



# FAFEN Parliament Monitor

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION



National Assembly of Pakistan  
December 20, 2010 - January 7, 2011

[www.fafen.org](http://www.fafen.org)



This report is based on direct observation of National Assembly proceedings conducted by CPDI-Pakistan, a Member organization of FAFEN.

## Executive Summary

This report is based on findings of direct observation of the proceedings of the Twenty-Seventh Session of the National Assembly held between December 20, 2010 and January 7, 2011.

The 27th Session was productive in terms of law-making, passing four out of the total seven Government Bills which came on the agenda. While one Government Bill was deferred, the remaining two bills were not taken up by the House. Out of the eight Private Members' Bills listed, three were discussed on the floor. As many as 13 Standing Committee reports were also presented during the course of the Session. One motion was moved during the course of the Session, seeking amendments to certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly, 2007.

Besides legislation, the House expresses its opinion through Resolutions. However, none of the 15 Resolutions on the Orders of the Day were taken up during the entire session. All the Resolutions were tabled by the Members in their Private capacity.

While the attendance of Members was observed to be relatively better than the previous Session, a total of 165 Members (49% of the total NA strength) took part actively, in one form or other, in the proceedings of the Session. As many as 125 male Members and 40 female Members took part in the twelve sittings of the

### Parliament Watch Project

An essential component of democracy is publicly accessible information about the political decision-making processes, such as parliamentary deliberations among elected representatives. Citizens must have information about whether and how their representatives are performing their duties in Parliament in order to hold the country's elected leaders accountable for their job performance.

The Parliament Watch Project (PWP), an initiative of the Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) aims to collect and publish information about the job performance of Members of the National Assembly (MNAs) by observation of the directly elected representatives' actions in the legislatures. FAFEN intends to foster informed engagement between constituents and elected representatives in Pakistan by providing objective and statistically-sound information on parliamentary processes and decisions.

The methodology of the PWP is to deploy trained observers to the National Assembly in order to monitor their performance using a detailed, standardized checklist and reporting forms covering all types of parliamentary business. The information gathered is measured against the neutral and objective framework of the rules of parliamentary procedure.

FAFEN's PWP is not the first effort in Pakistan to monitor the Parliament, but it is unique in that it focuses on directly-observed parliamentary procedure in addition to parliamentary output. In other words, FAFEN's criteria for assessing parliamentary effectiveness are primarily process-oriented and secondarily result-oriented.

Session. The female members appeared to be relatively more active than their male counterparts. Female participation was 53% of their total membership at 76 and Male participation remained 47% of their total membership at 264.

The MQM's 89%, PMLN's 58%, MMAP's 57%, PML's 46%, PPPP's 39% and ANP's 31% legislators participated actively in the 27th Session. As many as 44% independent Members along with single-Member party of the PPPS also participated during the Session. The Members of the PMLF, BNAP and NPP did not participate during the entire Session.

Many of the critical issues observed during the earlier sessions of the Lower House continue to recur in the Twenty-Seventh Session. The House left more than two thirds (69%) of the items listed on the agenda unaddressed. One reason for unaddressed agenda could be excessive use of Points of Orders by Members to raise their issues and concerns about national and constituency-related matters, which consumed 40% of the total session time.

Through Points of Order, members expressed their opinions and concerns over a broad array of issues including the increase in petroleum prices, energy crisis and the assassination of the Governor of the Punjab. In the process, the House was not left with any time to take up two Government Bills, five Private Members' Bills, 154 Starred Questions, 15 Resolutions, 15 Motions under Rule 259 and three Matters of Public Importance.

While the Order of the Day prepared by the National Assembly Secretariat for the session is excessive, the agenda set for Private Members Days comprise items that can never be accomplished in a day even if the House meets for the entire day.

On average, 87 Members were present at the onset and 82 Members at the end of each sitting during the 27th Session. The Prime Minister attended eight out of the total 12 sittings, being present for 333 minutes or 21% of the total Session time. The Leader of the Opposition was absent during five sittings, being present for 321 minutes or 20% of the total Session time. The Speaker chaired the proceedings for 686 minutes of the Session time, while the Deputy Speaker presided over the Session for 622 minutes. The remaining 281 minutes were chaired by the Members of Panel of Chairpersons. Parliamentary Leaders of PMLF, NPP and BNPA did not attend any of the sittings, while those of PPPS attended 10 sittings, PML five sittings and MMAP, MQM and PML attended one sitting each.

The Members raised 130 Points of Order utilizing 632 minutes, out of the total Session time of 1,589 minutes. None of the Points of Order raised attracted Speaker's formal ruling, which is required under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. The Members exchanged arguments over increase in the Petroleum Prices, the Law and Order situation in the country, the Business of the House and the assassination of the Governor, Punjab, etc. As many as 42 POs were raised by Members of the PPPP, 24 by the PMLN, 22 by the PML, 17 by the MQM, eight by the MMAP, 11 by the Independents and one each by the ANP and PPPS.

The Adjournment Motion on the price hike of electricity and LPG admitted for debate during the Session on the initiative of the PML Members, was only debated for six minutes during the eighth sitting.

Of 24 Calling Attention Notices listed on the Orders of the Day, the House took up only 11, raised by 18 male and 18 female Members – five sponsored by PMLN members, two by PPPP members, one by MQM members and three jointly tabled by PPPP, PMLN and PML Members.

The House witnessed seven walkouts by various political parties during the Session. Members of the MMAP and MQM staged walkouts on the price hike of petroleum products. PMLN members protested on 'the failure of government in protecting the rights of the minorities in Sindh and Balochistan', while one Independent Member staged a walkout on 'the kidnapping of people by government agencies in Balochistan'. A female parliamentarian of the PPPP staged a token walkout when she was not granted permission to table her Private

Members' Bill, while at another instance another female parliamentarian of the same party staged a brief walkout on the issue of 'threats to parliamentarians by non-elected people'.

On the basis of its ongoing observation of the National Assembly proceedings, FAFEN recommends:

1. National Assembly sittings should be open to citizen observers who apply for accreditation through a standardized process. FAFEN takes this opportunity to reiterate its request for permanent accreditation to observe all Assembly's proceedings. FAFEN had to acquire ad-hoc measures to observe this session as well.
2. The Assembly should consider keeping a public record of parliamentary business similar to that presented in this FAFEN report so that constituents can be informed over time about the job performance of their elected representatives. Recently, the website has been updated with the House debates, but these debates are available on the website after the session is adjourned. The information regarding the House debates should be made public as soon as the sitting is adjourned.
3. Complete information (and relevant documents) about all Assembly's business should be available to all Members, especially regarding the progress of legislation, Calling Attention Notices (CANs), and other key policy decision-making processes. Such information should also be available to the public on the Assemblies' websites and/or at the Assembly's Secretariat.
4. Transcripts of all substantive discussion in the Assembly on policy matters especially debate on legislation should be available on the Assembly's websites immediately after it takes place. Most of the times, vital pieces of legislation are passed without the necessary three readings of the bill. During the course of the 27th Session, a total of four government bills were passed. The information regarding the voting and the readings is still not updated on the Assembly's website.
5. Assembly Secretariat should keep records of actual time spent by Members in the Assembly chamber and especially whether there is a Quorum. This information should be publicly available. FAFEN has made repeated attempts to get the attendance document of the Members. During this session, although the attendance was relatively better than the previous session, the participation remained low. On average, 87 Members were present at the outset of each sitting, and 82 were present at the end.
6. No vote should be allowed by the Assembly's Speakers, especially on legislation, without a quorum. The issue of lack of Quorum has persisted for a long time. It seems that the opposition and the treasury have reached an unwritten understanding of not raising this issue.
7. Efforts should be made to understand and address as to why approximately 51 percent Members of the National Assembly did not participate actively in the Assembly's 27th Session and to track whether this problem continues in future sessions.
8. All Ministers (or a designated representative of each Ministry and the Cabinet) must be required to be present during Question Hour at each relevant Assembly sitting. All questions must be responded to within a stipulated time frame. Transcripts of all questions, including the ones that the Assembly Secretariat finds inadmissible, and responses should be made available to Members and to the public and for historical record. During the 27th Session, only 55 out of the total 209 starred questions on the agenda were answered by the relevant Ministers.
9. Approximately 69% of the agenda items were not taken up during the course of the entire session. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker should be responsible for ensuring that business planned in the 'Orders of the Day' is accomplished during each sitting or at least during a full session, particularly with regard to consideration of legislation, resolutions, and CANs. These policy matters are among the primary methods for elected legislators to represent constituents' needs and concerns.

