

COUNCIL OF COMMON INTERESTS

The Council of Common Interests came into inception in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973. Prior to March 4, 2010, Cabinet Division was the Secretariat of the Council of Common Interests (CCI) under the Rules of Business, 1973. In March, 2010, on a proposal of IPC Division, the Prime Minister was pleased to order the transfer of “all secretarial work of the Council of Common Interests” from Cabinet Division to Inter-Provincial Coordination Division.

2. Consequent upon the passage of Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment in April 2010, the Concurrent Legislative List was abolished. Important subjects relating to the Federation have been placed in the Federal Legislative List (Part-II) for the consideration of and decision by the Council of Common Interests.

3. The Constitution and Composition of the Council of Common Interests (CCI) is provided under [Article 153](#). In accordance with Article 153 (1) read with Article 154 (2), the President appoints the Council on the advice of the Prime Minister under Schedule V-B of the Rules of Business, 1973. The Council is responsible to both the Houses of Parliament i.e. Senate & National Assembly.

4. In accordance with [Article 154](#), the Council is responsible to formulate and regulate policies in relation to the matters enumerated in [Part-II of Federal Legislative List \(FLL\) \(Annex-I\)](#) and exercise supervision and control over related institutions. In terms of Article 154 (3) of the Constitution, it is mandatory for the Council to meet at least once in ninety days. The decisions of the Council shall be expressed in terms of opinion of majority. The decisions of the CCI are appealable in the Joint Session of the Parliament.

5. [Article 155](#) of the Constitution extends the purview of CCI on resolution of a dispute among federation and the federating units or area’s governments regarding their rights on water from any natural source and authorizes the Federal or the Provincial Government concerned to make a complaint to CCI. The CCI can either decide or recommend the President to set up a Commission consisting of persons having knowledge and experience in irrigation, engineering, administration, finance and law under the Pakistan Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1956.

6. As regards “Electricity”, [Article 157](#) while authorizing Federal Government to construct a hydro-electric or thermal power installation in any

province in consultation with that province also authorizes the Provincial Governments to draw bulk supply from National Grid for transmission and distribution within the province, levy taxes on consumption, construct power houses and grid stations and lay transmission lines and also to determine electricity tariff within the Province. In case of any dispute in the matter, the Federal or Provincial Government can approach the CCI for resolution of the dispute.

Rules of Procedure of the CCI

7. [Rules of Procedure of the CCI](#) have been approved by the Council in its meeting held on July 18, 2010. In terms of Rule 3(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council, the Secretary IPC is the Secretary of the Council.

Composition of the CCI

8. With the approval of the President of Pakistan, the CCI was re-constituted vide Notification No.1(2)/2010-CCI dated 18th December, 2019, with the following composition:-

1.	The Prime Minister	Chairman
2.	The Chief Minister, Balochistan	Member
3.	The Chief Minister, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Member
4.	The Chief Minister, Punjab	Member
5.	The Chief Minister, Sindh	Member
6.	Minister for Planning, Development & Special Initiatives	Member
7.	Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination	Member
8.	Minister for Power Division	Member

Meetings of the Council

9. Prior to the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment, only eleven (11) meetings of the Council were held in 37 years since 1973. Date-wise list of meetings of the Council of Common Interests are as under:

1 st meeting	-	August 7 – 9, 1975
2 nd meeting	-	December 27–28, 1975
3 rd meeting	-	December 31, 1976
4 th meeting	-	January 12, 1991
5 th meeting	-	March 21, 1991

6 th meeting	-	September 16, 1991
7 th meeting	-	September 12, 1993
8 th meeting	-	May 29, 1997
9 th meeting	-	May 9, 1998
10 th meeting	-	December 22, 1998
11 th meeting	-	August 6, 2006

10. However, after passage of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment, it is mandatory for the Council to meet once in ninety days. As such, the Council has held 30 meetings from 2010 to 2019, the details of which are as under:-

12 th meeting	-	July 18, 2010
13 th meeting	-	September 6, 2010
14 th meeting	-	November 8, 2010
15 th meeting	-	February 1, 2011
16 th meeting	-	April 28, 2011
17 th meeting	-	June 1, 2011
18 th meeting	-	August 27, 2011
19 th meeting	-	February 9, 2012
20 th meeting	-	August 8, 2012
21 st meeting	-	November 8, 2012
22 nd meeting	-	January 23, 2013
23 rd meeting	-	July 23, 2013
24 th meeting	-	July 31, 2013
25 th meeting	-	February 10, 2014
26 th meeting	-	May 29, 2014
27 th meeting	-	March 18, 2015
28 th meeting	-	February 29, 2016
29 th meeting	-	March 25, 2016
30 th meeting	-	December 16, 2016
31 st meeting	-	May 2, 2017
32 nd meeting	-	August 25, 2017
33 rd meeting	-	November 13, 2017
34 th meeting	-	November 24, 2017
35 th meeting	-	February 26, 2018
36 th meeting	-	March 27, 2018
37 th meeting	-	April 24, 2018
38 th meeting	-	May 27, 2018
39 th meeting	-	September 24, 2018
40 th meeting	-	November 19, 2018
41 st meeting	-	December 23, 2019

Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

[Federal Legislative List, Part II]

1. Railways;
2. Mineral oil and natural gas, liquids and substances declared by Federal law to be dangerously inflammable;
3. Development of industries, where development under Federal control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest; institutions, establishments, bodies and corporations administered or managed by the Federal Government immediately before the commencing day, including Water and Power Development Authority and Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation and all undertakings, projects and schemes of such institutions, establishments, bodies and corporations; industries, projects and undertakings owned wholly or partially by the Federation or by a corporation set up by the Federation;
4. Electricity;
5. Major ports, that is to say, the declaration and delimitation of such ports, and the constitution and powers of port authorities therein;
6. All regulatory authorities established under a Federal law;
7. National planning and national economic coordination including planning and coordination of scientific and technological research;
8. Supervision and management of public debt;
9. Census;
10. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any Province to any area in another Province, but not so as to enable the police of one Province to exercise powers and jurisdiction in another Province without the consent of the Government of that Province; extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any Province to railway areas outside that Province;
11. Legal, medical and other professions;
12. Standards in institutions for higher education and research, scientific and technical institutions;
13. Inter-provincial matters and co-ordination;
14. Council of Common Interests;

15. Fees in respect of any of the matters specified in Part-II of the Federal Legislative List but not including fees taken in any court;
16. Offences against laws with respect to any of matters in Part-II of the Federal Legislative List;
17. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters in Part-II of the Federal Legislative List;
18. Matters incidental or ancillary to any matter enumerated in Part-II of the Federal Legislative List;