	Cash in Hand	Expenditure during the month (SAR)	Difference
1	July	2021	73,545.28	10,436.33	63,108.95
2	August	2021	72,518.95	18,093.13	54,425.82
3	September	2021	63,525.82	10,540.75	52,985.07
4	October	2021	148,916.45	106299.38	42,617.07
5	November	2021	69,984.26	27692.19	42,292.07
6	December	2021	224,059.48	182654.78	41,404.70
7	January	2022	126,895.48	84,356.57	42,538.91
8	February	2022	96,573.10	54,034.39	42,538.71
9	March	2022	60,488.93	22,265.33	38,223.60
10	April	2022	138627.02	106,209.87	32,417.15
11	May	2022	53,813.84	21396.69	32,417.15
12	June	2022	63,014.28	30597.13	32,417.15
13	July	2022	42,193.24	9776.09	32,417.15
14	August	2022	44,686.41	12269.26	32,417.15
15	September	2022	32,417.15	0	32,417.15
16	October	2022	32,417.15	0	32,417.15
17	November	2022	32,417.15	0	32,417.15
18	December	2022	32,417.15	0	32,417.15
19	January	2023	32,417.15	0	32,417.15
20	February	2023	32,417.15	0	32,417.15
21	March	2023	32,417.15	0	32,417.15
22	April	2023	32,417.15	0	32,417.15
23	May	2023	32,417.15	0	32,417.15
24	June	2023	32,417.15	0	32,417.15
				Total	906,392.15

Annex-XXXII (Para-9.4.30)***Irregular payment due to misclassification SAR 21,788.05 (Rs.1.743million)***

Sr. No.	Detail	Vr. No.	Month	Amount	Paid under Head of A/c	Proper Head of A/c
1	Repair of Transport	06	03/2022	256.95	A03970	A13001
2	Repair of Transport	15	03/2022	310.00	A03970	A13001
3	Internet charges	18	03/2022	348.38	A03202	A03204
4	Replacement of battery of laptop	03	11/2021	500.00	A13101	A13701
5	Telephone Wifi Cables	31	11/2021	439.41	A03970	A03202
6	Misc. Items	04	03/2022	594.55	A03901	A03970
7	Misc. Items	10	10/2022	619.49	A03901	A03970
8	Repair of Transport	15	03/2022	310.00	A03970	A13001
9	Advertisement	14	04/2022	3,599.00	A03902	A03907
10	Repair of Transport	21	04/2022	413.45	A03970	A13001
11	Hard Disk for laptop	38	04/2022	220.00	A03970	A13701
12	Repair of Transport	38	04/2022	263.00	A03970	A13001
13	Conveyance Charges	46	04/2022	250.00	A03970	A03808
14	Repair of Transport	13	04/2022	597.50	A03970	A13001
15	Zoom Communication Fee	13	06/2022	646.46	A03970	A03204
16	Transportation Charges	33	06/2022	1,000.00	A03970	A03806
17	Transportation Charges	35	06/2022	500.00	A03970	A03806
18	Internet charges	37	06/2022	345.00	A03970	A03204
19	Repair of Transport	38	06/2022	604.05	A03970	A13001
20	Repair of Transport	40	06/2022	292.90	A03970	A13001
21	Repair of Transport	09	05/2022	1,466.00	A03907	A13001
22	Repair of Transport	15	10/2022	451.85	A03970	A13001
23	Repair of Plant &Machin.	13	09/2022	1179.90	A03970	A13101
24	Repair of Transport	16	09/2022	805.00	A03970	A13001
25	Internet Charges	02	11/2022	870.00	A03202	A03204
26	Repair of Transport	06	11/2022	597.00	A03970	A13001
27	Repair of Plant &Machin.	13	11/2022	540.00	A03970	A13101
28	Repair of Transport	24	12/2022	495.00	A03970	A13001
29	Repair of Transport	09	05/2022	1,466.40	A03970	A13001
30	Repair of Transport	34	11/2021	780.50	A03970	A13001
31	Milk Fruits drinking water etc.	08	06/2022	311.32	A03970	A06301
32	Repair of Transport	05	03/2023	366.50	A03970	A13001
33	Repair of Transport	29	03/2023	348.74	A03970	A13001
			Total	21,788.05		

Annex-XXXIII (Para-10.4.1)**Non-adjustment of TA/DA advances – Rs 3.606 million**

Sr. No.	Name of the employee M/s	Voucher No.	Date	Amount (SAR)
1	M. Najam Nawaz Saqib, CWA-III	74	05/2022	13,520.50
2	Saeedullah khan, PA to CWA	55	07/2022	21,681.27
3	Saeedullah khan, PA to CWA	62	07/2022	5,018.00
4	Shahid Ali, PA to CWA	71	07/2022	8,410.94
5			Total	48,630.71

Annex-XXXIV (Para-10.4.4)**Irregular payment on account of hiring of residential accommodation without agreements – Rs 7.084 million**

