

February 24, 2026

TL2026/0224/1A

Ms. Maryam Nawaz Sharif  
Chief Minister Punjab  
CM House, Lahore

**Subject: Complaint Against Allegations of Violation of Punjab Procurement Regulatory Authority Rules 2014 in Procurement of Gulfstream GVII-G500 Aircraft by the Provincial Government of Punjab**

Dear Madam,

Transparency International Pakistan has received a complaint against allegations of violation of Punjab Procurement Regulatory Rules 2014 in procurement of Gulfstream GVII-G500 Aircraft by the provincial government. The complainant has made the following allegations:

That

1. The Government of Punjab has acquired a 2019-manufactured Gulfstream GVII-G500 aircraft at an approximate cost of Rs. 11 billion.
2. The public procurement rules in Pakistan, at both the federal and provincial levels, require that all government expenditures and acquisitions funded through public money be conducted through open and competitive bidding processes.
3. The Government of Punjab has failed to comply with the mandatory open competitive bidding requirements in the procurement of the said aircraft, thereby raising serious concerns regarding transparency, procedural compliance, and value for money.
4. Under the Punjab Procurement Regulatory Authority Rules, 2014, any deviation from open competitive bidding must be strictly justified under recognized exceptions. However, failing such justification, the procurement constitutes a contravention of the applicable procurement rules and is deemed to be a mis-procurement

**Transparency International Pakistan Comments**

Transparency International Pakistan has reviewed the allegations of the complaint, prima facie, the allegations seem correct. Following are TI Pakistan comments:

1. The provincial government was required to float a public tender for the procurement of the aircraft and the purchase of Gulfstream GVII-G500 aircraft without tender is to be a violation of Punjab Procurement Regulatory Authority Rules 2014. Punjab Procurement Rules, Rule 22 is quoted below;

**Rule 22. Principal method of procurement.**— *Save as otherwise provided hereinafter, the procuring agencies shall use open competitive bidding [or publication of request for tender] as the principal method of procurement for the procurement of goods, services and works.*



2. Punjab Procurement Rule 12 require the tender to be posted on the **website** and for an international procurement like a Gulfstream, an international advertisement is to be followed. Rule 12 is quoted below;

**12. Method of advertisement.**– (1) *Save as otherwise provided in these rules, a procuring agency shall advertise procurement of more than one hundred thousand rupees and up to the limit of two million rupees on the website of the Authority in the manner and format specified by regulations but if deemed in public interest, the procuring agency may also advertise the procurement in at least one national daily newspaper.*

*Subject to rule 13, any procurement exceeding two million rupees shall be advertised on the website of the Authority, the website of the procuring agency, if any, and in at least two national daily newspapers of wide circulation, one in English and one in Urdu.*

3. It may be noted that even Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) has never procured any plane without open Bidding. Even on dry lease or wet lease arrangements, airplanes have been procured through open competition, upholding principles of transparency and fair competition.
4. The Punjab PPRA Rule 59(c)(v) allows direct contracting in certain cases such as only one manufacturer or supplier exists for the required procurement or in an instance of an emergency. Such situations are defined as instances which are declared as emergency or in cases where normal procurement cycle cannot be completed However, none of the above is the case in subject procurement, where an aircraft of similar nature are manufactured by other entities as well as the procurement of an aircraft can not be an emergency procurement as quoted below:

**59. Alternative methods of procurements.**– *A procuring agency may utilize the following alternative methods of procurement of goods, services and works:*

*(c) direct contracting: a procuring agency shall only engage in direct contracting if any of the following conditions exist; (ii) nly one manufacturer or supplier exists for the required procurement but in such a case, the procuring agency shall specify the appropriate fora which may authorize procurement of proprietary object after due diligence;*

*(v) “in case of an emergency but the procuring agency shall specify appropriate fora vested with necessary authority to declare an emergency;*

5. The Chief Minister must issue directives to determine as to why finance, P&D or relevant department allowed this purchase to continue without public tendering.

### **Transparency International Pakistan Recommendations**

Transparency International Pakistan requests the Chief Minister Punjab to look into the allegations of complaint, and if found correct, issue directives for action against relevant officers involved in the subject procurement on direct basis, without adherence to mandatory provincial procurement rules.



Transparency International Pakistan is striving for the across-the-board application of the rule of law, which is the only way to stop corruption and achieve zero tolerance against corruption

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. PSPM, PM House, Islamabad
2. Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab, Lahore
3. Registrar, Lahore High Court, Lahore

**Note:**

This is to clarify that Transparency International Pakistan is not a complainant, it acts as a whistleblower and operate under Article 19-A, of the Constitution of Pakistan which gives the right to public to know how government is being run by public officers. Article 19-A makes the right to access of information pertaining to a public authority a fundamental right, and a three member bench in case of Mukhtar Ahmad Ali vs the Registrar, Supreme Court of Pakistan, Islamabad, headed by Chief Justice Qazi Faez Isa in the landmark judgment on 16 October 2023, in CP No. 3532/2023, has declared that

**“What previously may have been on a need-to-know basis Article 19A of the Constitution has transformed it to a right-to-know, and the Access to information is no longer a discretion granted through occasional benevolence, but is now a fundamental right available with every Pakistani which right may be invoked under Article 19A of the Constitution”**