

FAFEN'S REPORT ON ATTENDANCE AND QUORUM

in National Assembly of Pakistan

June, 2013 - March, 2018



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National Assembly: Legislators' attendance trend declines in five years

**Enforcement of Assembly's rules, presence of party leaders may improve
Legislators' presence in the House**

**FAFEN suggests eight recommendations to reform the parliamentary rules
of business**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The average attendance per sitting of National Assembly (NA) legislators declined by 13% over the last five years. Analysis of attendance patterns suggests a link of the falling attendance rate with weak enforcement of parliamentary rules of procedure and general disinterest among political leaders to participate in parliamentary business. The annual average attendance per sitting declined from 222 (65%) legislators during the first year to 193 (56%) legislators during the fifth year. Similarly, session-wise attendance average fell from 311 (91%) per sitting during the first session in June 2013 to 192 (56%) in the last NA session that was prorogued sine die in March 2018.

Attendance Patterns:

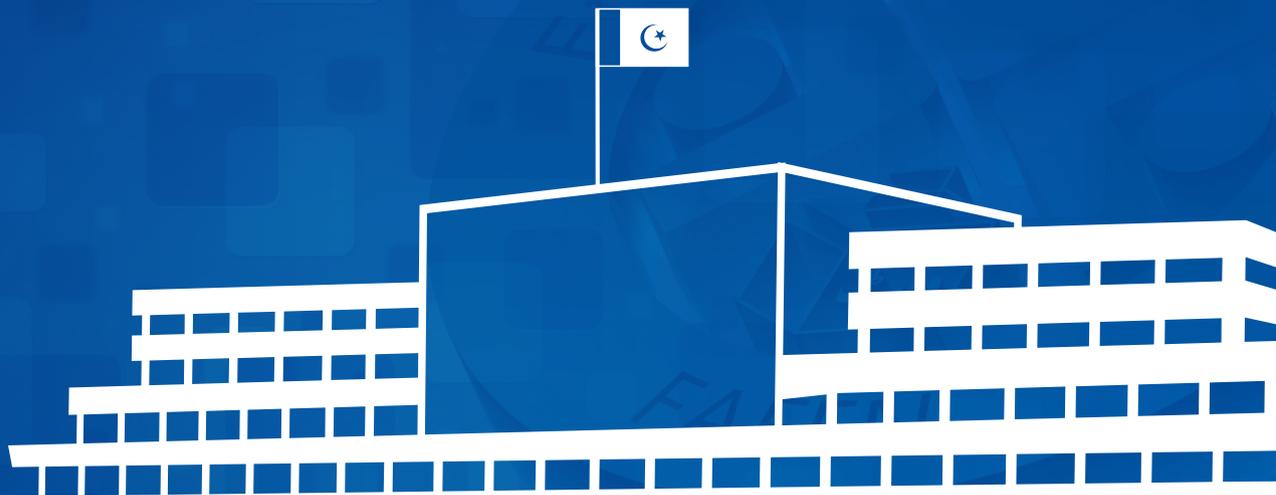
According to the official records, each NA sitting was attended by an average of 60% legislators. Only five sittings were attended by 301 or more legislators, while 42 sittings were attended by 251 to 300 legislators. A total of 212 sittings had an attendance between 201 and 250 legislators, 174 had an attendance between 151 to 200 legislators, 33 had an attendance between

101 and 150 legislators while two sittings were attended by less than 100 legislators. The attendance also fluctuated on various weekdays. The average attendance on midweek days (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday) is higher than the first and last working days of the week (Monday and Friday).

Relationship between Leaders and Members' Attendance:

A comparison of the attendance patterns of legislators, the Prime Minister (PM) and the party Chief Whips (CW) reveals that average attendance declined during those sittings when the PM and the party CWs were absent. Similarly, weak application of parliamentary rules regarding leave of absence also seems to have a

negative impact on attendance. According to the rules of procedure, the lawmakers may lose their seats if they stay absent from the proceedings for 40 consecutive sittings without leave of the Assembly. However, the House did not process motions for de-seating legislators who had remained absent for more than 40



consecutive days during the 2014 protest against the

government.

No Consequence for Violation of Leave Rules:

Rules for taking leaves require lawmakers to submit an advanced application to the Speaker for leave of absence. Enforcement of this rule remained weak as legislators did not incur any costs on disregarding it, which encourages the practice of remaining absent from the proceedings without notice. Examination of the Assembly's verbatim records suggests that at least 13 lawmakers never applied for their leave of absence.

Federal Ministers Ahsan Iqbal, Khwaja Asif and Sheikh Aftab, Minister of State Usman Ibrahim, Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq and Deputy Speaker Murtaza Javed Abbasi are among the legislators whose applications for leave of absence were never called out during five years. As many as 12 of these lawmakers belong to the treasury benches PML-N and one to PTI.

Weak Rules Governing Quorum:

The low attendance often leads the opposition legislators invoking the quorum rule that requires a minimum of one quarter of the total membership to be present in the House for taking up business. Lawmakers drew the attention of the House to the quorum 145 times during 130 sittings since the inauguration of the incumbent Assembly. As many 15 sittings witnessed multiple quorum identifications. A total of 100 sittings had to be suspended or adjourned due to the lack of quorum, while at 45 instances, the

required number was completed on the first headcount. FAFEN's parliamentary observation reveals that the quorum was visibly lacking at numerous occasions but was ignored by legislators as well as the Chair. According to FAFEN's observation, 345 (74%) out of 468 sittings commenced and concluded with less than one-fourth of the House membership.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Legislators' attendance and their active participation during parliamentary proceedings are crucial for improved functioning and quality outputs of the parliament. Keeping in view the constitutional requirements and the importance of legislators' participation during the proceedings, there is an urgent need to reform the parliamentary rules. Based on the findings of the report, FAFEN recommends that:

1

Though the National Assembly provides the legislators' attendance on its website, these records do not reflect the actual time a Member spends on the floor of the House. The NA Secretariat should keep records of the actual time spent by Members in proceedings. This information should be publicly available.

2

Rules should be amended to warrant spontaneous ascertainment of quorum before any vote, particularly on legislation, is undertaken in the House as well as at the outset of every sitting.

3

Given the positive impact of the presence of the Leader of the House on Members' attendance, Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business should be amended to require the PM to attend a defined number of sittings during each session.

4

Rules may be amended to regularize penalty against Ministers who do not ensure their or their representative's attendance especially on days when the Orders of the Day includes any agenda relevant to their Ministries.

5

Rules should be amended to regularize penalty for Members who remain absent from the Assembly session without leave of absence as permissible in the purview of Rule 40 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. The rule may include a cut-off date for submission of leave applications, beyond which their salaries and allowances for the days of absence may be deducted.

6

The informal role of the Chief Whip should be formalized in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business.

7

Strict adherence to a parliamentary calendar specifying the dates and timings of sessions and sittings should be included in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in an effort to improve the attendance of legislators.

8

Constitutional Amendment may be considered to allow for automatic disqualification of members who remain absent for 20 instead of 40 consecutive sittings without compelling reasons allowed through a vote in the House.

This report provides an analysis of the attendance of Members of the National Assembly (NA) from June 2013 to March 2018. It is based on FAFEN's direct observation of the parliamentary proceedings using a robust methodology based on the Rules of Business. Moreover, the report also analyses the official attendance records (available on the NA's website) as well as data acquired through information requests.

Legislators' attendance and active participation during parliamentary proceedings is a fundamental indicator of representation and safeguarding citizens' interests. Moreover, it also ensures that public representatives are keenly overseeing the government's performance.

Pakistan's Constitution and parliamentary rules of business have defined a minimum attendance benchmark for the House proceedings. Article 55(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan, and Rule-5 of the National Assembly's Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, 2007 explain that an attendance of one-fourth of a total membership of the House constitutes the quorum of the National Assembly. The Constitution and the rules, however, do not fix

the responsibility for maintaining the quorum on any of the presiding officers, the government or the parliamentary parties. Moreover, the lack of quorum becomes an issue only when it is pointed out by the legislators. If the House conducts its business without the required attendance, and no legislator points it out, the proceedings tend to remain valid. This condition also applies while voting on pieces of legislation which directly have an impact on the citizens' lives. If any legislator identifies the lack of quorum, the Chair is required to adjourn or suspend the proceedings until the quorum is completed. Usually, when a legislator points out the quorum, a headcount of the legislators is conducted. If less than one-fourth of the total membership is present, the Chair suspends the proceedings or orders for ringing of the bells for a certain time period (customarily for five minutes) to alert the Members in the galleries or parliamentary lobbies to return to the House. According to the Assembly rules, the suspension cannot be longer than an hour. Following the bells or on the resumption of the proceedings, a second headcount is made and if the required numbers are still incomplete, the proceedings are adjourned for the next sitting.

