

**Sindh Enquiries and  
Anti- Corruption Act, 1991 and  
Sindh Enquiries and  
Anti- Corruption Rules, 1993**



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# SINDH JUDICIAL ACADEMY, KARACHI

## **Title:**

**Sindh Enquiries and Anti- Corruption Act, 1991 and Sindh Enquiries and Anti- Corruption Rules, 1993**

## **Amendment up to date**

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Year of Publication:  
**2023**

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# Sindh Enquiries and Anti- Corruption Act, 1991

[22<sup>nd</sup> February, 1992]

**An Act** to provide for the constitution of a special agency for the investigation of certain offences relating to corruption by, or enquiry into mis-conduct of, public servants and for holding preliminary enquiries against such servants in Sindh.

**Preamble.** WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution of a special agency for the investigation of certain offences relating to corruption by, or enquiry into misconduct of, public servants and for holding preliminary enquiries against such servants in Sindh.

It is hereby enacted as follows: –

**1. Short title, extent and commencement.** (1) This Act may be called the Sindh Enquiries and Anti- Corruption Act, 1991.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

**2. Definitions.** In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context –

- (i) “Establishment” means the Enquiries and Anti-Corruption Establishment constituted under section 3;
- (ii) “Chairman” means the Chairman appointed under section 3;
- (iii) “Director” means a Director appointed under section 3;
- (iv) “Government” means the Government of Sindh;
- (v) “mis-conduct” means corruption, favoritism, maladministration, willful misapplication or deli version of public moneys, miss-use of public property or any other abuse of power or position;
- (vi) “public servant” means a public servant as defined in section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code or declared as such under any law for the time being in force;
- (vii) “rules” means rules framed under this Act;
- (viii) “Schedule” means the Schedule appended to this Act.

**3. Constitution and powers of establishment.** (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, Government may constitute an Establishment to

be known as the Enquiries and Ant-Corruption Establishment, for investigation of, or enquiry into the offences set forth in the Schedule and cases relating to misconduct of public servants and for holding preliminary enquiries for determining whether such offences or cases shall be investigated or departmental enquiries into the conduct of the public servant concerned in such offences or case shall be held.

(2) The Establishment shall consist of a Chairman and such number of Directors, officers or members as may be determined by Government.

(3) The Chairman and Directors shall be appointed by Government and one of the Directors shall be appointed as Director of Anti-Corruption.

(4) The terms and conditions of service of the Chairman, Directors, Officers and members of the Establishment shall be determined by Government.

**4. Powers of members of the Establishment.** (1) Subject to any orders or rules which Government may make in this behalf, the Director of Anti-Corruption and officers and members of the Establishment working under him shall, for the purpose of any preliminary enquiry or investigation in relation to the offences mentioned in the Schedule, have throughout the Province all the powers of search, arrest of persons and seizure of property and all other powers, duties, privileges and liabilities which a Police Officer has or his subject to in connection with the investigation of offences under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(2) Subject to an orders of Government in this behalf, such officer or member of or above the rank of a Sub-Inspector may, in relation to the offences mentioned in the Schedule, exercise any of the powers of the officer in charge of a Police station in the area in which he is for the time being posted, and when so exercising such powers, shall be deemed to be an officer in charge of a police station discharging the functions of such an officer within the limits of his station.

**5. Powers and functions of Director (Enquiries).** (1) The Directors (Enquiries) and other members of the establishment shall perform such functions or make enquiry into such cases, as may be assigned to them by the Chairman.

(2) The enquiry into such cases shall be made in accordance with and in exercise of the powers conferred by the rules.

**6. Superintendence and General Control.** (1) Subject to such orders as Government may make, the superintendence and general control of the Establishment shall vest in the Chairman.

(2) Subject to control and directors of the Chairman, not inconsistent with any law for the time being in force, the Director of Anti-Corruption shall exercise, in respect of officers and men belonging to the Police Force and serving in the Establishment, all the powers

exercisable by an Inspector General of Police in respect of the Police Force in the Province.

**7. Bar to legal Proceedings.** No suit or legal proceedings shall lie against Government or Chairman or Director or any other officer or member of the Establishment in respect of anything done in good faith or intended to be done under this Act.

**8. Provisions not in derogation of any other law.** The provisions of this Act are in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force.

