



Chairman, Port Qasim Authority, Vice Admiral Asad Quraish, HI(M), Maj. Gen. Mukhtar Ahmad, DG NAB Sindh and Mr. Syed Adil Gilani, Chairman Transparency International Pakistan, at the launching ceremony of PQA Procurement Manual.

## EDITORIAL

“All progress is precarious, and the solution of one problem brings us face to face with another problem”  
To eliminate corruption from the world map or even in a country is not more than a dream, but to minimize or reduce the rate of corruption in a state can be a success to make the state a shining one for others.

Transparency International – Pakistan in its efforts to curb corruption in all the sectors including public and private sectors has been appreciating the response of the Institutions. The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with a number of government agencies is a success for TI-Pakistan to continue its efforts. According to the Managing Director, Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), Muhammad Khalid Javed, Pakistan Steel (PS) saved over Rs. 1.5 billion on procurement of 0.1 million tons metallurgical coke in 2005. According to the Chairman PQA, Vice Admiral Asad Qureshi, “The Port Qasim Authority (PQA) is expecting \$ 4 billion foreign direct investment (FDI) in its various projects to be constructed in the proximity of the port”, while speaking at the launch of PQA’s Procurement Manual with the collaboration of Transparency International Pakistan.

The National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee (NJPMC) considered the Report of Transparency International (Pakistan Chapter) on National Corruption Perception Survey 2006 in which the perceptions on corruption pertaining to 10 institutions/departments of the government have been reported. The NJPMC took serious note of the complaints of corruption in the judiciary, particularly among the judicial officers and courts staff at the level of subordinate courts. This is another success for TI-Pakistan that the reports and surveys are in consideration of government agencies and we hope that steps taken by them on the reports will improve the results & perceptions of future surveys.

To divert the society from darkness to glory is a difficult task, but the need is only to make the society aware of the repercussions of their acts and responsibilities. The youth of our country have great enthusiasm to take part in the transparency and development of the country. The competitions under YinG Club have amazing results. The views, suggestions and proposals of the new generation for the stake holders is a sign that we have a lot of talent and the need is just to polish them and one day this generation will act according to the dreams of our leaders and liberators who did believe on the strength of youngsters.

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## TI-Regional News

### South Asia Regional Meeting of TI-Chapters Colombo, Sri Lanka, May 31-June 2, 2007

#### Declaration

The 7th meeting of the South Asian Chapters of Transparency International was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, during May 31-June 2, 2007. Representatives of TI Chapters of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka; a delegation of the Maldives civil society and officials of the TI Secretariat. External resource persons and invited Sri Lankan guests representing various stakeholder groups in anti-corruption movement participated in some thematic sessions.

#### Institutional and Policy Reform and Citizens Engagement

2. The participants shared with each other the experiences, good practices, challenges and learning from the myriad of activities implemented by the TI Chapters throughout the year 2006, and reviewed their plan of work for 2007-8. The meeting noted that in spite of many challenges faced in the anti-corruption work in the region, the Chapters continued their efforts relentlessly, and with considerable success in many cases.

#### UN Convention against Corruption

4. The meeting called upon all South Asian Governments who have not yet ratified the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) to do so without any further delay. The South Asian Chapters decided to further strengthen advocacy work, not only for ratification by countries who have not yet done so, but also for proper implementation, follow-up and monitoring of UNCAC commitments in countries who have, or will have ratified the Convention.

#### Integrity in Judiciary

5. Participants agreed to make special efforts to catalyze reform for strengthening the pillars of the national integrity system. After threadbare discussion of the key findings and recommendation of the Global Corruption Report 2007 on Judiciary released on 24 May 2007, the Chapters emphasized the need to engage in advocacy work for the independence, integrity, accountability and capacity building of the Judiciary.

#### Ethics and Integrity in Public Service

6. Participants recognized the importance of ethics and integrity in police and other vital public service institutions.

#### Right to Information Law

7. The meeting urged upon South Asian Governments, who have not yet done so, to enact the Right to Information Law which participants considered indispensable for transparency and accountability in governance as well as for effectively controlling and preventing corruption.

#### Role of Media & Partnership

8. Recognizing the importance of the role and integrity of media in fighting corruption, the South Asia TI Chapters called upon the South Asian Governments to create conditions in which media can function independently and objectively without fear or favor.

