

INFORMATION



**Annual Report
2020-2022**



**Government of
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Information Commission**



Contents

Acronyms

Foreword

1. Introduction
 2. Implementation Mechanism
 - I) The Information Commission
 - II) Organogram
 - III) Powers/Functions of the Commission
 3. Progress:
 - I) RTI Requests filed by citizens during the year 2020-21
 - II) RTI Complaints filed by citizens against public bodies during the year 2020-21
 - III) RTI Requests filed by citizens during the year 2021-22
 - IV) RTI Complaints filed by citizens against public bodies during the year 2021-22
 - V) Electronic Right to Information (ERTI)
 4. Maintenance, Indexation & Digitization of Public Records
 5. Local Govt Officers/Officials Notified as PIOs
 6. Improving governance in KP under the Support to Local Governance Program
 7. Strengthening of RTI Commission through Governance & Policy Project (GPP) (P&D DEPTT)
 8. KPIC website: Development and Hosting
 9. KPIC Calendars 2021 for PIOs: You Can be the Change!
 10. The KPIC Facilitation Centre
 11. One Team. One Goal. Communication Workshop
 12. Procurement of Equipment
 13. Video Conferencing System ...a step towards e Governance
 14. Claim Your Rights! Campaign
 15. Creating awareness about the RTI law:
 - I) Print and Electronic Media Products
 - II) Website and Social Media Pages
 - III) Public Meetings and Media appearances
 16. Overview of the year 2020-21 and 2021-22
 17. Challenges in enforcement of the RTI Law
 - I) RTI and its Jurisdiction
 - II) Lack of awareness about the Law, particularly NMDs
 - III) Limited use of Information Technology
 - IV) Poor Report Generation by PIOs
 - V) Proactive disclosure by public bodies need significant improvement
 - VI) Maintenance and indexation of public record
 - VII) Capacity building of PIOs
 - 18) Future direction
 - 19) Conclusion
- Financial Statement

Acronyms

CPDI	Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives
CGPA	Centre for Governance and Public Accountability
ERTI	Electronic Right to Information
GIZ	Gesellschaft Fur InternationaleZusammenerbelt
GPP	Governance Policy Project
NGO	Non Government Organization
NMDs	Newly Merged Districts
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPIC	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission
PIO	Public Information Officer
PATA	Provincially Administrated Tribal Areas
KPIC	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations

Foreword



Public authority is a trust exercised by public servants for the benefit of citizens in a fair and just manner. The inherited colonial legacy of governance only empowered a few excluding the common citizenry.

In order to bring transparency in governance, the Provincial Government enacted the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa RTI Act in December 2013. The objective of introducing the law was to empower citizens to have access to information of public importance, subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions, which is their constitutional right as enshrined in Article 19-A of the Constitution of Pakistan. The law is effectively being used by citizens, for the last nine years, to receive information from public bodies as a right.

As per section 25(1) of the KP RTI Act, This Commission has a primary responsibility to receive and decide on complaints of the citizens who are denied information by Public Bodies besides creating awareness amongst the masses. The report in hand will give the readers an overview of the achievements and challenges of the Commission for the last two years.

One thing which we have to realize is that a law like the RTI is still a new phenomenon in this part of the world where public affairs have been conducted in a culture of secrecy. Changing the mindset will certainly require persistent and concrete efforts, but keeping in view the complete ownership of this law by the government, I am fully confident that Access to Information will soon become an accepted norm in the functioning of all public bodies of this province.

It is also encouraging to note that the progress of the Commission is nationally acclaimed and is appreciated by various civil society organizations and other stakeholders. I am sure that the spirit and zeal with which the KPIC team has tackled the assignment of provision of information and projection of the KP RTI Law will continue.

Finally, I am grateful to Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Chief Secretary Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and all the government departments for their continued support and co-operation.

Farah Hamid Khan,
Chief Information Commissioner
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The ways governments are organized around the world are changing quickly these days because increasing efforts are being made to encourage public participation. Realizing the fact, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government passed the KP Right to Information Act in 2013 as part of Good Governance Legislative Framework with the aim of improving transparency and accountability in public bodies by provision of information of public interest, subject to rules and procedures

As per section 6 of the KP RTI Act, the head of the public body is supposed to ensure that citizens seeking information are facilitated, hence an officer/ official is designated for the purpose known as Public information officer (PIO). Approximately 1450 Public Information Officers (PIOs) have been appointed by the different Public Bodies of the province, including newly merged districts.

The number of information requests is increasing with the passage of time and so far more than 23,000 citizens (Including newly merged districts) have submitted requests for provision of information to the public bodies under the law. As the requested information was not provided to some of the citizens by the concerned Public Bodies, around 8095 people lodged complaints with the Commission. The Commission has so far resolved 7251 complaints, while the remaining are under the process of adjudication.

Awareness seminars regarding the law were organized in educational institutions and rural areas across the province. Besides this, radio and TV talk shows were also aired with a special focus on the NMDs. The RTIC is working hard to ensure that the public has timely access to information, nevertheless, in order to guarantee the administration of justice. We hope that with the passage of time and increased awareness of the RTI, a whole new style of governance will be established, one in which the people will play a key role in running the country's affairs. In this context, the RTI Law would prove to be an effective tool of public accountability in K.P.



2.

Implementation Mechanism

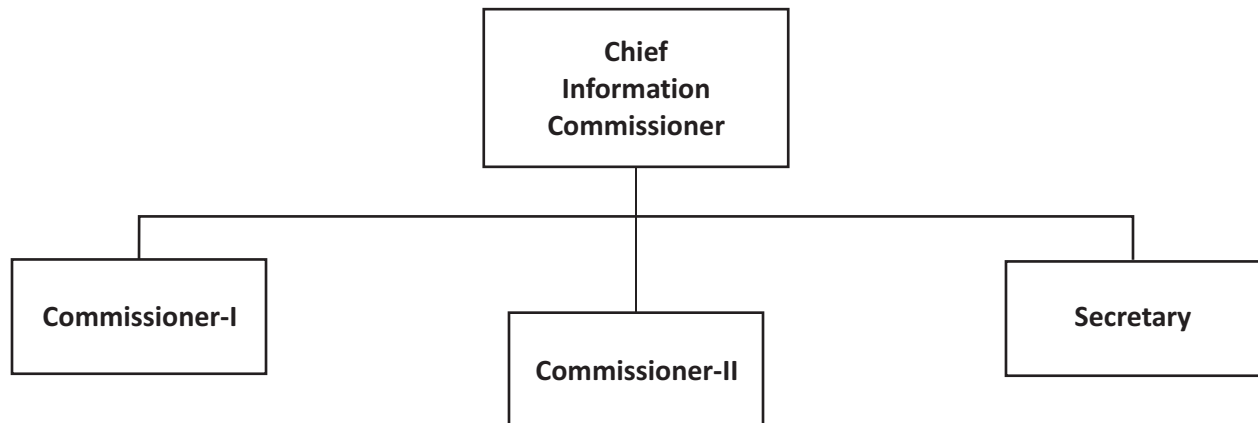
The Right to Information Act's main goals are to empower citizens, encourage accountability and openness in government operations, combat corruption, and make democracy work for the people. It goes without saying that an informed citizen is better able to maintain the essential watchfulness on the tools of governance and increase accountability of the government to the governed. The Act represents a significant advancement in educating the populace about government operations.

Experience over the past few years has demonstrated that a sizable fraction of PIOs' performance is still below the expected level for a variety of reasons.

I) The Information Commission:

In order to guarantee citizens' access to information in government institutions and fostering an environment free from corruption and ensuring transparency, the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa led the nation's legislatures in being the first to introduce this forward-thinking RTI Act. This is a significant development in Pakistan's legislative history since it gives citizens the ability to hold public institutions accountable who, up until now, believed they were beyond the law. In order to process citizens requests for information under the RTI Law, the law sets significant obligations and responsibilities on the designated (PIOs), who act as the lynchpin between the public and their particular government institutions. The government and public representatives must play a vital role, but now it is up to the people to speak up, take ownership of the law, and actively contribute to its implementation in order to reap the benefits of democracy. A new era of openness, freedom, peace, and prosperity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will begin when the general public is aware of their rights under this law. The Commission's main role is to ensure that citizen's requests are handled promptly by government departments. If a citizen complains about a public entity, the Commission will give a hearing to both the citizen and the PIO before making a decision. In order to facilitate the citizens, the Commission is also entrusted with raising awareness and making sure that public bodies proactively display certain categories of information. The Commission reports annually to the Provincial Assembly on the status of the RTI Law's implementation in the province, as required by law. This commission is made up of a Chief Information Commissioner, two Commissioners with different backgrounds, and the supporting staff, as per details given below.