**9. Power to make Rules.** (1) Government may make rules for carrying out the purpose of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the fore-going power such rules may provide –

- (i) for the purpose of an enquiry, the powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person, requiring production of documents and receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (ii) for the organization of the Establishment;
- (iii) for prescribing the authorities with whose permission, enquiry or investigation of any case or class of cases may be commenced or any person may be arrested;

**10. Repeal.** The Sindh Anti-Corruption Establishment Ordinance, 1961, and the Sindh Enquiries and Anti-Corruption Ordinance, 1991, are hereby repealed.

### SCHEDULE

(See Section 3)

(a) Offences punishable under section 161 to 169, 217 and 218 of Pakistan Penal Code, and as attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation thereto or connected therewith.

(b) Offences punishable under sections 182, 186, 188, 189, 201, 211, 332, 353, 379 to 382, 403 to 409, 411, 417 to 420, 465 to 468, 471 and 477-A of the Pakistan Penal Code, and as attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation thereto or connected therewith, when committed by any public servant as such, or by any person acting jointly with or abetting or attempting to abet or acting in conspiracy with any public servant as such; and

(c) Offence punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and as attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation thereto or connected therewith.

**PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH  
NOTIFICATION  
KARACHI, THE 09TH AUGUST, 2017**

**NO.PAS/Legis-B-18/2017-** The Provincial Assembly of Sindh in its sitting held on 03rd July, 2017 passed National Accountability Ordinance 1999 Sindh Repeal Bill, 2017 and was sent to Honourable Governor for accord his assent as required under clause (2)(a) of Article 116 but he, instead of accord assent to the Bill, returned the same with message in exercise of powers vested upon him under clause 2(b) of Article 116. The Provincial Assembly of Sindh in its sitting held on 24th July, 2017 reconsidered the Bill and passed it again which was accordingly sent to the Governor for accord his assent. The period of ten days has been elapsed and the subject bill shall be deemed to have been assented by the Governor in view of clause (3) of Article 116 of the Constitution and is hereby published as an Act of the Legislature of Sindh.

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ORDINANCE 1999  
SINDH REPEAL ACT, 2017  
SINDH ACT NO. XXV OF 2017  
AN  
ACT**

**to repeal the National Accountability Ordinance 1999 (XVIII of 1999) to the extent of Province of Sindh.**

**WHEREAS** the National Accountability Ordinance, 1999 enacted in pursuance of the proclamation of emergency of 14th October 1999 and Provisional Constitutional Order No.1 of 14th October 1999, was also made applicable to the Provinces and was subsequently included in Schedule VI of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan alongwith Local Government Ordinance, 2001 and Police Order 2002, in order to prevent the provinces from repealing or amending the said laws.

**AND** that the Proclamation of Emergency of 14th October 1999 and Provisional Constitution Order No.1 of 14th October 1999 were declared to have been made without lawful authority by the parliament and Sixth Schedule to the Constitution was omitted under 18th Constitutional Amendment.

**WHEREAS** the legislative and the executive authority of the province extends to the “offences with respect to provincial subjects” and measures to combat corruption” being residual subjects under the Constitution.

**AND WHEREAS** the Federation legislated on three provincial subjects of (1) Local Government, (2) Public Order and Police and (3) “Measures to combat Corruption” and

“offences with respect to provincial subjects” under an unlawful Emergency and provinces have already repealed or amended Local Government Ordinance 2001 and Police Order 2002.

**AND WHEREAS** emergency legislation on any provincial subject by the Parliament ceases to have any effect six months of lifting of emergency under Article 232 (5) and 234 (6) of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and measures to combat corruption being concurrent subject in the Constitution of 1956 now exclusively vests in the provinces not being mentioned in Federal Legislative List of the Constitution and the executive and legislative authority of the province fully extending to offences with respect to provincial subjects.

**AND WHEREAS** under entry 55 of the Federal Legislative List Part I of the Constitution, the Federal Government can establish Courts on the matters enumerated only in the Federal Legislative List and the subjects of Anti-Corruption or offences with respect to provincial subjects not mentioned the said list, establishing any such Courts as provided under National Accountability Ordinance, 1999 extending their jurisdiction and powers to the provinces neither was nor is in consonance with the Constitution and amounts to exercising the executive authority in the province by an authority or government other than the lawfully elected provincial government.