9. The participants emphasized the need to further strengthen professional relationship with the print as well as electronic media as co-stakeholders. The Chapters decided to explore the possibility of undertaking a training programme for capacity-building in the field of investigative journalism.

#### Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers

11. The participants were briefed about the successes achieved through Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers (ALAC) in a number of Central European Chapters. The meeting was also

informed that similar initiatives have already been going on for several years in Bangladesh. All Chapters recognized the value of such tools and agreed to explore the possibility of introducing ALACs in the region subject to local adaptation. In this connection the Secretariat would provide necessary technical and other support to the extent possible.

#### Integrity in Defense

12. The participants recognized the importance of work in the field of integrity in defense, particularly transparency in procurement process. It was agreed that in addition to transactions in defense purchases by developing countries, problems of integrity in both public and private sector transactions related to defense in developed countries should also be addressed.

#### Integrity in Water

13. The meeting was informed about a forthcoming workshop to be held in Dhaka in the first week of November 2007 on Integrity in Water, an issue of great importance to all South Asian Chapters. It was expected that all Chapters would be represented in the workshop.

#### Regional Collaborative Project

14. The Chapters decided to explore the possibility of undertaking regional collaborative project(s) on issue-areas of shared interest, for which efforts would be made to develop specific project proposals for raising the necessary funds. It was decided that before the Dhaka meeting in November 2007 on Integrity in Water all Chapters will draw up a checklist of priority areas such as political corruption as the basis for proceeding further regarding such collaborative project.

#### Anti-Corruption Initiative by SAARC

15. The meeting expressed satisfaction that at the Delhi Summit of SAARC held in April 2007 the South Asian Governments recognized that corruption was an issue of serious concern and agreed to exchange information on national experience in combating corruption to effectively address this problem. The Chapters urged upon the South Asian Governments to follow up this important decision by adopting specific result-oriented and time-bound measures of cooperation for controlling and preventing corruption in the region. Since all members of SAARC have signed the UNCAC, the participants urged upon South Asian Governments to commence work with top priority towards a) seeking accession of SAARC to the UNCAC; and b) adopting a regional anti-corruption strategy to make South Asia as a Corruption-free Zone.

#### Challenges and threats to anti-corruption movement in South Asia

16. The participants were deeply concerned that anti-corruption movement in South Asia continued to face many undue challenges and threats. Now that all South Asian countries have already signed the UNCAC, in accord with its relevant provision the role of civil society organizations like TI Chapters in fighting corruption should be duly acknowledged, and conducive and secure space be created for their work.

#### Appreciation

17. The meeting commended the contributions of the delegates from the Secretariat towards successful conclusion of the proceedings. Participants also appreciated the contribution of other resource persons and invited guests. Visiting participants were grateful to the TI-Sri Lanka team for the extraordinary commitment, sincerity and efficiency with which they arranged the meeting and for the warm hospitality.

## Major project

**Launching of PQA Procurement Manual**

An impressive but simple ceremony was held at the office of NAB Sindh to launch the PQA Procurement Manual on April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2007. The Manual was presented to the Chairman, Port Qasim Authority, Vice Admiral Asad Quraish, HI (M) by Maj. Gen. Mukhtar Ahmad, DG NAB Sindh and Mr Syed Adil Gilani, Chairman Transparency International Pakistan.

The Chairman, Port Qasim Authority thanked TI Pakistan for the assistance it has been providing for the transparency in its procurement procedures. Since the signing of the MOU between PQA and TI Pakistan on March 7<sup>th</sup>, 2007, TI Pakistan vetted all contract documents sent to them by PQA to check whether they complied with the PPRA rules 2004. He further stated that PQA would ensure that all procurements would be most transparent so that they could obtain the best at the least price. He advised his staff to study and follow the Procurement Manual in totality.

Mr Syed Adil Gilani, Chairman Transparency International – Pakistan, explained the vision and mission of the Transparency International movement. He informed the history as to how TI Pakistan was involved in the development of the National Anti Corruption Strategy, the promulgation of the Pakistan Regulatory Authority and the formation of the PPRA rules 2004. The implementations of these rules are mandatory in all procurements of the Federal and Sindh Government. He informed the audience that TI Pakistan had signed MOUs with a number of Government Agencies and were assisting them in building their capacities to comply with the PPRA rules. A workshop had already been conducted to train procurement officials from a number of Government departments.