10. Additional orientation and training of Assembly Members is needed regarding their fundamental responsibilities especially to their constituents as well as basic parliamentary procedures, particularly those that are commonly misused, such as Points of Order. During this session, Points of Order consumed 632 minutes (40% of the total session time). None of the Points of Order raised attracted formal ruling of the Chair.
11. The National Assembly Secretariat should develop publicly accessible mechanism to track government assurances given to the Assembly and progress made against each assurance.
12. A full-day sitting should be allotted to issues related to constituencies at least once in a session as the existing half an hour of each sitting allowed for this purpose by the Rules of Business is inadequate, compelling the Members to raise constituency issues on Points of Order. During this session, Members were observed to be more active in bringing forth their concerns through raising POs, rather than debating on other parliamentary agenda items.

## Session Duration and Members' Participation

### 1.1 Session Time

The twenty seventh Session of the National Assembly lasted 12 days, starting on December 20, 2010, and prorogued sine die on January 7, 2011. The Assembly did not meet during the weekend days of December 25th, 26th, 2010, January 1st, 2nd, 2011 and on January 5th, 2011 due to the death of Governor Punjab.

The Lower House held 12 sittings for the Twenty-seventh Session for a total of 26 hours and 29 minutes and at an average of 2 hours and 12 minutes each day. None of the 12 sittings started on the stipulated time, but rather started an average of 51 minutes late.

The shortest sitting lasted six minutes (January 4th, 2011) and the longest sitting lasted 3 hours and 30 minutes (December 22nd, 2010).

Table 1.1: Session Duration

Date	Sitting No.	Late By (Minutes)	Hours	Minutes
Monday, 20th December, 2010	Sitting No. 1	40	3	0
Tuesday, 21st December, 2010	Sitting No. 2	45	2	30
Wednesday, 22nd December, 2010	Sitting No. 3	55	3	30
Thursday, 23rd December, 2010	Sitting No. 4	50	3	10
Friday, 24th December, 2010	Sitting No. 5	40	1	50
Tuesday, 28th December, 2010	Sitting No. 6	45	2	35
Wednesday, 29th December, 2010	Sitting No. 7	48	2	52
Friday, 31st December, 2010	Sitting No. 8	45	1	53
Monday, 3rd January, 2011	Sitting No. 9	35	1	20
Tuesday, 4th January, 2011	Sitting No. 10	70	0	6
Thursday, 6th January, 2011	Sitting No. 11	90	1	40
Friday, 7th January, 2011	Sitting No. 12	50	2	3
Total		613 Minutes	26 Hours and 29 Minutes	

### 1.2 Member Participation

The Members' participation has been classified in three categories. The first category comprises of Members who only tabled agenda item(s) on the Orders of the Day. The second category includes Members who did not table any item on the Orders of the Day, but participated in discussions and deliberations. Members who tabled items on the Orders of the Day as well as participated in the debates have been placed in the third category.

During the course of the 27th Session of the National Assembly, a total of 12% of the Members brought items on the Orders of the Day. As many as 14% Members participated in debates on various agenda items, while 23% of the Members brought agenda items on the Orders of the Day and actively took part in the parliamentary discussions.

Table 1.2: Members' Participation by Party

Political Party	No. of Members Who Participated in the Twenty-Seventh Session						Total No. of Members in Assembly by Party
	No. of Members Who Brought Agenda Items	No. of Members Who Took Part in Debates	No. of Members Who Participated in Debates as well as Brought Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Brought Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Brought Agenda Items And Participated in Debates	
ANP	0	3	1	0%	23%	8%	13
BNPA	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
INDP	3	2	3	17%	11%	17%	18
MMAP	1	2	1	13%	25%	13%	8
MQM	2	7	13	8%	28%	52%	25
NPP	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
PML	8	5	10	16%	10%	20%	50
PMLF	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	5
PMLN	14	13	26	15%	14%	29%	91
PPPP	14	14	22	11%	11%	17%	127
PPPS	0	0	1	0%	0%	100%	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>340</b>

### 1.2.1 Members' Participation by Gender

A total of 42 Members submitted agenda items for discussions during the 27th Session, while 46 Members only took part in the debates during the session. Moreover, as many as 77 Members actively took part in the debates and also introduced items on the agenda.

Among 42 Members whose items appeared on the agenda, 32 were male and 10 were female MNAs belonging to various political parties. Similarly, out of 46 Members who only took part in the debates, 41 were male and five were female. There were 52 male MNAs and 25 female MNAs who not only submitted agenda items but also participated in debates during the session.

Table: 1.2.1: Members' Participation by Gender

Gender	No. of Members Who Brought Agenda Items	No. of Members Who Took Part in Debates	No. of Members Who Participated in Debates Besides Bringing Agenda Items
Male	32	41	52
Female	10	5	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>77</b>

### 1.3 Members' Attendance

The Members' attendance was observed to be relatively better than the previous sessions. On average, 87 Members were present at the onset and 82 Members at the end of each sitting. The lowest attendance of Members was observed to be in the last sitting with only 64 Members present at the start and 45 Members present at the end of the sitting.



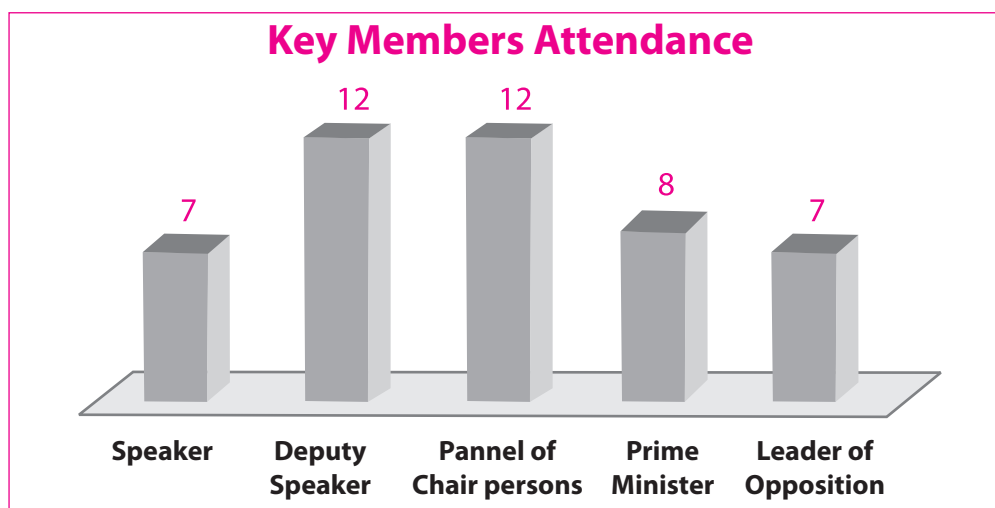
Table: 1.3: Members' Attendance

Sitting No.	No. of Members Present at the Outset of the Sitting	No. of Members at the End of the Sitting
Sitting No. 1	69	91
Sitting No. 2	109	86
Sitting No. 3	116	108
Sitting No. 4	45	31
Sitting No. 5	30	80
Sitting No. 6	92	47
Sitting No. 7	71	78
Sitting No. 8	45	82
Sitting No. 9	117	161
Sitting No. 10	117	131
Sitting No. 11	174	46
Sitting No. 12	64	45

