

Special Report on Media Commission

by the Standing Committee of

National Assembly on Information,

Broadcasting & National Heritage

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Section 1

Terms of Reference (TORs) of the
Media Commission Appointed by
The Supreme Court of Pakistan, 2013

③
**Terms of Reference (TORs)
of the Media Commission
(15th January 2013)**

- A. To consider the role of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and other Government agencies in ensuring freedom of print and electronic media and whether or not there is information and material brought before the Commission to justify the continued functioning of the Ministry, consistent with Article 19 of the Constitution.
- B. To analyze whether and to what extent PEMRA has been able to fulfil its developmental mandate and regulatory functions independently under the PEMRA Ordinance.
- C. To determine if it advances or is consistent with the fundamental right under Article 19 ibid to allow the Government or its instrumentalities to be major players in the media through State Television and radio broadcasters.
- D. To ascertain if PTV, PBC and APP, the recipients of public funding of billions of rupees, have independent in-house management and transparent policies in place which advance the objectives of fairness and even-handedness expected of publicly-funded entities and to determine if there are adequate checks against lop-sided or biased dissemination of information by these publicly-funded entities.
- E. To consider the feasibility of letting the media adopt a self-regulatory code of conduct instead of content regulation, in the light of international standards and best practices.
- F. To enquire into allegations of media-related corruption and suggest steps to ensure impartial and independent media for the upcoming elections.
- G. To inquire whether, when giving money to different media houses directly for or on the pretext of advertisements, were the

Media Commission Report

government or its functionaries pursuing a transparent, duly approved, bona fide Government advertisement allocation policy or were the decisions to buy advertisement space with public money made arbitrarily or without objective criteria or to favour particular channels, journalists or media houses.

- H. To propose a single, transparent, objective, non-discriminatory policy for allocation of Government advertisements among electronic and print media.
- I. Whether the Federal and Provincial Governments, autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, Government corporations or agencies adhere to PPRA rules or other transparent processes while granting advertisement contracts to advertising agencies or media houses. If not, then to suggest processes which are fair and transparent and which ensure the greatest value and fairest dissemination of information.

Section 2

Queries of Standing Committee
Members from the Ministry of I,B&NH
and Relevant Stakeholders

⑥

MOST IMMEDIATE
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

No.F.4(1)/2013-Com-I

Islamabad, the 4th April, 2014

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEDIA COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN, 2013.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the decision of meeting of the Standing Committee on Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage held on 3rd April, 2014 in which it was decided to forward the Report and Recommendations of the Media Commission appointed by the Supreme Court of Pakistan, 2013 to the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage.

2. The Ministry is requested to submit its detail response on the said Report and Recommendations (copy enclosed) which will be discussed in the next meeting.

3. It is also requested that the required information may be forwarded to this Secretariat by 9th April, 2014 for advance study of the Members of the Standing Committee.

Hasanmulkhain
(SYED HASAN MURTAZA BUKHARI)
Deputy Secretary / Secretary Committee

Mo Information Broadcasting & National Heritage
(Dr. Nazir Saeed, Secretary)
Government of Pakistan,
Islamabad.

Copy for information to: -

Sr. P.S to Chairperson, Standing Committee on Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage, State Bank Building, Islamabad.
Deputy Director (Council), Ministry of Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage, Cabinet Block, Islamabad.

Two Copies
Revised
4/6/14

R & I Branch

Please issue to Sr. P.S to Chairperson, SC on I, B & NH. P/A 04/04/14.

H. Ullah 04/04/14

We, the Members of Standing Committee on Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage would like to ask the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage for their response and to confirm with the relevant Stakeholders, on the following issues:

1. To inquire from all Private TV channels & FM Radios, if they have established an “Internal Ombudsman” to enable the receipt of cases and complaints from the public, as recommended on Page 33, f. **RESP: Pakistan Broadcasters Association.**
2. Whether PBA has placed the exact rates to be charged by each channel for different durations of advertising spots and for different types of content that can be aired on a commercial basis, as recommended on Page 34, h. **RESP: Pakistan Broadcasters Association.**
3. Whether extraordinary vigilance has been applied to anticipate dangers and threats to journalists and media units and media houses and whether preemptive measures have been taken to prevent such violence, as mentioned on Page 47, c. **RESP: M/O I,B&NH.**
4. Whether a security Committee has been established to make special arrangements and support mechanism for safety and security of working journalists as decided by Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors, mentioned on Page 48, e. **RESP: CPNE**
5. What is the exact use of SECRET FUNDS in interaction between Government institutions, journalists and private media houses in influencing media content, as mentioned on Page 54, ix. **RESP: M/O I,B,N&H**
6. Whether any review of media related legislation been undertaken by the Ministry, as recommended on Page 80, 2. **RESP: M/O I,B&NH**
7. Have RESTRUCTURING EFFORTS (horizontal de-centralization and de-control) been put in place in the selection of advertising agencies and selection of media for advertising by Government entities, as recommended on Page 81, i. **RESP: M/O I,B,N&H**
8. Whether steps have been taken to bring together under a single new Federal Ministry, the sectors of “Information and Broadcasting” and the sectors of “Information Technology and Telecommunication, as recommended on Page 81, ii. **RESP: M/O I,B,N&H**
9. Whether any steps have been taken to bring the subject of cinema under the purview of the proposed new Singular Ministry, as recommended on Page 81, ii. **RESP: M/O I,B,N&H**

10. Have the laws, regulations & rules governing PEMRA been revisited and reconstructed, as proposed on Page 82, 7. **RESP: PEMRA, M/O I,B,N&H**
11. Have efforts been made to authentically separate PEMRA from the control of the Executive, as recommended on **Page 83, b. RESP: PEMRA, M/O I,B,N&H**
12. Have steps been taken in making PEMRA administratively responsible to the Parliament of Pakistan, rather than Ministry or Cabinet Division, as recommended on Page 84, a. **RESP: PEMRA, M/O I,B,N&H**
13. Have concerted attempts been made to ensure new Legislation to reflect qualities of autonomy, independence, impartiality and accountability as per BBC's Charter, as recommended on Page 84, b. **RESP: PEMRA, M/O I,B,N&H**
14. Has an appropriate policy been formulated by PEMRA that protects producers, directors, writers, actors and other segments of creative professional teams from the unfair impact of foreign content processed at low prices and is dubbed into Urdu & freely broadcasted, as highlighted on Page 85, 8. **RESP: PEMRA**
15. Have the complaints and concerns expressed by PBA, Cable TV distributors, advertisers, advertising agencies and other stakeholders been adequately addressed by PEMRA, as suggested on Page 85, 9. **RESP: PEMRA**
16. Whether Civil Society Organizations were invited for regular exchange of views about reforms required in PEMRA's policies & actions, as recommended on Page 85, 10. **RESP: PEMRA**
17. Whether renewed efforts were made for expeditious hearings and disposals of the large number of cases dealing with the electronic media on which stay orders are in operation, as suggested on Page 86, 11. **RESP: PEMRA**
18. Whether a restriction on the issuance of new licenses for TV channels has been placed till the transition to digital broadcast technology is completed, as recommended on Page 86, 13. **RESP: PEMRA**
19. Whether steps have been taken to enable PEMRA to credibly curb the telecast of pirated/smuggled/illicit content from India, USA & other sources, as mentioned on Page 87, 14. **RESP: PEMRA**

20. Whether actions have been taken to prevent the smuggling and open sale of DTH (Direct-To-Home) set-talk boxes from India, as suggested on Page 87, 14. **RESP Law Enforcement Agencies**
21. Did PEMRA formulate a fair, transparent policy to issue licenses on a non-auction basis, without applying a commercial approach, for community-based electronic media, as recommended on Page 87, 15. **RESP: PEMRA**
22. Has a new system/process been put in place for the appointment of the Chairman, Chief Executive and the Board of Directors, on lines similar to the new system proposed for PEMRA, Suggested on Page 88, 18 (i). **RESP: PBC**
23. Were new checks and balances put in place on financial subsidies of PBC to prevent partisan stranglehold, as recommended on Page 89, 18 (i). **RESP: PBC**
24. Was the unimplemented Report of 'Task Force to propose alternative strategies to make PBC autonomous', revisited by PBC as suggested on Page 89, ii. **RESP: PBC**
25. Were steps taken to reduce the shareholding of the State in PTV to 25% or less & 75% shares offered to public at large, as suggested on Page 89, iii. **RESP: PTV**
26. Were effective steps taken towards placing PTV under the purview of the amended and reformed PEMRA law as hinted on Page 90, iv. **RESP: PTV**
27. What measures were taken to rationalize and restructure the staff strength and organization of PTV as recommended on Page 90, vi. **RESP: PTV**
28. Were steps taken to reduce the shareholding of the State in APP to 25% or less & were 75% shares offered according to the options suggested on Page 90, vii & 91 a, b. **RESP: APP**
29. Were Media Laws reviewed in the context of new Objective conditions on a 6 months basis, as suggested on Page 92, 22. **RESP: Standing Committee of I,B&NH**
30. Were consultations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee and the stakeholders to establish a consensus with reference to changed media landscape and regional & international contexts, as mentioned on Page 93, 24. **RESP: Standing Committee of I,B&NH**

31. Were steps taken to ensure that the selection of the advertising agencies and the selection of print and electronic media were made on the basis of merit, as recommended on Page 95, ii. **RESP: M/O I,B&NH**
32. Was it ensured that a minimum reasonable share of advertising expenditure by Government entities was allocated to regional media, as recommended on Page 96, ii. **RESP: M/O I,B&NH**
33. Was it ensured that accurate monitoring was conducted without controlling the process of advertising by the Government, as on Page 96, iv. **RESP: M/O I,B&NH**
34. What steps were taken to ensure that chunk of Government-controlled advertising doesn't go to dummy newspapers, as mentioned on Page 107, a. **RESP: M/O I,B&NH**
35. Were steps taken to define the legal and social responsibility parameters for media self-regulation, as recommended on Page 109, 12. **RESP: Parliament**
36. Were concerted steps taken to ensure the re-structuring of the existing Ministry into one that serves as single Central Authority as on Page 152, ii & 154,vi. **RESP: Parliament**
37. Were steps taken to communicate directly to citizens, the matters of vital national interest and new internal threats, and related issues of immediate concern and significance, as suggested on Page 203, 7. **RESP: M/O I,B&NH**
38. What steps were taken to ensure that PTV qualifies by international standards as a genuine public service broadcaster, as mentioned on Page 215, 17. **RESP: M/O I,B&NH**

The Ministry of Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage submitted its response to the Supreme Court of Pakistan on 26-07-2013 and same was submitted in the Assembly in response to the Question raised by Dr Arif Alvi on Thursday, 12th December, 2013 regarding Media Commission Report.

The response of the Ministry is insufficient in this regard and doesn't adequately suffice the recommendations and questions raised by the Commission's Report.

The Ministry is thus asked to re-submit a more detailed response to the Media Commission Report especially in light of the Points raised above.

Section 3

Action Plan & Response of the
Ministry of I,B&NH on the questions &
issues raised by the Standing Committee

(12)

MOST IMMEDIATE
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

No.F.4(1)/2014-Com-I

Islamabad, the 12th April, 2014

01.	Ms. Marvi Memon	Chairperson
02.	Mian Muhammad Farooq	Member
03.	Mr. Waseem Akhtar Shaikh	Member
04.	Mr. Tahir Iqbal Ch.	Member
05.	Ms. Ghulam Bibi Bharwana	Member
06.	Ms. Zeb Jaffar	Member
07.	Ms. Parveen Masood Bhatti	Member
08.	Ms. Arifa Khalid Parvez	Member
09.	Ms. Marriyum Aurangzeb	Member
10.	Ms. Leila Khan	Member
11.	Mr. Muhammad Tallal Chaudry	Member
12.	Syed Amir Ali Shah Jamote	Member
13.	Mr. Imran Zafar Leghari	Member
14.	Ms. Belum Hasnain	Member
15.	Mr. Murad Saeed	Member
16.	Dr. Muhammad Azhar Khan Jadoon	Member
17.	Ms. Saman Sultana Jafri	Member
18.	Ms. Naeema Kishwer Khan	Member

Subject: **BRIEF FOR 8TH MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION, BROADCASTING & NATIONAL HERITAGE.**

Respected Member,

Kindly find enclosed herewith copies of the brief received from the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage for 8th meeting of the Standing Committee on Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage scheduled to be held on 16th April, 2014 at 10:30 a.m. in the Constitutional Room (old Committee Room No.5), Second Floor, Parliament House, Islamabad, for your kind perusal, please.

Yours sincerely,

Hasanmukhtar

(SYED HASAN MURTAZA BUKHARI)

Deputy Secretary/Secretary Committee

Ph: No. 051-9201866

technical aspects of the information Technology and Telecom
 of services of specialized sector and need services of
 branches in respective manpower and qualified and trained
 field, which is a highly specialized sector and need services of
 together under a single new Federal Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
 the sectors of information and Broadcasting
 together under a single new Federal Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
 the sectors of information and Broadcasting

& NATIONAL HERITAGE

Subject:-
8TH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE ON I,B&NH
TO BE HELD ON APRIL 16, 2014 AT 10:30 A.M. IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL ROOM
(OLD C.R. NO. 5), 2ND FLOOR, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ISLAMABAD.

Brief/Working Paper agenda item No. (i)

S.No.	REPORT CONTENTS/OBSERVATIONS	M/O I,B&NH RESPONSE
4.	Whether a security Committee has been established to make special arrangements and support mechanism for safety and security of working journalists as decided by Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors, mentioned on Page 48, e. RESP: CPNE	The Honourable Prime Minister has constituted a 2-Member Committee comprising the Federal Minister for I,B&NH and Minister for Interior to look into matters relating to security of working journalists and media persons. It is already in touch with various media organizations to improve the security environment for media person in collaboration with the stakeholders. The country is passing through an unusual phase as the scourge of terrorism seems to be affecting each and every aspect of national life. However, it is hoped that things will improve as a result of persistent efforts being made to respond effectively to this daunting challenge.
5.	What is the exact use of SECRET FUNDS in interaction between Government institutions, journalists and private media houses in influencing media content, as mentioned on Page 54, ix. RESP: M/O I,B&NH	The SECRET FUND has already been abolished by the Government. In the current budget no amount is available under this head.
6	Whether any review of media related legislation been undertaken by the Ministry, as recommended on Page 80, 2. RESP: M/O I,B&NH	No review of media related-legislation is under process by the M/o I,B&NH presently. The review of respective media laws is undertaken by the M/o I,B&NH on the recommendation of the organization concerned functioning under the law or on the directions of the government and parliamentary bodies.