II) Organogram of The KPIC



Strength

- Officers	: 05
- Supporting Staff	: 31
- Total	: 36

III) Powers / Functions of the Commission

- Besides its primary responsibility to receive and decide complaints, the Commission's functions include:
- To set rules and minimum standards regarding the manner in which public bodies are required to manage their records, in accordance with section 4 of this Act;
- Designate further categories of information which may be subject to proactive disclosure, in accordance with sub-section (I) of section 5 of this Act;
- Adopt a schedule of the fees that public bodies may charge for providing information to requesters, in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 13 of this Act;
- Approve or reject extensions to the maximum period that information may be kept confidential, in accordance with clause (f) of section 14 of this Act;
- Refer to the appropriate authorities, cases which reasonably disclose evidence of criminal offences under this Act;
- Monitor and report on the compliance by public bodies with their obligations under this Act;

- Make recommendations to Government for reform both of a general nature and in relation to specific public bodies;
- Make formal comments on any legislative or other legal proposals which affect the right to information

The Commission's main duty is to decide on complaints made by the public against government entities, but it also has the duty to keep an eye on how more than 1400 public organizations in the province handle requests submitted by the public under the RTI Act. The Commission is also required to raise public awareness of the Law across the province.

Section 26 (2) bestows the powers of Civil Court under the Civil Procedure Code (CPC), 1908, in respect of certain matters. The Commission has the authority to sanction any official who knowingly prevents a citizen from receiving information while deciding complaints.



3.

Progress

The Commission has been fully operational since its founding in October 2013. In addition to resolving 1413 citizen complaints over the time period under consideration, it also kept track of how public entities handled RTI queries.

With the Chief Secretary's active support, the KPIC was able to strengthen the hitherto underdeveloped field of government departments' proactive disclosure of information as mandated by Section 5 of the Act. The Commission nominated Assistant Registrars/Divisional Monitoring Officers in some divisional headquarters for the benefit of the general public. These focal points pursue RTI requests and complaints at the local level. The following pages of the report outline further actions taken by the Commission during the reporting period under consideration.

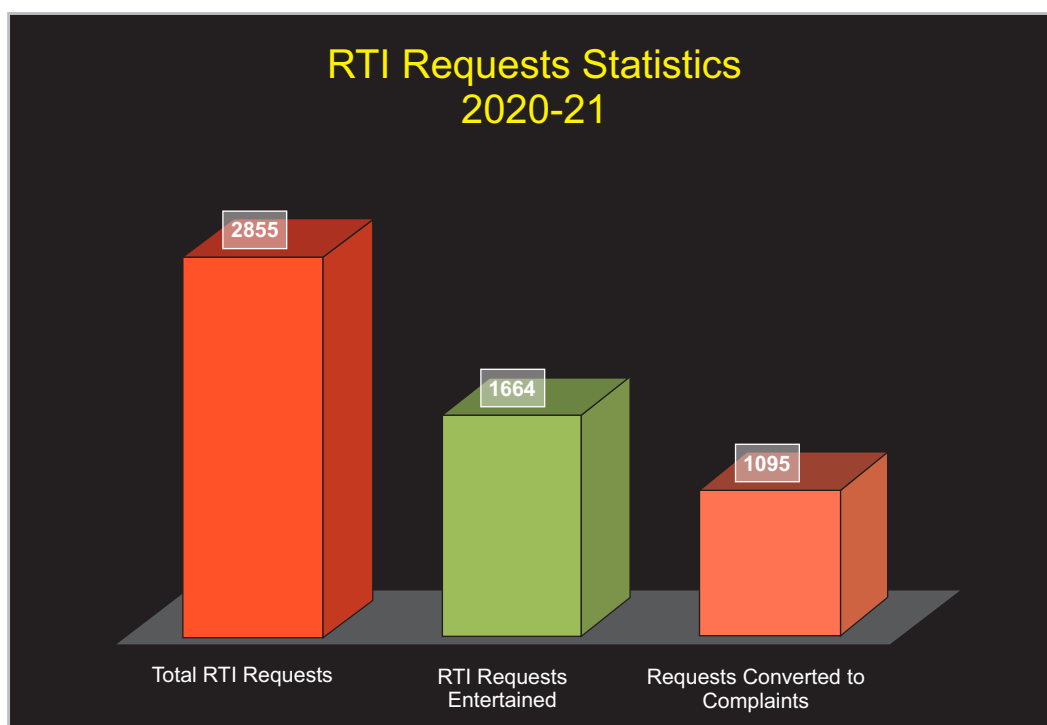
Similarly, this report includes information about citizen complaints made against various public bodies and how the Commission handled them.

A total of 2855 information requests were submitted by citizens to various departments of KP between July 1st, 2020, and June 30, 2022 including newly merged districts, where the Act now stands extended. Out of these, 52 % requests were entertained at PIO level, while 48% requests were converted into complaints.



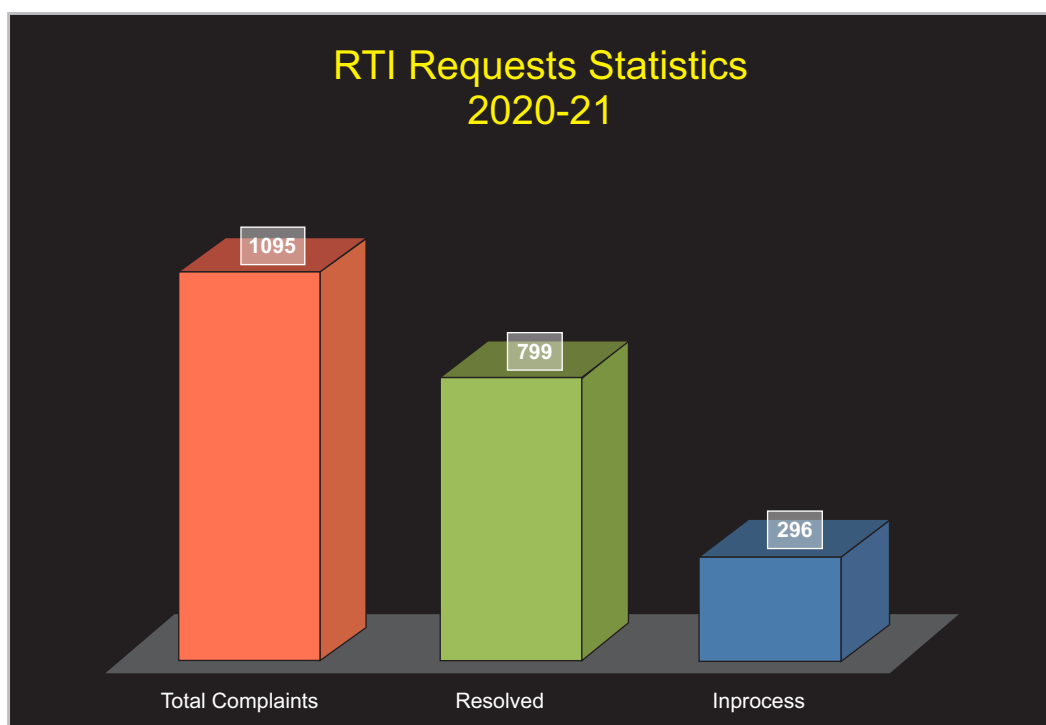
I) RTI Requests filed by citizens during the year 2020-21

RTI Requests Statistics 2020-21	
	No.
Total RTI Requests	2855
Resolved RTI Requests	1664
RTI Requests Converted to Complaints	1095



