



Government of  
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa  
Information Commission

# ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24

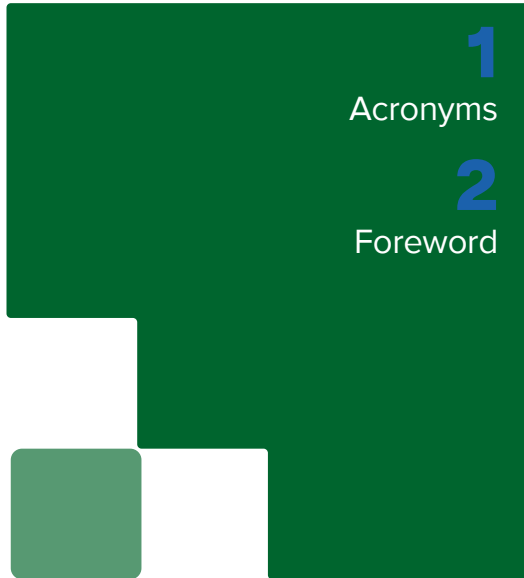
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA INFORMATION COMMISSION  
▶ GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



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## Acronyms

ETEA	Educational Testing and Evaluation Agency
KPIC	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission
BV	Blue Veins
CPDI	Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives
CGPA	Centre for Governance and Public Accountability
CIC	Chief Information Commissioner
FOI	Freedom of Information
GIZ	Gesellschaft Fur InternationaleZusammenerbelt
GPP	Governance Policy Project
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NMDs	Newly Merged Districts
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KK	KhwendoKor
KPIC	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission
LG	Local Government
PIOs	Public Information Officers
PLG	Participatory Local Governance
PATA	Provincially Administered Tribal Areas
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TIP	Transparency International Pakistan
UN	United Nations



## Foreword



### Farah Hamid Khan

Chief Information Commissioner

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission (KPIC) for the year 2023-2024.

The annual report which is a mandatory requirement under section 25(g) of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Right to Information Act 2013, provides an overview of the activities undertaken during the period under review, giving an insight into the extent of transparency brought about by the RTI law in the functioning of public bodies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In addition to statistical data the report highlights the difficulties encountered during implementation of the law and remedial measures taken to meet these challenges.

During the reporting period the Commission registered a total of 961 new complaints, successfully resolving 658, leaving us with a remaining balance of 303 complaints. Meanwhile efforts were also made for reducing the backlog of complaints filed during the last four years, which was mainly due to non-appointment of Commissioners, shortage of qualified HR and inadequate funding by the Provincial Government.

The KPIC completed a decade of its establishment in 2023. It was an opportunity to reflect on our achievements and shortcomings, enabling the Commission to plan for the future and come up with short, medium and

long term strategies to further improve our performance in ensuring that citizens are fully facilitated in exercising their constitutional right of accessing information held by Public Bodies.

Despite paucity of resources we continued our awareness campaigns as well as extensive training sessions for Public Information Officers (PIOs) aimed at timely disposal of information requests. At this point I would like to acknowledge the support and assistance provided by our partners GIZ, CPDI, CGPA, Khwendo Kor, Blue Veins, Da Hawwa Lur, Transparency International for extending all out support to the Commission in various activities.

I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate the Commission's unwavering commitment to upholding the fundamental right of access to information for the citizens of Pakistan.

I would also like to appreciate the efforts of every team member of KPIC for their hard work and dedication.

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

## Background to Transparency and Right to Information Legislation in Pakistan

In a nation grappling with persistent reports of corruption within official circles, Pakistan's journey towards enacting Right to Information (RTI) laws has been marked by hurdles and incremental progress. Influenced by mounting pressure from development partners and international financing institutions, Pakistan took its first step towards RTI in 1997, promulgating the Freedom of Information Ordinance (FOIO). However, this initial legislation proved to be weak and short-lived due to changing political dynamics.

It wasn't until 2010, with the passage of the 18th Constitutional Amendment, that Pakistan solidified its commitment to the RTI cause by inserting Article 19 (A) into its Constitution. This marked a turning point in the RTI landscape, underscoring the citizens' right to access information in matters of public importance while acknowledging reasonable restrictions imposed by law.

Pakistan operates five RTI laws, including federal and provincial versions. The journey of RTI Laws in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa showcases a progression from first-generation regulations to a second-generation law that prioritized accessibility and effectiveness. The implementation of RTI Laws has been a crucial step towards ensuring transparency and accountability in governance. The KP RTI Act, 2013 aimed to align with global standards for effective RTI legislation.

### Key International Standards Met by KP RTI Act:

- Exemption list and Public Interest Balance
- Information Exclusion and Interpretation
- Cost-Effective Access to Information
- Timely Information Delivery
- Efficient Complaint Redressal
- Penalties for Delay and Denial
- Proactive Provision of Information
- Document Destruction Offence
- Inspection Provision

### ▪ Alternate Designated PIO

The KP RTI law seeks to empower citizens by granting them the ability to access information held by public bodies, while also recognizing the need for reasonable restrictions imposed by law. Applicable to all the public bodies of KP, the law positions itself as a potent tool to enhance governance and foster open communication between the government and the public. Its key provisions lay down a framework for citizens to access information, while also defining the responsibilities of designated officials within public bodies.

Under the KP RTI law, any citizen of Pakistan can submit an application to the designated official, within the relevant public body. This application serves as a formal request for information, and the law outlines procedures for its acceptance, refusal, and timely response. The legislation not only outlines citizens' rights but also sets obligations for designated officials, ensuring a systematic and standardized process.

Furthermore, the law paves the way for the establishment of an information commission. This commission serves as an appellate body, addressing appeals in case of denied information or unsatisfactory responses from public bodies. By creating an independent body to oversee information requests, the legislation adds an additional layer of accountability and oversight, ensuring the effective realization of citizens' right to access information.

In conclusion, Pakistan's journey towards establishing and implementing RTI laws reflects its commitment to transparency and accountability. From the initial weak legislation to the more comprehensive second-generation laws, the country has made significant strides. However, the challenges are real and require collective efforts from civil society, legal practitioners, and policymakers. By addressing both the demand and supply aspects of RTI, Pakistan can pave the way for a more informed, accountable, and participatory society.

