

PART-II

CONDUCT, EFFICIENCY AND DISCIPLINE

I. CONDUCT

Sl. No. 4

Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (a) of clause (2) of Article 178 and clause (1) of Article 179 of the *Constitution and of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make the following rules, namely:-

THE GOVERNMENT SERVANTS (CONDUCT)
RULES, 1964

1. **Short title and commencement.**— (1) These rules may be called the Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Extent of application.**— These rules apply to every person, whether on duty or on leave, within or without Pakistan, serving in a civil capacity in connection with the affairs of the Centre and to the members of an All-Pakistan Service during their employment under the Provincial Governments or while on deputation with any other Government, agency, institution or authority:

Provided that the Central** Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of Government servants from the operation of all or any of these rules.

3. **Definitions.**— (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Government" means the **Central Government and in respect of officers of an All-Pakistan Service serving in a Province, the Provincial Government;

(b) "Government servant" means a person to whom these rules apply; and

* Constitution, 1962. Ref. Chapter, 1, Vol. I, Article 241 of the Constitution, 1973 provides that all rules and orders in force before the commencing day shall, so far as consistent with the provisions of the constitution, continue in force and may be amended from time to time by the Federal Government. Hence section 25 (2) of Civil Servants Act, 1973.

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(c) "member of a Government servant's family" includes-

- (i) his wife, child or step-child, whether residing with the Government servant or not; and
- (ii) any other relative of the Government servant or his wife, when residing with and wholly dependent upon the Government servant, but does not include a wife legally separated from the Government servant, or a child or step-child who is no longer in any way dependent upon him, or of whose custody the Government servant has been deprived by law.

(2) Reference to a wife in clause (c) of sub-rule (1) shall be construed as references to a husband where the Government servant is a woman.

4. Repeal of previous Conduct Rules.—The Government Servants Conduct Rules made under section 96-B of the Government of India Act, 1919, and the Secretary of State's Services (Conduct) Rules, 1942, made under sections 247(1), 250 and 269 of the Government of India Act, 1935, in so far as they applied to the persons to whom these rules apply, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect anything duly done or suffered under those rules.

*[5. **Gifts.**—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this rule, no Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, accept, or permit any member of his family to accept, from any person any gift the receipt of which will place him under any form of official obligation to the donor. If, however, due to very exceptional reasons, a gift cannot be refused, the same may, under intimation to the Cabinet Division, be kept for official use in the Department or Organisation in which he is working].

(2) If any question arises whether receipt of a gift places a Government servant under any form of official obligation to the donor, the decision of the Government thereon shall be final.

(3) If any gift is offered by the head or representative of a foreign State, the Government servant concerned should attempt to avoid acceptance of such a gift, if he can do so without giving offence. If, however, he cannot do so, he shall accept the gift and shall report its receipt to the Cabinet Division for orders as to its disposal.

**[(4) Government servants are prohibited from receiving gift of any kind for their person or for members of their families from diplomats, consular and other foreign Government representatives or their employees who are

* Subs *vide* Estt. Div.'s Notification No.807(I)/79, dated 12-9-1979.

Note.- Rule 5 may be read in conjunction with the instructions contained in the Cabinet Division O.M. No. 9/9/91-TK, dated 21-11-1991.

** Subs. *vide* Estt. Div.'s Notification No. S.R.O.993(I)/76, dated 30-09-1976.

stationed in Pakistan. If, however, due to very exceptional reasons, a gift cannot be refused, it should invariably be deposited in the 'Toshakhana'.

(5) Government servants, except those belonging to BPS 1 to 4, are prohibited from accepting cash awards offered by the visiting foreign dignitaries. In case, however, it becomes impossible to refuse without causing offence to the visiting dignitary, the amount may be accepted and immediately deposited in the Treasury under the proper head of account.

(6) The responsibility for reporting the receipt of a gift shall devolve on the individual recipient. All gifts received by a Government servant, irrespective of their prices, must be reported to the 'Toshakhana' in the Cabinet Division. However, the responsibility for reporting to the Cabinet Division receipt of gifts, including the names of recipients, from foreign dignitaries or delegations who come to Pakistan or when Pakistani dignitaries or delegations go abroad, shall lie with the Chief of protocol or his representative in the former case, and with the Ambassador concerned in the latter case. In the case of foreign delegations or visiting dignitaries with whom the Chief of Protocol is not associated, the Ministry sponsoring the visit shall be responsible to supply the details of gifts, if received, and the list of recipients to the Cabinet Division and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(7) The value of gifts shall be assessed by the Cabinet Division and the monetary limits up to which and the condition subject to which, the gifts may be allowed to be retained by the recipient shall be as follows:-

- (a) gifts valued upto Rs. 1,000 may be allowed to be retained by the recipient;
- (b) gifts valued between Rs. 1,000 and 5,000 may be allowed to be retained by a recipient on his paying 25% of the value of the gift in excess of Rs. 1,000; and
- (c) gifts of value exceeding Rs. 5,000 may be allowed to be retained by a recipient on his paying 25% of so much of the value as exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000 and 15% of so much of the value as exceeds Rs. 5,000].