#### 1.4 Key Members' Attendance

The Speaker was present during 7 out of 12 sittings; the Deputy Speaker was present in all the 12 sittings; the Prime Minister attended 8 out of 12 sittings; and the Leader of the Opposition attended 7 out of 12 sittings.

The Members of the Panel of Chairpersons were present during the entire session. (Refer to the following graph).



#### 1.5 Time Spent by Key Members

Prime Minister attended the Session for a total of 369 minutes (23% of the total Session time), while the Leader of Opposition remained present for a total of 356 minutes (22% of the total time).

The Speaker chaired seven sittings for a total of 686 minutes, while the Deputy Speaker presided over eight sittings for 622 minutes. The remaining 281 minutes were chaired by Members of Panel of Chairpersons.

Table 1.5: Time Spent by Key Members

Sitting No.	Speaker	Deputy Speaker	Prime Minister	Leader of Opposition
Sitting No. 1	Not Present	180	40	75
Sitting No. 2	105	Did not Preside	25	Not Present
Sitting No. 3	210	Did not Preside	135	112
Sitting No. 4	63	20	36	35
Sitting No. 5	80	30	13	Not Present
Sitting No. 6	Not Present	103	Not Present	Not Present
Sitting No. 7	172	Did not Preside	75	25
Sitting No. 8	Not Present	91	20	23
Sitting No. 9	Not Present	80	Not Present	55
Sitting No. 10	6	Did not Preside	Not Present	Not Present
Sitting No. 11	50	50	25	31
Sitting No. 12	Not Present	68	Not Present	Not Present
Total	686	622	369	356

## 1.6 Parliamentary Leaders' Attendance

The Parliamentary Leader of the PPPS attended the most sittings during the 27th Session. He attended 10 out of the total 12 (83%) sittings. The Leader of the ANP was present during 7 (58%) out of the total 12 sittings, while the Parliamentary Leaders of the MMAP, MQM and PML attended one sitting each. The Parliamentary heads of the PMLF, BNPA and NPP did not attend the entire 27th Session.

## 1.7 Orders of the Day

The Orders of the Day were made available for each sitting of the Twenty-seventh session to Members of the National Assembly as well as posted on the official website of the National Assembly of Pakistan [www.na.gov.pk]. However, approximately 69% of items on the Orders of the Day were not taken up during the course of the Session, probably due to lack of time or because the relevant Ministers or other government representatives were not present to respond.

The Chief Whip of the PMLN attended the entire 27th Session; the Chief Whips of the PML and ANP were present during 11 sittings; the PPPP Chief Whip was present during 10 sittings; and the Chief Whip of the MQM remained present during five sittings.

Table 1.7: Orders of the Day

Sitting No.	No. of items on Orders of the Day	No. of items taken up by the House	No. of items not taken up by the House
1 <sup>st</sup>	10	4	6
2 <sup>nd</sup>	32	8	24
3 <sup>rd</sup>	6	4	2
4 <sup>th</sup>	8	6	2
5 <sup>th</sup>	11	6	5
6 <sup>th</sup>	29	5	24

Sitting No.	No. of items on Orders of the Day	No. of items taken up by the House	No. of items not taken up by the House
7 <sup>th</sup>	11	8	3
8 <sup>th</sup>	8	5	3
9 <sup>th</sup>	7	0	7
10 <sup>th</sup>	23	0	23
11 <sup>th</sup>	7	0	7
12 <sup>th</sup>	7	3	4
Total	159	49	110

## Calling Attention Notice

Calling Attention Notices (CANs) are a method of drawing the attention of a Minister towards a matter of urgent public importance. Through this notice, a Member can request a Minister to attend to a particular matter and take necessary steps to address it.

### 2.1 Issues Raised through CANs

A total of 11 Calling Attention Notices were discussed in the House during the 12 sittings of the Twenty-seventh Session. There were 24 CANs on the Assembly's Orders of the Day for the Session, but not all could be presented. All the Calling Attention Notices were itemized on the Orders of the Day. The following table shows the number of CANs taken up and the issues that were addressed.

As many as three CANs were moved by multiple parties, while the remaining eight CANs were raised by single parties.

Out of the total 11 CANs that were taken up by the House, as many as 10 CANs were jointly sponsored by male and female Members; while one CAN was moved by all female Members.

Table: 2.1: Issues Raised through CANs

Sr. No.	Issue Raised	Gender	Party Status	Ministry Concerned	Taken up/ Not Taken Up
1.	Increase in the prices of ghee, oil and other essential commodities at Utility Stores in the country.	All Females	Members of the PMLN	Industries and Production	Taken up in the 1st Sitting
2.	Refusal of visa to 300 Sikh pilgrims on the occasion of their founder's day in Pakistan.	Joint Male and Female	Members of the PPP	Foreign Affairs	Taken up in the 2nd Sitting
3.	Power cut off, over billing and increase in electricity tariff.	Joint Male and Female	Members of the MQM	Water and Power	Taken up in the 4th Sitting
4.	Transport problems of students in Islamabad.	Joint Male and Female	Members of the PPP	Education	Taken up in the 5th Sitting
5.	Black-marketing of bags of <i>Atta</i> at Utility Stores.	Joint Male and Female	Members of the PMLN	Industries and Production	Taken up in the 5th Sitting
6.	Discontinuation of gas supply to factories in Punjab.	Joint Male and Female	Members of the PMLN	Petroleum and Natural Resources	Taken up in the 6th Sitting

Sr. No.	Issue Raised	Gender	Party Status	Ministry Concerned	Taken up/ Not Taken Up
7.	Grant of waivers to PIA in purchase of equipment by Civil Aviation Authority endangering lives of passengers.	Joint Male and Female	Jointly by Members of the PMLN, PPPP and PML	Defence	Taken up in the 7th Sitting
8.	Dilapidated condition of roads in Islamabad.	Joint Male and Female	Members of the PMLN	Cabinet Secretariat	Taken up in the 7th Sitting
9.	Borrowing of millions of rupees from two commercial banks by the CDA to give financial cushion to the investment made in Stock Exchange in violation of Rules.	Joint Male and Female	Members of the PMLN	Cabinet Secretariat	Taken up in the 8th Sitting
10.	Increase in cases of Swine Flu.	Joint Male and Female	Jointly by the Members of the MQM and Independents	Health	Taken up in the 8th Sitting
11.	Proposed change in the Zoning Regulations in respect of Zone-III, Islamabad by the CDA.	Joint Male and Female	Jointly by Members of the PMLN, PPPP and PML	Cabinet Secretariat	Taken up in the 12th Sitting

## 2.2 CANs Taken Up by the House

The greatest number of taken-up CANs were directed to the Cabinet Secretariat (3), followed by two CANs directed to the Ministry of Industries and Production. Refer to the following table.