PROCESS OF MARKING ATTENDANCE

Legislators mark their attendance on a register available in the House. The daily attendance records are also updated on the Assembly website following each sitting. Any requests by the legislators for leave of absence from any sitting are voted upon in the House. The legislators desiring leave of absence make a written application to the Speaker who puts the question to the House. Conventionally, the Speaker reads out the requests and without seeking a vote declares that the leave is granted. A member may lose seat, if he/she stays absent without the leave of the Assembly for 40 consecutive sittings. However, this rule has never been applied in the parliamentary history of Pakistan.

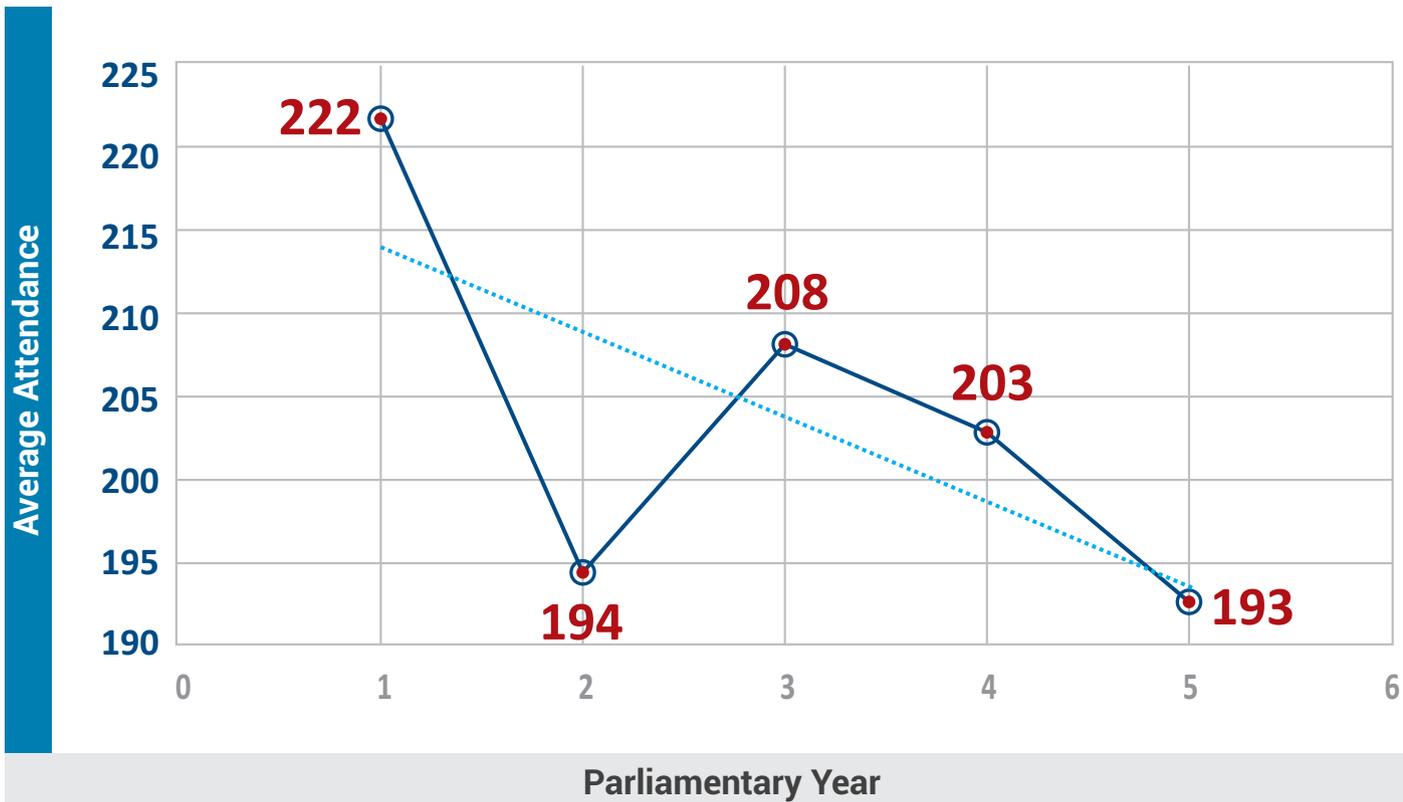
LEGISLATORS' ATTENDANCE

The 14th National Assembly took oath on June 1, 2013 and held 54 sessions comprising 468 sittings. Of these, 99 sittings were held during the first parliamentary year, 92 during the second, 99 during the third, 97 during the fourth and 81 during the fifth and last parliamentary year of the incumbent assembly.

Analysis of attendance during different parliamentary years and sessions illustrates a declining trend of the legislators' presence. The annual average has declined from 222 (65%) legislators per sitting during first year to 193 (56%) legislators per sitting during the fifth year. Similarly, the session-wise average fell from 311 (91%) per

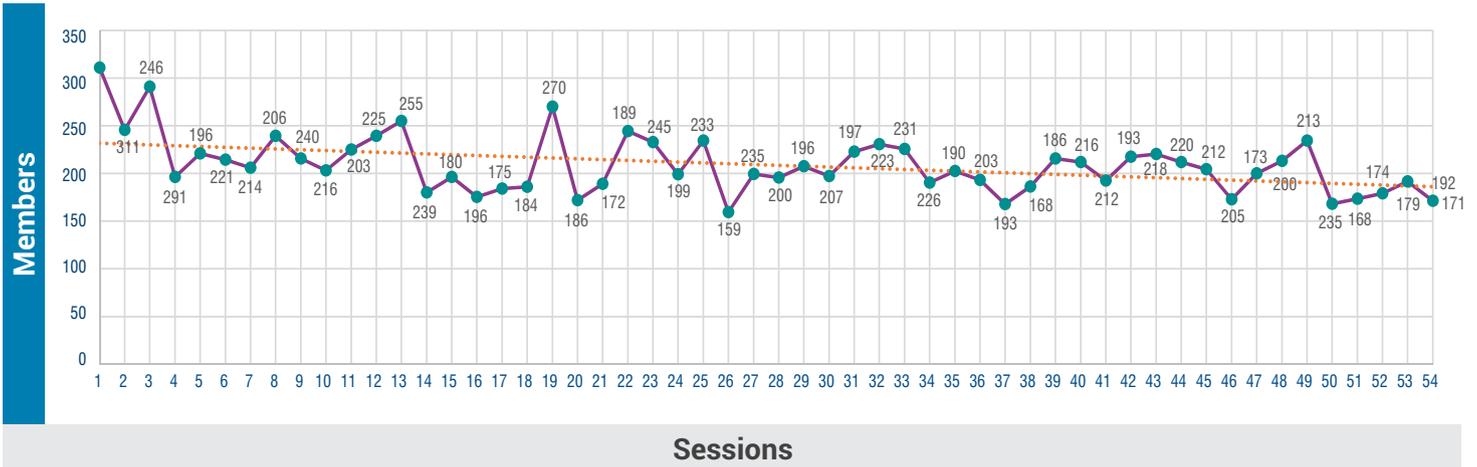
sitting during the first session to 192 (56%) in the 54th session. Following graphs shows the annual average attendance and session-wise average attendance of legislators.

Annual Average Attendance



LEGISLATORS' ATTENDANCE

Session-wise Average Attendance



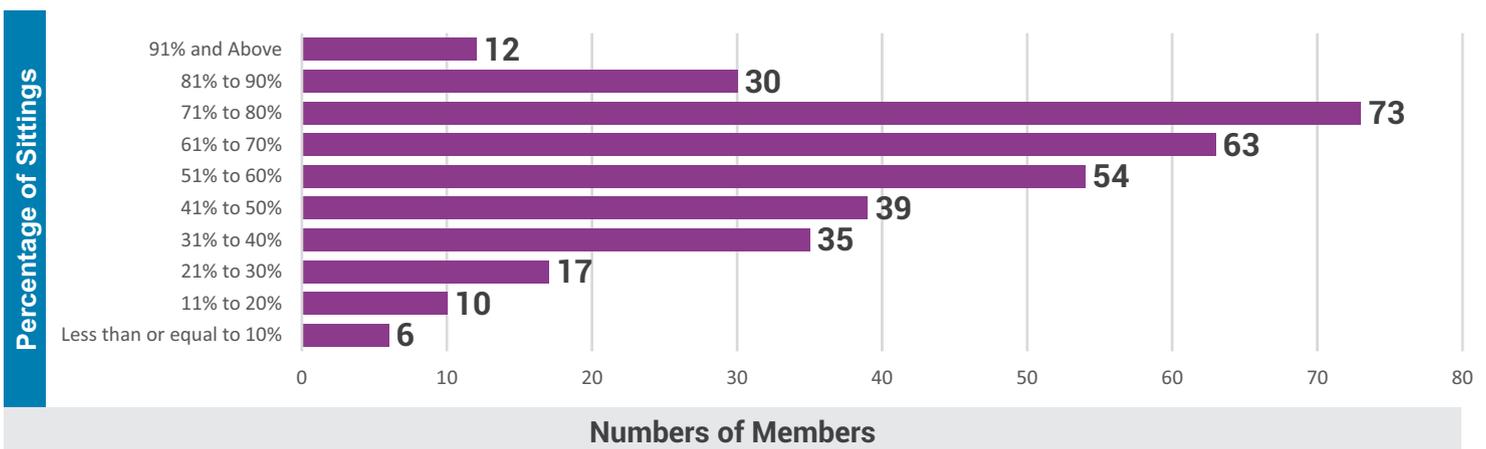
Categorized with regards to the number of sittings that each lawmaker attended during the reporting period, as many as 12 legislators, including five women fall in the category of 91% or more

attendance. As many as 30 legislators, including 11 women are categorized as having an attendance between 81% and 90%. The third category of 71% to 80% attendance has 74 lawmakers,

including 18 women. As many as six legislators, including one woman, attended less than 10% of the sittings.

