

THE FEDERAL MINISTERS AND MINISTERS OF STATE
(SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) ACT, 1975

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THE FEDERAL MINISTERS AND MINISTERS OF STATE (SALARIES,
ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) ACT, 1975

ACT No. LXII of 1975
[24th July, 1975]

An Act to determine the salaries, allowances and privileges of the Federal Ministers and
Ministers of State

WHEREAS it is expedient to determine the salaries, allowances and privileges of the Federal
Ministers and Ministers of State and for matters connected therewith;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title and commencement.— (1) This Act may be called the Federal Ministers and
Ministers of State (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

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‘family’ means the *[Parents,] *[spouse], legitimate children and step-children
residing with and wholly dependent upon the Minister;

‘Government’ means the Federal Government;

‘maintenance’ in relation to a residence includes the maintenance of furniture
and furnishings, the payment of local rates and taxes and the provision of
electricity and. water;

‘Minister’ means a Federal Minister and a Minister of State;

‘official residence’ means the house reserved from time to time for use by a
Minister and includes the staff quarters and other buildings appurtenant to,
and the gardens of, the residence “[,but does not include Federal Lodges,
Parliament Lodges, Government Hostel and a Government Rest House];

‘prescribed’ means prescribed by rules to be made by the Government;

“year? means a year commencing on the first day of July and ending on the thirtieth day of June next following;

other words and expressions used in this Act and not defined shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan or the Fundamental and the Supplementary Rules.

‘Omitted by Ordinance No. XXXVIII of 2001, s. 2.

*Ins. and added by the Finance Act, 2005 (Act No. VII of 2005), s. 10.

*Subs. by the Finance Act, 1996 (Act No. IX of 1996) s. 10.

113. Salary.—The Federal Ministers and Ministers of State shall receive a monthly salary equivalent to the salary of a Member of the National Assembly.]

4. Equipment Allowance.—On his first appointment, a Federal Minister *[and a

Minister of State may draw *[five thousand] rupees] as an allowance for equipping himself:

Provided that during the ten years immediately preceding the said appointment, he had not drawn an allowance for the same purpose upon election or appointment to the office of Chairman, Speaker, Federal Minister, Governor or Minister of State or a diplomatic office.

5. Allowances on taking up and laying down the office — (1) A Ministry shall be entitled to claim actual expenses to the extent mentioned below from his ordinary place of residence to the seat of Government on taking up office and from the seat of Government to his ordinary place of residence on laying down office :—

(a) the actual travelling expenses for himself and his family;

(b) the cost of transporting personal servants, not exceeding two, by the lowest class of accommodation;

(c) the cost of transporting household effects, not exceeding one hundred and twenty maunds, by goods train, steamer or other craft, excluding aircraft, and his personal car, if any.

(2) No claim shall lie for any travel or transportation not performed within six months of the date of taking up or laying down office, as the case may be.

3[6. Sumptuary Allowance.—Every Federal Minister and Minister of State shall receive sumptuary allowance at the rate of six thousand rupees per mensem.]

7. Transport.—(1) Every Minister *[and. the member of his family] shall be entitled to the use of an official car maintained at the cost of Government in accordance with the rules framed by the Government for the use of staff cars.

(2) A Minister who resigns his office but is not re-appointed may be allowed the use of the staff car provided to him for the same period for which he is allowed. to retain official residence but, during this period, he shall pay for the petrol and oil and for the official driver who will remain in charge of the car.

8. Official residence.—(1) Every Minister shall be entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of a residence throughout his term of office, and for a period of fifteen days immediately thereafter, and no charge shall fall on him personally in respect of its maintenance.

'Subs. by the Finance Act, 2025 (Act No. XIX of 2025), s. 6.

?Subs. and ins. by Ordinance No. VI of 1983, ss. 3 and 5.

3Subs. by the Finance Act, 1996 (Act No. IX of 1996), s. 10.

1) The assessed rent of a house hired for the use of a Federal Minister shall in no case exceed fifty five thousand rupees per mensem and that of a house hired for the use of a Minister of State fifty thousand rupees per mensem.]