## Chronology of RTI in Pakistan

- **1990:** First attempt was made by Professor Khurshid Ahmad, Senator and Naib Amir of Jamaat-i-Islami who tabled a Bill on FOI in the Senate in 1990. This Bill was introduced in the Senate as a private Bill and was forcefully resisted and failed to be enacted
- **1994:** The Public Accounts Committee, headed by Senator Malik Qasim, made the second attempt in 1994. A Freedom of Information Bill drafted by the committee was forcefully resisted, and therefore, could not be enacted
- **1997:** A major development occurred towards enactment of FOI legislation when, on the initiative of Fakhruddin G. Ibrahim, the Federal Minister of Law in the Interim Government headed by Malik Mairaj Khalid, the President of Pakistan promulgated a Freedom of Information Ordinance on 29<sup>th</sup> January 1997. However, the successive government of Mian Nawaz Sharif allowed this Ordinance to lapse and did not enact it into law
- **2000:** The government of General Pervez Musharraf made public a draft FOI Bill with the aim of soliciting public feedback
- **2001:** CRCP, a national non-profit organization, proposed a Model Freedom of Information Act to the Government and launched a Campaign on Freedom of Information (FOI Pakistan)
- **2002:** The President of Pakistan, Gen. Pervez Musharraf, promulgated the Freedom of Information Ordinance on 26<sup>th</sup> October 2002. It was published in Gazette of Pakistan (Extraordinary) pages 1564-1571 on 26<sup>th</sup> October 2002 (Ordinance # XCVI Of 2002)
- **2004:** Federal Freedom of Information Rules 2004, SRO: 514(1)/2004 gazetted on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2004
- **2005:** Balochistan Freedom of Information Act 2005 published in Balochistan Gazette (Extraordinary) on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2005 (Balochistan Act # VI of 2005)
- **2007:** Balochistan Freedom of Information Rules 2007, SO (INF.) 2-31/2007/1424-1524 published on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2007
- **2008:** Sherry Rehman's RTI Bill
- **2010:** Article 19-A inserted in the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan on 8<sup>th</sup> April 2010
- **2013:** KP Right to Information Act 2013
- **2013:** Punjab Transparency and Right to Information Act 2013
- **2013:** Sindh Local Government Act 2013
- **2014:** Punjab Transparency and Right to Information Rules 2014
- **2015:** KP Right to Information Amendment Bill 2015
- **2016:** Sindh Transparency and Right to Information Act 2016
- **2017:** The Right of Access to Information Act, 2017
- **2021:** Balochistan Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2021

## Right to Information & Good Governance

The Right to Information (RTI) is a pillar of accountability and openness in Pakistan's legal system. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, in particular, has been at the forefront of implementing with its RTI Act of 2013.

The KP RTI Act covers all public bodies, including the executive, the legislature and the local governments. It also covers non-governmental organizations that receive public funds or perform public functions. The act grants citizens the right to access information on any matter of public importance, subject to certain exemptions that protect the legitimate interests of the state and the individuals. The act also provides for the establishment of the KP RTI Commission, which is an independent and autonomous body that oversees the implementation of the act, hears complaints, and imposes penalties.

The process of filing an RTI request in KP is straightforward. A citizen can submit a request to the designated Public Information Officer of the department concerned. The public body is required to provide the information within 10 working days, or 14 working days in case of third party involvement. If the information is not provided within the stipulated time, or the applicant is not satisfied with

the response, he or she can lodge a complaint with the KP RTI Commission, which is obliged to decide on the complaint within 60 working days.

The KP RTI Act has been widely praised for its progressive and citizen-friendly provisions, which have made it easier and cheaper for citizens to access information from public bodies. This act has also contributed to increased citizen involvement and a reduction in corruption, as evidenced by the success stories of various RTI users. For instance, RTI has been used to improve health and education facilities, monitor development projects, and access land records.

The RTI movement in Pakistan is still evolving and facing challenges, but it is also gaining momentum and support. As more and more citizens exercise their right to information, and more and more public bodies respond to their requests, the culture of transparency and accountability will gradually take root and flourish in the country. RTI is not only a right, but also a responsibility, of both the government and the people, to work together for the common good.







## Implementation Mechanism of the Right to Information Law

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Right to Information Act 2013, was passed by the provincial legislature with the objective of ensuring the access of citizens to information in government departments and thus create a transparent and corruption free environment conducive for the growth of democracy i.e. Government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provincial assembly spearheaded the country's legislatures in becoming the first to introduce this progressive RTI Act. Under the 18th amendment of the constitution, it is mandatory for all provinces to pass and implement RTI Law. This is a historic step in the legislative history of Pakistan which empowers citizens to hold public bodies accountable, who so far considered themselves unaccountable. The law places crucial duties and responsibilities on the designated Public Information Officer (PIOs), to serve as the lynch pin between the public and their respective government institutions, for processing citizens requests for information sought under the RTI law.

The public representatives and the government have to play a very important role but now it's for the citizens to come forward, to understand and own the Law and actively participate in its implementation to enjoy this fruit of democracy. Awareness about their rights under this Law will change the tide in favour of the common man, ushering in an era of transparency, freedom, peace and

prosperity in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The RTI Commission established under section 24(1) of the KP RTI Act 2013 is an independent statutory body headed by Chief Information Commissioner and consisting of two Commissioners. The primary responsibility of the Commission is to ensure that the requests of the citizens are processed within timeline by the public bodies. If the citizens file any complaint against a public body, the Commission after hearing the citizen and the public body takes a decision. The Commission is also tasked with creating awareness and to ensure that the public bodies proactively display their records so that citizens do not need to visit the public offices. The Commission is required by law to lay before the Provincial Assembly an Annual Report regarding all the public bodies in respect of the implementation of RTI Law in the province.

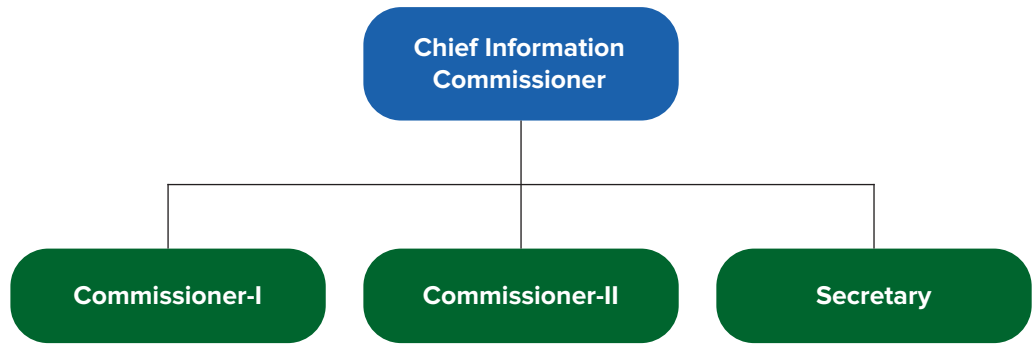
This commission comprises of a Chief Information Commissioner, two Commissioners with different backgrounds, and supporting staff.

The KP Information Commission has basically two main responsibilities:

1. To receive and dispose-of complaints from the complainants/Citizens against the public bodies.
2. Awareness and projection of the RTI Law.



## Organogram of the Commission



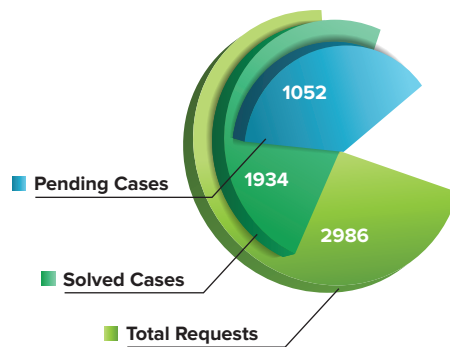
## Human Resource

Officers:	06
Supporting Staff Total:	36
Total:	42

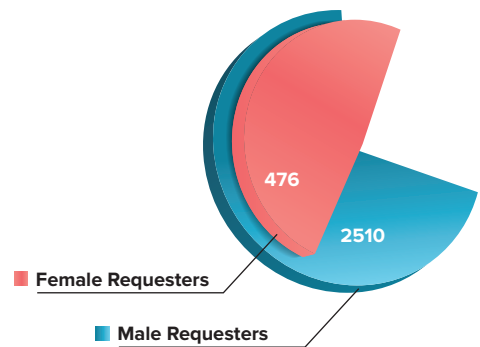
## Overall Statistical Data Analysis

### Information Requests to Public Bodies (Reporting Year 2023-24)

Total Requests	Solved	In Process
2986	1934 (65%)	1052 (35%)
Gender Segregation		
Male Requesters	Female Requesters	
2510 (84%)	476 (16%)	