Following graphs show the legislators' attendance in percentages.

Legislators' Attendance



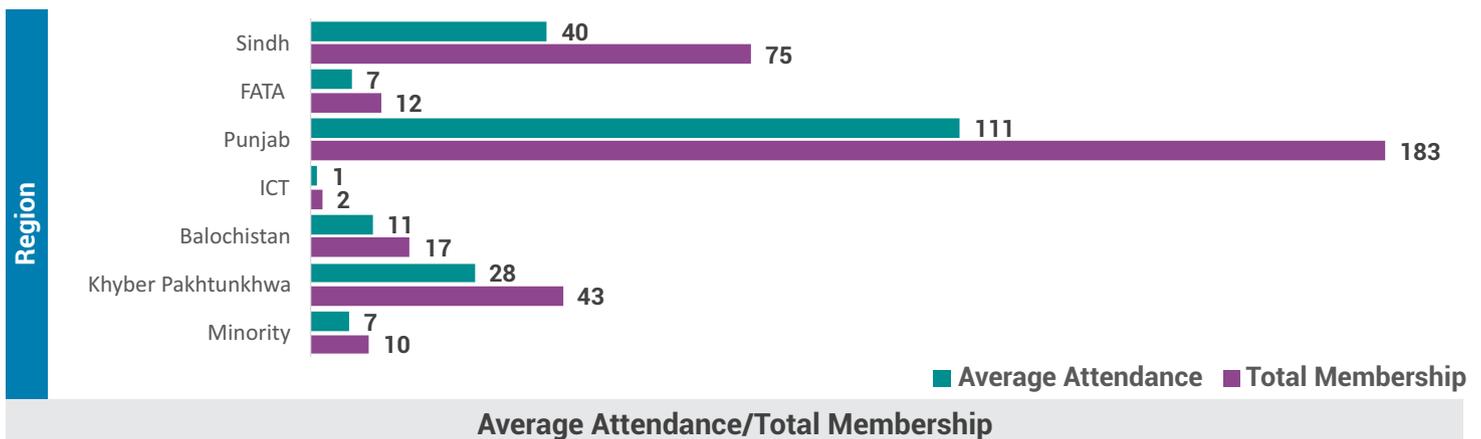
LEGISLATORS' ATTENDANCE

Gender-wise Legislators' Attendance



Calculated regionally, each sitting, on an average, had 111 legislators from Punjab, 40 from Sindh, 28 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 11 from Balochistan, 7 from FATA and one from Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). Moreover, on an average, seven out of 10 minority legislators also attended each sitting.

Region-wise Average Attendance



LEGISLATORS' ATTENDANCE

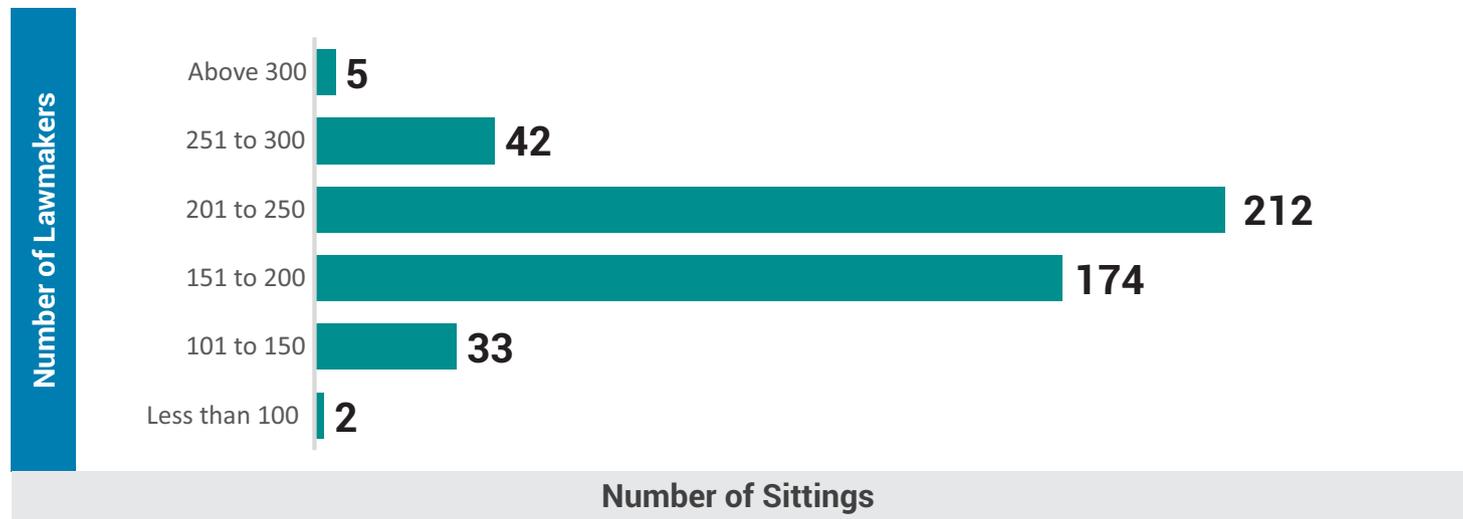
The maximum number of legislators (318) was observed to be present during the first parliamentary session in which the election of the Prime Minister took place. Subsequently, another large number of legislators' presence was observed during the 44th session

for the re-election of the Prime Minister after the disqualification of former Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif by the Supreme Court. A total of 315 legislators were present during that session.

Furthermore, five sittings witnessed an attendance of more than 300

legislators, while in two sittings less than 100 legislators were present. The least number of legislators present (87 legislators) was witnessed during the 18th session. Following graph exhibits a sitting-wise analysis of the legislators' attendance.

Sitting-wise Attendance



According to the Assembly's Rules of Procedure, the legislators are required to make a written application for staying absent from the proceedings. These applications are read out by the Speaker during the House proceedings. The study of the Assembly's verbatim record suggests that at least 13 lawmakers never applied for the leave of absence despite they had skipped a

number of sittings. Staying absent without the leave of the Assembly is violation of the NA Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, 2007 that require a lawmaker to make a written application to the Speaker in advance for any absence. Although the NA rules do not exempt the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker from the leave requirement, as

Sardar Ayaz Sadiq and Murtaza Javed Abbasi never read out an application for the sittings that they did not attend. Nevertheless, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker may have been performing important parliamentary duties in the Chambers. Federal Ministers Ahsan Iqbal, Khwaja Asif and Sheikh Aftab as well as the Minister of State Usman Ibrahim are also among the

LEGISLATORS' ATTENDANCE

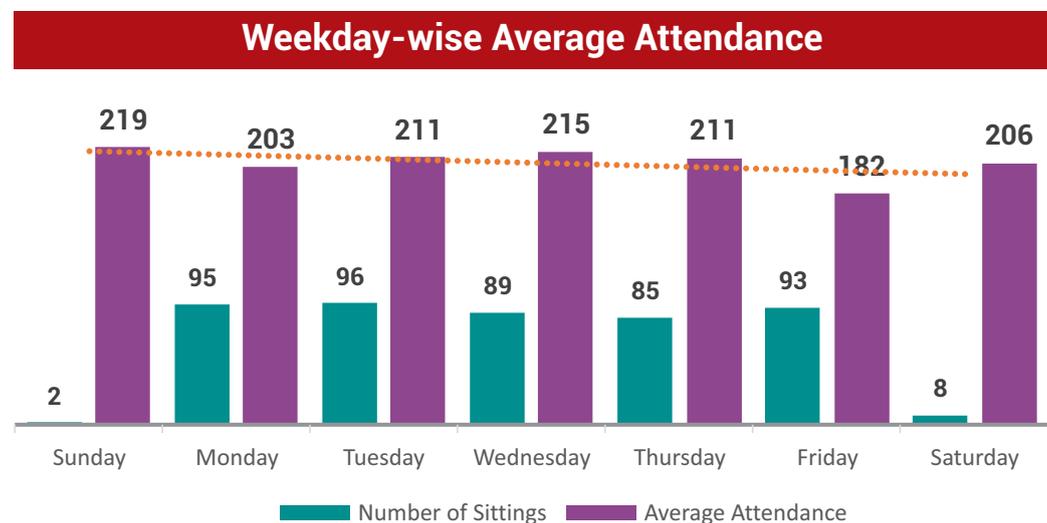
legislators whose applications for leave of absence were never called

out during five years. These lawmakers are listed below in the

table with the number of sittings they did not attend.