Table 2.2: CANs Taken Up by the House

Ministry Concerned	No. of CANs
Cabinet Secretariat	3
Industries and Production	2
Foreign Affairs	1
Water and Power	1
Education	1
Petroleum and Natural Resources	1
Defence	1
Health	1
Total	11

## 2.3 Members Raising CANs

There were 36 Members whose CANs were taken up during the course of the 27th Session. A total of 15 Members out of 36 belonged to the PMLN; seven to the MQM; seven to the PPPP; five to the PML and one belonged to the PPPS. One Independent Member also participated in bringing forth a Calling Attention Notice.

Table 2.3: Members Raising CANs

Parliamentary Party	PPPP	PMLN	PML	MQM	PPPS	INDP	Total
Male	1	8	3	4	1	1	18
Female	6	7	2	3	0	0	18
Total	7	15	5	7	1	1	36

## Question Hour

A total of 209 starred (requiring oral answers) questions were put forth by Members during the 27th Session. As many as 55 of the 209 starred questions were taken up in the Assembly (refer to Table 3.0), which yields an average rate of approximately 4.58 starred questions taken up per sitting. The highest number of questions taken up in the Assembly on any given sitting was 11. A total of 173 supplementary questions were raised during the course of the 12 sittings.

Table 3.0 Question Hour Summary

Assembly Session Sittings	Starred Questions of the Agenda	Starred Questions taken up by the House	Supplementary Questions
Sitting-1	27	11	31
Sitting-2	0	0	0
Sitting-3	29	11	23
Sitting-4	30	4	21
Sitting-5	18	4	28
Sitting-6	0	0	0
Sitting-7	21	5	17
Sitting-8	22	11	32
Sitting-9	20	0	0
Sitting-10	0	0	0
Sitting-11	24	0	0
Sitting-12	18	9	21
Total	209	55	173

## Legislations

Considering legislation on matters of national significance through careful debate and discussion is arguably a Parliament's chief and primary function. Legislation comes in the form of Government Bills, Private-Member Bills and Ordinances. This section concerns procedures regarding legislative deliberation and examines the stages followed in the drafting and consideration of Bills.

### 4.1 Government Bills

As many as four out of seven Government Bills were passed by the National Assembly during the 27th Session. There was one bill which was initially debated upon by the National Assembly, but was deferred for the next session, while two bills were not taken up the House.

Table 4.1: Government Bills

Sr. No.	Government Bills on the Orders of the Day	Bills Debated	Status of Bills		
			Bills Introduced	Bills Passed	Bills Rejected/ Not Taken Up/ Deferred
1.	The Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2010	Debated			Deferred
2.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2008	Debated		Passed	

Sr. No.	Government Bills on the Orders of the Day	Bills Debated	Status of Bills		
			Bills Introduced	Bills Passed	Bills Rejected/ Not Taken Up/ Deferred
3.	Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010	Debated		Passed	
4.	The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Bill, 2010	Debated		Passed	
5.	The Pakistan Engineering Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010	Debated		Passed	
6.	The Press, Newspapers, News Agencies and Books Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2008				Not Taken Up
7.	The Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2010				Not Taken Up

## 4.2 Private Members' Bills

There were eight Private Members' Bills on the Orders of the Day. Only three Private Members' Bills were taken up by the House, while the remaining five were not taken up.

Of the three bills which were taken up by the House, two bills were introduced and sent to their respective Standing Committees, while the remaining one bill was deferred.

Four bills were introduced by single female Members; one was jointly sponsored by male and female Members and one by a single male Member.

Table 4.2: Private Members' Bills

Sr. No.	Private Bills on the Orders of the Day	Member's Political Party	Gender of Member Who Introduced Bills	Status
1.	The Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill, 2010	PPPP	Single Female	Not Taken Up
2.	The Right to Information Bill, 2010	PPPP	Single Female	Introduced and Sent to the respective Standing Committee
3.	The Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Law Amendment) Bill, 2008	PML	Single Female	Not Taken Up
4.	The Registration of Hajj Bill, 2008	PML	Single Male	Not Taken Up
5.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2010	PPPP	Single Female	Deferred
6.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010. (Substitution of Article 251)	PPPP, PML	Joint Male and Female	Not Taken Up
7.	The Imports and Exports (Control) (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	PML	Joint Male and Female	Introduced and Sent to the respective Standing Committee
8.	The Privatization Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PML	Single Female	Not Taken Up

## 4.3 Standing Committee Reports

As many as 13 Standing Committee reports were presented to the House during the 27th Session of the National Assembly. A total of five reports of the Standing Committee on the 'Rules of Procedure and Privileges' were presented to the House, followed by two reports each of the 'Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs' and the 'Cabinet Secretariat' and one each of the 'Religious Affairs', 'Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Reforms', 'Privatization' and 'Human Rights'. See table 4.3 for details.

Table 4.3: Standing Committee Reports

Sr. No.	Reports from the Standing Committee on the Orders of the Day Presented to the House	Standing Committee
1.	Question of Privilege raised by a Member belonging to NA-147 against EDO Health, Okara	Rules of Procedure and Privileges
2.	The Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Cabinet Secretariat
3.	The Registration of Hajj Bill, 2008	Religious Affairs
4.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2010	Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs
5.	Constitutional Reforms (19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment)	Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Reforms
6.	Question of Privilege raised by a Member of the PPP against GM, PASSCO	Rules of Procedure and Privileges
7.	Question of Privilege raised by female Member of the PML against GM, SNGP, Lahore	Rules of Procedure and Privileges
8.	The Privatization Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Privatization
9.	Amendments in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 2007 moved by Female Member of the PML.	Rules of Procedure and Privileges
10.	Amendments in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 2007, moved by Male Member of the MQM.	Rules of Procedure and Privileges
11.	The Women in Distress and Detention Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2010	Human Rights
12.	Recognition and Enforcement (Arbitration Agreements and Foreign Arbitral Awards) Bill, 2010	Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs
13.	Annual Report of the Federal Public Service Commission for the year 2009.	Cabinet Secretariat

## Adjourment Motion

There was one admitted adjourment motion on the Orders of the Day. The House debated on the increase in the prices of electricity and LPG for only six minutes.

Table 5.0: Issues Raised through Adjourment Motion

Issue	Time Consumed
Increase in the prices of electricity and LPG	6
Total	Six Minutes

## Resolutions

Through Resolutions, the Parliament (or its Houses) expresses an opinion, makes recommendations, or conveys a message on a specific and important issue. Through Resolutions, the House can also commend, condemn, urge or request an action by the government. Resolutions can be moved by ministers or by private Members.

As many 15 Resolutions were tabled on the Orders of the Day. None of the Resolutions were taken up the House. All the Resolutions were tabled by Members in their private capacity.

A total of 14 Resolutions were sponsored by Members of the PMLN, either individually or jointly, while one Resolution was moved by an individual Member of the MQM.