The Procurement Manual comprises of all the Standard Bidding Documents on procurement of Works, Goods & Service, based on International Standards, the World Bank, FIDIC and Pakistan Engineering Council duly amended to comply with Transparent Procurement Procedures, recommended by the National Accountability Bureau in the National Anti Corruption Strategy of 2002 and fully compliant to the Public Procurement Rules of 2004.

Maj. Gen. Mukhtar Ahmad, DG NAB Sindh congratulated both PQA and TI Pakistan on successfully developing the Procurement Manual. He said that this would enhance the capabilities of the PQA Procurement Staff. He further stated that the present Government was determined to implement transparent procedures in all its dealing and was paying special attention to Transparent Procurement. He reassured all present that NAB would comply with the provisions of the Procurement Manual while examining all contracts, specially those worth over Rs 50 million, as mandated by

law. He explained that NAB had circulated an Evaluation Form which has to be completed by all Federal Agencies and forwarded along with contract documents of all its procurement.



Maj. Gen. Mukhtar Ahmed Speaking at the occasion of the launching of PQA Procurement Manual.

**Poster Painting Competition Exhibition of “Child View of Corruption” 10 April, 2007**

10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> April, 2007. The Poster Painting Competition Exhibition of the 180 CDGK schools was inaugurated by the Naib Nazima, Ms Nasreen Jalil at the Arts Council of Pakistan, Karachi on 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2007. Besides senior school officials, Consul Generals of Switzerland and China, many artists and citizens attended the inauguration. A panel of judges, Ms Sadaf Sultan, Mr Asif Jameel and Ms Safia Sultana, senior artists themselves, selected the best paintings in each town and for the entire city of Karachi. A total of approximately 200 paintings were on display. The exhibition was open for the general public after the inauguration on the 10<sup>th</sup> and also the 11<sup>th</sup> of April, 2007. A sizeable number of visitors, which included many school children, viewed the paintings.



Naib Nazima CDGK Mrs. Nasreen Jalil & other guests at the Poster Painting Exhibition.

## Global Corruption Report - 2007

Corruption is undermining judicial systems around the world, denying citizen's access to justice and the basic human right to a fair and impartial trial, sometimes even to a trial at all, according to the *Global Corruption Report 2007: Corruption in Judicial Systems* issued by Transparency International, the global coalition against corruption.

*"Equal treatment before the law is a pillar of democratic societies. When courts are corrupted by greed or political expediency, the scales of justice are tipped, and ordinary people suffer," said Huguette Labelle, Chair of Transparency International. "Judicial corruption means the voice of the innocent goes unheard, while the guilty act with impunity."*

### Tipping the scales of justice

The *Global Corruption Report 2007* finds that despite decades of reforms to protect judicial independence, the pressure to rule in favour of political interests remains intense. Though many judges around the world are indeed acting with integrity, problems remain. Erosion of international standards is evident in countries such as Argentina and Russia, where political powers have increased their influence over the judicial process in recent years.

The *Global Corruption Report 2007* offers detailed recommendations to promote judicial independence and accountability, encourage individual integrity, more effective enforcement of the law and to safeguard the judiciary against political influence. Judicial and prosecutorial appointments and removals must be transparent, independent of the executive and legislative branches, and based on experience and performance. Journalists must be free to monitor and comment on legal proceedings, reporting reliable information on laws, proposed changes in legislation, court procedures and judgments to the public.

The report recommended several measures for countries to introduce in the fight against judicial corruption, including establishing an independent judicial appointments body and ensuring salaries reflect experience and performance. Allegations against judges should be rigorously investigated by an independent body and court officials should enjoy only limited immunity for actions relating to judicial duties, said the report. Transparency International offers detailed recommendations to strengthen judicial independence and fight judicial corruption, including:

### JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS:

1. An independent judicial appointments body should be at the heart of the judicial selection process.
2. Judicial appointments should be merit-based, with clear and well-publicized election criteria; candidates should be required to demonstrate a record of competence and integrity.
3. Civil society, including professional associations linked to judicial activities, should be consulted on the merits of candidates.

### TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

4. Judicial salaries should reflect experience, performance and professional development; fair pensions should be provided on retirement.
5. Protections to safeguard salaries and working conditions against interference by the executive and legislature branches should be established.
6. Judicial transfers should be based on objective criteria to protect independent and impartial judges.

### ACCOUNTABILITY AND DISCIPLINE:

7. Judges should receive limited immunity for actions relating to judicial duties.
8. Allegations against judges should be rigorously investigated, including by an independent body.
9. The removal process should be transparent and fair, with strict and exacting standards; if there is a finding of corruption, a judge should be liable to prosecution.

### TRANSPARENCY:

10. The judiciary should provide the public with reliable information about activities and spending.
11. Access to information on laws, proposed changes in legislation, court procedures, judgments, judicial vacancies and appointments is needed.
12. The prosecution must conduct judicial proceedings in public and publish reasons for decisions.

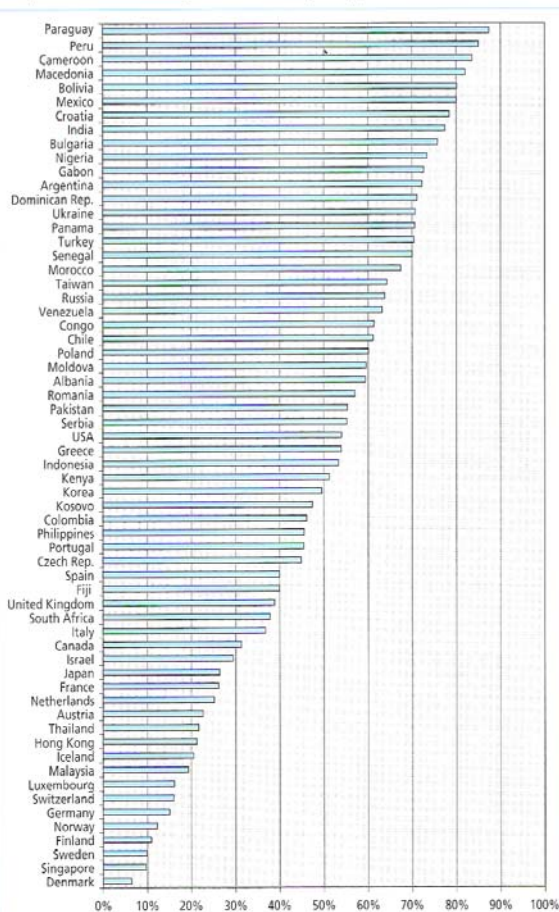
The new *Global Corruption Report* provides an annual assessment of the state of corruption around the world concludes that a corrupt judiciary erodes the international community's ability to prosecute transactional crime and inhibits access to justice and redress for human rights violations. It undermines economic growth by damaging the trust of the investment community, and impedes efforts to reduce poverty.

## Pakistan's Perspective in GCR-2007

According to a 2002 survey, 96 percent of respondents in Pakistan who had contact with the lower courts had encountered corrupt practices, while in Russia, an estimated US \$210 million in bribes is thought to be spent on law courts annually.

Judicial corruption erodes the foundations of society; Ordinary people suffer from judicial corruption. Impartial judiciary must be based on transparency, Political will, judicial independence and effective non- discriminatory accountability mechanism are urgently needed to implement the recent reforms to successfully combat corruption, said Syed Adil Gilani Chairman Transparency International Pakistan. He said that on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2002, TI Pakistan took a Pledge to the People of Pakistan [[www.transparency.org.pk](http://www.transparency.org.pk)] from all Political Parties before the elections. This pledge has been signed by all the political parties, PNA [P], PML[Q], PML[N], MQM, MILLAT PARTY, Therik Inasf, JI, PPP[S], and SDA, and also signed as witness by the President of Pakistan, and all the Ministers, where it was categorically stated that after the elections all the signatories will work together in a united front to evolve an effective system of accountability, including an independent and effective judicial system, to eliminate an evil that is undermining the future of our country and which is one transcends the divide of political parties and persuasions, and transparency based on ensured access to information. This pledge needs to be implemented in letter and spirit.

Table 2: Percentage of respondents who described their judiciary/legal system as corrupt (i.e. gave it a score of 4 or 5 out of 5, when 1 = not at all corrupt and 5 = extremely corrupt).



