



**Pakistan Institute
of Public Finance Accountants**

Model Solutions

**Provincial Receipts,
Expenditure & Receipts
of Autonomous Bodies
(Application) (SINDH)**

AGP

May Exam-2026

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May Exam-2026

Solutions – Provincial Receipts, Expenditure & Receipts of Autonomous Bodies (Application) (SINDH)

Q.1.

	Rs.
Withholding Tax 3% (Adjustable)	300,000/-
Registration Fee	0
Token Tax	0
Smart Card	1,500
No. Plate	3,000
Total Rs.	304,500/-

Q.2.

Particulars	Sold Value (Rs.)	Total value (Rs.)	W H.Tax 4.5% (Rs.)	2% CVT (Rs.)	3% Stamp duty (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Flat 100 of 1000sq. ft	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	45,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	95,000,000
Flat 100 of 2000sq. ft	20,000,000	2,000,000,000	90,000,000	40,000,000	60,000,000	190,000,000
Flat 50 shops of 1800sq. ft	40,000,000	2,000,000,000	90,000,000	40,000,000	60,000,000	190,000,000
Total						475,000,000

Q.3.

a

Commodity	Area under crop	Rate p/acre in Rs.	Amount (Rs.)
Cotton	200 Acre	372	74,400
Sugarcane	100 Acre	727	72,700
Wheat	100Acre	213	21,300

Q.3.

b

Commodity	Income (Rs.)	Less Input cost (Rs.)	Less Aabiana cost (Rs.)	Net Income (Rs.)
Cotton	15,000,000	7,000,000	74400	7,925,600
Sugarcane	50,000,000	2,500,000	72700	47,427,300
Wheat	40,000,000	2,000,000	21300	37,978,700
Total Income				93,331,600
15% Agri. Tax				13,999,740

Q.4. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in Sindh is a structured, long-term contractual arrangement between the Government (public sector) and private entities to develop, finance, and operate public infrastructure or services. The primary goal is to improve public service delivery by leveraging private sector expertise, technology, and capital, effectively transitioning the government from a direct service provider to a regulator.

Here are the key details about PPP in Sindh:

1. Legal and Institutional Framework

Sindh Public-Private Partnership Act, 2010: This law governs all PPP projects in the province, outlining the rules, procedures, and institutional arrangements. It has been amended periodically (e.g., in 2018 and 2025) to improve efficiency and attract foreign investment.

PPP Unit: A specialized unit established within the **Finance Department** to promote, facilitate, and assist Government agencies in executing PPP projects.



May Exam-2026

Solutions – Provincial Receipts, Expenditure & Receipts of Autonomous Bodies (Application) (SINDH)

PPP Policy Board: The final authority responsible for approving projects, policies, and selecting private partners.

Project Support Facility (PSF): Acts as a financial intermediary to provide funding, such as viability gap funding (VGF), for projects that are socially important but not financially viable.

2. Key Sectors and Projects

Sindh has one of the most active PPP frameworks in Pakistan, focusing on both infrastructure and social sectors.

Transport & Infrastructure: Notable projects include the Hyderabad-Mirpurkhas Dual Carriageway, Karachi-Thatta Dual Carriageway, and Jhirk-Mulla Katiar Bridge.

Energy: The Sindh Nooriabad Power Projects and Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company are prominent examples.

Education: Through **Education Management Organizations (EMOs)**, the government outsources the management of public schools to private, non-profit, or for-profit organizations to improve educational quality.

Health: Management of Regional Blood Centers (RBCs) in Karachi, Jamshoro, Sukkur, and Nawabshah.

Industrial Development: Projects like the Marble City Karachi (300-acre industrial estate).

3. Key Principles

Risk Sharing: Risks are allocated to the party best able to manage them.

Performance-Based: Private partners are paid based on performance and quality of service.

Competitive Bidding: Projects are awarded through open, transparent competitive bidding to ensure value for money.

2025 Amendment: Recently updated to include a mechanism for **international arbitration** in certain projects, making it more attractive to foreign investors

4. Benefits

Improved Quality: Access to better technology and management practices.

Financial Relief: Reduces the immediate financial burden on the government.

Timely Delivery: Faster completion of infrastructure projects compared to traditional procurement.

The Sindh PPP Unit has been recognized as a top performer in Asia due to its active and structured approach to private sector participation.

- Q.5.** The Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan operates as the federal regulatory and funding body for all higher education institutions, including provincial universities. Following the 18th Constitutional Amendment (2010), higher education became a provincial subject, creating a dual-layered relationship where universities are administratively governed by provincial departments/commissions but accredited and academically monitored by the Federal HEC. The relationship between the HEC Pakistan and provincial universities is structured around quality assurance, accreditation, degree recognition, and funding for research and infrastructure.



May Exam-2026

Solutions – Provincial Receipts, Expenditure & Receipts of Autonomous Bodies (Application) (SINDH)

Key Aspects of the HEC and Provincial Universities Relationship

Recognition and Accreditation: HEC Pakistan is the sole authority for recognizing degrees. Provincial universities must be recognized by the HEC for their degrees to be accepted nationally and internationally.

Quality Assurance: While provinces manage administrative aspects, HEC sets the national standards for quality. This includes monitoring MPhil/PhD programs, establishing Quality Enhancement Cells (QECs), and overseeing faculty appointment criteria (e.g., Tenure Track System).

Funding Mechanism: Provincial universities receive recurring grants from their respective provincial governments. However, HEC still plays a major role in funding research, providing access to digital libraries, and supporting major infrastructure development projects (often on a cost-sharing basis).

Curriculum Development: HEC facilitates the revision of curricula to align with international norms, which provincial universities are expected to follow.

Establishment of New Institutions: While a province can charter a university, the HEC is responsible for quality assurance and accreditation of the new institution, ensuring it meets the established academic standards.

The Context of Provincial HECs (Punjab/Sindh)

In provinces like Sindh and Punjab, provincial Higher Education Commissions (e.g., Sindh HEC) have been established to manage administrative matters and funds. The Federal HEC acts as an apex body, ensuring these provincial commissions comply with national policies, based on a 2011 Supreme Court ruling that maintained the supremacy of the Federal HEC regarding standards, despite the 18th Amendment.

Q.6. To,
The Secretary
Universities and Intermediate & Secondary Education Boards Department,
Sindh, Karachi.

SUBJECT: RELEASE OF FINANCIAL GRANT RS. 20,000,000/- FOR THE YEAR 2025-26

It is apprised that the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Hyderabad is in serious financial crunch, due to non-release of financial grant of Government of Sindh for the year 2025-26.

It is therefore requested that kindly advise your Section Officer (Budget) to initiate the case for financial grant of Rs. 20,000,000/- for your approval and concurrence of the Finance Department Government of Sindh.

It is requested that matter may kindly be dealt on top priority.

(XYZ)
Chairman
Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Hyderabad.



May Exam-2026

Solutions – Provincial Receipts, Expenditure & Receipts of Autonomous Bodies (Application) (SINDH)

Q.7.

Total Guards	Ex-Army men Ratio 45%	Pay per head	Monthly Pay	Pay/Annum
20,000	9,000	40,000	360,000,000	4,320,000,000
	Civilians Ratio 55%	35,000	385,000,000	4,620,000,000
	11,000			
Total				8,940,000,000
			19.5% Sales Tax on Security Tax	1,743,300,000

Q.8.

Area in Hectares	Area in Acres(*2.471)	Aabiana /Acre	Amount
1,000,000	2,471,000	Rs. 5/- per Acre	526,323,000