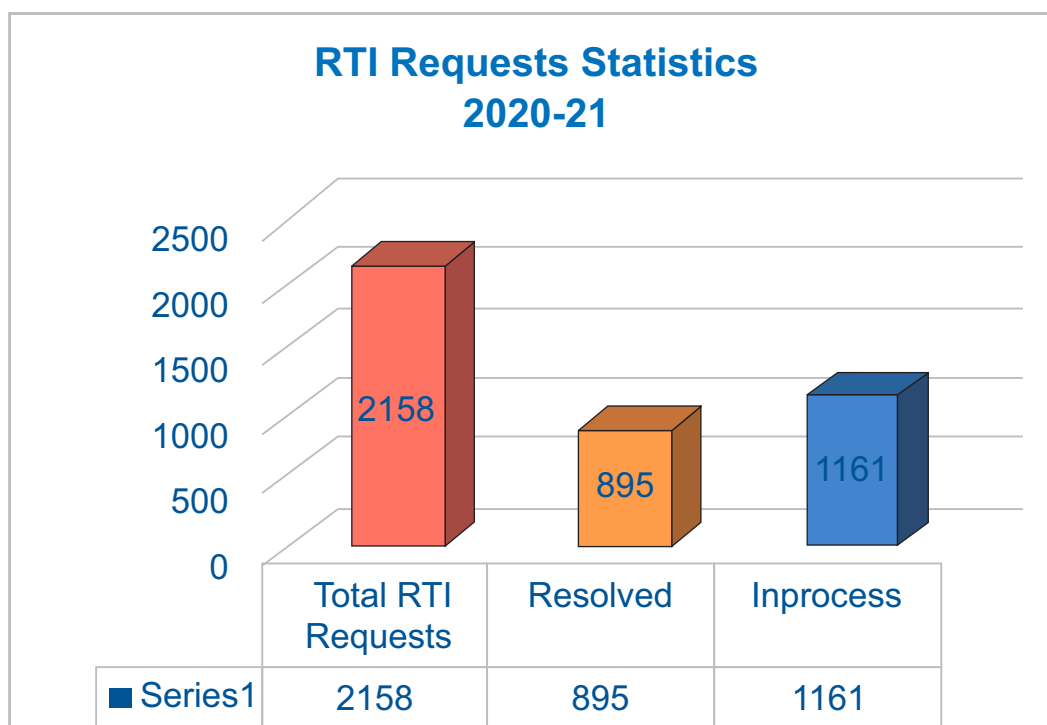
II) RTI Complaints filed by citizens against public bodies during the year 2020-21:-

Complaint Status (July 2020 - June 2021)	
	No.
Total Complaints	1095
Resolved	799
In process	296



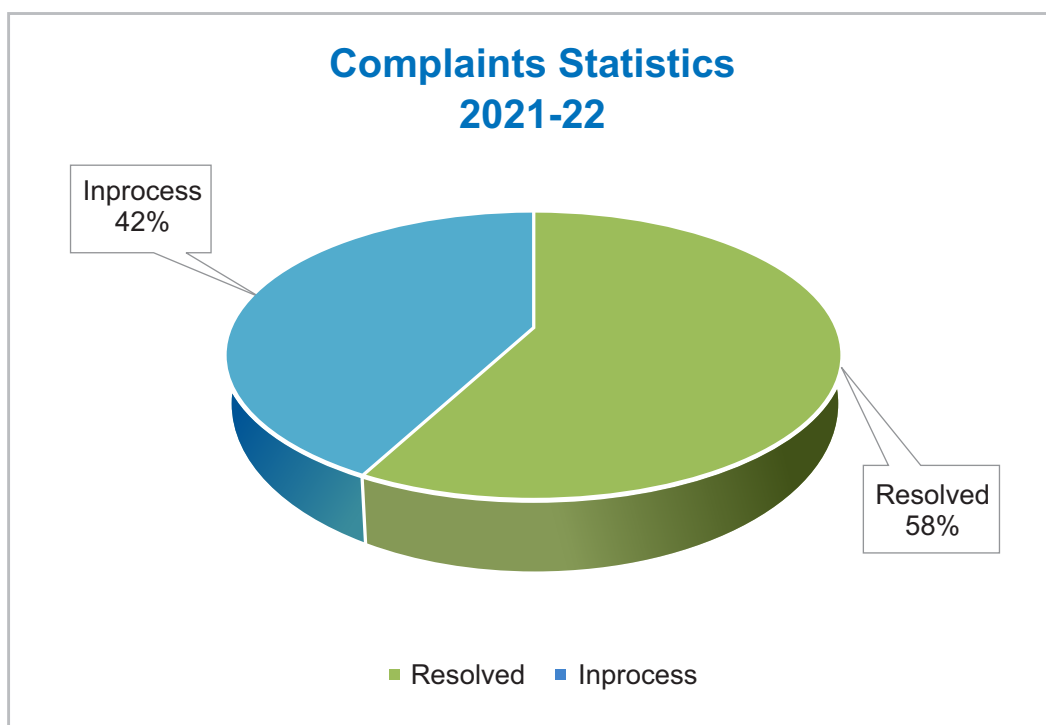
III) RTI Requests filed by citizens during the year 2021-22

RTI Requests Statistics 2021-22	
	No.
Total RTI Requests	2158
Resolved RTI Requests	895
RTI Requests Converted to Complaints	1161



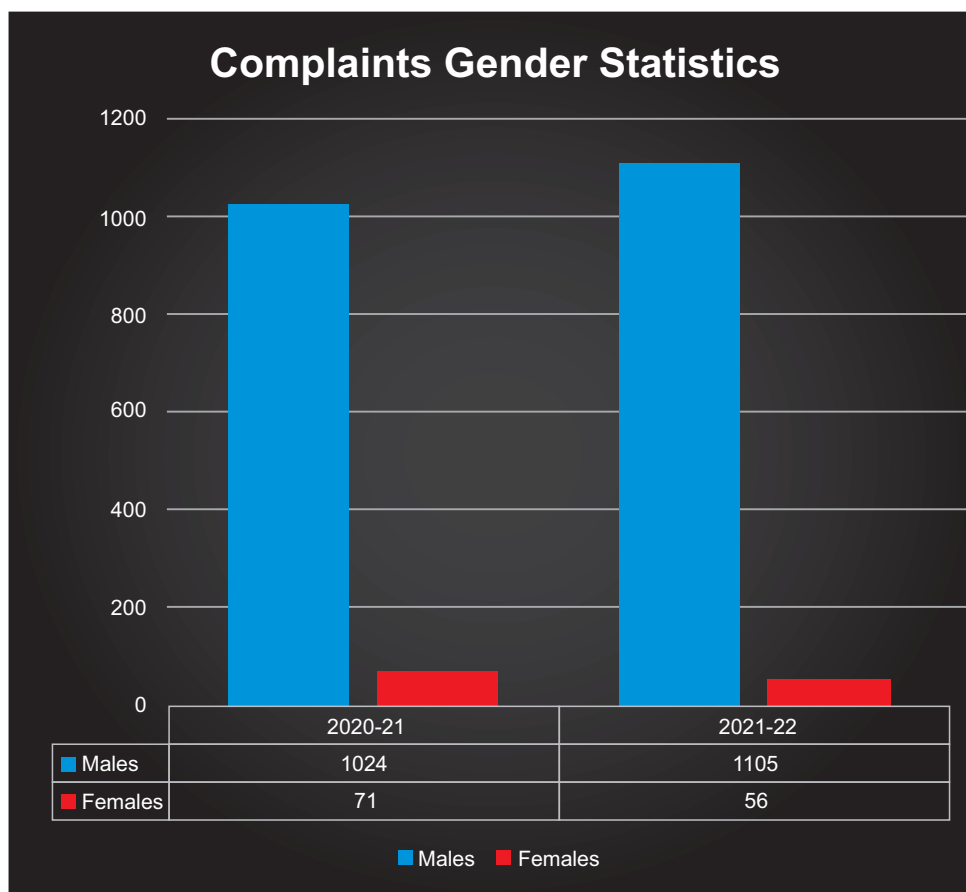
IV) RTI Complaints filed by citizens against public bodies during the year 2021-22:-

Complaint Status (July 2020 - June 2021)	
	No.
Total Complaints	1161
Resolved	673
In process	488



RTI Complaints (2020-21)		
	No.	%age
Total RTI Requests by Females	71	6 %
Total RTI Requests by Males	1024	94 %

RTI Complaints (2021-22)		
	No.	%age
Total RTI Requests by Females	56	5 %
Total RTI Requests by Males	1105	95 %



V) Electronic Right to Information (ERTI):

With assistance from the E-Governance team of the IT Directorate, Peshawar and the Commission developed an online system to modernize the RTI procedure. In September 2015, the E-RTI platform was formally unveiled. The idea was to make it easier for citizens to submit information requests online, and PIOs were required to react using a dedicated dashboard on the E-RTI Web portal. The system also facilitated instant messaging between the citizen and the PIO. It helped the Commission to keep tabs on the PIO's productivity and complaint frequency.

The frequent postings/ transfers of PIOs hampered in success of the said system. The RTIC has planned to proceed in a staged manner i.e. in order to reinvigorate the system, an online complaint mechanism has been established with the assistance of GIZ which is now functional and citizens are being facilitated. Now the citizens can file complaint before Commission through online portal. Citizens can trace their complaints through this system. Citizens, who have access to internet can file complaint from anywhere against any public body which falls in the ambit of KP RTI Law.



4.