## Workshop on public procurement rules

Transparency International — Pakistan in collaboration with the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority and the office of the World Bank Islamabad conducted a workshop at Hotel Marriott, Karachi on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2007. The aim of the workshop was to train procurement officials of various Federal and Sindh Province on the PPRA rules 2004. It was well attended with participants from Pakistan Steel, Port Qasim Authority, Irrigation & Power Department GOS, Environment & Alternate Energy Department GOS, Auditor General Sindh and CDGK.

Mr. Saad Rashid, Executive Director welcomed the guests at the start of the workshop. He emphasized on the correct application of the PPRA rules in all procurements in the country to eliminate corruption. The first session was chaired by Mr. Mir Hussain Ali, Secretary Environment & Alternate Energy. He congratulated TI-Pakistan, PPRA and the World Bank for holding a workshop on such an important subject. He advised the participants to clarify their doubts from the experts present. Mr. Khalid Javaid, Managing Director PPRA spoke on the history behind the formation of the PPRA. He discussed the rules and the changes in some of the rules after getting feedback from the users. Mr. Syed Adil Gillani Chairman, TI-Pakistan explained the salient features of 2004 rules of the PPRA, he said the evaluation reports are to be given to bidders 10 days prior to the award, signing of integrity pacts, two-stage evaluation, award of all contracts blacklisting mechanism, evaluation by committees not persons. He added that declaration of facilitation payments and public declaration of contract awarded and evaluation report on website for civil society monitoring. Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khero, Additional Chief secretary GOS & Chairman PPRA Sindh, who chaired the second session spoke about the efforts of GOS to make its procurement transparent and free of corruption. He also informed the participants that the Sindh PPRA is still in formation and has already formed a committee to make its own rules.

Ms. Uzma Sadaf, Procurement Specialist World Bank enhanced the understanding of the participants about the consulting services, the need, the issue and the selection. She also discussed the consulting services road map for Sindh.

The concluding session was chaired by Vice Admiral M Asad Qureshi, Chairman Port Qasim Authority. He appreciated the efforts of TI Pakistan for the assistance it has been providing for the transparency in its procurement procedures. At the end he presented certificates to all the participants of the workshop.



Mr. Khalid Javed, Mr. Mir Hussain Ali, Ms. Uzma Sadaf & Mr. Saad Rashid at the Workshop on PPRA Rules 2004.

## Awareness Programs (YinG Club)

**Essay of Adilah Inaam Khan, student of Political Science Deptt, University of Karachi, who got 1<sup>st</sup> Position in YinG Essay Competition.**

### CORRUPTION AND ITS IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT

*“Corruption is worse than prostitution. The latter might endanger the morals of an individual; the former invariably endangers the morals of the entire country.” - Karl Kraus*

**Corruption** is a general concept describing any organized, interdependent system in which a part is either not performing duties as it was originally intended to, or performing them in an improper way. In societies with a culture of ritualized gift giving, the line between acceptable and unacceptable gifts is often hard to draw. What constitutes illegal corruption differs depending on the country or jurisdiction. Corruption is only a reflection of the state of Pakistani society and poses a serious development challenge. In the political realm, it undermines democracy and good governance by flouting or even subverting formal processes. It also undermines economic development by generating considerable distortions and inefficiency.

It is important to understand the extent of corruption in various organizations in the country. Taxpayers and the general public seem to be labeling all GOP institutions as corrupt, the tax collectors and bureaucracy on the other hand, strongly believe that most of the private sector is also corrupt to the core. Some argue that the following conditions are favorable for corruption:

- Information deficits,
- Lacking control over and accountability of the government,
- Opportunities and incentives,
- Social conditions.

But the most important fact here is the corruption in governmental organisation hampering the development of our country for decades. A public survey shows the height of corruption in different governmental departments. As rated out of five our police department is 4.20% corrupt, lower courts 3.30%, wapda 3.21%, income tax dept 3.17%, Land Revenue Dept 3.15%, Customs Dept 3.04%, Passport / ID Card Dept 3.04%, Municipal Corporations / Development Authorities 2.80%, Sales Tax Dept 2.75%, PTCL 2.61%, Govt. Hospitals 2.46%, Govt. Schools 1.96% corrupt.