Table 6.0: Resolutions on the Orders of the Day

Sitting No.	Party	Resolution	Taken up/ Not Taken Up	Government /Private
Sitting No. 2	Single Member of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to lay railway tracks from Rawalpindi to Murree.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to repair the worn out lanes specified for heavy traffic on all Motorways in the country.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the MQM	This House is of the opinion that the Government should establish Burn Units in each major city of the country to provide free-of-cost treatment facilities to the affected patients.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to reduce prices of petroleum products in the country.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to do away with load shedding in the country.	Not Taken Up	Private
Sitting No. 6	Single Member of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps for making double payment of the G.P fund amount to the Federal Government employee, instead of paying interest to them.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Joint Members of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to provide inexpensive and speedy justice to its citizens.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to provide free-of -cost treatment facilities to hepatitis patients in the country.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to promote domestic tourism in the country.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to do away with load shedding of Gas in the country.	Not Taken Up	Private
Sitting No. 10	Joint Members of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to evolve a long lasting and integrated prices formula for POL products in the country.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Joint Members of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to provide clean drinking water to the people in Islamabad.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to export Pakistani manpower to Saudi Arabia and all the Gulf states.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to construct more government women hostels in the Federal Capital for working women.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to import Liquefied Natural Gas in order to rescue the industries of the country.	Not Taken Up	Private



## 6.1 Members Raising Resolutions

A total of 19 parliamentarians took part in bringing forth Resolutions. As many as 18 PMLN Members sponsored 14 Resolutions - six male and 12 females. One Resolution was moved by a female MQM Member. All in all, 13 female Members and six male Members moved a total of 15 Resolutions during the 27th Session of the National Assembly.

Table 6.1 Members Raising Resolutions

Parliamentary Party	PMLN	MQM	Total
Male	6	0	6
Female	12	1	13
Total	18	1	19

## Motions Under Rule 259

Any minister or a Member may give notice of a motion that any policy, situation, statement or any other matter may be taken into consideration. No question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate unless any minister or a Member, with the consent of the Speaker, moves a substantive motion immediately after in appropriate terms in which case, a question shall be put.

### 7.1 Motions Under Rule 259 on Orders of the Day

As many as 15 Motions Under Rule 259 were tabled on the Orders of the Day. None of these motions were taken up by the House. A total of 14 motions were moved by Private Members, while one Motions Under Rule 259 was tabled by the Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Table 7.1: Motions Under Rule 259 on Orders of the Day

Sitting No.	Party	Motion Under Rule 259	Taken up/ Not Taken Up	Government/ Private
Sitting No. 2	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the price-hike in the country.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the problems arising out of adulteration in edible items in Islamabad Capital Territory.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the situation arising out of un-employment in the country.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Jointly Moved by Members of the PMLN	This House may discuss the adverse effects on the health of people due to non-availability of clean drinking water.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the situation arising out of increase in the prices of electricity.	Not Taken Up	Private
Sitting No. 6	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the situation arising out of non-availability of free medical facilities to patients in the hospitals of Federal Area.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the environmental pollution in Islamabad Capital Territory.	Not Taken Up	Private

Sitting No.	Party	Motion Under Rule 259	Taken up/ Not Taken Up	Government/ Private
Sitting No. 6	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the situation arising out of non-fixation of maximum upper limit of fee by the private educational institutions in Islamabad.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the problems arising out of exorbitant fees being charged by private Doctors.	Not Taken Up	Private
Sitting No. 10	Single Member of the PPPP	This House may discuss the situation arising out of recent increase in the prices of petroleum products.	Not Taken Up	Government
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the problems being faced by the industries due to load shedding of natural gas.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the situation arising out of closure of trains in the country.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the situation arising out of non-construction of houses for Government servants and homeless persons as announced by the Prime Minister.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the MQM	This House may discuss the situation arising out of non-holding of Local Bodies Elections.	Not Taken Up	Private
	Single Member of the PMLN	This House may discuss the performance of National Disaster Management Authority.	Not Taken Up	Private

## 7.2 Members Raising Motions Under Rule 259

As many as 14 Members took part in bringing forth Motions Under Rule 259. This included 12 PMLN Members (three male and nine female), one male Member of the PPPP and one female Member of the MQM. Among the Members who moved Motions Under Rule 259, only four were male and 10 were female.

Table 7.2: Members Raising Motions Under Rule 259

Parliamentary Party	PMLN	PPPP	MQM	Total
Male	3	1	0	4
Female	9	0	1	10
Total	12	1	1	14

## Matters of Public Importance

Under Rule 87 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly 2007, the Speaker may allot, before taking up the last Calling Attention Notice, half an hour of a sitting on Private Members' Day for discussion on a matter of urgent public importance, including matters which have been the subject of a recent Question, starred or unstarred.

### 8.1 Matters of Public Importance on Orders of the Day

Three Matters of Public Importance were raised by the PMLN, which were not taken up by the House. These Matters of Public Importance were regarding the quality of drinking water, increase in Tuberculosis patients and the Afghan Transit Trade issue.

Table 8.1: Matters of Public Importance on Orders of the Day

Sr. No.	Matters of Public Importance	Status	Party
1.	Sale of sub-standard drinking water by most of the bottler companies in the country at present.	Not Taken Up	PMLN
2.	Rapid increase in the ratio of T.B. patients in the Country.	Not Taken Up	PMLN
3.	Illegal sale of duty free items in the country, passing through Pakistan under Afghan Transit Trade Agreement.	Not Taken Up	PMLN

## Points of Orders

Under the Assembly rules, a Member can raise a Point of Order only to point out any violation of the rules and procedure or to seek enforcement of certain rules required to regulate the business of the House. The Speaker is required to give a ruling on it. During the session Members continue to raise issues of their respective constituencies or some important national matters through the POs.

### 9.1 Time Consumed by Points of Order

A total of 130 Points of Order were raised during the session, which utilized 632 (40%) minutes. However, none of the Points of Orders raised by Members attracted Speaker's ruling. Refer to the following table.

Table 9.1: Number of Points of Order

Sitting No	No. of Points of Order	Time Consumed (Minutes)
Sitting No. 1	7	80
Sitting No. 2	11	36
Sitting No. 3	1	10
Sitting No. 4	17	94
Sitting No. 5	0	0
Sitting No. 6	23	92
Sitting No. 7	14	90
Sitting No. 8	9	27
Sitting No. 9	17	75
Sitting No. 10	3	5
Sitting No. 11	16	95
Sitting No. 12	12	28
Total	130	632

### 9.2 Themes Raised in Points of Order

The MNAs interrupted the business of the House to raise 130 POs during the course of the 27th Session on issues, which can be categorized in 30 broader themes.