Sr. No.	Detail	Vr. No.	Month	Amount (BD)
1	Maqsood Qadir Shah, Counselor (CWA)	42	01/2017	2,850.000
2	Officer Incharge MRP Wing	44	01/2017	3,500.000
3	Residence for APS	52	01/2017	990.000
4	Ahmar Maqsood Shah, Asstt. CW Wing	18	11/2017	990.000
5	Ghulam Rasul, PA CW Wing	19	11/2017	900.000
6	Shafqat Gulbaz, Add. Asstt.	45	07/2021	363.000
			Total	9,593.000

Annex-XXXV (Para-12.3.2)**Irregular appointment local based staff without codal procedure – Rs 58.284 million**

Sr. #	Name of employee	Date of Appointment	Salary p.m.	Total Paid SAR
1	A. Rehman, Cleaner	11.01.2023	4,890x18	88,020
2	Ms. Safia Mukhtar, Asstt.	24.3.2022	4,000x27	108,000
3	Yasir Hussain, Driver	6.5.2024	3,000x	6,000
4	Adnan Aslam, Clerk	3.4.2022	3,700x27 months	99,900
5	Kamran Butt, DEO	1.8.21	3,600x35	126,000
6	Maryam Khan, DEO	16.1.2024	3,600x6	21,600
7	Naseerullah, DEO	16.11.2022	3,600x19	68,400
8	M. Baidar, DEO	10.12.2023	3,600x6	21,600
9	Danish Zaheer, DEO	11.12.2023	3,600x6	21,600
10	Sheraz Ali, DEO	01.01.2024	3,600x6	21,6000
			Total	777,120

Annex-XXXVI (Para-12.3.3)

Wasteful expenditure on account of language training course – Rs 57.541 million

Name of Officer	Foreign Allowance P.M	Tuition Fee Level 1 K Won P.M	Tuition Fee Level-2	Rent of Accommodation P.M K Won	Duration of Course
Ms Aysha Shahid	2,189 12*2,189= 26,268	1,650,000 12*1,650,000= 19,800,000	1,800,000 12*1,800,000 =21,600,000	5,625,000 12*5,625,000 = 67,500,000	05.12.2022 to 10.11.2023
Total	US\$ 26,268	Kwon 19,800,000+21,600,000+67,500,000=108,900,000			
Muhammad Hamza	2,189 12*2,189= 26,268	1,800,000 12*1,800,000= 21,600,000	1,650,000 12*1,650,000 = 19,800,000	5,400,000 12*5,400,000 = 64,800,000	
Total	US\$ 26,268	K Won 21,800,000+19,800,000+64,800,000 =106,400,000			
Grand Total	US\$ 52,536	215,300,000			

Annex-XXXVII (Para-12.3.4)

Inadmissible reimbursement of medical treatment charges – Rs 24.407 million

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	
1	Moscow	13	2023-24	RR 17,898	40,235	Reimbursement of inadmissible items
2	The Hague	2	2023-24	€ 896	259,912	Reimbursement of orthodontic appliances
3	Abu Dhabi	5	2021-24	AED 15,6008	1,183,555	Reimbursement of inadmissible items
4	Amman	10	20216-24	JD 17,559	6,896,121	Inadmissible items like cosmetic and supplements etc.
5	Kuwait	7	2018-24	KD 2,437	2,201,342	Inadmissible items like face wash and cosmetics etc
6	Amman	6	2016-24	US\$ 10,149	2,827,004	Inadmissible treatment of parent beyond limit of US\$ 150.
7	Amman	7	2016-24	JD 1,040	408,449	Reimbursement of inadmissible hearing aid device and charger.
8	Bangkok	1	2022-24	BHT 741,809	6,014,736	Reimbursement of inadmissible items
9	Bangkok	5	2022-24	BHT125,242	1,015,487	Medical treatment of parents of official beyond the entitlement of US\$ 150.
10	Nairobi	6	2022-24	KSH 1,196,248	2,575,402	Medical treatment of mother of officer beyond the entitlement of US\$ 150

11	Nairobi	15	2022-24	KSH 204,222	439,669	Reimbursement of inadmissible items (01-officer)
12	Nairobi	19	2022-24	KSH 1,254,674	2,701,187	Medical treatment availed at home (01-officer)
13	Nairobi	28	2022-24	KSH 392,074	844,096	The spouse of an official availed the confinement treatment from two hospitals on the same dates
				TOTAL	27,407,195	

Annex-XXXVIII (Para-12.3.5)