These sectors seem to be affected by chains of:

- To access public services or to bypass the law through the direct interaction of citizens with the respective authorities and bribe-paying.
- Through corruption in public contracting and procurement as well as direct misappropriation of public funds by senior officials.
- In addition, political patronage, conflicts of interest, influence peddling and other forms of corrupt behavior are commonplace across the sectors.

Now the question here arises how to overcome this problem in order to develop our country. Proper working has to be done in

this regard to bring our country from the status of under-developed nations to that of developed nations. This can only be achieved IF and only IF this menace of corruption will be removed not only from governmental organization but from private organizations as well. For this purpose proper check and balance is the need of time and legitimate control over the accountability and working of governmental, semi-governmental and private organizations is the essential task.

*“Life is a corrupting process from the time a child learns to play his mother off against his father in the politics of when to go to bed; he who fears corruption fears life.” - Saul Alinsky*

Don't fear corruption lets all join hands to fight corruption.

### YinG Club First Prize/Certificates Distribution at University of Karachi

The prize and certificates distribution ceremony for University of Karachi participants for The First YinG Essay and Art Competitions was held at the Conference Room of the Art Faculty of University of Karachi on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2007. The Dean of Faculty of Arts Prof. Dr. M. Shamsuddin, Mr. Saad Rashid Executive Director Transparency International – Pakistan and Prof Dr. Tanveer Khalid, Professor of Political Science Department addressed the students. They encouraged the students and appreciated their participation in the YinG Club activities. They advised the students to be patriotic citizens as they would one day lead the country and make it prosperous. Dr. Shamsuddin presented the prizes and certificates to the winners. Certificates were also given to all the participants of the competitions.

### Lahore College for Women University YinG Club Certificates Distribution Ceremony

Dr. Bushra Mateen Vice Chancellor of Lahore College for Women University presented Prizes and certificates to the winners of YinG Club Competitions. Ms. Sana Mirza Lecturer of Computer science department of Lahore College for Women University and a very active coordinator of YinG Club was also present at the event. Certificates were also given to all the participants of the competitions.



Prof Dr. M. Shamsuddin presenting certificate to the participant of YinG Club at university of Karachi



## TI-Pakistan Engagements

### April 2007

**18<sup>th</sup> April, 2007.** TI-Pakistan was invited to a workshop organized by the Water & Sanitation Program-South Asia at the Marriott Hotel Karachi on the topic 'Strengthening Participation & Voice in Water Supply & Sanitation through Citizens Report Cards'. The main speaker was Dr Gopakumar Thampi, an expert in this field. Mr Saad Rashid attended the workshop and informed the participants of the TI-P's experience in this domain.

**21<sup>st</sup> April 23, 2007.** Mr Syed Adil Gilani met the Minister of Irrigation and Power, GOS regarding the bids received for earth moving machinery. He informed the Minister that the bids received following the transparent procedures recommended by TIP has resulted in offers for machinery less than that received for similar machinery 13 years earlier, when the exchange were less and custom tariffs were higher. The machinery offered earlier was from the socialist countries whereas that of the current offer was of western European origin.

**21<sup>st</sup> April 2007.** Mr Syed Adil Gilani and Mr Saad Rashid were invited to a meeting with the Chairman Pakistan Steel Mills at their plant. The meeting discussed in details the assistance provided by TI Pakistan in their procurements. The Chairman said that he highly appreciated TI Pakistan efforts. He requested that TIP should hold training session for PSM procurement staff to enhance their capacity to follow the PPRA rules and the procurement manual prepared by TIP.

**April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2007.** Mr Syed Adil Gilani and Mr Saad Rashid met with the MD PPRA, Mr Khalid Javed in the PPRA headquarters in Islamabad. They discussed with him the changes proposed by PEC in rules for award of work for consultants. Mr. Gilani stressed on the need for getting views of TI Pakistan before PPRA sends recommendation to the GOP for adoption of the changes. Mr. Khalid Javed assured the TIP team that he would do so. He also informed TIP that PPRA has started training courses for procurement staff of Government Agencies.

Mr. Adil Gilani and Mr. Saad Rashid met the Senior Programme Officer, SDC, Ms Kaneez Fatima at the SDC. They discussed the progress of the ACPP program so far and the future activities. The TIP team also talked about the ACPP Phase II. Ms Kaneez informed them that an external evaluation of the ACPP Phase I will be undertaken in July before SDC could make any decision for the Phase II.