Maintenance, Indexation & Digitization of Public Records

Access to public records of government departments is considered to be an important stipulation for ensuring transparency in governance and accountability of government authorities. However, due to the prevalent culture of secrecy in government departments, and the lack of public awareness about the very existence of RTI law, results derived are still far less from satisfactory. The RTI is an essential pre-requisite for transparency, democracy, and participation of citizens in decisions, which governments take on their behalf.

A training manual has been prepared for building the capacities of the respective administrative secretaries, government officials and PIOs for implementation of section 4 & 5 of KP RTI Act, 2013. These sections oblige the government official to manage the official record, index and digitize it.

Moreover, section 5 obliges the officials to proactively disclose the information. The need for capacity development, stemmed from the realization, that the existing legislation has not been fully implemented even after 9 years of its promulgation in KP province. This can be attributed to capacity deficit in the government offices where record has not been managed and digitized, thus citizens are facing problems in getting the required information with in the stipulated time in the legislation.

Realizing the need for raising awareness of PIOs on section 4 & 5 of KP RTI Act, 2013, the Commission has developed a training manual. It has been published and printed with support from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Governance (KPG) program under DAI and USAID.

The manual lays down methodology to manage index and digitize the records within the legal framework stipulated in the Act. Moreover, to sensitize the policy makers of international best practices about proactive disclosure of information. Eliminating transcription errors

The key benefits of digitization are given below:-

- Eliminating transcription errors
- Implementing electronic workflow processes
- Creating audit trails
- Implementing security protocols
- Improving accessibility to information
- Integrating all internal and external systems
- Ensure timely dissemination of information to the public



5.

Local Govt Officers / Officials Notified as PIOs

For facilitation of the general public, the Local Government & Rural Development Department (LG&RD) notified the Tehsil Municipal Officers and Secretaries of Village/Neighborhood Councils as PIOs for the purposes of the KP Right to Information Act 2013. With this notification the number of PIOs has increased from 1447 to 3011. The number of PIOs is likely to increase as matter has already been taken up with Secretary to Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Local Government, Elections and Rural Development Department to nominate the Tehsil Municipal Officers (TMOs) and Secretaries of Village and Neighborhood Councils of the newly merged districts as well.

The need for designated PIOs at grass roots level is to alleviate the difficulties being faced by citizens who are desirous of obtaining information of public importance from the Public bodies' especially the village and neighborhood councils. A handbook has also been prepared for the guidance of PIOs to efficiently dispose off the information requests of citizens.

These PIOs besides providing information to the citizen will also maintain a formal record of all information requests in a register which has been specially prepared and distributed amongst all. At the end of each month, the PIOs are required to send a report on a proforma including details of the monthly information requests to the Commission. The performance of each PIO is judged on the basis of the monthly report received by the Commission.



**DIRECTORATE GENERAL
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

Dated: Peshawar the 08th November, 2022.

NOTIFICATION: b-76-81

No. Dir (Ops/Policy) 1-I/LG/RTI & RTS/2022: In pursuance of the provisions contained in Section-6 of the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Right to Information Act, 2013 and in response to Right to Information Commission letter No. RTIC/IT/2017/10712 dated 13/10/2017, the Competent Authority i.e Director General, Local Government and Rural Development Department is pleased to declare the following Officers/Officials as Public Information Officers (PIOs) of Local Government Department under delegation of powers vested in Section 2 (i) of the Right to Information Act-2013 as mentioned against each:

S#	Name of Officer/Official	Jurisdiction of Public Information Officer
01	All the Assistant Directors Local Government and Rural Development Department in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Respective Tehsils in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
02	All the Secretaries of Village Councils in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Respective Village Councils in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
03	All the Secretaries of Neighbourhood Councils in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Respective Neighbourhoods Councils in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

NOTE:
The notification issued by Secretary Local Government, Elections & Rural Development Department vide No. SOG/LG/7-1/Misc/2017/Vol-V dated 26/12/2017 on the subject stands rescinded with immediate effect in the light of letter No. SOG/LG/7-1/Miscellaneous/2022/6307 dated 11/10/2022 of Section Officer (General), LGE&RDD, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

-sd-
**DIRECTOR GENERAL
LG&RD**

Copies forwarded for information to the:

1. All the Directors of Directorate General, LG&RDD, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
2. Communication Officer, Right to Information Commission, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa w/r to his letter as quoted above dated 13/10/2017.
3. All the Assistant Directors, LG&RDD, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for information & circulation to all concerned.
4. Section Officer (General), LGE&RDD, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa w/r to his letter dated 11/10/2022
5. PS to Secretary, LGE&RDD, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
6. PA to Director General, LG&RDD, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (OPERATIONS)
LG&RD**

Under the GPP Merged Area Project, a series of training sessions will also be organized for the newly appointed PIOs of the local government at district level by the Commission. Similarly a plan has also been chalked out for creating more and more awareness about the RTI law, especially in the remote districts and rural areas of the province.

6.

Improving Governance in KP Under the Support to Local Governance Program

The “Support to Local Governance (LoGo II)” program basically aims at demand side of the provision of information under RTI Act. Awareness of the masses is the prerequisite for Section 25(2)(e) of the RTI Act. The program assists the Commission in encouraging more participation by citizens and improving the performance of local governments to effectively provide local services to citizens. It also supports the policy-reform process and works to develop governments' institutional capacities. Advisory services are provided to provincial tax departments and local governments so that they can better mobilize domestic resources.

To improve citizen engagement with public service delivery, LoGo II encourages dialogue forums for close collaboration between elected representatives and administrative staff. It also supports information campaigns to raise citizens' awareness of their right to information. The special focus of the program is on the communication needs of the marginalized population; particularly women and youth.

The implementing partners of LoGo II include the local government departments and revenue authorities as well as excise and taxation departments, the KP and Punjab Information Commissions and the Right to Services Commissions of both provinces.



Strengthening of RTI Commission through Governance & Policy Project (GPP) (P&D DEPTT)

The one year project titled Strengthening of RTI Commission was launched in July 2020 which aimed at improving accountability of the administration and strengthening the dialogue between state and society. Besides this, the World Bank announced joint support to KPIC in the intensive implementation of the RTI Law in KP in the fiscal year 2020-21 by cooperation frameworks with Public Information Officers, (PIOs), media, and the civil society through Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Planning and Development Department Governance & Policy Project (GPP) Operational Support Unit.(OSU)

The GPP is also supporting its Pakistani partners in improving service delivery, ensuring transparency and proper implementation of the law in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The program provides advisory services in areas of cooperation, including capacity building of 400 PIOs in 15 Districts, training on E filing of requests for information, awareness raising campaigns at divisional headquarters for civil servants, civil society organizations, academia and think tanks.

World Bank also lent its support in preparation and broadcasting of documentaries and radio spots, advertisements in print media.

Since there was no presence of the KP Information Commission in the field; hence it was difficult to monitor the implementation of the RTI Law especially in the remote areas of the province. With the assistance of the GPP (both settled and merged) the Commission hired 5 Assistant Registrars and other supporting staff from the market and posted them in different Divisions of the province to act as focal persons of the Commission. These focal persons maintain constant liaison with PIOs of their respective districts for timely disposal of information requests of citizens, and perform such other functions as assigned by the Commission. Likewise, appellate offices/benches in Swat, Abbottabad, Kohat and Bannu are now functional. These offices are facilitating the complainants in hearing of their grievances instead of Peshawar.





KPIC Website: Development and Hosting

The KPIC developed its website with the assistance of the GIZ and added features while adhering to the new branding rules. The previous website was difficult to maintain and update technically and was also outdated, slow, and not user friendly. The redesigned website is not only user friendly for citizens but also easy to maintain, update and amend.

KPIC has been successfully using Google Analytics to track website visitors. Since May 2021 to December 2021, around 3,311 people visited the KPIC website to obtain certain categories of information. As per citizens' requirements, the following features have been added to the newly created website as of October 2020:

- KPIC Website
- Upgrade to contemporary design – regarding code and architecture
- Full responsiveness to mobile, tablet & PC with efficient loading speed
- Links to KPIC's social media pages (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube)
- Comprehensive proactive disclosure list with added search feature on RTI
- Database of Public Information Officers with search functionality
- Robust search for the entire website content

The Commission's IT team received training on Web Management and the website was tested before being launched. The new website also has tools that make it easier for users to exercise their right to information. Finding the appropriate PIO and the necessary contact information for their information requests is made simpler for citizens by the newly digitalized Public Information Officer database with integrated search capability. This marks a significant turning point in the KPIC's service delivery, which facilitates citizens' access to information through information requests. In addition to this, citizens can access information on the level of proactive disclosure among provincial public entities. In terms of the execution and management of the Right to Information Act 2013, the new website overall represents a significant enhancement of the digital interaction between the KP administration and residents in the province.