**AND WHEREAS** Anti-Corruption Administration of Federal and Provincial Governments has been historically and legally independent under separate laws enacted by respective legislatures under the division of powers scheme envisaged in the Constitution and section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

**AND WHEREAS** the Province of Sindh has independent Anti-Corruption Administration and Laws which could not be amended, repealed or replaced by any federal law explicitly or impliedly as Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) is not competent to legislate on provincial or residual matters under the Constitution except in terms of Article 144, 232, 234 of the Constitution and under the aforesaid Articles also the Provincial Assembly is always competent to repeal the relevant laws enacted by Parliament to the extent of province or they cease to have effect after six months of lifting of emergency respectively.

**AND WHEREAS** two parallel laws could not be imposed on the people of Province of Sindh or in a Federation on the same subject and offences with respect of provincial subjects being solely within the legislative competence to the provinces under the Constitution.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the Powers under Article 142(c) read with Article 232(5) and other enabling provisions of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Provincial Assembly of Sindh is pleased to make and promulgate the following Act:

**1. Short Title, extent and commencement:-** (1) This Act may be called “National Accountability Ordinance 1999 Sindh Repeal Act, 2017”.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Sindh.

(3) It shall come into force with immediate effect.

**2. Repeal:-** (1) The National Accountability Ordinance 1999, to the extent of its applicability to the Province of Sindh, is hereby repealed, hereinafter referred to as repealed Ordinance.

(2) All proceedings, inquiries and investigations pending under the repealed Ordinance immediately before the commencement of this Act shall stand transferred to Sindh Anti-Corruption Establishment and shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Sindh Inquiries & Anti-Corruption Act, 1991 and Rules made thereunder.

(3) All references and legal proceedings whatsoever filed or pending before Accountability Courts under the repealed Ordinance immediately before the commencement of this Act shall stand transferred to the respective Provincial Anti-Corruption Courts of the competent Jurisdiction and such courts shall proceed with the references and legal proceedings from the stage at which they were pending without the necessity of recalling any witnesses.

(4) All Appeals, Revisions and Bails applications filed, pending or arising out of order or judgment of any court under the repealed Ordinance including High Court and Supreme Court shall continue to proceed in accordance with law applicable to Appeals, Revisions and Bails application arising out of order or judgment of Provincial Anti-Corruption Courts.

**BY ORDER OF THE SPEAKER  
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH  
G.M.UMAR FAROOQ  
SECRETARY  
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH**

# THE SIND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

## GOVERNMENT OF SIND SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT (REGULATION WING)

Karachi, the 21<sup>st</sup> December, 1993

### NOTIFICATION

No. SOR-I(S&GAD)2/14-89:- In exercise of powers conferred by section 9 of the Sindh Enquiries and Anti-Corruption Act, 1991, the Government of Sindh are pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

**1.Short title and commencement.** (a) These rules may be called Sindh Enquiries and Anti-Corruption Rules, 1993.

(b) They shall come into force at once.

**2. Definition.** (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context.

(a) "Act" means the Sindh Enquiries and Anti-Corruption Act, 1991;

(b) "Additional Director" means the Additional Director of the Establishment;

(c) "Assistant Director" means Assistant Director of the Establishment;

(d) "Chief Secretary" means the Chief Secretary to the Government of Sindh;

(e) "Circle Officer" means the officer so posted by the Establishment as Circle Officer in the District or part thereof;

(f) "Committees" means the committees constituted under rule 3;

(g) "Competent authority" means the competent authority as specified in Schedule-I to accord permission either to held an enquiry, or to order registration of a criminal case or to drop the case after investigation or decide departmental action under these rules;

(h) "Deputy Director" means the Deputy Director of the Establishment;

(i) "District" means Revenue District;

(j) "Division" means Revenue Division;

(k) "Government" means the Government of Sindh;

(l) "Head of Attached Department" means an Officer Incharge of a department declared as such by the Government in the Sindh Government Rules of Business

- 1986;
- (m) "Judicial Officer" means and includes a Judicial Magistrate, a Civil Judge, a Senior Civil Judge, an Additional District and Sessions Judge, a District and Sessions Judge, irrespective of his holding any post or of being on deputation with any department;
  - (n) "Schedule" means schedule appended to these rules;
  - (o) "Special Judge" means a Special Judge appointed under sub-section(1) of Section 3 of Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958;
  - (p) "Sub-Circle Officer" means an officer, so posted by the Establishment in Sub-Division or Taluka;

(2) The expressions used but not defined in the Act and the rules made thereunder, shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them in the Act.