(13)

& NATIONAL HERITAGE

8	<p>Whether steps have been taken to bring together under a single new Federal Ministry, the sectors of "Information and Broadcasting" and the sectors of "Information Technology and Telecommunication, as recommended on Page 81, ii. RESP: M/O I,B&NH</p>	<p>technical aspects of the Information Technology and Telecom field, which is a highly specialized sector and need services of trained and qualified manpower in respective branches of knowledge. Whereas, the M/o I,B&NH deals with the dissemination of news/information and promotion/protection of cultural heritage. The subject being dealt with by the two Ministries are diverse in nature and are complementary only to the extent of usage of modern technology for dissemination of information. The co-operation and co-ordination between the two would be appreciable.</p>
9	<p>Whether any steps have been taken to being the subject of cinema under the purview of the proposed new Singular Ministry, as recommended on Page 81, ii RESP: M/O I,B&NH</p>	<p>The subject of cinema is being handled by the National Heritage Wing of this Ministry. It will come up with a detailed response in this connection</p>
11	<p>Have efforts been made to authentically separate PEMRA from the control of the Executive, as recommended on Page 83, b. RESP: PEMRA, M/O I,B&NH</p>	<p>PEMRA is a regulatory authority, working independently under the Chairman and the M/O I,B&NH only process the appointment of Chairman/Members under the PEMRA Ordinance. Other than this, the M/o I,B&NH exercises no executive control over PEMRA. Secretary Information is only a Member of the BOD, which is chaired by the incumbent Chairman PEMRA.</p>
12	<p>Have steps been taken in making PEMRA administratively responsible to the Parliament of Pakistan, rather than Ministry or Cabinet Division, as recommended on Page 84, a. RESP: PEMRA, M/O I,B&NH</p>	<p>Making PEMRA administratively responsible to the Parliament rather than M/o I,B&NH or the Cabinet Division is the purview of the Federal Government and an executive decision can make the required change.</p>
13	<p>Have concreated attempts been made to ensure new Legislation to reflect qualities of autonomy, independence, impartiality and accountability as per BBC's Charter, as recommended on Page 84, b. RESP:</p>	<p>Any such legislation on the pattern of the BBC's Charter would be initiated on the directions of the Federal Cabinet, as and when received.</p>

(14)

25	<p>Were steps taken to reduce the shareholding of the State in PTV to 25% or less & 75% shares offered to public at large, as suggested on Page 89, iii. RESP: PTV</p>	<p>The Ministry supports the Media Commission recommendations to reduce the state share holding in PTV up to 25% or less offering 75% to public through stock exchange. Ministry of Finance is already carrying out an exercise in this regard. In addition to this, management of PTV shall also be made part of the stock option deal. Necessary amendments in the PTV Company Act could be made to accommodate this issue.</p> <p>The Ministry supports the Media Commission recommendations and is not bothered over the loss of control over the editorial policy. Competitiveness is not a negative phenomenon as it improves quality of contents.</p>
26	<p>Were effective steps taken towards placing PTV under the purview of the amended and reformed PEMRA law as hinted on Page 90, iv. RESP: PTV</p>	<p>The Ministry endorses the idea of appointing the Chief Executive/Managing Director of PTV, PBC and APP through a procedure given in the Supreme Court judgment wherein an independent commission has been mandated to fill these positions from open market through competition.</p> <p>This Ministry however supports the spirit of MC recommendation that state media entities (PBC, PTV and APP) may prefer to be playing a progressive and purposeful role in the information landscape of Pakistan.</p>
27	<p>What measures were taken to rationalize and restructure the staff strength and organization of PTV as recommended on Page 90, vi. RESP: PTV</p>	<p>In the light of the decision of the Cabinet Division conveyed through the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage, Islamabad, a high level Committee consisting of Director Administration & Personnel, Director Finance and relevant Director of each Division has been constituted in Pakistan Television Corporation to carry out restructuring and identify overlapping functions, over employment and redundancies.</p>
37	<p>Were steps taken to communicate directly to citizens, the matters of vital national interest and new internal threats and related issues of</p>	<p>All organ of the official media from time to time, on the directions of the Federal Government keep the citizens informed on new threats and issues</p>

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PAKISTAN ELECTRONIC MEDIA REGULATORY AUTHORITY

No. 1(63)/Policy-2013

Dated: 9th April, 2014

Subject: **8TH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION, BROADCASTING & NATIONAL HERITAGE TO BE HELD ON APRIL 16, 2014 AT 10:30 A.M. IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL ROOM (OLD C.R. NO. 5, 2ND FLOOR) PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ISLAMABAD**

Reference your letter No.9(05)/2013-Council dated April 7, 2014 on the above noted subject.

2. Following is the comprehensive Brief / Working Paper for onward transmissions to the quarters concerned, please:-

MEDIA COMMISSION REPORT: COMMENTS FROM PEMRA

a) The Media Commission report is positive, thought provoking and action-oriented. It has examined media related legislation, noted the positive aspects of the electronic media and at the same time highlighted the negative aspects which need to be addressed by the Government of Pakistan, Provincial Governments, PEMRA, the media houses, civil society and cable operators etc. The report has been formulated with a view to preparing the Government, the regulator like PEMRA, the civil society and media houses etc. for evolving of futuristic approach on regulatory framework for media, steps for media development and mode and manner of interaction between various entities associated with the contemporary media in Pakistan.

b) PEMRA is obviously the main focus of this electronic media-centric report. Some of the stake-holders, while appearing before the Media Commission, made excessive criticism of PEMRA. However, the Media Commission has reconciled, through its balanced approach, various perspectives of different and diverse entities, and did

37
Were steps taken to communicate directly to citizens, the matters of vital national interest and new internal threats, and related issues of redundancies.
All organ of the official media, from time to time, on the directions of the Federal Government keep the citizens informed on new threats and issues.

pay tribute to PEMRA for its positive work in the development of electronic media in Pakistan.

c) While praising PEMRA for facilitating and transformation of the electronic media landscape of Pakistan within a short span of time, the Commission has noted the following negative facets of electronic media:

- i. Lack of adequate, comprehensive training in print journalism and broadcast journalism before persons are given the opportunity to become reporters, anchors, news readers, content controllers, etc.
- ii. Advertisers virtually dictate prime time content preferences by using a narrow, relatively non-representative, heavily urban and consumption-oriented rating system to pressurize channels into cut-throat competition and to a lowering of standards of content.
- iii. Excessive commercialism e.g. advertising messages superimposed on screen during unrelated content, prolonged mid-breaks etc.
- iv. Along with the "breaking news", there is a race for hysteria, hype and trivialization.
- v. Promotion of acrimony, conflict, grievance.
- vi. Fragmentation of audiences due to proliferation of choices in place of singular and cohesive sharing of content.
- vii. Non-transparency in financial aspects of media e.g. advertising charges, grant of support received from overseas sources, fees and salaries paid to staff, assets and income of media owners etc.
- viii. Absence of effective, enforced self-regulation mechanisms.
- ix. Absence of credible, audience-oriented self-regulation mechanisms.
- x. Absence of credible, audience-oriented complaints mechanisms.

d) These negative aspects of the electronic media have been squarely placed by the Commission on the shoulders of PEMRA for the following reasons:

- i. Inability of PEMRA to enforce discipline due to excessive proliferation of channels.

- ii. Because of stay orders got by TV/Radio Channels from the High Courts.
- iii. Inadequacy, absence or loop-holes in media related legislation, policies and rules to remove defects, which are being exploited through Court cases.

- e) Consequently, the Media Commission has suggested substantive restructuring, complete autonomy and direct purview of the Parliament over PEMRA. For that avowed end, the Commission has recommended to revisit and reconstruct the PEMRA Act / laws, Rules and Regulations by which PEMRA justifies its existence and functioning as an independent regulator.
- f) In line with the above, the Commission has recommended that in order to face new realities and to adopt means for enforcing the principles of fairness, transparency, accountability and independence, PEMRA needs a complete review of the existing law i.e. PEMRA Ordinance, 2002, or even formulation of a new law in its place.
- g) After recommending complete autonomy of PEMRA from the Government of the day, the Media Commission also recommends that this Regulator be also independent of commercial influence and that PEMRA or any other entity put in its place must be "authentically separated from the control of the Executive".

Private Monopolies:

- h) The Media Commissions did not support the creation of monopolies under PEMRA Ordinance, 2002. While comparing the present law with the EMRA Ordinance, 1997, the Media Commission termed the earlier law better in this sphere. The EMRA Ordinance, 1997 in Section 10 laid unqualified emphasis on the need to ensure that, while granting a licence, undue concentration of media ownership is not created in any city, town or area and the country as a whole so as to discourage (but not prohibit) cross-media ownership i.e. common ownership by one and the same group, of newspapers, TV channels, Radio stations etc. Contrary to this, the PEMRA Ordinance, 2002, as amended in 2007, has enabled existing media such as newspapers, magazines etc. also to become eligible for obtaining licences for TV

Channels and Radio Stations without caring as to such enablement of cross-media ownership will lead to strong dominance by a few private groups.

PEMRA's Perspective

i) The Media Commission in formulation of its recommendations, invited the views of PEMRA, Pakistan Broadcasters Association, the Cable Operators Association and civil society for expression of their views. PEMRA submitted an 11-page statement in writing to the Commission through the Ministry. The said statement is seemingly different from what the learned Media Commission, on behalf of PEMRA, has noted in the form of quote-unquote views / perspectives and incorporated in the final Report. However, what the Media Commission has noted, assumingly on behalf of PEMRA, is summarized as under:

- i. PEMRA is not a policeman, and is certainly a regulator. PEMRA is facing criticism from Pakistan Broadcasters Association (PBA), the Cable Operators Association of Pakistan (CAP) and certain sections of civil society. Such entities are perhaps not mindful of the limitations of PEMRA and its regulatory framework.
- ii. Time and again PEMRA has emphasized the need for formulation of a code of conduct for self regulation and also a code for airing of content on electronic media. While the electronic media abhors external regulation, it certainly wants to opt for unbridled freedom. There is a tendency for willful disregard of rules and regulations by the broadcasters and for curbing such illegal activities. PEMRA goes through different stages of legal actions when the licensees cross lines i.e. issue warnings, make direct interventions and finally outright suspension of licences.
- iii. On the one hand, the TV channels demand freedom of expression enshrined in Article 19 and 19-A of the Constitution and at the other hand they demand that PEMRA should ban drama serials from Turkey dubbed in Hindi, Urdu language. So they certainly want PEMRA to curb the right of the public at large to choose what they want to see / view.

- iv. **Court Cases:** PEMRA apprised the Media Commission about the tendency of electronic media / licensees to knock at door of Courts and seeking of stay orders for a long time. PEMRA has requested the Hon'able Courts to accelerate the hearing of such cases and to set up special Benches but without any progress in this behalf. PEMRA further noted that there is a lack of sufficient case law in Pakistan to provide procedure and guidelines in dealing with court cases. New conditions, new technologies and new laws require updated knowledge which is lacking.
- v. PEMRA further apprised the Media Commission that several eminent lawyers were contacted for pursuing of its cases but they were reluctant to accept PEMRA briefs and handle its cases in which the owners of TV channels were either the petitioners or the respondents. By way of substantiation of this legal perspective, PEMRA cited the example of DTH Transmission System, and the licensees deliberately disputed the same, went before the High Court and the matter is still subjudice in the Supreme Court.
- vi. It was pointed to the learned Media Commission that by using the name of religion, a licensee continues to telecast in the name of "Q-TV" without obtaining licence from PEMRA. While PEMRA issued order of suspension of its transmission, the channel got a status quo order form the High Court and is running the channel without any licence. Additionally, PBA member have exceeded the time permitted for advertising by PEMRA, i.e. twelve minutes of commercial spread over sixty minutes. When notices were issued, the PBA members went before the Court and obtained status quo order restraining PEMRA from enforcing such limits. Section 30 of the PEMRA law that deals with "power to vary conditions, suspend or revoke the licence" in case of violations is not often applied and when PEMRA attempts to apply this section, the offenders immediately get relief from the Courts.

Satirical Programmes

- j) A subject of serious public concern not squarely addressed by the Media Commission is TV Talk Shows, debates programmes aimed at entertaining viewers with humor and infotainment but with abrasive postures/styles of anchor-persons attempting to score rating and attracting viewership.
- k) The subject is of prime concern to a body like PEMRA which is bound by statutory framework to come up to the expectations of the general public and enlarging of its choices in the media for news, current affairs, religious knowledge, art, culture, science, technology, economic development, social sector concerns, music, drama and other subjects of public and national interest. However, instead of making available such choices for a much wider sections of our national fabric, TV channels seem to be poised to focus on limited targets - primarily generating funds from more advertisement.
- l) One may disagree about the role, scope and sphere of activity of PEMRA with regard to Pakistani citizens' fundamental right to know, yet the Constitution, laws, rules and related SOPs allow our society to regulate industries like media to achieve the common objectives of improving the standard of information, education and entertainment. Respecting the right to freedom of expression is subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by the Constitution under Articles 19 & 19-A as well as Principles of Policy under Chapter-2.
- m) It is pointed out that while receiving license from PEMRA, the licensees sign a document containing "Terms and Conditions" which confer a number of rights on TV channels but also lay down a number of corresponding obligations in pursuance of the Code of Conduct. PEMRA has been working to reach out a common accepted Code of Conduct in consultation with representative body i.e. PBA and other stake holders. The NA Standing Committee on I&B is seized of the subject.
- n) Notwithstanding the factum of pending agreed Code of Conduct pertaining to media, we have to go along in a constructive, cooperative and generally accepted

norms of our national life. A growing trend of ridiculing persons, individuals, leaders, public representatives, public office holders, members of the judiciary and the armed forces and slanderous remarks carelessly uttered definitely tend to invoke certain penal provisions of the law of the land. Consequently, show cause notices are issued by PEMRA in such cases but are certainly not taken in good taste by the media. Overlooking of serious violations of law too adversely impact on functioning of PEMRA.

- o) It must be appreciated that satire is a genre of literature focusing on vices, follies, use and abuse of public offices, shortcomings of the public representatives in a lighter and humorous manner with a healthy intent to shaming the individuals with a view to reforming the society itself. It is always taken in good taste if carried out with its broader perspective of constructive social criticism and using wit as a weapon for killing social ills and curses afflicting our social fabric and national life. It starts hurting when deliberately portrayed to humiliate, ridicule and disgrace the individuals, leaders and public office holders.
- p) The media should keep in view the commonly accepted norms of humor, parody, burlesque, exaggeration, Juxtapositions, comparisons and analogies while crafting the genre of programmes so as to avoid strangulating the pleasure of laughter by injecting the vitriolic dose of sarcasm in the guise of freedom of expression or speech which does entail corresponding responsibility as well.
- q) A semblance of decency, neutrality and responsibility must be maintained. The state of political satire in a given country and given time reflects the state of civil liberties and human rights. But when such satire is generated into humiliati^on, speculation and un-called for comments, then restrictions should come into operation.
- r) The channels do not even take into account the adverse impact of such insult on one's personal and family life who is being insulted in the guise of parody or satire.

Their grand children would distaste humiliation of their grandparents for generations to come.

