



June 19, 2025

TL2025/0619/1A

Mr. Jaffar Khan Mandokhel  
President PML-N  
Balochistan

**Subject: Draft Proposal for Enactment of The Balochistan Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission Act 2025**

Dear Sir,

Transparency International Pakistan would like to draw your attention towards the draft proposal for the Balochistan Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission Act 2025, addressing the urgent need for a comprehensive legal framework to protect whistleblowers in Balochistan.

TI Pakistan has written to the honorable Prime Minister on the need for the enactment of the Whistleblower Protection Laws in line with Pakistan's commitment under Article 8.4 and 13.2 of UNCAC, dated 21<sup>st</sup> June 2024 (**Annex-A**). On March 27, 2025, the Federal Cabinet on the recommendation of the Ministry of Law and Justice, approved the Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission Act, 2025 (**Annex-B**). On May 17, 2025, the Senate Standing Committee on Law and Justice approved Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission Bill, 2025 (**Annex-C**).

Effective whistleblower protection is essential for fostering an environment where citizens can report misconduct without fear of retaliation, thereby enhancing public trust in government operations. Recognizing this, TI Pakistan in consultation with civil society organizations (CSOs) across Balochistan province has formulated the enclosed draft proposal on Whistleblower Protection Act. The enactment of such law will not only strengthen your party's commitment to transparency but also ensure that individuals who courageously report corruption are safeguarded.

Furthermore, it is pertinent to mention that Pakistan, as a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is obliged under Article 33 to implement legal measures that protect whistleblowers, as quoted below:

***UNCAC Article 33. Protection of reporting persons: Each State Party shall consider incorporating into its domestic legal system appropriate measures to provide protection against any unjustified treatment for any person who reports in good faith and on reasonable grounds to the competent authorities any facts concerning offences established in accordance with this Convention.***

According to the World Bank and Asian Development Bank guidelines, whistleblowing mechanisms are crucial for uncovering corruption and mismanagement, thereby fostering an environment of accountability and integrity.

TI Pakistan sincerely hopes that your party will prioritize the enactment of this crucial legislation. Such a gesture would underscore your government's commitment to transparency, accountability, and the protection of individuals who act in good faith to uphold the integrity of public institutions.

Transparency International Pakistan is striving for across-the-board application of Rule of Law, which is the only way to stop corruption, and achieve Zero tolerance against corruption.



TRANSPARENCY  
INTERNATIONAL-PAKISTAN

*Continuation Sheet No.....*

With Regards,

(Advocate Daniyal Muzaffar)  
Trustee/Legal Advisor  
Transparency International Pakistan

Enclosure: Draft Proposal Balochistan Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission Act 2025  
Copies forwarded for the information with request to take action under their mandate to:

## **THE BALOCHISTAN WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION AND VIGILANCE COMMISSION ACT 2025**

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to provide for the establishment of the Balochistan Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission to enable the citizens of the Balochistan to make public interest disclosure that relates to the irregular, illegal or corrupt practices and to protect them from disadvantageous measures, give them rewards for such public interest disclosure and for matters connected therewith and ancillary thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

**1. Short title, extent and commencement.** ---(1) This Act may be called the Balochistan Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission Act, 2025.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Province of the Balochistan.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

**2. Definitions.** ---In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:

- (a) “agency” means a company, a firm, an association, corporation, commission, council, any other body or office or a non-governmental organization;
- (b) “Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Commission;
- (c) “Commission” means the Balochistan Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission established under section 3 of this Act;
- (d) “Commissioner” means the Commissioners appointed under this Act and includes the Chairperson;
- (e) “corruption or corrupt practices” shall have the same meaning as given to them in the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) Act, Federal Investigation Agency Act, Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan Act, Federal and Provincial anti-corruption departments, Financial Monitoring Unit and other Federal of Provincial agencies and authorities empowered to prosecute a person in respect of corruption and corrupt practices;
- (f) “Disadvantageous Measures” means and includes the following actions:
  - (i) removal from office, release from office, dismissal or any other unfavorable personal action equivalent to the loss of status at

work;