Legislator	Constituency	Party	Sittings Not Attended
Abdul Majeed Khan Khanan Khel	NA-73 Bhakkar-I	PML-N	129
Ahsan Iqbal	NA-117 Narowal-III	PML-N	318
Khawaja Muhammad Asif	NA-110 Sialkot-I	PML-N	282
Kiran Haider	NA-330 Balochistan-I	PML-N	7
Maj. Retd. Tahir Iqbal	NA-60 Chakwal-I	PML-N	142
Makhdoom Khusro Bakhtiar	NA-194 Rahim Yar Khan-III	PML-N	265
Malik Ibrar Ahmed	NA-54 Rawalpindi-V	PML-N	132
Marvi Memon	NA-321 Sindh-XIV	PML-N	152
Murtaza Javed Abbasi	NA-18 Abbottabad-II	PML-N	81
Qaisar Jamal	NA-47 Tribal Area-XII, Peshawar/Bannu/Kohat/D.I.Khan/Tank/Lakki	PTI	161
Sardar Ayaz Sadiq	NA-122 Lahore-V	PML-N	78
Sheikh Aftab Ahmed	NA-57-Attock-I	PML-N	7
Usman Ibrahim	NA-95 Gujranwala-I	PML-N	133

The National Assembly sittings are rarely held on weekends; normally, the House assembles on week days only. Analysis of the week-day wise attendance patterns shows that the average attendance per sitting is higher on the sittings held on mid-week days than the first and last working days of the week. Friday sittings have the lowest average attendance as compared to other week days.



LEGISLATORS' ATTENDANCE

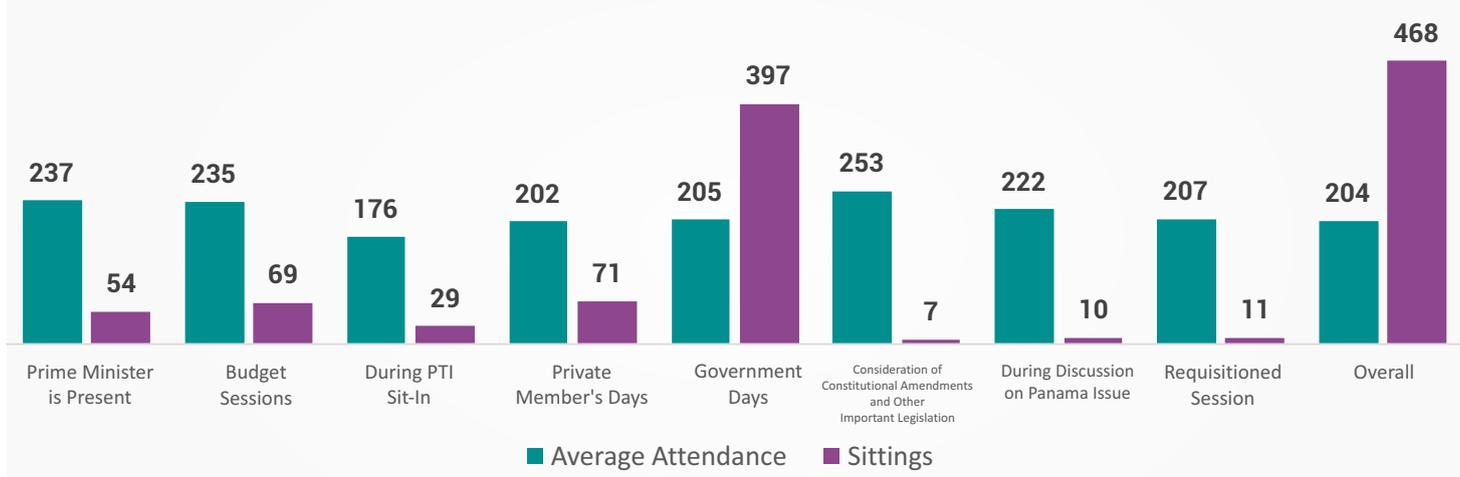
Various political and parliamentary happenings also affect the legislators' attendance trends. The Prime Minister's attendance seems to have an encouraging impact on the overall attendance in the House. The average sitting attendance with Premier in the House is 237 as compared to 200 when he is not present. Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif had attended 44 sittings during his term as Leader of the House while his successor Shahid Khaqan Abbasi has attended 10 sittings since his election as PM. Similarly, the

lawmakers tend to attend the budget sessions' proceedings more regularly than other sessions. During the budget sessions, an average 234 legislators attended each sitting were present while otherwise as many as 199 legislators attended each sitting.

Moreover, the average attendance on Private Members' days is 202 as compared to 205 in other days of the week. The average attendance declined to 176 members per sitting held during 126 days' PTI sit-in before the Parliament House. The

attendance during the discussions on Panama Leaks remained above-average with 222 lawmakers, on an average, attended each of the 10 sittings when this issue was taken up in the House. Similarly, on an average, 253 lawmakers attended the sittings when important legislation, including four constitutional amendments, the Elections Act, 2017, the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act and the Right to Access of Information Act were considered and voted upon.

Political/Parliamentary Events and Attendance Trends



The Chief Whip is an informal parliamentary designation in Pakistani parliamentary tradition. He or she works to ensure the attendance of the party's lawmakers during debates and

votes as well as decides that who would represent the party during the proceedings. The attendance of the Chief Whips also seems to have a bearing upon the overall attendance of the lawmakers belonging to the

respective party. A comparison of the major parties' attendance patterns with their Chief Whips' attendance shows that the average attendance of party members tends to be higher when the Chief Whip of

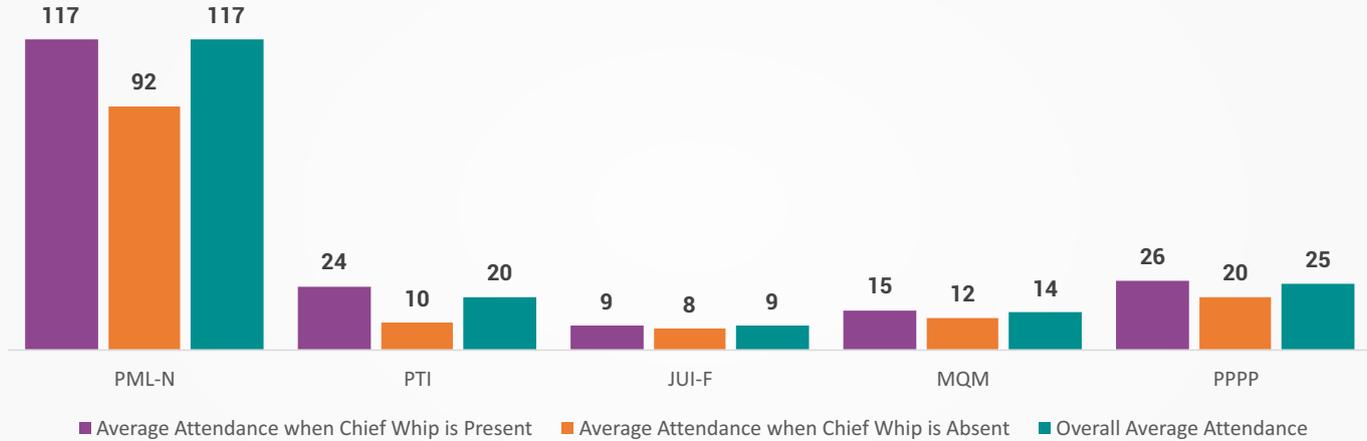
LEGISLATORS' ATTENDANCE

the respective party was present in the House than when he or she was absent. Following graph shows the

attendance patterns of the five major parliamentary parties in relation to the attendance of their

respective Chief Whips.