The TIP team met with Mr Tor Haug, First Secretary Norwegian Embassy, Islamabad. They gave a presentation of the project TIP had undertaken during the past three years. They presented the copies of publications of TIP. Mr Tor informed TIP that the Norwegian Government had Governance and Youth as a priority and the work TIP was doing falls in the same category.

**28<sup>th</sup> April, 2007.** The Minister of Irrigation & Power, GOS convened a meeting to discuss the award of work for heavy earth moving machinery for his Ministry. Mr. Syed Adil Gilani, Mr. Saad Rashid of TIP, Mr. Shuja Junejo and Mr. Mazhar Shah Secretary and Additional Secretary GOS were present. The Minister advised the Secretary to convene a meeting of the Technical Committee to finalize the tenders for award with TIP members as Monitors.

### May 2007

**4<sup>th</sup> May, 2007.** A meeting of the Technical Committee of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power was held at the Conference Room of

the Ministry. TIP was represented by Mr Syed Adil Gilani. The meeting discussed the issues relating to the delays in the award of tenders. Mr Syed Adil Gilani suggested ways how to expedite the process.

**7<sup>th</sup> May, 2007.** Ms Siri Halle from NORAD, Norway visited the TI-Pakistan office in Karachi. She inquired about the activities of TI Pakistan. Mr Syed Adil Gilani and Mr Saad Rashid made a presentation of the various projects that TIP had undertaken. Ms Siri was also shown the poster paintings of the Childs View of Corruption and the YinG Club competitions. She was given the copies of the publications of TIP

**29<sup>th</sup> May, 2007.** Mr Syed Adil Gilani attended the Partners Day Meeting of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation in Islamabad. At this meeting the Partners of SDC discussed their activities, their successes and challenges. The Partners also met to bid adieu to Mr Denis Bugnard who was relinquishing charge as Country Director.

**31<sup>st</sup> May, 2007.** Mr. Jawaid A Siddiqi, Ms Umaira Samreen and Mr Saad Rashid attended the four days South Asia TI National Chapters Sub Regional Meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka. A workshop on Judicial Corruption was conducted by TI Secretariat in which CSO and representatives from the Bar of Sri Lanka also participated. All the chapters informed the audience of the activities that were taking place and planned for the next year. Discussions were held to find ways and means to increase the cooperation amongst the sub regional chapters. Thematic sessions were held on Building Integrity in Defence Institution, Water Integrity Network and United Nations Convention on Anti Corruption.

### June 2007

**1<sup>st</sup> June, 2007.** The Chairman Pakistan Steel Mills invited Mr. Syed Adil Gilani to a luncheon meeting to discuss procedures in their procurement which would not only comply with the requirements of the PPRA but would also not hamper their working as a commercial organization. Mr. Gilani suggested ways to speed up the procurement process without alienating the procurement staff.

**7<sup>th</sup> June, 2007.** Mr. Saad Rashid attended a stakeholder's workshop for finalization of the draft Provincial Solid Waste & Sanitation Policy. The workshop was being conducted by the Water & Sanitation Program of the World Bank in association with the Local Government Department of the Government of Sindh.

**12<sup>th</sup> June, 2007.** Mr. Syed Adil Gilani & Mr. Saad Rashid attended a meeting held at the Minister of Irrigation & Power GOS to streamline the tendering process for the Sindh Irrigation Canal Lining Project. The Secretary Irrigation GOS, the Project Director and the Consultants of the project were also present at the meeting.

**18<sup>th</sup> June, 2007.** Mr. Saad Rashid and Mr. Syed Adil Gilani had a meeting with the EDO (Edu) CDGK to finalize the dates for the prize distribution of the Poster Painting, Essay writing and Skits competitions. Mrs. Fakhr K. Siddiqui expressed the inability to hold the event during the summer vacations and suggested mid August 2007 as the most feasible date.

**30<sup>th</sup> June, 2007.** A workshop was held on PPRA rules 2004 in collaboration with PPRA and the World Bank at Hotel Marriott, Karachi. (See more details on Page No 05).