KPIC Website



9.

KPIC Calendars 2021 for PIOs: You Can be the Change!

The Commission developed key messages as well as selected relevant information to be communicated to citizens, such as process of filing of RTI requests and complaints, mandate of the Commission and key elements of the RTI Act. 750 wall calendars (English and Urdu) were designed by the Commission by hiring the services of a consultant and were distributed among Public Information Officers (PIO) following the motto: You can be the Change. The objective was to amplify the messages communicated by the KPIC during PIO trainings. One main challenge for the Commission is to motivate PIOs to perform the additional assignment with full motivation, which is hindered due to the fear of making mistakes and the still prevailing culture of secrecy. Hence, through the calendars, government officials were reached with messages on attitude level aiming for a change of mindsets in the public administration.

The calendar images were used for a short video clip that the KPIC shared on its social media platforms. This increased the outreach with messages on the impact of RTI to up 19,800 followers on Facebook, 4,892 followers on Twitter and 16 subscribers on YouTube.



10.

The KPIC Facilitation Centre

The Commission has established the Citizen Facilitation Centre in its office to host a hotline for citizens who need information or support regarding their RTI request or complaint. The Commission's Facilitation Centre is an institutionalized platform and interface between the Commission and citizens. It has a female contact point for women, which is an essential feature in reducing potential barriers for women. The Facilitation Centre also produces monthly monitoring reports including the number of calls received; type of inquiry, as well as some information on the person who called, later feedback is also collected.

Information, educational and communication material was developed and printed which includes RTI complaint forms (both in Urdu and English) and RTI Act in Urdu, including 3,520 copies of IEC material, brochures, posters and standees. As a result of efforts to reach out to female citizens, the number of complaints filed by women among the total number of complaints has increased from 2% to 8%.

This activity was an extension of the awareness raising activities responding to special communication needs of women. In addition, this activity is implemented in synergy with the establishment of a Women Facilitation Desk at the ADC Office in Nowshera to raise awareness about the existence of the Facilitation Centre, the hotline, and RTI in general, a poster, brochure and merchandise item are being designed, procured, and disseminated through the Women Facilitation Desk. GIZ provided advisory services to the Commission on-the-job training for the female Office Assistant regarding Commission's communication strategy for the Women Facilitation Desk as well as the development of a gender-sensitive narrative for RTI which takes interests, life situation and needs of women into account.





11.

One Team One Goal Communication Workshop

On 2nd of November 2021, a survey was conducted among selected Commission staff members on their perception of internal and external communication as well as their personal communication skills. The main findings of the survey were that all staff members felt confident about their personal communication skills but that there was a gap in communication within the Commission at various levels. Based on these findings, a One Team One Goal Communication Workshop was conducted with KPIC staff members on 11th of November at Marriott Hotel in Islamabad with the aim to strengthen strategic communication skills of the Commission staff as well as inter-departmental communication. General feedback on team dynamics and collaboration between departments at the Commission were shared with the Chief Information Commissioner, after the event.





12.

Procurement of Equipment

Handing Over of Car to KP Information Commission

In order to boost awareness regarding RTI Law especially in the NMDs, the KPIC received a LoGo II office automobile that was no longer in service from Citizen Engagement in Public Service Delivery. The said vehicle is now the property of the Commission and is used for official duties.





13.

Video Conferencing System... A Step Towards E-Governance

The Commission installed video conferencing system in the court-room of the Commission's office and also at divisional offices. Through the use of video conferencing technology, efficient communication and decision making relating to complaints has been facilitated. The video conferencing technology consists of a screen and intelligent camera with microphones and sound system. Meetings between the commissioners, PIOs and Complainants are held on video conferencing system on regular basis.



Claim Your Rights! Campaign

Through the implementation of RTI, the public bodies have become more accountable as far as corruption and inefficiency are concerned. The KP RTI Act is no doubt beneficial to the citizens of Pakistan especially the KP, but the issue is that most citizens do not even know about their basic rights, due to which they are being blackmailed by the public bodies. Corrupt officials demand bribe in return for providing the requested information which is supposed to be available to every citizen free of cost as his or her basic human right. The KP RTI Law is an approved law and it needs to be spread throughout KP. The Commission runs frequent awareness campaign for citizens regarding one of their basic right. Through social, electronic and print media, public has been sensitized regarding the usage of this fundamental right, because, in the words of Edward Snowden, “Your rights matter, because you never know when you're going to need them”

However, the desired level of awareness of the citizens of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa regarding their basic right i.e. access to information and the supporting role of the RTI Commission to facilitate the public in this regard has remained limited. The situation is further aggravated when seen from the dimension of female citizens of the province who seldom access public bodies directly for redressal of their concerns, issues or complaints and remain unaware of the role of the RTI Commission in this regard.

The Commission in collaboration with GIZ launched 15 months project titled CLAIM YOUR RIGHTS, which was executed by IM Sciences and supervised by the RTI Commission. The project aimed at to raise awareness on citizens' right to information and right to public services, role and mandate of the KP RTS and RTI Commissions, filing of RTI requests and complaints. The primary target of the project was Female Citizens of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (70% target audience) and secondary target was Male Citizens of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (30% target audience).

The project was basically launched for four districts of KP i.e. Nowshera, Kohat, Swat and Abbottabad but it actually covered all of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and beyond. Given below are the indicators set for achieving the desired targets. It is pertinent to mention that impact analysis is underway, results of the said campaign shall be shared in the upcoming annual report.



CYR Campaign Targets

Platform	Campaign Targets (Citizens)
Awareness & Advocacy Seminars	2000
Digital Media	108,000
Broadcast Media	230,000
Print Media	60,000
TOTAL	400,000



SMS Targets
5 million SMS



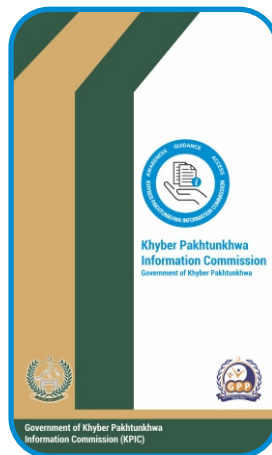
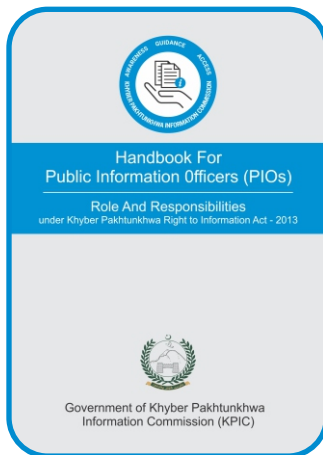
Creating Awareness About the RTI Law

Besides launching the CYR Campaign, The Commission worked for the cause of the RTI & strictly mandated to its duties i-e. Handling complaints and establishing awareness campaigns by informing people about the Act's requirements and their rights as citizens. The Commission took the following actions in this regard.

I. Print and Electronic Media Products

The Commission published wall calendars and booklets as part of its public awareness campaign. The RTI Law was made available on the Commission's official website as part of efforts to educate the public about it. Short success stories and documentaries explaining the value and procedure of the right to information are also available on the Commission's website at <http://www.kprti.gov.pk>. The Commission carried out the following significant tasks as part of the work plan 2020–21 during the time period under review:-

- Printing and distribution of 1000 table and wall calendars.
- Printing and distribution of 1000 copies of RTI Act.
- Printing and distribution of 3000 pamphlets relating to RTI Act.
- Airing of programs on extension of RTI Law to erstwhile FATA and PATA on Pakhtunkhwa Radio FM 92.2.



II. Website and Social Media Pages

The website contains a wealth of information, including details about the Commission's duties, the right to information, the application process, a list of PIOs, and the complaint process.

Together with the CGPA, the Commission also made progress toward the creation of a complaint management system (MIS). The said system is correctly operating and assisting the commission in

Facebook and Twitter pages of the Commission are constantly updated; these can be viewed at the following addresses: <http://www.facebook.com/kprti> and <https://twitter.com/KP-RTI>, respectively. Similarly the Commission also communicates with PIOs for provision of regular reports on the status of requests.

The Commission took part in several public gatherings that were held in educational institutions, civil society organizations, Local Government School Hayat Abad (Peshawar), and aired numerous TV/radio talk shows. Besides this, held awareness sessions on RTI at the Government Commerce College for Women Arbab Road Peshawar, COMSATS Abbottabad, Bar Association Mansehra, Abbotabad and Peshawar. Likewise, sessions on RTI were held at Press Clubs of Chakdarra, Abbottabad, Timergara, D.I Khan, Mohmand, Jamrud and Battagram.