*[(3) The official residence of the Federal Minister and Minister of State shall be furnished by Government at a cost not exceeding one hundred thousand rupees in accordance with such scale as may be prescribed by the Federal Government from time to time.]

'1(4) Lum sum utility allowance of twenty-two thousand rupees per mensem shall be paid of a Federal Minister and the Minister of State for payment of utility bills].

(5) All furniture and furnishings provided in the official residence shall be marked by the Pakistan Public Works Department for the purpose of identification.

(6) When a Minister occupies an official residence, it shall be the duty of the officer concerned of the Pakistan Public Works Department to hand over charge of the furniture and furnishings in that residence to the Minister, or to a person authorised by him in writing, according to an inventory to be drawn up and signed.

(7) When a Minister is about to vacate an official residence, he shall inform the officer concerned of the Pakistan Public Works Department and shall arrange for the furniture and furnishings of the official residence being handed over to that officer according to an inventory to be drawn up and signed.

(8) The officer concerned of the Pakistan Public Works Department may, from time to time, inspect an official residence, its furniture and furnishings, with the prior approval of the Minister.

'19. Payment on account of non-availability of official residence.—If, at the time of his entering upon office, an official residence as per entitlement is not available, a Federal Minister or a Minister of State shall, until such residence is provided by the Government, be paid subject to a maximum of fifty five thousand rupees per mensem in the case of a Federal Minister and fifty thousand rupees per mensem in the case of a Minister of State.]

'0. Payment in case of own house.—Where a Federal Minister or a Minister of State chooses to reside in his own house, the Federal Minister may be paid a monthly sum of fifty-five thousand rupees and the Minister of State fifty thousand rupees, in lieu of the furnished accommodation and to cover all expenses on its maintenance:

Provided that no furniture or furnishing shall be provided therein at the cost of Government:

Provided further that, if the Minister holds his office in the house, the room used as his office shall be furnished at Government expenses:

Provided also that a Federal Minister and Minister of State shall be entitled to utility allowance specified in sub-section (4) of section 8.]

*[10A. Residential Telephone, etc.—(1) A Minister shall be entitled to a telephone to be installed at his residence at Government expense shall be exempted from payment of its rental and charges of calls made therefrom within the country.

(2) A casual telephone facility shall be provided to the Minister during his tour within the country.]

'Subs. by the Finance Act, 2005 (Act No. VII of 2005), s. 10.

*Subs.by the Finance Act, 1996 (Act No. IX of 1996), s. 10.

11. Travelling allowance for journeys within Pakistan.— (1) Subject to the provisions made hereafter, a Minister travelling on official duty shall be treated as a first grade officer.

(2) Journey by rail.—(i) A Federal Minister shall be entitled—

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to requisition at the cost of Government a reserved railway saloon, if available, or a two-berthed or four-berthed first class compartment, including an air-conditioned compartment if available on the train;

to take with him not more than two personal servants by the lowest class of accommodation when travelling by a two-berthed or four-berthed railway compartment and not more than four personal servants when travelling by a requisitioned railway saloon;

to the carriage of personal baggage not exceeding three maunds when travelling by a railway compartment and not exceeding six maunds when travelling by a requisitioned railway saloon;

to take with him without payment of fares his family members not exceeding four, when travelling in a requisitioned railway compartment or a saloon;

to draw an allowance of fifty rupees for every twenty-four hours of the period of journey and an allowance of twenty-five rupees for a lesser period, in addition to the daily allowance admissible under section 12.

(ii) A Minister of State shall be entitled—

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to requisition at the cost of Government a coupe or four-berthed first class compartment, including an air-conditioned compartment if available on the train;

to take with him not more than two personal servants by the lowest class of accommodation when travelling by a two-berthed or four-berthed railway compartment;

to the carriage of personal baggage not exceeding three maunds when travelling by a railway compartment ;

to take with him without payment of fares his family members not exceeding four, when travelling in a requisitioned railway compartment;

to draw an allowance of fifty rupees for every twenty-four hours of the period of journey and an allowance of twenty-five rupees for a lesser period, in addition to the daily allowance admissible under section 12.