Overpayment of foreign and entertainment allowances – Rs 22.570 million

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	Dushanbe	1	2021-24	US\$2,910	810,580	25% excess payment of FA during NMC training
2	Dushanbe	3	2021-24	US\$ 1,567	436,488	Excess expenditure incurred against annual ceiling
3	Ashgabat	19	2017-24	US\$ 2,061	574,091	The officer after completion NMC availed leave in Pakistan and claimed FA.
4	Abu Dhabi	1	2021-24	US\$ 1,993	555,150	Paid 100% FA during leave of 75 days
5	Riyadh	9	2023-24	SAR 17,513	1,313,475	Paid FA in excess of prescribed rates
6	Melbourne	3	2021-24	US\$ 17,279	4,813,065	Paid F.A to two C.Gs at Ambassador's rate resulting overpayment
7	Melbourne	4	2021-24	US\$ 23,129	6,442,583	Paid E.A to two C.Gs at Ambassador's rate resulting overpayment
8	Wellington	9	2022-24	US\$ 4,119	1,147,347	Overpayment of FA for the leave period after completion of MCMC
9	Wellington	10	2022-24	US\$ 786	218,940	Overpayment of Entertainment Allowance for the leave period after completion of MCMC
10	Canberra	4	2022-24	US\$ 5,410	1,506,955	Paid Foreign Allowance of Counselor to the Ist Secretary
11	Canberra	5	2022-24	US\$ 762	212,255	Paid Entertainment Allowance of Counselor to the Ist Secretary
12	Algiers	14	2019-24	US\$ 14,880	4,144,824	Paid FA to driver during leave w.e.f. 03/2020 to 01/2021 (10-months)
13	Jakarta	2	2022-24	US\$ 1,415	394,148	Officer drew 100% EA
				TOTAL	22,569,901	

Annex-XXXIX (Para-12.3.8)***Non-recovery of inadmissible education subsidy – Rs 13.499 million***

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	Prague	1	2021-24	CZK 43,623	499,178	Paid fee to unapproved school in excess of approved school
2	Prague	2	2021-24	CZK 5,508	63,028	
3	Prague	10	2021-24	CZK 114,390	1,308,965	
4	Kuala Lumpur	17	2022-24	RM 7,020	437,269	Paid education subsidy for 3 rd child of an official
5	Kuala Lumpur	18	2022-24	RM 6,330	412,976	Paid inadmissible cost of books, uniforms and van charges
6	Algiers	12	2019-24	AD 1,255,686	2,574,156	Mission paid 19% VAT on education fee
7	Bangkok	2	2022-24	BHT 254,000	2,059,483	Paid security charges, & IB fee etc
8	Shanghai	3	2019-24	RMB 15,000	572,520	Paid matriculation fee
9	Nairobi	20	2022-24	US\$ 20,000	5,571,000	Payment was made without documentary evidence
				TOTAL	13,498,575	

Annex-XL (Para-12.3.12)***Unauthorized drawl of TA/DA, education subsidy and medical charges on account of premature return family members of HOM and recovery – Rs 4.715 million***

Sl. No.	Vr. No. & Month	Nature of Payment	Amount
1	27 of 04/2022	Education subsidy in respect of Ayan Jauhar and Ashal Jauhar	€ 5,870.25
2	58 of 04/2022	Medical Charges in respect of Mr. Ayan Jauhar	€ 1,195.63
3	03 of 09/2022	Medical charges in respect of family member of HOM	€ 2,727.26
4	70 of 04/2022	Overpayment on account of transportation charges $€ 9,421 / 25 * 17 = € 6,406$ $€ 9,421 - 6,406 = € 3,014.72$ Note:- The officer's family returned on 08.12.2021 and the officer transferred on 21.09.2022. The facility has already been elapsed as provided under the rule at Sl. No. 10.4.4 (Note-1) of FMMA, Vol-II, a member of an officer's family or his servants, who either precedes him by not more than three months or follows him by not more than six months may be treated as accompanying him.	€ 3,014.72

5	57 of 09/2022	En-route DA at London upon his transfer from Rome to HQ on account of premature return family member of HOM (321 x 6 x 1.5)	US \$ 2,889
		Total:-	€ 12,807.86 & US \$ 2,889

Annex-XLI (Para-12.3.13)

Unauthorized / over payment on account of TA/DA – Rs 3.081 million

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	Ashgabat	4	2017-24	US\$ 2,204	612,712	Two family members of the officer did not accompany the officer
2	Sarajevo	11	2019-24	US\$ 846	235,188	The accommodation was available during joining time.
3	Birmingham	8	2022-24	US\$ 2,228	619,384	Accommodation was available and rent of the same was already paid.
4	CG Jeddah (A/C Wing)	1	2021-24	SAR 2,497	187,275	The officer himself vacated the accommodation and he was posted without replacement.
5	Algiers	2	2019-24	US\$ 1,470	408,660	The officer was transferred to HQ without replacement and he was occupying the Accommodation.
6	Nairobi	5	2022-24	US\$ 3,622	1,018,036	Two daughters of the officer also availed the emergency passage.
				TOTAL	3,081,255	

Annex-XLII (Para-12.3.15)

Inadmissible payment of Charge Allowance – Rs 1.679 million

Period	Vr. No.& Month	Inadmissible Amounts Paid (US\$)	US\$
02.06.2019 up to 24.02.2020	35 of October-2019	688.20	6,028.47
	33 of Nov-2019	688.20	
	41 of Dec-2019	688.20	
	Arrears of charge allowance for the period 02-June-2019 to 30 th of Sep	688.20/30x29=665.26 688.20x3=2,064.60	
	36 of Jan-2020	688.20	
	31 of Feb-2020& 39/Mar-2020	545.81=545.81	
Total inadmissible payment on account of Charge Allowance for period 02.06.2019 up to 24.02.2020.			6,028.47