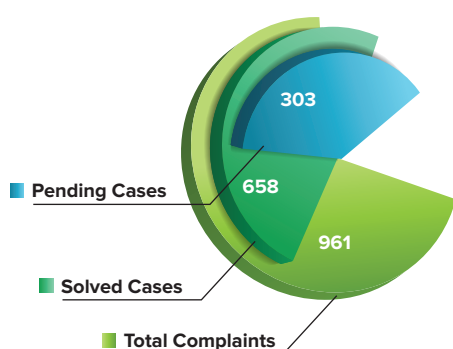
Requests to Public Bodies



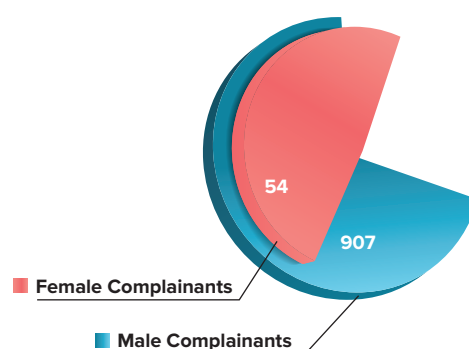
Gender Segregation

### Complaints Statistics (Reporting Year 2023-24)

Total Complaints	Solved	In Process
961	658 (68%)	303 (32%)
Gender Segregation		
Male Complainants	Female Complainants	
907 (94%)	54 (6%)	



**Complaints to KPIC**



**Gender Segregation**

### Summons

KP Information Commission receives complaints and takes action on RTI implementation related issues like, wrongful denial of access to information, non-provision of information within stipulated time, refusal to receive and process the request from an applicant, furnishing false, misleading or incomplete information, charging fee or cost for provision of information in excess of the amount prescribed under the Act, deliberate destruction of information or obstruction to avoid disclosure of requested information, failure of a public body to implement the provisions regarding proactive disclosure, violation of any other provision of the Act by a public body. After the examination of the complaint and the evidence received, the Commission exercises the powers of Civil Court to issue summons for witnesses or records. If an official is found guilty, the Commission holds the

power to impose a daily fine of up to Rs.250 per day, up to a maximum of Rs.25,000, on any official who has acted wilfully to obstruct any activity which is required to be undertaken by this Act, including with a view to preventing or delaying the disclosure of information to a requester. As destroying any record is a punishable offense according to law, therefore, anyone who wilfully destroys or otherwise obstructs access to information that is subject to an RTI request or complaint to the Commission, is committing an offence punishable with imprisonment for up to two years and or with fine which shall not be exceeding PKR 50,000 or with both. During the reporting period, the Commission summoned number of departments including, Water and Sanitation Services Peshawar, TMA Abbottabad, Kaghan Development Authority, Deputy Commissioner Buner, Galyat Development Authority, AD Local Government Karak, PHED Kohistan, Irrigation Department, Peshawar,



Excise and Taxation Waziristan, KP Health Foundation, Science Technology and Information Technology etc. Disciplinary actions were taken against those public bodies /PIOs who were a bottleneck in the implementation of RTI cause.

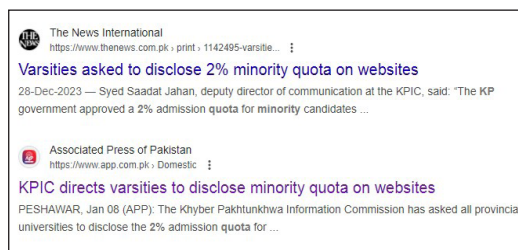


## Success Stories of the Year

### Kamran Khan Vs TMA (Lakki Marwat) Complaint # 11340

A citizen namely Kamran Khan hailing from District Lakki Marwat by exercising his Right to Information (RTI) filed an information request to Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) Lakki Marwat. He requested the TMA Lakki Marwat about its monthly revenue, assets i.e vehicle details including fire fighters etc. besides this, he inquired about the tenders details, funds received from NGOs, revenue of the general bus stands, number of employees, their designations, remunerations and salaries. But using delaying tactics, the TMA did not entertain Kamran's information request.

Mr. Kamran Khan lodged an online complaint against the Tehsil Municipal Officer Lakki Marwat. On the intervention of the Commission, the complainant was provided the relevant information including the detail of TMA revenue and expenditures. Besides this, misuse of vehicles and non-utilization of anti-dengue spray were pointed out in the provided data. The intervention of the Commission not only facilitated the employees of TMA in timely release of salaries but also streamlined the official business of the TMA Lakki Marwat.



### Akash Lal Vs DHO (Hangu & Kohat) Complaint # 10485

A citizen namely Akash Lal requested for a copy of his mother's Service Record and retirement order from the District Health offices of Hangu & Kohat, which were not provided to the requester within the stipulated time.

Akash Lal submitted a complaint to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission. All the data was provided to the complainant in the proceedings of the Commission. It was observed that the employee was retired on medical grounds by the Medical Board of the Services and the successors are eligible to get employment under sons' quota. After getting the required information, District Health Officer Hangu appointed Mr. Akash Lal as sweeper under sons' quota at Health Department district Hangu.

### Public Sector Universities to Proactively Disclose 2% Minority Quota in Admissions

On the intervention of the KP IC, all the public sector universities of KP proactively disclosed implementation of 2% quota in admission for ethnic minorities on the websites of their respective universities. The said information falls under Section 5 of the KP RTI Act, 2013 i.e publication and availability of record. It is pertinent to mention that the KP Government had approved 2% admissions quota for minority candidates in all public sector universities of KP in May 2021. This vital step was taken in a provincial consultation 'Progress on 2% Admission Quota for Minorities in Education' collaboratively arranged by National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) and a non-governmental organization Blue Veins at Peshawar. Vice Chancellors and representatives of all public sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and members of minority communities participated in the said consultation. The KPIC believes in promoting equal citizenship through ensuring their access to information held by public entities.

## Overview of 2023-24

The KP RTI law is now in its 10 years of implementation. Despite the challenges and weak areas, the progress can be termed as 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.

It will be pertinent to make a specific mention of the PCNA (GPP), Khwendo Kor, Blue Veins, Transparency International Pakistan, GIZ, Da Hawwa Lur, CGPA, CRA North etc. who lent their full support to improve the accountability of the administration and strengthening the dialogue between the state and the society. Besides this, these organizations announced full support to the Commission in intensive implementation of the RTI Law in KP by partnering with Public Information Officers, the media and the civil society. The above mentioned partners will also support the Commission in areas of capacity building of PIOs, e filing of RTI requests and complaints for information and awareness campaign of the RTI Law. These joint interventions will be helpful in bringing improvements in government businesses particularly public service delivery.

Over the decade, it has been noted that each year, on average, approximately thousands of residents from every part of the country seek information from the public institutions. For facilitation of the citizens, section 5 of the KP RTI Act, i.e. Pro-Active Disclosure of Information has been ensured in almost all the public bodies of KP. This section specifically lists 12 categories of information that all public bodies are required to pro-actively disclose.