Priority Issues:

s) It is imperative to formulate policy by the Federal Government on the following issues:-

- i. Landing Rights / Foreign Content
- ii. Religious Channels
- iii. Carriage Fee
- iv. Glorification of Crime by re-enactment

Landing Rights / Foreign Content

t) Since 2011, the issue of Landing Rights has been agitated by the owners of the media channels on account of grant of license to Urdu-I to show foreign content dubbed in Urdu. A number of cases among the media stakeholders on this account are in the Courts. The Landing Rights Policy framed by the Federal Government in December 2009 requires certain amendments to cope with the situation developed during the last four years. The case is pending with the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage.

Religious Channels

u) Absence of policy on grant of license to religious channels has bred the tendency of running unlicensed and illegal religious channels. Formulation of policy in this regard is pending decision between the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage & the Ministry of Interior.

Carriage Fee

v) The issue of placement of channels at certain positions by the Cable Operators has been a source of acrimony between the Cable Operators and the owners of the Satellite channels. The issue was discussed by PEMRA with both the stakeholders.

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but no worthwhile progress was made. There is need to formulate policy in consultation with the stakeholders so as to enable the end users to benefit from assigned position on some prescribed criteria.

Glorification of Crime by re-enactment

w) The recent trend of re-enactment of crime by TV channels has assumed the role of a promoter of crime. Opinion may differ on the subject but it is imperative that a proper policy is provided to the channels to restrain the damage being caused to the society particularly the younger generation through such programmes.

3. This issues with the approval of the Chairman, PEMRA.



(HAJI ADAM)
General Manager (Policy)

**Syed Muhammad Ilyas,
Deputy Director (Council),
Ministry of Information, Broadcasting &
National Heritage,
Islamabad.**

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PRESS INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

<<>>

Subject:-

08TH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION, BROADCASTING & NATIONAL HERITAGE TO BE HELD ON APRIL 16, 2014 AT 10:30 A.M. IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL ROOM (OLD C.R. NO.5), 02ND FLOOR, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ISLAMABAD.

Reference Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage (Councils Section), Islamabad's letter No.9(05)/2013-Council dated 07.04.2014 on the subject cited above.

2. A comprehensive brief in response to the agenda item (i) of the National Assembly Standing Committee Meeting which will be held on April 16, 2014 is detailed as below:-

S.NO.	ITEMS PERTAINING TO PID	BRIEF/REPLY
01.	Have RESTRUCTURING EFFORTS (horizontal de-centralization and de-control) been put in place in the selection of advertising agencies and selection of media for advertising by Government entities, as recommended on page 81.i. RESP:M/O I,B&NH (PID) .	The advertising agencies are selected on the basis of open and transparent competitions by the selection committees comprising the representatives of the sponsoring Departments/Organizations, PID and the External Media Expert. While releasing the advertisements to the press, the primary consideration is to obtain maximum publicity for the message contained in the advertisement keeping in view that target audience, the language, the region and get-up of the newspapers as well as the budgetary allocations indicated by the sponsoring departments/organizations.
02.	Were steps taken to ensure that the selection of the advertising agencies and the selection of print and electronic media were made on the basis of merit, as recommended on Page 95.ii. RESP: M/O I,B&NH (PID) .	All public sector advertisements are released through the APNS-accredited advertising agencies enlisted with Press Information Department. The advertising agencies are selected on the basis of open and transparent competitions by the selection committees comprising the representatives of the

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<p>sponsoring Departments/Organizations, PID and the External Media Expert.</p> <p>Further, the advertisements are released to only those newspapers/periodicals that are borne on the Central Media List (CML). While releasing the advertisements to the press, the primary consideration is to obtain maximum publicity for the message contained in the advertisement keeping in view that target audience, the language, the region and get-up of the newspapers as well as the budgetary allocations indicated by the sponsoring departments/organizations.</p> <p>Moreover, according to the release of advertisements to Electronic Media, the Ministries/Divisions/Departments/Public Sector Organizations/Corporations/Autonomous Bodies, under the Federal Government, have now been requested to route their television commercials and electronic media campaigns through PID in accordance with the laid down procedure. The initial responses in this regard have started picking up.</p>	
<p>In order to encourage the development of media industry at districts and backward areas, the Government has fixed quota of 25% of total advertisements as regional quota. The regional quota was conceived to promote the regional press. PID makes additions to ensure regional quota over and above the requirement indicated by the sponsoring departments/organizations.</p>	<p>Was it ensured that a minimum reasonable share of advertising expenditure by Government entities was allocated to regional media, as recommended on Page 96,ii. RESP" M/O I,B&NH (PID).</p>
<p>Efforts are made to ensure that advertisements are released in a judicious and transparent manner and in accordance with the</p>	<p>Was it ensured that accurate monitoring was conducted without controlling the process of advertising by the</p>

<p>Government, as on Page 96, iv. RESP: M/O I,B&NH (PID).</p>	<p>specific requirements of the sponsoring departments/organizations. The disbursement of advertisements is ensured fairly to both the national and regional press under a broad based comprehensive, objective and balanced policy. Factors like circulation, standard, presentation, value, regularity and popularity of a publication forms an important yardstick for releasing the advertisements. Requirements and target area of the departments/organizations are also accorded priority in the selection of media.</p>
<p>05. What steps were taken to ensure that chunk of Government-controlled advertising doesn't go to dummy newspapers, as mentioned on Page 107.a. RESP: M/O I,B&NH (PID).</p>	<p>No advertisement is released to non-entitled/dummy newspapers. Government advertisements are only released to those newspapers which are borne on Central Media List (CML) duly ABC certified and after meeting the laid down criteria.</p>
<p>06. Were steps taken to communicate directly to citizens, the matters of vital national interest and new internal threats, and related issues of immediate concern and significance, as suggested on Page 203,7. RESP: M/O I,B&NH (PID).</p>	<p>Press Information Department (PID) of Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage, is mandated to widely propagate and publicize the Policies of the State by effectively disseminating information by adopting multiple tools of publicity. PID communicates with the citizens through multiple broadcast avenues including print, electronic and social media for maximum communication of the desired information. PID plays the role of a communicator, putting across the policy responses and view point of the States. The department conveys the desired messages of different State's organs, as well as, information on matters of national interest. Information and news on national interest issues, internal</p>

threats and related issues of immediate concern. Authentic official sources are disseminated to the citizens effectively. All possible measures are adopted to ensure that citizens are kept aware on issues of national importance and public concern and also are timely informed about the merging threats and security concern issues but unauthentic and unofficial information is not disseminated through PID or any other government sources. If there is an issue of vital public significance, special outreach campaigns are also launched for sensitizing the citizens and raising their awareness level.

Apart from releasing information officially, the department pursues a proactive approach of interacting with print and electronic media persons so that the desired messages are communicated to the citizens, clearly and widely. The department also ensures adequate transmission of policy responses of the State's organs to arising internal threats. In this regard, PID has successfully delivered on communicating with the citizens of the country. PID also acts to clarify any concocted or false news which may have adverse impact for the citizens.

**PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
HEADQUARTERS ISLAMABAD**

WORKING PAPER FOR 8TH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION, BROADCASTING & NATIONAL HERITAGE TO BE HELD ON APRIL 16, 2014 AT 10:30 A.M. IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL ROOM (OLD C.R. NO. 5), 2ND FLOOR, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ISLAMABAD.

ISSUE NO.	REPLY BY PBC
<p>22. Has a new system/process been put in place for the appointment of the Chairman, Chief Executive and the Board of Directors, on lines similar to the new system proposed for PEMRA, Suggested on Page 88, 18(i).</p>	<p>PBC has not yet received the Report of Media Commission; however PBC, Board of Directors is functioning under PBC Act, 1973 and as amended in 2002.</p>
<p>23. Were new checks and balances put in place on financial subsidies of PBC to prevent partisan stranglehold, as recommended on Page 89, 18(i).</p>	<p>The report of Media Commission is yet to be received; however, PBC is already making efforts to increase its income through sale of air-time and by other means. PBC has taken the following steps to increase its income and curtail the expenditure:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PBC has entered into Public Private Partnership by outsourcing FM-101 channel (09 stations). ● Out of court settlement with M/s CCP against PBC outstanding dues of Rs.50.000 million, an amount of Rs.45.000 million has been recovered so far. ● Sales Wing has been revamped to speed up the recovery process by forming special recovery teams. <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Contd. on next page</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● PBC has become member of Pakistan Broadcasting Association (PBA). This forum is also being used to recover the outstanding dues.● Frequent meetings with representatives of advertising agencies are being arranged.● System/Policy for generating advertisement income and timely recovery of dues has been evolved.● PBC advertisement income has been increased upto Rs.200.000 million by taking the above mentioned steps. <p>PBC has taken following steps to curtail the expenditure:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Ban imposed on fresh recruitment.● Ban on purchase of motor vehicles.● Strict control on Personnel & Operational Expenses.
<p>24. Was the unimplemented Report of 'Task Force to propose alternative strategies to make PBC autonomous', revisited by PBC as suggested on Page 89, ii.</p>	<p>It is again stated that the report of the Task Force has not yet been received; however, PBC, being a sensitive government organization with strategic installations throughout the country, cannot be made an autonomous body. However, it is broadcasting viewpoint of political leadership across the board.</p>

CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

BRIEF ON AGENDA ITEM (i)

The Media Commission concludes at page-81, sub-para (ii) of para 4 of report that the Federal Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the four Provincial Departments of Information require substantive re-structuring by bringing together under a single new Ministry based on conventional mass media and sectors of Information Technology and Telecommunication. To date, these two sectors have been supervised by two separate Federal Ministries:-

“The subject of cinema, historically under the Federal Ministry of Culture (now devolved to Provinces after the 18th Amendment) should also be brought under the purview of the proposed new singular Ministry to ensure effective coordination of development and functions of all media”

2. It is pertinent to mention that the subject of production, censorship and exhibition of cinematograph films at serial No.41 of the Concurrent Legislative List was devolved under the Constitution (18th Amendment) Act, 2010. Resultantly, after devolution of the Ministry of Culture, The Central Board of Film Censors was placed under the Administrative control of the Capital Administration and Development Division (CAAD) vide Cabinet Division's memorandum No. 4-5/2011-Min-I, dated 5th April 2011(Annexure-I). Later on, it was placed under the administrative control of Ministry of National Regulation and Services vide Cabinet Division's Notification No.4-14/2011-Min-I, dated 26-10-2011 (Annexure-II) and Cabinet Division vide their Memorandum No.4-4/2013-Min-I, dated 4th May 2013(Annexure-III)

3. Presently, the CBFC is an attached department under the administrative control of the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage vide Cabinet Division's Memorandum No. 4-20/2013-Min-I, dated 16th January 2014 (Annexure-IV) and functioning for censorship of films and regulation exhibition of films in cinema houses under the Motion Pictures Ordinance, 1979 and rules framed thereunder (Annexure-V).

4. After devolution the subject of production, censorship and exhibition of cinematograph films has been devolved to provinces. The provincial Government has formulated their Motion Pictures Acts. The provincial governments can issue certification for the areas under their jurisdiction. However, under Section 5(9) of the Schedule-II of Rules of Business, 1973 the Cantonment Areas comes under the control of Defence Division, Ministry of Defence. Therefore, exhibition of films in cinema houses established in Cantonment Areas would require certification from the Central Board of Film Censors.

5. Therefore, the cinema houses established in these areas should also under the Administrative control of CBFC (M/o Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage).

TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF PAKISTAN, EXTRAORDINARYGOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
CABINET DIVISION
***Islamabad: the 5th April, 2011NOTIFICATION

No. 4-5/2011-Min.I: Consequent upon the deliberations / decision of the Implementation Commission, constituted under clause (9) of Article 270AA of the Constitution, and with the approval of the Cabinet, the following Federal Ministries/Divisions shall cease to exist with immediate effect.

- i. Ministry of Culture;
- ii. Ministry of Education;
- iii. Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development;
- iv. Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education; and
- v. Ministry of Tourism.

2 The functions of these Ministries/Divisions, being retained at the Federal level, shall stand relocated, thenceforth with, to the Ministries / Divisions in the following manner as mentioned against each, in the Table given below:

Sr#	Functions	Re-allocated / Assigned to
CULTURE DIVISION		
1.	Pride of Performance Award in the field of Arts	Cabinet Division
2.	Archaeology, national museums and historical monuments declared to be of national importance	International agreements / assistance shall be handled by Economic Affairs Division.
3.	Pakistan National Council of Arts and National Institute of Folks and Traditional Heritage of Pakistan.	Information and Broadcasting Division.
4.	Cultural Pacts and Protocols with other countries and their implementation.	Foreign Affairs Division. Agreements involved financial assistance shall be handled by Economic Affairs Division.
OFFICES/ORGANIZATIONS		
5.	Department of Archaeology and Museums.	With rationalized size transferred to the newly created Capital Administration and Development Division
6.	Central Board of Film Censor at Islamabad.	Capital Administration and Development Division
7.	Pakistan National Council of Arts	Information and Broadcasting Division
8.	National Institute of Folks and Traditional Heritage of Pakistan (Lok Virsa)	Information and Broadcasting Division
9.	i. Iqbal Academy, ii. Aiwan-e-Iqbal Complex, iii. Quaid-e-Azam Academy	Inter Provincial Coordination Division
10.	Quaid-e-Azam Papers Wing	Cabinet Division
11.	National Monument & Museum Islamabad	Capital Development Authority
12.	Pak China Friendship Center, Islamabad.	Capital Development Authority

A

TOURISM DIVISION		
1.	Establishment of Tourists Centers in Pakistan and abroad.	Information and Broadcasting Division.
2.	International organizations and agreements relating to Tourism.	Economic Affairs Division
OFFICES/ORGANIZATIONS		
3.	Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation and subsidiaries.	IPC Division (for management in transition and later winding up/transfer to the Provinces)
4.	Malam Jabba Ressorrt Ltd. (MJRL)	Inter Provincial Coordination Division
5.	Pakistan Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management (PITHM), Karachi.	Government of Sindh.
6.	Pakistan and Austrian Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management (PAITHM) Swat.	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
7.	Department of Tourist Services (to the extent of Capital area).	Capital A&D Division
LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION		
1.	i. Coordination of foreign aid and technical assistance in the livestock sector and related fields; and ii. Liaison with international agencies especially Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the field of livestock.	Economic Affairs Division
2.	Statistics regarding livestock, poultry and fisheries (to the extent of Federal functions)	Federal Bureau of Statistics
3.	Statistics of production, consumption, import and export of Feed-grains and Feed- ingredients (to the extent of Federal functions)	Federal Bureau of Statistics
4.	Animal Quarantine and Inspection.	Commerce Division
5.	Veterinary drugs, vaccines and animal feed additives; i. Import and export; ii. Procurement from abroad for Federal requirements and for inter-provincial supplies.	Commerce Division
6.	Livestock, Poultry and livestock products: i. Import and export; ii. Laying down national grades;	Commerce Division
7.	Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.	Commerce Division
OFFICES/ORGANIZATIONS		
8.	Animal Quarantine Department/stations/facilities, in the Federal Capital	Capital A&D Division
9.	Marine Fisheries Department	Ports and Shipping Division
10.	National Veterinary Laboratory, Islamabad	Capital A&D Division
11.	Pakistan Veterinary Medical Council Islamabad.	Inter Provincial Coordination Division
12.	Laboratory for Detection of Drugs Residues in Animal Products at Karachi	Government of Sindh
13.	Quality Control Laboratory Karachi	Government of Sindh
14.	Marine Fisheries Research Laboratory Karachi	Government of Sindh
15.	Fisheries Training Centre/Deep Sea fishing Vessel	Government of Sindh
16.	Oceanography and Hydrological Research	Government of Sindh
17.	Central Fisheries Department	Government of Sindh
18.	Korangi Fisheries Authority/Deep Sea Fisheries Resources in EEZ of Pakistan	Government of Sindh