[illegible]

KP was the first province to enact an RTI law, considered to be among the strongest in the world. The long-standing culture of secrecy in the province, which, like all other regions of the nation, dates back to the British colonial era, has begun to change as a result of the law's enforcement. A new partnership between the government and the populace has been established with the aim of fostering trust through transparency and citizen participation in public decision-making.

The RTI law's dual goals of enabling citizens to exercise their constitutional

right to access information of public importance and fostering transparency and accountability in the operations of all public bodies in the province to ensure better service delivery continue to guide its implementation in the province.

The Commission established by the provincial government to monitor the application of the RTI Law, began operating at the beginning of 2014. According to Section 27 of the RTI Act, the government would provide the Commission with the budgetary support it needs to carry out its duties efficiently, including by setting up a secretariat and employing the necessary personnel to allow it to run its operations effectively. The Provincial Information and Public Relations Department's budget, which serves as the KPIC's administrative department's interface, includes a one-line budget for the Commission as grant-in-aid.

The Commission operated in 17 districts of the province before the 25th Amendment, and its annual budget was set at Rs. 33 million. However, after the aforementioned amendment, its jurisdiction was expanded to include the former Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) and former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). In contrast to the expected budget of Rs. 198 million for the current fiscal year, the Commission has received an allocation of 24.75 million for its recently expanded activities in all 35 districts of the province.

For the Facilitation Centre, a comprehensive system has been developed to organize data on visitors looking for information regarding complaints, calls, feedback, etc. As a result, a number of valuable and reusable data have been produced via the construction of databases. The same is routinely shared with the pertinent quarters.

Over the past nine years, it has been noted that each year, on average, approximately thousand residents from every part of the province seek information from the public institutions.



As the Commission had no field presence throughout the province, citizens who were initially denied information by public agencies were compelled to visit the Commission's headquarters in the provincial capital. Similar to this, representatives and Public Information Officers (PIO) of public entities have also been required to visit the Commission office in Peshawar in connection with the complaints hearing, which results in a significant drain on public funds in addition to the loss of valuable time.

The Commission established divisional offices to handle complaints locally in order to rectify the anomaly.

To accomplish this, a 19-month initiative was executed by Governance and Policy Project (GPP) and the KP government and five divisional offices/ appellate forums have been established in Swat, Kohat, Bannu, Abbottabad & Peshawar.

Although the E-RTI capability allows citizens to request information from public organizations online, it is only available to those located in provincial capitals. The Commission intends to make E-RTI available to the entire province. For the said purpose, an online complaint mechanism is functional and the citizens can file complaint before Commission through online portal.



Challenges in Enforcement of the RTI Law

The Commission faced a number of challenges in enforcing the RTI Law during the time period under study. These are listed below in brief order.

I) RTI and its Jurisdiction:

All districts in the province are currently covered by the KP RTI Act 2013. The RTI Act now applies to the seven merged districts of KP, which include Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, South and North Waziristan and have a combined population of more than five million. The Malakand Division consists of 09 districts, including Swat, Shangla, Buner, Malakand, Dir Upper & Lower, Chitral Upper & Lower, and Bajaur Tribal Districts are now covered by the RTI Act. With its limited human resources and financial resources, the KPIC is unable to effectively carry out its functions since it does not have presence in these regions. To meet the criteria for raising awareness and creating capacity in relation to the implementation of the RTI Law and the release of information under it, the Commission urgently needs both human and financial resources.





II) Lack of awareness about the Law, particularly in the rural areas of KP:

Despite scarcity of resources, the Commission carried out a variety of initiatives to raise public knowledge of the provincial law. It is still believed that the necessary degree of awareness has not been reached, particularly in the rural and remote sections of the province. The Commission intends to launch significant awareness initiatives in the coming days with the aid of GIZ and other partners. It is intended to use innovative approach to disseminate information about the RTI law throughout the province. The awareness campaign includes the weekly radio conversation shows on FM 92.2 (Radio Pakhtunkhwa), Radio Shabqadar, Radio Razmak, and Radio Bajaur.

III) Limited use of Information Technology:

The PIOs of public bodies still process information requests manually using paper. The absence of IT equipment and a lack of computer literacy are the causes. This deficiency makes it difficult for PIOs to respond to information requests quickly. The problem will be addressed by the Commission, and the plan for doing so shall be chalked out with the collaboration of GPP.

IV) Poor Report Generation by PIOs:

Currently, more than 1447 PIOs have been designated by the relevant public entities to handle citizen-submitted RTI inquiries. The PIO is required by the RTI Law to produce an annual report outlining the steps they took to execute the law in its true meaning. The annual reports provided by the PIOs and Public Bodies were deemed unsatisfactory by the Commission. PIOs are required to abide by the directions given by the Commission from time to time.



V) Proactive disclosure by public bodies need significant improvement:

Section 5 of the KP RTI Act contains a very thorough proactive disclosure provision. The KP RTI Act specifically lists 12 categories of information that all public authorities are required to proactively release. On a fundamental level, it mandates that every public authority routinely reveal details about its roles, procedures for making decisions, documents it holds, contacts of its employees and finances. However, it goes beyond and even mandates routine publication of data regarding subsidy schemes (including beneficiary information) and the holders of licenses, concessions, and permits. It is hoped that greater transparency will lead to greater accountability given the level of corruption in these sectors.



It was noted that the majority of public bodies failed to comply with the rule under this section of the RTI law throughout the review period. On their websites, just 32 departments (Public Bodies) have posted critical public information. The Commission has repeatedly requested that public authorities proactively publish the necessary information across all channels.

In this context, the Chief Secretary KP also wrote a letter to the heads of all departments to update their websites. However, the Commission is constantly striving to make sure that public agencies provide information proactively for the benefit of citizens. The lack of technical IT resources at public entities is the biggest barrier to posting the necessary information on websites. The Directorate of Information Technology is overburdened since every Public Body depends on it for the creation and maintenance of their official websites.

VI) Maintenance and indexation of public record:

According to the KP RTI Act, each public entity must make sure that its public records are kept updated in order to fulfill the requirements of the RTI Act. However, it was noted that most public organizations do not maintain or index their records correctly. PIOs have difficulties in this situation getting the pertinent information that the citizens want. The provincial administration will be asked to form a special task force to restructure the record management and classification system, paying particular attention to the direction the RTI regime will take in the future.

Wherever possible, records should be kept online so that PIOs may be facilitated in locating them and provide the necessary information to the public. The CGPA is also starting a project with the RTIC to improve how public bodies maintain records in accordance with the requirements set by the RTIC.



VII) Capacity building of PIOs:

As previously mentioned, the PIO selected by the public entities is the crucial figure on whom the success or failure of the RTI Law's implementation hinges. The PIO continued to be the RTI process's weak link, as was noted both during the reviewed time and in the past. The following are the causes of this weakness.

- a) The PIO of every department is an officer who performs RTI functions in addition to his/her duties with no incentives or privileges. Similarly in cases where the citizens file a complaint in the Commission, it is the PIO who has to process his case and also face the liability of penalty in case he/she does not provide information to the citizens.
- b) Due to the distinctive bureaucratic structure and other cultural sensitivities, some PIOs were found to be unwilling to accommodate citizen requests in the appropriate manner, which led to a spike in complaints to the Commission. The Commission and GIZ have developed a well-thought-out plan to strengthen institutional capabilities and confidence of PIOs.

- a. As a result of ongoing oversight of the RTI's implementation, the Commission will take concrete steps to close loopholes and speed up and simplify the process for citizens to obtain information. The launching of Participatory Local Governance Project through GIZ (2023-2025) will be a significant move of the Commission. Project's result areas focuses on awareness of the masses on RTI Law and institutional support of the PIOs especially of the NMDs.
- b. The RTIC is developing a plan to enhance proactive disclosures in cooperation with the provincial government. The strategy, among other things, focuses on creating guidelines for public agencies to follow when it comes to the preservation and proactive sharing of information.
- c. The Local Government & Rural Development Department (LG&RD) notified the Tehsil Municipal Officers and Secretaries of Village/Neighborhood Councils as PIOs for the purposes of the KP Right to Information Act 2013. The Commission plans to arrange a series of training sessions for the newly appointed PIOs of the Local Government under the GPP Merged Area Project.
- d. As percentage of female complaints lodged with Commission is almost 8% which is very low. In order to sensitize the female segment of the society, the Commission plans to sign MOU with Khwendo Kor (NGO working for women), UN Women and Provincial Commission on the Status of Women to raise awareness on RTI Law amongst the women.
- e. Disposal of RTI requests on part of subordinate judiciary is very low. To remove bottlenecks in this regard, correspondence with Director General, KP Judicial Academy has been initiated for inclusion of chapter on RTI in the upcoming trainings of the Honorable Judges at the academy.
- f. The Commission has initiated correspondence with the Elementary and Secondary Education Department Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to include a chapter on RTI Law at intermediate level. This could help in Commission's goal of mass awareness and the students be taken on board regarding the benefits of the sunshine law.