6. **Acceptance of foreign awards.**— No Government servant shall, except with the approval of the President, accept a foreign award, title or decoration.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this rule, the expression "approval of the President" means prior approval in ordinary cases and ex-post-facto approval in special cases where sufficient time is not available for obtaining prior approval.

7. Public demonstrations in honour of Government Servants.—

(1) No Government servant shall encourage meetings to be held in his honour or presentation of address of which the main purpose is to praise him.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule(1)—

- (a) a Government servant may, with the previous permission of his next higher officer, take part in the raising of funds to be expended for any public or charitable purpose;
- (b) a Government servant may take part, with the previous sanction of the Government, in the raising of funds to be expended for any public or charitable object connected with the name of any other Government servant or a person who has recently quitted the service of the Government;
- (c) the Head of a Pakistan Mission abroad, while so posted, may attend a public meeting or entertainment held in his honour.

(3) When a Government servant takes part in the raising of fund in accordance with the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of sub-rule (2), he shall be required to keep regular accounts and submit them to his next higher officer for scrutiny.

(4) Clauses (a) and (b) of sub-rule(2) shall not apply to officers of the Police Service of Pakistan and the Pakistan Taxation Service.

8. Gift to Medical Officers.— Subject to the departmental rules governing the question, a Medical Officer may accept any gift of moderate value offered in good faith by any person or body of persons in recognition of his professional services.

9. Subscriptions.— Subject to rule 7, no Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, ask for or accept or in any way participate in the raising of any subscription or other pecuniary assistance in pursuance of any object whatsoever.

10. Lending and Borrowing.— (1) No Government servant shall lend money to, or borrow money from, or place himself under any pecuniary obligation to, any person within the local limits of his authority or any person with whom he has any official dealings:

Provided that the above rule shall not apply to dealings in the ordinary course of business with a joint stock company, bank or a firm of standing.

(2) When a government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed money or to whom he has other wise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his official authority, or will reside, possess immovable property, or carry on business

within the local limits of such authority, he shall forthwith declare the circumstances to the Government through the usual channel.

(3) Non-gazetted Government servants shall make the declaration referred to in sub-rule (2) to the head of their office.

(4) This rule, in so far as it may be construed to relate to loans given to or taken from co-operative societies registered under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), or under any law for the time being in force relating to the registration of Cooperative Societies, by the Government servants, shall be subject to any general or special restrictions or relaxations made or permitted by the Government.

*[11. Omitted

*11-A Omitted]

12. Declaration of property.— (1) Every Government servant shall, at the time of entering Government service, make a declaration to the Government, through the usual channel, of all immovable and movable properties including shares, certificates, securities, insurance policies and jewellery having a total value of ****[Rs.50,000 (fifty thousand rupees)]** or more belonging to or held by him or a member of his family and such declaration shall,—

- (a) state the district within which the property is situated.
- (b) show separately individual items of jewellery exceeding ****[Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand rupees)]** in value, and
- (c) give such further information as the Government may, by general or special order, require.

******(2) Every Government Servant shall submit to the Government, through the usual channel an annual declaration of income, assets and expenses for the financial year, ending on 30th June, showing any increase or decrease of property as shown in the declaration under sub-rule(1) or the last annual return, as the case may be.

*******(3) Declaration of "Assets Proforma shall be opened in the concerned section each year and entered into the relevant database in the month of December showing any increase or decrease of property as shown in the declaration under sub-rule or, as the case may be, the last annual return.

* Omitted *vide* Estt. Div.'s Notification SRO 984(I)/2004, dated 15th December, 2004. Related to buying and selling of movable and immovable property and construction of building etc. See Estacode, 2000 pp 465-466.

** Subs. *vide* Estt. Div.'s Notification SRO 846 (1)/85, dated 5.9.1985 for the words Rs. 10,000/- (Ten thousand)

*** Added by Estt. Division's Notification No. SRO.225(1)/92, dated 31-03-1992.

13. **Disclosure of assets, immovable, movable and liquid.**— A Government servant shall, as and when he is so required by Government by a general or special order, furnish information as to his assets disclosing liquid assets and all other properties, immovable and movable, including shares, certificates, insurance policies, jewellery *[and expenses during any period specified by such order in the form specified therein].