- (ii) disciplinary action, suspension from office, reduction in pay, demotion, restriction on promotion and any other unfair personal actions;
  - (iii) work reassignment, transfer, denial of duties, rearrangement of duties or any other personal actions that are against the Whistleblower's will;
  - (iv) discrimination in the performance evaluation, etc. and subsequent discrimination in the payment of wages, bonuses, etc.;
  - (v) cancelation of education, training or other self-development opportunities;
  - (vi) the restriction or removal of budget, work force or other available resources,
  - (vii) the suspension of access to security information or classified information; or the cancelation of authorization to handle security information or classified information; or any other discrimination or measure detrimental to the working conditions of the Whistleblower;
  - (viii) putting the Whistleblower's name on a black or grey list as well as the release of such a black or grey lists, bullying, the use of violence and abusive language, or any other action that causes physical harm;
  - (ix) unfair audit or inspection of the whistleblower's work;
  - (x) cancellation of a license or permit, or any other action that causes disadvantage to the whistleblower;
  - (xi) termination of contract for goods or services, or any other measure that causes financial losses to the whistleblower;
  - (xii) intimidation;
  - (xiii) threat of any of the above; and
  - (xiv) any other unlawful adverse action;
- (g) "Government" means the Government of the Balochistan;
- (h) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules and regulations;

- (i) “Whistleblower Information” includes a complaint against a holder of Public Office, State-Owned Entities (SOEs) and Regulatory Bodies to the Commission relating to the commission of offences:-
  - (i) of corruption and corrupt practices under the National Accountability Bureau Ordinance, 1999 (No. XVIII of 1999);
  - (ii) of a scheduled offence under Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 (Act No. VIII of 1975);
  - (iii) under the Anti-Money Laundering Act 2010 (Act No. VII of 2010);
  - (iv) under the Securities Act, 2015 (Act No. III of 2015) in relation to public listed companies;
  - (v) cognizable under the Federal and Provincial anti-Corruption laws;
- (j) “Public Interest Disclosure” means any declaration of information by any individual or by an agency who reasonably believes that such information may prevent an action that of corruption or corrupt practices;
- (k) “regulations” mean regulation made under this Act;
- (l) “rules” mean rules made under this Act;
- (m) “violation of public interest” means the violation of any action as provided in the definition of disclosure of public interest under this Act irrespective of the fact that the law applying to the violation is that of the Balochistan or of the Federal Government; and
- (n) “Whistleblower” means a person or an agency, who discloses the public interest information under this Act.

### **3. Establishment of Whistleblowers Protection and Vigilance Commission. --- (1)**

- (a) The Provincial Government shall establish a Commission, to be known as the Balochistan Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission within 90 days of the commencement of this Act
- (b) The Provincial Government may, by notification, appoint any office, department of such body corporate, any government department, functionary, or any organization to act as the Commission, as may be specified in the notification.

(2) In the event of exercise of power under clause (b), the notified body corporate, office, department, functionary, or organization shall be deemed to be the Commission under this Act.

(3) The Commission may establish offices at such other places within the province as it considers necessary.

(4) The Commission shall be administratively and functionally independent, and the Provincial Government shall use its best efforts to promote, enhance, and maintain the independence of the Commission.

**4. Composition of the Commission.** ---(1) The Commission shall consist of three Commissioners, including a Chairperson, appointed by the Provincial Government for a period of three years from the day they enter their offices and shall be eligible for reappointment for another one term.

(2) No act or proceedings of the Commission shall be invalid by reason of absence of a Commissioner or existence of any vacancy among its members.

(3) The commission shall comprise of at least one member from civil society or private sector or independent expert.

(4) A person shall not be appointed as Commissioner unless he:

- (a) is a citizen of Pakistan;
- (b) is the permanent resident of Balochistan;
- (c) is an individual with reputation of high integrity and competence;
- (d) is honest and a person with a good character;
- (e) is mentally sound;
- (f) has a Master's Degree and has at least fifteen (15) years' experience in the field of law, or professionals of high repute from civil society having relevant experience or has remained a Public Office Holder for at least twenty years;
- (g) is not less than forty-five (45) and not more than sixty-two (62) years of age during the year of appointment or selection; and shall cease to hold office on attaining the age of sixty-five years or on the expiry of the term, whichever is earlier.
- (h) declares his assets and any potential conflict of interests, as per requirement of this Act; and
- (i) is not a defaulter of Government dues, utility expenses or a bank.