19.

Conclusion

The KP RTI law is now in its 9th year of implementation. Information was provided to 94% citizens indicating a satisfactory situation in the face of odds as highlighted in the preceding paragraphs. The RTIC is nevertheless making persistent efforts to further improve the enforcement of the law and introduce the values intrinsic to the “Charter of Good Governance legislative Framework” of the provincial government which inter-alia envisages openness and which requires public office holders to give reasons and all information related to discharge of functions by a public authority to be made freely available to citizens. The achievement of this objective may appear to be difficult, but certainly not impossible. A lesson from public administration is that in achieving objectives, needs have to be identified, obstacles eliminated and progress maintained. Despite the challenges and weak areas highlighted in the preceding paragraphs the progress can be termed as very encouraging. The visible inroads of the RTI in to the hitherto closed corridors of public sector offices is a big success. Majority of public sector office holders have now realized that the RTI law has come to stay and they have to fulfil their obligations to the citizen as they are being paid from the tax payer's money. Others whose motivation level is still not up to the desired level are also adhering to the law out of fear of retribution. It will be pertinent to make a specific mention of the PCNA report which was prepared in the backdrop of a sustained period of militancy in KP to FATA and terrorism in KP and FATA. The report prepared by the government in 2010 through the World Bank and other agencies was aimed at finding the causes of an alarmingly high level of terrorism and militancy in KP and FATA during the last decade or so. The report besides highlighting other conflict drivers like socio economic deficits in the society, poor dispensation of justice, weak public service delivery, also stated that there was absence of communication between the government and the people. To address the problem, the provincial government therefore enacted the RTI Law in Dec 2013 so as to open a formal channel of communication between the state and citizens. Citizens are now using the law not only for personal benefits but for bringing improvements in government businesses particularly public service delivery.



Financial Statements





Dilroze Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountant

**RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
June 30, 2021**

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(Chartered Accountants)

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Dilroze Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Right to Information Commission Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (the commission) which comprise Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2021, Statement of receipts and expenditure and cash flow Statement (here-in-after referred to as the financial statements) for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In Our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Commission are prepared in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Commission's affairs as at June 30, 2021.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Commission in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with receipts and expenditure basis of accounting described in note 2 to the financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Commission or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Commission's financial reporting process.



Dilroze Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Rehncy Shaheen
Chartered Accountant

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Commission to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is DILROZE KHAN, FCA.

DILROZE KHAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

PESHAWAR

20 SEP 2021



Dilroze Khan & Co.

Chartered Accountants



RehncyShaheen
Chartered Accountant

RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION GOVT. OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2021

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances to employees		-	146,742
Cash and bank balances	4.	482,467	6,258,463
		<u>482,467</u>	<u>6,405,205</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accrued and other payables	5.	129,357	138,207
		<u>353,110</u>	<u>6,266,998</u>
NET ASSETS			
FUNDS AND SURPLUS			
Opening balance		6,266,998	14,679,401
Deficit for the year		(5,913,888)	(8,412,403)
		<u>353,110</u>	<u>6,266,998</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.


B & A OFFICER


CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER


SECRETARY



Dilroze Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants



RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION GOVT. OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
RECEIPTS			
Grant In Aid			
Other receipts	6.	30,000,000	24,750,000
	7.	208,138	1,182
		<u>30,208,138</u>	<u>24,751,182</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries and allowances	8.	25,041,075	21,977,037
Purchase of assets	9.	892,764	4,311,850
Repair and maintenance	10.	609,956	508,140
Rent-office building		3,254,190	2,372,112
T.A/D.A charges		1,139,032	368,986
Medical expenses		307,464	-
News paper, books and periodicals		104,660	104,319
Payment for others services		658,667	260,000
Internet service charges		179,864	166,769
Travelling and conveyance charges		14,290	7,220
Remuneration/Honoraria		-	384,605
Printing and stationery		372,846	491,510
Telephone charges		382,017	323,856
Legal and professional charges		-	-
Electricity charges		536,601	553,107
Gas charges		84,660	23,730
Postage and courier expenses		386,162	220,507
Seminars, workshop and meeting expenses		73,200	172,650
Training of PIOs		-	-
POL and CNG expenses		803,308	534,306
Entertainment expense		23,706	47,953
Advertisement expenses		-	34,000
Audit Fee		80,000	89,985
Shifting charges		57,000	-
Bank charges		1,057	2,513
Misc. expenses		1,119,507	208,430
		<u>36,122,026</u>	<u>33,163,585</u>
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		<u>(5,913,888)</u>	<u>(8,412,403)</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.

B & A OFFICER

CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER

SECRETARY



Dilroze Khan & Co.

Chartered Accountants



Rehncy Shaheen
Chartered Accountant

RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION GOVT. OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021**

	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficit for the year	(5,913,888)	(8,412,403)
	<u>(5,913,888)</u>	<u>(8,412,403)</u>
Changes in working capital:		
Advances to employees	146,742	78,604
Accrued and other payables	(8,850)	(29,119)
	<u>137,892</u>	<u>49,485</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>(5,775,996)</u>	<u>(8,362,918)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(5,775,996)</u>	<u>(8,362,918)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,258,463	14,621,381
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year - note 3.5	<u><u>482,467</u></u>	<u><u>6,258,463</u></u>

The annexed notes 1 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.


B & A OFFICER


CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER


SECRETARY



Dilroze Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants



RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION GOVT. OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021**

1. THE COMMISSION AND ITS OPERATIONS

The Right to Information Commission Govt. of KP (the Commission) was established through an Act of the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in November 2013. Under section 24 (2) of the Act, the Commission is an Independent Statutory body enjoying operational and administrative autonomy from any other person or entity, including Government and any of its agencies, except as specifically provided for by law. This Commission is headed by the Chief Information Commissioner. The Primary responsibility of the Commission is to receive and decide the complaints of the citizen if not providing information by a particular Department.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The receipt and expenditure has been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards on the Modified Cash Accounting Model and Accounting Policies and Procedure Model. Under the Modified Cash and Accounting Model all payments relating to acquisition, construction and improvement of fixed assets are recognized on cash basis.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The receipt and expenditure account is presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is also the commission's functional currency.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Following accounting policies are applied in the preparation of this account.

3.1 Property, plant and equipments

Property, plant and equipments purchased during the year are charged to expenditure account at cost of purchase. Repair and maintenance to property, plant and equipment are charged to statement of receipt and expenditure.

3.2 Revenue recognition

Grant and other receipts are accounted for on receipts basis.

3.3 Expenses recognition

All expenses are recognized when outflow of resource is confirmed.

3.4 Accrued and other liabilities

Accrued and other liabilities are stated at cost which is fair value of the consideration to be paid in future.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and balances with banks.



Dilroze Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants



RehncyShaheen
Chartered Accountant

4. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

The Bank of Khyber Current A/C
The Bank of Khyber PLS A/C

2021
Rupees

2020
Rupees

482,467

4,370,548

-

1,887,915

482,467

6,258,463

5. ACCRUED AND OTHER PAYABLES

Income tax
Sale tax

2021
Rupees

2020
Rupees

114,248

130,311

15,109

7,896

129,357

138,207

6. GRANT IN AID

2021
Rupees

2020
Rupees

30,000,000

24,750,000

30,000,000

24,750,000

The Govt. of KPK has released Grant-in-aid of Rs. 30 (Million) in four installments for salaries and operational activities of the Commission and its Secretariat.