****13-A. Assets to be made public.**—The assets of all those who are paid from the government exchequer shall be made public.

14. **Speculation and investment.**— (1) No Government servant shall speculate in investments. For the purpose of this sub-rule, the habitual purchase and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value shall be deemed to be speculation in investments.

(2) No Government servant shall make, or permit any member of his family to make, any investment likely to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his official duties.

(3) No Government servant shall make any investment the value of which is likely to be affected by some event of which information is available to him as a Government servant and is not equally available to the general public.

(4) If any question arises whether a security or an investment is of the nature referred to in any of the foregoing sub-rules, the decision of the Government thereon shall be final.

15. **Promotion and Management of companies, etc.**— No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any bank or company:

Provided that a Government servant may, subject to the provisions of any general or special order of the Government, take part in the promotion, registration or management of a Co-operative Society registered under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), or under any similar law.

16. **Private trade, employment or work.**— (1) No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, engage in any trade or undertake any employment or work, other than his official duties:

Provided that he may, without such sanction, undertake honorary work of a religious, social or charitable nature or occasional work of a literary artistic-character, subject to the conditions that his official duties do not thereby suffer and that the occupation or undertaking does not conflict or is not inconsistent with his position or obligations as a Government servant but he shall not undertake or shall discontinue such work if so directed by the Government. A Government

* Added vide Estt. Div.'s Notification No. S.R.O. 225(1)/92, dated 31-3-1992.

** Inserted vide Estt. Div.'s Notification No.S.R.O 771(I)/2012 dated 04-06-2012.

servant who has any doubt about the propriety of undertaking any particular work should refer the matter for the orders of the Government:

Provided further that non-gazetted Government servant may, without such sanction, undertake a small enterprise which absorbs family labour and where he does so shall file details of the enterprise alongwith the declaration of assets.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), no Government servant shall associate himself with any private trust, foundation or similar other institution which is not sponsored by the Government.

(3) This rule does not apply to sports activities and membership of recreation clubs.

16-A. Subletting of residential accommodation allotted by Government.— No Government servant shall, except with the prior permission of the Head of the Department, sublet residential accommodation let to him by Government.

16-B. Government Servant not to live beyond his means, etc.— No government servant shall live beyond his means or indulge in ostentation on occasions of marriage or other ceremonies.

17. Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.— A Government servant shall avoid habitual indebtedness. If a government servant is adjudged or declared insolvent or if the whole of that portion of his salary which is liable to attachment is frequently attached for debt, has been continuously so attached for a period of two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, he cannot repay within a period of two years, he shall be presumed to have contravened this rule unless he proves that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, he could not have foreseen or over which he had no control and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits. A government servant who applies to be or is adjudged or declared insolvent shall forthwith report his insolvency to the Head of the Office or Department or to the Secretary of the Ministry, as the case may be, in which he is employed.

***17-A. Intimation of involvement and conviction in a criminal case.**— If a Government servant is involved as an accused in a criminal case, he shall bring the fact of such involvement or conviction, as the case may be, to the notice of the head of the Office or Department immediately or, if he is arrested and released on bail, soon after such release.

* Added *vide* Estt. Div.'s Notification No. S.R.O.757(I)/78, dated 14-6-1978.

18. Unauthorized communication of official documents or information.— No Government servant shall, except in accordance with any special or general order of the Government, communicate directly or indirectly any official document or information to a Government servant unauthorized to receive it, or to a non-official person, or to the press.

19. Approach to members of the Assemblies, etc.— No Government servant shall, directly or indirectly, approach any Member of the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly or any other non-official person to intervene on his behalf in any matter.

20. Management etc. of newspapers or periodicals.— No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, own wholly or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of, any newspaper or other periodical publication.

21. Radio broadcasts or television programmes and communications to the press.— No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government or any other authority empowered by it in this behalf, or in the bonafide discharge of his duties, participate in a radio broadcast or television programme or contribute any article or write any letter, either anonymously or in his own name or in the name of any other person to any newspaper or periodical:

Provided that such sanction shall generally be granted if such broadcast or television programme or such contribution or letter is not, or may not be considered likely to jeopardize the integrity of the Government servant, the security of Pakistan or friendly relations with foreign States, or to offend public order, decency or morality, or to amount to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence:

Provided further that no such sanction shall be required if such broadcast or television programme or such contribution or letter is of a purely literary, artistic or scientific character.

