

PESHAWAR, Pakistan

ARTICLE 8 UNCAC CODES OF CONDUCT FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS
PAKISTAN (SECOND MEETING)

Article 8: Codes of Conduct for public officials

Pakistan has been making efforts to prevent corruption in its state machinery through both civil and criminal codes. These laws not only facilitate initiation of civil and criminal proceedings against public officials found involved in corruption, but also act as an important deterrent against such behavior.



· Relevant Offences under Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 · Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 · The Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1948 · List of Orders & Notification under Anti-Corruption Laws, 1948 · The Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1950 · The Sindh Prevention of Bribery and Corruption Act, 1950 · The Civil Services of Pakistan (Composition and Cadre) Rules, 1954 · Prevention of Corruption Act (West Pakistan Extension) Ordinance, 1958 · Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958 · The Police Department Delegation of Powers Rules, 1958 · The West Pakistan Departmental Inquiries (Powers) Act, 1958 · Anti-Corruption Establishment Ordinance, 1961 · Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Rules, 1962 · Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Rules, 1962 (Pb. Amendment 1980) · The Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964 · Anti-Corruption Laws (Application to Tribal Areas) Regulation, 1966

Recommendations were made for developing the anti-corruption strategy. Three groups of participants, who included government officials, lawmakers, businessmen, academics and members of the media and civil society, came up with a comprehensive set of recommendations at the workshop.

The workshop was organized by the Anti-Corruption Establishment, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in collaboration with the World Bank. Farrukh Salim, column writer and analyst, and TV anchor Salim Safi, along with Ms Shabana were the resource persons at the workshop.

About 150 persons including senior government officials, ministers, lawmakers, judges and academics had been invited to the workshop but most of them didn't attend the event. The invitations were issued on behalf of Chief Secretary Arbab Shahzad but he too was absent. The organizers said the chief minister, his ministers and senior bureaucrats couldn't come as they had to attend a cabinet

meeting. Some of the participants argued that the absence of the ministers and assembly members at the workshop showed that the lack of political will to tackle corruption and come up with a strategy to do so. The non-participation of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) leaders at the workshop was acutely felt as the party has been vocal in speaking against corruption and has been promising zero tolerance for any kind of corruption.

Asad Qaiser, Speaker, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly, opened the workshop and reiterated the PTI's commitment to uproot corruption in the province. He listed corruption as the second most important challenge for the PTI-led coalition government after insecurity and said every effort would be made to restore law and order, ensure rule of law and do everything on merit. "The PTI was the first political party to raise the slogan of accountability in Pakistan," he recalled.

Fayyaz Ali Shah, the director, Anti-Corruption Establishment, in his presentation explained the working of his department, its achievements and the challenges confronting it. He acknowledged the World Bank's assistance in restructuring and strengthening of the department. He highlighted the meagre budgetary allocation (.05 percent) for the department, the poor capacity of its work force, lack of service structure for the employees, its poor infrastructure and lack of its own prosecutors as some of shortcomings that affected its working.

Fayyaz Ali Shah, who is the first civil officer to head the department as in the past mostly police officers served as its director, said the Anti-Corruption Establishment's budget in KP was the lowest compared to that of Punjab and Sindh but it still managed to obtain a better conviction rate.