Annex-XLIII (Para-12.3.17)***Mis-procurement of physical assets and services in violation of Public Procurement Rules – Rs 3,694.757 million.***

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	Ashgabat	12	2017-24	US\$ 9,956	2,773,244	Insurance of vehicles & purchase of misc items
2	Stockholm	6	2022-24	SEK 53,077.768	1,335,330	Mis-procurement of stationery
3	Sarajevo	3	2019-24	KM 13,200	2,022,516	Cleaning and maintenance charges of chancery building
4	Moscow	5	2023-24	RR 1,615,100	3,954,734	Procurement of catering services for Pak Day reception
5	Dubai	1	2023-24	AED 212,400	16,106,292	Contract for maintenance of AC and janitorial services
6	Dubai	7	2023-24	AED 79,300	6,013,319	Purchase of furniture & fixture and machinery & equipment for school
7	UN New York	8	2023-24	US\$ 42,000	11,699,100	Cleaning & maintenance services of chancery building
8	UN New York	15	2023-24	US\$ 644,508	179,527,703	Medical health insurance for employees
9	Lisbon	1	2018-21	€ 4,962	1,439,377	Purchase of furniture & fixture and machinery & equipment
10	Lisbon	2	2018-21	€ 6,140	1,781,091	Cleaning services of chancery building
11	Lisbon	6	2018-21	€ 14,275	4,140,892	Cleaning services of chancery building
12	London	1	2023-24	£ 42,783	14,961,215	Insurance contract for mission buildings
13	London	2	2023-24	£ 7,900	2,762,630	Procurement of catering services
14	London	8	2023-24	£ 19,620	6,861,114	Construction of Pak Pavilion for participation in exhibition
15	London	27	2023-24	£ 8,960	3,133,312	Repair of roof of building No. 35-36
16	The Hague	5	2023-24	€ 19,910	5,775,493	Hiring of cleaning services

17	CG Jeddah	10	2021-24	SAR 34,376,736	2,578,255,200	Construction of new chancery building
18	CG Jeddah	11	2021-24	SAR 975,000	73,125,000	Irregular award of consultancy services for preparation of tender design etc
19	CG Jeddah	12	2021-24	SAR 337,550	25,316,250	Repair of chancery building and purchase of ACs
20	CG Jeddah	17	2021-24	SAR 576,000	43,200,000	Renting out of canteen
21	CG Jeddah	27	2021-24	SAR 14,812	1,110,900	Provision & installment of queue management system
22	CG Jeddah	36	2021-24	SAR 360,000	27,000,000	Rent out space to courier company
23	CG Jeddah	42	2021-24	SAR 553,038	41,477,850	Hiring of cleaning services
24	Abu Dhabi	3	2021-24	AED 30,132	2,284,910	Purchase of furniture
25	Abu Dhabi	9	2021-24	AED 55,000	4,170,650	Installation of shade in playing area of Pak Community Welfare School
26	Abu Dhabi	12	2021-24	AED 258,000	19,564,140	Repair / renovation and extension of chancery hall
27	Abu Dhabi	16	2021-24	AED 171,587	13,011,442	Purchase of stationery, repair of building, etc
28	Riyadh	6	2023-24	SAR 120,000	9,000,000	Procurement of courier services
29	Riyadh	7	2023-24	SAR 32,400	2,430,000	Renting out of canteen
30	Riyadh	18	2023-24	SAR 551,034	41,327,550	Janitorial services
31	Riyadh	26	2023-24	SAR 113,324	8,499,300	Hiring of vehicles
32	Riyadh	28	2023-24	SAR 46,552	3,491,400	Hiring of insurance services
33	Doha	1	2022-24	QR 273,120	21,030,240	Cleaning services of embassy
34	Doha	7	2022-24	QR 15,989	1,231,153	Purchase of stationery
35	Amman	19	2016-24	JD 13,200	5,184,168	Contract for Janitorial services
36	Melbourne	5	2021-24	AUD 12,615	2,185,423	Transportation of personal effects
37	Canberra	1	2022-24	US\$ 13,930	3,880,202	Contract for cleaning services
38	Canberra	6	2022-24	AUD 66,397	11,502,616	Procured Health Insurance of Employees
39	Kuala Lumpur	1	2022-24	RM 100,780	6,277,485	Cleaning services hired