## TI-Pakistan in News light

**BUSINESS  
RECORDER****Corruption undermining judicial systems: TI**  
(*Business Recorder May 25, 2007*)

KARACHI: Corruption is undermining judicial systems around the world, denying citizen's access to justice and the basic human right to a fair and impartial trial, sometimes even to a trial at all. This was stated in the "Global Corruption Report 2007: Corruption in Judicial Systems" issued on Thursday by Transparency International, the global coalition against corruption. The report said according to a 2002 survey, 96 percent of respondents in Pakistan who had contact with the lower courts had encountered corrupt practices. English is the official language of the justice system in Pakistan even though 98 percent of the population does not understand it. The poor in villages turn instead to the local Panchayat, an informal system of dispute resolution, it said. According to the report while the Supreme Judicial Council, the judiciary's highest disciplinary body, is willing to accept 'information' about the corruption of judges from the police and media, it reserves the right to take 'direct action' against the originator of any complaint that it finds 'false, frivolous, concocted or untrue'. This paves the way for corrupt judges to escape scrutiny and disciplinary action. Judicial corruption erodes the foundations of society. Ordinary people suffer from judicial corruption. Impartial judiciary must be based on transparency. Political will, judicial independence and effective non-discriminatory accountability mechanism are urgently needed to implement the recent reforms to successfully combat corruption, said Syed Adil Gilani, Chairman, Transparency International Pakistan.

**DAWN****Children paint corruption**  
(*Dawn April 11, 2007*)

KARACHI, April 10: At a two day poster exhibition, children from 180 schools of the city drew a horrible (but close to reality) picture of corruption that they see around themselves. The exhibition titled, 'Child's view of corruption', held at the Arts Council of Pakistan was organised by the Transparency International Pakistan. Majority of the posters made by students dealt with the corrupt law enforcement officers while others studied the impact of corruption on the society. Students of class VII to X participated in the event. The idea of organising such activities was to create awareness among the kids of how corruption had damaged the infrastructure of the society, said the organisers.

**ACJ asks high courts to check 'corruption' in lower judiciary** (*Dawn June 24, 2007*)

ISLAMABAD, June 23: A top judicial body headed by Acting Chief Justice Rana Bhagwandas on Saturday took serious notice of a report by the Transparency International regarding complaints of corruption in the subordinate judiciary and asked the high courts to take necessary action to purge the menace. A

meeting of the National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee (NJPMC) asked the four high courts to take disciplinary action without showing any leniency against officers involved in corrupt practices. Under the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan, the NJPMC coordinates judicial policy within the court system and ensure its implementation. The Transparency International in a report on National Corruption Perception Survey 2006 mentioned complaints of corruption among judicial officers and court staff at the level of subordinate courts and 10 government institutions and departments, including the investigation department and the prosecution agency. "Corruption in any form or manifestation is unacceptable and, therefore, should be eradicated," the NJPMC resolved, according to an official handout. The committee expressed satisfaction over the implementation of its recommendations by the provincial governments which sanctioned 79 additional posts for the appointment of female judges in the subordinate judiciary. The NJPMC recommended appropriate amendments for the establishment of family courts in tribal areas of Balochistan. The provincial governments, the meeting was told, had sanctioned additional posts of female judges for appointment under the Family Court Act, 1964. The Balochistan High Court has already appointed female judges while other high courts are in the process of advertising the posts. The NJPMC also considered the complaint of non-acceptance of women as surety in bail matters in criminal cases and observed that there was no bar in the law for a woman to stand as surety for an accused person to be released on bail. The committee decided that the respective high courts would issue directives to the subordinate courts to accept women as sureties when they executed bonds to the satisfaction of the court.

**TI-P Forthcoming Events****Third National Anti-Corruption Convention in August, 2007**

The National Anti-Corruption Convention will be held in the August of 2007. 250 Yingers from colleges and universities across Pakistan will pledge to join forces against corruption. This will be the third in the series of Anti-Corruption Conventions organized by Transparency International – Pakistan. Major political parties and public and private sector organizations participated in 2002 and 2003 respectively.

**Child's View of Corruption Prize distribution ceremony**

The prize and certificates distribution ceremony of Child's view of Corruption will tentatively be held in 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2007. The Project began in August 2006, and the TI team has had various meetings with the Nazim, the EDO and the DO (Edu). Ten Schools, five boys and five girls, have been selected in each of the 18 Towns. About 10,000 students participated in the essay and Art competitions under this project.