Likewise, steps have also been taken to include a chapter on RTI Law at intermediate level. In this regard, the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission (KPIC), Farah Hamid Khan called on Secretary, Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training

(MoFE&PT), Mr. Waseem Ajmal Chaudhry at Islamabad on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2024. Joint Education Advisor (JEA), MoFE&PT was tasked to take necessary action in this regard. The inclusion of chapter on RTI will hopefully create awareness of the concept of Right to Information (RTI) as a fundamental right amongst students so that they can play their role as responsible citizens towards improving governance and transparency in government entities.

The KP Information Commission has installed standees in almost all the BRT Stations of Peshawar, highlighting the significance of RTI Law for positive change and a better future for all. The outdoor projection of RTI will not only benefit effective brand recognition but will have a repetitive impression of RTI on the daily commuters.

In addition to this, the village secretaries of the Local Government Department KP are newly nominated PIOs, they are asked to play their role in eradicating corruption by ensuring right of access to information held in public bodies in training sessions on RTI and are persuaded to provide all possible support to citizens, especially the less educated people, in submitting of information requests.







### Promotions/Upward Mobility of Staff

The KP Information since its inception has made regular recruitment of various categories of staff after observance of Codal formalities i.e. conducting tests through ETEA.

The Government of KP in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32 of the KP RTI Act 2013, notified KPIC Terms and Conditions of Service Rules 2020 on 29th June 2021 via notification no SO.Estt: (INF) 2-6/2020/Service Rules RTI. Chief Commissioner being the competent authority in terms of Rule-3 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service Rules, 2020, applied the provisions of Rules ibid mutatis mutandis to all employees of the KP Information Commission appointed before the commencement of the Khyber Pa-

khtunkhwa Information Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service ) Rules,2020 w.e.f 29-06-2021. These service rules have helped Commission employees work more smoothly and effectively. They have reduced unrest, ensured discipline, and increased seriousness, leading to better performance and higher output.

A meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) was held under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Commissioner, KPIC in her office on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2023. The Chief Commissioner being the competent authority under Rule 3 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission (Terms & Conditions of Service) rules, 2020, made promotions of some of the staff members who were fit for promotion. Details of the promoted staff are given below:-

S.No	Name	Promotion		Date of Promotion
		From	To	
1.	Mr. Sayed Saadat Jahan	Assistant Director (Communication)	Deputy Director (Communication)	21 <sup>st</sup> July 2023
2.	Mr. Nazim Shahab Qamar	Assistant Registrar (legal)	Deputy Registrar (Legal)	29 <sup>th</sup> July 2023

It is hoped that these promotions will enhance the performance of the employees.





## Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission Introduce Internship Programme for the Students of University of Peshawar

KPIC has been conducting awareness sessions in universities across the province. Recognizing the efforts of the Commission, the Chairperson, Department of Arts and Design, University of Peshawar requested the CIC for induction of students in the Commission for internship. In the first phase, 3 students of final year were inducted for one month internship in the Communication Wing. Students ex-

plored their knowledge and skills by designing a new logo for the Commission besides, drafting table/ wall calendars, brochures and designing templates for social media pages and gained practical experience at the Commission. The internship programme is likely to continue in the upcoming years.



## RTI Day: Commission Acknowledges RTI Advocates with Award

In commemoration of International Right to Information Day, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission hosted a prestigious Award Distribution Ceremony to recognize and celebrate individuals who have championed the cause of transparency and public interest through the practice of Right to Information (RTI) laws.

The event took place in Peshawar, where distinguished guests, Civil servants, Journalists, representatives of Civil society organizations and students gathered to applaud the remarkable contributions made in the field of RTI. Barrister Feroze Jamal Shah Kakakhel, caretaker Minister for Information and Public Relations Department, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest, adding to the significance of the event.

The highlight of the ceremony was the presentation of RTI Awards in various categories to acknowledge outstanding efforts in promoting the principles of RTI:

**Public Servant Category:** Mr. Anwar Zeb, Deputy Secretary of Finance Department, was recognized with the RTI Award in the Public Servant Category. His dedication and facilitation of citizens in accessing information under RTI laws have significantly contributed to transparency and accountability.

**Male Journalist Category:** In the Male Journalist category, Muhammad Fahim was honored with the RTI Award. His commitment to investigative journalism and reporting in the public interest has set a high standard in the field.

**Female Journalist Category:** Saddia Mazhar, a trailblazing journalist hailing from Sahiwal, was presented with the RTI Award in the Female Journalist category. Saddia Mazhar's unwavering dedication to investigative journalism under RTI laws has shed light on critical public interest issues, furthering the cause of transparency.

**Citizens Category:** Majid Afridi was awarded the RTI Award in the Citizens category for his exemplary practice of RTI laws to address public interest issues, demonstrating that ordinary citizens can make a significant impact when armed with the right to access information.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission, through this ceremony, not only celebrated the International Right to Information Day but also reaffirmed its commitment to promoting transparency, accountability, and public interest in the region. The awardees serve as role models for others to follow, encouraging the responsible use of RTI laws for the betterment of society.





## Participatory Local Governance Programme - GIZ (PLG)

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Right to Information (KP RTI) Law has now entered its 10th year of implementation, achieving significant milestones that have benefitted the public in various ways. As part of its mandate, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission (KPIC) has been instrumental in raising awareness about citizens' rights under the RTI Law. The Commission has partnered with several civil society organizations, including GIZ, to ensure the effective and smooth functioning of its initiatives.

Following the constitutional amendment and the abolition of PATA through the 25th Constitutional Amendment, the RTI Law was extended to the newly merged districts, significantly expanding the scope of the Commission's work.

GIZ has been a key partner in supporting the Commission through two successful projects:

- **LoGo-I (2017-2019):** This project focused on the supply side of information, including the training of Public Information Officers (PIOs), the development of a training manual, and the creation and distribution of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials in 17 selected districts across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (excluding the erstwhile FATA and PATA).
- **LoGo-II (2019-2022):** This phase shifted the focus to the demand side, specifically raising awareness about the KP RTI Law among the public in four districts: Kohat, Swat, Nowshera, and Abbottabad, with particular emphasis on increasing female citizen engagement.

The **Participatory Local Governance Programme (PLG)**, a 3.5-year project running from July 2022 to December 2025, is currently ongoing and supporting KPIC in multiple ways.

As part of this initiative, GIZ, in partnership with Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP),

is establishing **Women Facilitation Desks (WFDs)** in the offices of Deputy Commissioners in four districts: Kohat, Swat, Mohmand, and Khyber. To date, WFDs have been successfully established and fully operationalized in Kohat, Swat, Mohmand, and Khyber. In addition to the establishment of WFDs, GIZ's support extends to the **Women Khuli Kacheris**, which are pivotal in addressing the issues faced by local women in the target districts. These open courts, facilitated by local administrations and supported by GIZ, a platform for open dialogue between citizens—especially women—and local government representatives. These gatherings address pressing issues ranging from public services like sanitation, health, and education to deeper social concerns, including women's safety, employment, and community participation. GIZ's involvement ensures that these discussions are well-facilitated, with the active participation of key stakeholders, and that the voices of women are heard and integrated into decision-making processes.

The objective is not just to highlight problems but to find practical solutions that lead to meaningful improvements in the daily lives of women. Through these sessions, women gain a sense of agency, learning how to access their rights and engage with local authorities in a way that fosters greater inclusion and accountability. The impact of these sessions is profound, as they contribute to the overall goal of making local governance more participatory and inclusive, especially for women who have historically been marginalized.