Chief Whips' Presence and Members' Attendance

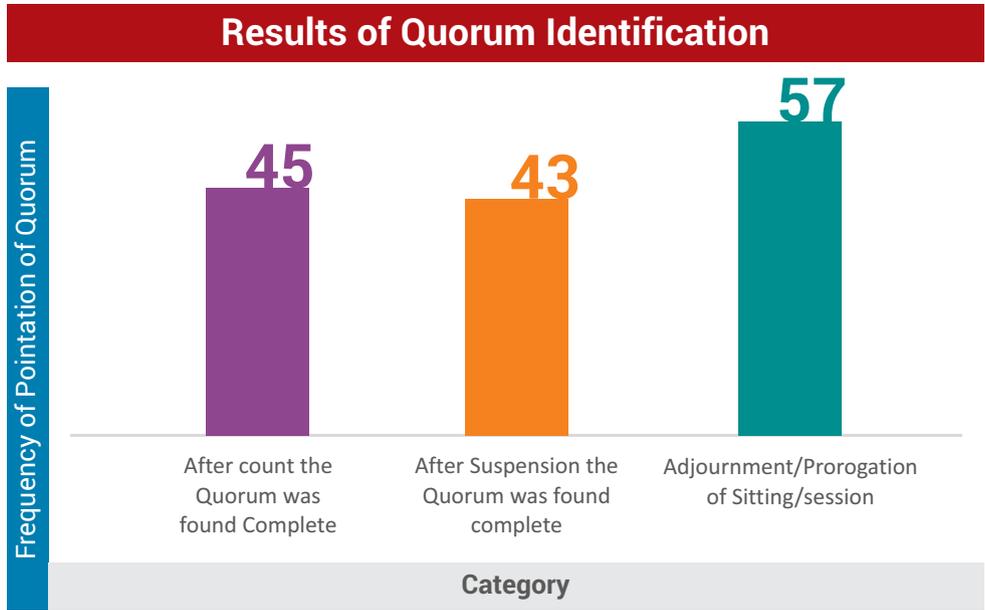


QUORUM

Legislators from both sides of the aisle pointed out the lack of quorum – i.e. less than a quarter of the total membership being present – 145 times during a total of 130 sittings. This number is greater than the number of times quorum was pointed out during the 13th NA tenure.

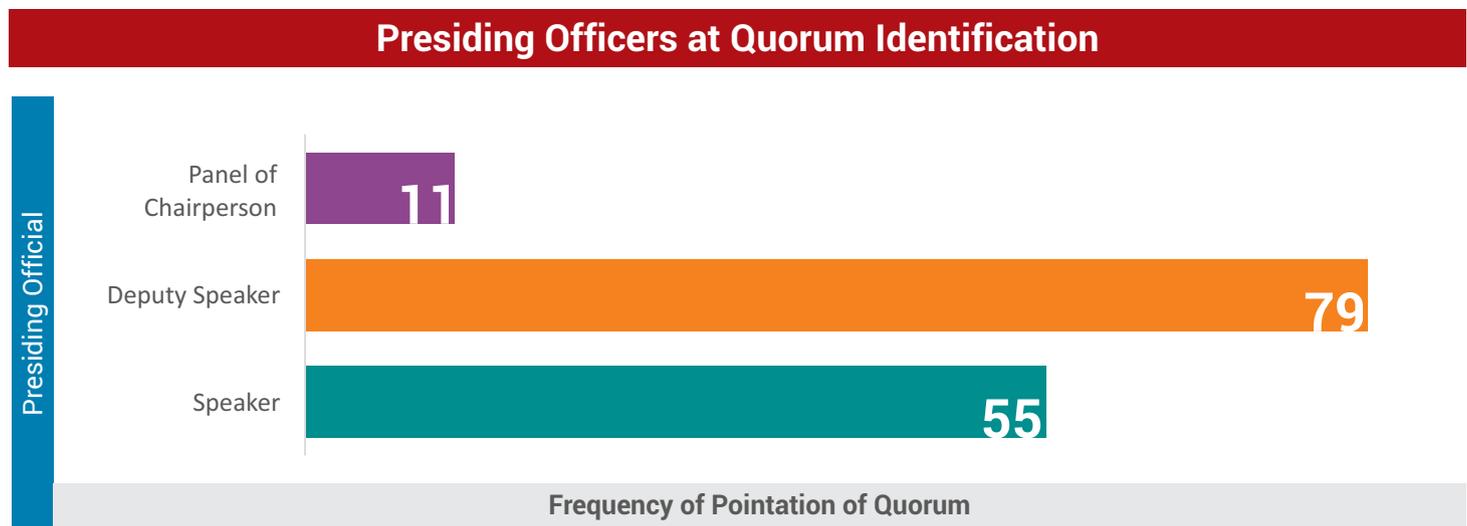
On 100 instances after the pointing out of quorum, the House suspended or adjourned its proceedings, while on 45 instances, the quorum was found complete on the headcount. A total of 57 sittings were adjourned due to the lack of quorum.

Majority of the instances (79), the House had the Deputy Speaker in the Chair when the quorum was pointed out while on 55 instances, the Speaker was presiding over the proceedings of the House. On the



remaining 12 instances, the quorum was pointed out when a member of the Panel of Chairpersons was presiding over the proceedings. Similarly, the quorum was pointed out on 108 government days and

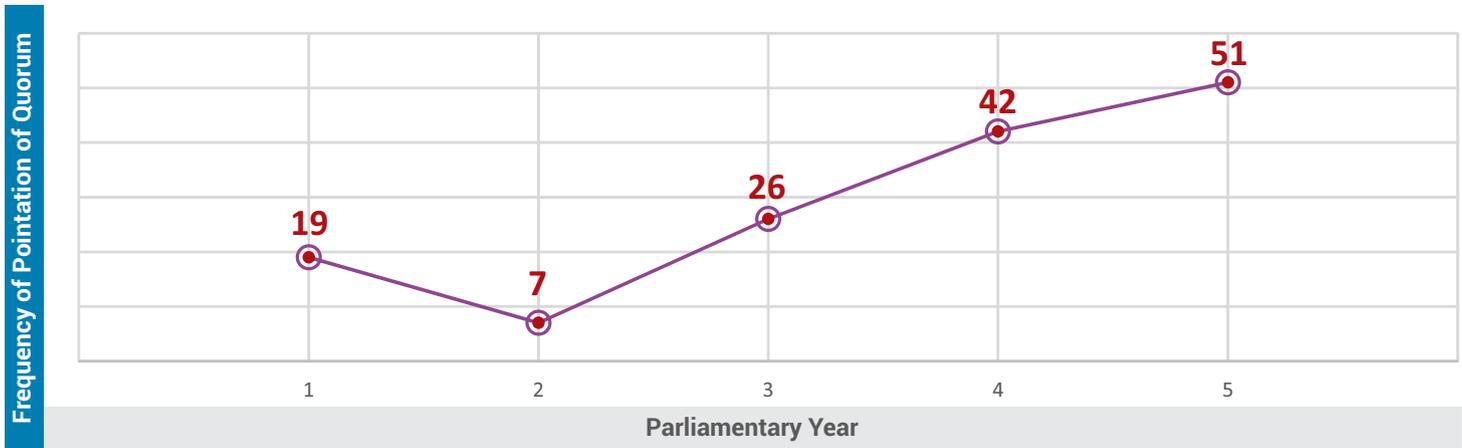
22 private members days. Going by the official attendance records, on an average, 121 (35%) treasury lawmakers were present on the days when quorum was pointed out.



QUORUM

Legislators identified the lack of quorum 19 times during first parliamentary year, seven times during second year, 26 times during third year, 42 times during fourth year and 51 times during the incumbent year. Following graph presents a parliamentary year-wise analysis of indication of quorum.

Quorum Identification Trend

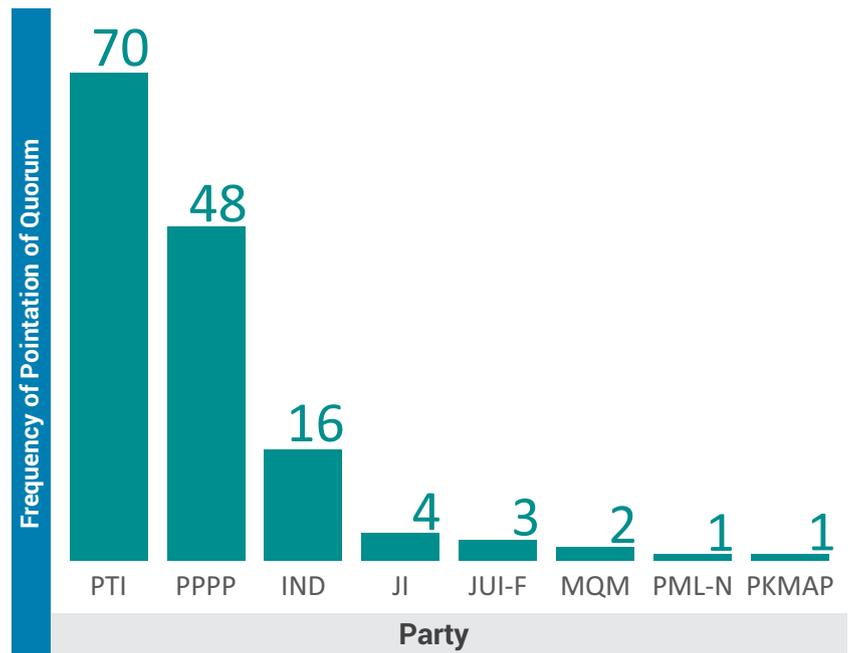


Legislators belonging to opposition parties pointed out lack of quorum on 140 instances, while the Treasury benches indicated it on five occasions. Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf's (PTI) legislators identified the lack of quorum on 70 instances, Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) 48 times while Independent legislators on 16 occasions.

