

**THEMATIC COMPILATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION SUBMITTED  
BY PAKISTAN**

**ARTICLE 10 UNCAC**

**PUBLIC REPORTING**

**PAKISTAN (THIRTEENTH MEETING)**

The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) is empowered under section 33-C of the National Accountability Ordinance (NAO), 1999 to review the rules, and laws of the public institutions and propose reforms in their laws and procedures to promote transparency and curb corruption.

2. In light of the foregoing, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NAB) has established Prevention Committees in several public sector institutions to analyze systems and recommend reforms in laws, rules, and procedures to eliminate corruption in collaboration with the concerned institutions and all relevant stakeholders. The important recommendations of these committees are transmitted to the relevant ministries for implementation. Some of them are summarized below:

4.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prevention Committee on Evacuee Trust Property Board</b></p> <p><b><u>Computerization of Manual Record of Evacuee Trust Property Board (“ETPB”):</u></b> The Evacuee Trust Property Board, a statutory board of the Government of Pakistan, is a key government department that administers evacuee properties, including educational, charitable or religious trusts left behind by Hindus and Sikhs who migrated to India after partition.</p> <p>The Preventive Committee's proposal to digitize, map, and geotag all evacuee trust properties is currently being implemented and will be accessible to the public via their website, adding transparency and removing land grabbing concerns.</p>
5.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prevention Committee on National Fertilizer Marketing Limited</b></p> <p><b><u>Development of Centralized Web/IT-Based Application:</u></b> The prevention committee's following recommendation is in the final stage of implementations</p> <p><i>“To promote transparency at the National Fertilizer Marketing Limited (NFML) stores across the country, a centralized web/IT-based application should be developed for real-time data entries of fertilizers receipt and issuance at NFML designated stores”</i></p> <p><i>“Efforts should be made to implement an up-to-date financial software/inventory management system which can meet the 21<sup>st</sup>-century demands/requirements”.</i></p>

10.

**Prevention Committee on Canal Irrigation System (Mogahs)**

- a. **Upgradation of Monitoring System to Water Resource Monitoring Management Information System and Real-Time Flow Monitoring System; Encompassing Geo Tagging and GPS:** The Government could improve the monitoring system by implementing automated modern high-tech management information systems, such as the Water Resource Monitoring Management Information System and the Real-Time Flow Monitoring System, which include geo-tagging and GPS to ensure fair distribution and discharge of water through the outlets, as well as reporting theft cases throughout the distributaries/canals, and so on. The provision of customized Android smartphone applications for irrigation and farming field employees should be considered in this regard for real-time reporting and information.
- b. **Development of Comprehensive System through Android Applications:** In partnership with the meteorological department, the irrigation department may establish a complete system to raise farmer awareness using Android phone applications. Water foster (warabandi) can be added to this app if desired. It may also explore using print and electronic media to raise awareness about water theft.

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**PAKISTAN (SEVENTH MEETING)**

**The use of information and communication technologies for the implementation of the UNCAC**

Information and communications technologies (ICT) have been hailed as the answer to practical problems of increasing transparency and public accountability in public administration.

ICT can make it easier for citizens to scrutinize government activity and to voice concerns and opinions about its performance. The use of ICT in public administration also presents two types of corruption prevention challenges.

The first is that fraudulent activity in public administration, as elsewhere, can be made easier and more damaging by using ICT.

Secondly corruption risks can arise from the increasing dependence of public sector agencies on ICT to run their operations. Both the purchase and maintenance of ICT systems requires technical expertise that may be lost as public administration prioritizes core functions over administrative support.

Buying in this expertise without due diligence exposes public authorities to the challenges of a contractor workforce mentioned earlier but with the potential for greater damage than in many other administrative support functions.

The core challenge is in maintaining costly expertise. ICT plays a role in preventing corruption not only in accountability and transparency but also by supporting the quality of an organization's operational efficiency and robust internal governance. Inside public sector agencies, electronic records management systems can improve the quality, reliability -and even the existence -of public records and administrative performance generally. Electronic data can also facilitate more efficient auditing and ex post investigation of processes and analysis of corruption risks that can be used as strategic intelligence to improve systems.

Electronic systems can be designed to reduce opportunities for manipulation and cover-ups and to incorporate in-built access and approval controls to protect operational integrity. ICT has been proposed as particularly useful in the management of public procurement and in tax administration.

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**ARTICLE 10 UNCAC**

**TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**PAKISTAN (SECOND MEETING)**

Alongside awareness activities, NAB has been involved in preventive interventions for the sake of pre-empting corruption in the public sector organizations. The interventions are coordinated with the concerned department and concerned officers and experts are also taken on board for consultation and wide ownership purposes.

Such undertakings for diagnostic studies and reforms in public sector have saved public money and spared the public problems and hassles. Implementation of all these measures for improvement in systems of public service delivery is regularly monitored. We have conducted the following studies;

- study on Islamabad Traffic Police;
- study on and devising of Asset Declaration and Monitoring System;
- study on Public Procurement System;
- study on and drafting of Ethics Retreat;
- study on Defense Procurement System;
- study on Remuneration and Tenure Security;
- study on and Ratification of UNCAC;
- study on strengthening of ACEs;
- study on Gold Import SROs;
- study on Pakistan Mint;
- study on Sindh Police- Selection, Salary System and Absentee Enrolments;
- study on Regional Transport Authority Punjab;

- study on Health System Improvements in KPk;
- study for Improving Procurement System in KPk;
- study for Reforms in Skills Development Council;
- study for Reforms in Systems of Storage and Transportation of Wheat;
- study for Reforms in Trade Testing Board;
- study on General Post Office-Pension Payments to Para-military Forces;
- study on Military Pension System;
- study on Revenue System Reforms- Computerization of Land Record in KPk;
- study on Lahore Mass Trade System;
- study on Reforms in Traffic Police System in Islamabad;
- study on Prevention of Public/Private Housing Societies Scams;
- other miscellaneous interventions.

Similarly, NAB has been actively participating in international forums against corruption after ratification of the UNCAC. It has been sharing its experiences and knowledge in the anti-corruption field with all members of such forums. NAB provides and seeks international assistance under section 21 of NAO-1999 which greatly facilitates investigation and prosecution of corrupt public office holders and recovery of looted wealth.

### **Article 10: Public Reporting**

The President of Pakistan had promulgated an ORDINANCE NO. XCVI OF 2002, called the Freedom of Information Ordinance 2002. The Ordinance is meant to provide for transparency and freedom of information to ensure that the citizens of Pakistan have improved access to public records and for the purpose to make the Federal Government more accountable to its citizens, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Under this Ordinance all citizens of Pakistan well within their right to obtain information they needed for to know decision of their officialdom or government of the day. The Ordinance addresses the issue of transparency and prevention of corruption.

Similarly, most of the Ministries, Divisions and Attached Departments of the Government of Pakistan publish periodicals and annual reports to report activities for information of the general public