KPIC, in the light of above-mentioned initiatives, provides critical support to PLG in the following areas:

- **Training of WFD staff and local women councilors** in the target tehsils.
- **Representation of KPIC** in the **Women Khuli Kacheris** organized by the local administration in the target districts.







## National Forum of Information Commissioners (NFIC)

The **National Forum of Information Commissioners (NFIC)** was established in 2019 by the **Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI)**, a prominent civil society organization in Islamabad, to facilitate regular dialogue and cooperation among serving and former Information Commissioners in Pakistan. The primary aim of the forum is to promote mutual learning by sharing experiences, challenges, and best practices among its members, thus strengthening the implementation of **Right to Information (RTI) laws** across the country.

In May 2024, the **6th NFIC meeting** was successfully held in Lahore, in collaboration with **CPDI** and **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)**. This meeting brought together key stakeholders, experts, policymakers, and civil society actors from across Pakistan. The first day of the event featured an interactive session where Commissioners engaged with students, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), media representatives, advocates, and Public Information Officers (PIOs) during a **public event**.

The panel discussions focused on critical challenges faced in the **implementation of RTI laws**, including issues around commission orders, citizen expectations, and the role of PIOs. Of particular interest were the **GIZ-supported initiatives**, such as **Women's Facilitation Desks (WFDs)** and **KhuliKachehri sessions**, which are instrumental in improving public access to information, especially in the provinces of **Punjab** and **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**. These initiatives are aimed at raising awareness about RTI, ensuring that vulnerable and marginalized groups—particularly women—are empowered to exercise their right to access public information.

This meeting emphasized the importance of empowering information commissions to effectively uphold the RTI Law and ensure transparency in government operations. Concerns were raised about the vacant positions in key commissions, particularly in **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh**, and the **Pakistan Information Commission**, which have

been unfilled since 2018 and 2019, disrupting the quorum and limiting the efficacy of these commissions. The recent expiration of the Chief Information Commissioner's term in Punjab further exacerbates these challenges.

An open forum was also held during the meeting, providing a platform for students from universities and colleges as well as some representatives from the civil societies and journalists to actively engage with the panellists. This was a valuable opportunity for young people to raise questions, voice concerns, and better understand the role of information commissions in promoting transparency and accountability.

All commissioners pledged their continued commitment to ensuring timely and effective **access to information** for the public, free from any fear or favour. They mutually agreed to hold biannual meetings moving forward, with a specific theme for each session, to continue their work of advancing transparency and RTI laws across Pakistan.

**Farah Hamid Khan**, the **Chief Information Commissioner of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission (KPIC)**, addressed the gathering with an inspiring message, stating:

"Despite the challenges, the Commission remains committed to achieving the timely disposal of complaints and raising awareness among the public about the benefits of the RTI Law. We will continue our efforts to ensure that the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, especially women and marginalized groups, have access to the information they are entitled to."

This NFIC meeting and the collaborative efforts of CPDI, KPIC, and GIZ highlight the ongoing dedication of all stakeholders to **improve public access to information** and promote a more transparent and accountable governance system in Pakistan.





## The Commission signs MOU with Civil Society Organizations

Awareness of the citizens of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa regarding their right to public information and the roles and responsibilities of public bodies and the supporting role of the Commission to facilitate them has remained limited. The situation is further aggravated when seen from the dimension of women of the province who seldom access public bodies directly for redressal of their issues and remain unaware of the role of the KPIC. There is a need for emancipating the citizens of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including women, regarding RTI through awareness and advocacy. This in turn can help engage the people of the province, especially women, more proactively with regards to exercising their right to information and public services and hold the public bodies or institutions accountable for their services towards the public.

During the report under review, the Commission signed MOUs with different civil society organizations including INGOs including CGPA, GIZ, Blue Veins, Khwendo Kor, Da Hawwa Lur, and Transparency International Pakistan to improve access of citizens to public information especially in the NMDs.

Besides this, the aim behind signing these MOUs was efficient and equitable utilization of public resources in a coordinated and coherent manner.

Important initiatives launched under the MOUs with different stakeholders are as under:-

- Trainings of PIOs on provision of information to the requesters
- Awareness Sessions on RTI for VC/NC secretaries and elected councilors of the Local Govt Deptt, students of Colleges and Universities
- Establishment/evolving the Online Complaint Mechanism
- Establishment of Women Facilitation Desks and hiring of staff in the offices of Deputy Commissioners of the selected districts
- Printing and designing of awareness material i.e. Brochures, Leaflets, RTI Requests and Complaints forms, Hangers and PIOs registers







## KPIC, Gilgit Baltistan to Collaborate on RTI legislation

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission (KPIC) and the Secretary to the Government of Gilgit Baltistan, Information and Public Relations Department Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) have agreed to collaborate on the development of Right to Information (RTI) legislation in GB.

At the request of Chief Secretary of GB, Mohiuddin Wani, Chief Information Commissioner of KPIC, Farah Hamid Khan, directed Assistant Registrar of KPIC, to visit GB for consultations regarding RTI legislation in the region.

During a meeting between the Assistant Reg-

istrar, KPIC, Nazim Shahab Qamar and Secretary to the Government of Gilgit Baltistan, Information and Public Relations Department, Mr. Zameer Abbas, they discussed the details of the RTI legislation and its potential benefits for both the citizens and the government.

Nazim Shahab Qamar also presented the relevant documents from KPIC and expressed their willingness to cooperate. Mr Qamar Zameer Abbas vowed that, enacting the Right to Information Act (RTI) in GB would contribute to combating corruption and fostering transparent governance.



# Raising Public Awareness on the RTI Law

Access to information is not only a human right, but an important tool to engage and empower citizens. It allows them to demand accountability from the governments and fight corruption. To make RTI as a common term for every individual citizen of the province, the Commission collaborated with various stakeholders and organizations working in the field of transparency and accountability.

To encourage the use of RTI by women, awareness sessions were arranged at Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University Peshawar, Khwendo Kor, and Govt Girls Degree College Dabgari Peshawar. KPIC's representatives also participated in a number of programs arranged for the women councilors of KP in various districts and also on the occasion of International Women's Day and conveyed Chief Commissioner's resolve to empower women through RTI.

The Commission took the following steps for publicizing the requirements of the Act and the rights of individuals under it.

- 1. Print Media:** KPIC shares reports with both English and Urdu newspapers for coverage of its daily activities such as seminars, trainings, and meetings etc. The communication wing of the Commission liaises with reporters and bureau chiefs of different media houses to ensure the developments in the Commission and publishes informative content about RTI to keep the public aware about their fundamental right of access to information.



## KPIC, PIC vow to collaborate in RTI implementation



- 2. Electronic Media:** Radio and television are prominent means of mass communication. The Commission maintains a positive relationship with representatives of the electronic media. KPIC invites reporters for coverage of its events and further dissemination amongst the masses. The Commission also conducts talk shows for public awareness. Recently an interview with Chief Information Commissioner was aired on Hum Pashto 1, and a detail report was broadcast on Hum News.