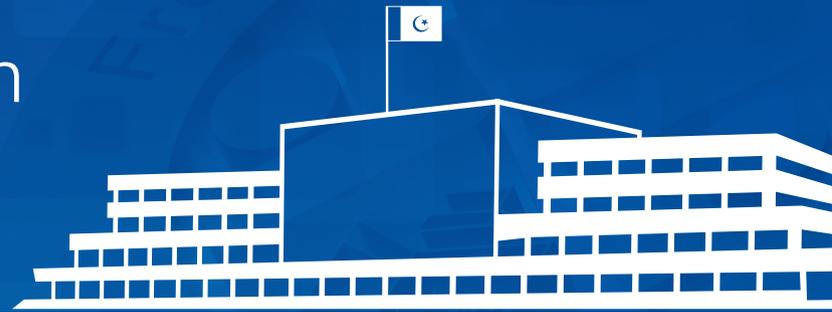
According to FAFEN's parliamentary observation, a total of 345 (74%) out of 468 sittings commenced and concluded with less than one-fourth members present in the House. On an average, 57 (17%) legislators were observed to be present at the commencement of each sitting, while 61 (18%) at the adjournment of the sitting.

Following figure shows a party-wise analysis of the legislators pointing out the lack of quorum.

Quorum Identifying Parties



Parliamentary Leaders in National Assembly

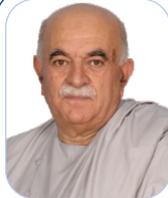


Iftikhar
Ud Din



APML

362/468 Sittings



Mehmood
Khan Achakzai



PKMAP

369/468 Sittings

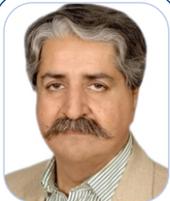


Aftab Ahmad
Khan Sherpao



QWP

326/468 Sittings



Syed Naveed
Qammar



PPPP

350/468 Sittings

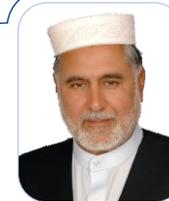


Usman
Khan Tarrakai



AJIP

300/468 Sittings

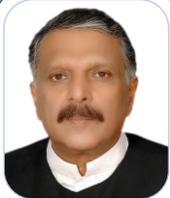


Sahibzada
Tariq Ullah



JI

365/468 Sittings



Muhammad
Ijaz-Ul-Haq



PML-Z

288/468 Sittings



Syed
Essa Nori



BNP

172/451 Sittings



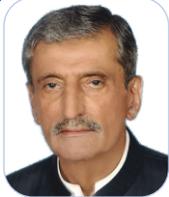
Sardar Kamal
Khan
Bangulzai



NP

141/468 Sittings

PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



Ghulam Ahmad
Bilour



ANP

265/468

Sittings



Ch. Parvez
Elahi



PML

63/468

Sittings



Fazal-Ur-
Rehman



JUI

96/468

Sittings



Sheikh Rasheed
Ahmad



AMLP

280/468

Sittings



Ghulam Murtaza
Khan Jatoi



NPP

196/468

Sittings



Imran
Khan



PTI

20/465

Sittings



Dr. Muhammad
Farooq Sattar



MQM

80/468

Sittings



Pir Syed
Saddaruddin
Shah Rashdi



PML-F

104/468

Sittings

MINISTERIAL ATTENDANCE

FEDERAL MINISTERS

Name of Members	Designation	Party	Total Sittings	Not Attended	Attended	Attended %
Sheikh Aftab Ahmed	Federal Minister for Parliamentary Affairs	PML-N	468	7	461	99%
Ch. Mahmood Bashir Virk	Federal Minister for Law and Justice	PML-N	468	75	393	84%
Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada	Federal Minister for Inter-Provincial Coordination	PML-N	468	88	380	81%
Muhammad Barjees Tahir	Federal Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan	PML-N	468	121	347	74%
Abdul Qadir Baloch	Federal Minister for States and Frontier Regions	PML-N	468	122	346	74%
Mumtaz Ahmad Tarar	Federal Minister for Human Rights	PML-N	277	77	200	72%
Rana Tanveer Hussain	Federal Minister for Science and Technology Additional Charge: Defence Production	PML-N	468	183	285	61%
Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan	Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research	PML-N	468	185	283	60%
Sardar Muhammad Yousuf	Federal Minister for Religious Affairs and Inter-faith Harmony	PML-N	468	189	279	60%
Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari	Federal Minister for Power	PML-N	468	192	276	59%
Ameer Zaman	Federal Minister for Postal Services	JUI	468	196	272	58%
Saira Afzal Tarar	Federal Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	PML-N	468	208	260	56%
Muhammad Baleegh-ur-Rehman	Federal Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training	PML-N	468	211	257	55%
Muhammad Pervaiz Malik	Federal Minister for Commerce and Textile	PML-N	468	215	253	54%
Daniyal Aziz Ch.	Federal Minister for Privatization	PML-N	468	250	218	47%
Ghulam Murtaza Khan Jatoi	Federal Minister for Industries and Production	NPP	468	272	196	42%
Khawaja Saad Rafique	Federal Minister for Railways	PML-N	468	276	192	41%
Abdul Kareem	Federal Minister	PML-N	468	277	191	41%
Khawaja Muhammad Asif	Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs	PML-N	468	282	186	40%
Khurram Dastgir Khan	Federal Minister for Defence	PML-N	468	283	185	40%
Syed Javed Ali Shah	Federal Minister for Water Resources	PML-N	468	290	178	38%

MINISTERIAL ATTENDANCE

Name of Members	Designation	Party	Total Sittings	Not Attended	Attended	Attended %
Akram Khan Durrani	Federal Minister for Housing and Works	JUI	468	296	172	37%
Ahsan Iqbal	Federal Minister for Interior and Planning, Development and Reform	PML-N	468	318	150	32%
Pir Syed Saddaruddin Shah Rashdi	Federal Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development	PML-F	468	364	104	22%

MINISTERS OF STATE

Name of Members	Designation	Party	Total Sittings	Not Attended	Attended	Attended %
Rana Muhammad Afzal Khan	Minister for State for Finance and Economic Affairs	PML-N	468	56	412	88%
Mariyum Aurangzeb	Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting	PML-N	468	89	379	81%
Muhammad Tallal Ch.	Minister of State for Interior	PML-N	468	96	372	79%
Sardar Muhammad Arshad Khan Laghari	Minister of State for Industries and Production	PML-N	468	101	367	78%
Muhammad Junaid Anwaar Ch.	Minister for State for Communications	PML-N	468	104	364	78%
Muhammad Akram Ansari	Minister for State for Commerce and Textile	PML-N	468	111	357	76%
Dr. Tariq Fazal Ch.	Minister of State for Capital Administration and Development	PML-N	468	127	341	73%
Usman Ibrahim	Minister of State for Human Rights	PML-N	468	133	335	72%
Pir Muhammad Amin Ul Hasnat	Minister of State for Religious Affairs and Inter-faith Harmony	PML-N	468	154	314	67%
Aqibullah	Minister of State for Information Technology and Telecommunications	PTI	439	146	293	67%
Dr. Darshan	Minister of State for Inter-Provincial Coordination	PML-N	468	168	300	64%
Ch. Jaffar Iqbal	Minister of State for Maritime Affairs	PML-N	468	169	299	64%
Ghalib Khan	Minister of State for States and Frontier Regions	PML-N	468	170	298	64%
Anusha Rahman Ahmad Khan	Minister of State for Information Technology and Telecommunications	PML-N	468	172	296	63%
Jam Kamal Khan	Minister of State for Petroleum	PML-N	468	177	291	62%
Abid Sher Ali	Minister of State for Power	PML-N	468	188	280	60%

MINISTERIAL ATTENDANCE

Name of Members	Designation	Party	Total Sittings	Not Attended	Attended	Attended %
Abid Sher Ali	Minister of State for Power	PML-N	468	188	280	60%
Mir Dostain Khan Domki	Minister of State for Science and Technology	PML-N	468	237	231	49%
Mohsin Shah Nawaz Ranjha	Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs	PML-N	468	262	206	44%
Syed Ayaz Ali Shah Sheerazi	Minister of State for National Food Security and Research	PML-N	468	270	198	42%
Abdul Rehman Khan Kanju	Minister of State for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development	PML-N	468	279	189	40%