**3. Constitution of the Committees.** (1) The Committee shall consist of a Chairman and such number of members as may be determined by Government.

(2) There shall be the following Committees -

- (a) Provincial Anti-Corruption Committee abbreviated as (ACC-I).
  - (b) Divisional Anti-Corruption Committee abbreviated as (ACC-II).
  - (c) District Anti-Corruption Committee abbreviated as (ACC-III).
- (3) (a) The Chairman shall be a Secretary/member  
of the Committee No.I, headed by the Chief Secretary.

(b) He may also attend the meetings of Committees No.II and III.

**4. Functions of the Committees.** (1) The Provincial Anti-Corruption Committee shall perform the following functions: -

- (a) Review the cases of misconduct leading to corruption in services and suggest measures for its eradication.
- (b) Review at suitable intervals, the working of Anti-Corruption laws and Rules and to suggest improvement in them.
- (c) Co-ordinate work of all Agencies both Federal and Provincial Governments engaged in eradication of Corruption.
- (d) Suggest publicity measures in the Province for educating the public and Government Servants against the evils of corruption.

(2) The Divisional and District Anti-Corruption Committee shall perform the following functions: -

- (a) Review the problems of corruption in each Department and suggest measures for

its eradication;

- (b) Suggest publicity measures within their jurisdiction for educating the public and Government servants against the evils of corruption.

**5. Meetings of the Committees.** Each Anti-Corruption Committee in District and Division shall meet at least once in three months and Provincial Anti-Corruption Committee once in six months.

**6. Jurisdiction.** (1) The jurisdiction of Chairman, Director (Enquiries), Director (Anti-Corruption), Additional Director, Deputy Director (Head Quarter) and Assistant Director (Head Quarter) posted in the Directorate shall be entire province of Sindh, whereas that of Deputy Director and Assistant Director in the Division and District shall be as notified by the Government from time to time under this rule.

(2) The officer of the Establishment holding post not below BS-17 may within his jurisdiction, either suo-moto or on direction of Superior Officer or on an application made by any person, or on a reference received from Government, or a Head of Department, conduct surprise visits to detect and check the acts of misconduct and shall, for that purpose, have all the powers of seizure of property and relevant record.

(3) For the purpose of an enquiry into any complaint under the Act the Enquiry Officer of the Establishment not below the rank of BS-17, shall have the powers of Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of the following matters namely: -

- (a) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) Requiring the discovery and production of documents;
- (c) Receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;

**7. Functions of the Chairman.** The powers and functions of the Chairman, Enquiries and Anti-Corruption Establishment are follows: -

- (i) He shall work directly under the Chief Secretary, Sindh.
- (ii) He shall head, supervise and coordinate the working of the Enquiries and the Anti-Corruption Establishment and shall be responsible for the efficient functioning and Superintendence of it.
- (iii) He shall be responsible to put up all cases to the Chief Minister/Chief Secretary requiring their attention.
- (iv) He shall allocate, or, transfer the task of enquiries/investigation to the Director Enquiries/Director Anti-Corruption and such other members of the Establishment as the case may be pursuant to the Act.

- (v) He shall correspond directly with the Secretaries/Heads of attached Departments/ Autonomous Bodies / Corporations or other bodies in connection with any information / document required for the purpose of enquiries / investigation.
- (vi) He shall ensure prosecution of the individuals through Anti-Corruption Establishment after the decision of the concerned competent authority.
- (vii) He shall keep close liaison with the Heads of Departments/Divisional Commissioners / Deputy Commissioners to unearth cases of corruption and their speedy investigation and disposal. For this purposes, he shall pay visits to the Divisional/District Headquarters.
- (viii) He shall suggest improvements in the existing procedures of enquiries/investigations so that the cases are speedily disposed of.
- (ix) In case of an enquiry of a technical nature, for which no qualified staff is available, he is empowered to requisition the service of such member from any department.
- (x) He shall initiate the Annual Confidential Reports of Director Enquiries and Director Anti-Corruption and other members.
- (xi) He shall endorse the Annual Confidential Reports of all officials of BS-17 and above working in the Establishment.
- (xii) He shall sanction the movements of Director Enquiries and Director Anti-Corruption throughout the Province in connection with their official duties.
- (xiii) He shall publish half yearly review of the performance of the Establishment.
- (xiv) He shall be informed by all Administrative Secretaries of the Government of Sindh about the brief facts of the cases involving gross misconduct/derelection of duty, calling for a major penalty as provided in the Sindh Civil Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 1973, against officers of BS-17 and above under their administrative control immediately on occurrence alongwith the list of the case and action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter.
- (xv) He may take up any of the pending or fresh departmental enquiries of a department on the direction of Chief Minister/Chief Secretary.
- (xvi) He shall be informed on or before the 5<sup>th</sup> of every month by the Administrative Secretaries about the disciplinary cases of officers of Grade-17 and above, being conducted in their departments indicating the latest progress in Schedule-II.
- (xvii) He can call for the Confidential Reports of any officer under enquiry from any