- 3. Radio:** FM Radio is an important segment of mass media with a substantial audience particularly among the working class and rural households. Keeping in view the importance of radio, the Commission conducted various talk shows on RTI Act, which were aired on Radio Meezan, FM 92.2 Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Abaseen Radio Peshawar. Public Sector Announcements (PSAs) are also likely to be aired on various radio stations in collaboration with stakeholders.



- 4. Webinar(s):** Webinars are a new phenomenon in awareness campaign. It is a virtual seminar conducted over the internet. It's more like an online event that is presented by an organizer and broadcasted to selected audience. The KP Judicial Academy hosted a 2 day

webinar on the KP Right to Information Act 2013. The program focused on the rights of citizens to access information. Mr. Muhammad Shoiab, Dean Faculty, KP Judicial Academy, presented a detailed overview of the RTI Act. The webinar was attended by District & Session Judges of KP. The judiciary was sensitized to ensure section 4 and 5 of the KP RTI Act so as to timely dispose off RTI requests filed before them. Such like webinars are likely to be conducted especially in the newly merged districts in the current law and order situations.





**5. Social Media:** Social media exerts considerable influence on information dissemination and exchange, offering two-way communication with feedback mechanism and a broad reach upon posting a message. KPIC has effectively maintained its presence on various social media platforms as outlined below:

**Facebook Page:** The KP Information Commission operates a Facebook page of about 25,000 followers. Additionally, strategies such as tagging are employed to expand outreach to a large audience. The page is regularly utilized to share KPIC's activities with the public and to raise awareness regarding RTI.

**YouTube:** KPIC maintains an active YouTube channel regularly posting, its events' videos, informative documentaries, and awareness material regarding KP RTI. A total of 47 videos regarding awareness and covering KPIC's events have been uploaded.

**Twitter (Now rebranded to 'X'):** Among social media platforms X is considered a reliable and authentic source of information. It offers good reach and facilitates news linkages. KP Information Commission has 8530 followers on X, including stakeholders, organizations, journalists, and prominent individuals from different walks of life. KPIC has been using this social media site for short awareness content and news updates regarding its activities.





## Overview of Activities

### 1. KPIC recommends inquiry against WSSP



### 2. Lecture on RTI for stakeholders

Transparency International –Pakistan organized an event for the representatives of NAB, FIA, Judiciary, UNODC, GIZ, and members of Civil Society, journalists, and groups of selected students of various universities from across the province. Deputy Director Communication, KPIC, Syed Saadat Jahan imparted a detailed lecture on RTI and emphasised on the role of youth in transparency and accountability of the institutions. He enlightened the participants on the procedure of getting information from public entities under the KP RTI Act.



### 3. Training on RTI for the PIOs of Educational Institutions of KP at Divisional Level.

On the directives of the Chief Information Commissioner, a series of one day trainings were arranged for the PIOs of the Public sector universities and colleges of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Hazara and Malakand divisions to discuss and review the shortcomings on part of the PIOs.

These trainings were moderated by Deputy Director Communication & Deputy Registrar with the support of IT team of the Commission.

These trainings are likely to contribute to timely disposal of RTI requests in line with the objectives of the KP RTI Act 2013 besides resulting in greater transparency, eradication of corruption, favouritism and nepotism in the system.

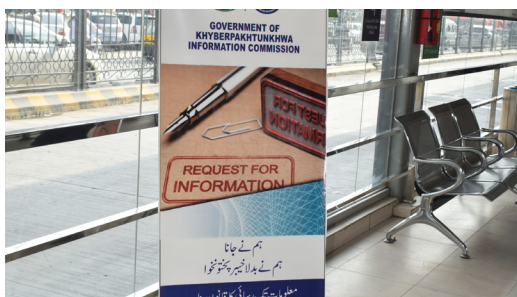


### 4. Placement of RTI Standees at BRT Stations.

Public access to Information is an important driver of sustainable development. The KP Information Commission has installed standees in almost all the BRT Stations of Peshawar, highlighting

the significance of RTI Law for positive change and a better future for all.

The outdoor projection of RTI will not only benefit effective brand recognition but will have repetitive impression of RTI on the daily commuters.



## 5. Accessing Information Online Spaces and Marginalised Communities

As custodians of access to information and fundamental rights, the information commissioners i.e. Mrs. Farah Hamid Khan, Chief Information Commissioner Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Dr. Jawaid Ali Shah, Chief Information Commissioner, Sindh, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Information Commissioner, Punjab and Chairperson, Peace & Justice Network Nasruminallah Mian, provided their inputs to the policy recommendations during the session 'Information Access Enablers - Public Institutions custodian of ensuring access to information' moderated by Chaudhry Shafique, Executive Director Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights and ensured their full support taking the reform recommendation presented by marginalized groups forward and also ensuring their right to access information at the National conference **"Accessing**

**Information Online Spaces and Marginalised Communities"** in Islamabad organized by Peace & Justice Network - PJN, UNESCO Pakistan, Pakistan Information Commission, and Embassy of the Netherlands in Pakistan.



## 6. Talk Show on RTI Day at Pakhtunkhwa Radio FM 92.2



## 7. A session on RTI for Civil Society members under the umbrella of CPDI

Farah Hamid Khan, Chief Information Commissioner, KPIC participated as chief guest in a session titled 'Strengthening Citizens' Engagement for Inclusive Local Governance' arranged by CPDI for members of civil society organizations in Peshawar.

CIC shed light on the importance of RTI



by stating that RTI reflects activities of the government by allowing active public participation in democratic system which paves the way to an open and transparent government. Enlightening participants on RTI, Farah Hamid Khan said “Public participation in governance matters. Equal opportunities for citizens, open merit in public institutions, can be materialized only through RTI implementation.”



#### 8. A Series of Awareness Programmes on RTI for Youth in Collaboration with CGPA.

Chief Information Commissioner participated as Chief Guest in a series of trainings on Youth Leadership Programme on Governance and Civic Engagement arranged by CGPA in Peshawar. CIC emphasized that a mobilised youth can create a culture of integrity, prevent future corruption and ensure more accountable societies. CIC expressed that engaging young people in the RTI advocacy is crucial, as they have the potential to drive lasting change due to their innovative perspectives, technology savvy approaches and passion for social justice.



#### 9. CIC, KPIC meeting with CIC, PIC

The Chief Information Commissioner, KP, Farah Hamid Khan called on Chief Information Commissioner, PIC, Mr. Shoaib Ahmad Siddique at Islamabad. Both the commissioners discussed the achievements made and challenges confronted by both the Information Commissions.

In the meeting both the Chief Information Commissioners exchanged documents and discussed future plan of RTI implementation in their respective domains and stressed on collaboration to find solutions of the future challenges.



## 10. Radio Talk Show on Suno FM



## 11. RTI Awareness Session for elected councillors

Deputy Director Communication imparted a detailed lecture on RTI to the elected councillors in a session arranged by Secretariat of Ombudsman, at University of Peshawar.



## 12. KPIC Recommends Inquiries against Several Departments including Directorate of Elementary and Secondary Education



## 13. Signing of MOUs

KPIC signed MOUs with different non-governmental organizations i.e Blue Veins, Da Hawwa Lur, TI-Pakistan to improve access of citizens to public information especially in the NMDs.