(5) A Commissioner shall cease to hold office if he-

- (a) has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude;

- (b) has been declared by a Medical Board to be physically or mentally unfit to carry out his functions;
  - (c) does not attend five consecutive meetings of the Commission without leave of the Commission; or
  - (d) has been declared insolvent, defaulter of Government dues, utility bills or a banking institution during the term of his office.
- (6) A Commissioner may, by writing under his hand, addressed to the Government, resign from his office.
- (7) A Commissioner shall not, at the time of appointment:
- (a) hold any other office in the service of Pakistan or province, unless he resigns from such office before the time of his appointment; or
  - (b) occupy any other position which may carry conflict of interest.
- (8) During his term in office, if a Commissioner has any interest in any matter to be discussed, inquired, investigated or decided by the Commission, he shall, prior to any discussion of the matter, disclose in writing to the Commission, the fact of his interest and the nature thereof.
- (9) In connection with the performance of functions under this Act, Government may allow such honoraria and allowances to the Commissioners, as maybe prescribed by rules.

**5. Powers and functions of the Commission.** ---(1) The Commission shall have the powers to-

- (a) approve organizational structure and positions to be filled in by employees appointed under this Act;
- (b) approve annual budget of the Commission;
- (c) conduct proper and transparent inquiry under this Act and make recommendations to the concerned authorities for taking action against individual or agencies for violation of public interest under the relevant laws;
- (d) appoint employees of the Commission and prescribe terms and conditions of their service and approve the human resource policy of the Commission;
- (e) seek full and complete assistance and call for all or any documents and information relevant to or in connection with any matter or inquiry pending before the Commission;

- (f) during the course of an inquiry of an action in violation of public interest under this Act-
  - (i) call for information from any person for the purpose of determining whether there has been any violation of the provisions of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder;
  - (ii) require any person to produce or deliver any document or item useful or relevant to the inquiry under process; and
  - (iii) direct the relevant department to depute any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case being investigated:

Provided that where any record has been provided to the Commission for the purpose of any inquiry, the same shall be returned in original to the concerned institution, as soon as possible but not later than thirty (30) days and attested copies of the same shall be retained by the Commission;

- (g) appoint advisors, consultants and experts, on payment of such fee or remuneration as may be determined by the Government, on the recommendation of the Chairperson of the Commission, to assist him in discharge of his duties under this Act; and
- (h) exercise such powers and functions as deem necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Commission may delegate any of its powers and functions to any officer of the Commission, as it may deem appropriate.

**6. Meetings of the Commission.** ---(1) For any meeting of the Commission, two Commissioners including the Chairperson shall constitute a quorum.

(2) All decisions of the Commission shall be taken by majority of the Commissioners except as may be otherwise specified in this Act.

(3) Commission may in the prescribed manner, determine the procedure of meetings, recording of minutes and other allied matters in this respect.

**7. Powers and functions of Chairperson.** ---(1) Chairperson shall be responsible for the day-to-day operation and administration of the Commission, unless otherwise provided in this Act.

(2) Chairperson shall be the Principal Accounting Officer of the Commission.

(3) Chairperson may, with the approval of the Commission re-appropriate funds

from one head to another head of account or sanction expenditure from within the budget allocated to the Commission.

**8. Financial Autonomy.** ---(1) The remuneration payable to the Commissioners, other employees, staff and administrative expenses of the Commission shall be an expenditure charged upon the Provincial Consolidated Fund.

(2) Commission shall maintain complete and accurate books of accounts in such forms as may be prescribed by it.

(3) In the month of March every year, the Commission shall submit to Government a statement for the estimated receipts and expenditure in respect of the next financial year.

(4) The accounts of the Commission shall be audited every year by the Auditor General of Pakistan.

**9. Inquiry in relation to Public Interest Disclosure.** ---(1) The officer duly authorized by the Commission shall upon receipt of the Public Interest Disclosure and after concealing the identity of the Whistleblower may, make a preliminary inquiry within a period of thirty (30) days in such a manner as may be prescribed to ascertain whether there is any basis for proceeding further.