(3) Journey by steamer or launch.—A Minister shall be entitled—

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to draw the actual fare paid for himself;

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to draw an allowance of fifty rupees for every twenty-four hours of the period of journey and twenty-five rupees for a lesser period, in addition to the daily allowance admissible under section 12;

to take with him not more than two personal servants by the lowest class of accommodation;

to the carriage of personal luggage not exceeding three maunds.

(4) Journeys by air—A Minister may, if the public interest so demands, travel by air, in which case he shall be entitled—

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to the actual business class air fare, while travelling within the country, and first class air fare, while travelling abroad;]

to the cost of transporting personal luggage not exceeding one hundred pounds inclusive of the free allowance given by the air company;

to requisition at the cost of Government, if he considers it necessary in the public interest, an aeroplane or a helicopter belonging to the Pakistan Air Force or a Provincial Government, subject to availability and in accordance with the rules framed by the relevant authority, or an aeroplane belonging to any flying club in Pakistan;

to take with him '[, while travelling within the country,] one member of his family when traveling by a commercial aeroplane or four members of his family when traveling by a requisitioned aeroplane, provided that no non-official shall be allowed to travel in a Pakistan Air Force aeroplane without the authority of the Ministry of Defence ;

to the cost of transporting not more than two personal servants by the lowest class of accommodation by rail or steamer;

to the carriage of personal luggage by rail or steamer subject to a maximum of three maunds;

to take with him by air one personal servant or a peon in lieu of the entitlements in clauses (e) and (f).

(5) Journey by road.—(a) A Minister shall be entitled, for a journey performed by road beyond a radius of '[eight kilometers from his headquarters, to an allowance of three rupees per kilometer if the journey is performed by a private vehicle], and in any other case to an allowance at the rate of fifty rupees per day:

'Subs. by the Finance Act, 1996 (Act No. IX of 1996), s. 10.

Provided that the allowance mentioned in this sub-section shall be admissible only in respect of—

(i) a journey or that part of a journey which has to be undertaken by road in the public interest or in the absence of railway communication; and

(ii) a short journey which cannot conveniently be undertaken by rail and which involves an absence from headquarters for more than eight consecutive hours.

(b) In respect of a journey performed by road beyond a radius of five miles from his headquarters, a Minister shall be entitled to claim the actual cost of transporting—

(i) not more than two personal servants, provided that the servants travelled by a conveyance other than that by which the Minister travelled, and

(ii) up to a maximum of three maunds of personal luggage:

Provided that the journey is performed to a place of halt in respect of which daily allowance is admissible.

12. Daily allowance during halt.— (1) A Minister, while on tour, shall be entitled to receive a daily allowance at the rate of '[four hundred] rupees for each day.

*[(2) A Minister who arrives at the place of duty or departs from such place shall be entitled to draw daily allowance at the full rate for the day of arrival or the day of departure, as the case may be, irrespective of the time of arrival or departure:

Provided that not more than one daily allowance at the full rate may, in any case, be claimed in respect of any one day.]

(3) Where a Minister on tour stays in an hotel because of non-availability of accommodation in any Government Guest House or Rest House, he shall be entitled to the reimbursement of actual rent charges of a small suite paid by him for the period of stay in that hotel, in addition to the daily allowance:

Provided that a Minister who does not wish to avail himself of such accommodation shall be paid a subsidy at the rate of "[fifty] rupees for each day during any period of tour on duty.

13. Travelling allowance bill—A Minister shall indicate on his travelling allowance bill whether he has travelled in a requisitioned railway saloon or compartment or aeroplane or as an ordinary first class passenger, specify the number and relationship of family members and others who travelled with him, certifying whether they purchased the necessary tickets, and also certify that the journey was primarily undertaken on official business.

'Subs. by the Finance Act, 1996 (Act No. IX of 1996), s. 10.

Subs. by Ordinance No. XXXV of 1980, s. 4.

14. Controlling officer.—A Minister shall be his own controlling officer.

15. Travelling allowance for journeys abroad.—A Minister travelling on official business outside Pakistan shall be entitled to such allowance as may be prescribed from time to time by Government.