#### 14. NFIC Meeting with Governor Balochistan.

A delegation of the National Forum of Information Commissioners (NFIC) called on the honorable Governor Balochistan, Mr. Abdul Wali Kakar. The delegation of NFIC comprising of the Chief Information Commissioners and Commissioners of all RTI Commissions of Pakistan along with the Executive Director, CPDI, briefed the Governor on the status of Right to Information Act in Pakistan. They also discussed the establishment of Balochistan Right to Information Commission, which is likely to be established in the near future. It is pertinent to mention that the meeting was part of the mission of NFIC to strengthen RTI in Pakistan especially in Balochistan.

#### 15. Summit titled investing in Girls Education

The said summit was held in Peshawar in collaboration with Blue Veins on 11<sup>th</sup> December 2023. Dr. Muhammad Qasim Jan, Caretaker Minister for Elementary and Secondary Education, Hamid Ullah Khattak, Additional Secretary, Youth Affairs/Sports, Additional Secretary Child Protection Commission, members of civil society organizations, representatives of minorities and female students from various schools of Peshawar participated in the event.

Participants were apprised on the importance of RTI Act. They were informed that RTI is a tool that helps them to get information of public importance. Students can use RTI for ensuring merit in jobs and equal opportunities for girls in institutions.



- 17. Deputy Chief of Party CRA North meets CIC to discuss issues of mutual interest:** Aiming to discuss issues of mutual interest a delegation of CRA North, led by Deputy Chief of Party, IOM Jannat Durani called on Farah Hamid Khan, Chief Information Commissioner, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Peshawar.



**16. An interactive Session with Representatives of Minorities**

A delegation led by Programme Manager Blue Veins, Urooba Sheerazi comprising of representatives of minorities had an interactive session with the Deputy Director Communication, KPIC at the Commission on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2023. KPIC believes in equal citizenship and is committed to uplift each and every segment of society. RTI can guarantee equal disbursement of opportunities among the masses by ensuring citizens' access to information. It works as a watchdog to protect citizens against racism, nepotism and corruption in public entities." This was stated by Deputy Director Communication, KPIC. He also guided the delegation on filing of RTI requests to public entities, and lodging complaints to KPIC in case of their request denial by any public entity.



**18. CIC Called on Secretary, Federal Education & Professional Training**

Chief Commissioner, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission (KPIC), Farah Hamid Khan called on Secretary, Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training (MoFE&PT), Mr. Waseem Ajmal Chaudhry at Islamabad. CIC briefed the Secretary on consideration of inclusion of a chapter on Right to Information in Pakistan Studies in the upcoming National Curriculum at Intermediate level. Joint Education Advisor (JEA), MoFE&PT was tasked to take necessary action in this regard. The inclusion of chapter on RTI will hopefully create awareness of the concept of Right to Information (RTI) as a fundamental right amongst students so that they can play their role as responsible citizens towards improving governance and transparency in government entities.





## 19. Two Days Conference of NFIC at Lahore

The Conference of NFIC meeting was successfully held in Lahore, in collaboration with CPDI and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). This meeting brought together key stakeholders, experts, policymakers, and civil society representatives from across Pakistan. The event featured an interactive session where Commissioners engaged with students, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), media representatives, advocates, and Public Information Officers (PIOs) during a public event.

All the Information Commissioners joined hands to ensure transparency in public services delivery. They also vowed to work collaboratively to ensure transparency of public entities across the country by improving the implementation of Right to Information (RTI) in their respective areas.



## 20. Youth Voices in Governance:

Individual Land and CPDI organized a session for the members of the youth councils from Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan, Nowshera and Haripur at a local hotel in Peshawar on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2024. Deputy Director Communication, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission (KPIC) imparted a detailed lecture on RTI and its importance by stating that more than 60% population of Pakistan comprises of youth; they have the potential to bring prosperity and good governance, as Right to Information Act (RTI) allows them to keep an eye on public institutions and public office holders. It is a tool that can guarantee equal disbursement of resources and opportunities among the masses.



## 21. Round Table Conference of RTI Stakeholders

Constitutional bodies, i.e. Supreme Court and High Courts are needed to be included in the ambit of Right to Information (RTI) Laws. Besides this, the appointment of information commissioners and defining other issues pertaining to RTI requests and complaints are the prominent challenges in strengthening the RTI cause throughout Pakistan.

These recommendations on RTI laws were highlighted by CPDI, a non-governmental organization, working on transparency, in a round table meeting of stakeholders at a local hotel in Peshawar on 24<sup>th</sup> May 2024. Senior government officials and ex- Information Commissioners of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission (KPIC), selected District and Session Judges of various districts of KP, lawyers, journalists, members of aca-

demia and civil society members participated in the round table meeting.





## Conclusion

The KP RTI law was enacted with the aim of achieving the overarching objective of transparency, accountability and good governance by ensuring the access of citizens to information of public importance.

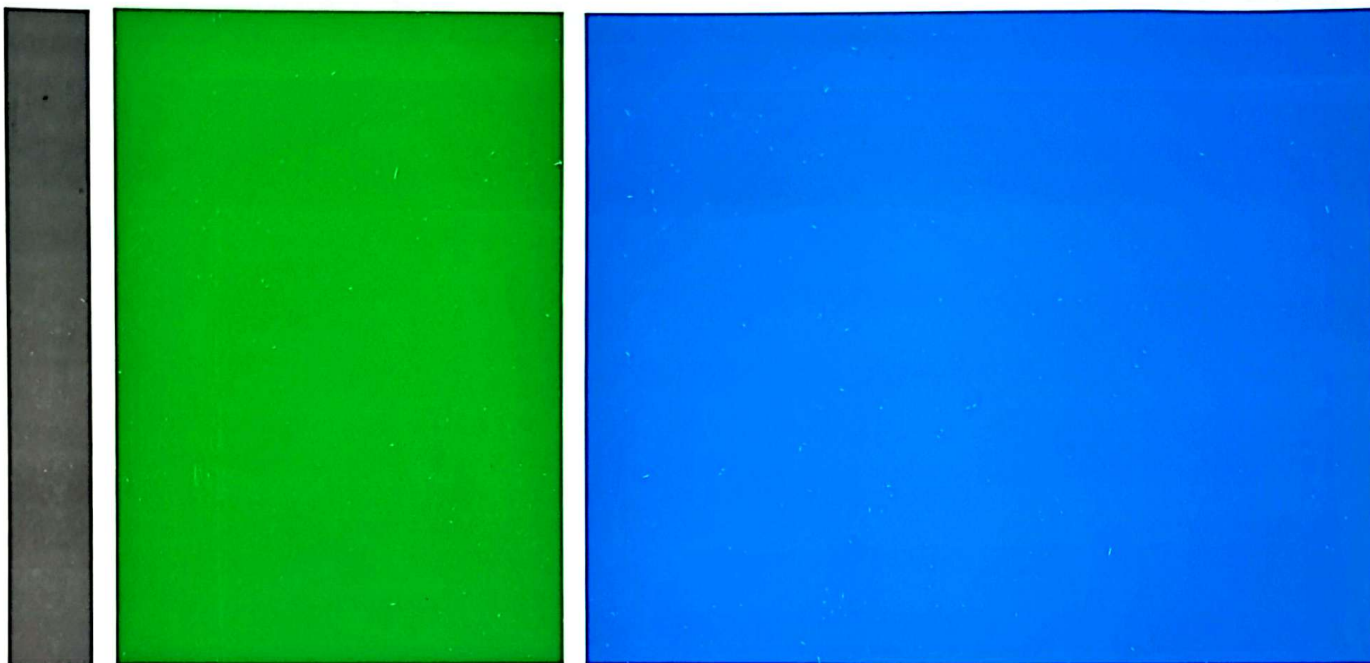
During the period under review 87% citizens received the information requested, either directly from the public bodies or on intervention of the KPIC.

