(d) information is exempt if and so long as its disclosure is likely to cause—

(i) damage to the economy as a result of premature disclosure of a proposed introduction, abolition or variation of any tax, duty, interest rate, exchange rate or any other instrument of economic management;

(ii) damage to the financial interests of the public body by giving an unreasonable advantage to any person in relation to a contract which that person is seeking to enter into with the public body for acquisition or disposal of property or supply of goods or services; or

(iii) damage to lawful commercial activities of the public body;

(e) information may be exempt if its disclosure is likely to cause serious prejudice to the—

(i) defence or security of Pakistan; or

(ii) the capability, effectiveness of armed forces of Pakistan;

or other law enforcement agencies;

(f) information may be exempt if its disclosure is likely to endanger life, liberty, health or safety of any individual;

(g) information may be exempt if—

(i) the information was obtained from a third party and its communication it would constitute an actionable breach of confidence; or

(ii) the information was obtained in confidence from a third party and it contains a trade secret or if communicated it may prejudice the commercial or financial interests of that third party;

(h) information may be exempt if it is privileged from production in legal proceedings, unless the person entitled to the privilege has waived it;

(i) information may be exempt if its disclosure is likely to—

(i) cause prejudice to the effective formulation or development of government policy;

(ii) frustrate the success of a policy, by premature disclosure of that policy;

(iii) undermines the deliberative process in a public body by inhibiting the free and frank provision of advice or exchange of views;

(iv) undermines the effectiveness of a testing or auditing procedure used by a public body; or

(v) prejudice the proceedings in a court or a tribunal; and