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

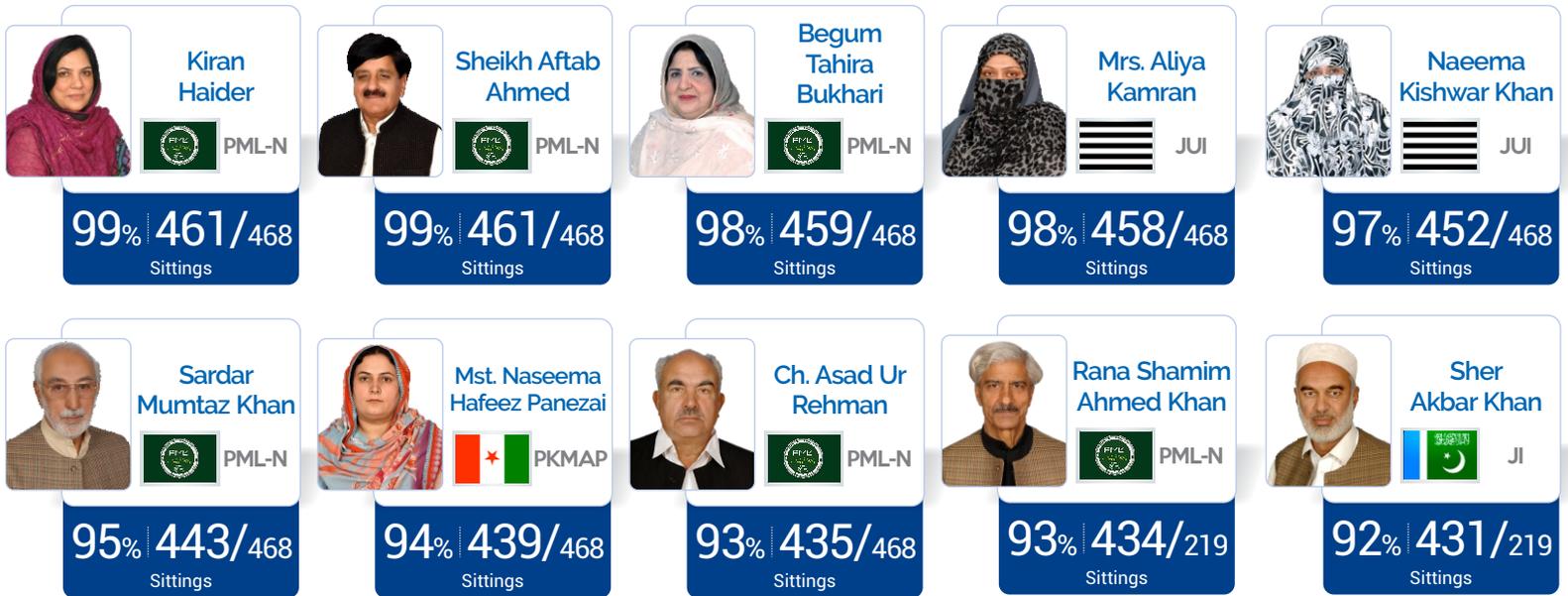
Name of Members	Designation	Party	Total Sittings	Not Attended	Attended	Attended %
Raja Muhammad Javed Ikhlas	Parliamentary Secretary for Cabinet Secretariat	PML-N	468	43	425	91%
Shaheen Shafiq	Parliamentary Secretary for States & Frontier Regions	PML-N	468	53	415	89%
Farhana Qamar	Parliamentary Secretary for National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination	PML-N	468	82	386	82%
Khalil George	Parliamentary Secretary for Religious Affairs and Inter-faith Harmony	PML-N	468	84	384	82%
Ch. Armaghan Subhani	Parliamentary Secretary for National History and Literary Heritage	PML-N	468	107	361	77%
Mian Najibuddin Awaisi	Parliamentary Secretary for Narcotics Control	PML-N	468	107	361	77%
Romina Khurshid Alam	Parliamentary Secretary for Climate Change	PML-N	468	109	359	77%
Rajab Ali Khan Baloch	Parliamentary Secretary for National Food Security & Resources	PML-N	468	115	353	75%
Syed Sajid Mehdi	Parliamentary Secretary for Housing & Works	PML-N	468	122	346	74%
Chaudhary Muhammad Tufail	Parliamentary Secretary for Privatization	PML-N	140	39	101	72%
Mian Imtiaz Ahmed	Parliamentary Secretary for Ports & Shipping	PML-N	468	131	337	72%
Sardar Muhammad Shafqat Hayat Khan	Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development	PML-N	439	125	314	72%
Ch. Nazeer Ahmad	Parliamentary Secretary for Law & Justice	PML-N	468	136	332	71%

MINISTERIAL ATTENDANCE

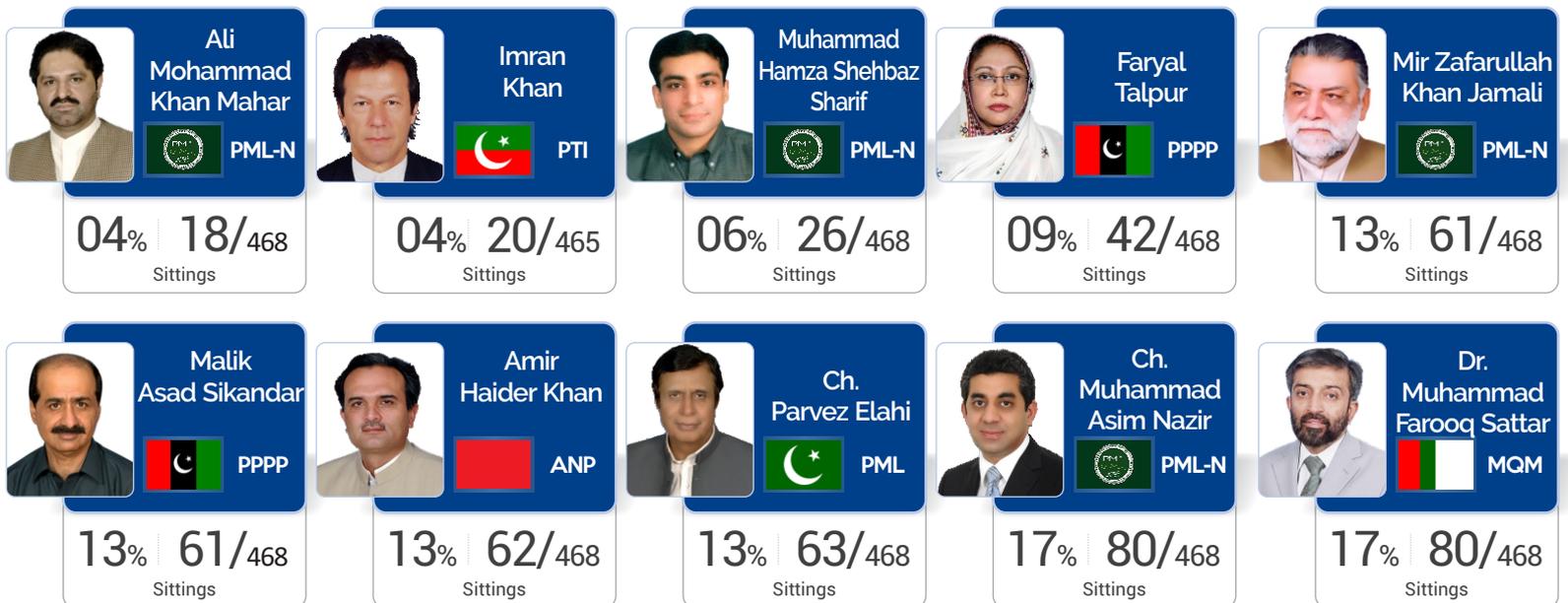
Name of Members	Designation	Party	Total Sittings	Not Attended	Attended	Attended %
Rao Muhammad Ajmal Khan	Parliamentary Secretary for Industries & Production	PML-N	468	138	330	71%
Ch. Nadeem Abbas Rebera	Parliamentary Secretary for Information Technology & Telecommunication	PML-N	468	149	319	68%
Syed Muhammad Saqlain Bukhari	Parliamentary Secretary for Inter Provincial Coordination	PML-N	468	153	315	67%
Dr. Muhammad Afzal Khan Dhandla	Parliamentary Secretary for Interior	PML-N	468	155	313	67%
Syed Muhammad Ashiq Hussain	Parliamentary Secretary for Railways	PML-N	468	160	308	66%
Malik Abdul Ghaffar Dogar	Parliamentary Secretary for Science and Technology	PML-N	468	165	303	65%
Azhar Qayyum Nahra	Parliamentary Secretary for Postal Services	PML-N	468	176	292	62%
Maiza Hameed	Parliamentary Secretary for Capital Administration and Development Division	PML-N	468	178	290	62%
Sardar Mansab Ali Dogar	Parliamentary Secretary for Defence	PML-N	468	186	282	60%
Dr. Nisar Ahmad	Parliamentary Secretary for Human Rights	PML-N	468	193	275	59%
Shaza Fatima Khawaja	Parliamentary Secretary for Commerce and Textile	PML-N	468	205	263	56%
Ch. Muhammad Hamid Hameed	Parliamentary Secretary for Kashmir Affairs & Gilgit Baltistan	PML-N	468	216	252	54%
Syed Muhammad Asghar Shah	Parliamentary Secretary for Water Resources	PML-N	468	217	251	54%
Muhammad Nazir Khan	Parliamentary Secretary for Federal Education and Professional Training	PML-N	468	219	249	53%
Ibadullah	Parliamentary Secretary for Planning and Development	PML-N	468	222	246	53%
Ghulam Muhammad Lali	Parliamentary Secretary for Defence Production	PML-N	468	235	233	50%
Sarzameen	Parliamentary Secretary for Statistics	PML-N	468	237	231	49%
Shazadi Umarzadi Tiwana	Parliamentary Secretary for Petroleum & Natural Resources	PML-N	468	240	228	49%
Ch. Muhammad Shahbaz	Parliamentary Secretary for Information and Broadcasting Division	PML-N	468	257	211	45%
Alam Dad Laleka	Parliamentary Secretary for Communications	PML-N	468	345	123	26%