Despite serious challenges and weaknesses the progress can be described as encouraging along with recognition of further room for improvement.

With the active collaboration of various partners such as GIZ, CPDI, CGPA, TI, Blue Veins and Khwendo Kor the Commission continued to carry out awareness campaigns and organize multiple training sessions for PIOs of public bodies.

The Commission recognizes the need to work on certain weak areas like lack of proper maintenance and indexing of official record in all public sector entities, as well as compliance with the provisions of section 5 of the KP RTI Act 2013, which mandates all public bodies to proactively disclose certain categories of information of public importance for the convenience of citizens. KPIC is committed to work on these two areas in tandem with the Provincial Government.

The Commission remains committed to upholding the fundamental right of access to information for the citizens of Pakistan, especially in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, amid ongoing challenges.



**RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**





**RSM Avas Hyder Liaquat Nauman**  
Chartered Accountants

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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, 2024, 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.

### 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.

Page 11

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.

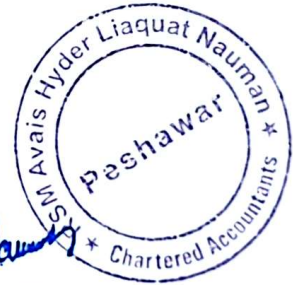
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**Place: Peshawar**

**Date: December 05, 2024**

**UDIN: AR202410513aUs7hGSEQ**

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



**RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT JUNE 30, 2024**

	NOTE	2024 RUPEES	2023 RUPEES
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Advances to employees		68,560	702,030
Cash at bank	3	738,585	341,966
		<u>807,145</u>	<u>1,043,996</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Accrued and other payables	4	(1,118,075)	(246,622)
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u><u>(310,930)</u></u>	<u><u>797,374</u></u>
<b>FUNDS AND SURPLUS</b>			
Opening balance		797,374	1,450,067
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		<u>(1,108,304)</u>	<u>(652,693)</u>
		<u><u>(310,930)</u></u>	<u><u>797,374</u></u>

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

  
B & A OFFICER

  
SECRETARY

  
CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER



**RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**  
**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	NOTE	2024 RUPEES	2023 RUPEES
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
Grant in aid		54,168,000	51,000,000
Other receipts	5	1,110,937	777,505
		<u>55,278,937</u>	<u>51,777,505</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Salaries and allowances	6	48,584,360	40,666,447
Purchase of assets	7	68,440	470,150
Repair and maintenance	8	378,822	694,134
Rent -Office building		2,334,300	3,042,900
T.D/D.A charges		318,506	701,390
Medical expenses Reimbursement		802,776	170,061
News paper , books and periodicals		133,236	121,285
Payment to Others for Services Rendered		-	279,203
Internet Service charges		257,142	256,310
Local Conveyance charges		21,130	242,470
Remuneration/Honoraria		20,000	784,560
Printing and Stationery		209,010	494,572
Telephone charges		356,970	246,181
Electricity charges		1,094,843	806,320
Gas Charges		193,400	145,240
Postage and Courier expenses		318,275	640,012
Seminars , Workshop & meeting expenses		-	30,000
POL & CNG expenses		1,014,027	1,641,465
Entertainment expense		41,817	63,842
Advertisement expenses		-	18,489
Audit Fee		70,000	70,000
Paid to Treasury Finance Dept. (Interest Expense)		-	459,283
Misc. Expenses		170,187	385,884
		<u>56,387,241</u>	<u>52,430,198</u>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>		<u><b>(1,108,304)</b></u>	<u><b>(652,693)</b></u>

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

  
 B & A OFFICER

  
 SECRETARY

  
 CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER

**RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	2024 RUPEES	2023 RUPEES
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(1,108,304)	(652,693)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	(1,108,304)	(652,693)
<b>Increase / decrease Working Capital Changes</b>		
Accrued and Other Payables	871,453	102,598
Advance to employees	633,470	(676,334)
	1,504,923	(573,736)
<b>Cash Generated from operations</b>	396,619	(1,226,429)
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	396,619	(1,226,429)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	341,966	1,568,395
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	738,585	341,966

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

  
 B & A OFFICER

  
 SECRETARY

  
 CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER



**RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMISSION KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

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**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 takes place.

**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.

	NOTE	2024 RUPEES	2023 RUPEES
<b>3 BANK BALANCES</b>			
Current Account - The Bank of Khyber		4,500	4,500
Deposit Account - The Bank of Khyber	3.1	734,085	337,466
		<u>738,585</u>	<u>341,966</u>
3.1 These are subject to profit at the rate ranging from 11.50% to 21.25% per annum (2023: 6.25% to 12.25% per annum).			
		2024 RUPEES	2023 RUPEES
<b>4 ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES</b>			
Income tax payables (Salaries and Supplies)		1,007,473	190,139
Sale Tax Payables		30,571	3,129
Other Payables		80,031	53,354
		<u>1,118,075</u>	<u>246,622</u>
<b>5 OTHER RECEIPTS</b>			
Profit from PLS account		1,053,377	459,284
Miscellaneous receipts		-	179,000
Other receipts		57,560	139,221
		<u>1,110,937</u>	<u>777,505</u>
<b>6 SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES</b>			
Pay of Officers		11,892,090	9,511,610
Pay of staff (Basic)		11,810,147	12,550,526
House rent		4,283,525	4,168,397
Housing subsidy		610,656	561,079
Conveyance Allowance		1,561,493	1,569,132
Washing Allowance		257,967	275,871
Ad hoc Relief 2013		212,554	206,655
Ad hoc Relief 2015		143,988	140,580
Ad hoc Relief 2022		1,643,653	1,595,640
Ad hoc Relief 2023		5,701,430	-
Medical allowance		849,145	830,979
Dress allowance		257,967	275,871
Integrated allowance		154,780	165,523
Computer allowance		36,000	52,500
Utility allowance		235,800	228,750
I.T Professional allowance		824,640	402,790
Information Commission allowance@20%		5,045,525	3,247,569
Special allowance (Fixed Rs. 3500/-)		639,710	681,425
Special allowance (BPS-17 and above)		291,552	607,400
Disparity Reduction Allowance		1,746,529	2,104,630
Deputation allowance		240,000	48,000
Audit and account allowance		72,960	24,320
Qualification allowance		14,400	4,800
Additional Charge Allowance		57,849	-
Gratuity		-	1,412,400
		<u>48,584,360</u>	<u>40,666,447</u>

	NOTE	2024 RUPEES	2023 RUPEES
7 PURCHASE OF ASSETS			
Furniture and fixtures		-	17,500
Computer equipment		29,440	68,700
Machinery and equipment		39,000	160,900
Consumable items- Stock		-	223,050
		<u>68,440</u>	<u>470,150</u>
8 REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE			
Motor vehicles		335,272	575,964
Machinery and equipment		43,550	118,170
		<u>378,822</u>	<u>694,134</u>

## 9 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

9.1 This account has been authorized for issuance on 05/12/2024 by the management.

9.2 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

  
B & A OFFICER

  
SECRETARY

  
CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER



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