department.

- (xviii) He, with the permission of the Chief Secretary, may cause issuance of necessary instructions by the Administrative Secretaries to all their subordinate offices to extend co-operation to the Enquiries and Anti-Corruption Establishment in respect of its functions.
- (xix) He may himself requisition the services of the officers/officials in BS-17 and below on deputation in the head office as well as attached department and for officers of BS-18 and above, with the prior approval of the Chief Secretary.
- (xx) He shall exercise the powers of transfer and postings within the Establishment upto BS-17.
- (xxi) He shall carry out any other specific tasks and exercise powers as assigned by the Chief Minister/Chief Secretary.

**8. Preliminary Enquiry.** No preliminary enquiry shall be initiated by an officer of the Establishment against accused Public Servant without prior approval of the Competent Authority.

**9. Examination in discreet enquiry complaint.** Nothing contained in rule 8 shall preclude the Enquiry Officer from:

- (i) conducting discreet enquiry for collecting material constituting scheduled offence;
- (ii) ascertaining the identification of the complainant and the genuineness of the complaint of documents produced.

**10. Time limit for investigation.** (i) Every investigation or enquiry under the Act and the Rules made there-under shall be completed normally within 90 days period. Extension if any, shall be sought by the officer concerned from Director for officer of BS-1 to 16 for 17 and above from Chairman through the Director (Anti- corruption).

- (ii) Every Officer making enquiry under these rules shall day by day enter his proceedings in the Diary Sheet setting forth the date on which the information reached to him, the date he begun and closed his proceedings; indicating places visited and the statements recorded and the time limit for completion shall be as mentioned in subrule (i);

- (iii) The Legal Branch of Anti-Corruption shall dispose of each case within 7 days.

**11. Registration of Cases.** (1) Criminal Cases shall be registered by the Establishment under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and under such Sections of the Pakistan Penal Code, as have been set forth in the schedule to the Act.

- (2) No Criminal Case shall be registered against accused Public Servant without

prior approval of the 'Competent Authority'.

Provided that such prior approval shall not be necessary for registration of case against Public Servant likely to be caught red handed as a result of raid/trap, arranged by Establishment under the Supervision of a Magistrate and in case of his non-availability the Gazetted Officer of the Establishment.

(3) In all cases of raid/trap, the District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate, or Sub-Division Magistrate, of the jurisdiction shall be bound to depute a Magistrate for supervising raid/trap on the request made in writing by the officer of the Establishment.

(4) The Criminal cases shall be registered by the Establishment at Anti-Corruption Police Station and where there is no such notified Police Station, at local Police Station.

(5) When a case is registered at local Police Station, the District Police shall have no jurisdiction what so ever to continue the investigation and the relevant record shall be made over to the Establishment.

**12. Information to Administrative authorities.** Soon after registration of case against Public Servant, a report shall be made to: -

- (a) to Chief Secretary and the Administrative Secretary, if he is in BS-16 and above.
- (b) to appointing authority and immediate Superior, if he is in BS-15 and below.
- (c) to the Chief Justice of High Court of Sindh, if he is Judicial Officer.

**13. Arrest.** The accused Public Servant may be arrested, if his arrest becomes unavailable during investigation, with the prior permission of the competent authority:

Provided that no prior permission shall be necessary for the arrest of Public Servant caught as a result of raid/trap and Public Servants from BS-1 to BS-15.