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SOCIAL WELFARE AND SPECIAL EDUCATION DIVISION		
1	Dealings and agreements with other countries and international organizations in the fields of Social Welfare.	Economic Affairs Division
2	Charitable endowments (to the extent of the Federal Capital).	Capital A&D Division
3	Training and education of disabled (to the extent of Federal Capital)	Capital A&D Division
4	Administrative Control of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal.	Prime Minister's Secretariat.
OFFICES/ORGANIZATIONS		
5	Offices, Centers and Institutes relating to Social Welfare and Special Education	Respective Provincial Governments/Federal territories wherever located
6	i. National Commission of Social Welfare. ii. National Commission for Child Welfare and Development iii. National Council for Rehabilitation for Disabled Persons iv. National Trust for Disabled	Stand merged to make one organization under Capital A&D Division
7	Trust for Voluntary Organizations	Economic Affairs Division
8	Directorate General of Special Education	Capital A&D Division
EDUCATION DIVISION		
1.	i National Book Foundation, ii Urdu Science Board and iii Urdu Dictionary Board	These organizations shall stand merged in National Language Authority, under the administrative control of Cabinet Division.
2	External examination and equivalence of degrees and diplomas.	Commission for Standards for Higher Education under Cabinet Division.
3	"National language and other languages used for official purposes including medium of instruction" - reworded as "National and other languages used for official purposes".	Cabinet Division.
4	Education in the Capital of the Federation.	Capital A&D Division
5	Financial assistance to educationists and Men of Letters and their bereaved families.	Pakistan Academy of Letters under Cabinet Division.
6	Pride of Performance Award in "Academic fields".	Assigned to Cabinet Division
7	National libraries (Islamabad)	Capital A&D Division
8	Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; youth activities and movements.	Pakistan Sports Board
9	Welfare of Pakistani students abroad and foreign students in Pakistan.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
10	Relationship / coordination with UNESCO and participation in its activities; liaison with other international agencies and organizations in educational programmes.	Economic Affairs Division.
11	International exchange of students and teachers.	Inter Provincial Coordination Division
12	Foreign studies and training, international assistance in the field of education.	Inter Provincial Coordination Division
13	Administrative control of the Federal Colleges of Arts and Design.	Inter Provincial Coordination Division
14	Selection of scholars against Pakistan Chairs abroad by the Special Selection Board.	Cabinet Division

OFFICES / ORGANIZATIONS		
15	Federal Directorate of Education (FDE), Islamabad.	Capital A&D Division
16	Department of Libraries	Capital A&D Division
17	Federal College of Education, Islamabad.	Capital A&D Division
18	Academy of Educational Planning and Management (AEPAM), Islamabad.	Capital A&D Division
19	F.G. Polytechnic Institute for Women (PIW), Islamabad.	Capital A&D Division
20	National Institute of Science & Technical Education (NISTE), Islamabad	Capital A&D Division
21	Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (FBISE), Islamabad	Capital A&D Division
22	National Education Assessment Centre, Islamabad.	Capital A&D Division
23	National Educational Equipment Centre (NEEC), Lahore	Punjab Government
24	Pakistan Academy of Letters (PAL), Islamabad.	Cabinet Division
25	National Museum of Science and Technology, Lahore.	Punjab Government
26	Inter Board Committee of Chairmen (IBCC), Islamabad.	Inter Provincial Coordination Division.
27	Dawood College of Engineering and Technology (DCET), Karachi.	Sindh Government
28	Pakistan National Commission for UNESCO, Islamabad.	Economic Affairs Division
29	Sindh Madressah, Karachi	Sindh Government.
30	National College of Arts, Lahore and Rawalpindi	IPC Division.
31	i Pakistan Chairs Abroad ii Centers of Excellence iii Area Study Centers iv Pakistan Study Centers v Shaikh Zayed Islamic Centers.	Cabinet Division Respective Universities -do- -do- -do-
32	Private Educational Institutions Regulatory Authority.	Capital A&D Division

3. The functions of the abolished Ministries/Divisions referred to in para 1 above, and not mentioned in the above Table, shall stand devolved to the Provinces.

4. The Cabinet also approved the following amendments in Schedule-II of the Rules of Business, 1973, necessitated after the omission of the Concurrent Legislative List and revision of the Federal Legislative List under Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010:

- a) The function "Mechanically propelled vehicles" reflected in entry No. 4, under the list of subjects of Communications Division, shall be deleted.
- b) The function "State Lotteries" reflected in entry No. 19, under the list of subjects of Finance Division, shall be deleted.
- c) The function "Federal control (in consultation with Information and Broadcasting Division) over administration of press and publication laws by the Provinces" appearing at entry No. 6, under the list of subjects of Interior Division, shall be deleted.
- d) The function "Administration of funds raised by public subscriptions or donations which may be lying dormant" appearing at entry No. 17, under the list of subjects of Interior Division, shall be deleted.
- e) The jurisdiction of the function "Arms Act" appearing at entry No. 22, under the list of subjects of Interior Division, shall be restricted to the Federal areas only.

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- a) The function "Administrative control of Frontier Constabulary" appearing at entry No. 37, under the list of subjects of Interior Division, shall be merged in the functions reflected in entry 21 under the same Division.
 - g) The function "Naming of institutions in the name of Quaid-e-Azam and other high and distinguished personages" appearing at entry No. 16, under the list of subjects of Interior Division shall be transferred to Cabinet Division.
 - h) The functions contained in entries No. 15, 16, 17 and 18, under the list of subjects of Law Division, shall be amended to restrict their jurisdiction to Federal areas.
 - i) The function "Navigation and Shipping on inland waterways" appearing at entry No 4, under the list of subjects of Ports and Shipping Division, shall be deleted.
5. Amendments in the Rules of Business, 1973, wherever necessary, are being issued subsequently.

(Syed Fayyaz Hussain)
Joint Secretary to the
Government of Pakistan

The Manager,
Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press
Islamabad.

Copy forwarded to: .

- 1 Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Implementation Commission
2. Secretary General to the President
- 3 Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
4. Secretaries/Additional Secretaries in-charge of Ministries/Divisions
5. Secretaries Senate/National Assembly Secretariat
6. Chief Secretaries of the Provincial Governments
7. Accountant General Pakistan Revenues, Islamabad
8. PIO, PID, Islamabad

(Syed Fayyaz Hussain)
Joint Secretary to the
Government of Pakistan
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Amra-II

3

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
CABINET DIVISION

Islamabad, the 26th October 2011

NOTIFICATION

No. 49/2011-Min.I.- In terms of Sub-Rule 2 and 3 of Rule 3 of the Rules of Business, 1973 the Prime Minister has been pleased to constitute, with immediate effect, the following new Ministries with the Divisions as shown against their names.

Sr. No.	Ministry	Division
i.	Ministry of National Heritage and Integration	National Heritage and Integration Division
ii.	Ministry of Disaster Management	Disaster Management Division
iii.	Ministry of National Regulations and Services	National Regulations and Services Division
iii	Ministry of Food Security and Research	Food Security and Research Division

2. The distribution of functions among the new Divisions shall be as under.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AND INTEGRATION DIVISION

Sr. No.	Functions	Previous allocation
1.	National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage of Pakistan	Information and Broadcasting Division
2.	Cultural pacts and protocols with other countries	Foreign Affairs Division
3.	International Agreements/assistance in the field of Archaeology, National Museums and Historical Monuments declared to be of National importance	Economic Affairs Division
4.	Federal Land Commission	Cabinet Division
5.	Quaid-e-Azam Papers Wing	Cabinet Division
6.	Pakistan Academy of Letters	Cabinet Division
7.	National Language Authority, Urdu Dictionary Board and Urdu Science Board	Cabinet Division
8.	Standards for Higher Education	Cabinet Division
9.	National and other languages used for official purposes	Cabinet Division
10.	Quaid-e-Azam Academy	Cabinet Division
11.	Aiwan-i-Iqbal	IPC Division
12.	Quaid-e-Azam Mazar Management Board (QMMB)	IPC Division
13.	Quaid-e-Azam Memorial Fund	IPC Division

[Signature]

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT DIVISION

1.	National Disaster Management Authority	Prime Minister's Secretariat
2.	Pakistan Environmental Protection Council	IPC Division
3.	Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency	Capital A & D Division
4.	Pakistan Environmental Planning and Architectural Consultants Limited (PEPAC)	Planning and Development Division
5.	Global Environmental Impact Study Centre, Islamabad	Planning and Development Division
6.	Policy, Legislation, plans, strategies and programmes with regard to Disaster Management including Environmental Protection and Preservation	
7.	Coordination, Monitoring and Implementation of Environmental Agreements with other countries, International Agencies and Forums	Economic Affairs Division

iii. NATIONAL REGULATIONS AND SERVICES DIVISION

1.	Pakistan Medical and Dental Council	IPC Division
2.	Pakistan Council for Nursing	IPC Division
3.	College of Physicians and Surgeons	IPC Division
4.	National Councils for Tibb and Homeopathy	IPC Division
5.	Pharmacy Council of Pakistan	IPC Division
6.	International exchange of students and teachers, Foreign Studies and Training	IPC Division
7.	National Associations in Medical and Allied fields such as Pakistan Red Crescent Society and TD Association	IPC Division
8.	Directorate of Central Health establishment	IPC Division
9.	Academy of Educational Planning and Management	Capital A & D Division
10.	Central Board of Film Censor Islamabad	Capital A & D Division
11.	External examination and equivalence of Degrees and Diplomas	Cabinet Division
12.	Commission for standards for higher education	Cabinet Division
13.	Women and Chest Diseases Hospital, Rawalpindi	
14.	Federal Government Tuberculosis Centre, Rawalpindi	

iv. NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY AND RESEARCH DIVISION

1.	Economic Coordination & Planning in respect of food	Planning and Development Division
2.	Import and Export of food grains and food stuff including quality control/assurance, availability and storage	Commerce Division
3.	Collection of Statistics regarding production, consumption, prices, imports and exports of food grains	Statistics Division
4.	Coordination with aid/assistance agencies in respect of food sector	Economic Affairs Division

5	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council and other Federal agriculture research organizations	Scientific and Technological Research Division
6	FAO of United Nations in respect of Food	Economic Affairs Division
7	Plant Protection - Pesticide import and standardization, Aerial Spray, Plant Quarantine and Locust Control in its international aspect and maintenance of locusts warning organizations	Commerce Division
8	Federal Seed Certification and Registration	Scientific and Technological Research Division
9	Standardization and import of fertilizer	Commerce Division
10	Administrative control of Pakistan Central Cotton Committee	Textile Industry Division
11	Agricultural Policy Institute	Scientific and Technological Research Division
12	Administrative Control of PASSCO	Commerce Division
13	Pakistan Dairy Development Company	IPC Division
14	Livestock and Dairy Development Board (LDDB)	Cabinet Division
15	Fisheries Development Board (FDB)	Cabinet Division

3. Amendments in the Rules of Business 1973, wherever necessary, will be issued in due course.



(Syed Fayyaz Hussain)
Joint Secretary to the
Government of Pakistan

The Manager,
Printing Corporation of Pakistan Press,
Islamabad

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1. Secretary General to the President
2. Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister
3. Secretaries/Additional Secretaries-in-Charge of Ministries/Divisions
4. Secretaries Senate/National Assembly Secretariats
5. Chief Secretaries of the Provincial Governments
6. Accountant General Pakistan Revenues, Islamabad
7. PIO, PID, Islamabad



(Syed Fayyaz Hussain)
Joint Secretary to the
Government of Pakistan
Tele # 920 2918

(41)

Aug 2013

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
CABINET DIVISION

No.4-4/2013-Min-I,

Islamabad, the 4th May, 2013.

M E M O R A N D U M

Subject: RE-NAMING OF MINISTRY OF NATIONAL REGULATIONS AND SERVICES AS MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES, REGULATIONS AND COORDINATION.

In terms of rule 3(2) of the Rules of Business, 1973, the Prime Minister has been pleased to re-name the "Ministry of National Regulations and Services" as "Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination". Consequently, the nomenclature of "National Regulations and Services Division" has also been changed as "National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination Division".

2. The allocation of business to National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination Division will be as under:-

Sr. No.	Subjects allocated	Previously allocated
1.	Pakistan Medical and Dental Council.	National Regulations and Services Division
2.	Pakistan Council for Nursing.	do -
3.	College of Physicians and Surgeons.	do -
4.	National Councils for Tibb and Homeopathy.	do -
5.	Pharmacy Council of Pakistan.	do -
6.	National associations in medical and allied fields such as Pakistan Red Crescent Society and TB Association.	do -
7.	Directorate of Central Health Establishment	do -
8.	Drug Regulatory Agency of Pakistan.	do -
9.	International aspects of medical facilities and public health, International Health Regulations, health and medical facilities abroad.	do -
10.	National Institute of Health.	Cabinet Division
11.	National Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Network.	Cabinet Division
12.	Pakistan Medical Research Council.	Cabinet Division
13.	Health Services Academy, Islamabad.	Cabinet Division
14.	Coordination of Vertical Health Programmes including interaction with GAVI, EPI and the Global Fund for AIDS, TB, Hepatitis and Malaria.	IPC Division

Dy. No. 125/2013 Secy (NR&SD)
Dated 06.05.2013

Cont/—

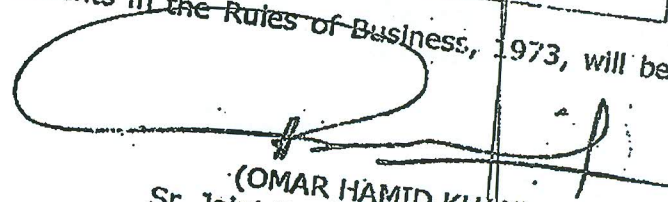
(42)

15.	National Planning and Coordination in the field of health.	Planning and Development Division
16.	Planning and Development Policies pertaining to Population Programmes in the country.	- do -
17.	Matters relating to National Trust for Population Welfare and National Institute of Population Studies.	- do -
18.	Mainstreaming population factor in development planning.	Capital Administration and Development Division
19.	Directorate of Central Warehouse and Supplies, Karachi.	Planning and Development Division

3. The following subjects previously assigned to National Regulations and Services Division have been transferred and allocated to the Divisions as shown against their names:-

Sr. No.	Subjects	Allocated to
1.	Commission for standards of higher education	Education and Trainings Division
2.	External examination and diplomas of degrees and	Education and Trainings Division
3.	Central Board of Film Censor, Islamabad.	Cabinet Division

4. Necessary amendments in the Rules of Business, 1973, will be made in due course.




(OMAR HAMID KHAN)
Sr. Joint Secretary to the Cabinet
Ph: 9202918

Secretaries/Additional Secretaries In-charge of Ministries/Divisions

Copy forwarded to:-

1. Secretary General to the President, Islamabad.
2. Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Islamabad.
3. Secretaries Senate/National Assembly Secretariats.
4. Chief Secretaries of all the Provincial Governments.