(2) If after preliminary inquiry, the concerned officer is of the view that-

- (i) the matter requires further inquiry, it shall after the approval from the Commission, start formal inquiry in the prescribed manner and may pass such interim order as it may deem fit to prevent immediate violation of public interest; and
- (ii) the facts and allegations contained in the disclosure are frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith may, after approval from the Commission stop further inquiry in the matter:

Provided that an opportunity of being heard shall be given to the Whistleblower:

Provided further that the inquiry shall be completed within a period of thirty (30) days and the Commission shall take decision on the inquiry within a period of fifteen (15) days:

Provided also that if the inquiry is not completed within the stipulated time, the Commission may call explanation of the officer so authorized for inquiry and take action against him in accordance with rules and the pending inquiry shall be extended once for a further period of thirty (30) days for decision.

**10. Actions in violation of public interests.** ---(1) Where a Whistleblower discloses violation of public interest, the officer of the Commission duly authorized in this behalf after inquiry into the matter is of the view that the violation of public interest has taken place, immediately take steps to prevent such violation of public interest.

(2) Where the authorized officer is of the view that the violation of public interest

has taken place may, with the approval of the Commission, refer the matter to the concerned authorities in the province for taking appropriate action under the relevant laws.

**11. Exemption from Disclosure.** —Whistleblower Information shall not be made if the information, —

- (i) is likely to prejudicially affect, —
  - (a) the sovereignty and integrity of Pakistan;
  - (b) the security, strategic or economic interests of Pakistan;
  - (c) relations with foreign states;
  - (d) is prohibited under the Official Secrets Act, 1923;
- (ii) may lead to incitement of an offence;
- (iii) contains Cabinet or Cabinet Committees' papers, including records of deliberations of the Ministers, Secretaries and other offices in the Cabinet except as permitted by the Cabinet Secretary;
- (iv) has been expressly forbidden to be disclosed or published under any law or by a court or tribunal, or if the disclosure of information may result in contempt of court, cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or Provincial Assembly;
- (v) relates to trade secrets or intellectual property, except if such information is permitted to be disclosed under the law;
- (vi) is available to the person making the disclosure in his fiduciary capacity, except if such information is permitted to be disclosed under the law;
- (vii) is received in confidence from a foreign government;
- (viii) impedes the process of inquiry, investigation or apprehension or prosecution of offenders;
- (ix) endangers the life or physical safety of a person, or identifies information given in confidence for law enforcement;
- (x) contains disclosure of personal information or if the information has no relationship with public interest or if the information causes unwarranted invasion of privacy, except if it is permitted to be disclosed under the law.

**12. Protection to the Whistleblower.** --- (1) Commission shall ensure that no Whistleblower is victimized by Disadvantageous Measures or otherwise merely on the ground that such Whistleblower had made a Public Interest Disclosure or rendered assistance in inquiry under this Act.

(2) If a Whistleblower is being subjected to Disadvantageous Measures or likely to be subjected to Disadvantageous Measures on the grounds that he/she has made Public

Interest Disclosure, he/she may file an application before the Commission seeking redressal in the matter. The Commission may pass such orders to the authority concerned as deem appropriate.

(3) Every order given under sub-section (2) by the Commission shall be binding upon the concerned authority against whom the allegation of victimization has been proved.

**13. Assessment and complaint in relation to Whistleblower Information.** — (1) The officer duly authorized by the Commission shall assess the Whistleblower Information within a period of **thirty days** from the date of its receipt.

(2) Upon assessment, if the Commission is of the view that the Whistleblower Information warrants further probe, inquiry or investigation, or proceedings by a competent authority, which may lead to criminal prosecution under the National Accountability Bureau Ordinance, 1999, the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974, the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010, or the Securities Act, 2015 in relation to listed companies, the Commission shall refer the Whistleblower Information or any other relevant material including any finding or analysis by the Commission or otherwise, to the Authority.

(3) The reference made under sub-section (2) shall be deemed to be a complaint before the competent authority, and the said authority shall proceed in accordance with law.

**14. Rewards and Punishments.** --- (1) After inquiry, if it has been proved that a Whistleblower has rightly disclosed the violation of public interest, shall be rewarded thirty (30) percent of the recovered amount and certificate of appreciation.