7. OTHER RECEIPTS

Profit from PLS A/C
Miscellaneous receipts
Copying fee

2021
Rupees

2020
Rupees

72,388

-

135,750

-

-

1,182

208,138

1,182

8. SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

Pay of officers
Pay of staff (Basic)
House rent
Housing subsidy
Conveyance allowance
Washing allowance
Adhoc relief 2013
Adhoc relief 2015
Adhoc relief 2016
Adhoc relief 2017
Adhoc relief 2018
Adhoc relief 2019
Medical allowance
Dress allowance
Integrated allowance
Computer allowance
Special allowance @ 20%

2021
Rupees

2020
Rupees

9,111,235

7,135,439

6,706,965

5,951,360

1,312,897

1,297,068

556,572

556,572

1,421,858

1,395,836

15,600

16,200

179,802

177,924

122,219

121,082

604,655

572,031

867,139

815,766

867,139

815,766

749,954

705,481

675,416

668,880

6,600

7,200

36,746

36,900

72,000

72,000

1,734,278

1,631,532

25,041,075

21,977,037



Dilroze Khan & Co.
Chartered Accountants



RehncyShaheen
Chartered Accountant

9. PURCHASE OF ASSETS

Purchase of vehicle
Furniture and fixtures
Purchase of computer equipments
Machinery and equipments
Consumable items-stock

2021
Rupees

2020
Rupees

75,000	4,133,500
289,764	72,000
104,000	-
370,500	12,100
53,500	94,250
<u>892,764</u>	<u>4,311,850</u>

10. REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

Moter vehicles
Machinery and equipments

2021
Rupees

2020
Rupees

502,922	419,940
107,034	88,200
<u>609,956</u>	<u>508,140</u>

11. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the management on

20 SEP 2021


B & A OFFICER


CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER


SECRETARY



**RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD
AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Right to Information Commission Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (the Commission) which comprise balance sheet as at June 30, 2022, statement of receipts and expenditure and cash flow statement (here-in- after referred to as the financial statements) for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Commission, in accordance with the statement of receipts and expenditure basis of accounting described in note 2 to the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Commission in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The financial statements have been prepared on the receipt and expenditure basis, as described in note 2 to the financial statements, which is comprehensive basis of accounting.

Other Information

The financial statements of the Commission for the prior year were audited by another firm of chartered accountants who have expressed unqualified opinion in their report dated September 20, 2021.

Page | 1

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD
AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

Other Offices at:
Lahore : 92 (42) 35872731-3
Karachi : 92 (21) 3565 5975-6
Faisalabad : 92 (41) 854 1165/854 1965
Islamabad : 92 (51) 2340490
Rawalpindi : 92 (51) 5193135
Quetta : 92 (81) 282 9809
Kabul : 93 (799) 058155

RSM Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman is member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with receipts and expenditure basis of accounting described in note 2 to the financial statements, and for such internal control as the Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management either intends to liquidate the Commission or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Commission's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

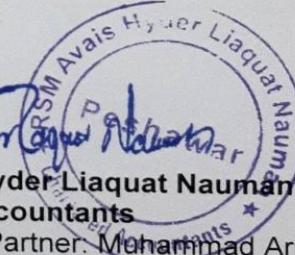
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Commission to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Place: Peshawar

Date: Sep. 28, 2022

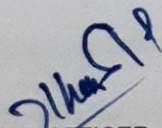
UDIN: AR202210513Eil9fkW4X

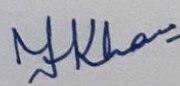

RSM Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman
Chartered Accountants
Engagement Partner: Muhammad Arif Saeed

RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION GOVT. OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2022

	NOTE	2022 RUPEES	2021 RUPEES
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances to employees		25,696	-
Bank balance - Current account	3	1,568,395	482,467
		<u>1,594,091</u>	<u>482,467</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued and other payables	4	(144,024)	(129,357)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,450,067</u>	<u>353,110</u>
FUNDS AND SURPLUS			
Opening balance		353,110	6,266,998
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		1,096,957	(5,913,888)
		<u>1,450,067</u>	<u>353,110</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


B & A OFFICER

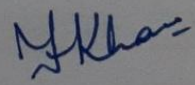

CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER

RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION GOVT. OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2022

	NOTE	2022 RUPEES	2021 RUPEES
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances to employees		25,696	-
Bank balance - Current account	3	1,568,395	482,467
		<u>1,594,091</u>	<u>482,467</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued and other payables	4	(144,024)	(129,357)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,450,067</u>	<u>353,110</u>
FUNDS AND SURPLUS			
Opening balance		353,110	6,266,998
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		1,096,957	(5,913,888)
		<u>1,450,067</u>	<u>353,110</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


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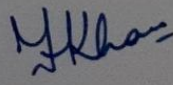

CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER

**RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION GOVT. OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

	NOTE	2022 RUPEES	2021 RUPEES
RECEIPTS			
Grant in aid		47,000,000	30,000,000
Other receipts	5	163,789	208,138
		<u>47,163,789</u>	<u>30,208,138</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries and allowances	6	36,014,034	25,041,075
Purchase of assets	7	174,040	892,764
Repair and maintenance	8	432,688	609,956
Rent, rates and taxes		2,898,000	3,254,190
Conveyance charges		36,740	14,290
T.D/D.A charges		1,026,986	1,139,032
Medical expenses reimbursed		57,018	307,464
News paper, books and periodicals		96,250	104,660
Payment for other services		1,084,683	658,667
Printing and stationery		487,665	372,846
Telephone charges		212,080	382,017
Internet service charges		149,048	179,864
Postage and courier charges		429,011	386,162
Utilities		732,966	621,261
Training, seminars and workshop		29,200	73,200
Fuel charges		930,789	803,308
Entertainment		144,797	23,706
Advertisement expenses		387,804	-
Shifting charges		-	57,000
Audit fee		80,000	80,000
Bank charges		2,575	1,057
Payment of interest on PLS account to government		209,076	-
Miscellaneous expenses		451,382	1,119,507
		<u>46,066,832</u>	<u>36,122,026</u>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		<u>1,096,957</u>	<u>(5,913,888)</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


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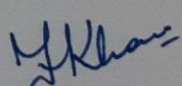

CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER

RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION GOVT. OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	2022 RUPEES	2021 RUPEES
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,096,957	(5,913,888)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	<u>1,096,957</u>	<u>(5,913,888)</u>
Increase / decrease Working Capital Changes		
Accrued and other payables	14,667	(8,850)
Advance to employees	(25,696)	146,742
	<u>(11,029)</u>	<u>137,892</u>
Cash Generated from operations	<u>1,085,928</u>	<u>(5,775,996)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,085,928</u>	<u>(5,775,996)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	482,467	6,258,463
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u><u>1,568,395</u></u>	<u><u>482,467</u></u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


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CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER

**RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION GOVT. OF KHYBER PAKHTUNHWA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

1 THE COMMISSION AND ITS OPERATIONS

The Right to Information Commission of Govt of KP (the Commission) was established through an Act of the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in November 2013. Under section 24 (2) of the Act, the Commission is an Independent Statutory body enjoying operational and administrative autonomy from any other person or entity, including Government and any of its agencies, except as specifically provided for by law. This Commission is headed by the Chief Information Commissioner. The primary responsibility of the Commission is to receive and decide the complaints of the citizen, if not providing information by a particular department.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The receipt and expenditure has been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprised on the Modified Cash Accounting Model and Accounting Policies and Procedure Model. Under the Modified Cash and Accounting Model all payment relating to acquisition, construction and improvement of fixed assets are recognized on cash basis.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The receipt and expenditure account is presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is also the Commission's functional currency.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Following accounting policies are applied in the preparation of this account:

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant & equipment purchased during the year are charged to expenditure account at cost of purchase. Repair and maintenance to property, plant and equipment are charged to statement of receipts and expenditure.

3.2 Revenue recognition

Grant and other receipts are accounted for on receipts basis.

3.3 Expenses recognition

All expenses are recognized when outflow of resource is confirmed.

3.4 Accrued and other Liabilities

Accrued and other liabilities are stated at cost which is fair value of the consideration to be paid in future.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purposes of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalent comprises of cash in hand, balance with banks and short term investments realizable within three months.

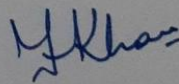
	2022 RUPEES	2021 RUPEES
7 PURCHASE OF ASSETS		
Purchase of vehicle	90,900	75,000
Furniture and fixtures	83,140	289,764
Computer equipment	-	104,000
Machinery and equipment	-	370,500
Consumable items- Stock	-	53,500
	<u>174,040</u>	<u>892,764</u>
8 REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE		
Motor vehicles	336,849	502,922
Machinery and equipment	95,839	107,034
	<u>432,688</u>	<u>609,956</u>

9 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

9.1 This account has been authorized for issuance on 28-09-2022 by the management.

9.2 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.


B & A OFFICER


CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER

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T: +92(91) 527 7205, 527 8310 F: +92(91) 526 0085 peshawar@rsmpakistan.pk

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T: +93 777 058 155 / 799 058 155 C: +92 333 523 3353 kabul@rsmpakistan.pk

For more information
www.rsmpakistan.pk