40	Athens	5	2019-24	€ 102,000	29,588,160	Cleaning contract for chancery building
41	Athens	6	2019-24	€ 156,000	45,522,480	Hiring of security company for chancery and embassy residence
42	Montreal	7	2018-24	C\$ 16,556	3,208,222	Procurement of cleaning services for chancery buildings
43	CG New York	1	2023-24	US\$ 11,781	3,281,598	Cleaning charges of chancery building
44	UN New York	5	2023-24	US\$ 81,050	22,576,478	Repair & refurbishment of chancery building
45	UN New York	8	2023-24	US\$ 42,000	11,699,100	Cleaning services
46	UN New York	9	2023-24	US\$ 10,812	3,011,683	Plumbing work at embassy residence
47	UN New York	10	2023-24	US\$ 50,833	14,159,532	Purchased leather products, carpets, handicrafts etc
48	UN New York	11	2023-24	US\$ 10,130	2,821,711	Shipment of various gift items procured from Pakistan
49	UN New York	13	2023-24	US\$25,000	6,963,750	Mis-procurement of catering charges
50	UN New York	15	2023-24	US\$ 644,508	179,527,703	Medical health insurance premium
51	UN New York	16	2023-24	US\$ 20,887	5,818,074	Mis-procurement of insurance of govt owned buildings
52	UN New York	18	2023-24	US\$ 12,412	3,457,362	Transportation charges of personal effects
53	Washington	7	2023-24	US\$ 69,165	19,265,911	Rent of furniture
54	Washington	16	2023-24	US\$ 127,213	35,435,181	Health insurance premium
55	Bangkok	3	2022-24	US\$ 26,446	7,366,533	Repair & maintenance of elevators & procurement of janitorial services
56	Nairobi	3	2022-24	KSH 3,595,045	7,736,537	Cleaning services of chancery
57	Nairobi	30	2022-24	KSH 3,178,768 & US\$ 3,700	6,843,570	Repair of furniture & fixture, chancery building, govt. owned residences
58	Rome	7	2019-24	US\$ 13,728	3,823,934	Mis-procurement of furniture & fixture

59	Rome	14	2019-24	€ 57,632	16,717,891	Mis-procurement of cleaning charges / janitorial services
60	Rome	16	2019-24	€ 46,600	13,517,728	Hiring of lawyer
61	Beijing	3	2023-24	US\$ 133,352	37,145,199	Various procurement for conference
62	Beijing	4	2023-24	US\$ 23,070	6,426,148	Repair maintenance of chancery and residential apartments
TOTAL					3,694,757,726	

Annex-XLIV (Para-12.3.29)

Loss to Govt. due to non-increase of rent – Rs 53.457 million

Sr. #	Name of Company along with description	Period rent	Amount of rent recovered p.m.	Amount after increase	Rent recovered	Rent not recovered
1	M/s Aiduk Aramax was rented space in Embassy for courier service	2014-15	10,000		120,000	
2		2015-16	10,000	11,000	120,000	12,000
3		2016-17	10,000	12,100	120,000	25,200
4		2017-18	10,000	13,310	120,000	39,720
5		2018-19	10,000	14,641	120,000	55,962
6		2019-20	10,000	16,105.10	120,000	73,261.20
7		2020-21	10,000	17,715.61	120,000	92,587.32
8		2021-22	10,000	19,487.17	120,000	113,846.04
9		2022-23	10,000	21,435.89	120,000	137,230.68
10		2023-24	10,000	23,579.48	120,000	162,953.76
Total					712,761	

Annex-XLV (Para-12.3.33)

Irregular payments in cash or through open cheques instead of crossed cheques – Rs 514.642 million

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR	Remarks
1	Ashgabat	8	2017-24	US\$ 94,170 & Manat 5,000	27,050,254	Rent of residences
2	Dushanbe	9	2021-24	US\$ 756,000	210,583,800	Rent of residences
3	Dushanbe	12	2021-24	SM 380,000 & US\$ 114,238	41,533,795	Cash withdrawal without justification
4	Moscow	4	2023-24	US\$ 121,140	33,743,547	Rent of residences, insurance of vehicles etc
5	Budapest	2	2019-24	HUF 2,427,488	1,700,722	Repair of furniture, purchase of machinery etc
6	Minsk	2	2022-24	US\$ 32,220	8,974,881	Cash withdrawal
7	CG Jeddah	44	2021-24	SAR 311,875	23,390,625	Rent of accommodation of officers

8	CG Jeddah (OM Wing)	1	2021-24	SAR 143,000	10,725,000	Rent of accommodation of officers
9	Abu Dhabi	19	2021-24	AED 142,376	10,796,372	Purchase of furniture & fixture, machinery & equipment, repair of building etc
10	Riyadh	12	2023-24	SAR 196,869	14,765,175	Paid DA & rent
11	Doha	5	2022-24	QR 48,955	3,769,535	Repair of vehicles, purchase of air tickets, repair maintenance etc
12	Amman	16	2016-24	JD 15,070	5,918,592	Repair of furniture,, purchase of furniture,, repair of building etc.
13	Tripoli	11	2016-24	US\$ 177,075	49,324,241	Rent chancery and residences of officers / officials
14	Vancouver	6	2017-24	C\$ 69,572	13,481,662	Rent of chancery and residential buildings
15	Montreal	9	2018-24	C\$ 32,005	6,201,929	Rent, cleaning charges
16	Washington	6	2023-24	US\$ 24,664	6,870,157	Payment of tuition fee
17	Algiers	11	2019-24	AD 1,710,000	4,187,106	Paid cash to worker of private company
18	Seoul	8	2021-24	K.Won 191.367 million	36,053,543	
19	Beijing	2	2023-24	US\$ 20,000	5,571,000	Cash paid to Admin Assistant for 15-weather proof and LED displays
				TOTAL	514,641,936	