(OMAR HAMID KHAN)
Sr. Joint Secretary to the Cabinet

(43)
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
CABINET DIVISION

Annex - IV

No.4-20/2013-Min.I


Islamabad, the 16th January, 2014.

MOMORANDUM

Subject: TRANSFER OF "CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CENSORS" FROM
CABINET DIVISION TO INFORMATION, BROADCASTING AND
NATIONAL HERITAGE DIVISION.

In terms of rule 3(3) of the Rules of Business, 1973 the Prime Minister has been pleased to order, with immediate effect, the transfer of "Central Board of Film Censors" an attached Department from Cabinet Division to Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage Division.


2. Amendment in the Rules of Business, 1973 will be made in due course.


(Siraj Ahmad)
Deputy Secretary to the
Government of Pakistan

The Secretary,
Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage Division,
Islamabad.

Copy forwarded for information to:

1. Secretary to the President.
2. Secretary to the Prime Minister.
3. Secretaries/Additional Secretaries Incharge of Ministries/Divisions.
4. Secretaries, Senate/National Assembly, Secretariats, Islamabad.
5. Chief Secretaries of all the Provincial Governments.
6. AGPR., Islamabad.
7. PIO, PID, Islamabad


(Siraj Ahmad)
Deputy Secretary to the
Government of Pakistan
Tel: 9208078

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~~Amended~~ Annex-V
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ORDINANCE NO. XLIII of 1979

AN
ORDINANCE

to provide for the censorship of films and the regulation of exhibition of films by means of cinematographs

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the censorship of films and the regulation of exhibition of films by means of cinematographs, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto;

AND WHEREAS the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action.

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the Proclamation of the fifth day of July, 1977, read with the Laws (Continuance in Force) Order, 1977 (C.M.L.A Order No. 1 of 1977), and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

CHAPTER I. PERLIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement: (1) This Ordinance may be called the Motion Pictures Ordinance, 1979.

- (2) It extends to the whole of Pakistan.
- (3) It shall come into force at once.

Definition: In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.

- (a) "Board" means a Board established under Section 3.
- (b) "Chairman" in relation to a Board, means the Chairman of the Board.
- (c) "Cinematograph" includes any apparatus for the reproduction of moving pictures or series of picture.
- (d) "film" means cinematographic film or other materials used for projection by cinematograph;
- (e) "place" includes a house, building, tent and any means of transport, whether by sea, land or air, and

- (f) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance.

CHAPTR II: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD

3. Constitution of Board : (1) The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute as many Boards as it may think fit for the purpose of examining and certifying films for public exhibition, and shall declare the area in respect of which each such Board shall exercise its power under the Ordinance.

(2) A Board shall consist of a Chairman and not less than five members to be appointed by the Federal Government.

(3) The Chairman and members of the Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the Federal Government and receive such salary and allowances, if any, as may be determined by the Federal Government.

Uncertified film not to be exhibited : (1) No person shall make or arrange a public or private exhibition of a film by means of cinematograph unless the film has been duly certified for public exhibition by the Board, provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to apply to the exhibition, in the residential premises of any person, of a film which only records events in the life of such person or any member of his family.

(2) Any person desiring to submit any film for certification for public exhibition shall, in the prescribed manner, make an application to the Board for a certificate in respect thereof alongwith its recording, print or such equivalent material as the Board may determine, including sound tracks of speech, song music and effect; and the Board may, after examining the film, or having it examined, in the prescribed manner,...

- (a) sanction the film for unrestricted public exhibition ;or
- (b) sanction the film for such restricted public exhibition as may be prescribed ; or
- (c) direct the applicant to carry out such excisions in the film as the Board considers necessary before sanctioning the film for unrestricted or restricted public exhibition; or
- (d) refuse to sanction the film for public exhibition.

(3) Where the Board directs that any portion of the film be excised, the Board shall, subsequent to the rejection of appeal, if any, or the expiration of thirty days from the order, if there is no appeal, destroy or cause to be destroyed all prints of sound and picture and original exposed negatives of the excised portions.

5. Certification of films: (1) if, after examining a film or having it examined, the Board considers that the film is suitable for unrestricted public exhibition or that, though not suitable for such exhibition, it is suitable for restricted public exhibition it shall grant to the person applying for certification of the film a certificate of the appropriate category, and shall in all cases cause the film to be marked in the prescribed manner.

(2) An order refusing to grant a certificate, or an order suspending a certificate, or an order decertifying a certified film shall be published in the official Gazette.

(3) Subject to the other provisions of this Ordinance, a certificate granted under this section shall be valid for such area and period as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Principles of guidance in certifying films : (1) A film shall not be certified for public exhibition if, in the opinion of the Board, the film or any part thereof is prejudicial to the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defence of Pakistan or any part thereof, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality or amounts to the commission of, or incitement to, an offence.

(2) Subject to the provision of sub-section (1) for the guidance of the Board in the exercise of its powers under this Ordinance, the Federal Government may issue a Censorship Code and such directions as it may think fit.

7. Appeals: (1) Any person applying for a certificate in respect of a film who is aggrieved by any Order of the Board,

- (a) refusing to grant a certificate; or
- (b) granting only a restricted certificate; or

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(c) directing the applicant to carry out any excisions; may, within thirty days of the date of such order, prefer an appeal to the Federal Government and the appeal shall be disposed of in the prescribed manner and the order of the Federal Government shall be final:

Provided that before passing an order under this section an opportunity shall be provided to the appellant of being heard.

8. Powers to suspend exhibition of films in certain cases.

(1) A Board may, if it has reason to believe that a film in respect of which a certificate has been granted by it under section 5 has been or is being exhibited in contravention of any of the conditions subject to which it has been certified, by order suspend the exhibition of the film for such period as may be specified in the order.

(2) The *District Nazim, in respect of the whole or any part of his district, may, if he is of the opinion that any film which is being publicly exhibited is likely to cause a breach of the peace, by order suspend the exhibition of the film for such period not exceeding one month as may be specified in the order.

(3) While an order under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) is in force in respect of a film, such film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in respect of the area specified in the order.

(4) For the purpose of inspecting the exhibition of the film and the proper enforcement of the provisions of this Ordinance relating to such exhibition, the Board may, by order in writing, authorize such persons as it may deem fit for such area as may be specified in the order.

*Repealed for the words "District Magistrate" through Ordinance No. 2(1)2002-Pub dated 30.10.2002

(5) Where a film in respect of which no certificate has been granted under this Ordinance is exhibited, or a film certified as suitable for restricted public exhibition is exhibited otherwise than as certified, or a film is exhibited in contravention of any of the other provisions of this Ordinance, any police officer not below the rank of Inspector may, upon a report in writing made by the Board or by a person authorized by it in this behalf, or under the orders of the *District Nazim, enter any place licensed for the exhibition of film in which there is reason to believe that the film has been or is being exhibited, search it and seize the film and projection equipment.

(6) A copy of an order under sub-section (1) of sub-section (2) together with the statement of the reasons thereof shall forthwith be forwarded to the Federal Government and the Federal Government may either discharge the order or, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the film shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in respect of such area as may be specified in the notification.

9. Revisional powers of the Federal Government. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, the Federal Government may at any stage call for the record of any proceedings in relation to any film which is pending before or has been decided by the Board and, after such inquiry into the matter as it considers necessary, and without notice to the person who has applied for certification of the film or to whom a certificate in respect of the film has been granted or to the distributor or exhibitor of such film, make such order in relation thereto as it thinks fits

(2) Without prejudice to the powers conferred on it by sub-section (1), the Federal Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that --

- a) a film or class of films in respect of which a certificate has been granted under this Ordinance or under the Censorship of Films Act, 1963 (XVIII of 1963) shall be deemed to be an uncertified film or class of films in the whole or any part of Pakistan.

*Repealed for the words "District Magistrate" through Ordinance No. 2(1)/2002-Pub dated 30.10.2002.

Provided that no such order shall be made by the Federal Government unless it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in the interest of the glory of Islam or the integrity, security or defence of Pakistan or any part thereof, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, or to prevent the commission of, or incitement to, an offence : or

b) a film which has been sanctioned for unrestricted public exhibition under Section 5 or to which a "U" certificate has been granted under the Censorship of Films Act, 1963 (XVIII of 1963), shall be deemed to be a film in respect of which a restricted certificate has been granted.

10. Information and documents to be given to distributors and exhibitors with respect to certified films. - Any person who delivers any certified film to any distributor or exhibitor shall, in such manner as may be prescribed, notify to the distributor or exhibitor, as the case may be, the title and length of the film, the number and nature of the certificate granted in respect thereof and the conditions, if any, subject to which it has been granted and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

11. Powers to direct exhibition of films for examination: For the purpose of exercising of any of the powers conferred on it by this Ordinance, the Federal Government or the Board may require any film to be exhibited before it or before any person specified by it in this behalf.

12. Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate proceedings. No act or proceeding of the Board shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the existence of a vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of, the Board.

CHAPTER III.

REGULATION OF EXHIBITION BY MEANS OF CINEMATOGRAPHI

13. Licensing of places for exhibition of films. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Chapter, no person shall give a public exhibition by means of cinematograph elsewhere than in a place licensed under this Ordinance or otherwise than in compliance with any conditions and restriction imposed by such license.

2) The authority having power to grant a license under this Ordinance, hereinafter referred to as the licensing authority, shall be the Provincial Government:

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify for the whole or any part of the Province such other authority as it may specify in the notification to be the licensing authority for the purposes of this Chapter.

3) The licensing authority shall not grant a license under this Chapter in respect of any place unless it is satisfied that:—

- a) the rules made under this Chapter have been complied with; and
- b) adequate precautions have been taken in respect of the place for which the license is to be given to provide for the safety and health of persons attending exhibition therein.

(4) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, the licensing authority may grant a license under this Chapter to such applicant as it deems fit and on such terms and conditions and subject to such restrictions as it may determine, including maximum charges for the admission of persons to the exhibition of a film in a place in respect of which such licence is granted.

(5) Where the authority specified by the Provincial Government under the proviso to sub-section (2) to be the licensing authority consists of more persons than one,

no decision of the licensing authority shall be invalid by reason only of the existence of vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of, the said authority.

14. Directions as to screening of documentaries, etc. :- The Federal Government or the Provincial Government may, from time to time, issue to any person to whom a license has been granted under this Chapter any directions for the purpose of regulating the exhibition of any film or class of films so that scientific films, films intended for educational or cultural purposes, films dealing with news or current events, documentary films and indigenous films secure an adequate opportunity of being exhibited, and such directions shall be deemed to be additional conditions and restrictions subject to which the license has been granted..

CHAPTER IV - MISCELLANEOUS

15. Delegation of powers. - Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate all or any of the powers exercisable by it under this Ordinance to such authority or person as may be specified in the notification.

16. Certain persons to be public servants.- The Chairman, members and employees of a Board and persons empowered under sub-section(4) of section 8 shall, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code(Act XLV of 1860).

17. Bar to legal proceedings.- (1) No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Federal Government, a provincial Government, a Board, or any officer or member thereof, as the case may be in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

2) No court shall grant an injunction or make any interim order in respect of any order passed under Section 8 of Section 9.

18. Penalties and procedure. (1) Whoever

- a) exhibits or causes or permits to be exhibited in any place, or abets the exhibition of, any film which has not been certified by the Board or which, when exhibited, does not display the prescribed mark or has been altered or tampered with since such mark was affixed thereto; or
- b) without lawful authority, alters or tampers with, in any way, any film after it has been certified; or
- c) fails to comply with the provisions of Section 5 or of any order made under this Ordinance;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one lac rupees, or with both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a further fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees for each day during which the offence continues.

2) If the owner or person incharge of a cinematograph in any place uses it or allows it to be used in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance or the rules made thereunder, or of the conditions and restrictions upon or subject to which any license has been granted under this Ordinance, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a further fine which may extend to two thousand rupees for each day during which the offence continues.

3) If any person is convicted of any offence punishable under sub-section (1) of sub-section (2) committed by him in respect of any film, the court may further direct that the film and the cinematograph used for its exhibition may be forfeited to the Board.

(3-A) Whoever charges for the admission of any person to the exhibition of a

film in a place licensed under this Ordinance any amount in excess of the maximum charges fixed under subsection (4) of section 13, or sells to any person a ticket for such admission at a cost higher than the maximum charges so fixed, shall be punished with the punishment provided for in subsection (2).

4) Where the person convicted of an offence under this section is the holder of a license granted under section 13, the licensing authority may revoke the license.

5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898(V of 1898), no court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this section except upon a complaint in writing made by the Board or the licensing authority or persons authorized by any of them.

19. Power to make rules :- (1) The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance,

2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

- a) the manner in which the Board may exercise its powers, including the establishment of centers at different places and the delegation of any of the powers of the Board to any member nominated by the Federal Government in that behalf;
- b) the procedure of the Board and all matters ancillary thereto, and the fees to be charged by it;
- c) the conditions subject to which any certificate may be granted under Chapter II and the circumstances in which such certificate shall be refused;
- d) the manner in which appeals under Section 7 may be preferred, heard, and disposed of;
- e) the terms, conditions and restrictions, if any, under which licenses may be granted under Chapter III; and

f) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

20. Power to exempt. - The Federal Government may, by order in writing, exempt, subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may impose, any film or class of films or cinematograph exhibition or class of cinematograph exhibition from all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance or the rules made there under.

21. Repeals and savings.- (1) The Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), and the Censorship of Films Act, 1963 Act No. XVIII of 1963 are hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of any Act by sub-section (1) and without prejudice to the provisions of section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), every thing done, order passed, action taken or obligation, liability, penalty or punishment incurred under any of the provisions of the said Act, shall, if not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, continue in force and be deemed to have been done, passed, taken or incurred under the provisions of this Ordinance.

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM**

Islamabad, the 8th March 1980.