**14.** If the competent authority after investigation:

- (a) finds that prosecution is not called for but sufficient material is on record for departmental action, the Establishment shall forward facts of the case, statement of allegations, list of witnesses and documents, if any, to the Authority prescribed under the respective Efficiency and Discipline Rules.
- (b) finds that allegations are not established altogether, the case shall be dropped and intimation to this effect shall be sent to the authorities mentioned in rule 12.
- (c) As soon as the departmental enquiry has been completed and final orders passed the result of the same shall be intimated to the Establishment, along with a copy of report for completion of record.

**15. Where Senior Public Servants are involved along with Junior Public Servants.** (i) For the purpose of Grouping the case after investigation, or referring it for Departmental action,

if more than the public servants are involved, the competent authority shall be the one having jurisdiction against the senior most public servant.

(iii) In case of Judicial Officer and others, the Competent Authority shall be Chief Justice of Sindh High Court.

**16. Application of the Punjab Police Rules.** In addition to these rules, the Establishment shall as far as may be, follow the provisions of Punjab Police Rules, 1934 as adopted or amended by Sindh in the investigation and the enquiry of offences specified in the schedule to the Act.

Provided that a reference to the District Magistrate under rule 16.38 of the said rules for initiating proceedings, departmental or judicial, against any Police Officer shall not be necessary.

**17. Application of Sindh Civil Servant (E&D) Rules, 1973 and Sindh Police (E&D) Rules, 1988.** All officers and officials serving in the Establishment and in the Court of Special Judge shall be subject to Sindh Civil Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 1973, while those drawn from the police service or initially recruited by the Establishment in the rank of police service, shall be subject to Sindh Police (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 1988.

### **MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION**

**18.** Where two or more employees are alleged to have jointly committed, or are involved in the commission of an offence and such employees have been transferred outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Competent Authority, the Competent Authority that shall have jurisdiction over such cases, would be that within whose jurisdiction the alleged offence was committed.

**19. Transfer of Public Servant in Trap case.** In successful Raid/trap case, the transferring authority, on receiving information shall transfer the accused public servant from his place of posting.

**20. Suo Moto Examination.** The Chief Secretary, the Chairman and Director (Anti--Corruption) may call for and examine the record of any case and may give such directions as may be deemed fit.

**21. Power of Chief Minister.** (i) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Chief Minister may pass any order relating to any enquiry, or investigation against, or prosecution of any public, or any other matter, and such order shall have the precedence over on order passed by any other authority, in respect thereof.

(ii) Such order, if received by the lower authorities directly must immediately be communicated to the Chief Secretary through Chairman.

**22. Repeal.** The West Pakistan Anti-Corruption Rules, 1965 are hereby repealed.

**23. Saving.** (i) The cases registered and the enquiries already in progress under the West Pakistan Anti-Corruption Rules, 1965, shall be processed further under these rules from the stage upto which have been completed under repealed rules.

- (ii) The Committees constituted by the Government and the action taken by the Establishment, decision made, direction given before coming in force of these rules shall be deemed to have been constituted, taken, decided and given under these rules.

**SHAHJEHAN S. KARIM**  
**Chief Secretary to Government**  
**of Sind.**

**SCHEDULE I**  
**(See Rule 2 (g))**

**PUBLIC SERVANTS****COMPETENT  
AUTHORITY**

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | Public Servant in BS-1 to 15.   | Deputy Director of the Division) Not below BS-18. |
| (b) | Public Servant in BS-16.  | Director (Anti-Corruption) Not below BS-19.       |
| (c) | Public Servants in BS-17 and 18 (excluding sitting Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police).   | Chairman Not below BS-20.                         |
| (d) | Public Servants in BS-19 (including sitting Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police) and BS-20 of the Status of Commissioner, Secretary to Provincial Government, Heads of attached Department and others. | Chief Secretary.                                  |
| (e) | Public Servants in BS-21 and above.   | Chief Minister.                                   |
| (f) | Judicial Officer.<br>Chief Justice of High  | Court of Sindh.                                   |

**SCHEDULE-II**  
**STATEMENT OF OFFICERS OF BPS-17 AND ABOVE WHOSE CONDUCT IS**  
**UNDER INQUIRY**

**NAME OF DEPARTMENT:**

S.NO	Particulars of Officer (Name & Designation etc) Proceeded Against.	Gist of Chargers/ Allegations.	Date of Occurrence/Report ing of Allegation.	date of Instituting the Preliminary Enquiry, if any	Date of Instituting the Regular Departmental Proceedings	Up to date Progress of the Action taken	Remarks:
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)