**Explanation:** For the purpose of this section, the whistleblower means the person which does not include agency as defined under clause (m) in section 2 of this Act.

(2) In case any recovery is made in view of Whistleblower Information made by more than one Whistleblower, the thirty (30) percent reward mentioned in sub-section (1) shall be equitably apportioned between the Whistleblowers, as deemed fit, by the Commission, keeping in view the contribution of each Whistleblower:

**Explanation:** For the purpose of this section, “Whistleblower” means a natural person and not an entity or agency.

(3) After inquiry, if it has been proved that a Whistleblower has lodged frivolous or mala fide complaint, he shall be liable to a fine of thirty (30) percent of the actual amount claimed against a person with rigorous imprisonment for a period of three (03) years:

Provided that the amount of the fine shall be paid to the person against whom the complaint has been made.

**15. Identity of Whistleblower.**—The identity of the Whistleblower shall not be disclosed before the Authority or any agency or forum or to anyone even after the finalization of the matter, except upon written consent by the Whistleblower, and if the Commission after inquiry is of the view that any person has revealed the identity of the Whistleblower, it may impose a fine which may extend to rupees five hundred thousand, which shall be paid to the Whistleblower, and 2

years imprisonment.

**16. Imposition of fine.** ---(1) Any person, agency or Government Department, who willfully does not comply with the directions of the Commission, shall be liable to a fine not less than fifty (50,000) thousands and not more than two lac (2,00,000) and 2 years imprisonment.

**17. Annual report.** ---(1) Commission shall prepare a consolidated annual report of the performance of its activities in such a form as may be prescribed and submit it to the Government preferably in the last month of the year.

(2) The annual report shall be laid before the Provincial Assembly for consideration.

**18. Indemnity.** ---No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Commission or against any officer, employees, agency or person acting on its behalf, in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

**19. Power to make rules.** ---The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

**20. Power to make regulation.** ---Commission may make regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.



# TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL - PAKISTAN

## Annex-A

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June 21, 2024

TL2024/0621/1A

Honorable Prime Minister of Pakistan  
Prime Minister House  
Islamabad

**Subject: Enactment of Whistleblower Protection Law at the Federal Level in line with Pakistan's  
Commitment under Article 8.4 and 13.2 of UNCAC**

Dear Honorable Prime Minister,

Transparency International Pakistan would like to draw your attention towards a delay in the enactment of Whistleblower Protection Act at the federal level in Pakistan. For the progress of integrity and eliminating corruption from the country and fostering an environment where citizens can report misconduct without fear of retaliation, effective whistleblower protection law is essential.

TI Pakistan recognizes the fact that there have been attempts to introduce whistleblower protection legislation in the past, including on May 2, 2019, when Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission Act, 2019 bill was presented in the National Assembly. However, it was later withdrawn, and as a result, the federal legislation on whistleblower protection remains absent. It is important to emphasize that the passage of whistleblower protection legislation in matters of public interest also aligns perfectly with the mandate of the incumbent government that aspires to empower people by giving them a voice in shaping policies.

The Government of Pakistan ratified United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2007. Article 8.4 and 13.2 of UNCAC mandate governments to implement legal measures that protect whistleblowers, as quoted below.

*UNCAC Article 8. Codes of conduct for public officials (4): Each State Party shall also consider, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, establishing measures and systems to facilitate the reporting by public officials of acts of corruption to appropriate authorities, when such acts come to their notice in the performance of their functions.*

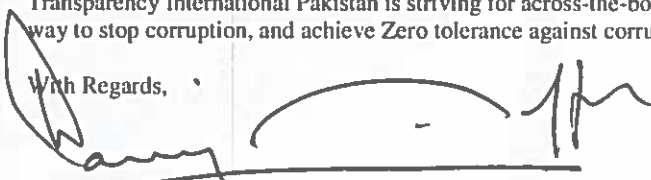
*UNCAC Article 13. Participation of society (2): Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the relevant anti-corruption bodies referred to in this Convention are known to the public and shall provide access to such bodies, where appropriate, for the reporting, including anonymously, of any incidents that may be considered to constitute an offence established in accordance with this Convention.*

TI Pakistan has prepared a draft proposal on Whistle Blower Protection law, based on the best practices globally (**Annex-A**). In the past, TI Pakistan has advocated with the federal and provincial governments for the enactment of Right to Information laws which are now in place at the federal and provincial levels.