S.R.O.279(1)/80. — *In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Motion Pictures Ordinance, 1979 (XLIII of 1979), the Federal Government is pleased to make the following rules, namely: -*

1. Short title and commencement. - (1) *These rules may be called the Censorship of Film Rules, 1980.*

(2) *They shall come into force at once.*

2. Definitions. — *In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.*

- (a) *"applicant" means a person applying for certification of a film for public exhibition under rule 10;*
- (b) *"Board" means the Central Board of Film Censors constituted under sub-section (1) of Section 3;*
- (c) *"Centre" means a Centre of the Board established under sub-rule (2) of Rule 3;*
- (c) *"Certificate" means a certificate granted under these rules;*
- (e) *"Film Inspector" means a Film Inspector appointed under sub rule (3) of rule 4 ;*
- (f) *"foreign film" means a film not produced in Pakistan;*
- (g) *"form" means a form specified in Schedule I;*
- (h) *"licensed place " means a place in respect of which a license has been granted under sub-section (1) of Section 13 for giving of public exhibition by means of cinematograph;*
- (i) *"member" means a member of the Board;*
- (j) *"Ordinance" means the Motion Pictures Ordinance 1979 (XLIII of 1979);*
- (k) *"panel" in relation to a Centre, means a panel, of member of the Board established under sub-rule (2) of rule 8;*

(l) "playing time," means the total time spent on the exhibition of certified film at a licensed place during the year commencing on the 1st day of January;

(m) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Board appointed under sub-rule (2) of rule 4;

(n) "Section" means section of the Ordinance;

(o) "Schedule" means schedule to these rules;

(p) "Vice—Chairman" means an officer of the Board appointed under sub-rule (1) of rule 4;

3. **Centres of the Board.** - (1) the Principal seat of the Board shall be at Islamabad.

(2) The Board shall have its Centres at Islamabad Lahore and Karachi.

4. **Appointment of Vice-Chairman, Secretary etc.** - (1) The Federal Government may appoint a Vice-Chairman, who shall also be a member of the Board.

(2) The Federal Government may appoint a Secretary of the Board on such terms and conditions as it may determine.

(3) The Board may appoint such number of Film Inspectors and other staff for each Centre as it may consider necessary and on such terms and conditions as it may determine.

5. **Delegation of powers by the Board.** - The Board may delegate all or any of its powers to a member nominated by the Federal Government.

6. **Powers of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.** - (1) The Chairman shall be the administrative head of the Board, and shall exercise such powers of the Board as may be delegated to him by it.

(2) The Vice-Chairman shall perform such duties as the Chairman may direct, and shall exercise such power of the Board as may be delegated to him by it.

7. **Duties of the Secretary.** - The Secretary shall:

(a) be present at the examination of films;

(b) assist the members in the examination of films by bringing to their notice the Censorship Code and all instructions from time to time issued by the Federal Government;

(c) keep the Board informed of the action taken in cases of contravention of the Ordinance and these rules;

(d) perform such other functions as the Chairman or Vice Chairman may direct.

8. Conduct of business of the Board.- (1) The business of the Board shall be conducted :

- (a) at a meeting at which not less than one fourth of the total number of its members are present; or
- (b) by resolution passed at a meeting at each Centre at which not less than one-fourth of the total number of members on the panel, representing that Centre, are present

(2) For the purposes of examination of films, the Board may establish panels consisting of such of its members as it thinks fit.

9. Meetings of the Board.- (1) Every meeting held under (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 8 shall be presided over by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, and every meeting held under clause (b) of that sub-rule shall be presided over by the Chairman or, in his absence by the Vice-Chairman or, in the absence of both, by any other member elected for the purpose by the members present from amongst the ex-officio members attending that meeting.

(2) All decisions of the Board shall be by majority of the members present and voting, but the person presiding shall not vote except when there is equality of votes when he shall have a casting vote.

Provided that a member, who has cast his vote at a panel level, shall not attend the meeting of the Board in respect of that film:

(3) The Board may meet as and when it is necessary to do so and shall meet at the request by not less than one third of the total number of members made to the Chairman in this behalf:

(4) The Secretary shall give at least three days' clear notice of a meeting to each member:

Provided that a meeting may be called by the Chairman at one day's notice if, in his opinion, any matter needs urgent consideration of the Board.

(5) The Board may co-opt any person at any of its meetings, and such person shall be entitled to participate in the deliberations of the Board at that meeting but shall have no right to vote.

(c) In the case of a film on 35 M.M.:-

(i) One typed or printed copy of the credit, and full text of the songs;

(d) a treasury receipt of the fee deposited under the head of account of the Board at the rates specified in the Schedule II;

(e) An affidavit in Form -I;

Provided that the provisions of clauses (d) and (e) shall not apply in the case of a film imported by a foreign mission. Provided further that where the examination of an old film is dispensed with, the examination fee and screening fee in respect of such a film shall not be charged; and

(3) If the application is not complete, the Secretary may return it to the applicant for completion and re-submission to him along-with any other information which may be required by him.

(4) Where a film in respect of which the appeal under Section 7 is rejected or a film is declared uncertified by the Federal Government under sub-section (2) of Section 9, the applicant may submit such film to the Board at Islamabad for certification in the revised form along with the portions excised there-from.

Provided that no such application shall be allowed more than once in the case of an imported film and more than twice in the case of a film produced in Pakistan.

Provided further that an application in respect of a film declared uncertified under Section 9 shall not be entertained by the Board before the expiry of one year from the date of publication of the notification through which the film was declared uncertified and forward its recommendations to the Federal Government for such order in relation thereto as it may think fit.

11. Examination of films at Centres. -Unless the Board otherwise directs, all films for the certification of which applications have been submitted to the Board under rule 10 shall be examined at the Centre at which such applications have been submitted, by such members as are on the panel representing that Centre.

Provided that the films of documentaries, cartoons, advertisement shorts and the like may be examined by the Secretary along with a member of the Board.

12. **Rejection of applications on grounds of incorrect statement.** - (1) if any statement made in the application is found to be incorrect or false or if on examination the Board finds that the print of the film submitted under clause (a) of sub rule (2) of Rule 10 is pre-excised, the Secretary shall bring it to the notice of the Chairman, and the Chairman shall give the applicant an opportunity to explain his position in writing within such period as may be specified by him.

(2) If no explanation is given within the time specified by the Chairman, or if the explanation, if given, is not satisfactory, the Board may reject the application, and where an application is rejected, the examination fee and the screening fee deposited by him shall be forfeited to the Board.

13. Omitted.

14. **Fixation of time, place, etc., for examination of films.** - On receipt of an application under rule 10, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the Chairman, fix the date, time and place for the examination of the film by such members as may be specified by the Chairman, and shall give at least three days clear notice thereof to each such member.

Provided that the Chairman may, in cases of urgency, fix the examination at a short notice.

15. **Deposit of print for examination.** - The applicant shall, if he has not already deposited the print of the film along with the application, deposit it with the Secretary at least forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the examination and, if he fails to do so, the examination and the screening fee deposited by him shall be forfeited to the Board.

16. **Members examining a film to give views.** - The members examining the film shall report to the Board their views on whether the film is-

- (a) suitable for un-restricted public exhibition;
- (aa) suitable for family exhibition;
- (aaa) suitable for unrestricted public exhibition as recorded on Video Cassette or disc;
- (aaaa) suitable for public exhibition under parental guidance as recorded on video tape or disc; and
- (b) suitable for public exhibition after excision of the portions specified;

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- (c) suitable for public exhibition restricted to ages eighteen and above; or
- (cc) suitable for restricted exhibition to ages eighteen and above as recorded on video tape or disc ;
- (d) not suitable for public exhibition;

17. Board to grant certificate.- (1) On receipt of a report under rule 16, the Secretary, shall, as soon as may be, place it before the Board, and the Board shall pass such orders as it think fit.

Provided that the Board may, before passing any order, itself examine the film or have it examined again by any other member of the Board.

(2) if the Board considers a film to be -

- (a) suitable for unrestricted public exhibition, orders for the grant of a certificate in form "U" shall be passed;
- (aa) suitable for family exhibition orders for the grant of a certificate in form "F" shall be passed;
- (aaa) suitable for public exhibition under Parental Guidance as recorded on video tape or disc, orders for the grant of a certificate in form "PG" shall be passed ; and
- (aaaa) suitable for unrestricted public exhibition as recorded on video tape or disc orders for the grant of a certificate in form "U" shall be passed ; and
- (b) suitable for public exhibition restricted to ages eighteen and above, orders for the grant of a certificate in form "A" shall be passed;
- (bb) suitable for restricted exhibition to ages eighteen and above as recorded on video tape or disc, orders for grant of a certificate in form "A" shall be passed;
- (c) suitable for public exhibition after excision of the portions specified by the Board orders for the grant of a certificate in appropriate form shall be passed subject to such excisions; and
- (c) not suitable for public exhibition, grant of a certificate may be refused and the applicant be informed accordingly.

Provided that the Board may, before refusing to grant a certificate, give the applicant an opportunity of being heard.

(3) When passing an order for the grant of a certificate, the Board shall specify the area or areas in respect of which, and the period, not exceeding 25 years in respect of local films only, for which, the certificate shall be valid, but in respect of imported films the certificate shall be issued for the period not exceeding five years.

(3-A) When in relation to the certificate of a film the period has expired, a fresh certificate may be issued on an application made in this behalf under rule 10 and the same shall be dealt with as a fresh application.

Provided that the Secretary may, with the prior approval of the Board, dispense with examination of the film if the application is for the issue of certificate in the same form in which it was certified earlier.

Provided further that where the examination of an old film is dispensed with, the examination fee and screening fee in respect of such a film shall not be charged; and

(3-B) Omitted.

(4) The orders of the Board shall be communicated to the applicant by the Secretary in writing.

18. Issue of certificates.—(1) If the applicant communicates to the Secretary his acceptance in writing to the grant of a certificate for unrestricted public exhibition of the film or as the case may be public exhibition restricted to ages eighteen and above only, a certificate only shall be issued to him in the appropriate form.

(2) If the applicant communicates to the Secretary his acceptance in writing to the grant of a certificate for public exhibition of the film subject to the specified excision, a certificate in the appropriate form shall be issued to him subject to the other provisions of these rules.

(3) Before a certificate is issued under sub-rule (2),-

(a) the applicant shall -

(i) carry out, or cause to be carried out, by a Film Inspector all excisions specified by the Board;

(ii) surrender the excised portions to the Board; and

(iii) make a declaration in form 'E'; and,

(b) the Secretary, by examining the film himself or having it examined by a Film Inspector, shall verify that the excisions have been carried out in accordance with the direction of the Board.

(4) If the applicant does not communicate his acceptance to the issuance of the certificate subject to the excisions within a period of fifteen days from the date of the receipt of the orders of the Board, the application shall be rejected.

Provided that the Board may, in special case, extend the time and period not exceeding three months,

19. **Deposit of certified films.**- Before a certificate is issued, the applicant shall deposit with the Board a certified copy of the film on CD/DVD thereof along with a declaration in form "H" to be kept in the office till the expiry of the Censor Certificate;

Provided that no such copy of a foreign film or, film of a foreign mission shall be required to be deposited with the Board.

20. **Format of certificate.**- A certificate issued under these rules shall,-

- (a) if it relates to a film produced in Pakistan, be in Urdu;
- (b) if it relates to a foreign film, be in English;
- (c) if it relates to a film for unrestricted public exhibition, bear the letter "U";
- (cc) if it relates to a film recommended for family exhibition bear the letter "F" and
- (ccc) if it relates to a film recorded on video tape or disc, for public exhibition under parental guidance bear the letter "PG";
- (cccc) if it relates to a film on video tape or disc, for unrestricted public exhibition bear a letter "U"; and
- (d) if it relates to a film for public exhibition restricted to adults only, bear the letter "A";
- (dd) if it relates to a film on video tape or disc for restricted exhibition to ages eighteen and above, bear the letter "A"; and
- (e) if it relates to any film passed for public exhibition after excision, bear a clearly visible triangle drawn at the left hand bottom corner and an endorsement stating the description of the portions excised and surrendered to the Board with their exact length along with the observation of the Board, if any;
- (f) if it relates to a film of a foreign mission for exhibition at private gatherings, bear a rubber stamp to the effect that the film is for non-commercial and non theatrical exhibition by that mission;
- (g) specify the area or areas within which; and the period for which, the certificate is valid; and
- (h) be signed by the Chairman or vic-Chairman.

21. **Duplicate Certificate.**- The lawful owner of a certified film, or a person duly authorized by him, may request the Board for a duplicate certificate; and the Board may, on production of a treasury receipt of fee of Rs. 50/- having been deposited in the treasury, issue a duplicate certificate to such owner.

22. *Surrender of excised portions from copies of certified film later acquired.* - Where any film has been certified for public exhibition subject to any excision, any person who, after the issue of the certificate, imports or otherwise acquires a copy of that film shall surrender to the Board such portions from such copy as were excised from that film.

Provided that all subsequently imported or acquired prints of a certified film shall be submitted to the Board for verification;

23. *Preservation and disposal of record of films and the excised portions thereof.* - (1) Record of certification of film shall be preserved by the Board for a minimum period of twelve years from the date of certification of the film and shall be destroyed thereafter in such manner as the Board may direct.

(2) The excised portions surrendered to the Board under these rules shall be preserved for a period of thirty days from the date of their surrender to the Board, and shall be destroyed thereafter in such manner as the Board may direct.

24. *Certified films later altered to be certified afresh.* - (1) If after certification, a film is altered by excision, addition or otherwise it shall cease to be a certified film and shall not be exhibited unless it has been examined by the Board on receipt of an application in form "F" and a fresh certificate issued in respect thereof in accordance with these rules.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-rule (1), the Board shall examine or have it examined, at the expense of the applicant, the film or the reel or reels in which the alterations occur :

Provided that examination fee chargeable in respect of an altered film shall, notwithstanding the fact that the entire film is examined afresh, be calculated with reference to the reel or reels in which the alterations occur.

(3) The title of the film shall not be changed.

25. *Power of the Federal Government and Board to recall certified film for examination.* - (1) If the Federal Government or the Board requires under section 11 any certified film to be exhibited, the Board may direct any person who is for the time being in possession of any print of that film to deliver it to the Board, and shall inform the lawful owner of the film of such direction, and the person to whom such direction is given or the lawful owner thereof shall deliver the print within such period as may be specified by the Board.

(2) If the film is not delivered to the Board within the specified period, the Board or as the case may be, the Federal Government, shall take such action under the Ordinance as it thinks fit.

26. *Surrender of certificate of uncertified films.* - Where the Federal Government directs under sub-section (6) of Section 8 or Section 9 a certified film to be deemed to be an uncertified film for the whole of the area in respect of which the certificate is valid, the person who is in lawful possession of the certificate shall surrender it and all copies thereof to the Board within such period as the Board may direct.

(64)

Provided that the Board may, at the request of such person, extend the said period not exceeding three months.