Annex-XLVI (Para-12.3.36)

Short deposit of consular fees SAR 50,403.00 and undue delay in cash deposit into Bank – Rs 142.409 million

Sr .#	Nature of receipts	Date of collection	Amount collected	Date of deposit	Period of delay	Amount deposited	Less deposited
1	Counselor cash receipts	7 & 10/10/21	94,139	11/10/21	03 days	74,139	20,000
		2,3 & 4.11.21	126,114	07.11.21	05 days	116,114	10,000
2		15-16/10/21	2,249	25/10/21	10 days	2,249.00	0
3		19/10/21	39,929	25/10/21	07 days	39,929.00	0
4		20/10/21	34,216	25/10/21	06 days	34,216.00	0
5	Cash received during month but not deposited as	Oct-21	69,551	02.11.21	30 days	69,551.00	0

	per reconciliation Oct-21							
6	Counsular cash receipts fees	2.11.21	37,618	07.11.21	04 days	37,618	0	
7		3.11.21	37,664	07.11.21	03 days	37,664	0	
8		7.11.21	57,703	09.11.21	01 day	57,703	0	
9		9.11.21	46,574	11.11.21	01 day	46,574	0	
10		18.11.21	35,292	22.11.21	03 days	35,292	0	
11		14.11.21	35,431	28.11.21	13 days	35,431	0	
12		15.11.21	49,366	17.11.21	01 day	49,366	0	
13		18.11.21	35,292	22.11.21	03- days	35,292	0	
14		28.11.21	57,214	30.11.21	01 day	57,214	0	
15		30.12.21	30,673	4.1.22	04 days	30,673	0	
16		6.1.22	34,461	10.1.22	03 days	34,461	0	
17		12.1.22	31,740	16.1.21	03 days	31,740	0	
18		17 & 18.1.22	65,782	19.1.22	01 day	60,038	5,744	
19		19 & 20.1.22	64,032	23.1.22	02 days	52,323	11,709	
20		23.1.22	37,997	26.1.22	02 days	37,997	0	
21		26.1.22	32,628	01.2.22	05 days	32,628	0	
22		27.1.22	30,304	01.2.22	04 days	30,304	0	
23		2.2.22	40,560	6.2.22	03 days	40,560	0	
24		9.2.22	35,142	14.2.22	04 days	35,142	0	
25		23.2.22	54,974	24.2.22		52,974	2,000	
26		24.2.22	51,613	28.2.22	03 days	51,613	0	
27		Total April receipts sr. # 1-20		429,540	339,365 + in reconciliation shown not SAR 89,225=	428,590 item deposited	950	
28		Receipt vr. # 12- 15	18-21.4.22	84,077	02.5.22	13 days	84,077	0
29		Consular fees	26-28.4.22	26,148	9.5.22	11-13 days	26,148	0
30			9.5.22	64,005	12.5.22	2 days	64,005	0
31			17-18.5.22	77,114	22.5.22	3-4 days	77,114	0
Total						1,898,739	50,403	

Annex-XLVII (Para-12.3.38)

Non-refund of VAT from the host governments – Rs 65.078 million

Sl. No.	Mission	Para No.	Period of AIR	Amount (LC)	PKR
1	Minsk	1	2022-24	US\$ 15,049 & LC 14,299	2,410,383
2	Lisbon	4	2018-24		2,562,567

3	CG Jeddah	4	2021-24	SAR 287,226	21,541,950
4	CG Jeddah	7	2021-24	SAR 144,917	10,868,775
5	CG Jeddah	9	2021-24	SAR 62,646	4,698,450
6	Abu Dhabi	13	2021-24	AED 38,922	2,951,455
7	Abu Dhabi	21	2021-24	AED 14,855	1,126,455
8	Melbourne	11	2021-24	AUD 9,110	1,578,216
9	Canberra	9	2022-24	AUD 34,200	5,924,808
10	Vancouver	5	2017-24	C\$ 12,323	2,387,951
11	Montreal	5	2018-24	C\$ 5,103	988,859
12	CG New York	2	2023-24	US\$ 28,858	8,038,396
				TOTAL	65,078,265

Annex-XLVIII (Para-12.3.41)

Un-authorized utilization of school's fund and non-repayment thereof – Rs 25.905 million

Sl. No.	Voucher/ Receipt & Month	Particular	Amount (US\$)
1	XIV of 03/2020	Receipt from Embassy School and college Tripoli to meet mandatory expenditure of the mission due to inability of accountant to withdraw cash from Tunis because of closure of border owing to corona virus.	27,000
2	X of 01/2020	Receipt from Embassy School and college Tripoli to meet mandatory expenditure of the mission due to inability of accountant to withdraw cash from Tunis because of closure of border owing to corona virus.	27,000
3	IX of 05/2020	Receipt from Embassy School and college Tripoli to meet mandatory expenditure of the mission due to inability of accountant to withdraw cash from Tunis because of closure of border owing to corona virus.	30,000
4	25 of 05/2018	Transfer of funds annual Pakistani school abroad aid/grant received from Ministry of Inter Provisional Coordination.(fund initially utilized in regular impress as no prior information was received.(utilization report required)	6,000
5	07 of 05/2020	Receipt from Embassy School and college Tripoli to meet mandatory expenditure of the mission due to inability of accountant to withdraw cash from Tunis because of closure of border owing to corona virus.	23,000
		Total	93,000