Table 9.2: Themes Raised in Points of Order

Sr. No.	Themes	POs
1.	Energy	26
2.	Business of the House	21
3.	Law and Order	13

Sr. No.	Themes	POs
4.	Assassination of Punjab Governor	11
5.	Balochistan Issue	8
6.	Performance of the Government	7
7.	Drone Attacks	5
8.	Government-MQM Relations	4
9.	Decorum of the House	3
10.	Minorities	3
11.	Taxation	3
12.	Blasphemy Law	2
13.	By-Elections	2
14.	Communications	2
15.	Employment	2
16.	Hajj Issue	2
17.	Request for Fateha	2
18.	Terrorism	2
19.	Agriculture	1
20.	Constitutional Reforms	1
21.	Education	1
22.	IDPs	1
23.	Media Reporting	1
24.	Misc	1
25.	Pak-China Relations	1
26.	Performance of Punjab Government	1
27.	Privatization	1
28.	Security of VIP	1
29.	Sugar Crisis	1
30.	Women Rights	1
Total		130

### 9.2.1 Issues Raised by Members of PMLN

A total of 24 Points of Order were raised by Members of the PMLN during the 27th Session. The greatest number of POs raised by the PMLN Members were regarding Energy (seven POs), followed by reservations regarding Balochistan (three POs), Assassination of the Punjab Governor, Business of the House, Law and Order and Performance of the Government (two POs each). See table 9.2.1

Table 9.2.1: Issues Raised by Members of PMLN

Sr. No.	Theme	POs
1.	Energy	7
2.	Balochistan Issues	3
3.	Assassination of Punjab Governor	2

Sr. No.	Theme	POs
4.	Business of the House	2
5.	Law and Order	2
6.	Performance of Government	2
7.	Drone Attacks	1
8.	Government-MQM Relations	1
9.	Hajj Issue	1
10.	Minorities	1
11.	Performance of Punjab Government	1
12.	Sugar Crisis	1
Total		24

### 9.2.2 Issues Raised by Members of PML

A total of 22 POs were raised by Members of the PML during the course of the entire session. Members of the PML mostly raised issues pertaining to the Business of the House (six POs), followed by Energy related issues (four POs) and the Rights of the Minorities and the Assassination of the Punjab, Governor (two POs each). Refer to table 9.2.2

Table 9.2.2: Issues Raised by Members of PML

Sr. No.	Theme	POs
1.	Business of the House	6
2.	Energy	4
3.	Assassination of Punjab Governor	2
4.	Minorities	2
5.	Balochistan Issue	1
6.	By-Elections	1
7.	Drone Attacks	1
8.	Employment	1
9.	Media Reporting	1
10.	Misc	1
11.	Pak-China Relations	1
12.	Taxation	1
Total		22

### 9.2.3 Issues Raised by Members of MQM

Members of MQM raised their matters of concerns on various issues during the twelve-sitting long session. They stressed on the rise of Energy Prices, Government – MQM Relations and the Business of the House. They raised a total of 17 Points of Order. Refer to table 9.2.3.

**Table 9.2.3: Issues Raised by Members of MQM**

Sr. No.	Theme	POs
1.	Energy	4
2.	Government-MQM relations	2
3.	Business of the House	2
4.	Law and Order	1
5.	Drone Attacks	1
6.	Decorum of the House	1
7.	Taxation	1
8.	Assassination of Punjab Governor	1
9.	Women Rights	1
10.	Balochistan Issue	1
11.	Privatization	1
12.	Hajj	1
Total		17

#### 9.2.4 Issues Raised by Members of ANP

The Parliamentary Leader of the ANP was the only one from the ANP who raised Points of Order during the course of the session. He raised issues pertaining to Energy and the Decorum of the House. Refer to table 9.2.4

**Table 9.2.4: Issues Raised by Members of ANP**

Sr. No.	Theme	POs
1.	Energy	2
2.	Decorum of the House	1
Total		3

#### 9.2.5 Issues Raised by Members of MMAP

Member of the MMAP raised a total of eight Points of Order. They pressed on the issues related to Energy, the Business of the House, Communications, the Performance of the Government, Terrorism, Blasphemy Law and the Assassination of the Punjab Governor. Refer to table 9.2.5

**Table 9.2.5: Issues Raised by Members of MMAP**

Sr. No.	Theme	POs
1.	Energy	2
2.	Business of the House	1
3.	Communications	1
4.	Performance of the Government	1
5.	Terrorism	1
6.	Blasphemy Law	1
7.	Assassination of Punjab Governor	1
Total		8

#### 9.2.6 Issues Raised by the PPPS

The sole Member of the PPPS raised two Points of Order related to Drone Attacks and Energy.

### 9.2.7 Issues Raised by Independents

A total of 11 POs were raised by Independents during the course of the entire session relating to the Balochistan issue, Energy, Performance of the Government, etc. Refer to table 9.2.7

Table 9.2.7: Issues Raised by Independents

Sr. No.	Theme	POs
1.	Balochistan Issues	2
2.	Energy	2
3.	Performance of the Government	1
4.	By-Elections	1
5.	Law and Order	1
6.	Drone Attacks	1
7.	Agriculture	1
8.	IDPs	1
9.	Employment	1
Total		11

### 9.2.8 Responses and Issues Raised by PPP Members

PPPP members took the floor 42 times on Points of Order, generally to respond to opposition Members' criticism or to give clarifications. As many as 11 responses were given by the PPPP members holding Treasury Benches. (Five Responses to issues related to Law and Order; three related to the Business of the House; two related to Energy; and one on the Performance of the Government).

Table 9.2.8: Responses and Issues Raised by PPPP Members

Sr. No.	Theme	POs
1.	Business of the House	10
2.	Law and Order	8
3.	Assassination of Punjab Governor	5
4.	Energy	4
5.	Performance of the Government	3
6.	Request for Fateha	2
7.	Balochistan Issue	1
8.	Blasphemy Law	1
9.	Communications	1
10.	Constitutional Reforms	1
11.	Decorum of the House	1
12.	Education	1
13.	Government-MQM Relations	1
14.	Security of VIP	1
15.	Taxation	1
16.	Terrorism	1
Total		42

### 9.3 Members Raising Points of Order

As many as 65 Members raised 130 Points of Order during the course of the 27th Session. A total of 25 Members belonged to the PPPP (20 male and five female), 14 belonged to the PMLN (12 male and two female), nine to the MQM (eight male and one female), eight belonged to the PML (seven male and one female), three to the MMAP (three male) and one each to the ANP and PPPS (one male member each). There were four male Independent Members who also participated in raising Points of Order.

Table 9.3: Members Raising Points of Order

Parliamentary Party	Male	Female	Total
ANP	1	0	1
INDP	4	0	4
MMAP	3	0	3
MQM	8	1	9
PML	7	1	8
PMLN	12	2	14
PPPP	20	5	25
PPPS	1	0	1
Total	56	9	65

### Protests, Boycotts and Walkouts

There were seven instances of walkouts during the entire 27th session. The Parliamentary Parties expressed their reservations regarding the alleged kidnapping of people by the Government in Balochistan, performance of the PPPP, the rise in kidnapping of minorities in Sindh, Speaker's Ruling, failure to protect Minority rights in Sindh and Balochistan, and over the Petroleum Prices. These walkouts consumed a total of 53 (3% of the total time) minutes. Refer to the following table for details.

Table 10.0: Protests, Boycotts and Walkouts

Sitting No.	Party	Reason	Time	Protest/ Walkout/Boycott
Sitting No. 1	Independent Member	Alleged kidnapping of people by Government agencies in Balochistan	10	Walkout
Sitting No. 2	Female Member of the PPPP	Alleged threats to parliamentarians by non-elected people	5	Walkout
	Minority Member of the PMLN	Rise of kidnapping cases of members of minority communities in Sindh	5	Walkout
Sitting No. 3	No Protests			
Sitting No. 4	No Protests			
Sitting No. 5	No Protests			
Sitting No. 6	Female Member of the PPPP	On not getting the permission to present a Private Member's Bill	3	Walkout
	Parliamentary Party of the PMLN	Failure of government in protecting the rights of the Minorities in Sindh and Balochistan'	10	Walkout



Sitting No.	Party	Reason	Time	Protest/ Walkout/Boycott
Sitting No. 7		No Protests		
Sitting No. 8		No Protests		
Sitting No. 9	Parliamentary Party of the MMAP	Increase in the prices of petroleum	12	Walkout
	Parliamentary Party of the MQM	Increase in the prices of petroleum	8	Walkout
Sitting No. 10		No Protests		
Sitting No. 11		No Protests		
Sitting No. 12		No Protests		
Total				53 Minutes

## Amendments of the Rules of Procedures and Business of Conduct

The business of the House is conducted according to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly. One motion was moved during the course of the session, seeking amendments to certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly 2007.