22. Publication of information and public speeches capable of embarrassing the government.— No Government servant shall, in any document published, or in any communication made to the press, over his own name, or in any public utterance or television programme or in any radio broadcast delivered by him, make any statement of fact or opinion which is capable of embarrassing the Government:

Provided that technical staff (both gazetted and non-gazetted) may publish research papers on technical subjects, if such papers do not express views on political issues or on Government policy and do not include any information of a classified nature.

*22-A. Where a Government Servant submits the draft of a literary, artistic or scientific article or book for obtaining previous sanction for its publication, he shall be informed within three months of his doing so whether he has or has not such sanction and, if no communication is issued to him within that period, he shall be entitled to presume that the sanction asked for has been granted.

23. **Evidence before committees.**— (1) No Government servant shall give evidence before a public committee except with the previous sanction of the Government.

(2) No Government servant giving such evidence shall criticize the policy or decisions of the **Central or a Provincial Government.

(3) This rule shall not apply to evidence given before statutory committees which have power to compel attendance and the giving of answers, not to evidence given in judicial inquiries.

24. **Taking part in politics and elections.**— (1) No Government servant shall take part in subscribe in aid of or assist in any way, any political movement in Pakistan or relating to the affairs of Pakistan.

(2) No Government servant shall permit any person dependent on him for maintenance or under his care or control to take part in or in any way assist, any movement or activity which is, or tends directly or indirectly to be, subversive of Government as by law established in Pakistan.

(3) No Government servant shall canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with or take part in any election to a legislative body, whether in Pakistan or elsewhere:

Provided that a Government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote: but if he does so, he shall give no indication of the manner in which he propose to vote or has voted.

***(4) No Government servant shall allow any member of his family dependent on him to indulge in any political activity, including forming a political association and being its member, or to act in a manner in which he himself is not permitted by sub-rule (3) to act.

(5) A government servant who issues an address to electors or in any other manner publicly announces himself or allows himself to be publicly announced as a candidate or prospective candidate for election to a legislative body shall be deemed for the purpose of sub-rule (3) to take part in an election to such body.

* Added *vide* Estt. Div.'s Notification No.7/2/79-D IV, dated 10-7-1980.

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*** Subs *vide* Estt. Div.'s Notification No.S.R.O.993(1)/76, dated 30-9-1976.

(6) The provisions of sub-rules (3) and (5) shall, so far as may be, apply to elections to local authorities or bodies, save in respect of Government servants required or permitted by or under any law, or order of the Government, for the time being in force, to be candidates at such elections.

(7) If any question arises whether any movement or activity falls with the scope of this rule, the decision of the Government thereon shall be final.

25. Propagation of sectarian creeds etc.— No Government servant shall propagate such sectarian creeds or take part in such sectarian controversies or indulge in such sectarian partiality and favouritism as are likely to affect his integrity in the discharge of his duties or to embarrass the administration or create feelings of discontent or displeasure amongst the Government servants in particular and amongst the people in general.

***25-A. Government servant not to express views, against ideology of Pakistan.**— No Government servant shall express views detrimental to the ideology or integrity of Pakistan.

****[25-B. Government servant not to take part in or assist, any public demonstration against Government decisions, etc.]**— No Government servant shall take part in, or in any manner assist, any public demonstration directed against a government decision or policy or permit any member of his family dependent on him to do so].

26. Nepotism, favouritism and victimization, etc.— No Government servant shall indulge in provincialism, parochialism, favouritism, victimization and willful abuse of office.

27. Vindication by Government servants of their public acts or character.— A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the Government, have recourse to any court or to the press for the vindication of his public acts or character from defamatory attacks. In granting sanction, the Government will ordinarily bear the cost of the proceedings and in other cases leave the Government servant to institute them at his own expense. In the latter case, if he obtains a decision in his favour, the Government may reimburse him to the extent of the whole or any part of the cost.

Nothing in this rule limits or otherwise affects the right of a Government servant to vindicate his private acts or character.

28. Membership of service associations.— No Government servant shall be a member, representative or officer of any association representing or purporting to represent, Government servants or any class or Government servants, unless such association satisfies the following conditions, namely:—

* Added *vide* Estt. Div.'s Notification No. S.R.O. 432(1)/80, dated 27-4-1980.