27. **Advertisement of films certified for Ages eighteen and above only.**—(1) Any person advertising a film certified for public exhibition restricted to Ages eighteen and above only or publishing such film by means of insertion in newspapers, posters and hand bills shall, after the certificate in respect of that film has been issued, indicate in such insertion that the film has been certified for public exhibition restricted to ages eighteen and above only.

(2) The name of film and its publicity shall be strictly in accordance with the title as certified and no local translation of the name of the film from English or any other language shall be allowed into Urdu or any other regional language.

28. **Prescribed mark of the Board.**—(1) The prescribed mark of the Board shall be a film copy of the certificate issued by the Board and affixed to a certified film.

(2) The prescribed mark shall be affixed to the film to which it relates, and shall always be exhibited with the film.

Provided that in the case of a film of foreign mission meant for non-commercial and non-theatrical exhibition, such mark need not be affixed to the film, but the mission shall, on demand, show the certificate to any officer or any member authorized by the Board.

(2) The length of the prescribed mark shall be :

(a) In respect of a certificated film of 35 M.M not less than five meters; and

(b) In respect of a certified film of 16 M.M. not less than three meters.

29. **Refund of examination fee in respect of educational films.**— If the Board, on an application made to it in this behalf, is of the opinion that any film is of a purely educational character, it shall refund to the applicant the examination fee deposited by him.

30. **Copy of certificate to be kept at licensed place.**— For the purpose of inspection, a copy of the certificate, duly issued by the Board, on payment of Rs. 10/- per copy in the Government treasury, shall be kept at licensed place at which the film is being exhibited.

31. *Playing time.*—(1) The owner or proprietor of a licensed place at which foreign films were, during the year immediately before the commencement of these rules, being exhibited for not less than fifty per cent of its playing time shall, if the Zila Nazim within whose jurisdiction the licensed place is located so certifies exhibit film produced in Pakistan for not less than fifteen per cent of its playing time, and may, during the rest of the playing time exhibit foreign films other than such foreign films as are in any of the Pakistani or Indian language and depict the Pakistani or Indian way of life.

(2) The owner or proprietor of a licensed place in respect of which the certificate referred to in sub-rule (1) has not been obtained within a period of thirty days from the commencement of these rules shall exhibit at such place Pakistani films for not less than eighty-five per cent of its playing time, and may, during the rest of the playing time, exhibit foreign films, other than such foreign films as are in any of the Pakistani or Indian language and depict a Pakistani or Indian way of life.

(3) The decision of the Federal Government as to whether a particular certified film is or is not a Pakistani film, or is or is not a foreign film in any of the Pakistani or Indian language or depicts the Pakistani or Indian way of life shall be final.

(4) Every owner or proprietor of a licensed place shall submit to the District Magistrate such return relating to the utilization of the playing time at that place and such interval as the Zila Nazim may specify.

(5) The Zila Nazim shall forward the return received by him under sub-rule (4) to the Federal Government.

32. *Duties of Film Inspectors.*— The duties of a Film Inspector shall be -

(i) to make out-door checks for the purpose of ensuring that the provisions of the Ordinance and these rules are being observed in the Cinema houses, and to report to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or the Secretary if any of such provisions is being violated; and

(ii) to do any other work that may from time to time be entrusted to him by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or the Secretary.

33. *Authorized person to enter licensed place for inspection.*— (1) All Officers and members of the Board, members of the Appellate Committee and Officers dealing with the Administration of the Ordinance.

(2) The owner or Manager of the licensed place shall provide the person referred to in sub-rule (1) two seats of the highest class without payment of admission fee or any tax to enable him to view the film.

34. *Submission of Annual Reports to Government.*— The Board shall submit to the Federal Government, in the month of January every year, an annual report on the business conducted by the Board during the preceding year.

35. **Register of films.**— The Secretary shall maintain a register in which the following particulars of films shall be entered, namely:—

- (a) the name, exact length and number of reels of every films for the certification of which applications have been received;
- (b) the name of the country, in which the film was originally produced;
- (c) the name of the person or firm applying for certification;
- (d) the name of the person or firm producing or releasing the film;
- (e) the date or dates and place of examination of the film;
- (f) the names of persons who examined the film;
- (g) the result of the examination and any further proceedings thereon;
- (h) the number, date and category of the certificate issued, if any, together with a copy of any endorsement made on the certificate; and
- (i) remarks.

36. **Accounts.** - The accounts of the Board shall be maintained and audited in such manner as the Federal Government may direct

37. **Appeal to the Federal Government.**-(1) Every appeal preferred to the Federal Government under section 7 shall be submitted in form "G" and shall be accompanied by a statement furnishing in addition to the particulars given in the application submitted to the Board for certification of the film, the length of the excisions, if directed by the Board to be carried out, and the number of reels in which such portions occur along with a treasury receipt of the screening fee deposited under the head of account of the Board at the rates specified in Table B of Schedule II.

(2) Every film in respect of which an appeal is preferred shall be examined by an Appellate Committee set up by the Federal Government consisting of not less than:

- (a) Six Officers, not below the rank of Basic Pay Scale 20.
- (b) Six persons who are not in Government Service.

(3) Immediately after the examination of the film, the members of the Appellate Committee shall record their views stating clearly whether they agree with the views of the Board or not, and the report of the Committee shall be submitted to the Federal Government.

(4) The presence of at least three members of the Appellate Committee shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the purposes of examination of the film, and the report of the Committee shall bear the signature of at least three of its members.

(5) In case the Appellate Committee disagrees with the findings of the Board, the reasons for such disagreement shall also be given in the report.

(6) the decision of the Federal Government taken after consideration of the report of the Appellate Committee shall be communicated to the Appellant and, for compliance to the Board.

38. Repeal. The Censorship of Films Rules, 1963 are hereby repealed.

(68)

TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE OF PAKISTAN
PART -II

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

Islamabad, the 9th April, 1980

NOTIFICATION

No.13-28/78-Films: The Federal Government, under power conferred by Section 6(2) of the Motion Pictures Ordinance, 1979 (XLIII) of 1979) have prescribed the following Code of Censorship for films :-

- (a) The provisions of the Code, while spelling out in detail certain curbs which have to be imposed on the exercise of the freedom of expression in the interest of the majority of cinema audience, shall, nevertheless, leave room for encouragement of artistic expression by expanding creative freedom and at the same time ensuring that the freedom which encourages the artiste remains responsible and sensitive to the society at large.
- (b) The filmmaker has the right to contribute towards broadening the viewer's vision of life, by giving him an insight into human impulses and an awareness of the social factors at work, and by identifying the realities that impinge on contemporary existence such as intolerance, graft, dishonesty, inequality or exploitation in their daily manifestations. He should have the right not only to restate truth, in historical or contemporary context, but also to relate into the life of his audience. Above all, he has the right to pursue to the limit the scope for artistic expression, innovation and experimentation offered by the cinema and to provide for the viewer's aesthetic satisfaction on a rising scale.

- (c) While judging each film, the authority should keep in view that each film piece, scene, song, incident, dialogue has to be examined in the context of the film as a whole, its relevance and appropriateness to the plot or its thematic and artistic justification. Because no two films are alike it is essential to treat each picture, each incident, each line of dialogue on its own merits. In judging a line the main consideration should be the impression it is likely to create on an average audience, which includes a considerable portion of children, teen-agers, adolescents and young persons of immature judgment and of impressionable age.
- (d) In case of imported films, themes which are purely permissive in character and treatment and which come into direct clash with the accepted standards of morality and social values in Pakistan should be discouraged.
- (e) The aim of the authority should be to eliminate the public exhibition of a film or any part thereof including an incident, dialogue, song or dance which is likely to :
 - (i) impair accepted moral standards and social values by glorification of vice or crime ;
 - (ii) give offence to any section of the public or injure the feelings of any class of persons; or
 - (iii) hurt national sentiments.

2. In the light of the foregoing principles, a film shall be regarded as unsuitable for public exhibition if, directly or indirectly, it-

I. Security, law and order:

- (a) brings into contempt Pakistan or its people or tends to undermine its integrity or solidarity as an independent State ;
- (b) violates any provisions of the Constitution or any law for the time being in force ;
- (c) promotes or supports sedition, anarchy or violence in the

country ;

- (d) leads to breach of law and order or creates sympathy for violation of laws ;
- (e) brings into contempt the Armed Forces, Police Force or any other Force as an institution ;
- (f) portrays the Armed Forces or Police Force in derogatory uniforms or such uniforms as are not in accordance with the approved pattern ;
- (g) intends to cover up sequences predominantly consisting of violence or crime.

II. International Relation:

- (a) contains propaganda, in favour of a foreign state bearing on any point of dispute between that state and Pakistan or against a friendly foreign state likely to impair good relations between it and Pakistan ;
- (b) portrays incident having a tendency to disparage, malign or misrepresent other nations.

III. Religion:

- (a) undermines Islam ;
- (b) ridicules, disparages or attacks any religion, sect, caste or creed;
- (c) causes hatred or strife among religious sects, castes or creeds ;
- (d) shows ceremonies at places of religious significance such as shrines and mosques in such manner as to cause disrespect to religion ;
- (e) personifies the Prophet, Sahaba or Aimmah.

IV. Immorality and obscenity:

- (a) glorifies adultery, promiscuousness, lustful passion, lewdness or excessive drinking;
- (b) presents scenes of rape, sexual act or perversion, abortion, child-birth and surgical operation beyond the limits of decency and the unavoidable demands of the plot: Provided that this will not apply to technical or scientific documentaries meant for Specialized Audiences;
- (c) contains dialogues, songs, speeches, dances, jokes or gestures which are obviously vulgar, obscene or indecent.

V. Nudity :

displays the living human figure in the nude or in indecorous clothing in a obviously licentious manner with the intent to provoke lustful passion.

VI. Dances ;

displays dances showing indecent or vulgar movements or passions.

VII. Crime ;

glorifies, vice, crime, violence, black-marketing, smuggling, bribery, corruption or any other social evil.

VIII. National Sentiments :

- (a) shows disrespect to the National flag;
- (b) brings into contempt any aspect of national ideology or objective;
- (c) fans racial, sectarian, parochial, linguist, regional or class hatred ;
- (d) distorts historical facts, such as maligning of Pakistan, its tradition or heroes.

IX. Titles:

presents indecent, obscene or profane title or which directly or indirectly seek to focus upon or glorify notorious characters in society amounting to the commission of, or incitement to, an offence or which have the effect of conveying hatred or contempt for a certain section of the people on cultural or ethnic grounds..

X. Bestiality:

- (a) exhibits wanton cruelty to animals;
- (b) shows exaggerated horror, torture or cruelty;
- (c) portrays excessive bleeding, mutilations, chopping ; or
- (d) portrays brutal fighting and gruesome murders.

XI. Plagiarism;

plagiarize version of any other film local or foreign.

Note : This sub-paragraph shall not, however, be deemed to prohibit exceptions being made in suitable cases in the local production of well-known classics or folk tales, or where the Producer of a film in one of the languages of Pakistan himself produces or authorizes another person, in writing, to produce the same film in any other language of Pakistan, or where a Producer of an old film produces a better version of his own film.

Section 4

Presentation to the Standing Committee
by Mr. Senator (R) Javed Jabbar,
Member Media Commission

**Presentation to the
National Assembly Standing
Committee on Information,
Broadcasting & National Heritage**

**Recommendations of the
Media Commission**

16th April 2014

1

**Published version of
Report and Recommendations of
the Media Commission contains
complete details of:**

- Recommendations
- Tabulated responses from 8 Roundtables
- Views of the Government of Pakistan.

2

**9 Terms of Reference (TOR)
given to the Commission by the
Supreme Court of Pakistan.**

3

TOR-A:

**To consider the role of the
Ministry of Information &
Broadcasting and other
Government agencies in
ensuring freedom of print and
electronic media ...**

4

TOR-A:

**... and whether or not there is
information and material
brought before the Commission
to justify the continued
functioning of the Ministry,
consistent with Article-19 of the
Constitution.**

5

TOR-A:

Recommendations about TOR-A.

- 1) Substantive re-structuring of the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage e.g.
 - PID, control over Government advertising,
 - Merging with Ministry of IT.

6

TOR-A:

Recommendations about TOR-A.

- 2) New name for Ministry of I&B, NH e.g.
- Ministry of Information and Media Development
 - Ministry for the Media
 - Ministry of Information
 - Ministry of Public Information & Media.

7

TOR-A:

Recommendations about TOR-A.

- 3) Retention of a progressive role for the State and Governments in the information and media sectors.

8

TOR-B:

To analyze whether and to what extent PEMRA has been able to fulfill its developmental mandate and regulatory functions independently under the PEMRA Ordinance.

9

TOR-B:

Recommendations about TOR-B.

- 1) Make PEMRA truly autonomous and accountable to Parliament, not to the Executive i.e. change mode of appointment of Chairman & Members.

10

TOR-B:

Recommendations about TOR-B.

- 1.1) Create a new, single, integrated regulatory body by merging PEMRA, PTA, include cinema etc. e.g. OFCOM in the UK.

11

TOR-B:

Recommendations about TOR-B.

- 2) Policy to ensure minimal time for Pakistani content on TV and Radio.

12

TOR-B:
Recommendations about TOR-B.
3) Regular, structured dialogue with all stake-holders relevant to electronic media.

TOR-B:
Recommendations about TOR-B.
4) Regular, structured dialogue with non-media stakeholders e.g. civil society.

TOR-B:
Recommendations about TOR-B.
5) Judiciary should expedite and conclusive disposal of larger number of Stay Orders obtained by TV and radio against PEMRA.

TOR-B:
Recommendations about TOR-B.
6) Actual compliance by media of their own Codes and transparency by media regarding revenue, rates, expenses etc.

TOR-B:
Recommendations about TOR-B.
7) Freeze issuance of new licences for TV channels till transition to digital technology.

TOR-B:
Recommendations about TOR-B.
8) Effective actions by Government authorities to prevent smuggling and sale of DTH set-top boxes.

TOR-B:

Recommendations about TOR-B.

9) Issuance of licences for community radio stations and community TV channels with safeguards.

19

TOR-C:

To determine if it advances or is consistent with the fundamental right under Article-19 *ibid* to allow the Government or its instrumentalities to be major players in the media through State Television and radio broadcasters.

20

TOR-C:

Recommendation about TOR-C.

Subject to complete transformation of Government-controlled media entities e.g. PTV, PBC, APP, etc. into genuine public service entities, State and Government roles in media are consistent with Article-19.

21

TOR-D:

To ascertain if PTV, PBC and APP, the recipients of public funding of billions of rupees, have independent in-house management and transparent policies in place ...

22

TOR-D:

... which advance the objective of fairness and even-handedness expected of publicly-funded entities ...

23

TOR-D:

... and to determine if there are adequate checks against lopsided or biased dissemination of information by these publicly-funded entities.

24

TOR-D:

Recommendations about TOR-D.

1) New system for appointment of Chairman, Chief Executive and Board of Directors of PBC and new checks and balances to ensure that large State subsidy continues without negative partisan control.