TI Pakistan requests the honorable Prime Minister to issue directives for the enactment of federal law regarding the reporting and protection of whistle-blowers, which includes adequate reporting mechanisms and protective measures, in line with the UNCAC requirements.

Transparency International Pakistan is striving for across-the-board application of Rule of Law, which is the only way to stop corruption, and achieve Zero tolerance against corruption.

With Regards,

  
Advocate Daniyal Muzaffar  
Trustee/Legal Advisor  
Transparency International Pakistan

Copies forwarded for the information with request to take action under their mandate to:

1. Registrar, Supreme Court of Pakistan, Islamabad

# No mini-budget or additional taxation, PM hails IMF deal



**MATEEN HAIDER**

March 27, 2025

[Newspaper](#), [Regional](#), [Islamabad](#), [National](#), [Headlines](#)

**Cabinet approves in principle Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission Act, 2025 Allows use of volume of reduction in prices of petroleum products to reduce electricity rates Cabinet offers Fateha for mother of Army Chief General Syed Asim Munir.**

ISLAMABAD - Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif on Wednesday hailed the successful conclusion of a Staff-Level Agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a

new US\$ 1.3 billion arrangement, commending the government economic team for their tireless efforts in securing the deal.

While chairing the Cabinet Committee meeting here, the prime minister commended the collective efforts of the Deputy Prime Minister, Finance Minister, Planning Minister, Commerce Minister, Economic Affairs Minister, FBR Chairman and other key members of the economic team for their diligent work in securing the IMF agreement.

He reflected on the skepticism from opponents, who had predicted that a mini-budget would be necessary to secure the deal. However, the prime minister asserted that the agreement was achieved without the need for additional taxation measures, proving the government's resolve and planning.

The prime minister also acknowledged the hardships faced by the common people who bore the burden of price hike during the process of achieving economic stability. Besides, he paid tribute to the salaried persons who contributed a major portion in tax collection.

The government will receive \$1.3 billion from the IMF, which will bolster Pakistan's foreign reserves to \$8.3 billion, the prime minister said terming it a big achievement to stabilise the country's economy.

He also highlighted the contributions of all the provincial governments and their relevant chief ministers in supporting the federal government in securing the IMF agreement.

Ali Embroidery Mills High Performance Tennis Camp starts today

Highlighting the government's success in surpassing tax collection targets, he said the IMF had aimed for a 10.2% tax-to-GDP ratio, but with strong performance from the economic team, the tax-to-GDP ratio had reached 10.6%, marking the highest achievement in the last four years. "This performance reflects a 26% increase in tax collection so far", he added.

"Pakistan's tax collection target for the year 2024-25 was set at Rs 12.9 trillion, and despite the IMF initially suggesting a downward revision of this target, I personally insisted on maintaining the original figure. Following successful negotiations, the target

which was initially revised down to Rs 12.1 trillion was adjusted to Rs 12.3 trillion,” the prime minister added.

He underscored that the government had planned to fast-track the cases relating to taxes pending in the tribunals worth billions of rupees and informed that as a result of this decision, the government had recovered Rs 34 billion.

Hasan stars as West Zone Winner in Senior Inter-District Cricket

Similarly, he said the faceless interaction in Karachi was successfully ongoing while process of hiring of international corporate lawyers was underway.

Due to the government’s reforms in sugar sector, the prime minister said Rs 12 billion more taxes were collected this year as compared to the last year and hoped that Rs 60 billion in total will be collected this year. “This model will be replicated in cement, tobacco and textile sectors soon,” he added.

As regards, Ramazan Package, the prime minister emphasised that unlike in the past, the government had introduced a new digital wallet system to disburse amount to the deserving families through a transparent way. PM Shehbaz Sharif emphasised the importance of maintaining peace and eradicating terrorism as key pillars for the country’s development. He underlined that peace was directly linked with economic progress and prosperity.

He also hailed the conferment of Nishan-i-Pakistan by President Asif Ali Zardari to Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, recognising his significant contributions to the nation.