16. Medical facilities—A Minister and his family shall be entitled to medical facilities admissible under the Special Medical Attendance Rules, except that they shall be entitled to receive medical treatment at the residence.

17. Leave.— (1) The Prime Minister may grant to a Minister during his term of office at any one time or from time to time, leave of absence for urgent reasons of health or private affairs, for a period not exceeding in the aggregate three months '[* * *]':

'[Provided that a Federal Minister and a Minister of State shall earn four days leave per month subject to a maximum of three months.]

Provided that a Minister shall be entitled to avail himself of the unutilised period of the leave aforesaid immediately after laying down his office.

(2) "[A Federal Minister shall be entitled to receive leave salary of Two hundred thousand rupees per month and a Minister of State One hundred eighty thousand rupees per month.]

18. Personal staff—Each Minister, except while on leave, shall be entitled to have one private secretary, one personal assistant, *Tone Urdu stenographer or stenotypist, one quasid and one naib quasid] with such status and conditions as are or may be laid down by the Government from time to time.

19. Provident Fund.— (1) A Minister may, at his option, become a subscriber to the General Provident Fund; and if he so opts, he shall subscribe to the Fund as a compulsory subscriber in accordance with the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules.

(2) A temporary advance may be granted to a Minister from the amount standing to his credit in the General Provident Fund at the discretion of the Government for a purpose for which such advance may be granted to a subscriber under the said Rules.

(3) The grant of a temporary advance under sub-section (2) shall, unless the Government otherwise directs, be subject to the conditions to which an advance granted to a subscriber under the aforesaid Rules is subject.

'Omitted and ins. by Ordinance No. LXV of 2002, s. 2.

Subs. by Ordinance No. XXXV of 1980, s. 5.

*Leave Salary of a Federal Minister and a Minister of State has been enhanced from Rs. 99,808/- p.m. to 180,000/- p.m respectively with effect from 01.10.2016 vide cabinet Division O.M No. 2-4/2011-M in —I d

20. Compensation in case of air accidents.— (1) If a Minister, while travelling by air, on official duty, by any flight, scheduled or unscheduled (including flight in a Government-owned aircraft of any type), dies or receives an injury as a result of an accident, the Government shall pay to the person or persons referred to in sub-section (2) a sum of '[three hundred thousand] rupees in the case of death, and an amount to be determined by the Government having regard to scales of compensation applied by insurance companies in like cases, in the case of injury.

(2) The compensation shall be payable, in the case of injury, to the Minister and, in the case of death, to such member or members of his family, or, if there be no such member any other person or persons as may be nominated by him, and in the absence of such nomination to his heirs.

(3) A nomination under sub-section (2) may be made, and may also be revoked or altered, by a notice in writing signed by the Minister and addressed to the Accountant General, Pakistan Revenues.

21. General.—(1) The family of a Minister shall be entitled to travel by air or by rail from the headquarters of the Minister to his hometown and back once a year at Government expense.

(2) All reasonable precautions shall be taken by the Minister to see that the official residence, transport and furniture and furnishings provided by the Government are used with the same care with which a person's own property is used.

22. Act to have effect subject to instructions, etc.—This Act shall have effect subject to such instructions, rules, exceptions, further concessions, or easements as the Government may from time to time prescribe or grant.

°[22A. Increase in emoluments.—The salaries, allowances and privileges of Ministers shall 3[*] be increased by the Federal Government *[from time to time].]

4[22B. Increase in salaries etc.—(1) The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, revise the salary, allowances and privileges of Ministers to enable them to perform their functions and discharge their responsibilities in a befitting and effective manner.

(2) The provisions of this section shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act.]

'Subs. by the Finance Act, 1996 (Act No. IX of 1996), s. 10.

Subs. by the Finance Act, 2005 (Act No. VII of 2005), s. 10.

Omitted and subs. by Finance Act, 2025 (Act No. XIX of 2025), s.6.

'Ins. by the Finance Act, 2016 (Act No. XXIX of 2016), s. 9.

'Omitted by the Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. XXVII of 1981