29

TOR-D:

Recommendations about TOR-D.

2) PTV: reduce Government shareholding from 100% to 25% or less; enable citizens and CSOs in all four Provinces for each to purchase maximum of 2% of shares to make PTV a truly national public service entity.

29

TOR-D:

Recommendations about TOR-D.

3) PTV: make PTV subject to a revised regulatory law e.g. an improved version of PEMRA or a new law.

29

TOR-D:

Recommendations about TOR-D.

4) PTV: end monopoly of PTV on the licence fee and distribute fair shares of licence fees to TV channels willing to give more time to public service subjects, and use fees to support community-based media and academia-based.

29

TOR-D:

Recommendations about TOR-D.

5) PTV: re-organize, downsize PTV with fair settlements for staff as per other successful models.

29

TOR-D:

Recommendations about TOR-D.

6) APP: reduce State ownership of APP from 100% to 25% or less. Offer shares to present or past staff of APP, to representative bodies of users of APP content e.g. APNS, PBA, etc.

30

TOR-E:

To consider the feasibility of letting the media adopt a self-regulatory code of conduct instead of content regulation, in the light of international standards and best practices.

31

TOR-E:

Recommendations about TOR-E.

1) Need for new legislation to define parameters and obligations within which media can conduct effective and accountable self-regulation.

32

TOR-E:

Recommendations about TOR-E.

2) Need for the NA Standing Committee on I&B, NH and the Senate Committee to establish a Media Laws Review Task Force with a 6-month mandate to examine 64 media-related laws.

33

TOR-E:

Recommendations about TOR-E.

3) Parliamentary Standing Committee and all stakeholders should conduct consultations on ways to improve Codes and practical compliance.

34

TOR-E:

Recommendations about TOR-E.

4) Funding for content self-regulation bodies such as the Press Council, etc. should be by the media themselves, not the Government.

35

TOR-E:

Recommendations about TOR-E.

5) Potentially corruptive tendencies and practices in relations between Government and media should be ended / discouraged.

36

TOR-E:

Recommendations about TOR-E.

6) Cross-media ownership having created new issues requires re-appraisal.

37

TOR-F:

To enquire into allegations of media-related corruption and suggest steps to ensure impartial and independent media for the up-coming elections (May 2013).

(11 Recommendations submitted in March 2013)

38

TOR-F:

Principal Recommendations

1) More effective practice of existing Codes by media themselves and improvement of Codes.

39

TOR-F:

Principal Recommendations

2) Each TV channel, radio station and newspaper should appoint an independent Ombudsman to deal with complaints by citizens.

40

TOR-F:

Principal Recommendations

3) A Political Advertising Cell in ECP through which all political advertising and payments to media should be made for complete transparency.

41

TOR-F:

Principal Recommendations

4) Strict, prompt and effective action needed by PEMRA, Press Council, others to prevent excesses by media against public figures or citizens.

42

TOR-F:

Principal Recommendations

5) Conduct of forensic audit to determine whether corruptions occurred in award of advertising contracts, placement of advertisements in media etc.

43

TOR-G:

To inquire whether, when giving money to different media houses directly for or on the pretext of advertisements, were the government or its functionaries pursuing a transparent, duly approved, bona fide Government Advertisement Allocation Policy ...

44

TOR-G:

... or were the decisions to buy advertisement space with public money made arbitrarily or without objective criteria or to favour particular channels, journalists or media houses.

45

TOR-G:

Recommendations for TOR-G

1) Relevant Parliamentary Committees e.g. on National Security, I&B, NH etc. may examine options for improved policies.

46

TOR-G:

Recommendations for TOR-G

2) NAB or any other relevant authority should conduct investigation into allegations of favouritism in award of contracts, etc.

47

TOR-H:

To propose a single, transparent, objective, non-discriminatory policy for allocation of Government advertisements among electronic and print media.

48

TOR-H:

Recommendations for TOR-H

1) Need for a formal, written policy for allocation of Government advertising to both electronic and print media. Existing policy only applies to print media.

49

TOR-H:

Recommendations for TOR-H

2) Need to de-centralize Federal Government and Provincial Governments control over award of advertising contracts and selection of print media while maintaining guidelines and monitoring.

50

TOR-I:

Whether the Federal and Provincial Governments, autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, Government corporations or agencies adhere to PPRA rules ...

51

TOR-I:

... or other transparent processes while granting advertisement contracts to advertising agencies or media houses...

52

TOR-I:

... If not, then to suggest processes which are fair and transparent and which ensure the greatest value and fairest dissemination of information.

53

TOR-I:

Recommendations for TOR-I

Previous Recommendations for TOR-G cover the requirements of TOR-I.

54

Supplementary Recommendations
1) Implementation by ECP, others to ensure fair role of media in local Government elections in 2014-15.

Supplementary Recommendations
2) PEMRA should introduce a proposal for a new revenue model for TV channels i.e. to reduce existing 100% dependence on advertising and encourage viewers to pay for content.

Supplementary Recommendations
3) Need for alternative, improved TV audience measurement models to make them more accurate and representative of Pakistan's diversity.

Supplementary Recommendations
4) Effective regulation of advertising on TV to reduce interruptions, disruptions, distractions of normal content and reduce influence of advertisers on shaping of content.

The views of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and National Heritage have already been provided to the National Assembly and the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

Actions are now required by :

- 1. Standing Committees / National Assembly and the Senate**
- 2. Provincial Assemblies**
- 3. Federal and Provincial Governments.**
- 4. Media**

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Actions are required by :

- 5. Advertisers
- 6. Regulatory bodies
- 7. Judiciary
- 8. Civil society forums

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Thank you for your attention.

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Section 5

The Unanimous Resolution of
Standing Committee of Information,
Broadcasting, and National Heritage

The 8th meeting of the Standing Committee on Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage (IB&NH) was held on April 16, 2014 at 10:30 a.m. in Constitutional Room (old Committee Room No. 05), Parliament House, Islamabad. The meeting was presided over by Ms. Marvi Memon, MNA/Chairperson of the Standing Committee.

Senator (R) Javed Jabbar, Mr. Khushnood Ali Khan, Mr. Hamid Mir, Mr. Absar Alam and Dr. Moeed Peerzada attended the meeting as special invitees. Ms. Arifa Khalid Pervez, Ms. Parveen Masood Bhatti, Ms. Marriyum Aurangzeb, Ms. Belum Hasnain, Mr. Imran Zafar Leghari, Dr. Muhammad Azhar Khan Jadoon, Mr. Murad Saeed, Ms. Saman Sultana Jafri, Ms. Naeema Kishwer Khan, MNAs and Minister of Information & Broadcasting & National Heritage attended the meeting. The meeting was also attended by senior Officers of Ministry of Information, Broadcasting & National Heritage and all Heads of all its attached Departments and Ministry of Interior & Narcotics Control.

With reference to the Recommendations by the Media Commission appointed by the Supreme Court 2013, the Standing Committee of Information, Broadcasting, and Heritage unanimously agreed to the following actions and proposals and adopted the resolution as follows:

1. In the age of independence of media, globalization, IT and Information it is important to have a specific role of the Ministry of Information for policy setting, to facilitate media development with freedom and accountability.
2. Review of the existing 64 laws on Media is critical. New laws are equally required, specifically for advertising regulation, convergence, cross media ownership negative impacts, and self-regulation. The Standing Committee will be having special meetings with legal experts on this critical subject soon and will be appointing a Media Laws Review Taskforce with a 6 month mandate to examine 64 laws and to propose amendments as well as new laws where required.
3. The existence of a Ministry of Information is important. However, its restructuring is critical. The Ministry and bodies under the purview of the Ministry have assured the committee that their restructuring plans will be presented within one month to the committee.
4. Ministry of Information and IT can be merged due to new areas of convergence. A new name for the Ministry to be Ministry for Public Information, Media and National Heritage.
5. Make PEMRA truly autonomous and accountable to Parliament and not to the Executive. Thus a change in mode of appointment of chairperson and its members along the lines of the ECP is recommended.
6. Create a single new integrated regulatory body by merging PEMRA, PTA including cinema on the lines of OFCOM in the UK. In the cinema sector there is a need to ensure inter provincial harmony in the implementation of censorship rules in the provinces. All imported films to be censored by the Federal government. Provincial censor boards should include federal representation.
7. Policy to ensure minimal time for Pakistani content on TV and Radio to be strengthened.

- 8.** Public, regular, structured dialogue of government and regulatory bodies with all stakeholders relevant to electronic media is necessary. Similar Regular structured dialogue with non-media stakeholders i.e. civil society is extremely important.
- 9.** Judiciary should conduct expeditious and conclusive disposal of the large number of stay orders obtained by TV and Radio against PEMRA as at present even non licensed TV channels are operating freely.
- 10.** Actual compliance should be ensured by media of their own Codes and transparency by appointing Internal Ombudsman and Compliance coordinators to respond to complaints and concerns of citizens.
- 11.** Temporarily Freeze (except community licenses) issuance of licenses for new TV channels as cable TV distribution capacity is already saturated and until transition to digital technology.
- 12.** Ensure effective actions by government authorities to prevent smuggling and sale of DTH set top boxes.
- 13.** Ensure licenses are issued for valid, eligible community radio stations and community TV channels with safeguards.
- 14.** PTV, PBC APP should be transformed into genuine public service entities which are even handed and fair for them to be consistent with Article 19. New system to should be introduced for appointment of Chairman, CEO and Board of Directors. Government should look into options for restructuring the ownership of PTV, PBC and APP to make their ownership more broad based and public service oriented.
- 15.** A new Law is required within which self-regulation by media can be conducted in a transparent and accountable manner, so that self-interest doesn't substitute self-regulation in media.
- 16.** The funding for Press Council to be equitably shared by media proprietors (such as APNS) and other segments in order for it to be independent.
- 17.** Alleged corrupt practices indulged into by media and government should be investigated and discouraged.
- 18.** There is a need for more effective practice of existing Codes by media themselves.
- 19.** Strict effective action is needed by PEMRA and Press Council to prevent excesses by media against public figures, thereby preventing unfair defamation or ridicule of public figures. Strict action needs to be taken by the Councils of complaints appointed by PEMRA which could include parliamentarians to prevent unfair defamation.
- 20.** Forensic audits should be conducted to determine whether corruptions occurred in award of advertising contracts by NAB, FIA etc.

- 21.** There is a need to rationalize the principles on the basis of which advertising rates are determined for placement of Government advertising in print and electronic media so as to end the discrepancies. Government should propose single transparent policy for awarding advertisement.
- 22.** There is a need to reform the system by which advertisements of federal and provincial governments are placed by restructuring the audit bureau of circulation and inducting reputed firms from private sector to make ABC credible; and by other methods such as possible decentralization.
- 23.** ECP is urged to implement recommendation of media commission to ensure transparency in use of funds for advertising in the forthcoming local governments.
- 24.** PEMRA should facilitate preparation of options for new revenue model for TV channels to reduce existing 100% dependence on advertising.
- 25.** More Effective regulatory actions are required to reduce imbalanced interruptions, disruptions intrusions of advertising on TV and radio.
- 26.** Secret funds have been abolished. Second list will be presented to the committee and to the public after audit or as per SC instructions.
- 27.** It is considered opinion of the committee that PEMRA has not satisfactorily addressed the concerns raised by the Media Commission Report regarding: the restructuring of PEMRA, Autonomy of PEMRA from Executive, Direct Parliamentary Purview & Oversight of PEMRA, Review of the PEMRA Act 2002 (Amended 2007) and Private Monopolies in Media created as a result of the Amended PEMRA Act 2007. Unfortunately without addressing these core issues it is difficult to conceive that PEMRA will be able to respond to the challenges it faces as an independent media regulator. It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should undertake an immediate examination of these concerns, with a clear deadline in mind, to suggest the best ways and means to implement the recommendations of the Media Commission.
- 28.** Ministry of Information has committed itself to help improve security for journalists and media. However it has not presented any coherent plan so far. It needs to present an over-view of its Security Plan which it has designed after its consultations with the various media organizations. Ministry also needs to give action plan on the Committee of Information recommendations on the same.
- 29.** The existing reliance on an predominantly big cities audience measurement system to determine TV ratings should be replaced with new alternative options which accurately reflect the countries demographic realities.
- 30.** As per commitment made by PBA to the media commission the actual rates charged by PBA members, (e.g. election advertising) should be placed on the internet and transparency ensured on the assets, income, expenses of media proprietors and senior journalists including TV anchors.

Section 6

‘Media Laws Review Task Force’
constituted by the Standing Committee in
compliance with the Recommendation of
the Media Commission

Media Laws Review Taskforce

In compliance with the Recommendation by the Media Commission appointed by the Supreme Court 2013 and in pursuance of the unanimous resolution passed by the Standing Committee of Information, Broadcasting, and Heritage in its 8th meeting held on April 16, 2014; the Standing Committee finalized the Members Names and Terms of Reference (ToRs) for Media Laws Review Task Force in its 9th meeting held on 30-04-2014.

Terms of Reference (ToRs) of Media Laws Review Taskforce

- 1.** To conduct a comprehensive review of all existing laws, rules, regulations at the Federal, Provincial and Local levels which are either directly named as media-related laws, or have a bearing on the operation and output of media.
- 2.** To identify the needs, if any, for amendments, changes, etc in sections of such laws, rules, regulations including " Definitions " and substantive provisions so as to accurately reflect contemporary realities and factors such as new technologies, and to propose specific amendments to existing laws, rules, regulations for consideration by the respective Legislatures.
- 3.** To draft the texts for new laws, rules, regulations in the light of contemporary conditions and emerging trends, and with reference to the Recommendations of the Media Commission as unanimously endorsed by the National Assembly Standing Committee on Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage in its meeting on 16th April 2014.
- 4.** Develop a monitoring Framework for committee reference to have an oversight on the implementation of the existing and the amended laws rules regulations.
- 5.** Any other TORs that the Task force experts may wish to add as a result of their deliberations with the approval of the committee.

Based on the Committee Meeting, following points were also added during discussion:

- That the Taskforce would review 64 Federal & other related Media Laws (Annexed),
- That the Taskforce would meet periodically for conducting its work,
- That the Taskforce would complete its work within 4 months extendable to 6 months,
- That the Taskforce would present a quarterly report of its work,
- That the Taskforce would present a final report at 6 months' end.

Members of Media Laws Review Taskforce:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 1. Mr Babar Sattar | Member |
| 2. Barrister Salman Afridi | Member |
| 3. Mr Nawazish Peerzada | Member |
| 4. Mr Rizwan Ejaz | Member |
| 5. Mr Faisal Siddiqi | Member |
| 6. Ms Yasmeen Aftab Ali | Member |
| 7. Ms Afia Salam | Member |
| 8. Mr Abdul Jabbar Qureshi | Member |
| 9. Mr Khurram Hashmi | Member |
| 10. Mr Rabel Akhund | Member |

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