**Table 11.0 Amendment of the Rules of Procedure and Business of Conduct**

Rule No.	Topic
Rule No. 2	Definitions
Rule No. 32	Election of the Prime Minister
Rule No. 32(A)	Ascertainment to be without debate
Rule No. 34	Withdrawal of a Member from Elections
Rule No. 35	Ascertainment for the office of the Prime Minister
Rule No. 36	Resolution for vote of confidence in the Prime Minister
Rule No. 38	President to be informed
Rule No. 39	Declaration of Leader of the Opposition
Rule No. 39(A)	Declaration of Leader of the Opposition
Rule No. 39(B)	Declaration of Leader of the Opposition
Rule No. 52	Arrangement of Government business
Rule No. 53	Precedence of Private Members' Bills
Rule No. 60	Discussion of President's Address
Rule No. 110	Notice of a Motion
Rule No. 118	Notice of Private Members' Bill
Rule No. 120	Notice of Government Bill
Rule No. 129	Notice of Amendments

Rule No.	Topic
Rule No. 151	Bills Passed with Amendment or Rejected
Rule No. 154	Bills Amended, Rejected or not Passed by the Senate
Rule No. 155	Reference of Bills to the Mediation Committee
Rule No. 170(A)	Resolution for Disapproval of Ordinances
Rule No. 198	Committees of the Assembly
Rule No. 200	Composition of Committees
Rule No. 206	Composition of Committee on Rules of Procedure And Privileges
Rule No. 210	Composition of Committee on Government Assurances
Rule No. 244	Select Committee on Bills

- **Amendment of Rule 2**

That in rule 2, in sub-rule (1), the inverted commas, words and semicolon "Mediation Committee means the Committee constituted under Article 71 of the Constitution" shall be omitted.

- **Substitution of Rule 32**

That for rule 32, the following shall be substituted, namely - "**32. Election of the Prime Minister.**- (1) After the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker following a general election or whenever the office of the Prime Minister falls vacant for any reason, the Assembly shall, to the exclusion of any other business, proceed to elect without debate one of its Muslim members to be the Prime Minister. (2) Any member may propose or second the name of any Muslim member for election as Prime Minister, hereinafter referred to as the candidate. (3) Every proposal shall be made on a separate nomination paper in the form set out in the First Schedule and shall be signed by the proposer and seconder and also by the candidate stating that he has consented to the nomination. (4) A candidate may be nominated by more than one nomination paper, but no member shall subscribe to more than one nomination paper, either as proposer or as seconder. (5) Every nomination paper shall be delivered by the candidate or his proposer or seconder to the Secretary by 2.00 P.M. on the day preceding the day on which the election of Prime Minister is to be held.

- **Amendment in Rule 34**

That in rule 34, for the word "ascertainment" the word "election" shall be substituted.

- **Substitution of Rule 35**

That for rule 35, the following shall be substituted, namely "**35. Poll.** (1) Before commencement of the poll, the Speaker shall read out to the Assembly the names of the validly nominated candidates who have not withdrawn, hereinafter referred to as the contesting candidates, in the order in which their nomination papers were received and proceed to hold the poll in accordance with the procedure set out in the Second Schedule. (2) If there is only one contesting candidate and he secures the votes of the majority of the total membership of the Assembly, the Speaker shall declare him to have been elected. (3) If there is only one contesting candidate and he fails to secure the votes of the majority of the total membership of the Assembly, all proceedings shall commence afresh. (4) If there are two or more contesting candidates and if no contesting candidate secures such majority in the first poll, a second poll shall be held between the candidates who secure the two highest numbers of votes in the first poll and the candidate who secures a majority of votes of the members present and voting shall be declared to

have been elected as Prime Minister: Provided that, if the number of votes secured by two or more candidates securing the highest number of votes is equal, further poll shall be held between them until one of them secures a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

- **Substitution of Rule 36**

That for rule 36, the following shall be substituted namely “36 Procedure for vote of confidence in the Prime Minister”. Whenever the Prime Minister has to obtain a vote of confidence under clause (7) of Article 91, voting shall be recorded in accordance with the procedure set out in the Second Schedule.

- **Amendment of Rule 38**

That in rule 38 for the words and figure, after a member has been declared under rule 35 as commanding the confidence of the majority of the members, the words after the Prime Minister has been elected shall be substituted.

- **Amendment of Rule 39**

That in rule 39, (a) in sub-rule (1), (i) for the words the forthcoming the word each shall be substituted; and (ii) for the words ascertainment of the Leader of the House the words election of the Prime Minister shall be substituted; and (b) in sub-rule (2), for the words ascertainment of the Leader of the House the words election of the Prime Minister shall be substituted.

- **Insertion of new rules 39A and 39B.**

That after rule 39, new rules 39A and 39B shall be inserted, namely “39(A). Removal of Leader of the Opposition”. (1) A notice signed by a majority of the members of the opposition may be given to the Secretary showing that the Leader of the Opposition has lost the support of the majority of the members of the opposition. (2) Such notice shall be accompanied by the nomination of a proposed new Leader of the Opposition signed by a majority of the members of the opposition. (3) After verification of the signatures of the members, if the Speaker is satisfied that the Leader of the Opposition has lost the support of the majority of the members of the opposition, he shall declare him to be removed from office. (4) When the Leader of the Opposition is removed, the Speaker shall immediately declare the member who has been nominated in sub-rule (2) as Leader of the Opposition. “39(B). Vacancy in the office of Leader of Opposition” - Whenever the office of the Leader of Opposition becomes vacant, it shall be filled in the manner as provided in rule 39.

- **Amendment in Rule 52**

That in rule 52, for the words Parliamentary Affairs, the words and comma Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, shall be substituted.

- **Amendment in Rule 53**

That in rule 53, in sub-rule (3), (a) clause (b), shall be omitted; and (b) after clause (c), the following new clause shall be inserted, namely Bills passed with amendments by the Senate and sent back to the Assembly; .

- **Amendment in Rule 60**

That in rule 60, in sub rule (2) for the words Parliamentary Affairs, the words and comma Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, shall be substituted.

- **Amendment in Rule 110**

That in rule 110, for the words Parliamentary Affairs , the words and comma Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs , shall be substituted.

- **Amendment in Rule 118**

That in Rule 118, (a) in sub-rule (3), (i) the words or previous sanction of the President shall be omitted; (ii) the words and commas or as the case may be, previous sanction, shall be omitted; (iii) the words or sanction of the President shall be omitted; and (iv) for the words Parliamentary Affairs , the words and comma Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs , shall be substituted. (b) in sub-rule (4), the words or the previous sanction of the President shall be omitted.