Annex-XLIX (Para-12.3.50)***Doubtful expenditure due to payment to allottee instead of landlord – Rs 3.864 million***

Sl. No.	Vr. No.& Month	Name & Designation of allottee M/s	Amount (£)	Remarks
1	21 of 09/2023	Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Security Guard	1300	Reimbursement of rent for the period from 01.06.2023 to 31.07.2023
2	29 of 10/2023	Habibullah Khan, Second Secretary	1820	Reimbursement of rent for the period from 20.09.2023 to 10.10.2023
3	29 of 10/2023	Habibullah Khan, Second Secretary	575	Reimbursement of security deposit of one week
4	112 of 02/2024	Riaz Hussain Sangi, Addl. Assistant	700	Reimbursement of rent for the period from 15.02.2024 to 29.02.2024
5	124 of 02/2024	Riaz Hussain Sangi, Addl. Assistant	1400	Reimbursement of security deposit
6	116 of 04/2024	Tahir Ayub, UDC	2,455	Reimbursement of rent for the period from 31.01.2024 to 06.04.2024
7	46 of 05/2024	Barkat Ali, Addl. Assistant	1400	Reimbursement of rent for the period from 01.05.2024 to 31.05.2024
8	46 of 05/2024	Barkat Ali, Addl. Assistant	1400	Reimbursement of security deposit
		Total	11,050	

Annex-L (Para-13.3.4)***Unjustified hiring of dilapidated buildings for residence of hujjaj at Makkah – Rs 2,678.66 million***

Sr. #	Building #	Name of building	Description	Amount Paid in SAR
1	501	Wasia, Ali Madish Ali Bajvi (Fundaq Dar Saad)	The building was not in a habitable state, posed significant problems throughout the hajj season. As per physical verification obsolete / old and malfunctioned ACs were installed. Broken were the washrooms / commodes, and	872,900

			furniture was in pathetic condition etc.	
2	104	Saleh Raji, Aiman ibn Hamza Mehmood Qishlan		645,000
3	115	Mashoor Faisal Muhammad Al Harsi		675,100
4	123	Warsa Hamza Abdul Qadir Ahmed Al-wazna		914,400
5	124	Wakf Al-Mufti Al-Siddique Al-Nazir Galib Hassan Muhammad Mufti		2,772,000
6	125			0
7	126			0
8	205	Waqf Muhammad Tamim Abdul Rahim Al Filmbani Al-Javi		539,650
9	207	Waqf Ali Muhammad Abdullah Raji (Al-Maroor)		1,627,550
10	208	Muhammad Saif Hassan Al-Yamani		674,250
11	209	Waqf Ahmed Faizullah Kerdi		1,176,750
12	221	Waqf Hamid Ali Mukhlis		1,339,450
13	402	Al-Shaikh Hamd Nasir Jasim Al Sani (Al-Salama / Jawal)		911,600
14	408	Warsa Awaid Ali Maceez Al Zehrani		989,100
15	409	Waqf Suliman Abdullah batobara		682,500
16	413	Waqf Al-Sharif Ali bin Labaas bin Abdul Mutlib (Ziafat Al bait-Rakaiz)		1,643,400
17	420	Waqf Al Saleem sultan, Al-Vakeel Muhammad Ibrahim		1,327,100
18	421	Sirkar Al-sirka Al-aqaria Al-Matoora		0
19	422	Fatima Abdullah Hassan Talaqi		1,247,050
20	423	Sirkar Al-sirka Al-aqaria Al-Matoora		0
21	602	Waqf Ali Muhammad Abdullah Raji (Al-Maroor)		1,354,700
22	605	Waqf Hassan Muhammad Saeed Mujti (Areej Makkah)		663,600
23	712	Waqf Hamood Ibrahim Hamood Abaidullah Al Nazir		1,413,300
24	806	Warsa M. Sami Bakar Zubair		576,000
25	807	Waqf Al dawa Allah feBalad		618,050
26	808	Faiz Hussain Abdullah Mandora		816,200
27	809	Warsa M Ahmed Massi		992,250
28	813	Ashraf Hassan Abdul Maati		522,000
29	814	Waqf Abdul Hafeez		585,000

Crumbling buildings were hired with permanent structural flaws. Malfunctioning ACs, dis-functional washing machines very small wash rooms, no attached baths for patients in shugas (flats), plumbing issues, lift operational issues, lack of power backups, parking areas, insufficient space in lobby / mosque / dining areas were also noticed.