The prime minister also expressed condolences over the demise of the mother of Chief of Army Staff General Syed Asim Munir, praying for eternal peace of the departed soul. The cabinet offered Fateha for the deceased.

During the meeting, the federal cabinet on the recommendation of the Power Division approved the use of the volume of reduction in the prices of petroleum products to reduce the prices of electricity.

It also approved the Central Power Purchasing Agency (CPPA) to sign contracts with power plants running on bagasse as per the revised terms and conditions.

The federal cabinet, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Law and Justice, approved in principle the Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission Act, 2025.

The federal cabinet, on the recommendation of the Revenue Division, approved further amendments to the Income Tax, Sales Tax on Services and Federal Excise Duties within the limits of the Islamabad Capital Territory. These amendments have been made as policy actions in relation to the Resource Mobilisation and Utilisation Reform Program. Some amendments in this regard have been made in 2023 and 2024.

The federal cabinet has approved the Income Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2025 on the recommendation of the Revenue Division regarding the restoration of tax rebate on income of full-time teachers and re-searchers.

The federal cabinet has ratified the decisions taken in the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Privatisation held on March 11, 2025. It also ratified the decisions taken in the meetings of the Economic Coordination Committee held on March 13, 2025 and March 21, 2025.

The cabinet decided to broaden the scope of consultation on the Solar Net Metering Regulations approved by the ECC and re-submit the recommendations to the Cabinet after taking further feedback from all stakeholders.

## Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission Bill approved

[Recorder Report](#) Published May 17, 2025



**ISLAMABAD:** A parliamentary body on Friday, unanimously, approved the Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission Bill, 2025, paving the way for the creation of an independent body to safeguard individuals who expose corruption and wrongdoing.

The Senate Standing Committee on Law and Justice, chaired by Senator Farooq Hamid Naek passed the legislation following a detailed briefing from the Ministry of Law and Justice.

The bill, presented by Federal Minister for Law and Justice Azam Nazeer Tarar, aims to establish a robust legal framework to encourage whistle blowing while ensuring whistleblowers are shielded from reprisals.

Officials from the ministry highlighted that although a whistleblower protection law has existed since 2017, it remained largely ineffective due to inadequate enforcement mechanisms.

The new bill seeks to address these gaps by forming an autonomous Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission. This body will be

## Annex-C

responsible for receiving disclosures, ensuring the anonymity of informants, and providing them with legal protection and possible rewards.

Senator Naek underscored the importance of institutionalising whistleblower protection as a means to restore public trust and promote transparency within governance structures.

According to the bill, whereas, it is expedient to provide for establishment of the Whistleblower Protection and Vigilance Commission in order to facilitate a mechanism for whistleblower information relating to corruption and to protect whistleblowers from disadvantageous measures and to give them rewards for such whistleblower information and for matters connected therewith and ancillary thereto.

It says that the headquarters of the Commission shall be at Islamabad and it may establish offices at such other places in Pakistan as it considers necessary. The Commission shall be administratively and functionally independent and the government shall use its best efforts to promote, enhance and maintain the independence of the Commission.

The Commission shall consist of at least three members including a chairperson and the government shall have power to increase the number of members from time to time as it may consider appropriate.

In addition to the whistleblower bill, the committee also reviewed the Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2025, which proposes changes to the current laws on diyat—financial compensation for unintentional homicide.

The proposed amendment seeks to standardise the diyat amount at Rs30,600 along with 36 grams of silver. An alternative clause suggests payment in the form of 2,000 grams of gold or one-fourth of the convicted individual's total estate and resources.

Committee members voiced serious concerns about the feasibility and legal implications of these amendments, particularly questioning whether the state could or should pay diyat on behalf of convicts.

Minister Azam Nazeer Tarar also expressed doubts, warning that the proposed changes could impose an undue financial burden and raise equity issues.

The committee decided to consult the Council of Islamic Ideology (CII) for guidance and invited the Ministry of Interior to provide its input at the next meeting.

The meeting was attended by senators, Shahadat Awan, Zamir Hussain Ghumro, Federal Minister Azam Nazeer Tarar, and senior officials from the Ministry of Law and Justice. Copyright Business Recorder, 2025