- **Amendment in Rule 120**

That in Rule 120, (a) for sub-rule (2), the following shall be substituted, namely (2). The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the Bill, along with a Statement of Objects and Reasons signed by the Minister. A certificate whether it is a Money Bill or not shall also be attached with the notice. ; (b) sub-rule (3), shall be omitted; and (c) in sub-rule (6), after the word laid occurring for the second time, the words and commas and, if the Ordinance is one which, if it were to be introduced as a Bill, would have required previous sanction of the President for its introduction, it shall also be accompanied by such sanction, when it is laid before the Assembly , shall be omitted.

- **Amendment in Rule 129**

That in Rule 129, (i) for sub-rule (2), the following shall be substituted, namely (2) If the amendment is an amendment which under the Constitution requires the consent of the Government before it is moved, the notice shall be accompanied by a request that such consent may be obtained and the Secretary shall cause a copy of the amendment to be transmitted to the Minister of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs for obtaining orders of the Government thereon and on receipt of such order from the Ministry, intimate the same to the member concerned. ; and (ii) in sub-rule (3), the words or the sanction of the President shall be omitted.

- **Amendment in Rule 151**

That in Rule 151, for the word receipt the words laying in the Assembly shall be substituted.

- **Substitution of Rule 154**

That for rule 154, the following shall be substituted, namely "154. Bills amended, rejected or not passed by Senate". (1) If a Bill passed by the Assembly and transmitted to the Senate is rejected or is not passed within ninety days of its laying in the Senate, or is passed with amendment by the Senate, the Secretary shall immediately communicate the fact to the members and also cause copies of the Bill to be supplied to them. (2). At any time after the Bill passed by the Senate with amendment has been so circulated, any Minister, in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member may, after giving two days notice, move that the Bill be taken into consideration. (3). The Secretary shall forthwith cause the notice so received to be circulated among the members. (4). When the motion for consideration is moved, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee and if the motion is carried the Bill shall stand referred to the Standing Committee. The provisions of rule 148 shall mutatis mutandis apply: Provided that the Standing Committee shall only examine the amendment made by the Senate. (5) If a motion under sub-rule (2) is carried, the provisions of these rules regarding passing of the Bills shall, so far as may be, and with the necessary

modifications apply. (6) After all the amendments made by the Senate are disposed of, the member-in-charge shall move that the Bill be passed. (7) If a Bill passed by the Senate with amendment is rejected or is not passed within 90 days of its laying in the Assembly, or a Bill transmitted under clause (1) of Article 70 is not passed within 90 days of its laying in the Assembly, any Minister, in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member may, after giving two days notice, move that the Bill be considered in a joint sitting. (8) When a Bill, as amended by the Senate, is passed by the Assembly an authenticated copy thereof signed by the Speaker shall be transmitted to the President, by the Secretary for assent under Article 75. (9) When a Bill transmitted by the Senate under Article 70(1) is passed by the Assembly without amendment, a message shall be sent to the Senate to this effect.

- **Substitution of rule 155**

That for rule 155, the following shall be substituted, namely "155. Reference of Bill to the joint sitting". When a motion made under sub-rule (7) of rule 154 is carried, the Speaker shall refer the Bill to a joint sitting or, if a joint sitting is not in session, request the President to summon a joint sitting for consideration of the Bill

- **Insertion of new rule 170A**

That after rule 170, a new rule 170A shall be inserted, namely "170A. Resolution for extension of Ordinances". (1) In pursuance of first proviso to subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of clause (2) of Article 89 of the Constitution, a member or a Minister may, after giving three days' notice, move a resolution for extension of an Ordinance for a period of one hundred and twenty days. (2) Where more notices than one under sub-rule (1) are given, the resolutions shall be taken up in the order in which their notices have been received, and if one of the resolution is passed, all other resolutions relating thereto shall lapse. (3) When a resolution is passed, the Secretary shall immediately cause it to be published in the Gazette and also transmit a copy thereof to the President and Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.

- **Amendment of rule 198**

That in rule 198, (i) in sub-rule (2), in the provision, for the words Parliamentary Affairs , the words and comma Law, and comma Justice and Parliamentary Affairs , shall be substituted. (ii) in sub-rule (3), for the words Parliamentary Affairs , the words and comma Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs , shall be substituted.

- **Amendment of rule 200**

That in rule 200, (i) in sub-rule (2), in the second provision, for the words Parliamentary Affairs , the words and comma Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs , shall be substituted. (ii) in sub-rule (4), for the words and comma Law, Justice and Human Rights , the words and comma Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs , shall be substituted.

- **Amendment of rule 206**

That in rule 206, for the words Parliamentary Affairs , the words and comma Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs , shall be substituted.

- **Amendment of rule 210**

That in rule 210, for the words Parliamentary Affairs , the words and comma Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs , shall be substituted.

- **Amendment of rule 244**

That in rule 244, (i) in sub-rule (1), for the words Law, Justice and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs , the words and comma Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs , shall be substituted. (ii) After heading (B), the following shall be added, namely “(C) Parliamentary Committee”. (1) There shall be a Parliamentary Committee to be constituted by the Speaker in terms of clause (2B) of Article 213 read with Article 218 of the Constitution. (2) The Committee shall comprise fifty percent members from the Treasury Benches and fifty percent from the Opposition Parties, based on their strength in Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), to be nominated by the respective Parliamentary Leaders. (3) For nomination of members of the Committee, the Speaker shall invite the respective Parliamentary Leaders to send nominations within a fortnight of receipt of such invitation. (4) The total strength of the Parliamentary Committee shall be twelve members out of which one third shall be from the Senate. **Explanation.** In this rule, Parliamentary Leader means the Parliamentary Leader of a Political Party, to be declared by that Party within thirty days after oath taking of Members following a general election.

- **Substitution of the FIRST SCHEDULE (Rule 32A)**

That for the First Schedule, the following shall be substituted

# About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 35 leading civil society organizations, working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability, FAFEN's key achievements are:

- Observed the public display of Pakistan's draft electoral rolls and conducted the country's first statistically-valid voters' list audit in 2007
- Deployed more than 18,829 trained, neutral Election Day observers nationwide to watch the February 18, 2008 polls and 264 long-term observers to monitor the pre-election process
- Fielded long-term observers nationwide and published 19 pre-election reports
- For the February 18, 2008, General Elections, FAFEN conducted 260 simultaneous Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs)- the largest effort in the world
- Conducted its first survey, Constituents Aspirations Survey, in December 2008 with a sample size of 3,124 respondents to get the description of the state of public opinion and also to get a deeper understanding of the values, attitudes and beliefs of people living in the constituencies
- Conducted mapping of organizations working for human rights within Pakistan
- Observed general elections at Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009 and by-elections in various constituencies of the Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010
- Implemented a unique methodology to observe parliamentary proceedings under its Parliamentary Watch Project
- Monitors public institutions across Pakistan and issues monthly reports on the state and performance of educational, health and other local level institutions. In addition, monthly reports on prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts and political and electoral violence are issued.

FAFEN continues to implement robust programs in-between elections related to monitoring parliamentary affairs, connecting constituents to their elected representatives, monitoring the performance of public and elected institutions and advocating electoral and democratic reforms. FAFEN is also monitoring political and electoral violence, peace activities and promoting active citizenry through ongoing civic education activities across the country. FAFEN is currently implementing Democratic Governance Program in 150 National Assembly constituencies in 108 districts across Pakistan.

## FAFEN Secretariat

224-Margalla Road, F-10/3, Islamabad

(P) 051-22 11 026

(F) 051-22 11 047

(E) [secretariat@fafen.org](mailto:secretariat@fafen.org)



[www.fafen.org](http://www.fafen.org)