** Added *vide* Estt. Div.'s Notification No. S.R.O. 837(1)/83 dated 22-8-1983.

- (a) Membership of the association and its office bearers shall be confined to a distinct class of Government servants and shall be open to all Government servants of that class.
- (b) The association shall not be in any way connected with, or affiliated to any association which does not, or any federation of associations which do not satisfy condition (a).
- (c) The association shall not be in any way connected with any political party or organization, or engage in any political activity.
- (d) The association shall not —
 - (i) issue or maintain any periodical publication except in accordance with any general or special order of the Government;
 - (ii) except with the previous sanction of the Government, published any representation on behalf of its members, whether in the press or otherwise.
- (e) The association shall not, in respect of any election to a legislative body, or to a local authority or body, whether in Pakistan or elsewhere—
 - (i) pay or contribute towards, any expenses incurred in connection with his candidature by a candidate for such election;
 - (ii) by any means support the candidature of any person for such election; or
 - (iii) undertake or assist in the registration of electors, or the selection of a candidate for such election.
- (f) The association shall not—
 - (i) maintain, or contribute towards the maintenance of, any member of a legislative body, or of any member of local authority or body, whether in Pakistan or elsewhere;
 - (ii) pay, or contribute towards, the expenses of any trade union which has constituted a fund under section 16 of the Trade Union Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926).

***[28-A. Membership of non-political associations.—** No Government servant shall accept membership of any non-political association or organization

*Added vide Estt. Div.'s Notification S.R.O. No. 1809(K), dated 8-9-1969.

whose aims and objects, nature of activities and membership are not publicly known].

29. **Use of political or other influence.**— No Government servant shall bring or attempt to bring political or other outside influence, directly or indirectly, to bear on the Government or any Government servant in support of any claim arising in connection with his employment as such.

30. **Approaching foreign Missions and aid-giving agencies.** —No Government servant shall approach, directly or indirectly a foreign mission in Pakistan or any foreign aid-giving agency to secure for himself invitations to visit a foreign country or to elicit offers of training facilities abroad.

31. **Delegation of power.**— The Government may, by general or special order, delegate to any officer or authority subordinate to it all or any of its powers under these rules and may, by such order, prescribe the channel through which reports shall be made to the Government and the officers receipt by whom of such reports shall be regarded as receipt of the reports by the Government within the meaning of these rules.

32. **Rules not to be in derogation of any law, etc.**— Nothing in these rules shall derogate from the provisions of any law, or of any order of any competent authority, for the time being in force, relating to the conduct of Government servants.

[Authority.- Estt. Div.'s Notification No. S.R.O.405(K)/64, dated 1-5-1964].

4.1 Delegation of Powers to Secretaries to Government under the Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 31 of the Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964, the *Central Government is pleased to delegate to the Secretaries to the Government of Pakistan the powers of the *Central Government under rules 23 and 27 of the said Rules, in respect of the officers and staff working under their administrative control.

[Authority.- Estt. Div.'s Notification No.3/10/65-DII, dated 19-7-1965].

4.2 Delegation of Powers to Secretaries to Government of Pakistan – Heads of Departments

The *Central Government has been pleased to delegate to the Secretaries to the Government of Pakistan the powers of the *Central Government under rule 21 of the Government Servant (Conduct) Rules, 1964, in

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relation to the Heads of Departments and the government servants under their administrative control, and to the Heads of Departments in respect of the officers and staff working under them.

[Authority.- Estt. Div.'s O.M.No.3/10/65-D.II, dated 27-8-1966].

4.3 Interpretation of the term "Government" as Defined in the Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964

The term "Government" has been defined in rule 3 (a) of the Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964 as the "Central Government" and in respect of officers of an All-Pakistan Service serving in a Province, the Provincial Government. A question has arisen as to whether the term "Central Government" for the purpose of these Rules means the *Central Government in the Establishment Division or the *Central Government in each administrative Ministry/Division.

2. The matter has been considered in consultation with the Law Division and it has been held that the term "Government" appearing in the Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964 means the *Central Government in any Ministry/Division. This means that ordinarily an officer in each administrative Ministry/Division is to be granted permission under any rule of the Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964 from that Ministry/ Division.

3. Ministries/Divisions are therefore advised:-

- (a) to dispose of individual cases under the Government Servants (Conduct) Rules, 1964 in the light of the above interpretation instead of referring such cases to the Estt. Division.
- (b) to consider internal delegation of powers below the rank of Secretaries/Acting Secretaries so that cases may be decided at appropriate level and all cases are not referred to the Secretary of a Ministry/ Division.

4. Cases involving interpretation of the Conduct Rules will, however, continue to be referred to the Establishment Division for advice.

5. Cases of officers belonging to an All-Pakistan Service who are serving, for the time being, in a province, should be decided by the Chief Secretary of the Province concerned. Provincial Governments may also like to consider further delegation of powers so that cases can be decided at appropriate level and every case is not referred to the Chief Secretary.

6. This supersedes all previous orders on the subject.

[Authority.- Estt. Div.'s O.M. No.26/1/69-D-IV, dated 17-12-1969].

* Federal.