LEGISLATORS' ATTENDANCE

TEN MOST REGULAR LEGISLATORS



TEN LEAST REGULAR LEGISLATORS

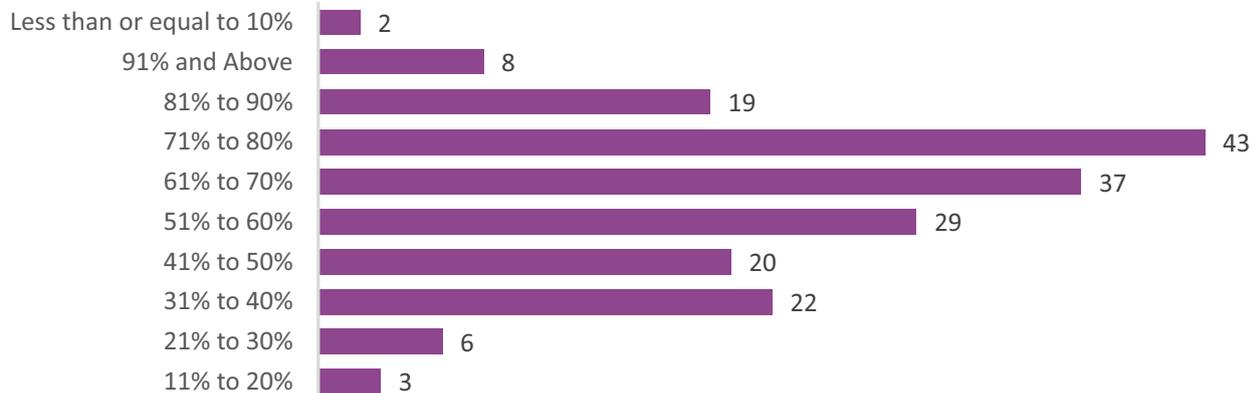


Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N) (189 MNAs)



PML-N

Sittings



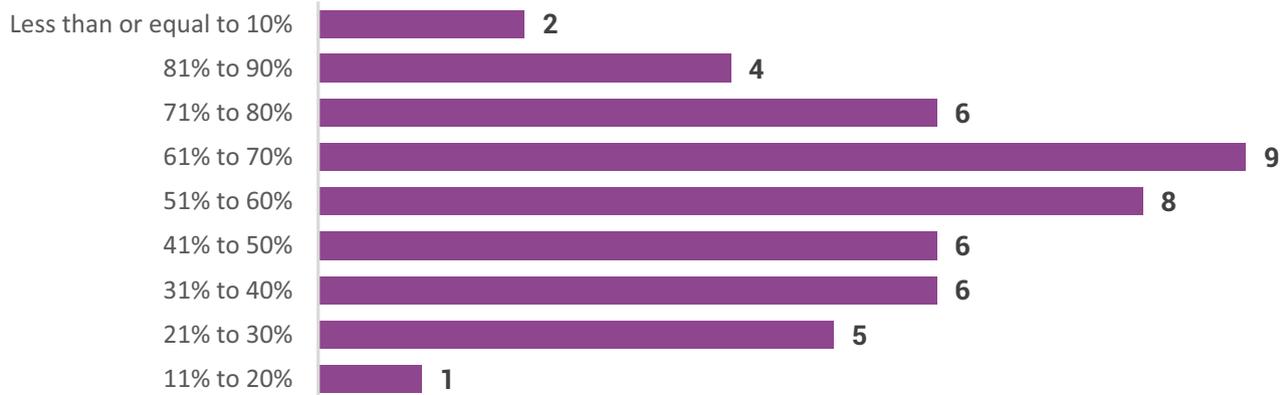
Members

Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (47 MNAs)



PPPP

Sittings



Members

PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES ATTENDANCE

Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (32 MNAs)



PTI



Muttahidda Qaumi Movement (24 MNAs)



MQM



Jamat Ulama-e-Islam - F (13 MNAs)



JUI-F



Pakistan Muslin League - F (PML-F) (5 MNAs)



PML-F



PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES ATTENDANCE

Jamat-e-Islami (4 MNAs)



ANP



Pakhtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party (3 MNAs)



PKMAP



PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES ATTENDANCE

National Peoples Party (2 MNAs)



NPP



Pakistan Muslim League (2 MNAs)



PML



PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES ATTENDANCE

Awami National Party (2 MNAs)



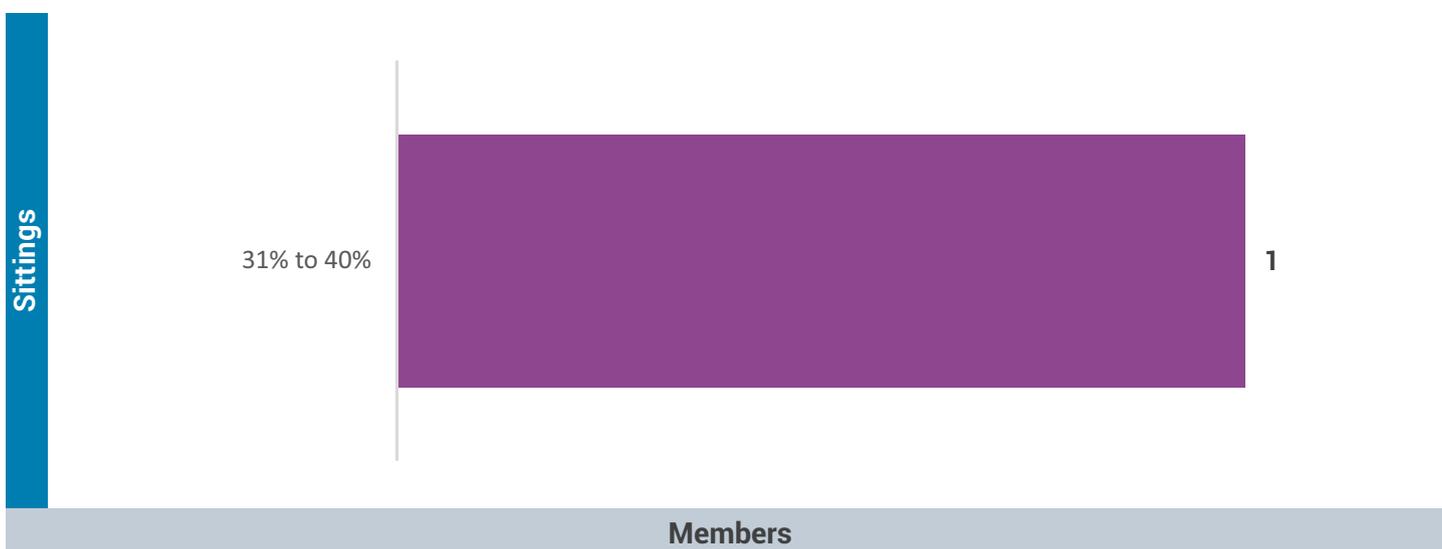
ANP



Balochistan National Party (1 MNA)



BNP



ABOUT FAFEN

- FAFEN is one of the most credible networks of civil society organizations working for strengthening citizens' voice and accountability in Pakistan since 2006.
- FAFEN has harnessed information technology for real-time monitoring, facilitation and technical backstopping of partners for effective and result-based program delivery.
- FAFEN is the only civil society group to have been invited by the Judicial Commission to present the evidence of illegalities and irregularities documented through the course of General Elections 2013 Observation. The systemic and procedural issues identified by FAFEN have been acknowledged by the commission in its detailed findings.
- FAFEN's recommendations for electoral reforms have contributed to the work of Parliamentary Committee for Electoral Reforms.
- FAFEN's advocacy for parliamentary transparency, accountability and reforms has shaped public discourse on parliamentary reforms. Improved citizens' access to parliamentary information including daily public release of parliamentarians' attendance records can be directly attributed to FAFEN's work.
- FAFEN deployed 18,000 and 40,000 non-partisan and trained observers for the systematic observation of general election 2008 and 2013, respectively, largest citizens' observation ever undertaken in Pakistan.
- FAFEN's evidence and recommendations for reforms have improved the quality of public and political discourse on elections, its issues and need for reforms. Leading political parties and media houses extensively use FAFEN's election findings and analysis to build a case for reforms.
- With around 20,000 followers on Twitter and around 133,000 on Facebook, FAFEN is considered one of the most reliable sources of electoral and parliamentary information in the country.

Free and Fair Election Network
www.fafen.org