30	815	Sirkar Al-sirka Al-aqaria Al-Matoora		603,000
31	816	Abdullah M Saleh		405,000
32	901	Abdul Salam Saleh		3,570,600
33	902	Fahd Muhammad Hamd		1,419,000
34	904	Awaiz Saeed Muhammad Al-Amin		718,000
35	909	Safar Dakhil Dakheel		1,606,000
36	914	WaqfAkram Ibrahim Khan		1,014,200
37	916	Yousaf Zain Ullah		800,800
Total				35,715,500

Annex-LI (Para-13.3.17)

Doubtful cash payments including salaries to Cashier – Rs 20.776 million

Sr. #	Name of employee / payee	Claim details	Paid to	Vr. # & dt	Cheque # dt	Amount in SAR
1	Mr. Azam Khan Chandio PA	TA / DA	Mr. Abid Nawaz (Asst. /Cashier	HS-03 of July-23	508 dt. 23.7.23	14,355
2	Azam Khan PA	Water claim no invoices		HS-04 of July-23		3,034
3	Official miscellaneous items claims	Purchases of various misc items for office claims				635.99
4	Dr. Atta ur Rehman	Salary		HS-19 of July-23	511 dt. 30.7.23	6,000
5	Mr. Azam Khan Chandio PA	TA on transfer & air fare (Approval of 5,180.6 was sought)		HS-21 of July-23	512 dt. 30.7.23	10,508
6	Dr. Atta ur Rehman	Salary		HS-12 of August-23	514 dt. 27.8.23	6,000
7	Mr. Abdul Waheed Shah Commercial Counselor	TA/DA for visit to Makkah & Madinah		HS-14 of Aug-23	515, dt. 27.8.23	20,745
8	Imprest Recouped to Pak House Madina	Others / POL (supporting vouchers not readable)		MM-03 of September 23	519 dt.11.9.23	4,985.95
9	Dr. Atta ur Rehman	Salary		PD-30 of Sep-23		3,600

10	Local Personal staff at Dispensary at Makkah	Salary		PD-29 of Sept-23		5,560.00
11	Medical Mission to Hijaz	R&M machinery, transport water others etc		MM-08-12 of September-23	523 dt. 14.9.23	4,027.00
		POL, Repair of transport, water etc.		MM-05-08 of Oct-23	532 dt. 4.10.23	5,954.00
		Repair of transport, others, tel etc.		MM-13 to 17 oct-23	536 dt. 18.10.23	3,252.63
12	Dr. Atta ur Rahman	Salary		PD-34 of Oct-23	540 dt. 29.10.23	6,000.00
13	Dr. Attaur-Rahman	Salary-Nov-23		PD-28 of Nov-23	553 dt.29.11.23	6,000.00
14	Mr. Raza Sheerani	Salary-Nov-23				4,800.00
15	Different vendors	Repair of Transport & POL		Nil	549 dt. 19.11.23	2,282.00
16	Different vendors expenditure by OPAP Madina	POL, M&R and Misc:	Mr. Ishfaq Ahmed Employee of Madina	HS-04 of Nov-23	546 dt. 16.11.23	4,996.00
17	Dr. Atta ur Rahman	Salary	Mr. Abid Cashier	HS-32 of Jan-24		6,000.00
18	Raza Sheerani	Dispenser		HS-31 of Jan-24		4,800.00
19	M. Aslam	Local		HS-36 of Jan-24		3,410.00
20	Fazalur Rahman	Driver				3,410.00
21	M. Jamal Jhakro	Local				3,410.00
22	M/s AlTawakeelat	Vehicle Oil Change		HS-37 of Jan-24		705,00
23	Mr. Muqet APS BS-16	TA/DA on transfer		HS-06 of Jan-24		10,507.5
24		Salary		Ch # 583 dt. 31.1.24		3,443.48
25	Various POL slips	POL		HS-01 of Feb-24		800.00
26	Mr. Muqet APS	Salary		HS_21 of Feb-24	598 dt. 27.2.24	7,895.00

27	Mr. Raza Sheersni	Salary		HS-24 of Feb-24	-do-	4,800.00
28	Salaries of various officials	Salary march-24		HS-29 & 30 of March-24	615 dt.27.3.24	16,377.84
29	Various daily wage staff	Salary March-24		HS-33 of March-24	618 dt. 31.3.24	14,210.00
30	Various daily wage staff	Salary April-24		HS-30-32 of April-24	633 dt.29.4.24	13,175.89
31	Mr. Zaigham Nawaz	Salary plus TA on transfer & air ticket charges		HS-02 & 03 of April-24	621, dt. 4.4.24	31,814.00
32		TA/DA for visits to Jeddah		HS-04 of April-24	623 dt. 4.4.24	9,990.00
33	Various vendors	Purchase of Mis: items		HS-05 of April-24	624 dt. 4.4.24	1,693.00
34	Various daily wage staff of OPAP Madinah	Salary march-24	Mr. Ishfaq Ahmed	HS-32 of March-24	617 dt. 27.3.24	14,140.00
		Salary April-24		HS-38 of April-24	638 dt. 29.4.24	13,700.00
Total						277,017.28